



Islamic Relief  
Bangladesh

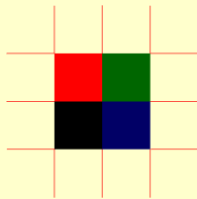
## FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

### “Alternative Orphan Family Sponsorship Programme Through Sustainable Livelihoods (ALO) project”



For  
Islamic Relief Bangladesh  
House no. 10, Road no. 10, Block-K  
Baridhara, Dhaka -1212

Submitted by



**Matrix Business Development Ltd**

October 2018

# **Final Evaluation Report**

## **Alternative Orphan Family Sponsorship Programme Through Sustainable Livelihoods (ALO) project**

**Programme Implemented By:** Islamic Relief Bangladesh

**Financed By** : Islamic Relief UK

**Final Evaluation Team**

**:**  
Iqbal Uddin Ahmed Chowdhury  
Sadequl Islam  
Rafiq Sarkar  
Abu Jafar Ansary  
Prof. Dr. Abul Ehsan

**Database:** Md. Rubel Hossain

**Field Level Coordination**

**Quality Control:** Md. Zakaria Raihan

**Survey Data Collection:**

Tapan Chandra Debnath  
Pangkaj Sarker  
Luich Akter Porag  
Maidul Islam  
Shonjoy Mohanta  
Dipti Murmu  
Shelly Mardi

**Graphics Design**

**:**

**Contact**

Samsi Ara Parvin  
Chairman and CEO  
Matrix Business Development Ltd

House # 1/C, Road # 1

Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh

Tel +8802 9134698, 9102989, 01711762925; 01847053797

info@matrix-bds.com, matrix-bd@hotmail.com

October 2018

# Table of Content

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	6
GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....	7
ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS .....	8
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	9
CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION .....	17
1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION .....	17
1.1. PROJECT BACKGROUND .....	17
1.2. THE ALO PROJECT .....	17
1.3. BACKGROUND OF THE FINAL EVALUATION.....	20
CHAPTER II: EVALUATION METHODOLOGY .....	21
2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY .....	21
2.1. SAMPLING OF THE FIELD SURVEY AND DATA COLLECTION .....	22
2.2. SURVEY LOCATION: .....	22
2.3. STEPS OF THE FINAL EVALUATION AND METHODOLOGY .....	23
2.4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY / EVALUATION.....	25
CHAPTER THREE: FINDINGS AND REFLECTIONS .....	26
3. FINDINGS OF FINAL EVALUATION .....	26
3.1. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:.....	26
3.1.1. AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS: .....	26
3.1.2. RELATIONSHIP WITH BENEFICIARY CHILDREN:.....	26
3.1.3. EDUCATION OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS.....	27
3.1.4. OCCUPATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.....	27
3.1.5. FAMILY INCOME.....	27
3.1.6. HOUSING:.....	28
3.1.7. ENGAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT SAFETY NET.....	29
3.2. RESULT -1:.....	30
3.2.1. ENROLLMENT IN THE SCHOOL AND EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENT CHILDS.....	30
3.2.2. CONTINUATION OF QUALITY EDUCATION AND ORPHANS CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT.....	31
3.2.3. CHILD HEALTH SERVICES .....	32
3.2.4. CHILD RIGHTS .....	33
3.2.5. CHILD SECURITY AND SAFETY.....	38
3.3. HOUSEHOLD INCOME.....	41
3.3.1. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE .....	41
3.3.2. HOUSEHOLDS ASSETS .....	42
3.3.3. PRODUCTIVE ASSETS .....	42
3.3.4. NON PRODUCTIVE ASSETS: .....	43
3.4. FOOD CONSUMPTION .....	47
3.4.1. FOOD CONSUMPTION AND FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION STATUS .....	47
3.4.2. FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORING .....	48
3.5. RESULTS AREA-3:.....	50
3.5.1. PARTICIPATION.....	50
3.5.2. SELF HELP GROUP (SHABOLOMABON DOL) AND THEIR APEX .....	50
3.5.3. GOVERNANCE .....	51
3.5.4. OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT .....	51
3.5.5. SELF HELP GROUP (SHG) PLAN.....	52
3.5.6. HH MEMBERS ENGAGED IN SOCIAL STRUCTURES.....	53
3.5.7. TARGETING AND INCLUSION OF VULNERABLE COMMUNITY .....	53
3.5.8. FUND MANAGEMENT.....	54
3.5.9. AWARENESS ON RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO SERVICES.....	55
3.5.10. GENDER EQUALITY .....	56
3.5.11. EXTERNAL-INTERNAL RELATION AND SHARIA COMPLIANCE.....	57
3.5.12. HYGIENE AND SANITATION AND LINKAGE WITH GOVERNMENT NETWORK.....	57
3.5.13. ACCESS TO GOVERNMENT SUPPORT SERVICES .....	58
3.6. MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY ANALYSIS.....	60

3.7.	SUMMARY HH OBSERVATION OF ALO PROJECT .....	61
3.8.	CROSS CUTTING ISSUES .....	63
4.	ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS .....	64
4.1.	RELEVANCE AND APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROJECT .....	64
4.2.	EFFICIENCY OF THE OF THE PROJECT .....	65
4.3.	EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACT OF THE PROJECT .....	66
4.4.	VISIBILITY .....	67
4.5.	SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECT .....	68
5.	LESSON LEARNED .....	69
6.	RECOMMENDATION .....	70
7.	CONCLUSION.....	72
	LIST OF ANNEXURE .....	73

## List of Tables

Table 1:	Geographic Location of Alo Project. ....	17
Table 2:	Major Time Line of the Project .....	19
Table 3:	Union specific respondents distribution .....	22
Table 4:	Status of Tools and Data Collection during Final Evaluation. ....	23
Table 5:	Age group distribution of the Respondents.....	26
Table 6:	Relationship of the Family member .....	26
Table 7:	Education of the Respondent Families .....	27
Table 8:	Occupation of the Family .....	27
Table 9:	Family Income Range of the respondents Families .....	27
Table 10:	Family Income Range of the respondents Families .....	28
Table 11:	Housing Status comparison .....	28
Table 12:	Living housing structure Compare with baseline .....	28
Table 13:	Source of money for new house .....	28
Table 14:	newly construct rooms .....	28
Table 15:	Access to social safety net compared with baseline.....	29
Table 16:	Last examination result compared with baseline examination result .....	30
Table 17:	Continue education of the targeted children .....	31
Table 18:	Studying grade of the targeted children ( compare with baseline) .....	31
Table 19:	Approach to treatment place compared with baseline.....	32
Table 20:	Sickness during last one year .....	32
Table 21:	Toilet facility Compared with baseline .....	33
Table 22:	Ownership of tube-well compared with baseline.....	33
Table 23:	Knowledge about child rights (%) .....	34
Table 24:	Enjoy Child Rights.....	34
Table 25:	Awareness on Child protection.....	38
Table 26:	Types of Abuses .....	38
Table 27:	Type of children vulnerabilities may face compared with baseline (Multiple answer) .....	39
Table 28:	Monthly income of the households (BDT) .....	41
Table 29:	Ranges of Family Income .....	41
Table 30:	Average monthly expenditure .....	42
Table 31:	Status of HHs on land possession.....	42
Table 32:	Average per HH land area and land value.....	42
Table 33:	Types of Productive Assets .....	43
Table 34:	Types of Nonproductive asset .....	43
Table 35:	Productive and Non-Productive asset Assets compared with baseline .....	44
Table 36:	Monthly profit range from the IGAs .....	44
Table 37:	Source of income of the targeted households (%) ( Multiple Response) .....	45
Table 38:	Daily meal .....	47
Table 39:	sufficient if thrice a day.....	47

Table 40: Seasonal Food Consumption by the Respondents Family .....	47
Table 41: Food consumption scoring.....	48
Table 42: Food Security Consumption Score Chart calculation method .....	48
Table 43: Number of Respondents food consumption frequency in last 7 days at the time of data collection ..	49
Table 44: Governance of groups.....	51
Table 45: Operation and Management of groups .....	51
Table 46: Type of association or institution they have membership .....	52
Table 47: Average saving compared with baseline .....	54
Table 48: Place of Saving .....	54
Table 49: Savings Range .....	55
Table 50: Awareness about women rights compared with baseline .....	56
Table 51: Type of women rights they aware ( Multiple response .....	56
Table 52: Get invitation for social event.....	56
Table 53: Access to Govt. social Safety net .....	56
Table 9: External-Internal Relation and Shariah compliance of groups .....	57
Table 54: Toilet facility Compared with baseline .....	58
Table 55: Approach to treatment place compared with baseline.....	58
Table 43: Access to government services.....	58
Table 58: Access to service type (%).....	58
Table 59: Training and Financial Management of groups .....	59
Table 60: Multidimensional Poverty Analysis.....	60
Table 61: Score of the Assessment groups.....	62

#### **List of Figures:**

Figure 1: Enlistment in the Government Safety Net program .....	29
Figure 2: Types of Education System .....	30
Figure 3: Types of Schooling .....	31
Figure 4: Toilet Facilities of Orphan Houses .....	33
Figure 5: Awareness of the Child Rights .....	34
Figure 6: Types of IGA engagement.....	44
Figure 7: Food Consumption Score (FSC).....	48
Figure 8: Status of multi-dimensional poverty Compared with baseline .....	66

#### **List of Case Study**

Case Study 1: Kohinur and Kakoli Want to Overcome Their Dreams .....	36
Case Study 2: Rashma and Rita is Growing up with Dream .....	40
Case Study 3: Lebu Begum's Endeavors for coming out of misery .....	46

#### **List of Annexure**

## Acknowledgement

The evaluation team would like to thank the leaders of the small groups, Union level committees, and Upazila level Apex of the beneficiary women, Teachers and school management committee members of the Schools, students club and their apex of the ALO project, Union Parishads and Upazila level Officials, Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Ulipur and Deputy Commissioner of Kurigram district the beneficiaries for their participation in providing the information required for this study.

We are grateful to the ALO project team of particularly Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan- Assistant Project Officer, IRB ALO-Phase-2 UK Project, Mr. S.M. Ershad-Community Mobilizer, IRB-ALO-Canada Project who have provided their best effort to the consultant and survey team for their generous cooperation and time spent for mobilizing the stake-holders for conducting FGDs, household visit, support data enumerators for survey, KII as well as to share their insights about the project challenges, lessons and for their hospitality.

In particular the evaluation team is indebted to Mohammed Moniruzzaman, Md. Mahbubur Rahman, Md. Murad Pervez, of Islamic Relief Bangladesh for their kind cooperation in conducting the assignment.

We are expressing our gratitude to Golam Motasim Billah, Office In-charge and Dr. K.M. Zalat Uddin, Head of HRM & Development of Islamic Relief Bangladesh for kind cooperation.

The evaluation team thankful to Country Director of Islamic Relief Bangladesh Country office for his support, and allow us to work for ALO project evaluation, without his official consent the work could not finalized.

Warm regards,

The Evaluation Team

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

**Orphans:** The child with no father

**Beneficiaries:** The rarer and caretaker of the orphans. It could be mother, Grandmother, Aunty (from mother and father side) etc. They are the member of the Shabolomabon Group organized the ALO project.

**Assets:** This includes productive assets e.g. livestock, and nonproductive asset like radio, TV, wooden and steel furniture, kitchen utensils; quilts etc.

**Assumptions:** The factors that lie outside the control of the intervention. These typically relate to the behaviours and decisions of beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

**Decimal:** land measuring unit. Decimal (100 decimals is equal to 1 acre).2.47 acre equal to 01 hectare

**Earners:** An earner is a person who brings in goods or cash in return for services rendered. Thus a pensioner could be an earner as long as he receives pension in recognition of his services. A landlord is an earner because of his rental income

**Food security:** Is defined as the access at all times by a household to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets dietary needs for an active life.

**Female head of Household:** Household with women as the head of the household.

**Household Member:** Household members are all those who live within the household sharing the same resources such as food, housing and money. Household members who live elsewhere but who get support from the same household shall be recorded as household member. But household members living elsewhere independently without getting any support shall not considered as members.

**Income:** As the gain in cash or kind received in exchange of goods and services in a particular period.

**Impact:** An assessment of the positive and negative changes produced by PRIDE, whether directly or indirectly and intended or unintended.

**Homestead:** The yard or compound of a household

**Head of Household:** The head of the household is the member of the household who is the main decision maker regarding the different activities of the household. The household is run under his/her orders.

**Household expenditure:** Household expenditure is made up several components like food consumption expenditure, nonfood consumption expenditure and other consumption expenditure. Goods and services purchased on an irregular basis during the reference period.

**Logical Framework Approach (LFA):** a management tool mainly used for designing, monitoring and evaluating any development projects.

**Occupation:** It is defined as the means associated with the activities from which the individual earns livelihood. Occupation can be primary and/or secondary according to the greater or smaller share income.

**Union:** The lowest administrative unit in at rural level Bangladesh – below Upazila governed by locally elected representatives.

**Upazila:** Government Administrative structure comprised of several unions/municipality – below district.

## ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

ALO	Alternative Orphan Family Sponsorship Programme Through Sustainable Livelihoods (ALO) project
BHHs	Beneficiary Households
CSP	Community Service Provider
ECD	Early childhood development
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GO	Government Organization
HH	Household
HID	Human and Institutional Development
IGA	Income Generating Activity
LG	Local Government
LGI	Local Government Institution
LSP	Livestock Service Provider
MIS	Management Information System
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
NGO	Non-government Organization
NFPE	Non Formal Primary Education
PO / WC	People's Organization / Ward Committee
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RBM	Result Based Management
SG	Small Group
TOR	Terms of Reference
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	Vulnerable Group Feeding



## Executive Summary

This document is a report of final evaluation on the ALO project of Islamic Relief Bangladesh titled as “**Alternative Orphan Family Sponsorship Programme through Sustainable Livelihoods**”. ALO project was being implemented from October 2014 to September 2018 in Ulipur Upazila under Kurigram district for reducing the vulnerability of orphan children and increasing the socioeconomic condition of vulnerable widows. The evaluation has employed both qualitative and quantitative methods. Household survey (280 HHs) was applied for quantitative study. On the other hand, FGD (22), KII (14), group assessment (8), case study (3), Meeting and observation, etc. were mainly applied for collecting qualitative information from project related stakeholders such as SHG, Child club, Union women forum, Upazila women forum, government officials, UP representative, school teacher, project staff, etc.

The project is being implemented following institutional development, need and right base integrated support with special focus on education of the orphan children. The **HID approach** followed for individual capacity building on problem analysis and planning through group development plan, which later on contributed in small group level planning and coordinated at the union and Upazila level apex. The leadership and group management capacity building activities were also part of the endeavor. There are small groups called *Shabolomabon Dol* (52 in 05 unions of Ulipur upazila), Union level apex at 05 unions and 01 upazila apex combining UK funded. The right based activities facilitated through Institution building mechanism. The *Shabolomabon Dol* conducted lobbying and advocacy for accessibility to government safety net support and production related services from government and local government agencies bodies. The need based activities focused to provide (Grants of cash money) in support to vulnerable HHs for IGAs and monthly stipend for the orphan to continue education. The grants follow a an approach called “ Qard-al-Hasana” meaning the grants amount had been used as revolving fund for that particular beneficiary without any interest and before closing the project it goes to beneficiary bank account as grant. Project worked with 2000 selected vulnerable HH at both the project sites for improving their health and nutrition status, basic quality education, IGAs and resilience.

The summary findings of the evaluation are depicted below-

### Demographic Information:

280 HHs were randomly selected average age of the respondents is 46 years. Most of the respondents age was between 41-50 years (38.9%), below 40 were 30.4%, 51-64 years 25% and above 64 5.7%. Average family size was 3, among them 41% male and 59% female. 81% infants are living with their mother, 9% with maternal grandmother, 5% with grandmother, and others 5%. 92% live in own house which was 89% during baseline. 88% tin made house, baseline was 81%. About 4% of the family members were illiterate, 34% can sign only, upto class V 20%, hafezi 1.2%, upto class X only 32%, SSC 3%, and HSC 3.5%.

84% families’ occupation was day labour either in agricultural work or off farm activities, household work as maid 13%, small business 9%, private service 19%, poultry 8%, cow rearing 8%, handicraft 4%, tailoring 2%, among many others.

52% respondent families were enlisted and received government safety net, during baseline it was only 7%. Among government safety net support 17% were getting widow allowance, 19% cash for work, 10% VGD, 7% house allowance, 6% elderly allowance, 38.2% VGF, 3.3% disability allowance, education stipend 33.3% and 2% received got tube well.

### Result -1: Enhance wellbeing of the targeted orphan children including survival, protection, participation, mobilization, and healthy development to continue their education.

#### Enrollment in the School and Education continuation

100% children in target families enrolled in education institutions during baseline it was 87%. Among them 87.7% studying in general school and around 12% are in Madrassa. In last year exam, 99.6 Percent have been passed successfully. 100% continuing school regularly, during baseline dropout was 13%.

#### Child Health Services

All the orphan children have access to better health and nutrition situation. 100% orphan children got need based health facilities through linkage with government health service providers during baseline it was 10% only. 100% HH are now using pit/ring slab latrine and water sealed pit latrines. 100% that they wash hand with

soap after toilet and before meal. 80% HHs are aware and practice to clean their houses. No open defecation has observed in the visited households and adjacent areas. 81% toilet owned by the orphans' families which 46% during baseline. 81% make compost with the kitchen and food waste. 100% of the children drink tube well water, 83% tube well owned by the orphan families during the baseline ownership was 72% only.

### **Child Rights**

89% mother are known about the child rights i.e. rights of education (96%), health (71%), nutritious food (6%), recreation (41%), participation (18%), shelter (12%), free from abuse (21%) and protection (14%) during baseline all indicators were zero. 93.6% caregiver think that their children are enjoying all child rights. 7% respondents who are very poor and old aged suffering due to their economic crisis. Children were enjoying education 95%, health 80%, nutritious food 71%, recreation 59%, shelter 44%, and participated in social events 10%.

### **Child Security and Safety**

Only 0.7% children faced abuse which was 79% during baseline survey, 84% of targeted orphan children have safe & secure home free from abuse or violence during baseline it was none. 95% are confident about the protection aspects of their children i.e. Free from mental abuse, Free from physical abuse, Free from sexual abuse, No fear of Child marriage, No Child labour and no drugs.

Children found less vulnerable then the time of the baseline as for example during baseline 100% orphans were vulnerable at time of final evaluation only 12.5% in some extent vulnerable, during baseline mal nutrition 56% at final evaluation it reduced to 2.14%, sickness reduced from 24% to 0.71, zero sexual harassment, early marriage down to 7.5% from 53%, dowry 47% to 2.14%. It is also understood that 100% children are socially recognized, and well adopted.

## **Results -2: Improve the status of the orphan families and livelihood through economic productivity, income, asset, food accessibility and- consumption, and improved living status of 700 targeted orphan and widow households**

### **Household Income**

Average income of the families was BDT8639 per month during baseline it was Tk.1677. Main sources of income are from agricultural production, agricultural wage labour, livestock, poultry, fisheries, agricultural equipment's and other on-farm and off farm activities. The revolving use of project grant Qard-al-Hasana found as the trigger point of this increase. 100% of the orphan families monthly income over BDT3000 (€26) per month this success was happened due to appropriate IGA, productive asset and facilitation by the project intervention.

### **Households Assets**

Productive asset of the families was Average productive assets value BDT30,006 for 95% households and land value BDT28,860 which was BDT 920 and 14,872 during baseline respectively. Nonproductive asset also increased from BDT711 to BDT13,806

### **Income Generating Activities:**

The end line survey found that almost 98% households (275) are engaged in different IGAs. The main IGAs are observed as Livestock rearing (Cattle, goat, and poultry rearing) are major IGAs being implemented by 70% HHs followed by agriculture (16%) and business almost 9%.

### **Food Consumption**

97.1% targeted HHs enjoyed 3 meals per day baseline was 25% HHs. It is to mention here that 11% beneficiaries reported they have scarcity of food for only two months (October-November, Kartik). About 50% of beneficiaries can explain the balance nutrition aspects i.e. consumption vegetables, pulse, egg, fish, meat, color vegetables, etc. on regular basis.

### **Food Consumption Scoring**

62% HHs were in acceptable dietary consumption cluster, of them, 46% were acceptable high and 16% acceptable low consumption dietary cluster. However, still 36% (>28 and 42) borderline consumption and 2% poor consumption to ensure meal thrice in a day.

**Results Area-3: Increased community awareness and established community organization linkage with Local Government Institutions for establishing social dignity through participation, social inclusion, attending voice rise to rights and protection.**

**Participation**

5 Union based platform and 01 Upazila based platform have been developed by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities. The project also established 5 union-based child forums, during baseline all them were none. 100% have the access to the groups form by the project, among them 100% CBO group, 5% school Management Committee, 7% arbitration (Shalish) committee.

**Self Help Group (Shabolomabon Dol) and Their Apex**

With the facilitation support of the Alo Project staff, all the targeted orphan families are organized total 47 small groups (Shabolomabon Dol) at primary level.

**Governance**

A total of 100% SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG and have executive committee. All the groups have selected its executive committee through participatory process. Executive committee members are attended meeting regularly during the project period which is now irregular. 79.17% groups have bi-laws, 87.5% groups executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities and have their average educational qualification.

**Operation and Management**

100% groups organized meeting at group level within last three months and make decision by participatory process. 95.83% groups properly maintain group rule and regulations and have group leader's capacity of group management. 91.67% executive committee member attended meeting in last three months. 87.50% groups showed their work plan. Out of 47 groups 83.83% have capable writing their meeting minutes and 58.33% groups have capacity for new planning without any external support. 62.5% groups developed conflict management capacity in a participatory way. 58.33% are capable to raise voice against any kinds of violence. 82% women are member in different social structures. Of which, 14% members are involved in school management committee mainly at primary school and 2% women are the member of Union Standing Committee, which is a very good indication increased social capital of the project beneficiaries.

**Fund management**

All the 700 families were organized into 47 SHGs. All the respondent family has savings and they deposited their savings in different places. Among 280 households 79.3% deposited their savings in bank, 18.2% in NGO, 1.1% Cash in hand, 0.7% relatives and 0.7% others places. In 2015 only 1% respondents have savings of average BDT. 121 presently 100% respondent have savings average BDT. 3000.00. Now out of 280 households 43.6% have savings of BDT 3001-5000, 27.9% have savings of BDT 2001-3000, 21.4% have savings of BDT 1001-2000, 1.4% have savings 5001-10000, 0.7 % 10001-20000, 0.7 % above BDT. 20000 and only 5% have savings below BDT. 1000.

100% SHGs have their own bank account. One Alo project staff and any two of the President, Secretary and Cashier is the signatory.

**Awareness on Rights and Access to Services**

Awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare, WatSan, hygiene, nutrition etc.):

The end line survey found that 91% beneficiaries are aware about the rights of women which were 1% during baseline and 85% are satisfied about their enjoyment level. 100% aware about child education, 86% healthcare, 76% nutrition and 63% about recreation.

64% are free from any violence 39% free from discrimination, 29% eager to have education, 48% have own property, 51% claims that they get equal wage as men, 27% participated in social events, 23.5% enjoy basic human rights, and 31% take part in decision making.

### **Hygiene and Sanitation and Linkage with government network**

98.2% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly and 81% have own latrine during baseline 2 % HH found who use sanitary latrine among of them 11 HH have own sanitary latrine

100% HH are now using pit/ring slab latrine and water sealed pit latrines. All respondents of FGDs (100%) told that they wash hand with soap after toilet and before meal. All respondents (100%) also expressed that they are using slippers to go for toilet. No open defecation has observed in the visited households and adjacent areas. It was endorsed by the local Union Parishad representatives that open defecation is totally stopped in the project areas as well as outbreak of water borne diseases have been decreased due to ALO project interventions.

### **External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance**

100% groups and group members practiced on shariah-based microfinance and very good relation with Islamic Relief Bangladesh staffs. Out of 47 groups 66.67% groups has good networking with the service providers for access to service and have awareness on complaint and response mechanism. 83.33% groups members clearly explained and aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code etc.

### **Access to Government Support Services**

Respondent women are received government support from different agencies 47.3% always (baseline was 0.6%) occasional support 20.8% (baseline 4.48%).

### **Multidimensional Poverty Analysis**

The study tried to analysis multidimensional poverty of the surveyed HHs through applied 10 indicators of six dimensions including education, health, environment, living standard and rights. And, comparison with baseline it was found that multidimensional poverty rate among the targeted HHs has been brought down significantly then baseline (from 50 percent to 11.7 Percent).

### **Relevance and appropriateness of the project**

Planning during the project initiation phase was very appropriate and was demanding by the society e.g. targeting, identification of right orphan boys and girls. Ensuring better childhood to adulthood and to empower the widows, the ALO project has selected the orphans and widows as the target group from poor and very poor family found extremely relevant.

### **Efficiency of the of the project**

It is observed that IRB has ensured that procured input, goods, and delivered services, resources resulted better as per set criteria and quality as per project design in a timely manner. The input and Services had been procured and delivered at the optimum cost but with relevant level of quality which ensure the durability and best value of money. Before procuring any input or equipment, the standard quality requirement was set and the project costs was spent as per budget plan and; controlling mechanism and procurement policy was established in a strict manner

### **Effectiveness and Impact of the project**

The project impact remain with the beneficiaries and it has been noted that the orphan mothers, caregivers has productive assets to earn money, increase social dignity, improve child education, WATSAN and reduce poverty. Each orphan children is continuing their education, their HHs has received productive assets, inputs and associated skills for their income generation purpose which impacted in their health, food security, sanitation and dignity aspects. Child club and Union Children Forum activities observed quite effective to empower the orphan children.

### **Visibility**

The evaluation team observed signboard and other visual material in common visible places. All these contributed in tapping the services from relevant government agencies especially with department of livestock, health, education, cooperative and local government. Visibility of the project and Islamic Relief quite impressive in the locality and to the local administrations like DC office, UNO, and UP

### **Sustainability of The project**

FGD Respondents opined that SHGs are need more nursing and mentoring to facilitate their capacity further poverty graduation level. The institution development mechanism observed at emerging status though they have committees and sit regularly during project period. After ending need to follow-up them from IRB side. Therefore it needs further facilitation towards efficiency and sustainability. It is to mention here that the raising savings funds already started to use as revolving loan fund (Qard-al-Hasana) which enhancing the economic capacity of SHGs, Union Forums and Upazila apex. For this, additional monitoring mechanism is required.

## **Recommendation**

### **SHGs and Fund Management**

- There is a strong demand of expansion of this project, IRB should think about the possibility.
- Respondent think group formation, weekly meeting and deposited savings, support Qard-al-Hasana and education stipend are effective process and activities of the project. Some respondent noticed that no any major deviation of project activities and **no proper project exit plan with groups**. They suggested that project may continue education support, increase project period and support to IGA development
- Capacity building of Group leaders need to be imparted– focus would be on values for wider level organisation management, coordination with village level SHGs and how to address the needs of the members,, advocacy, fund management, business plan development, entrepreneurship development and on value chain analysis.
- The project needs to extend for another couple of months for smooth exit of the project and handing over all responsibilities fully to the elected leaders in a way so that they can continue their activities independently and to accomplish the recommended tasks. The interventions in these phase need to be designed considering the sustainability and smooth exit.
- Make linkage with **DAE, DLS and with available local private service provider**

### **Child Club and Child Forum**

- **The involvement of SHGs, Union Nari Forum and Upazila apex need more planned facilitation to activate PTA and SMC.**

### **Business and Marketing**

- A sustainable marketing approach need to be established. Identify at least one most potential income generating activity among 3 to 4 ongoing ones among the SHGs and Union Nari Form or Upazila apex can take lead role in marketing those to higher market level.
- Deliberate strategies are needed toward a value chain based market approach and development of capacity to be successful entrepreneurs.
- The project also can use the successful women entrepreneurs as role model in the campaign and awareness session

## **Conclusion**

It is found that the project has achieved all of its results indicators to the expected extent at the time of evaluation. The findings of the evaluation of the project management cycle indicates that the project is has impacted to social and economic empowerment of the orphan families as well as ensure a better childhood of the orphan. The households involved in the IGAs and have increased their incomes; and productive assets. Overall, the Alo project facilitated the targeted households comprehensively on their food security and livelihoods, education, health and nutrition, empowerment and resilience.

## Summary of Achievements against the Logical Framework Indicators

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Baseline	Final Evaluation
<b>Overall Objectives</b>			
To ensure sustainable development of the orphan and their families as well as restore social dignity and protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDG indicators for Goal 1, Goal 2 &amp; Goal 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-100% HHs are under extreme poverty line</li> <li>-13% children are out of school</li> <li>-Gender equality and women empowerment of widow is 0%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eradicated extreme poverty and hunger only 11.% are in the multiple poverty level</li> <li>100% children are in the school, achieved universal primary education</li> <li>100% gender equality and empowerment achieved</li> </ul>
<b>Specific objective</b>			
To ensure sustainable development and social dignity through enhance productivity, income, livelihood security, rights and protection of the orphan and their families at Ulipur Upazila under Korigram district in Bangladesh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 80% of targeted orphan households have increased income by at least 3,000 Taka per month (€26) by the end of the project.</li> </ul>	BDT 1,677.38 is average monthly income.	Average monthly income BDT. 8639per family 100% targeted family earned above BDT. 3,000per month
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 95% of targeted households have increased assets by at least 100% by the end of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 16,504.26 Where-                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT 14,872.87 for 68% HH</li> <li>Average Productive asset value is BDT 920.29 for 83%HH</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average Non-productive asset value is BDT 711.10 for 96% HH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 58866.00 Where-                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT. 28860.00</li> <li>Average productive assets value BDT. 30,006.00 for 95% household</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average nonproductive assets value BDT. 13,806 for 100% household</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 95% of the orphan children under 18 in target families are enrolled and remain in education up to grade VIII.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% targeted orphan of targeted households enrolled</li> <li>Primary 77.15%</li> <li>Secondary 21.28%</li> <li>Higher secondary 1.57</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% targeted orphan of targeted households enrolled</li> <li>Primary 33%</li> <li>Secondary 56%</li> <li>Higher secondary 9%</li> <li>Graduate level 2%</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wider awareness created on rights of orphan and widows at local and national level</li> </ul>	0%	89% household's awareness on rights of orphan and widows at local

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Baseline	Final Evaluation
<b>Results</b>			
<p><b>Results -1:</b> Enhance wellbeing of the targeted orphan children including survival, protection, participation, mobilization, and healthy development to continue their education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of targeted dropout/out of school orphan children in target families will enroll in education institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13% HH's stated that their children are out of school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% children in target families enrolled in education institutions.</li> <li>No drop out</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>95% orphan children will continue their education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87% children were continuing education</li> <li>30 students goes to school regularly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% student continued their education</li> <li>100% students goes to school regularly</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% orphan children will get need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0% (Only 1) HH gets always support.</li> <li>10% HH get sometimes support from the health service provider</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% orphan children got need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>90% of targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>79% HH's Child face abuse or Violence.</li> <li>0% targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>0.7% children face abused</b></li> <li>83.6% of targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse or violence</li> </ul>
<p><b>Results -2:</b> Improve the status of the orphan families and livelihood through economic productivity, income, asset, food accessibility and- consumption, and improved living status of 700 targeted orphan and widow households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 80% of targeted orphan households have increased income by at least 3,000 Taka per month (€26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDT 1,677.38 is average monthly income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average monthly income BDT. 8639.00/family</li> <li>100% targeted family earned above BDT. 3,000.00/ month</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 95% of targeted households have increased assets by at least 100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 16,504.26 Where- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT 14,872.87 for 68% HH</li> <li>Average Productive asset value is BDT 920.29 for 83%HH</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average Non-productive asset value is BDT 711.10 for 96% HH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 58866 Where- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT. 28860</li> <li>Average productive assets value BDT. 30,006. for 95% household</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average nonproductive assets value BDT. 13,806 for 100% household</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% targeted HHs enjoy 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% households, out of 700</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>97.1% targeted HHs enjoyed 3 meals per day</li> </ul>

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Baseline	Final Evaluation
	meals per day	usually have three meals in a day; among of them most of all stated that meal is not sufficient.	
<p><b>Results -3:</b> Increased community awareness and established community organization linkage with Local Government Institutions for establishing social dignity through participation, social inclusion, attending voice rise to rights and protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed Union and 01 Upazila based platform by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No platform has been developed yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Union based platform and 01 Upazila based platform have been developed by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities.</li> <li>Developed 5 union-based child forum</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 % HH found who use sanitary latrine among of them 11 HH have own sanitary latrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>98.2% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly.</li> <li>81% have own latrine</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 90% participants /parents enhanced their awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare, WatSan, hygiene, nutrition etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0% participants /parents have awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare).</li> </ul>	<p>Participants /parents enhanced their awareness, practices, behavior on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness on child protection 94.6%</li> <li>Education 100%</li> <li>Health care 86%</li> <li>Recreation 63%</li> <li>Nutrition 76%</li> </ul>



## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

### 1. Background and Introduction

#### 1.1. Project Background

Child Welfare Program is one of the core programs of Islamic Relief, Bangladesh. Under this program, it is sponsoring numbers of orphan children countrywide through One-to-One Sponsorship program. It was undertaken to develop orphans living with their mothers. The program is supporting children as well as widow mothers to pursue a sustainable livelihood through micro-finance activities and complementary community based interventions. Moreover, through one to one sponsorship program one sponsor children and family obtain support up to 18 years. The present program strategies have long term duration and needs to more resource implications but we could do cover more orphan children who still face many setback in terms of protection and human rights. Based on these circumstances we developed this integrated pilot project which reduces program duration and increase program sustainability and more coverage orphan children.

#### 1.2. The ALO Project

In Bangladesh, there are 57.15 million people are under eighteen (children as per government policy and under-five population is 15.6 million.<sup>1</sup> Although no reliable figures exist, local experts estimate that about a third of all children do not have parental care or are at risk of losing it. Though Islamic Relic in their ALO project proposal mentioned that at 1% of these children are orphan (due to sudden death of Father for various reason e.g. accident, heart failure, stroke etc.) Whatever the number of orphan Children, it is fact that they are always at risk of losing parental care include those who are born to single mothers, or live with dislocated families in slum housing and they are abused by many aspect. In rural areas, orphan children mostly engaged in agriculture as labour. They are forced to work as domestic workers, touting goods or in shops. As the orphan children do not have the time to attend regular schooling, they end up in the vicious cycle of intergenerational poverty. It means that these children lost their education opportunities and other basic facilities and rights. For most orphans, their future is bleak. Schooling for Bangladeshi orphans is more or less non-existent. Many orphans in Bangladesh have been significantly and adversely affected by various factors like quality access to life, health care, education, recreation etc. Low standard of living condition and the precarious environmental and economic situation, orphans particularly susceptible to the false promises of human trafficker or engaged with child labour or being sexually exploited. Moreover, in Bangladesh basic education is provided free for children between the ages of six and ten years but Bangladesh have continues to one of the lowest levels of literacy in orphans due to lack of parental guide & care and financial crisis . Orphan children are particularly affected by the general poverty levels and it is calculated that most of them are suffer from malnutrition and other social rights. Also when they are taken to an orphan house they become homeless, they don't find their nearest one around them. In this situation they suffer from another trauma. This trauma is intolerable as well as inexpressible. It affects them both mentally as well as psychologically. They don't have the freedom, which they used to have while staying in their own houses and also they loses their childhood. There is no one to share their problem and find solution for them. Orphans are typically deprived of consistent and genuine love, affection, warmth and care that contribute to healthy social connection.

District	Upazilla	Union
Kurigram	Ulipur	Buraburi
		Durgapur
		Dhoronibari
		Doldolia
		Pandul

<sup>1</sup> [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

In this context, Under Health Education and Child welfare Programme of Islamic Relief Bangladesh, the “Alternative Orphan Family Sponsorship Program through Sustainable Livelihoods (ALO)’ project is being implemented in 05 Unions of Kurigram district during October 2014 to September 2018 over 48 months period and funded by UK to address orphan vulnerabilities and restore the social dignity and rights. ALO also promoted family or community based orphan care system instead of institutional orphan care system in Bangladesh. Islamic Relief belief is children are most safe and secure at home or community rather than institutional base orphan care.

The project was implemented in 05 unions of Ulipur Upazila. The targeted unions are very much vulnerable to regular floods since 02 major river are passing through the unions i.e. the Teesta and the mighty Brahmaputra. This has hampered the continuation of livelihoods and income generating activities.

The direct project participants are 700 orphans their households in targeted areas irrespective of religion and ethnicity. They do not have significant productive assets; low and irregular income; landless or limited access to land; do not have potential livelihood options; do not have adequate skills and capital to enhance livelihood; and are not united to build networks and attend rights. Women headed household’s person with disability, ethnic community like lower caste Hindus, was also included.

The overall objective of the project was to contribute to the reduce vulnerability of the orphan children and increase sustainability for the children households at Ulipur Upazila under Kurigram district and the specific objective was to ensure sustainable development and social dignity through enhancement productivity, income, livelihood security, rights and protection of the orphan children and their families at Ulipur Upazila in Bangladesh.

The project intended to achieve the objectives the following results and outcomes:

**Result-1:** Enhance wellbeing of the targeted orphan children including survival, protection, participation, mobilization, and healthy development to continue their education.

**Result-2:** Improve the status of the orphan families and livelihood through economic productivity, income, asset, food accessibility and- consumption, and improved living status of 700 targeted orphan and widow households.

**Result-3:** Increased community awareness and established community organization linkage with Local Government Institutions for establishing social dignity through participation, social inclusion, attending voice rise to rights and protection.

#### **Support Modalities of the project:**

- **Food:** The project has food items during the month of scarcity and provided support for creating alternative livelihood options through for all targeted households. Moreover, the project has also facilitated to establish safe drinking water source and pit latrine (in most cases).
- **Education:** The project has provided BDT.500 36 months as stipend for each of the orphan child to cover school fees where they exist, uniforms, books and other supplies, and special fees. In Bangladesh department of education eliminated school fees but additional fees exists. The primary focus was to enhance enrollment of targeted orphan in education (ECCD, Primary or secondary) through mobilization parents/caregivers, of Govt. line department and establish union and upazila based child club and child leadership involving LGIs (UP bodies) for ensuring child development, protection, participation and use this platform for voice raising . Also established CBO/self-help groups for look after orphan children development and ensure protection.

- **Grants for alternative Livelihood options:** The project has provided BDT. 20000 as grant and facilitate the beneficiary to revolve the money following Qard-al-Hasana (without interest) Process. The money was finally handed over to the orphan household at the end of project period in bank account operated by the small groups. The money was used for various income generating purpose such as buying of cattle, buying of big tree, lease in land, land purchase, small business etc. The profits are used for food and different livelihood items. The project also has provided need base skills & technologies transfer, assets/cash support, other inputs and extension support
- **Health care:** The project has facilitated health care aspects includes childhood immunizations and vitamin awareness raising for hygiene, sanitation, etc and link them with local community clinic and upazila health complex.
- **Family/Home support:** This category includes clothes, shoes, bed nets and economic self-sufficiency. In many cases donated clothes and shoes are available at no cost, but reliance on donated goods may not be sustainable as programmes scale up considerably. Economic self-sufficiency refers to programmes to provide older children and/or their families with economic support such as microfinance loans, skills training, and collection of Zakats etc.
- **Community support:** This includes identification of vulnerable children and funding for community workers who can assess needs, organize support and provide some counseling and individual support.

<b>Time</b>	<b>Major events</b>
October to December 2014	- Orphans HHs survey, verification, resource mapping, selection, etc.
January-March 2015	Community Meeting, all selected member participated. Project objectives and modalities shared with the community, Small group formation.
April to June 2015	Group planning exercise, Need assessment, and capacity building started.
July –September 2015	Child club formation and Stipend started, opening of group bank account, Grant amount provided
February -March 2016	Training on Vegetable gardening, livestock and poultry rearing,
March- April 2016	Started IGAs. vegetable cultivation, project support received in HH level and Group level, Training on leadership development, Accounts keeping,
April–May 2017	Savings started, Union Forum formation
August 2017	Disaster Preparedness and management training,
June 2017	Union Child forum Form formation, community led interventions by the child club and Union Forum
March April 2017	Korze process fully functioned, Cattle rearing support, Advocacy and lobbying activities
January 2018	Upazila Apex formation, organize election, for committee, Follow Up, and linkage activities
June 2018	Exposure visit organized, sports and cultural fair etc. observed. Upazila apex registration,
September 2018	Exit of Project

The whole support has been channeled through institutional development process i.e. formation of self-help group (Shabolabon Dol) by the orphan parents/care givers and mobilizing of them for demanding their rights at village level, which later coordinated at the union and Upazila level apex. Leadership development training, bank account operation, group management training etc were the part of the process. The SHGs and their apex act as the common platform for the orphan households to enhance their economic activities and diversify options of income generation. The formal and

informal market actors, private service providers and private sectors will be invited and linked with backward and forward linkages of small holder producers within targeted households.

Moreover, the project has developed Child club in the target village and teach them about child protection issues as well as facilitate them to participate in sports, debates, and building self-positive image. The child clubs were also used for academic coaching also. The project has also facilitated the child club to federate at union level. The child club in association with SHGs and their apex also organized different community led actions : procession and rally for children right, campaign against early marriage, community led total sanitation, annual sports and picnic etc. Through all these activities, the parents/caretaker and community in general became aware on the rights and situation of orphan children and widows.

For achieving the results, the project has involve local government and government line departments to promote and protect the rights of each orphan children and determined to respect the dignity and to secure the well-being of all orphan children.

### **1.3. Background of the Final Evaluation**

Islamic Relief Bangladesh (IRB) has implemented the ALO project being guided by Results Based Management (RBM). It has conducted a baseline survey at the inception stage of the project. As the project was ended in September 2018, the final evaluation is a planned activity to be carried out by third party to assess the overall impact of the project. The overall purpose of this final evaluation is to assess to critically assess the progress & impact made towards objectives and results by the project according to Logical Framework as well as to assess the relevancy, efficiency & effectiveness and sustainability and lesson learned in relation to the approach, strategies and interventions of the project. In addition, some recommendations for scale up/replication of ALO project through justifying effectiveness and appropriateness of the project approach to improve orphan households and alternative orphan care system instead of institutional orphan care system.

#### **The specific objectives are as follows:**

- To evaluate the appropriateness of the project interventions, approaches and methodology.
- To assess the effectiveness and relevance of IGAs, livelihood choice/option and asset transfer for the multi categories beneficiaries.
- To assess the efficiency, effectiveness & impact of the project in light with the project overall goal, specific objective and results.
- To assess the socio-economic changes/effect in the lives of targeted households as a result of project interventions and change and implementation of government policies.
- To assess the sustainability of project results, impact and approach at different level (household level, community level, organization level).
- To examine the effectiveness and impact of mainstreaming issues including gender, disability child rights, DRR etc.
- To identify and document the lessons learnt and best practices of the project.
- To provide recommendations for future strategic directions for scale up or replication of the current project strategy & approach based on the findings and lessons learnt analysis.

The evaluation assignment is mainly focused on the assessment of the outcomes and immediate impacts of the project intervention. The activity is include to look into the appropriateness of project design, relevancy, target groups, efficiency, effectiveness, outputs, goals and objective achieved, partnerships and sustainability of the project in relation with the approved project document and delivery model.

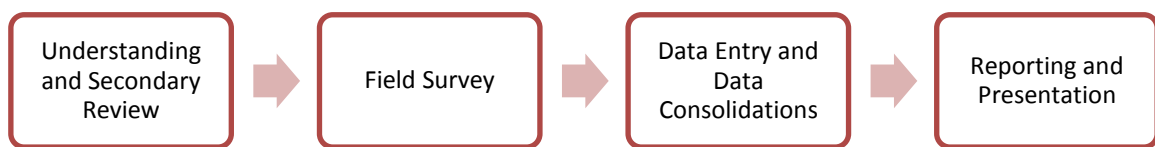
## CHAPTER II: EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 2. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

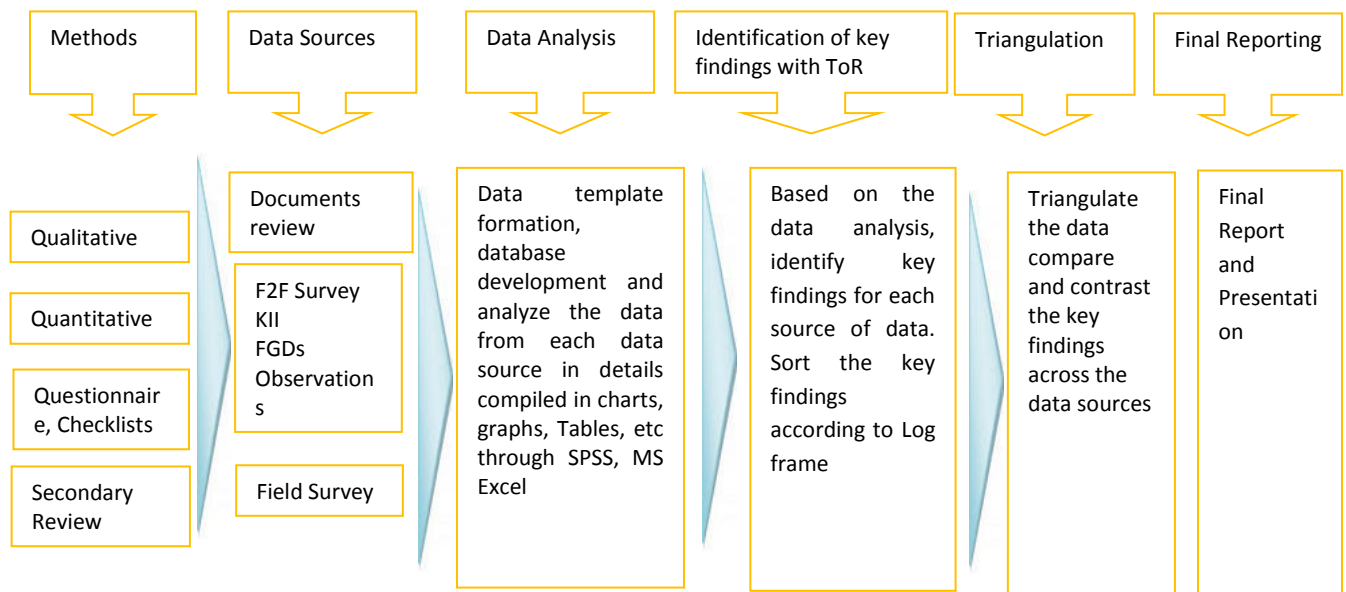
The methodology of the study was designed based on the scope of work, objectives and deliverables as delineated in the technical proposal with for the final evaluation of the ALO project. The methodologies followed mix of qualitative and quantitative information with variety of primary and secondary data sources guided by participatory approaches for data collection.

Data was collected through structured questionnaires, as per evaluation questions, and log frame of the project.

The **first step** of the assessment was to review the secondary documents to extract existing information on the status and results of the project and socio/cultural practices that influence the participation of beneficiaries. Secondary data was pulled from project team, GoB sources, including public policy/strategy documents.



The **second step** was to conduct the assessment based on objectives and provided methods. As part of this step, the assessment team was formed and trained on using appropriate data collection tools. The project was coordinated with local authorities, stakeholders and target communities to ensure the collection of accurate data for the purpose of the assessment. The **third step** was data entry and data consolidation; and the **final step** was the preparation of the assessment report and presentation of the findings.



Survey Frame Work

## 2.1. Sampling of the Field Survey and Data Collection

“Cluster Sampling” method was followed for sample determination and later stage randomly select respondents families. The required sample size was determined by using following formula for finite population, which was finalized in consultation with IRB representative. However a total 280 samples was surveyed through formatted questionnaire. The respondents were from Durgapur Union 86 (30.7%) followed by Dhoronibari 72 (25.7%), pandul 45 (16%), Hatiya 44 (15.7%), and Buraburi 33 (11.8%) union.

The following formula has been used to find the sample size.

$$ss = \frac{z^2 X(p)X(1-p)}{c^2}$$

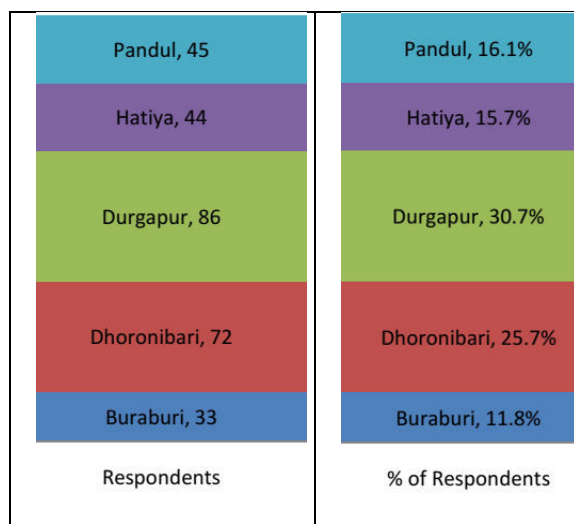
Where:

- ss= sample size
- z = z value (e.g. 1.96 for **95% confidence level**)
- p = p is the estimated proportion of an attribute that is present in the population (0.5 used for sample size calculation, representing that each of the beneficiaries has an equal chance of being selected as sample)
- c = confidence interval, expressed as a decimal (e.g. 0.05 = 5±)

Final sample size:

$$ss = \frac{ss}{1 + \frac{ss-1}{pop}} \quad \text{Where: pop= Population}$$

Sample Size would be 400±



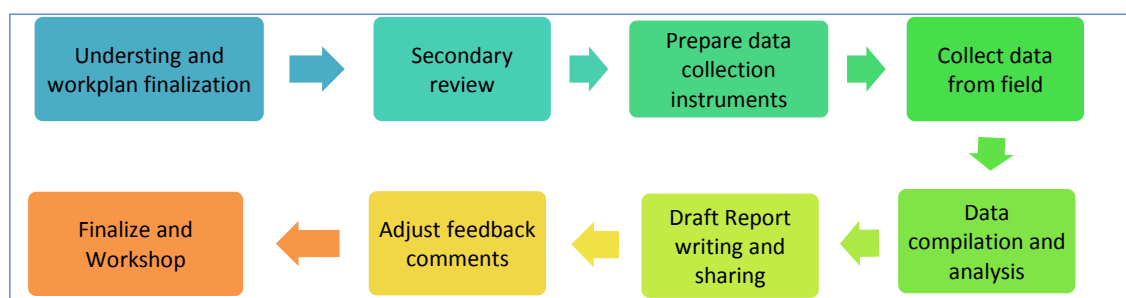
## 2.2. Survey Location:

- 5 Unions from UlipurUpazila in Kurigram District

Name of Union	Number	Percent
BURABURI	33	11.8
DORONI BARI	72	25.7
DURGAPUR	86	30.7
HATIYA	44	15.7
PANDUL	45	16.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.3. Steps of the Final Evaluation and methodology

The whole study accomplishment process was to ensure the following steps:



#### Project Understanding and Briefing –

Few meetings were held with the project team, representatives of IRB and share about project context, background, M&E system, Log Frame and methodology of the assignment, accordingly the team was conducted the field works, analysis and reporting of the evaluation.

#### Secondary documents Review:

Relevant available secondary documents were reviewed e.g. project proposal, log frame, baseline report and M&E plan.

#### Data collection Tools Development:

On the basis of logical framework, M&E reports, baseline survey and consultation with ALO/IRB representative data collection tools were developed. As per respondent data collection methods e.g. KII, FGDs, group assessment data collection tools were developed as mentioned in Table below.

#### Team Orientation and training

Two days long comprehensive training for the enumerators were conducted including mock test, field exercise in field in Ulipur. The training content includes methodology of the data collection, identification of respondents, sampling, use of questionnaire, rapport building with the respondents and gender issues, indicators of the Log frame, and data quality management.

#### Field Data Collection:

5 unions from Ulipur upazila in Kurigram District selected for data collection from field.

Table 4: Status of Tools and Data Collection during Final Evaluation.				
Tools/Methods	Source of Information	#	Respondents	
Face to Face Interview	Beneficiaries, Mother/caregiver of the orphans, 100% women	280	Random sampling of respondents from all 05 working unions of Ulipur Upazila in Kurigram	
FGD	SHG members	8	Self Help Group out 52 groups will select 8 group for FGD (homogeneous participants)	
	Representative of Nari Forum	3	Union Nari Forum from of 03 selected Union,	
	Representative of Upazila Apex	1	Apex body in Upazila level	
	Member from SHGs	2	From replication area (SHG)	
	Child club members	4	Child Club will be selected as word basis	

**Table 4: Status of Tools and Data Collection during Final Evaluation.**

Tools/Methods	Source of Information	#	Respondents
	Child club members	3	Union Child Forum
	Teacher and SMC members	2	School Management Committee and Teachers
KII	Duty bearers	10±	UNO, DAE, DLS, Cooperative, Health, Women Affairs, DSS, UP Chairman, UP Representative
HH Visit	Beneficiaries, Mother/ caregiver of the orphans	15	Physical Assessment
Case Study	02 beneficiaries	2±	Relevant successful/ failure
Group Assessment	Sampled group	8	As per FGDs

The KII and FGDs were conducted with the different stakeholders selected upon mutual agreement with IRB and the implementing staff. The questionnaire, guidelines and checklists for data collection were endorsed by IRB before administering to the field. The quality of data with respect to accuracy, reliability and validity following standard statistical method the study and triangulation of information has been improved the validity of collected data from different tools and sources.

**Face to Face Interview (F2F):**

Face to Face Interview (F2F) (individual interview) was conducted with 280 respondents from Ulipur Upazila.

**Key Informants Interview/In-depth Interview (IDI):**

KII was conducted for collecting relevant information from Deputy Commissioner of Kurigram District, UNO of Ulipur, representative from DAE, DLS, Department of Education, Cooperative, Health, and Women Affairs, Social welfare-DSS, UP Chairman, Union Parishad, and others.



**Focus Group Discussion (FGDs):**

Several Focus group discussion with different groups as mentioned table above were conducted to collect qualitative information focusing to project objectives/ outputs and outcomes.

**Physical Verification/ Assessment:**

Spontaneously the evaluation team was verified physical existence of the respondents’ households, assets, support services and existing facilities to understand and assess beneficiaries’ progress, use of productive assets, received supports and utilization of those. A separate tool was used for physical verification.

**Group Assessment:**

Special tools were used for group assessment for their sustainability, governances, and ranking according to the project indicators and log frame.



**Case Studies:**

There were some case studies to capture project learning's, success stories, and failure cases (if) on individuals or in group with regards to implementation of the project.

**Data analysis and Report writing:**

Each and every questionnaire, tools were coded, verified and cleaned then data were entered into a data template of SPSS. Triangulation of findings also was made for cross checking and find relevancies, effectiveness, outputs and impact of the interventions. SPSS were used for data analysis, MS Excel for graphical representation, and MS Word for reporting.

**Finalization of the Report:**

A draft report was submitted to IRB for comments and suggestions, those were incorporated and adjusted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft for finalization and then final report was submitted to the ALO/IRB.

**National Level Workshop and Sharing**

After finalization of the report, there was a sharing workshop with the national level stakeholders of IRB at Dhaka.

**2.4. Limitation of the Study / Evaluation**

Survey time was very short and limited for such a huge work, different types of survey tools, various respondents, and dispersed locations made the team mystified. With a limited time huge numbers of FGDs, KII and sample survey the team passed hectic time during the field survey. The study was not a census, it was sample survey might have information gap by any chance. Stringent time schedule was a challenging factor for the team. However, the team completed the study within stipulated schedule for the study.

## CHAPTER THREE: FINDINGS AND REFLECTIONS

### 3. FINDINGS OF FINAL EVALUATION

It has been observed that the project has accomplished most of the targets as set in the indicators at LFA. However, to measure the impact, the overall observation, findings and recommendations are presented under the following sub-sections.

#### 3.1. Demographic Information:

##### 3.1.1. Age of the Respondents:

The data sources were investigated through questionnaire survey, key informant interviews, focus groups discussion and meeting with stakeholders and project staff to cover all dimensions of the project's components, log frame and M&E Plan. In the final evaluation survey, a total of 280 HHs were randomly selected and data were collected from 280 HHs and average age of the respondents is 46 years. Most of the respondents age was between 41-50 years (38.9%), below 40 were 30.4%, 51-64 years 25% and above 64 5.7%. As mentioned by the FGDs and KII those women were most venerable and without involvement of IRB their life with children was miserable. Only 0.40% was disabled in the families (6 persons).

Yrs.	Percentage
17-40	30.4
41-50	38.9
51-64	25.0
64>	5.7
Total	100%

##### 3.1.2. Relationship with Beneficiary Children:

As per survey the largest family size was 9 members but average was 3, among them 41% male and 59% female. Children were living with multiple family members and relationship also varies live mother 28%, himself/herself 31%, brother 20%, sister 5%, maternal grandmother 4%, grandmother 3%, grandfather 1.4%, and other like uncle, aunt 6%. However the relationship with the beneficiary children has shown in table below. But 81% infants are living with their mother, 9% with maternal grandmother, 5% with grandmother, and others 5% like aunt.

Relationship	Responses	
	No.	Percent
Child itself	260	30.80%
Brother	168	19.90%
Sister	43	5.10%
Mother	239	28.40%
grandfather	12	1.40%
grandmother	22	2.60%
Maternal   grandfather	11	1.30%
Maternal grandmother	34	4.00%
Others	54	6.40%
Total	843	100.00%

### 3.1.3. Education of the Family Members

About 4% of the family members were illiterate, 34% can sign only, upto class V 20%, hafezi 1.2%, upto class X only 32%, SSC 3%, HSC, 3.5%, details is given in below table.

Education level	Number		Percent			
Illiterate	36		3.90%			
can sign	309		33.70%			
pre-primary	6		0.70%			
Hafezi	11		1.20%			
Class one to Class Ten	#	%	#	%		
	Class 1	14	1.50%	Class 6	59	6.40%
	Class 2	22	2.40%	Class 7	55	6.00%
	Class 3	29	3.20%	Class 8	80	8.70%
	Class 4	34	3.70%	Class 9	50	5.50%
	Class 5	91	9.90%	Class 10	48	5.20%
SSC	30		3.30%			
HSC	32		3.50%			
graduated	8		0.90%			
post graduate	1		0.10%			
others	1		0.10%			

### 3.1.4. Occupation of the Household Members

Most of the respondents 84% families occupation was day labour either in agricultural work or off farm activities, household work as maid about 13%, small business 9%, private service 19%, poultry 8%, cow rearing 8%, handicraft 4%, tailoring 2%, among many others. Details of the HH occupation are given in below table. It is to be noted that there were some multiple occupation in with the family members.

Day labour	Maid servant	Private service	Small business	poultry rearing	cow rearing	goat/ship rearing	tailoring	Petty shop	Fishing/cultivation	Mason	rickshaw/Van puller	Crops/vegetable production	Handicraft	Others
83.90%	12.90%	18.90%	8.60%	7.90%	7.50%	2.10%	5.00%	2.90%	1.40%	3.90%	3.90%	1.40%	3.60%	10%

### 3.1.5. Family Income

As per survey it was calculated that the average income of the families were BDT8639 per month during baseline it was Tk.1677.

Income Ranges (Taka)	No. of Respondents	%
Below 5000	71	25.36%
5001-8000	101	36.07%
8001 - 10000	36	12.86%
10001-15000	46	16.43%
15001-20000	21	7.50%
20001 above	5	1.79%
Average		8639

Income Ranges (Taka)	No. of Respondents	%
Below 3000		
3001-5000	20	7%
5001-8000	121	43%
8001 - 10000	50	18%
10001-15000	86	31%
15001-20000	2	1%
20001 above	1	0%

### 3.1.6. Housing:

Alongside income and assets, standard housing is essential for good living condition. The end line survey found that 3% households have got new ownership on houses which was 89% during baseline(**Table-11**) thus **92% respondents are living in own house.**

Ownership	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Own	89	92
Rented	0.14	0
Living free with neighbor /relatives house	10.86	8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The construction materials of housing also changed towards thatch made (18% baseline) house reduced to 3.9%. Tin with brick wall and Tin made houses are also increased significantly (**Table-12**). In addition, 23.6% respondents (66 HHs) have constructed new houses, of which 22% constructed 01 room and 4 respondents have constructed 02 rooms with construction material of Tin mainly.

Structure	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Cemented Building (Pacca)	0	0.4
Semi-pacca (brick) building with Tin roof	1.29	6.1
Thatched house	18.14	3.9
Tin	80.57	87.5
Others	0	2.1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Among these 16.8% have used their own money where 2% households got support from government and 4% were supported by the MFI (**Table-13**).

Analyzing the satisfaction level of respondents, it is found that 51% respondents are satisfied with their houses and 25% are quite unhappy about their present housing condition.

Source of money	Frequency	Percent
Own income	47	16.8
GoB	5	1.8
NGO	12	4.3
Others	3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23.9</b>

No. of rooms	Frequency	Percent
1	62	22.1
2	4	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>23.6</b>

### 3.1.7. Engagement in Government Safety Net

52% respondent families were enlisted and received government safety net, during baseline it was only 7% due to project facilitation, empowerment, networking involvement with ALO and proper facilitation ALO project strategy e.g. signing MoU with service provider,

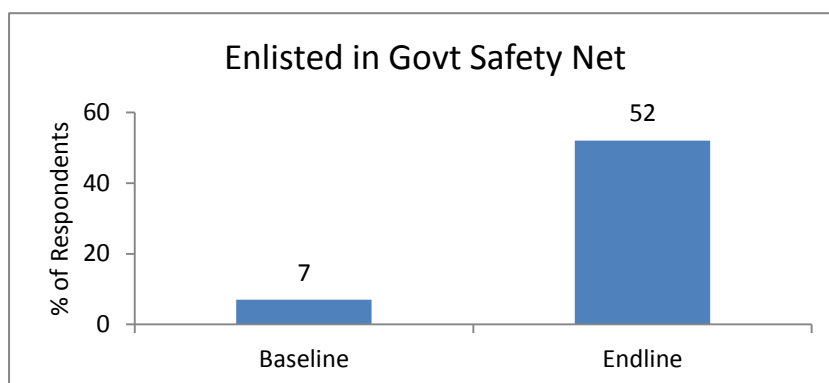


Figure 1: Enlistment in the Government Safety Net program

sensitize service providing agencies resulted

comparatively better result such good success for the beneficiaries. Among government safety net support 17% were getting widow allowance, 19% cash for work, 10% VGD, 7% house allowance, 6% elderly allowance, 38.2% VGF, 3.3% disability allowance, education stipend 33.3% and 2% received got tube well.

Table 15: Access to social safety net compared with baseline

Response	Baseline %	End line %
Not included GOB Social safety net	93	48
VGF	1	38.2
Cash for work		19
VGD		10
Widow allowance	2	17
Got House		7
Elderly allowance	2	6
Disable allowance		3.3
Got Tube well		2
Education stipend		33.3%

### 3.2. Result -1:

Enhance wellbeing of the targeted orphan children including survival, protection, participation, mobilization, and healthy development to continue their education.

#### 3.2.1. Enrollment in the School and Education of the Respondent Childs

Target: 100% of the children were enrolled in the school and no drop-out were recorded during the survey in compare with baseline it 13% households stated that their child were out of the school.

Baseline	Final evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>13% HH's stated that their children are out of school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% children in target families enrolled in education institutions.</li> <li>No drop out</li> </ul>

The survey found that out of 374 orphan students, 87.7% are studying in general school and around 12% are in Madrassa.

The result comparison is also noteworthy e.g. grade A and above increased then baseline fail reduced then baseline as mentioned below table. In last year exam, 99.6 Percent have been passed successfully (58% in A-, A or A+ grade). No Drop out is observed.

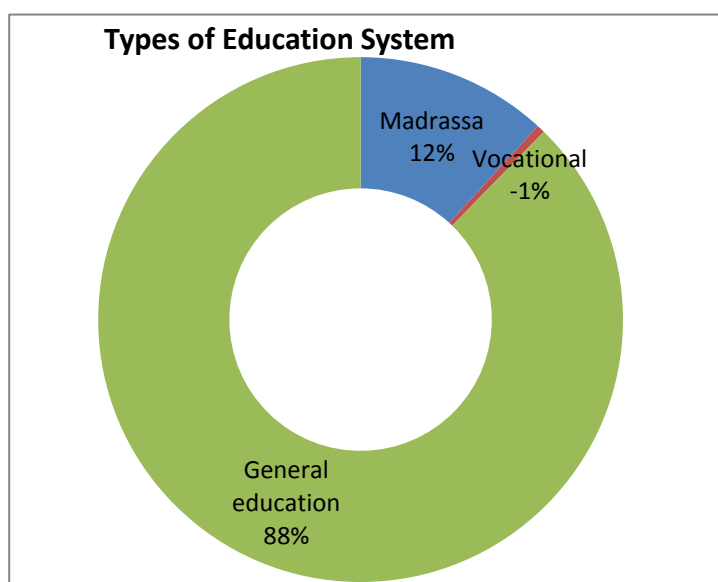


Figure 2: Types of Education System

Result	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Fail	2	0.4
D	10	0.4
C	16	10
B	55	31
A-	10	12.1
A	7	42
A+	0	4
Total	100	100

### 3.2.2. Continuation of Quality Education and Orphans Childhood development

Hundred percent of the students (respondents children) continuing their schools, and 100 percent were going to the school regularly, which was 87% and 30% during baseline respectively.

Baseline	Final Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>87% children were continuing education</li> <li>30% students goes to school regularly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% student continued their education</li> <li>100% students goes to school regularly</li> </ul>

There were no drop out from schools which was 13% during baseline and hundred percent are continuing in the school.

Table 17: Continue education of the targeted children	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Dropped out children	13%	0%
Children are in school	87%	100%

A good progress is observed about the continuation of study among the targeted children. From baseline study, 77% students were in primary level which reduced to 33% and 56% are in secondary level 21% during baseline. 9% also went to Intermediate level that was 1.5% during baseline and 2% are in graduate level.

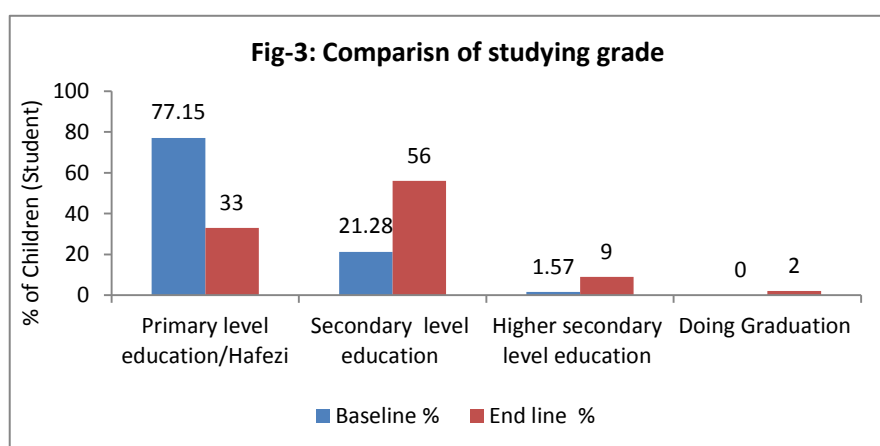


Figure 3: Types of Schooling

Table 18: Studying grade of the targeted children ( compare with baseline)	Baseline %	End line %
Study grade		
Primary level education/Hafezi	77.15	33
Secondary level education	21.28	56
Higher secondary level education	1.57	9
Doing Graduation	0	2
Total	100	100

### 3.2.3. Child Health Services

Target: 100% orphan children will get need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers

Baseline	Final
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0% (Only 1) HH gets always support.</li> <li>10% HH get sometimes support from the health service provider</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% orphan children got need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers</li> </ul>

After discussion with Upazila Health Officer, data revealed that the orphans and their family members are getting preference in accessing the medicine and treatment. Overall the findings revealed that the project beneficiaries are more aware on the safe water, sanitation, hygiene behavior, balance nutrition as well as measure (both preventive and curative) for sound health. The old believes and superstitions are gradually removing and mobility to community clinics, Upazila health complex is increased by 100% though dependency to local medicine shop still prevailed as high.

**Table 19: Approach to treatment place compared with baseline**

Treatment place	Baseline	End line
Traditional healer	2%	1%
Fakir	4%	0%
Medicine shop	64%	40%
Village quack	60%	10%
Community clinic	30%	56%
Union health complex	34%	62%
Upazilla health complex	11%	46%
Doctor's chamber	0	1%

Last one year 42% child were suffered fever, 13.8% diarrhea, worm 10.5%, dysentery 12.5% only, in other hand family member were suffered fever 45%, ulcer/gastric 26.8%, among many others as mentioned in below table

**Table 20: Sickness during last one year**

Name of Diseases	Children		Family members	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Diarrhea	85	13.8%	11	1.9%
Dysentery	77	12.5%	13	2.2%
Cholera	21	3.4%	18	3.0%
Typhoid	18	2.9%	20	3.4%
Jaundice	3	.5%	5	.8%
Skin disease	13	2.1%	7	1.2%
Worm	65	10.5%	44	7.4%
Tumor	6	1.0%	4	.7%
Ulcer/gastric	22	3.6%	159	26.8%
Breaking of bone	7	1.1%	11	1.9%
Asthma	9	1.5%	8	1.3%
Fever	262	42.4%	269	45.3%
Urine infection	3	.5%	1	.2%
Chronic disease	6	1.0%	7	1.2%
Others	21	3.4%	17	2.9%



All the respondents of FGDs explained 'tube-well water as safe drinking water. All respondents expressed that they know about arsenic and red marked tube well meaning 'arsenic contaminated water. 100% HH are now using pit/ring slab latrine and water sealed pit latrines. All respondents of FGDs (100%) told that they wash hand with soap after toilet and before meal. 80% aware and practice to clean their houses. All respondents (100%) also expressed that they are using slippers to go for toilet and wash hand after toilet.

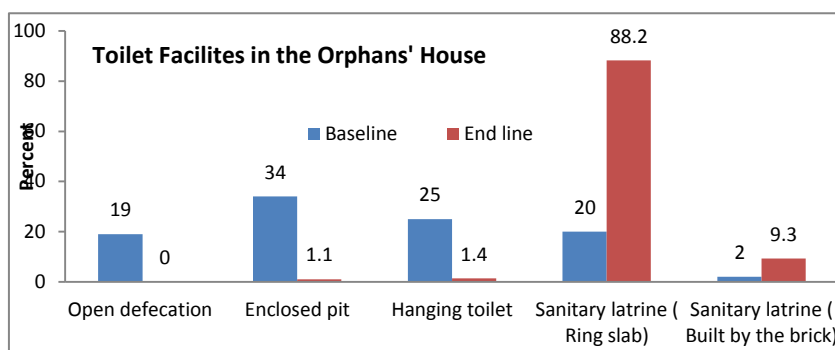


Figure 4: Toilet Facilities of Orphan Houses

No open defecation has observed in the visited households and adjacent areas. It was endorsed by the local Union Parishad representatives that open defecation is totally stopped in the project areas as well as outbreak of water borne diseases have been decreased due to ALO project interventions. 81% toilet owned by the orphans' families which 46% during baseline. 81% make compost with the kitchen and food waste.

	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Open defecation	19	0
Enclosed pit	34	1.1
Hanging toilet	25	1.4
Sanitary latrine ( Ring slab)	20	88.2
Sanitary latrine ( Built by the brick)	2	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

100% of the children drink tube well water, 83% tube well owned by the orphan families during the baseline ownership was 72% only.

Ownership	Baseline	End line
Own	72%	82.86%
Neighbor	20%	8.93%
Sharing	6%	7.86%
Government	2%	0.36%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

### 3.2.4. Child Rights

Child rights are associated with the basic human needs such as health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation, shelter, security, and career aspiration, etc. The situation of orphan child in Bangladesh is characterized by inequality and subordination within the family and society. Although illegal, child marriage remains a widespread practice in Bangladesh. In fact, a third of young Bangladeshi girls are

married before the age of 15<sup>2</sup>. Child marriages have negative repercussions on their health, development, and the full exercise of their rights.

The study tried to capture the knowledge, behavior and attitude of the mother/caregiver about the rights enjoyment of the children in their family and in the community. The study found that almost 89% mother/

caregiver/ respondents are known about the child rights and can understand and explained what they mean by child rights i.e. rights of education (96%), health (71%), nutritious food (6%),

recreation (41%), participation (18%),

shelter (12%), free from abuse (21%) and protection (14%) during baseline all indicators were zero.

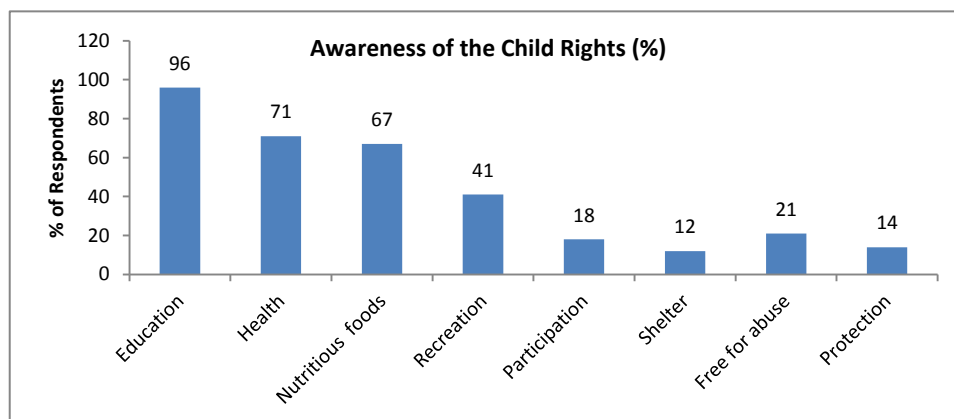


Figure 5: Awareness of the Child Rights

	Baseline	Final Evaluation
Yes	0	88.9
No	100	11.1
Total	280	100.0

Moreover, among 280 respondents, 262 (93.6%) caregiver think that their children are enjoying all child rights. 7% respondents who are very poor and old aged suffering due to their economic crisis.

During the interview it was noted that Children were enjoying education 95%, health 80%, nutritious food 71%, recreation 59%, shelter 44%, and participated in social events 10%.

	# of Respondents	% of Respondents
Education	265	94.64%
Recreation	164	58.57%
Health	225	80.36%
Nutritious food	198	70.71%
Participation	28	10.00%
Shelter	122	43.57%
Free from abuse	14	5.00%
Don't know	5	1.79%

The ALO project is working for ensuring child rights within its project framework both conceptually and pragmatically for each of the children group. It is earlier mentioned in the chapters that all the orphan children have access to better health and nutrition situation. All below 5 years age children (19) have been immunized regularly. For quality education, the project has facilitated to establish linkage with non-formal education (NFE) / formal schools and encourage mother/caregivers to enroll orphan in education institutes. The project has provided school materials; uniforms, 500 Taka study

<sup>2</sup> [www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)

allowances for 36 months and coaching support through Children club. For development of volunteerism and self-esteem, the project has also encouraged the children to form Union Children Forum, organize sports, debate and annual picnic. In addition, different community actions were jointly organized with Shabolomabon Dol and union Nari forum. For quality education, regular meeting with Parent Trent teacher Association, and monitoring examination results and onward support and discussions with teachers, award giving for good education progress and parents were the regular activities. The project also arranged specific medical services including immunization, de-worming and vitamin A capsule for the student through mobilize govt. line department or other stakeholders. The project also organized awareness events teacher, School management committees and parents about child rights and child protection issues.

It is further found that child clubs are established during 2015 with main member and associate member consisting college, high school and primary school orphan boys and girls associated with the adjacent Shabolombi Dol. The child clubs have a 5 member executive committee. Have executive committee, consist of 5 members. They conduct monthly meeting. Altogether, there are 47 child club and member ranging from 16-24. The evaluation team has conducted 03 FGDs with Child club and 02 FGDs with Union Children Forum.



The FGD findings from the orphan children shows that they are now practicing regular cutting of nail, regular bathing, regular brush of teeth, hand wash before eating food and after using latrine, eating safe food and they are also aware about the basic rights of the children e.g. Education, shelter, treatment, recreation, participation and protection. They also believe that other physical differences, there is no difference between male and female for any work.

They also know that preparedness of disaster and for safe staying during disaster period, it is needed to drink safe water, hygienic toilet, storage of dry food, go to safe shelter, distribute relief to the vulnerable people and for environment, they did community led total sanitation campaign, maintain clean own households and tree plantation. They also help family members in cattle and goat and poultry rearing and discuss with mother and care giver about disadvantage of early marriage and necessity of higher education. One child club also took lead in stopping 2 child marriages (Alo Begum and Shamsunnahar) at Nilkontho Child club.

However, it is observed that they are not that much aware about the Puberty, cleaning awareness, reproductive age issues and relevant project staff also admit it. They also do not have much idea about the work of local government NGO or private agencies.

The Union Child Forum is the apex of Child club at Union level. The project staff facilitated the child club to form this apex to create fellow feelings among other orphan children, create leadership and volunteerism spirit, to create the scope for organizing cultural attitude (sports, debate competition, picnic etc.). They conducted regular monthly meeting during project period, discuss about current affairs and other issues as raised by the members. As a result they have planned for different cultural events (sports, debate, essay competition) and organized successfully. They also raised relief material and distributed among flood affected families. The Union Children Forum took lead in conducting survey of HHs for water and sanitation. Now they think that they are equally treated in like other child in the society.

They requested for increase the stipend for the student those who like to go for higher study, and increase project duration.

## Case Study 1: Kohinur and Kakoli Want to Overcome Their Dreams

Kohinur and kakoli are sisters. Kohinur is elder of the two. They are living in 'pachpir' village of Durgapur Union under Ulipur sub-district of Kurigram district. They want to overcome their dreams. They would like to be enlightened women in her society. It is really crucial expectation of Kohinur and Kakoli who lost father 10 years ago due to road accident by bus. She couldn't know what is sorrows, poverty, social dignity, and higher ambition moreover meanings of life but had being learning straggle against poverty from that time.



Above heading may seem to others that, this is common requirement for a human being in the society. But it is really crucial expectation of Kohinur and kakoli who lost her parents in childhood. When khohinur was at class eight and kakoli at class two their father was died. Their mother was not maintaining the family expenditure that's why she has gone to Dhaka to work.

From that time kohinur and kakoli lived with maternal aunt (Khadiza begum).But she could not earn sufficient money to continue their study that is why education was going to turn off. However, owing to support of ALO project her study again revived. In the Primary school certificate (PSC) examination Kakoli passed with achieving A+. She wants to become doctor. Kohinur passed Secondary school certificate with A. She wants to become a teacher. Now kohinur is studying 12 levels at pachpir kamil madrasah at Durgapur and kakoli is studying 7 levels at pachpir karamotia themukhe alim madrasah at Durgapur union of ulipur upazilla.

She (khadiza) was totally blind about future of her niece's orphan children. ALO-IRUK project of Islamic Relief Bangladesh comes to her as blessing from Allah. After including in the ALO project, she got 20000 BDT for her selected business and 500 BDT for educational stipend. She bought a beef cattle for fattening purpose that value is 50000 BDT. She also bought a goat and some hens with that money after meeting the expense of children's education through which she started her IGA (Income Generating Activities).



Maternal Aunt (Khadiza Begum),  
Guardian of Kohinur and Kakoli.

Through the patronization and motivation of ALO-IRUK project she has one goat which present market value is about BD TK-4,000/- Moreover, she has about 12 hens and a small vegetable garden where she cultivates hyacinth bean (locally known as Sheem) plant, bottle guard (locally known as Lau), Sweet Guard (Locally known as Misti Kumra). Now, her monthly income is about BD TK-4500/- whereas it was below one thousand just few months ago. She sells eggs of her poultry and vegetable from her own cultivation. She is confident her monthly income will be raised multiple times of now. Her Orphan nieces go to school and college regularly and achieving good result.

Kohinur participated inter union child forum Debate Competition festival. Kohinur was elected as best Debator and winner of the team. She also participated in the inter school debate competition and got the best price. Kohinur day by day increasing her aptitude skills and knowledge .she wants to be enlighten person and forward to her dreams .Now her opinion is “poverty wouldn’t stop, wouldn’t barriers to overcome my dreams



Kakoli is the 1<sup>st</sup> girl of her school. She has received best student award from Ulipur Administration. She is a good singer also. She received best singer award on Islamic Song ( Ham and Nath) from Upazilla level as well as District level. She wants to be a doctor and work poor women and orphan child.

Kohinur and Kakoli and her Maternal Aunt Khadiza Begum (Khala) is Grateful to Almighty Allah and also Islamic Relief Bangladesh for listed as Beneficiary and supporting during their hard times.

### 3.2.5. Child Security and Safety

Only 0.7% children faced abuse which was 79% during baseline survey, 84% of targeted orphan children have safe & secure home free from abuse or violence during baseline it was none.

Baseline	Final Evaluation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>79% HH's Child face abuse or Violence.</li> <li>0% targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>0.7% children face abused</b></li> <li>83.6% of targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse or violence</li> </ul>

The study further revealed that almost 95% responded are confident about the protection aspects of their children i.e. Free from mental abuse, Free from physical abuse, Free from sexual abuse, No fear of Child marriage, No Child labour and no drugs. 100% respondents mentioned that they take opinion of their about family decision making process particularly for schooling, coaching, admission, buying of new family items etc.

Response	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Yes	0	94.6
No	100	5.4
Total	100	100.0

Children were protected from any violence 84%, which was zero during baseline survey. While asking about types of safe protection Children were free from mental abuse 96%, physical abuse 74%, and sexual abuse 84%

	# of respondents	% of respondents
Free from mental abuse	259	95.9%
Free from physical	199	73.7%
Free from sexual abuse	226	83.7%
No Child marriage	208	77.0%
No Child labour	65	24.1%
No drug	97	35.9%
Others	8	3.0%

Evaluation team has visited two institutes for FGD with school management committee. The FGD findings are below;

Management committee member are known about the ALO project. A total of 1670 students studied in two institutes. Among them 50% boys and 50% girls and 6.48% was orphan. Among the orphan students, 50% are Islamic Relief supported. Orphan students generally faced challenge of unavailability fees, dress, food, some times less attended in school, shortage of khata, pen, book, their family don't provide any tuitions teacher. After the support of Islamic relief, the situation has improved. For deduce the dropout rate, management committee provided free registration, tuition fee free, MC always discussion with guardian, organized guardian gathering.

Children found less vulnerable then the time of the baseline as for example during baseline 100% orphans were vulnerable at time of final evaluation only 12.5% in some extent vulnerable, during baseline mal nutrition 56% at final evaluation it reduced to 2.14%, sickness reduced from 24% to 0.71, zero sexual harassment, early marriage down to 7.5% from 53%, dowry 47% to 2.14%. It is also understood that 100% children are socially recognized, and well adopted.

<b>Vulnerability</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End line</b>
No Vulnerability	0%	87.50%
Malnutrition	56%	2.14%
Illness	24%	0.71%
Sexual harassment	3%	0
Rape and attempted rape	3%	0
Early/forced marriage	53%	7.50%
Dowry	47%	2.14%
Denial of education/ Illiteracy	20%	0%
socially neglected	48%	0%
Others	15%	0%

**Recommendations of management committee:**

- To continue student sponsorship up to HSC level and increase amount of stipend
- Help to orphan student for higher education
- During selection of poor orphan family, school can be involved.

## Case Study 2: Rashma and Rita is Growing up with Dream

Rashma (12) and Rita (6) are two sisters. Mst. Rasheda Begum (32) mothers of Rashma and Rita. She got married to Andas Ali. In the beginning, she was happily passing conjugal life with her husband. Suddenly her husband affected with T.B (Tuberculosis) and died after 9 years of her marriage. In that time, her younger child is only 4 months and the elder one is 6 years old when she became a widow. She could not maintain her family and back to parent's house with two children. Rasheda mother maintains the family through day labor as her aged father could not work. By the Rasheda mother's income, it's very difficult to manage five members family. Due to poor income, Rasheda Begum went to Dhaka city to keep her children with mother and start work as a maidservant. For that time, Rita and Rashma are growing up with her Grandmother.



During that time, IRB launched ALO project in that area and select the family as a beneficiary's of ALO-Mauritius project of Islamic Relief Bangladesh. After selecting Grandmother, received Entrepreneurship Development and Business Management (EDBM) and Livestock training and financial support BDT 20000.00 from ALO project. She purchased one heifer and two pregnant goats with added some amount of own savings. She is rearing cattle and goats within the guidelines of livestock department and project staff. After the 1-year, a calf is born and sells milk in the market. In the time, she taken 2nd-time Qard -Al-Hasana support from the group and bought cattle for fattening that worth is 40000.00 BDT. End of the Last year she took third Qard-Al-Hasana support from SHG and invested to rent land for agricultural activities. Now she has a cow with calf, one Ox, rented land, goat, and poultry. During the project time, she also received child protect training and refreshers training in Agriculture production. She is regularly attending SHG meeting and conscious about the negative impact on early marriage, Child abuse, hygiene, health, and nutrition. She has installed a sanitary latrine & tube well to ensure health safety and security. Dulali begum admitted her granddaughter in school. Now Rashma is in Class 6 and Rita in grade one.



Grandmother is going to school for knowing information about granddaughters education progress and ensure quality education. She sends Rashma and Rita to child club for learning extra curriculum activities. Education stipend helps her with continuing child education smoothly. She said, "Without the help of Islamic Relief support we could not make a better life for Rashma and Rita. She is very much thankful to Islamic Relief Bangladesh for providing support. She is committed to continuing her granddaughter's education up to higher level and making a better future.





**Results -2:**

**Improve the status of the orphan families and livelihood through economic productivity, income, asset, food accessibility and- consumption, and improved living status of 700 targeted orphan and widow households.**

**3.3. Household Income****3.3.1. Income and Expenditure**

The HHs monthly income earned from agricultural land, agricultural wage labour, livestock, poultry, fisheries, agricultural equipment's and other on-farm and off farm activities. The data revealed that income has been increased by almost 500% over the project period. The revolving use of project grant as Qard-al-Hasana found as the trigger point of this increase. During baseline family income was BDT1677 per month and during final evaluation it has raised to BDT8639 per month. As per target it has to be at least 80% of targeted orphan households have increased income by at least 3,000 Taka per month (€26), this success was happened due to appropriate IGA, productive asset and facilitation by the project intervention.

<b>Table 28: Monthly income of the households (BDT)</b>		
Baseline	Final Evaluation	Surplus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDT 1,677.38 is average monthly income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average monthly income BDT 8639.00/family</li> <li>100% targeted family earned above BDT. 3,000.00/ month</li> </ul>	<b>2333</b>

<b>Table 29: Ranges of Family Income</b>		
Income Range	No. of Respondents	% of the respondents
Below 3000		
3001-5000	20	7%
5001-8000	121	43%
8001 - 10000	50	18%
10001-15000	86	31%
15001-20000	2	1%
20001 above	1	0%

Increased monthly income also contributed in increased expenditure in order to maintain better livelihood. The target families have reported that they have spent average monthly 6306 BDT in addition to the project contribution for school materials, education fees, winter cloths, meat and food during Packages etc. as well as project contribution for different livelihood items. The major items of expenditures are mentioned in Table-12 where food occupy the 50% and house repairing found as the second maximum item.

Analyzing the income trend, it is further found that still 18% beneficiary households, (whose income range lying less than 6000 BDT monthly, of which 2% are critically suffering) combating for survival. These groups are actually the old aged care givers and, single earner family. They are still living in extreme poverty condition.

<b>Table 30: Average monthly expenditure</b>																
Expense in agriculture/livestock	Food	House repair	Education	Health care	Clothing	Transportation	Fuel	Repaying loan	Religious day observation	Gifts in marriage, birthdays etc.	Mobile Phone bill	Cattle and poultry rearing expense	Utensil /stationary cost	Betel leaf and nut cost	Others (mention)	<b>Total</b>

Monthly expenditure (BDT)	301	3120	550	374	213	276	213	164	120	285	163	115	160	182	50	20	<b>6306</b>
---------------------------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-------------

### 3.3.2. Households Assets

Target: At least 95% of targeted households have increased assets by at least 100%

Baseline	Final
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 16,504.26 Where- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT 14,872.87 for 68% HH</li> <li>Average Productive asset value is BDT 920.29 for 83%HH</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average Non-productive asset value is BDT 711.10 for 96% HH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 58866 Where- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT 28860</li> <li>Average productive assets value BDT. 30,006 for 95% household</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average nonproductive assets value BDT. 13,806 for 100% household</li> </ul>

### 3.3.3. Productive Assets

#### Homestead Land and ownership:

Land is considered as the major productive resources. The end line survey finding shows that 95.4% beneficiary households have access to their own land. It is also found that land possession have been increased in both homestead and cultivable land over the period. The 11% HHs who did not have homestead land during baseline now possess their homestead. Similarly 11% households have created access to cultivable land. The better income position also contributed in creating access to lease in cultivable land for 36% households (baseline was 4%).

Type of the land	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Homestead land	72	83
Agricultural land	13	24
Others (pond, garden, farm etc)	2	3
Area of the land leased in	4	40
Area of the land (leased out)	3	3
Sheared land	1	2

The respondents have average 5.33 decimals of homestead land, 12.96 decimal of cultivable land. Of which 52% have 1-5 decimal of land and 32% have 6-10 decimal of land. It is revealed that 83% households. The off farm and on farm activities are centered in Homestead and cultivable land in Bangladesh.

Type of the land	Average land (decimal)	Value in BDT
Homestead land	5.33	117625
Agricultural land	12.96	63721
Others (pond, garden, etc)	3.22	12475
leased in land	13.97	17229
leased out land	2.4	2843
Shared land	3.97	8278

Therefore, project need to take further initiative for better use of homestead space because only 6% are cultivating vegetables at present.

#### Cultivable Land and pond:

In addition, 24% of HHs has average 13 decimal of own cultivable land and 3% have 03 decimal of pond or garden. 40% HHs have leased in average 14 decimal lands which was 4% during baseline survey. It indicates their better economic position.

#### Cattle:

The end line survey revealed that almost 50% HHs have average 1-2 cow or ox and 50% HHs do not any cattle (**Table-33**). Almost 40% households have at least 2 sheep or goat and 65% have average 5 duck and 77% have average 6 poultry in their household. These are used for egg, meat consumption as well as sell in case of any emergency need of capital. However, 77% HHs do not have any small animal which can be act as a coping mechanism in case of emergency.

Asset name	# of respondents	% of HHs have	Average Quantity	Market price (BDT)
Cow	139	49.64	1	33965
Goat/sheep	113	40.36	2	4738
Duck	180	65.00	5	1301
Hen/chicken/ Pigeon	215	77.14	6	1363
Hand loom	1	0.36	1	2100
Sewing machine	13	4.64	1	4731
Rickshaw/van/Auto rickshaw	8	2.86	1	50125
Fishing net	6	2.14	3	3933
Others		31.07	5	6558
				<b>30006</b>

#### **Other Productive assets:**

The survey findings reveals that 2.86% households have at least 1 Rickshaw/van/Auto rickshaw and 4.64 HHs have 01 sewing machine and 2.14% households have at least 3 fishing net. Moreover, 31% HHs have average 05 different agriculture equipment related to spade and weedier, sickle etc. These above equipment's are used for income generation and other productive activities.

#### **3.3.4. Non Productive assets:**

The non-productive assets are used for transportation, communication and savings as well as treated as pride in the rural Bangladesh. One significant observation is that 90% HHs have at least 1 mobile phone which is used for communication and for getting different service from service providers (Table-34).

Asset type	% of	Market price (BDT)
Jewelry	25%	31826
watch/clocks	15%	500
Motor cycle	1	80000
Bi-cycle	2	7000
Television	31%	65000
Cot	67%	5000
Almira/shelf	74%	7211
Chair/table	51%	1500
Mobile phone	90%	1450
others	26%	2000
Average		13806

Overall it is revealed that the possession and value of asset situation have been significantly increased (Table-35).

Assets	Baseline (BDT)	End line (BDT)
% of HH have productive assets	82.5	95

Average productive asset value (BDT.)	920	30006
% HH have non-productive asset	96	100
Average non-productive asset value BDT	711	13806
Land Value		28860

**Income Generating Activities:**

There is a significant achievement on economic activities among the orphan households which ultimately contributed to better living standards of the orphan and their family members. The end line survey found that almost 98% households (275) are engaged in different IGAs. The main IGAs are observed as Livestock rearing (Cattle, goat, and poultry rearing) are major IGAs being implemented by 70% HHs

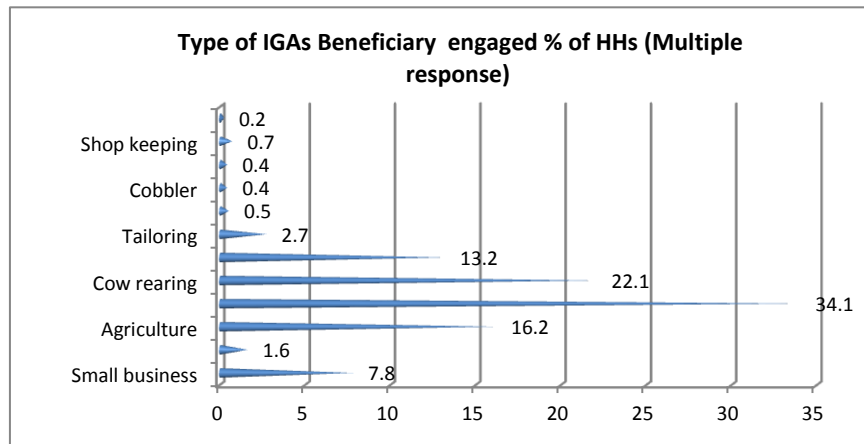


Figure 6: Types of IGA engagement

followed by agriculture (16%) and business almost 9%. Among 275 HHs, 265 mentioned that are getting regular profit whereas 10 HHs stated that they are not yet get any profit. In addition, 4 HHs have asset and 01 HHs has lost their asset. The project also link the participants with service providers e.g. Livestock department and agriculture department through establishing formal Memorandum of understanding for providing livestock and agriculture training as well as in organizing vaccination camp.

The monthly ranges of profit from IGAs are shown in **Table-36**.

Profit Range (BDT)	Percent
<1000	17.5
1000-1500	27.1
1501-2500	36.1
2501-4000	12.1
4001-8000	5.0
8001-12000	2.1
Total	100.0

In addition, 28% respondents have stated as a result of demonstration and secondary effect, their neighbors are also following the IGAs and technologies what they learn from the project. The training and upgrading of skills and capacity component of ALO project have contributed a lot in creating additional income and sustainability of the technologies disseminated. From the reports of the project and FGDs with the beneficiaries, it is observed that target people had several training and orientation as well as court yard sessions on vegetable gardening, livestock rearing, etc.

However, the IGAs are now implementing by the HHs found at subsistence level. The achieved skills and competencies increasing their economic growth and sustainable poverty reduction. However, planned commercial approaches for marketing of the produces were in absent, which is necessary for the preparing exit plan of the project in future.

### Occupation

The following **Table -37** showed the status of able HH Members primary occupation. Among the occupation, the majority of the HH members mostly women are engaged in livestock rearing and Agriculture. The other major occupations mostly for men are Farming, agriculture and non-agriculture wage labour, fishermen and mason. The other occupations are very insignificant in the project sites. Whereas in the secondary occupation, 20 types of activities are observed by which the HH Members earned additional income. In the secondary occupation, farming activities observed higher. Agri. labour, non agri. labour, auto rickshaw driver, van driver, and fishermen occupation observed also comparatively higher.



*"I have participated in many events of ALO project. I know that ALO project has provided many support to their beneficiaries e.g. stipend for children, 20000 BDT for each beneficiaries,*

*education material for all target children, winter clothes, food package, Korbani meat. My observation is that 25% HHs became self-sufficient and rest needs another 2-3 years.*

*I am overwhelming happy that generally most of the projects are busy with awareness and motivation only but ALO project was not busy only for motivation, they offered many means for changing life and well-being of poor destitute women and orphans".*

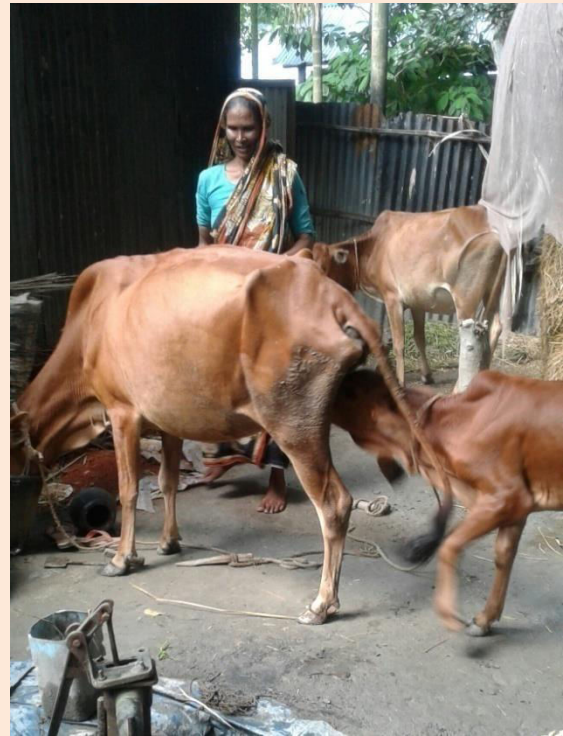
Mr. Mohammad Shafiqul Islam, UNO Ulipur, +880-1709974506

**Table 37:: Source of income of the targeted households (%) ( Multiple Response)**

Percent	Day labor	Small business	Crops/vegetable	Cow/beef rearing	Goat/sheep rearing	Poultry rearing	Tailoring	Tea stall	Petty shop	Maid servant	private service	fishing/cultivation	Rickhaw/Van puller	Mason	Berber	Relative support	Handicraft	Potter	Zakat and fitra	Old aged allowance	Widow allowance	Freedom fighter	Disability	Profit from saving	Child sponsorship	Renting out	Other Social safety
16.00		2.20	4.70	5.10	4.10	8.40	1.10	0.20	0.50	2.00	3.90	0.50	0.90	1.20	0.10	1.50	0.70	0.10	0.40	1.30	0.10	0.20	1.20	21.60	0.10	0.60	21.10

### Case Study 3: Lebu Begum's Endeavors for coming out of misery

Lebu Begum (48), member of Fakirpara Sabolomban Dol under Fatepur Union of Ulipur Upazila, district kurigram. She got married when she was twelve years old. Her husband Afzal was a bread maker. Afzal has been suffered a chronic disease and died on 2011. Before 2011, Lebu was a housewife and she did not involve with any income generating activities. After her husband died, she could not provide 03 meals to her children (02 boys and a girl) and she had never dream to educate her children after managing food, cloth and treatment cost. They lived in a small house in a sheltered land and passing a very miserable life with a limited income (tk. 2000.00/month) of her day labor and working in neighbor household and poultry rearing. They did not possess any social rights and dignity.



In 2015, she joined as a member of Fakirpara Sabolomban Dol which is supported by Islamic Relief ALO project. After getting the membership, she received different types of training, and support. She received BDT. 20000.00 grant and used this money as revolving fund. She was also received BDT.500.00 per month (36 months) for her daughter as education support. Besides her main occupation of day labour, she purchased a cow worth BDT. 25000.00. After 3 years she has now three cows and the estimated value is about 100000 BDT. In the mean time she has purchased an ox-calf by BDT. 20000 from her savings and after six months sold it by BDT. 30000. Presently she repaid the loan of 20,000 which she took from neighbour for her husband's treatment. Now her son works as a Painter and he earned BDT. 300/day. Her daughter is studying in class eight. Presently her monthly income rise to 6000.00 from day labour, cow rearing and poultry rearing in addition the asset price and son's income.

She is now member of a happy family with her children. But her happiness was not found before 2015 because of their extreme poverty. Presently she does not feel any crisis in term of basic needs. Already she brought four thousand brick for build a new house. Now she is aware about child rights, women rights. Lebu regularly attended in different meeting, discussion with school teacher for daughter education and go to different service providing agencies independently. She has proved herself as a success mother. Her future dream is to continue education for her daughter and serve for her community in term of rights and dignity.

### 3.4. Food Consumption

Target: 100% targeted HHs enjoy 3 meals per day

Baseline	Final
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25% households, out of 700 usually have three meals in a day; among of them most of all stated that meal is not sufficient.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>97.1% targeted HHs enjoyed 3 meals per day</li> </ul>

#### 3.4.1. Food Consumption and Food security and Nutrition Status

The evaluation data revealed that the HH are now taking three meals every day for the whole year (FGD data with SHGs) though survey data shows that 97% are taking 03 meals a day. Regarding sufficiency of food intake, 95% responded positively and other 4% have to manage any way. It is to mention here that 11% beneficiaries reported they have scarcity of food for only two months (October-November, Kartik) now. In regards to overcome that situation, they are coping by purchasing food from outside, saving and storing the food for that period. Also, they have got Food basket during the month of Ramadan.

	Frequency	Percent
Once a day	1	.4
Twice a day	7	2.5
Thrice a day	272	97.1
Total	280	100.0

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	266	95.0
No	12	4.3
Total	278	99.3
	280	100.0

SL	Month	Twice a day (%)	Thrice a day (%)
1	Baishak (April-may)	9	91
2	Jiashtha (May-June)	7	93
3	Asha r(June-July)	3	97
4	Sravan (July-August)	2	98
5	Bhadra (August–Sept.)	1	99
6	Ashyin (Sept-Oct)	5	95
7	Kartik(Oct-Nov)	11	89
8	Augrahayana (Nov-Dec)	7	93
9	Poush (Dec-Jan)	2	98
10	Magh (Jan-Feb)	1	99
11	Falgun (Feb-Mar)	2	98
12	Chaitra (Mar-April)	9	91

It is further revealed that the beneficiaries are now sensitized on nutritious value of different food items. They can easily recognize the vitamin contained vegetables and growing the same in their homestead. They have also explained improved cooking procedure of nutritious food, balance diet. Round the year they took vegetables in all meal and Pulse 3 days in a week. HH intakes fish or egg for 6 days in a week and meat at least 1 day in a month. About 50% of beneficiaries can explain the balance nutrition aspects i.e. consumption vegetables, pulse, egg, fish, meat, color vegetables, etc. on regular basis. 94.75% able to explain the five killer disease name. In general all respondents are aware about the vaccination on these diseases.

### 3.4.2. Food Consumption Scoring

The study assessed food security of the respondents HH through measuring food consumption scoring as per guideline (updated (2017)-specific FCS thresholds for Bangladesh four food consumption groups were created by WFP. However, the study found that targeted HH's food security status is impressive. 62% HHs were in acceptable dietary consumption cluster, of them, 46% were acceptable high and 16% acceptable low consumption dietary cluster. However, still 36% (>28 and 42) borderline consumption and 2% poor consumption to ensure meal thrice in a day. This calculation was made following Bangladesh Food Security Cluster chart by WFP mentioned in Table below:

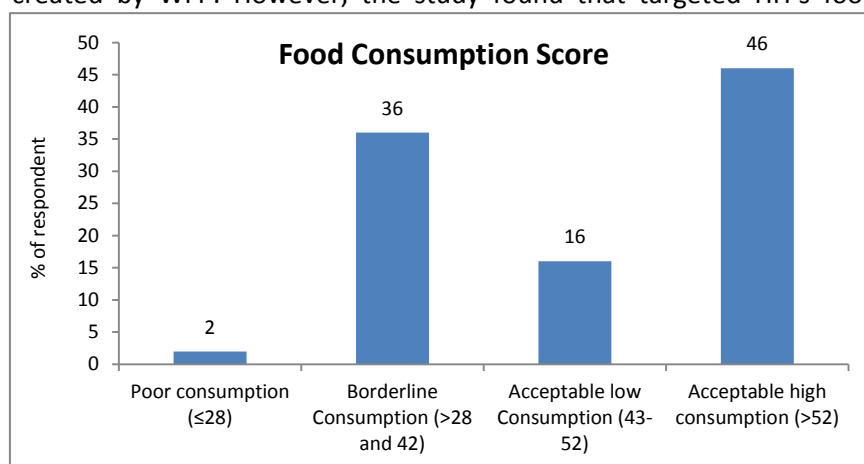


Figure 7: Food Consumption Score (FSC)

Score criteria	Frequency	Percentage
Poor consumption (≤28)	6	2%
Borderline Consumption (>28 and 42)	100	36%
Acceptable low Consumption (43-52)	45	16%
Acceptable high consumption (>52)	129	46%

SL	Food items	Food group	Weight (A)	Days Eaten in past 7 days(B)	Score (A x B)
1	Rice, Maize, Sorghum, millet pasta, bread and other cereals, Potato and sweet potato	Main staples – Cereals, tubers and root crops	2	7	14
2	Beans. Peas, groundnuts and cashew nuts	Pulses	3	4	12
3	Vegetables, leaves	Vegetables	1	6	6
4	Fruits	Fruits	1	2	2
5	Beef, goat, poultry, eggs and fish	Meat and fish	4	3	12
6	Milk yogurt and other dairy	Milk	4	1	4
7	Sugar and sugar products	Sugar	0.5	2	1
8	Oils, fats and butter	Oil	0.5	6	3
9	Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish power, small, amounts of milk for tea.	Condiments	0	7	0
<b>Total Score</b>					54



Frequency	Cereals	Pulses	Vegetables	Fruits	Meat and fish	Milk	Sugar	Oil	Condiments
0	0	1	1	119	8	108	79	0	4
1	0	24	1	72	65	101	84	10	1
2	0	75	13	56	62	40	54	2	1
3	0	42	26	18	36	8	24	6	0
4	2	41	48	11	32	4	16	11	1
5	0	28	17	3	19	4	13	16	3
6	0	21	12	0	4	1	0	5	4
7	278	48	162	1	54	14	10	230	266
Total	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280	280

**BANGLADESH SPECIFIC THRESHOLD**

*Given the importance of oil and fish in the diet of the Bangladeshi population, the following thresholds have been adapted for Bangladesh:*

- **Poor Food Consumption: 0 - 28**
- **Borderline Food Consumption: 28 – 42**
- **Acceptable Food Consumption: > 42\* acceptable.**

*However, for detailed analysis sometimes 'acceptable threshold' is divided by low-acceptable(42-51) & high-acceptable (>52) groups.*

*Source: WFP*

### 3.5. Results Area-3:

Increased community awareness and established community organization linkage with Local Government Institutions for establishing social dignity through participation, social inclusion, attending voice rise to rights and protection.

#### 3.5.1. Participation

Target: Developed Union and 01 Upazila based platform by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities.

Baseline	Final
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No platform has been developed yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Union based platform and 01 Upazila based platform have been developed by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities.</li> <li>Developed 5 union-based child forum</li> </ul>

100% have the access to the groups form by the project, among them 100% CBO group, 5% school Management Committee, 7% arbitration (Shalish) committee,

Types of Groups or Associations	Number	%
CBO	280	100%
School Management Committee	14	5%
Arbitration committee	19	7%
Any standing committee of UP	240	86%

#### 3.5.2. Self Help Group (Shabolomabon Dol) and Their Apex

With the facilitation support of the ALO Project staff, all the targeted orphan families are organized into a total of 47 small groups (Shabolomabon Dol) at primary level. With the representatives from each small group, second level platforms have been evolved as the Union Nari Form in line with the union Boundary and a tertiary level platform or apex has been developed in the Upazila level in January 2018. The key objective is to unite them in social structure where they can meet together and gather the strength for advocacy and empowerment.

The project put special emphasis of developing and functioning of the strong civil society mechanism in sustainable manner. For the purpose, the project followed the Human and Institutional Development (HID) approach in the project. HID encompasses several dimensions that are mainly tied to the strengthening of human and social capital. It covers:

- Empowerment of orphans mother or careqivers:** both at individual and group level, it was seen as a means to channel the project supports and sensitize the members to their responsibility of growing a n orphan child like other normal child as well as reduce the *inequity* and *exclusiveness* in the society that hampers there in their process of development. It might be, for example, the right for women in their households to have the control over the resources they generate, or more generally the development of capabilities for social inclusion as a productive citizen of the



society. It also contributed to decision-making processes in order to represent their interests and raise their voice, and finding the way to reduce inequalities and exclusions.

- *Self-reliance processes*, that enable SHGs and their apex in Union and Upazila to develop their capacities in order to organize them, identify their development priorities, arrange joint actions and mobilize and manage resources. The development of local dynamics and the adoption of a broader platform approach i.e. **Union and Upazila Nari Forum, and democratic election process and its contribution for mobilizing local resources has proved its effectiveness and efficiency.**

ALO project have been formed 47 groups and each group consist of average 14.89 members. During the evaluation data collection evaluation team randomly selected 17% groups for assessment. The following findings have found;

### 3.5.3. Governance

A total of 100% SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG and have executive committee. All the groups have selected its executive committee through participatory process. Executive committee members are attended meeting regularly during the project period which is now irregular. 79.17% groups have bi-laws, 87.5% groups executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities and have their average educational qualification.

Indicator	Percentage
SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	100.00
SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	100.00
Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	100.00
SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	79.10
Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	87.50
Quality of SHG leaders (average educational qualification)	87.50

### 3.5.4. Operation and Management

100% groups organized meeting at group level within last three months and make decision by participatory process. 95.83% groups properly maintain group rule and regulations and have group leader's capacity of group management. 91.67% executive committee member attended meeting in last three months. 87.50% groups showed their work plan. Out of 47 groups 83.83% have capable writing their meeting minutes and 58.33% groups have capacity for new planning without any external support. Developed conflict management capacity in a participatory way of 62.5% groups. 58.33% are capable to raise voice against any kinds of violence.

Indicator	Percentage
Regular meeting held (last three month)	100.00
Process of decision making	100.00
Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	95.83
Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	95.83
Percentage of attendance (last three meeting)	91.67
Clearly defined work plan exists for SHG	87.50
Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	83.33
Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	62.50
Capable for new planning without external support	58.33
Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	58.33

### 3.5.5. Self Help Group (SHG) Plan

For instigating the household level development process, the micro level family plan has been incorporated in the group level plan with the facilitation support of the project staff. During development of group plan and monitoring of household and group level practice, behaviour and capacity level, the members of the households and group set their vision, analyse their problems and potential to attain the set vision which ignites the inner strength of the group members and contribute to develop the capabilities to decision-making processes. In the Group level Plan, the community development activities are also added. For example: repairing of road, community led total sanitation, stopping child marriage, organizing sports and picnic for the orphan children, etc. The implementation of these planned activities has created volunteerism, enthusiasm and collective spirit to address any community issue.



The plans and groups capacities were periodically reviewed and jointly monitored by the staff and group member who accelerated the group dynamics. As groups' capacity developments are seen as the trigger point to initiate all sorts of local development interventions, these are being addressed systematically and strategically. Then local government and other civic institutions are sensitized for required services and cooperation. Operating bank account at Group and Upazila apex level and involvement of local union Parishad in the election process of leadership gave Institutionalization followed for implementing all planned interventions. This was achieved due to HH's self-planning, monitoring, encouragement and self-esteem.

The group leaders were trained and equipped to facilitate the group activities. SHGs are capacitated on leadership, organizational management tools i.e. resolution book, cash and ledger book, member pass book etc. Capacity building initiatives are given emphasis and imparted through courtyard sessions, group meeting, and training centre based training, exposure visit etc. As a result targeted families and community became more confident to tackle their challenges and SHGs are also found as a driving force for their own development and the union and upazila level platforms are seen as a vibrant organization for community development.

	Number	Percent
Local CBO	77	27.5
SMC	40	14.3
Local Arbitration Process	32	11.4
Union Standing Committee	6	2.1
Others	117	41.8
Total	272	97.1

### **3.5.6. HH Members Engaged in Social Structures**

The survey and FGD data further revealed that the HH members are engaged in existing different social structures in the project areas. At present 82% women are member in different social structures. Of which, 14% members are involved in school management committee mainly at primary school and 2% women are the member of Union Standing Committee, which is a very good indication increased social capital of the project beneficiaries.

### **3.5.7. Targeting and Inclusion of Vulnerable Community**

In regards to inclusion of extremely vulnerable people into the project activities, the targeting of widows and orphans is the unique in this project. The project has also included 66 Hindu households which is also appreciable considering their vulnerability. However, the targeting criteria can be reviewed to incorporate the households having totally disabled or paralyzed father from poorest households. In addition, the team also found that few widow members were selected as group president or secretary considering their education or literacy level; but their social values and association is not match with the other extreme poor and poor members of the SHGs. They have the tendency to dominate others and a class division is rigorously observed.

“The impact of Alo Project is tremendous. The asset building and children education stipend is a great success. Targeting of orphan and widows is unique in this project. ECD coaching through child club, community events/campaign on sanitation, schooling, stopping child marriage has created greater impact. United Voice Raising is increased for awareness and rights. Widows are getting money in their hand from their IGA. In future, please continue the stipend for the meritorious student among the orphan who willing to go for higher education. There is a need of similar project in other unions of the Upazila.

- Mr. Haider Ali Miah  
+88-01780726705, Chairman, Ulipur Upazila Parishad

### **Replication Area:**

ALO project has worked in Tabakpur Union as replication area where all supports of ALO project (weekly meeting and savings, schooling materials, meat during EID) were provided except 20000 BDT grant. Project support to them only 9 months and they did not clear about project activities. The evaluation team has conducted 02 FGDs with these groups. The major finding shows that the groups meet regularly. The FGD member takes three times meal in a day and takes 350-400 gm rice/head but sometimes the amount of food is not sufficient. They taking vegetables every day, pulse 2 times/week, fish 2 times/week, egg 3-4 times/week and meat occasionally. They have 6 months stock and rest months they faced food deficit. They deduced food intake copping the food deficit and sold poultry or assets. Groups members received govt. safety net: VGF, old allowance, widow allowance, 100 days' work and house. They take alternate food of i.e. Capture food (vegetable, tuber, root, fish) during this time. They also know about the killer disease e.g. TB, polio, tetanus, measles and lack of vitamin A capsule. They used to go to community clinic, Upazila Hospital, and Kurigram hospital. They know about vitamin contained vegetable – leafy vegetable, cucurbit, tomato, carrot, papaya, bitter gourd, brinjal, yellow and green vegetables. Participants think that tube well water and boiled water is safe drinking water. They used tube well water for drinking and cooking. They know red marked tube well contain arsenic. 70% respondent used water sealed latrine, ring slab latrine and 25% is open defecation. Some respondent suffered fever in last year and no child or mother mortality over last three years except 2children. Respondent reported that

all children are getting health service properly from local public facilities. 50% children of respondent households using soap before food and using soap or ash after using toilet. 100% family prepared compost by using their household waste materials or store in a pit. FGD participants opined that they are vulnerable to flood, tornado, and drought. They preserved dry food, fire wood, and moving cooker, straw for cattle and house maintenance, shelter. Some areas respondent reported that flood hits in last 2017 and they lost average BDT. 5000.00. They did not receive any support. Only member among the FGD participants is involved in formal job. Few members involve with IGA on poultry rearing. However, they opined that due to lack of capital, they cannot start the iGAs. They did not get skill development training, fund for starting IGA, leadership development training, financial management training, sanitary latrine etc. In FGD areas early marriage is gradually reducing, community people not enough aware about these. Dowry is still in a place but people hate it. They have no data about drop out student. No child harassment in the community, school and other places and they think that generally their children is safe from abuse and discrimination but need more awareness session or activities on eve teasing and other issues.

Respondents thought that groups are not capable without external support. If the project withdraws support they cannot operate their groups.

### 3.5.8. Fund management

All the 700 families were organized into 47 SHGs. The Union level committee has and Upazila Apex also has turned towards a platform of dealing the financial management activities. All the respondent family has savings and they deposited their savings in different places. Among 280 households 79.3% deposited their savings in bank, 18.2% in NGO, 1.1% Cash in hand, 0.7% relatives and 0.7% others places. In 2015 only 1% respondents have savings of average BDT. 121.00 and presently 100% respondent have savings average BDT. 3000.00. Now out of 280 households 43.6% have savings of BDT 3001-5000, 27.9% have savings of BDT 2001-3000, 21.4% have savings of BDT 1001-2000, 1.4% have savings 5001-10000, 0.7 % 10001-20000, 0.7 % above BDT. 20000 and only 5% have savings below BDT. 1000.

**Table 47: Average saving compared with baseline**

Saving status	Baseline	End line
# of HH have savings	1 %	100%
Average Savings Status	BDT. 121.00	BDT. 3000.00

It is further observed that only 3.2% respondent took loan from MFIs. They received loan for goat rearing 0.72%, business 2.14% and for marriage ceremony of 0.36% respondent family.

**Table 48: Place of Saving**

Name of Saving place	Number of HHs	Percentage
Bank	222	79.3
Relative	2	0.7
Cash in hand	3	1.1
NGO	51	18.2
Others	2	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is also revealed that 100% SHGs have their own bank account. One ALO project staff and any two of the President, Secretary and Cashier is the signatory. The grant amount from the project and savings of the beneficiaries are operated through these bank accounts. They have accumulated

about 2,100,000 BDT as savings and handling an amount of 14,000,000 Qard-al-Hasana in addition to the Upazila apex fund of 770210 BDT; (project grants of 700,000- in Upazila apex, contribution of members to upazila apex is 18125, fund collection( Zakat and Fitra) 55385) and 47000 BDT contributed from each through SHG mechanism. The funds are coming from 03 sources: Project grant support/ Qard-al-Hasana, savings of the beneficiaries in local SHGs, contribution of SHGs to Union Nari Forum and Upazila Apex. The savings are initially deposited in the small group. Presently the president secretary and cashier are performing to some extent of the fund management activities. For the purpose, they have to give much time. But in future, there will be much work and much time need to be devoted.

<b>Saving</b>	<b>Number of family</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<1000	14	5
1000-2000	60	21.4
2001-3000	78	27.9
3001-5000	122	43.6
5001-10000	4	1.4
10001-20000	1	0.7
20000>	1	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0</b>

This fund became a big hope for the poor participants to grow further as well as it became a point of threat/tense for being mishandled due to their incapability. It is observed that the SHGs undertook the revolving loans schemes at Union Nari Forum level and sometimes in SHG level. The evaluation team found that comparatively better off members or responsible persons have taken loan from the savings and are not paying in due time. This creates confusion among the comparatively less capacitate members (*Musolli para SHGs*). The union Nari Forum have given loan up to 30000 BDT as profit sharing basis but the regular follow up is missing. The Union Nari Forums are not regularly sat for meeting.



Moreover, the evaluation team found that after March 2018, there was no transaction in the bank accounts and mistrust has been developed in some of groups since the project staff did not withdraw his counter signature authority in the check and not inform the groups and respective bank authority on how the accounts will be operated after closing of the project.

It is also observed that the there is no specific savings and credit management policy or guideline. Before wrapping up the project, it is one of the very necessary documents which was missing as well as the relevant capacity and values of the group leaders was not developed properly. Therefore, they are strongly urging not to leave them in the middle of the way.

### **3.5.9. Awareness on Rights and Access to Services**

Awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare, WatSan, hygiene, nutrition etc.):

Target: At least 90% participants /parents enhanced their awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare, WatSan, hygiene, nutrition etc.).

Baseline	Final
0% participants / parents have awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare).	Participants /parents enhanced their awareness, practices, behavior on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness on child protection 94.6%</li> <li>• Education 100%</li> <li>• Health care 86%</li> <li>• Recreation 63%</li> <li>• Nutrition 76%</li> </ul>

The end line survey found that 91% beneficiaries are aware about the rights of women which were 1% during baseline and 85% are satisfied about their enjoyment level. The type of rights are depicted in the below **Table-50**.

Response	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Yes	1%	91.43%
No	99%	8.57%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

It is also mentioned here that 64% are free from any violence 39% free from discrimination, 29% eager to have education, 48% have own property, 51% claims that they get equal wage as men, 27% participated in social events, 23.5% enjoy basic human rights, and 31% take part in decision making.

1	Type of rights	Percent of Cases
2	Live free from violence	64.3%
3	Free from discrimination	39.0%
4	To be educated	29.2%
5	Own property	48.2%
7	Equal wage	51.1%
8	Participate social events	27.3%
9	Basic human rights	23.5%
10	Decision making	31.3%

The study further revealed that dignity of women has been increased than before. At present, around 88.5% households got invitation to participate in different events.

	%
Yes	88.57%
No	11.43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

Response	Baseline (%)	End line %
Yes	7	52
No	93	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.5.10. Gender Equality

The evaluation team observed that 100% target people of the project were female. They feel that they are now more honored and respected as an important and viable contributor to the family economy and as skilled and knowledgeable member of the community they live in. As a result, the importance of the female members increased and opened scope to participate in the decision



making process. The maximum members in the groups are aware about the laws for violence against women, dowry, early marriage and services from the Union Parishad. However, the president and secretary are found vocal in most of the cases. Thus alternative leadership development process is an option for.

However, upon review and analysis by GAF, it has been observed that the workload for women member of the family increased more than fifty percent i. e. in total they are now working 150% compared to before when they was not involved with this project. **Therefore, considering the workload of women, the IGAs can be designed and planned for men member of the family also.**

### 3.5.11. External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance

Groups have good practiced on sharia-based microfinance. 100% groups and groups members practiced on shariah-based microfinance and very good relation with Islamic Relief Bangladesh staffs. Out of 47 groups 66.67% groups has good networking with the service providers for access to service and have awareness on complaint and response mechanism. 83.33% groups members clearly explained and aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code etc.

Indicator	Percentage
Practice level of SHG member on shariah-based microfinance	100.00
Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	100.00
Level of networking with the service providers	66.67
Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	66.67
Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	83.33

### 3.5.12. Hygiene and Sanitation and Linkage with government network

**Target:** 100% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly.

Baseline	Final
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 % HH found who use sanitary latrine among of them 11 HH have own sanitary latrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>98.2% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly.</li> <li>81% have own latrine</li> </ul>

All the respondents of FGDs explained ‘tube-well water as safe drinking water. All respondents expressed that they know about arsenic and red marked tube well meaning ‘arsenic contaminated water. 100% HH are now using pit/ring slab latrine and water sealed pit latrines. All respondents of FGDs (100%) told that they wash hand with soap after toilet and before meal. All respondents (100%) also expressed that they are using slippers to go for toilet. No open defecation has observed in the visited households and adjacent areas. It was endorsed by the local Union Parishad representatives that open defecation is totally stopped in the project areas as well as outbreak of water borne diseases have been decreased due to ALO project interventions.

	Baseline (%)	End line (%)
Open defecation	19	0
Enclosed pit	34	1.1
Hanging toilet	25	1.4
Sanitary latrine ( Ring slab)	20	88.2
Sanitary latrine ( Built by the brick)	2	9.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

After discussion with Upazila Health Officer, data revealed that the orphans and their family members are getting preference in accessing the medicine and treatment. Overall the findings revealed that the project beneficiaries are more aware on the safe water, sanitation, hygiene behavior, balance nutrition as well as measure (both preventive and curative) for sound health. The old believes and superstitions are gradually removing and mobility to community clinics, Upazila health complex is increased by 100% though dependency to local medicine shop still prevailed as high.

Treatment place	Baseline	End line
Traditional healer	2%	1%
Fakir	4%	0%
Medicine shop	64%	40%
Village quack	60%	10%
Community clinic	30%	56%
Union health complex	34%	62%
Upazilla health complex	11%	46%
Doctor's chamber	0	1%

### **3.5.13. Access to Government Support Services**

Respondent women are received government support from different agencies 47.3% always (baseline was 0.6%) occasional support 20.8% (baseline 4.48%).

Response	Baseline %	End line %
Always get support	0.6%	47.3%
Sometime get support	2.48%	20.8%
Never get support	2%	3.1%
Never gone there	95%	28.8%

The study further shows that the mobility of women and access to different technological service and advice for better production has been increased significantly (Table-58).

Particulars	Livestock	Agriculture	Health	Bank	Union Parishad
Always get support	74.6	28.2	57.9	98.6	54.6
Sometime get support	22.1	18.2	33.2	1.4	45.4
Never get support	0	9.6	2.9	0	0
Never gone there	3.2	43.9	6.1	0	0

### Training and Financial Management

All groups member deposited savings regularly and all are repayment of Qard-al-Hasana /murabaha. A total of 100% groups properly recorded their saving and credit information, group representatives received financial management training and have access to bank account. 95.83% groups deposited savings in bank regular basis. 75% groups' leaders have capacity on financial management and they are capable to handle accounting system without external support. 75% groups implemented different IGA as per training.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Regular saving is deposited by the members	100.00
Level of repayment rate of Qard-al-Hasana /Murabaha	100.00
All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	100.00
Training on financial management	100.00
Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	100.00
Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	95.83
Capable to handle accounting system without external support	75.00
Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	75.00
IGA implementation as per training	75.00
Have additional livelihood options	54.17

### 3.6. Multidimensional Poverty Analysis

The study tried to analysis multidimensional poverty of the surveyed HHs through applied 10 indicators of six dimensions including education, health, environment, living standard and rights. And, comparison with baseline it was found that multidimensional poverty rate among the targeted HHs has been brought down significantly then baseline (from 50 percent to 11.7 Percent).

Multi-dimensional poor Compared with baseline	
Baseline	End line
50% HHs are multidimensional poor	11.7% HHs are multidimensional poor

#	Indicator	Poverty line	Baseline		End line	
			Deprived %	Deprived %	Deprived %	Deprived %
1	Years of schooling	No household member has completed full cycle of primary education	75	27%	2	0.7%
2	Child school attendance	More than half of the primary school aged children are not attending school	53	19%	7	2.5%
3	Nutrition	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished	60	21%	19	6.8%
4	Water borne diseases	Any adult or child has suffered from water borne diseases more than twice in the last year	16	6%	6	2.1%
5	Safe drinking water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe drinking water is more than one Km from home	61	22%	3	1.1%
6	Improved sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved, or it is improved but shared with other households	176	63%	20	7.1%
7	Income level	The household mean income is less than \$1 a day throughout the year	251	90%	32	11.4%
8	Access to livelihood assets	The household does not have access to more than one livelihood assets (e.g. farm land, livestock )	229	82%	35	12.5%
9	Safety net	The household does not have access to at least one social protection benefits ( e.g. Widow allowance, elderly allowance)	266	95%	195	69.6%
10	Access to rights	The household does not have access to any initiative to protect the rights of women and children in the community	217	78%	8	2.9%
		Total Multi-dimensional Poverty		50%		11.7%

### **3.7. Summary HH Observation of ALO project**

During the evaluation data collection evaluation team randomly observed 15 households. During observation the following findings have found;

- 66.67% households have field crops. They cultivated mainly rice, jute.
- 80% households have home garden and they cultivated leafy vegetable, papaya, sweet gourd, bottle gourd and country bean.
- 93.33% households have different type of fruits and timber trees like mango, guava, battle nut, mahogany.
- 60% households show their development plan. It's mainly IGA development plan.
- No access to govt. land or pond
- 100% households show their documentation file, pass book, IEC materials.
- 33.33% receive social Safety net allowance and have card
- 100% households use latrine, use slipper and washing hand by soap or ash.
- All the households have used tube well water for drinking.
- During observation evaluation team found 46.67% households' tube well platform is cemented.
- 100% households' children have no nails. They cut nails regularly.
- 66.67% household preserved different type of vegetable and rice seed in their house.
- 100% households preserved fuel wood, moving cooker, dry food, storage straw for cattle, raising house and maintenance of house for reduce disaster risk.
- 100% households have savings and they deposited a fixed amount in their group and some households deposit in house.
- 80% households showed IEC materials which are provided by IR like awareness raising poster leaflet and vaccination schedule etc.
- 100% households utilized IGA development training, leadership development training, financial management training which are provided by IR.
- 93.33% household's preserved assets (Qard-al-Hasana fund) and maintain its proper utilization.

On the basis of above results and assessment checklist Gopinathpur scored highest (94 out of 100) followed by Fakirpara (91), Sayani (90), Mukterpur (89), Telipara (88), Musullipara (82), Farazipara (76) and Nolorgram (76) respectively

## Score of the Assessment groups

<b>Table 61: Score of the Assessment groups</b>		<b>Scoring:</b>							
		Nolorgram	Farazipara	Telipara	Mukhtarapur	Gopinathpur	Fakirpara	Musullipara	Sayani
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>								
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	1	1	3	3	3	3	2	3
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	3
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>								
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
13	Process of decision making	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	3
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	0	0	3	0	3	3	2	3
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>								
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
18	Level of repayment rate of Qard-al-Hasana murabaha	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
24	Training on financial management	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>								
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25%, 2= 50%, 3= 51% increased)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25%, 2= 50%, 3= 51% increased)	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>								
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	3
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>Rank</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

### **3.8. Cross Cutting Issues**

#### **Project Implementation Approach:**

The implementation approach observed very impressive with an integration of Institutional development blended with need based and right based approach and really effective as observed during field visit and discussions. However, the progress of need based support activities e.g. grant support for IGAS, stipends and other materials supports. Observed higher compared to right-based activities like advocacy for accessibility of services, rights and empowerments. The need based inputs may increase the dependency of beneficiaries on the project. The SHGs are less active in implementing the right based approach and activities and become reluctant after end of the project. SHGs also have scope to open up membership for new orphan's families but such values are not vigilant during discussions with SHGs leaders.

In addition, the need based support was provided for winter clothing, meat, Ramadan package whereas how the project activities will be continuing after ending the project got less priority. The replication area people formed their group with a hope that they would get the grant support of 20,000 and stipend for their children. But it was not happened. They become frustrated now. If within the project period, the service provision may facilitate in shared basis following gradual withdrawal of cost may enhance the overall sustainability of the project. Similarly, withdrawal of stipend for orphan has been withdrawn but all teachers, guardians and students would like to have to continue their study. Thus IRB can maintain a central data base for the orphan children and monitor the progress of education grade. Based on that, IRB can continue stipend up to certain period for accomplishing the terminal degree. However, the impact of the project found really impressive and praised by all government and non-government stakeholders.

#### **Monitoring**

Most of the activities at the project sites observed introduced and implemented within the timeframe and accomplished the targets. The M&E observed strongly structured and maintained. The project monitoring is continued on monthly, quarterly, six monthly, and annual monitoring and indicator based reporting and found effective. It has been reviewed that the activity level monitoring reports, beneficiary, SHGs capacity and student's education progress report are participatory and effective. The periodical monitoring and reporting continued followed by reporting mostly focused on quantitative and only first step of introduction and implementation of each field activities. The qualitative monitoring observed in beneficiary household and SHG level. The key missing part was the follow-up of activities after initiation till the end of that activity for at least one cycle. Key reason is observed during review with the project team that the M&E is the separate issue and being conducted only by the M&E Officer, where the project staffs are the only first step introducer and implementer at the beneficiaries door step. Only for reporting, the programme staff collected selected data from the HHs as following structured formats and checklists provided by the M&E Officer.

## 4. Analysis of findings

In this chapter, the analysis of findings conducted focusing on the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcome and income, and sustainability of ALO project activities.

### 4.1. Relevance and appropriateness of the project

The project was implemented at one of the disaster prone Upazila of Kurigram district. The project sites are affected by regular flood and river erosion. The district is the poorest district of Bangladesh and economically very fragile. In this fragile situation, HHs was living in vicious poverty cycle. In this context, the situation of orphans and widows are also in further grave situation. The orphan children are most alarming situation in terms of

***“In remote rural context, community finds all negatives for every steps of a widow- Rahela Begum, Fakirpara, Shabolomabon Dol, Durgapur, Ulipur***

wellbeing including survival, protection, education, participation, mobilization, healthy development. Due to lack of father or other income earner, the extent of child labour, nature of violence and abuse towards children, child trafficking, become their parts and parcel of their life. They are neglected in every sphere of the society. Thus, for ensuring better childhood to adulthood and to empower the widows, the ALO project has selected the orphans and widows as the target group from poor and very poor family found extremely relevant. The project support strategies i.e. Education as prime focus as well as develop their leadership, self-esteem, career aspiration, confidence building and support for education (stipend, education materials), is very relevant strategy. For ensuring a better childhood, ensuring the better livelihood condition, the project has supported the mother/caregiver of orphans and amount of 20,000 BDT as grant and provided necessary skill training for productive use of the money. A revolving fund system (Qard-al-Hasana) of the project account found excellent. The institutional building aspects have contributed in united standing of the widows and helped to draw the attention of different duty bearers. The all level of government, local government and NGOs as well as community people has praised the targeting of the participants and the support particularly the education and Qard-al-Hasana as very relevant approach. Also established CBO/self-help groups for look after orphan children development and ensure protection.

The ALO project is found highly relevant to the beneficiaries because it meets their priority needs of the target group as expressed by the beneficiaries and verified by their active participation during the evaluation process. The concept of the project is realistic considering the context of the country particularly using of the Human and Institutional development as a core approach of empowerment. The project is reducing poverty, food insecurity, WASH situations etc. The widows becoming economically and socially empowered, orphans are getting education opportunities living with homely environment (not going to orphanage) is a value addition in the rural societal context. The introduction of the SHG managed savings and Qard-al-Hasana ensured financial inclusion and foster the habit of savings. The project works in line with a number of specific issues identified in the poverty reduction strategy framework of the Government of Bangladesh and several goals and targets of the SDGs.

At the end it is to be assessed and following comments to be made:

- Planning during the project initiation phase was very appropriate and was demanding by the society e.g. targeting, identification of right orphan boys and girls.
- The district is the poorest district of Bangladesh and economically very fragile. In this fragile situation, HHs was living in vicious poverty cycle. In this context, the situation of orphans and widows are also in further grave situation. Due to absence of father the orphan children are



most alarming situation in terms of wellbeing including survival, protection, education, participation, mobilization, healthy development.

- Ensuring better childhood to adulthood and to empower the widows, the ALO project has selected the orphans and widows as the target group from poor and very poor family found extremely relevant.
- The project support strategies i.e. Education as prime focus as well as develop their leadership, self-esteem, career aspiration, confidence building and support for education (stipend, education materials), is very relevant strategy.
- For ensuring a better childhood, ensuring the better livelihood condition, the project has supported the mother/caregiver of orphans and amount of 20,000 BDT as grant and provided necessary skill training for productive use of the money.
- A revolving fund system (Qard-al-Hasana) of the project account found excellent.

#### **4.2. Efficiency of the of the project**

It is observed that IRB has ensured that procured input, goods, and delivered services, resources resulted better as per set criteria and quality as per project design in a timely manner. The input and Services had been procured and delivered at the optimum cost but with relevant level of quality which ensure the durability and best value of money.

Before procuring any input or equipment, the standard quality requirement was set and the project costs was spent as per budget plan and; controlling mechanism and procurement policy was established in a strict manner. The planned targets of the project achieved almost 100% in some cases accomplishments observed more than the targets. The resources utilized in a responsible and accountable way where the losses of cash and kind inputs not observed.

The review team checked the input of per BHHs during field visit. It is found that the project spent average BDT. 20000 for productive purpose and 18000 BDT for education expenses over the project period excluding the transaction cost. In addition, the project beneficiaries have generated significant amount of savings, also they have gained new land, higher productive asset base, better housing, better health care facilities, balance food for 3 times a day and education expenses along with other better livelihood options. So with an initial investment of average BDT20000 at HHs level, the project helped the HHs to gain a huge as gross amount in addition to human and Institutional capacity aspect that cannot be measured easily. The study team found that excluding all other expenses and impact related food, shelter, sanitation and education, the families are now earning more than 8000 BDT per month and have created the assets of over 55000 BDT. If this trend continues, this orphan family will be finally coming out from all vulnerabilities in near future Insha'Allah.

We have close relation and MoU with the ALO project of Islamic Relief. Our Assistant veterinary Officer and Veterinary surgeon have provided training to the ALO project participants and support in organizing Vaccination Camp. The project is unique in targeting orphans and widows.

-Mr. Abdul Azia, Upazila Livestock Officer Ulipur-

Considering the 4 elements of Value for money (economy, efficiency, effectiveness, impact), and based on evidence like income status, present asset value, IGAs of the households, the project contribution to beneficiary livelihoods, per BHHs expenditure and spillover effect in asset and income generation at BHHs level and social and economic empowerment. It was also observed that the target people are committed to continue the existing IGAs and to invest more money in the business. Considering the above mentioned exploration, the team concluded that the project ensured the efficiency and value for money throughout the implementation of the project.

At the end it is to be assessed and following comments to be made:

- Procured input, goods, and delivered services, resources resulted better as per set criteria and quality as per project design in a timely manner.
- Before procuring any input or equipment, the standard quality requirement was set and the project costs was spent as per budget plan and; controlling mechanism and procurement policy was established in a strict manner

#### 4.3. Effectiveness and Impact of the project

The ALO project significantly contributes in achieving the results and outcomes considering the social and economic empowerment aspects. Each orphan children is continuing their education, their HHs has received productive assets, inputs and associated skills for their income generation purpose which impacted in their health, food security, sanitation and dignity aspects. The target BHHs directly increases their income and subsistence production and thus improves their food security, income, employment and nutritional situation and is verified. The resource base of productive assets and income has significantly increased. The income has been increased by about five times. HHs are now engaged in year round multiple employments with the facilitation of projects supported income generating activities. The beneficiaries are depositing savings and the information is updated in the passbook. In addition, the project was able to build a huge productive resource base and mental happiness among the household's members which will certainly pay dividend to fight any future crisis period.

Through different training, orientation, meetings the beneficiaries are capable to build their assets and to protect it. 100% targeted family have average savings of BDT. 3,000.00/ month and average monthly income BDT. 8639.00/family. Their asset value has been increased (BDT 58866), access to land has been increased. They have also mobile phone (95% HHs) and other essential nonproductive assets, those were insignificant during the starting period of the project.

The accessibility of basic quality education for children increased significantly compared to the before project status and dropout rate by 100% and 100% targeted orphan of targeted households enrolled. Particularly, the girls' dropout rate decreased sharply. The Child club and Union Children Forum activities observed quite effective to empower the orphan children. By participating into the club and forum, the orphan got the opportunity to develop their confidence, volunteerism and self-esteem. They are also observed in participating their family level decisions, sensitized on their reproductive health, hygiene and nutrition behaviors.

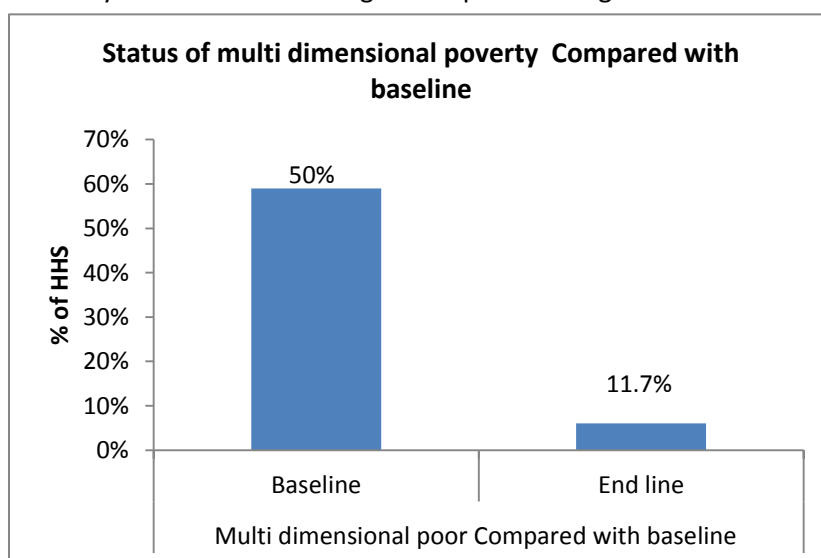


Figure 8: Status of multi-dimensional poverty Compared with baseline

They become aware (89% household's) on rights of child and women rights issues and able to claim those efficiently. The data also shows that 83.6% of targeted orphan children are enjoying safe & secure home free from abuse or violence. During the period, the SHGs and HHs developed functional relationships with GO-NGO

and private service providers, to receive their services. It is also observed that 100% orphan children got need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers.

The data revealed that the project interventions improved the health and nutritional status of targeted community people. They can now identify the vitamin contained vegetables, killer diseases, maintaining hygiene behaviors. 100% households are drinking safe water from tube well and using the same water for cooking purpose. Use of water sealed latrine increased. The HH members gained accessibility to take health services from the nearby public and private health institutions. Majority of the HH are now having three meals every day along with desired food stock for the lean period at both the project sites. The project facilitated social structures ( Shabolomabon Dol, Union Nari Forum, Upazila Apex) are conducting the advocacy and obtained social position in various committees and access to different government line agencies. The legality i.e. registration as a cooperative gave extra opportunities for them.

The above shows that the multidimensional poverty (as defined by Islamic Relief Bangladesh) prone HHs has been reduced from 50% to 11.7%.

Thus the project found very effective in implementing the activities through various tools like FDP, planning at each level, risk mapping, networking of chick growers, resource manual, guidelines and CBO approach.

At the end

- The project impact remain with the beneficiaries and it has been noted that the orphan mothers, caregivers has productive assets to earn money, increase social dignity, improve child education, WATSAN and reduce poverty
- Each orphan children is continuing their education, their HHs has received productive assets, inputs and associated skills for their income generation purpose which impacted in their health, food security, sanitation and dignity aspects
- Child club and Union Children Forum activities observed quite effective to empower the orphan children.

#### **4.4. Visibility**

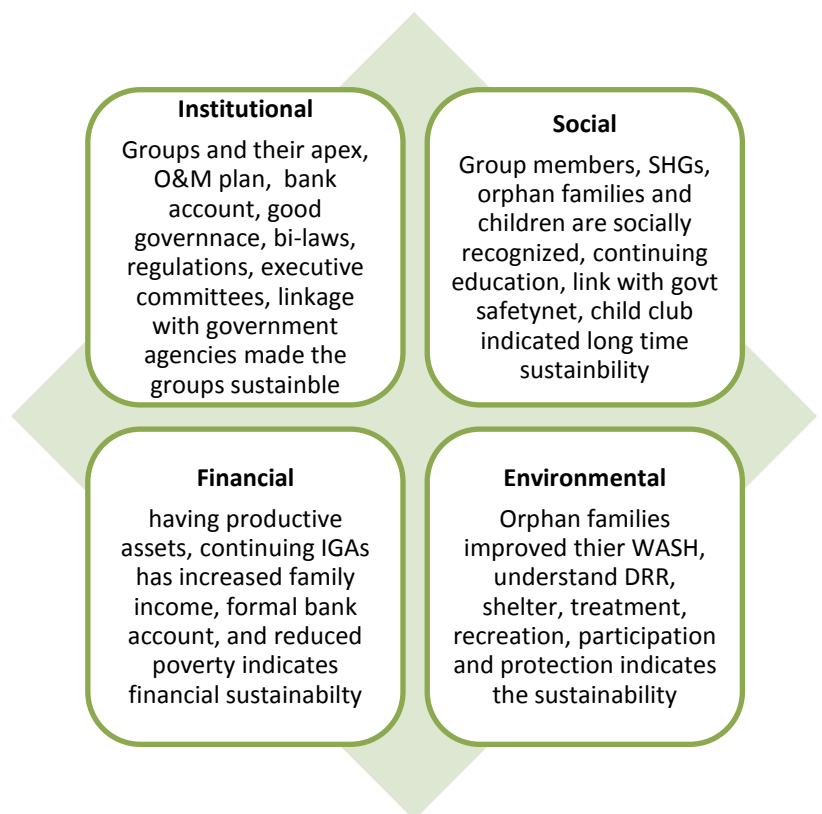
The evaluation team further observed that the community, school management committee, NGOs, government officials and local government representative are very much aware about the ALO project of Islamic Relief Bangladesh. The evaluation team observed signboard and other visual material in common visible places. All these contributed in tapping the services from relevant government agencies especially with department of livestock, health, education, cooperative and local government. The SHGs are working for advocacy with various service agencies and individuals; and collected resources (Zakat, Fitra etc.) to distribute destitute. During KII with the Union Parishad, the evaluation team found that the local elected representatives are quite happy with the project support. The team found reciprocal relationship with Union Parishad in Ulipur, for example: In Dhoronibari and Durgapur Union Parishad Complex Building, 01 room is given to Union Nari Forum for their office and meeting purpose without any cost.

- Visibility of the project and Islamic Relief quite impressive in the locality and to the local administrations like DC office, UNO, and UP
- In the school level, apex bodies, children clubs, SHG created good image and visibility of the project
- It is also be noted that Deputy Commissioner endorsed this program has created unique example to empower orphan families establishing their rights and family income generation, therefore she also requested to the IRB to continue this project and replicate other areas also.

#### 4.5. Sustainability of The project

The sustainability of project impacts need to be given serious thought, particularly in the poor and climate vulnerable context as many factors outside the project context play vital roles. The critical issue here is largely the appropriateness<sup>3</sup> of the selected interventions to the beneficiary households. The other most important issues are: how the Human and Institutional Development aspects sustain beyond the project phase while the main support mechanism was relief oriented ( i.e. grants, stipend, Ramadan food package, Meat during Eid Ul Azaha, winter cloths etc). Considering all, the sustainability of the programme found good in terms of economic empowerment, with around 98% of beneficiaries stating that they planned to continue with the IGAs initiated by the ALO project after the end of the project.

FGD Respondents opined that SHGs are not capable enough without external help. They can operate their groups to some extent but they need support for some times. However, the institution development mechanism observed at emerging status though they have committees and sit regularly during project period. After ending of the project, they become reluctant. They are in lack of some policies and guideline e.g. Fund and loan management guideline. It needs further facilitation towards efficiency and sustainability. At the village level, the SHGs (*Shabolomabon Dol*) are the key vehicle for facilitating HHs to continue the undertaken activities of the ALO project. Alongside of SHGs, the Union and Upazila apex also providing key support and guidance in implementing the under taken activities. In regards to sustainability, the institutional capacity building is the key factor. In reviewing the status, it has been observed that the SHGs and other platforms are not meeting over 3-7 months period. Fund management system and bank account operation system needs further clarification and facilitation and capacity building support. It is to mention here that the raising savings funds already started to use as revolving loan fund (Qard-al-Hasana) which enhancing the economic capacity of SHGs, Union Forums and Upazila apex. The leaders are getting preparation to take over the overall responsibility of the village level Qard-al-Hasana to Profit sharing approach. For this, additional monitoring mechanism is required.



<sup>3</sup> The term ‘appropriate’ including here its suitability to a wide range of factors, including environmental, socio-economic and cultural/customary issues that may influence beneficiaries’ decision making processes to adopt or reject any interventions

## 5. Lesson Learned

The key lessons learned is the integrated programming of need based and right based approaches at the same time for the project beneficiaries, where, the orphans are continuing their education living in their home and HHs are implementing their IGAs and their SHGs are working to enhance the accessibility on rights and services related to their IGAs, Education, Health and Nutrition. In addition, following are the key best practices observed:

- Involvement of targeted families in the planning and monitoring process i.e. group planning process, education progress monitoring, household and SHGs capacity and situation monitoring in a participatory manner has ignited the orphans and their caregivers potentials and develop the ownership in their own development process. These exercises contributed to shift the mind-set of targeted HHs from relief to self-help process.
- Legal registration of the Upazila apex as Cooperative and formal democratic election process for leadership found very important organizational tool for its sustainability and ownership that has the potential to take the responsibility of project staff after withdrawal of project support.
- Qard-al-Hasana (Grants converted to a loan fund owned by the individual beneficiary) and revolve several times found an effective approach for income generation and asset building.
- *The food package distribution during Ramadan irrespective of Hindu and Muslim has created a very good acceptance of the project in the community.*
- Exposure visit found effective compare to other learning process. It helps quick capture and internalizes the knowledge and dynamics.
- Seeing the profit of any economic intervention, neighbouring families get encourage and replicated the intervention is an important impact of the project. .
- Awareness on different services and entitlement for people and sensitisation by establishing MoU and formal meeting resolution with relevant duty bearer have contributed significantly in achieving the project result.
- As local stakeholders and duty bearers were involved from planning to implementation process, they found positive and respond positively within their scope of work.
- Group IGAs are not experienced well equally across the groups. Active and sincere group leadership brings success in groups' initiatives is required.
- It is found that the BHHs have less oriented about the business and market system thus they did not produce in a market orientation manner.
- The local stakeholders' e.g. religious leaders, elected representatives and duty bearers found positive and respond positively within their scope of work as they were involved from planning to implementation process, they
- Involvement of teachers and SMCs in the project processes has ignited their potentials and develops the ownership in their quality education process.
- PTA and Peer leaders (Child club leaders) found very important tool for quality education of orphans that take the responsibility of project staff after withdrawal of project support.
- Community campaign for total sanitation, sports, debate and essay competition, picnic and awarding found effective has contributed a lot in developing the self-esteem and confidence of the children and widows. It has contributed in building dignity and visibility of the project and orphans and widows.

## 6. Recommendation

### SHGs and Fund Management

- There is a strong demand of expansion of this project two other union and Upazilas as expressed by the Upazila chairman, UNO, DC, Union Parishad chairman. IRB should think about the possibility.
- Respondent think group formation, weekly meeting and deposited savings, support Qard-al-Hasana and education stipend are effective process and activities of the project. Some respondent noticed that no any major deviation of project activities and no proper project exit plan with groups. They suggested that project may continue education support, increase project period and support to IGA development
- Process facilitation training is required for staff and group leaders – for self-propelling community mechanism, institutionalization of tools & practices, linkage establishment, networking, advocacy, tapping of resources & services.
- Capacity building of Group leaders need to be imparted– focus would be on values for wider level organisation management, coordination with village level SHGs and how to address the needs of the members,, advocacy, fund management, business plan development, entrepreneurship development and on value chain analysis.
- The SHGs should have strong working relation with the village level government services providers to conduct advocacy and derive benefit of services for their group members. Similarly, the Union Nari Forum should have regular working relation with UP to conduct regular advocacy that should channel up from individual beneficiary to SHG to Upazila apex. i.e. the institutional process for right-based advocacy and need based support services in the implementation process.
- The project needs to extend for another couple of months for smooth exit of the project and handing over all responsibilities fully to the elected leaders in a way so that they can continue their activities independently and to accomplish the recommended tasks. The interventions in these phase need to be designed considering the sustainability and smooth exit. ,
- System for open up membership for new orphan families from poorer community need to be introduced.
- The fund (savings and Qard-al-Hasana) management guideline needs to be developed with changing scenario. There should also be guide line on how the losses (if any) and/or profit can be shared among the members.
- If the SHGs like to earn from the fund they accumulated, they have to make some expenditure for making the fund management in a professional manner. Considering the huge amount of money, Community Volunteer approach for fund management can be introduced in the last year of the in a gradual withdrawal of salary to be matched by the SHGs contribution. For this, the Upazila apex and Union Nari Forum need to develop the business plan. One locally recruited CV can support Upazila apex, 05 Union Nari Forums and the 47 SHGs thus get 4000-5000 BDT for her services for smooth fund management.
- Considering the risk factor, the freedom of taking decision of loan approval can be up to a certain level within the SHGs not always inviting all members in the meeting.

### Advocacy and Linkage

- Though linkage with livestock department and accessibility to service is very vigilant but they have lack of man power. Thus less effort was put on establishing linkage with available local private service provider e.g. artificial insemination technician, para-veterinarian etc.
- The Upazila Apex should maintain strategic involvement of Government service delivery agencies e.g. Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Livestock Services and Department of Youth Development, Technical Training Centers, etc. in the processes. For the purpose, the apex could have some coordination mechanism at implementation level i.e. UP,

Upazila, district level. MOU and joint resolution can be developed for tapping the services and facilities.

- For policy advocacy wider and united voice raise is a critical juncture, With existing programme only in 5 unions out of 12 is less significant in this regard. There is a need of horizontal (expansion to adjacent unions) and vertical (inclusion of new extreme poor members) expansion of programme for a greater voice for effective advocacy at Upazilla & district level as well to be a real community based organization.
- A gender transformation process by sharing of roles and challenging gender norms are need to facilitate in the group planning process and family level monitoring system need to be included for achieving more gender equality.

#### **Child Club and Child Forum**

- The involvement of SHGs, Union Nari Forum and Upazila apex need more planned facilitation to activate PTA and SMC.
- The project should continue the create opportunity for interacting with successful orphan as role model in the campaign and awareness session
- Child club and Child Forum are not in good condition after ending the project. The Nari Forum and SHGs are also not clear about the future of this structure. They have requested to extend the support for more years particularly for education stipend.

#### **Business and Marketing**

- A sustainable marketing approach need to be established. Identify at least one most potential income generating activity among 3 to 4 ongoing ones among the SHGs and Union Nari Form or Upazila apex can take lead role in marketing those to higher market level.
- The project staff needs to identify the less income earner family, analyse their specific context, identify why they could not achieve the income target. Based on the analysis, the project need special plan for these households.
- Each HH need to identify at least one potential IGA (keeping rests as subsistence level) to scale up into enterprise adding up with value chain like as egg production, goat production. That may help them to increase their income and come out from the vicious cycle of poverty. Also, HH have to explore to increase more off-farm IGAs compared to on-farm ones to reduce the nature dependency(flood and river erosion) keeping in the consideration of their locations in multi-hazard prone areas for resilience.
- Capacity of the members of Union Nari Forum and Upazila apex can be developed for improvise and commercial approach for their production. Commercial approach meaning that cultivation/production in such way that it produces bulk item together and have a linkage to the urban buyers.
- Deliberate strategies are needed toward a value chain based market approach and development of capacity to be successful entrepreneurs.
- The project also can use the successful women entrepreneurs as role model in the campaign and awareness session (e.g. Bithi mondol, Lebu Begum).

## 7. Conclusion

The evaluation team reviewed the project considering the divergent and convergent approach keeping in the middle of Institutional development, need based and right based supports of the ALO Project. It is found that the project has achieved all of its results indicators to the expected extent at the time of evaluation. The findings of the evaluation of the project management cycle indicates that the project is has impacted to social and economic empowerment of the orphan families as well as ensure a better childhood of the orphan. The households involved in the IGAs and have increased their incomes; and productive assets. Overall, the ALO project facilitated the targeted households comprehensively on their food security and livelihoods, education, health and nutrition, empowerment and resilience.

The Alo project beneficiary targeting is still relevant for next couple of years with few adjustments in the programmatic strategies as mentioned in the recommendation chapters as new orphans will be emerged and many widows are still remain out of project support in each of SHGs catchments areas. Moreover, the adjacent unions and the Upazilas are facing the same problems as like the present Alo project areas. The revised ALO project framework may directly contribute in achieving SDG goal 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 as well as partially contribute in SDG 9, 13 and 16.



## List of Annexure

# Annexure I: Evaluation Methodology

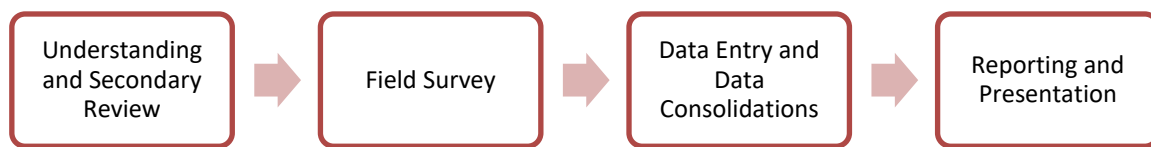
## 1. Survey Approach and Methodology:

### 1.1. Theme of the Final Evaluation

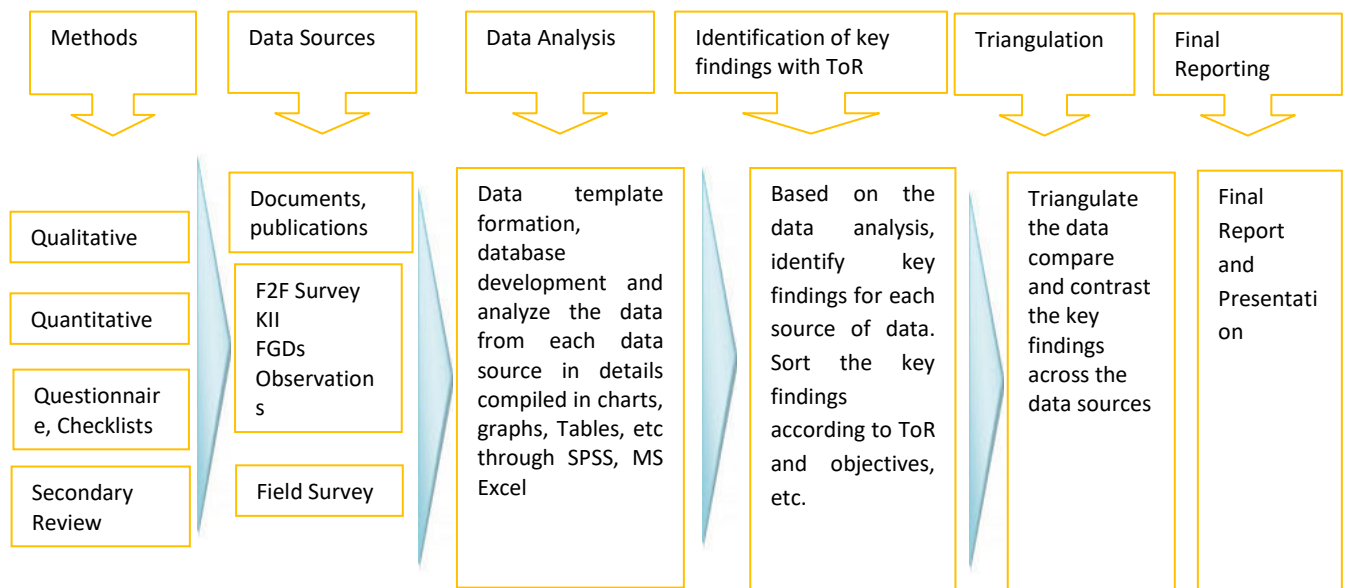
Data was collected using structured questionnaire(s), and checklists. Tools and questionnaires (structured, semi structured and combined) were developed as per ToR, evaluation questions, and logframe of the project that was finalized in consultation with the project team.

Both primary and secondary information was collected through formatted questionnaire qualitative and quantitative information through PRA methods. Tools and questionnaires (structured, semi structured and combined) was developed as per ToR, evaluation questions, and logframe of the project that was finalized in consultation with the project team.

The **first step** of the assessment was to review the secondary documents to extract existing information on the status and results of the project and socio/cultural practices that influence the participation of beneficiaries. Secondary data was pulled from project team, GoB sources, including public policy/strategy documents.

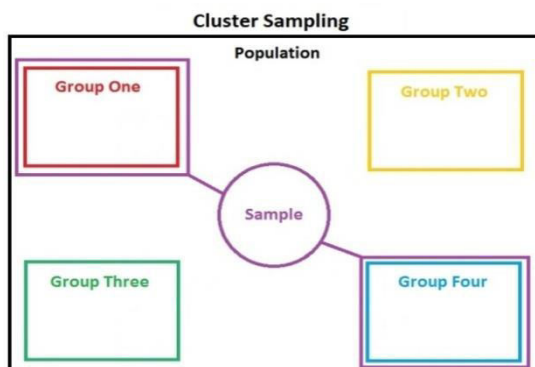


The **second step** was to conduct the assessment based on objectives and provided methods. As part of this step, the assessment team was formed and trained on using appropriate data collection tools. The project was coordinated with local authorities, stakeholders and target communities to ensure the collection of accurate data for the purpose of the assessment. The **third step** was data entry and data consolidation; and the **final step** was the preparation of the assessment report and presentation of the findings.



## 1.2. Sampling

“Cluster Sampling” method was followed for sample determination and later stage randomly select respondents families. The required sample size was determined by using following formula for finite population, which was finalized in consultation with IRB representative. However a total 280 samples was surveyed through formatted questionnaire.

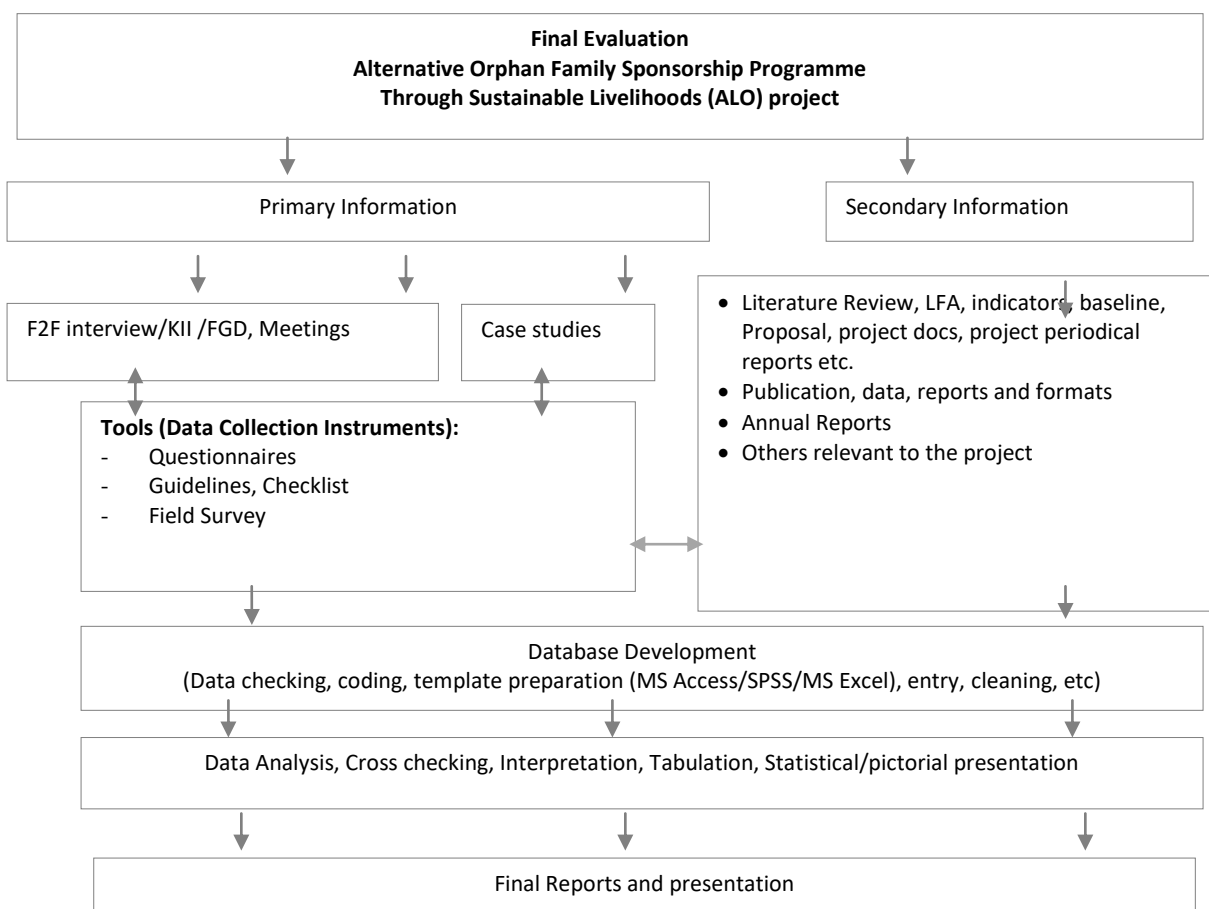
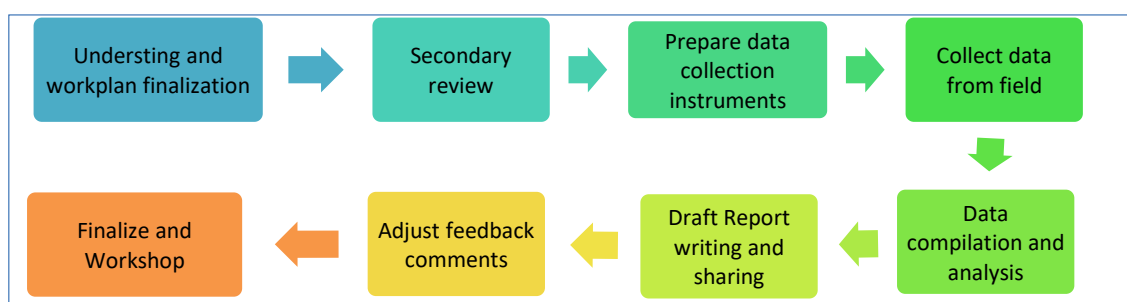


## 1.3. Survey Location:

- Unions from UlipurUpazila in Kurigram District

## 1.4. Steps of the Final Evaluation and methodology

The whole study accomplishment process was to ensure the following steps:



### **Project Understanding and Briefing –**

A preliminary briefing was expected with IR team helped study team about the concepts, relevance's, objectives and methodology of the study.

### **Secondary documents Review:**

Relevant available secondary documents were reviewed e.g. project proposal, log frame, indicators, baseline report, midterm review report, periodical reports, relevant studies, etc.

### **List of documents reviewed:**

- Project documents – proposal, Log frame, baseline report, midterm report, case studies, success stories, M&E database
- Project progress reports
- Annual progress survey data on outcome indicators
- Theory of Change
- Other provided by IR/ALO

### **Data collection Tools Development:**

In-consultation with ALO/IRB data collection tools was developed and orient those with the supervisor and enumerators. Tools questionnaire, Checklists were designed to collect quantitative and qualitative information. Quantitative information was collected through structured questionnaire as a tool. Moreover, for qualitative information FGD, group assessment, KII, observation and case study methods were applied.

### **Team formation, Orientation and training**

The team hadan orientation training on the methodology of the data collection, use of tools, variable of the Log frame, indicators, data quality management, and overall methods of the assignment.

### **Field Data Collection:**

As per cluster sampling 3 union from Ulipurupazila in KurigramDistrict selected in consultation with ALO team and following Table was an indication for data collection from field. Each of the union and project areas was visited in consultation with ALO/IR project staff for FGD, key informant interviews and meetings with partner's, field staffs and partners and observe field activities.

<b>Methods</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
Face to Face Interview	280	Cluster sampling from 3 Union, UlipurUpazila in Kurigram district
FGD	8	Self Help Group out 52 groups selected 8 group for FGD (homogeneous participants – 8-12)
	3	Union Nari Forum from 3 selected Union
	1	Apex body in Upazila level
	2	From replication area (SHG)
	4	Child Club will be selected as word basis
	3	Union Child Forum
	2	School Management Committee and Teachers
KII	10±	UNO, DAE, DLS, Cooperative, Health, Women Affairs, DSS, UP Chairman, UP Representative

Methods	#	Respondents
HH Visit	15	Physical Assessment
Case Study	2±	Relevant successful/ failure
Group Assessment	8	As per FGDs

**Face to Face Interview (F2F):**

Face to Face Interview (F2F) (individual interview) was conducted with 280 respondents from Ulipur Upazila.

**Key Informants Interview/In-depth Interview (IDI):**

KII was made for collecting the extra ordinary information from UNO, DAE, DLS, Cooperative, Health, Women Affairs, Social welfare-DSS, UP Chairman, UP Representative, Department of Education and others.

**Focus Group Discussion (FGDs):**

Focus group discussion was designed to collect qualitative information with focusing to project objectives/ outputs and outcomes of the project with direct beneficiaries, school teachers.

**Physical Verification/ Assessment:**

Spontaneously beneficiaries were verified during FGDs and filed observation to understand and assess beneficiaries' progress, use of productive assets, received supports and utilization of those. Special tools were developed in these instances.

**Group Assessment:**

Special tools were developed for group assessment for their sustainability, governances, and ranking according to the project indicators and log frame.

**Case Studies:**

There were some case studies to capture project learning's, success stories, and failure cases (if) on individuals or in group with regards to implementation of the project.

**Debriefing:**

At the end of the field visit, a debriefing meeting was held with the team of ALO project representatives and partners. On the basis of field visit, the team presented a brief presentation to get feedback, comments and suggestions, for necessary adjustments.

**Data analysis and Report writing:**

Report prepared through analysis of field data, observation, KIIs and it included qualitative and quantitative data. Triangulation of findings also was made for cross checking and find relevancies, effectiveness, outputs and impact of the interventions. Appropriate software like SPSS, MS Excel and MS Word were for data analysis and reporting. The information was also compared with the findings of literature review for triangulation of similar information and validation of collected data.

**Interpretation of Qualitative and Quantitative data:**

The main important issue was to triangulate the collected information from different sources. Corresponding data was triangulated from as qualitative and quantitative in both manners. Triangulation process validated the relevancies of the collected data in different manner.

**Finalization of the Report:**

Right after field survey a briefing session was conducted with the ALO project team consequently to discuss about reporting format and first draft report was prepared for comments suggestions and feedback that were incorporated and adjusted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> draft for finalization, and then final report was submitted to the ALO/IRB.

**National Level Workshop and Sharing**

After finalization of the report, there was a sharing workshop with the national level stakeholders of IRB at Dhaka.

**1.5. Quality assurance**

A written instruction on data collection was supplied to the enumerators and consultants. Following steps were taken into consideration for the quality control and ethical practices for the study:

- A day long orientation was provided to understand data collection methods, quality parameters, and overall guideline for field data collection
- Deployed local enumerators with local language
- Utmost effort was to be given to select skill and experienced enumerators, Research Associates and Field Supervisors Oversee data collection and provide guidance and feedback to team members
- Cross checking with different KII, FGDs, observations, questionnaire time to time
- Survey team sat every afternoon/ evening to recheck and learning sharing the field information and made a conclusion
- During field work the supervisors was diligently checked for completeness and consistency of the information returned on a daily basis
- The notes from FGDs was recorded and subjected to content and indicator of the project. This was the cross checking platform of the information
- For minimizing Data gap – use secondary sources and preferably use raw data if available or cross checking with the primary information
- Historical data – use recall method during FGDs, KII or primary information collection and use secondary documents comparing with set indicators and LF
- Assessment of Change management using change management matrix

## Annexure II: Key Evaluation Questions

### Key Evaluation Questions

The main purpose of this evaluation is to critically and objectively assess and analyze the extent to which the project's goal and objectives have been achieved. Identify strengths and weaknesses of the process, task and delivery approach and recommend for future improvement. Evaluation questions:

The following specific evaluation questions need to be addressed.

- What extent the project has achieved its targeted outputs, objectives and goal?
- What extent the project has been successful against DAC OECD Criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability)?
- What are the strengths, weakness and opportunities of the project?
- What is (/are) the learning which can be applied for future intervention design?

The following DAC OECD criteria need to be considered while evaluation is being carried out.

<b>Key Areas</b>	<b>Evaluation Questions</b>
<i>Relevance</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To what extent is the project design, as evidenced by its original and revised Log frame components (objectives, results, analysis of assumptions/risks, and identification of problem and need of the target population), strategy and approach appropriate to address the problem and to the physical and policy environment of the project areas?</li> <li>○ Development of clear and useful log frame matrix, to remedy earlier deficiencies in design and methodology, and provide a clear and useful document for further monitoring and evaluation of the project</li> <li>○ Adequacy of criteria used for selection of beneficiaries, and political interferences in selection of beneficiaries. Is it appropriate and relevant to the project results and objectives?</li> <li>○ To what extent is the project's timescale/range of activities realistic with regard to beneficiaries' capacities and deliver the planned results in a sustainable way?</li> <li>○ Relevancy of the self help group, Child club, Union women forum and Upazila women forum</li> <li>○ Relevancy of the Child led total sanitation (CLTS) and children participation of the project to reduce early marriages and ensure child protections.</li> </ul>
<i>Effectiveness</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How effective has the needs assessment process been in terms of beneficiary participation and satisfaction?</li> <li>○ Whether planned benefits have been delivered and received;</li> <li>○ management response/flexibility to unforeseen external factors affecting project purposes,</li> <li>○ Any shortcomings due to a failure to take account of cross-cutting issues such as gender, environment, poverty etc.</li> <li>○ What are the major lessons learned from this project and what are the implications for the project strategy? Sustainability</li> <li>○ Evaluate the financial and economic sustainability of the project (status of beneficiaries after end of the funding).</li> <li>○ Evaluate the relationship, networking and linkages among project staff, community, service providers and beneficiaries. Is it appropriate and sufficient to ensure the financial and economic sustainability of beneficiaries after the project?</li> <li>○ Is the current project budget and duration adequate to achieve its purpose in a sustainable manner?</li> <li>○ How effectiveness of the Women Forum at Union and sub-district level and relation with local government institutes.</li> <li>○ Effectiveness of the self help group, Child club, Union women forum and Upazila women forum from sustainable point of view</li> <li>• Effectiveness of the Child led total sanitation (CLTS) for the community and children participation of the project to open defecation, reduce early marriages and ensure child protections.</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Evaluate the financial and technical inputs made available to implement all activities following</li> </ul>

<b>Key Areas</b>	<b>Evaluation Questions</b>
	<p>the deadlines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ To measure the efficiency of management of resources in a transparent and accountable manner,</li> <li>○ Assess the efficiency of the project monitoring system/framework with regard to aims, staff resources and outputs. Are the important progresses, process and benefit monitoring data being captured and fit for purpose? What extent project baseline survey (BS) qualitative and adequate In terms of information? In carrying out the BS what lessons have been learned which can be used to improve execution of the next update?</li> <li>○ How efficient has the project’s human development and IGA and business management training been? (Module including quality and adequacy of training materials, acceptance by beneficiaries, outcome, i.e., changes in behavior, attitude and knowledge etc and cost-efficient).</li> <li>○ whether payments (subsistence, asset transfer etc) to beneficiaries were made according to plan, timely and free of any leakage; appropriateness of project operating costs,</li> <li>○ Evaluate the performance of the asset procurement system in making poultry, livestock and other assets available in a way which is on time, transparent and participatory?</li> <li>○ How far is the partnership effective for this project purpose? How could partners improve their role for the remaining period of the project? What additional support do partners need from IR to fulfill the project activities?</li> <li>○ Efficiency of the self help group, Child club, Union women forum and Upazila women forum in line with access in services and rights.</li> <li>○ How efficiency of the Women Forum at Union and sub-district level and relation with local government institutes.</li> <li>○ How appropriate/accurate was the project budget in the proposal in terms of covering the asset transfer costs?</li> <li>○ How efficiently Child led total sanitation (CLTS) by the children and children participation of the project to reduce early marriages and ensure child protections.</li> </ul>
<b>Impact</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ How far has the project made impact against the objectives and results so far, and what is the likely impact against such by the end of the project and beyond?</li> <li>○ What are the non-tangible benefits created of the project? How project address the cross cutting issues etc and what are the impact for individual and community level</li> <li>○ Perception of the government line department and LGIs about project</li> <li>○ Empowerment of the widow women at all level to restore social dignity by the project</li> <li>○ Impact of the Child led total sanitation (CLTS) for the community and child leadership</li> <li>● ALO model replication by LGIs</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How far the project has scalable and replicable opportunities</li> </ul>
<i>Visibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Assess the project’s contribution to promote IRB visibility</li> <li>○ Evaluate the appropriateness of visibility budget and visibility actions at different level?</li> <li>● Implication of the Complain Response Mechanism (CRM)</li> </ul>



## Annexure I: Evaluation Fact Sheet

### End Line Fact Sheet of ALO project

Element	Base line	End line
Access to govt. Safety Net (% of HHs)	7	52
Student passed successfully passed last examination (% Student)	-	99.6
Respondent living own house(% HHs)	89	92
Respondent construct new house (% HHs)	0	24
Construct house by own fund (% of HHs)	-	70
Prepared house by loan (% of HHs)	-	30
Own homestead land (% of HHs)	72	83
Agriculture land (% of HHs)	13	24
Household Savings (No. of HHs)	1	100
Savings (Average in BDT)	121	3000
Average monthly expenditure (in BDT)	1669	6306
Household engaged in IGA(% of Respondents)		98
Respondent use ring slab latrine (% of HHs)	20	88.2
Respondent use sanitary latrine (%of HHs)	2	10
Open defecation(% of HHs)	19	0
Average monthly income (in BDT)	1677.38	8639
Average asset value is (in BDT)	16,504.26	58866.00
Household intake 3 meal in day (% of HHs)	25	97

## Annexure I: Group Assessment Checklist

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

### GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Nolorgram Sabolambon Dol

Code : 3

Village : Nolorgram

Ward : 2

Union : Buraburi

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	1
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	2
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	3
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	2
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	1
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	2
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	2
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	0
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	0
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	2
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	1
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	1
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	2

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Farazipara Sabolambon Dol

Code : 40

Village : Munsibari

Ward : 3

Union : Dhoronibari

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	1
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	2
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	3
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	2
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	1
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	2
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	0
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	0
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	2
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	1
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	1
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	2
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	2

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Telipara Sabolambon Dol

Code : 42

Village : Munsibari

Ward : 5

Union : Dhorinibari

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	3
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	2
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	3
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	2
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	2
9	Capable for new planning without external support	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	3
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	3
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	3
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	3
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	1
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	2
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	2
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	3
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	3

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Muktarpur Sabolambon Dol

Code : 44

Village : Muktarpur

Ward : 8

Union : Dhoronibari

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	3
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	3
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	2
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	3
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	3
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	0
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	0
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	3
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	3
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	3
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	2
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	2
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	3
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	3

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Gopinathpur Sabolomban Dol

Code : 19

Village : Gopinathpur

Ward : 8

Union : Durgapur

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	3
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	3
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	3
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	3
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	3
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	3
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	3
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	3
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	2
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	3
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	2
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	3

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: **Fakirpara Sabolambon Dol**

Code : **14**

Village : **Gopinathpur**

Ward : **4**

Union : **Durgapur**

Upazilla : **Ulipur**

District : **Kurigram**

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	3
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	3
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	2
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	3
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	3
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	3
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	3
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	2
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	2
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	2
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	3

# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Musullipara Sabolambon Dol

Code : 6

Village : Musullipara

Ward : 8

Union : Buraburi

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence  
1= Required Major improvement  
2= Need little improvement  
3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	2
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	3
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	2
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	3
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	2
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	3
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	2
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	2
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	3
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	2
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	2
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	2
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	2
28	Have additional livelihood options	1
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	2
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	2
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	2



# Islamic Relief, Bangladesh

## GROUP ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST



Group Name: Sayani Sabolambon Dol

Code : 4

Village : Sayani

Ward : 3

Union : Buraburi

Upazilla : Ulipur

District : Kurigram

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	3
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	3
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	3
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	3
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	3
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	3
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	3
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	3
9	Capable for new planning without external support	2
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	3
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	2
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	3
13	Process of decision making	3
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	3
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	3
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	3
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	3
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	3
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	3
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	2
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	2
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	3
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	3
24	Training on financial management	3
25	IGA implementation as per training	2
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	3
28	Have additional livelihood options	1
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	3
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	3
31	Level of networking with the service providers	3
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	2
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	2

## Annex-V: achievements against the logical framework indicators

Alo project

Implemented by: Islamic Relief Bangladesh

Narrative Summary	Indicators	Base line	Achieved/End line
<b>Overall Objectives</b>			
To ensure sustainable development of the orphan and their families as well as restore social dignity and protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MDG indicators for Goal 1, Goal 2 &amp; Goal 3</li> </ul>		
<b>Specific objective</b>			
To ensure sustainable development and social dignity through enhance productivity, income, livelihood security, rights and protection of the orphan and their families at Ulipur Upazila under Korigram district in Bangladesh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 80% of targeted orphan households have increased income by at least 3,000 Taka per month (€26) by the end of the project.</li> </ul>	BDT 1,677.38 is average monthly income.	100% targeted family earned above BDT. 3,000.00/ month and average monthly income BDT. 8639.00/family
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 95% of targeted households have increased assets by at least 100% by the end of the project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 16,504.26 Where-               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT 14,872.87 for 68% HH</li> <li>Average Productive asset value is BDT 920.29 for 83%HH</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average Non-productive asset value is BDT 711.10 for 96% HH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average asset value is BDT 58866.00 Where-               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average land value is BDT. 28860.00</li> <li>Average productive assets value BDT. 30,006.00 for 95% household</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average nonproductive assets value BDT. 13,806 for 100% household</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least 95% of the orphan children under 18 in target families are enrolled and remain in education up to grade VIII.</li> </ul>	100% targeted orphan of targeted households enrolled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary 77.15%</li> <li>Secondary 21.28%</li> <li>Higher secondary 1.57</li> </ul>	100% targeted orphan of targeted households enrolled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary 33%</li> <li>Secondary 56%</li> <li>Higher secondary 9%</li> <li>Graduate level 2%</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wider awareness created on rights of orphan and widows at local and national level</li> </ul>	0%	89% household's awareness on rights of orphan and widows at local
<b>Results</b>			

<p><b>Results -1:</b> Enhance wellbeing of the targeted orphan children including survival, protection, participation, mobilization, and healthy development to continue their education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of targeted dropout/out of school orphan children in target families will enroll in education institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13% HH's stated that their children are out of school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% children in target families enrolled in education institutions.</li> <li>• No drop out</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 95% orphan children will continue their education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13% HH's stated that their children are out of school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% student continued their education</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% orphan children will get need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0% (Only 1) HH get always support. 10% HH get sometimes support from the health service provider</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% orphan children got need based health facilities through linkage with health service providers</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 90% of targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 79% HH's Child face abuse or Violence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 83.6% of targeted orphan children have safe &amp; secure home free from abuse or violence</li> </ul>
<p><b>Results -2:</b> Improve the status of the orphan families and livelihood through economic productivity, income, asset, food accessibility and- consumption, and improved living status of 700 targeted orphan and widow households.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 80% of targeted orphan households have increased income by at least 3,000 Taka per month (€26)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BDT 1,677.38 is average monthly income.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% targeted family earned above BDT. 3,000.00/ month and average monthly income BDT. 8639.00/family</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 95% of targeted households have increased assets by at least 100%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average asset value is BDT 16,504.26 Where- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Average land value is BDT 14,872.87 for 68% HH</li> <li>– Average Productive asset value is BDT 920.29 for 83%HH</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Average Non-productive asset value is BDT 711.10 for 96% HH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average asset value is BDT 58866.00 Where- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average land value is BDT. 28860.00</li> <li>- Average productive assets value BDT. 30,006.00 for 95% household</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Average nonproductive assets value BDT. 13,806 for 100% household</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% targeted HHs enjoy 3 meals per day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 25% households, out of 700 usually have three meal in a day; among of them most of all stated that meal is not sufficient.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 97.1% targeted HHs enjoyed 3 meals per day</li> </ul>

<p><b>Results -3:</b> Increased community awareness and established community organization linkage with Local Government Institutions for establishing social dignity through participation, social inclusion, attending voice rise to rights and protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed Union and 01 Upazila based platform by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No platform has been developed yet</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Union based platform and 01 Upazila based platform have been developed by the participation of targeted households for raise their voice and involved with additional socioeconomic activities.</li> <li>• Developed 5 union-based child forum</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 100% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 % HH found who use sanitary latrine among of them 11 HH have own sanitary latrine</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98.2% of orphan family have sanitary latrine resulting through mobilization of local government institute and they use it properly.</li> <li>• 81% have own latrine</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least 90% participants /parents enhanced their awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare, WatSan, hygiene, nutrition etc.).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 0% participants /parents have awareness, practices, behavior on related issues (children education, child protection, healthcare).</li> </ul>	<p>Participants /parents enhanced their awareness, practices, behavior on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness on child protection 94.6%</li> <li>• Education 100%</li> <li>• Health care 86%</li> <li>• Recreation 63%</li> <li>• Nutrition 76%</li> </ul>

## Annexure VI: SHG observation

### 1. Nolorgram Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Yes, known all
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	3 times visited UP for Safety Net, received support from safety net
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) taped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	05 Members received assets (cow) from BRAC(Ultra poor project)
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	Yes, FGF- 4, House-1, old age allowance-1, widow allowance-1
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	Yes
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Yes, link with school
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes, introduced IGA for forums
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Yes, they able to explain child marriage, early marriage
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No advocacy plan, but they visited
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	No
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Yes , but all are not clear
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	No
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	They explain about their HH level preparation
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	No idea by SHG members
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	No

## 2. Farazipara Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Bi laws not found - other register Ok
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	Visited Up for support
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) tapped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	Not yet
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	old age allowance-1, widow allowance-3
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	IR supported to develop plan but follow up not in place on regular basis
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Participation on vaccination at community, Day observation with school
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes, joint fund initiated for loan
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Can explain access to safety net, birth registration etc.
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No formal pan but they lobby with UP
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	Not yet
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Not in place
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	They explain about their HH level preparation
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	Not yet
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	Unable to explain
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	Not yet

### 3. Telipara Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Resolution book, savings book, pass book , home visit book ok
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	No
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) taped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	VGF 10 kg rice
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	One committee – disaster committee
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	VGF rice, 10 kg , 2 times in a year
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	Yes , IR developed
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Naridibosh
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes, Nari forum exit, joint fund initiated for loan
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Can explain access to safety net, women rights, birth registration etc.
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No formal pan but they lobby with UP
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	Not yet
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Not in place
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	They explain about their HH level preparation
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	No idea
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	No

#### 4. Mukterpara Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Registers and document found but no bi law
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	No
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) taped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	Yes, VGF -3, House -2, widow allowance – 4
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	widow allowance-4, House -2, VGF-3, 100 days' work-2
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	IR supported to develop plan
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Jointly with school and Upazial administration
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Yes, women rights, child rights access to safety net, birth registration etc.
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No formal pan
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	Not yet
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Yes, but not clear explanation
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	They have informal plan at ahh level
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	No
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	No



## 5. Gopinathpur Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Resolution book, savings register, pass book, bank document is present, by laws not found
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	NO
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) tapped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	Yes
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	Yes, 90% respondent covered safety net
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	Yes
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Yes
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes, joint fund creation
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Yes, women rights, child rights access to safety net etc.
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	No
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Individual business plan
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	They explain about their HH level preparation
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	No idea by SHG members
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	No

## 6. Fakirpara Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Different register resolution book, savings register, pass book, bank document were present
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	2 issues
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) tapped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	Yes
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	VGD- 2, disable allowance- 1, widow allowance-4
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	Yes
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Yes, NationalShihuDibosh, Women day , jointly observed with school and Upazial administration
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Yes, women rights, child rights access to safety net etc.
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	No
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Yes, Individual member has business plan
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	Respondent has individual informal plan and initiatives
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	No
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	No

## 7. Musullipara Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	No Bi laws - other registers are present
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	No
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) taped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	Not yet
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	No
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	Islamic Relief supported to develop plan
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	NO
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes, joint fund initiated for loan
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Can explain access to safety net, different allowance
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	Not yet
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	Not in place
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	Not yet
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	Unable to explain
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	Not yet

## 8. Sayani Sabolombon Dol

SL #	Area of observation	Notes
1	<b>Bi-laws /other doc of SHGs</b>	
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws / other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	Different register has found
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	Visited UP for support DGF and other allowance
2	<b>Public resources (land for ag. Pond/any tangible) taped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/ services from the government and non-government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	Yes
3	<b>Register/ file of SMC/ Up standing committees</b>	
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Member representation in local civic structures (SC-Up/SMC/etc.)</li> </ul>	No
4	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family received at least 01 safety net support from UP and others duty bearers</li> </ul>	VGF- 100% I members, widow allowance-1
5	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group have their own development plan</li> </ul>	Yes
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small group observed Day observation and vaccination camp</li> </ul>	Yes
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 Union based network or Nari forums are promoted</li> </ul>	Yes
5.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	Yes , knowledge about different rights
5.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and Pos developed advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	No formal pan
6	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	No
6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	No
7	<b>Marketing network established and strengthened</b>	
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	Not yet
8	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to developed and implement community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
8.1	SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan	Not yet, No formal plan
8.2	UpazialDRR plan developed at UpazilaNari Forum level	Unable to explain
8.3	Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues	Not yet

## ANNEXURE VII: KII SUMMARY

### Key Informant Interview (KII)- Department of Agriculture Extension

Name of Respondent:	KBD Asok Kumer Roy
Position:	Upazila Agriculture Officer
Address	DAE ,Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact	01731502184
Venue:	DAE Office,Ulipur, Kurigram
Date of interview:	01.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project? What is your impression about the Alo project.

Yes, It is a good project than other project.

2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?

We have provided training to ALO project beneficiaries at field level through Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer.

3. What are the motivations behind your support?

I knew the ALO project during project inception meeting, different training at field level and discuss with project staff.

4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?

5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?

Orphan child continue their study

6. What are the economic development of beneficiariesofyour support?

I know thatALO project beneficiaries received 20000/= tk. for income generation activities (IGA) and orphan student got 500tk/month. After receiving the IGA fund beneficiary's household involved IGA and earned at least 2000-2500 tk. / month.

7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?

ALO project beneficiaries have no cultivable land and they have only household. ALOproject further provide vegetable cultivation training onhomestead vegetablecultivation and quality seeds for homestead vegetable cultivation

8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?

Many training participants are old age and illiterate, training may provide young andliterate family member.

9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries DAE will provide support to project beneficiaries and all farmers

10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?

If the group member organized any training / learning event we always provide to requires support.

## Key Informant Interview (KII)- Department of Livestock Services

Name of Respondent:	Dr. Abdul Aziz Sarkar
Position:	Upazila Livestock Officer
Address	DLS ,Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01717134206
Venue:	DLSOffice,Ulipur, Kurigram
Date of interview:	19.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project? Please share your impression about the ALO project.  
Yes, ALO project is a very good development project in Ulipur Upazial
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project?  
Ulipur Upazila DLS office have provided training to project beneficiaries on poultry and livestock rearing and provide necessary vaccine.
3. What are the motivations behind your support?  
Project provide support to orphan child and his family
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?  
I knew the ALO project through inception meeting and MoU with the project
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?  
Cattle and poultry rearing IGA activities of project beneficiaries and Orphan child continue their study
6. What are the economic development of beneficiaries of your support?  
Land less BHH reared cattle and poultry and DLS provided treatment and vaccine. As a result, less mortality of cattle and poultry and high production.
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?  
DLS have no available manpower Islamic Relief may developed vaccinator through project intervention. Developed honorarium basis vaccinator.
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?  
Many training participants are old age and illiterate, training may provide young and literate family member.
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries  
DLS will provide support to project beneficiaries and all farmers
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestion  
Develop milk marketing system and channel.

## Key Informant Interview (KII)- Department of Cooperative

Name of Respondent:	Md. Hafizur Rahman
Position:	Assistant Inspector
Address	Department of Cooperative, Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01730-962467
Venue :	Upazial Cooperative Office, Ulipur, Kurigram
Date of interview:	19.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project? What is your impression about the project.  
Yes, Islamic Relief supported ALO project is a good project.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?  
Registration for UpazilaNariForum , Annual audit and technical training
3. What are the motivations behind your support?  
ALO project supported to orphan child and Nari Forum is a apex body of orphan child guardian
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?  
During inception, registration process and discussion with project staff
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the changes of beneficiaries' socio-economic condition of your union?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?  
Strengthening theUpazilaNari Forum
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries  
We will provide registration to another forum or organization who will provide support to orphan child
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestion  
Support to orphan child for their study up to HSC.

## Key Informant Interview (KII)- Department of women welfare

Name of Respondent:	Most. ShahanaAkter
Position:	Upazial Women Affairs officer
Address	Department of Women affair's,Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01716- 274971
Venue :	Upazial WomenAffiars Office, Ulipur, Kurigram
Date of interview:	20.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project?. What is your impression about the project.  
Yes, Islamic Relief supported ALO project is a good project.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?  
Technical training to orphan guardian for involved income generating activities
3. What are the motivations behind your support?  
Orphan have no father; their mothers and guardian are helpless. So we provided to training and other motivation
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the improvement of women empowerment to you/your organization support?  
Less child marriage, less dropout form education, widow and divorced women are capable for income, communicate different GO NGO organization for services
7. What type awareness creation within women and children of ALO project support ?  
Child marriage, child rights, women wrights
8. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?  
Provide more and diversified need based technical training
10. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries  
We continued to support ALO project beneficiaries without project support
11. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?  
If the project withdraws their support female child may dropout from education or child marriage and male child involved different work/job.



## Key Informant Interview (KII)- Union Parishad Representative

Name of Respondent:	Md. Shafer Ali
Position:	Member
Address	Dharanibari Union Parishad, Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01739- 834297
Venue :	Dharanibari Union Parishad
Date of interview:	19.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project? | What is your impression about the project.  
Yes, Govt. did not support to all people. ALO project support to orphan child and their family so it is a good project
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?  
Old age allowance, widow allowance, VGF, VGD and relief
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?  
Distribution of food packages, school bag and kurban meat.
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?  
Support for education of orphan child
6. What are the changes of beneficiaries' socio-economic condition of your union?  
Poor and hardcore poor family orphan child are continue their education and earned money their guardian through income generating activities
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?  
Provide more technical training to guardian, high school and college going children
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries  
Old age allowance, widow allowance, VGF, VGD and relief
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?  
Extend project duration

## Key Informant Interview (KII)- Union Parishad Representative

Name of Respondent:	Most. Salma Begum
Position:	Female Member
Address	Dharanibari Union Parishad, Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01714- 606043
Venue :	Dharanibari Union Parishad
Date of interview:	20.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project? | What is your impression about the project.  
Yes, Govt. did not support to all people. ALO project support to orphan child and their family
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?  
Old age allowance, widow allowance, VGF, VGD and relief
3. What are the motivations behind your support?  
Discussion with project staff and UP chairman
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?  
Distribution of food packages, school bag and kurban meat.
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?  
Women empowerment, All member of groups are female and the organized regular meeting, Support for education of orphan child
6. What are the changes of beneficiaries' socio-economic condition of your union?  
Poor and hardcore poor family orphan child are continuing their education and earned money their guardian through income generating activities
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?  
Provide more technical training to guardian, highschool and college going children
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries  
Old age allowance, widow allowance, VGF, VGD and relief
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?  
Increase money for IGA of widow women and child allowance.

## Key Informant Interview (KII)- Union Parisad Representative

Name of Respondent:	Most. Aminul IslamFulu
Position:	Chairman
Address	Dharanibari Union Parishad, Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01714- 637445
Venue :	Dharanibari Union Parishad
Date of interview:	20.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project? | What is your impression about the project.  
Yes, It is a good project, BHH selection process is very good.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?  
Provide a office room for Union Nari Forum, Provide safety net allowance to selected beneficiaries.
3. What are the motivations behind your support?  
BHH selection process and support mechanism
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?  
Initially discussion with project staff and participation in different activities
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
  - Awareness raising to livelihoods development
  - Qualitative change of orphan child education
  - Awareness raising on environment, child marriage,
  - Developed leadership
6. What are the changes of beneficiaries' socio-economic condition of your union?  
Maximum guardian involved with IGA by KarjeHasanafund, No child marriage
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?  
Provide more technical training to guardian, high school and college going children
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?  
Orphan has no father or mother or both, project treated orphan who have no father
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries  
Old age allowance, widow allowance, VGF, VGD and relief
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?
  - Project formally handed over to government service provider agencies if the project support is closed
  - More project designed only for orphan
  - Govt. has no specialized project for orphan, Advocacy to govt. for specialized project for orphan.

## Key Informant Interview (KII)-Health Department

Name of Respondent:	Md. Aminul Islam
Position:	Sub Assistant Community medical Officer ( SACMO)
Address	Dharanibari Union Health and Family Welfair Center, Ulipur, Kurigram
Contact address:	01728-656009
Venue :	Dharanibari Union Health and Family Welfair Center
Date of interview:	20.09.208

1. Do you know the ALO Project Your impression please?

Yes, it is a good project

2. What type of services you are providing to ALOproject?

Health certificate for orphan child, health education and general treatment

3. What are the motivations behind your support?

Discussion with project staff

4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?

During provide health certificate to orphan child

5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?

130 child getting health certificate, All child and their member aware about health and environment.

6. What are the health improvement of beneficiaries for your support?

Decrease general disease

7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?

Provide more support to chronic disease

8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?

N/A

9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries?

We will support to all orphan, their family and others people.

10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?

- Extend project duration
- Health support provide to continue
-

## Ulipur

### FGD - 1: Replication Area ( Tabokpur Bamonpara Sabolombon Dol)

**Participants:** Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md. Sadequl Islam
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Zakaria Rayhan
Date of FGD	19/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	13 persons
Place of FGD	Tabokpur Bamonpara Sabolombon Dol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Village: Nalogram, Uion: Tobokpur, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

#### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Surma Khatun
2	Rozina khatun
3	Ambuli
4	Samottovan
5	Shapla Khatun
6	Ajiron
7	Sufia
8	Mamata Begum
9	Nujahan Begum
10	Alea Khatun
11	Shahara Begum
12	Most. Bulbulu
13	Most. Nasiam

#### Description:

##### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1. They take meal three times in a day and take average 350 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables, arrow, pulse 2 times/week, fish 2 times/week, egg 5 times/week and meat 1 times/month
- 1.3. 33% respondent stock food for 6 months and rest all the year
- 1.4. All the year but 3 SHG members did not take three meal all the year
- 1.5. Month of Chaitar, Baishak, Ashin and Kartik family have to face food deficit
- 1.6. They reduce 50% food for coping with food deficit
- 1.7. The involved govt. safety net: widow allowance-2
- 1.8. Alternative food option – vegetable, hos posh etc.

## **2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1 killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, measles
- 2.2 They gone to community clinic and Ulipur hospital
- 2.3 They know about vitamin containing vegetable – tomato. Potato, leafy vegetable, cucurbit, gourd etc.
- 2.4 They think that tube well water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. 50% know about arsenic
- 2.5 75% used latrine and 25% open defecation.
- 2.6 Family member suffer fever and other disease last one year.
- 2.7 2 mothers died over last three year
- 2.8 Yes, but some people did not go to hospital due to awareness
- 2.9 50%.
- 2.10 All family prepared compost in a pit by using their household waste materials.

## **3. Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1 N/A
- 3.2 N/A
- 3.3 N/A
- 3.4 N/A
- 3.5 N/A

## **4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1 2 member doing job in a cottage, 1 small business, 4 day labour but they have small IGA (cattle rearing, poultry rearing)
- 4.2 We choice these because its more profit, have own skill and experience
- 4.3 N/A
- 4.4 Potential sector- small business and native chicken rearing
- 4.5 They will continue existing IGA and if manage fund than start new IGA
- 4.6 They will continue IGA and expansion

## **5. About the project**

- 5.1 Group formation, weekly meeting and deposited savings are effective process of the project
- 5.2 No any deviation
- 5.3 No any
- 5.4 N/A

## **6. Requirement**

6.1 N/A

6.2 N/A

6.3 N/A

6.4 N/A

## **7. Sustainability of self-help group**

7.1 Yes, group need to help for development and sustainability

7.2 Yes, we believe if we will get support any organization

## **8. Access to services**

8.1 We required training, money and continuing SHG activities

8.2 No, those service are not available locally

8.3 No, those are not accessible for us

8.4 Yes

## **9. Child protection**

9.1 Gradually reduced, community people not enough aware about these

9.2 They have no data

9.3 No child harassment in the community, school and other places

9.4 Yes, need more awareness on eve teasing and others issue

## **10. Others**

10.1 No utilization public and private resources

10.2 No

10.3 N/A

10.4 N/A

10.5 N/A

10.6 N/A

10.7 N/A

10.8 N/A

# Ulipur

## FGD - 2: Replication Area ( Boraibari Sabolombon Dol)

**Participants:** Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md.Zakaria Rayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	13 persons
Place of FGD	Baraibari Sabolombon Dol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Baraibari, Uion: Dhansreeni, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Batasi Begum
2	Zannati Begum
3	Dulali Begum
4	Fazila Begum
5	Monowara Begum
6	Chinbani Begum
7	Josna
8	Rozina
9	Thamina
10	Joytun Bewa

### Description:

#### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1. They take meal three times in a day and take average 350 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables 7 days/week, pulse 2 times/week, fish 1 times/week, egg 1 times/week and meat occasionally
- 1.3. 6 months stock food
- 1.4. 4 months Chaiitar, Baishak, Ashin and Kartik they did not take three times meal in a day
- 1.5. Month of Chaiitar, Baishak, Ashin and Kartik family have to face food deficit
- 1.6. Food purchased by credit, received loan
- 1.7. The involved govt. safety net: VGF- 20(2 times a year)
- 1.8. Alternative food option – vegetable



## 2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN

- 2.1 killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, measles, pneumonia
- 2.2 They gone to community clinic and Ulipur hospital
- 2.3 They know about vitamin containing vegetable – tomata. Potato, leafy vegetable, sweet gourd, bottle gourd, etc.
- 2.4 They think that tube well water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. No cemented platform for 10% family
- 2.5 100% used ring slab latrine
- 2.6 Family member suffer fever, cough and other disease last one year.
- 2.7 No
- 2.8 Yes, but some people did not go to hospital due to awareness
- 2.9 Yes
- 2.10 All family prepared compost in a pit by using their household waste materials.

## 3. Disaster Risk Reduction

- 3.1. Flood
- 3.2. No
- 3.3. average 5000/= tk.
- 3.4. Moving cocker, dry food
- 3.5. Union parisod

## 4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement

- 4.1 No specific job, they they have small IGA (cattle rearing, poultry rearing)
- 4.2 We choice these because its more profit, have own skill and experience
- 4.3 Food purchase
- 4.4 Potential sector- small business and native chicken rearing
- 4.5 They will continue existing IGA and if manage fund than start new IGA
- 4.6 They will continue IGA and expansion

## 5. About the project

- 5.1. Group formation, weekly meeting and deposited savings are effective process of the project
- 5.2. No any deviation
- 5.3. No any

5.4. N/A

## **6. Requirement**

6.1. N/A

6.2. N/A

6.3. N/A

6.4. N/A

## **7. Sustainably of self-help group**

7.1. Yes, group need to help for development and sustainability

7.2. Yes, we believe if we will get support any organization

## **8. Access to services**

8.1. We required training, money, livelihood support and continuing SHG activities

8.2. No, those service are not available locally

8.3. No, those are not accessible for us

8.4. Yes

## **9. Child protection**

9.1. Gradually reduced, have dowry and child marriage

9.2. They have no data

9.3. No child harassment in the community, school and other places

9.4. Yes, need more awareness on eve teasing and others issue

## **10. Others**

10.1. No utilization public and private resources

10.2. No

10.3. N/A

10.4. N/A

10.5. N/A

10.6. N/A

10.7. N/A

10.8. N/A

# Ulipur

## FGD - 1 (Nolorgram Sabolombon Dol)

**Participants:** Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Anu ZaforAnary
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	17/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	10 persons
Place of FGD	NolorgramSabolombonDolmeeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Nalogram, Uion:Buraburi, Upazila: Ulipur, District:Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Nur Jahan
2	Monowara
3	Rawshanara Begum
4	Furfuri Begum
5	Ratna Begum
6	Reshada Begum
7	KobilaBegumm
8	Shabiron Begum
9	Jmila Begum
10	Hasina Begum

### Description:

#### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1. They take meal three times in a day and take average 350 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables, arrow, pulse 2 times/week, fish 2 times/week egg 3-4 times/week and meat occasionally
- 1.3. 8monthsstock food
- 1.4. 4 monthsChaiitar, Baishak, Ashin and Kartik they did not take three times meal in a day
- 1.5. Month of Chaiitar, Baishak, Ashin and Kartik family have to face food deficit
- 1.6. They reduce 50% food for copping with food deficit
- 1.7. The involved govt. safety net: VGF- 14, old allowance- 2, widow allowance-2 and house- 1
- 1.8. Alternative food option – vegetable, hos posh etc.

## **2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1 FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, measles and lack of vitamin A capsule
- 2.2 They gone to community clinic, Chinnomukul and Kurigram hospital
- 2.3 They know about vitamin C (green vegetable) and Vit A (yellow vegetable)
- 2.4 They think that tube well water and boiled water is safe drinking water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. They know red marked tube well contain arsenic.
- 2.5 05 family used water sealed latrine, rest ring slab latrine no open defecation.
- 2.6 Family member did not suffer any common disease last one year.
- 2.7 No incident about child and maternal mortality over last three year
- 2.8 Yes, all children are getting health service properly from local public facilities
- 2.9 Yes, all children before food and after toilet using soap.
- 2.10 All family prepared compost in a pit by using their household waste materials.

## **3. Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1 FGD group feel vulnerable occurred flood, tornado, earth quake and drought. Dry food, fire wood, house maintenance, shelter
- 3.2 N/A
- 3.3 Last 2017 flood, average loss tk. 2000/=, received support from IR, union parisod and different work
- 3.4 Store fire wood, Mobile cooker, dry food for face disaster
- 3.5 They gained knowledge and information form Islamic relief and Union Parisod

## **4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1 No jobs, they involved IGA - goat rearing, cow rearing, small business and crop cultivation
- 4.2 We choice these because its more profit, have own skill and experience
- 4.3 Food quality improve, education, storage food, no need helps from others
- 4.4 Potential sector- small business, goat rearing and native chicken rearing
- 4.5 We will continue existing IGA
- 4.6 We will continue IGA without expansion

## **5. About the project**

- 5.1 Group formation, weekly meeting and deposited savings are effective process of the project

5.2 No any deviation

5.3 No any

5.4 Group activities

## **6. Requirement**

6.1 No issue

6.2 N/A

6.3 Bank account, cheque book, all savings in bank

6.4 Union Parisod can support to us

## **7. Sustainably of self-help group**

7.1 Yes, our group is capable enough without external help

7.2 Yes, we believe

## **8. Access to services**

8.1 We required livelihood support and continuing SHSG activities

8.2 No, those service are not available locally

8.3 No, those are not accessible for us

8.4 Yes, disease of livestock, poultry, WATSAN, safe water

## **9. Child protection**

9.1 Yes, now reduce early marriage to counselling to child education aware by IR

9.2 All eligible students are going to school and no drop out

9.3 No child harassment in the community, school and other places

9.4 Yes, need more awareness on eve teasing

## **10. Others**

10.1 No utilization public and private resources

10.2 We have IR supported development plan and we will continue this plan

10.3 School organized event, they informed us and we participated in day observation

10.4 To established rights, we visited to UP but no result

10.5 No training received

10.6 We benefited how to control disease, vaccination schedule from IEC materials

10.7 No, Nari forum start a business

10.8 Current business plan will be continuing

## **Problems**

**1. Sometimes hamper family activities due to project activities**

**2. Take careing of livestock/poultry**

## FGD -2 (FaraziparaSabolombonDol)

### Participants: Self-help group (SHG) member

Facilitator of FGD	Anu ZaforAnary
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	17/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	09 persons
Place of FGD	FaraziparaSabolombonDolmeeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage:Farazipara,Uion:Dharonibari, Upazila: Ulipu,r District:Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Nur Begum
2	Joshna
3	Saleha
4	Moslema
5	Bizlee
6	Samsunnahar
7	Ziara Khatun
8	Beli Begum
9	Aleya Begum

### Description:

#### 1.Household Food security

- 1.1 They take meal three times in a day and take average 325 gm rice/head.
- 1.2 They taking vegetables, arrow, pulse 2 times/week, fish 2 times/week egg 3 times/week and broiler 1 times / week
- 1.3 9months stock food
- 1.4 3 monthsChaiitar,Ashin and Kartik they did not take three times meal in a day
- 1.5 Month of Chaiitar, Ashin and Kartik family have to face food deficit
- 1.6 Less consumption of food, sale assets and khata sewing etc.
- 1.7 The involved govt. safety net: VGF (only for Ramadan), old allowance- 1, widow allowance-3
- 1.8 Alternative food option – vegetable, hos posh etc. ( cooking method learned from IR)

## **2 Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1 FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, measles
- 2.2 They gone to community clinic, UlipurUpazila health complex
- 2.3 They know about this question (unable to answer)
- 2.4 They think that iron free and organism free water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking.
- 2.5 All used latrine with water sealed, wash hand after toilet and before taking meal with soap, no open defecation.
- 2.6 Family member did not suffer any common disease last one year.
- 2.7 No incident about child and maternal mortality over last three-year, improved situation of child and maternal mortality.
- 2.8 Yes, all children are getting health service from community clinic.
- 2.9 Yes, using soap after toilet and before meal.
- 2.10 All family prepared compost and keeping wastage in a pit.

## **3 Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1 No any disaster, flood free area, storm in some places
- 3.2 Unable to return life if the disaster damage their resource's
- 3.3 No
- 3.4 N/A
- 3.5 No idea

## **4 Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1 No jobs, they involved IGA - goat rearing, cow rearing, small business and crop cultivation
- 4.2 We have skill and experience, IR team assisted for analysis of IGA
- 4.3 No idea
- 4.4 Potential sector- small business
- 4.5 No
- 4.6 NO

## **5 About the project**

- 5.1 Education support, group formation and deposited savings are effective process of the project
- 5.2 No any deviation
- 5.3 No any
- 5.4 Increase education support

## 6 Requirement

- 6.1 Unable to answer but expressed, No need any support due to people don't have negative towards them
- 6.2 More support for children rather than parents
- 6.3 No idea
- 6.4 Union Parisod, local NGO and school teacher

## 7 Sustainably of self-help group

- 7.1 Yes, but need to monthly follow up
- 7.2 Need occasionally (monthly/quarterly) follow up

## 8 Access to services

- 8.1 More literacy for all member
- 8.2 No idea
- 8.3 No idea
- 8.4 Yes, it helps lots they applied

## 9 . Child protection

- 9.1 Yes, reduce child abused, early marriage, no idea for dowry status but still in place, racism also not in the society
- 9.2 Yes, no drop out
- 9.3 Yes, generally safe but adolescent girls are facing some problem, once they move around their community, they express negative use of mobile
- 9.4 Situation improving

## 10 . Others

- 10.1 No utilization public and private resources
- 10.2 IR supported plan bur not very clear
- 10.3 School organized event and they joined in celebration
- 10.4 No formal plan but visited 2 times UP for VGD and widow allowance
- 10.5 No idea what were the training but they know about child club, they shown various toys and sports materials
- 10.6 Yes, They recall project s use various IEC materials in training and awareness
- 10.7 No group marketing in place, So far, some SHG member received loan form NAri Forum for business
- 10.8 IR supported plan, not clear

### Recomendation

**Continue education support toJSC- SSC- HSC- University**



**FGD - 3 (Sayani SabolombonDol)**  
**Participants: Self-help group (SHG) member**

Facilitator of FGD	Anu ZaforAnary
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	17/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	09 persons
Place of FGD	SayaniSabolombonDolmeeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage:Sayani, Uion:BuraburiUpazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

**Participants:**

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Ferdousi
2	Momena
3	Akhitara
4	Fatema
5	Hajera
6	Jobeda
7	Morjina
8	Amina
9	Basona

**Description:**

**1. Household Food security**

- 1.1. They take meal three times in a day and take average 400 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables 7 days a week, pulse 2 times/week, fish 1 times/week egg 2 times/week and meat occasionally
- 1.3. 9 months stock food
- 1.4. During flood unable to eat three times, rest month 3 times/day
- 1.5. Month of Chaiitar, Ashin and Kartik family have to face food deficit
- 1.6. Advance preservation of food, savings utilization, loan from SHG
- 1.7. The involved govt. safety net: VGF- allmemdber, widow allowance-1
- 1.8. Alternative food option – Hos posh etc.

**2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1. FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, measles
- 2.2. They gone to community clinic
- 2.3. They know about vitamin C (green vegetable) and Vit A (yellow vegetable)

- 2.4. They think that cemented platform of tube well and boiled water is safe drinking water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. They know green marked tube well is arsenic free.
- 2.5. 05 family used water sealed latrine, 05 without water sealed rest ring slab latrine no open defecation.
- 2.6. Family member did not suffer any common disease last one year.
- 2.7. No incident about child and maternal mortality over last three year
- 2.8. Yes, all children are getting health service from community clinic
- 2.9. Yes, all children before food and after toilet using soap.
- 2.10. Yes, waste materials depositing in a whole

### **3. Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1. FGD group feel vulnerable occurred flood, during flood they preserved dry food
- 3.2. Yes, capable
- 3.3. Last 2017 flood, average loss tk. 3000/=, received support from IR, union parishad and different work
- 3.4. Store fire wood, Mobile cooker, dry food for face disaster
- 3.5. They gained knowledge and information from Islamic relief and BRAC

### **4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1. No jobs, they involved IGA - goat rearing, cow rearing, small business and crop cultivation
- 4.2. We choice these because its more profit, have own skill and experience
- 4.3. Increase 2-4 cows from 1 cow, small business
- 4.4. Potential sector- small business
- 4.5. N/A
- 4.6. Ongoing, continuing supported IGA, no expansion

### **5. About the project**

- 5.1. Savings activities, IGA and education support.
- 5.2. No any deviation
- 5.3. No any
- 5.4. No

### **6. Requirement**

- 6.1. More follow up from IR staffs
- 6.2. More support for children rather parents
- 6.3. Children are doing good education which help them to continue

6.4. Union Parisod can support to us

## **7. Sustainably of self-help group**

7.1. Yes, still need external support at least once in a quarter

7.2. Yes, but need occasional support

## **8. Access to services**

8.1. More support for child for their higher education

8.2. No

8.3. No

8.4. Yes, helps lot to manage their IGA, how/when vaccine, seed quality, business, leadership.

## **9. Child protection**

9.1. Yes, no child abuse, reduce early marriage due to education, dowry still in a place but people hate it.

9.2. All eligible students are going to school and no drop out

9.3. Yes

9.4. Yes, due to child club activities

## **10. Others**

1.1. No utilization public and private resources

1.2. No

1.3. School organized event, they informed us and we participated in day observation

1.4. Visited UP for safety net support

1.5. No idea what were the training but they know about child club, they shown various toys and sports materials

1.6. We benefited how to control disease, vaccination schedule from IEC materials

1.7. No

1.8. No

# Ulipur

## FGD - 4 ( Mukterpara Sabolombon Dol)

### Participants: Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md. Zakaria Rayhan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	18/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	09 persons
Place of FGD	MukterparaSabolombonDol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Madartari, Uion: Dharonibari, Upazila: Ulipur, District:Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	UmmeKulsum
2	Gita Rani
3	Sufia Begum
4	Mina Begum
5	Anjuara Begum
6	Hasina Begum
7	Rashida Begumm
8	Aisa Begum
9	Mabia Begum

### Description:

#### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1. Respondents takes meal three times in a day and take average 400 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables 7 days/week, pulse 7 times/week, fish 4times/week, egg 2 times/week and meat 1 times/week
- 1.3. They have stock food for 12 months
- 1.4. All the year
- 1.5. Average 1-2 weeks they face food deficit
- 1.6. Selling poultry, goat and khata sewing
- 1.7. 4 widow allowance, 3 VGF, 1 VGD, 2 house, 100 days' work -2 persons
- 1.8. Alternative food option – Huge amount of vegetable, catching fish

## **2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1 FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, hepatitis, pneumonia, hopping cough, measles
- 2.2 They gone to community clinic and Upazila hospital
- 2.3 They know about vitamin contained vegetable – leafy vegetable, cucurbit, tomato, carrot, papaya, bitter gourd, brinjal
- 2.4 They think that cemented platform tube well water is safe drinking water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. They know red marked tube well contain arsenic.
- 2.5 Pacca latrine -1 and rest are use ring slab latrine and no open defecation. All are washed hand after using latrine
- 2.6 1 TB, 1- hepatitis. 1- tonsil and 1 fever
- 2.7 1 mother died over last three year.
- 2.8 Yes, all children are getting health service properly from local public facilities
- 2.9 Yes, all children before food and after toilet using soap.
- 2.10 All family prepared compost in a pit by using their household waste materials and using their crop and vegetable land

## **3. Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1 Flood, cyclone and the new forecast from Tv news and neighbor
- 3.2 Yes
- 3.3 Yes (flood) tk. 4000/person, damage tree, vegetable, crop, poultry, disease infestation of cattle and goat. IR and another organization provided medicine, dry food and cloth.
- 3.4 They receive loan, sold goat and poultry to face disaster and stock fire wood, moveable cooker and dry food
- 3.5 Islamic relief and SKS Foundation inform to us for take measure

## **4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1. No jobs, they involved IGA - goat rearing, cow rearing, poultry rearing, small business (betel nut) and crop cultivation
- 4.2. We choice these because its more profit, have own skill and experience, we learnt through training which are provided by IR
- 4.3. Economic development, community people got their commodity at hand
- 4.4. Potential sector- small business and native chicken rearing
- 4.5. We will extend IGA
- 4.6. We will expansion this IGA with the help of Upazila Forum and SHG

## **5. About the project**

- 5.1. Support to children and korjeHasana
- 5.2. No any deviation
- 5.3. No any
- 5.4. Increase project duration and support to children more 2 years

## **6. Requirement**

- 6.1. To change the behavior of community people
- 6.2. Develop women rights knowledge
- 6.3. NGO, public representative and UZ service providing agencies
- 6.4. Local elites and school teachers

## **7. Sustainably of self-help group**

- 7.1. No, our group is not capable enough without external help
- 7.2. Yes, we believe but need to support some times

## **8. Access to services**

- 8.1. We required livelihood and social development training and continuing support to SHG activities
- 8.2. No, those service are not available locally
- 8.3. No, those are not accessible for us
- 8.4. Yes, disease of livestock, poultry, safe water and income generation

## **9. Child protection**

- 9.1. Yes, gradually decrease early marriage, child abuse and early marriage but dowry is still
- 9.2. All eligible students are going to school and no drop out
- 9.3. No child harassment in the community, school and other places
- 9.4. Yes, child feel better in the locality

## **10.Others**

- 10.1. No utilization public and private resources
- 10.2. We have IR supported development plan and we will continue this plan
- 10.3. School organized day observation and cultural event, they informed us and they participated in day observation and events
- 10.4. No advocacy plans
- 10.5. 1 member received child protection training
- 10.6. We benefited how to control disease, vaccination schedule from IEC materials
- 10.7. No
- 10.8. N/A

## Ulipur

### FGD - 5 ( Gopinathpur Sabolombon Dol)

#### Participants: Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md. Zakaria Rayhan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	08 persons
Place of FGD	GopinathpurSabolombonDol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Gopinathpur, Uion: Durgapur, Upazila: Ulipur, District:Kurigram

#### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Lutfa Begum
2	Arjina
3	Rawshanara Begum
4	Minara
5	Mofila Begum
6	Ofial Begum
7	SharifonBegumm
8	Jamuna Begum

#### Description:

##### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1. They take meal three times in a day and take average 400 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables every day, pulse 3 times/week, fish 2 times/week, egg 2 times/week and meat 3 days/month
- 1.3. 12 months
- 1.4. All the year
- 1.5. No
- 1.6. No
- 1.7. 90% member covered govt. safety net allowance
- 1.8. Alternative food option – vegetable, hos posh etc.

## **2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1. FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, hepatitis
- 2.2. They gone to community clinic and Kurigram hospital
- 2.3. They know about vitamin containing vegetable like green vegetable, cucurbit, tomato, potato etc.
- 2.4. They think that tube well water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. They know red marked tube well contain arsenic. All tubewell water are tested.
- 2.5. All family member used ring slab latrine and no open defecation.
- 2.6. Family member did not suffer any common disease last one year.
- 2.7. No incident about child and maternal mortality over last three year
- 2.8. Yes, all children are getting health service properly from local public facilities
- 2.9. Yes, all children before food and after toilet using soap.
- 2.10. All family prepared compost in a pit by using their household waste materials.

## **3. Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1. GD group feel vulnerable occurred flood
- 3.2. Yes
- 3.3. No
- 3.4. No
- 3.5. No

## **4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1. No jobs, they involved IGA - goat rearing and poultry.
- 4.2. We choice these because its more profit
- 4.3. Food, education
- 4.4. Goat rearing and poultry
- 4.5. We will continue existing IGA
- 4.6. We will continue IGA and expansion existing IGA

## **5. About the project**

- 5.1. Group formation and education support are effective process and activities of the project
- 5.2. No any deviation
- 5.3. No any
- 5.4. Group activities

## **6. Requirement**



- 6.1. No issue
- 6.2. N/A
- 6.3. Others NGO, Union Parisod
- 6.4. Union Parisod can support to us

## **7. Sustainably of self-help group**

- 7.1. Yes, we need help from Islamic Relief
- 7.2. Yes, we believe but we need times

## **8. Access to services**

- 8.1. We required livelihood support and education support for children.
- 8.2. No, those service are not available locally
- 8.3. No, those are not accessible for us
- 8.4. Yes, rearing of livestock, poultry

## **9. Child protection**

- 9.1. Yes, now reduce early marriage and child abuse
- 9.2. All eligible students are going to school and no drop out
- 9.3. No child harassment in the community, school and other places
- 9.4. Yes

## **10. Others**

- 10.1. No utilization public and private resources
- 10.2. We have IR supported development plan and we will continue this plan
- 10.3. School organized event, they informed us and we participated in day observation
- 10.4. They communicated with UP and received safety net allowance for group member
- 10.5. No training received/ don't know
- 10.6. We benefited how to control disease, vaccination schedule from IEC materials
- 10.7. No
- 10.8. No clear idea

# Ulipur

## FGD - 6 ( Musullipara Sabolombon Dol)

### Participants: Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md. Sadequl Islam
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Zakaria Rayhan
Date of FGD	17/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	07 persons
Place of FGD	<b>Musullipara</b> SabolombonDol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Mosullapara, Uion:Buraburi , Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Ms. Ayesha
2	Ms. Zahanra Begum
3	Ms. Amina
4	Ms. Rabey
5	Ms. Rezia
6	Ms. Ambia
7	Ms. Asia

### Description:

#### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1 They take meal three times in a day and take average 400 gm rice/head.
- 1.2 They taking vegetables every day, pulse 3 times/week, fish 2 times/week, egg 3 times/week and meat occasionally
- 1.3 8months stock food
- 1.4 12 months take three times meal in a day
- 1.5 6-month respondent family have to face food deficit
- 1.6 Cattle and poultry sold
- 1.7 No govt. safety net
- 1.8 Alternative food option –Vegetable and hos posh etc.

#### 2 Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN

- 2.1 FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus and hopping cough

- 2.2 They gone to RDRS federation, community clinic, Ulipur Upazila health complex
- 2.3 They know about vitamin contained vegetable – leafy vegetable, cucurbit, tomato, carrot, papaya, bitter gourd, brinjal
- 2.4 They think that arsenic free water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking.
- 2.5 100% members used latrine with ring slab except 1, wash hand after toilet and before taking meal with soap, no open defecation.
- 2.6 No
- 2.7 No
- 2.8 Yes, all children are getting health service from community clinic.
- 2.9 Yes, using soap after toilet and before meal.
- 2.10 All family prepared compost and keeping wastage in a pit and uses for gardening.

### **3 Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1 Flood
- 3.2 No flood occurs
- 3.3 No
- 3.4 N/A

### **4 Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1 No jobs, they involved IGA - Business and poultry rearing
- 4.2 More profit, instant sold, high demand
- 4.3 Increase purchase capacity
- 4.4 Potential sector- poultry rearing and business
- 4.5 They will continue existing IGA
- 4.6 They will continue IGA and expansion existing IGA

### **5 About the project**

- 5.1 Korje Hasana and stipend are effective activities of the project
- 5.2 No proper exit plan, for withdraw of money local bank demand a letter from IR
- 5.3 No
- 5.4 Increase education support and increase project period

### **6 Requirement**

- 6.1 Group strengthening and training
- 6.2 No
- 6.3 No

6.4 NGO, IR and school teacher

## **7 Sustainably of self-help group**

7.1 Not enough

7.2 Continue savings, regular meeting and strengthening SHG

## **8 Access to services**

8.1 Group strengthening

8.2 yes

8.3 Yes

8.4 Yes, it helps for IGA

## **9 Child protection**

9.1 Yes, reduce child abused, early marriage

9.2 Yes, no drop out

9.3 Yes, generally safe

9.4 yes

## **10 Others**

10.1 No utilization public and private resources

10.2 IR supported plan but not very clear

10.3 School organized event and they joined in celebration

10.4 No

10.5 No idea

10.6 Yes, child marriage and vaccination

10.7 No group marketing

10.8 No business plans

## Ulipur

### FGD - 7 ( Fakirpara Sabolombon Dol)

#### Participants: Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md. Sadequl Islam
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Zakaria Rayhan
Date of FGD	17/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	09 persons
Place of FGD	FakirparaSabolombonDol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Fakirpara, Uion: Durgapur ,Upazila: Ulipur, District:Kurigram

#### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Mst. Rahela Begum
2	Ms. baby
3	Ms. Tahmina
4	Ms. Lovely
5	Ms. Mary
6	Ms. UmmeKulsum
7	Ms. Zaida Begum
8	Ms. Lebu Begum
9	Ms. Asma Khatun

#### Description:

##### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1 They take meal three times in a day and take average 300-350 gm rice/head.
- 1.2 They taking vegetables every day, pulse 2 times/week, fish 2 times/week, egg 3 times/week and meat 2 times / month
- 1.3 6 months stock food
- 1.4 12 months take three times meal in a day
- 1.5 Month of Chaitar, BaishakAshin and Kartik family have to face food deficit
- 1.6 Help from relatives- 1 person, Less consumption of food, sale assets
- 1.7 The involved govt. safety net: VGD- 2, disable allowance- 1, widow allowance-4
- 1.8 Alternative food option – Capture food (vegetable, tuber, root) hos posh etc.

## **2 Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1 FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, measles and hopping cough
- 2.2 They gone to community clinic, UlipurUpazila health complex
- 2.3 They know about vitamin contained vegetable – leafy vegetable, cucurbit, tomato, carrot, papaya, bitter gourd, brinjal
- 2.4 They think that arsenic free and cemented platform tube well water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. All are tube well water have been verified
- 2.5 100% members used latrine with water sealed, wash hand after toilet and before taking meal with soap, no open defecation.
- 2.6 Few family members suffer fever, tonsil, hepatitis and TB
- 2.7 One child died over last three-year and no child
- 2.8 Yes, all children are getting health service from community clinic.
- 2.9 Yes, using soap after toilet and before meal.
- 2.10 All family prepared compost and keeping wastage in a pit and uses for gardening.

## **3 Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1 For flood, they informed forecast by TV and others people
- 3.2 Unable to return normal life if the disaster damages their resource's
- 3.3 Yes (flood) tk. 15000/person, damage tree, vegetable, crop, poultry, disease infestation of cattle and goat, house damage -3  
They recovery this situation by sold assets and eating less amount of food
- 3.4 Savings, house repair, vaccination of cattle, raining HH base, dry food deposit etc.
- 3.5 Training and Islamic relief inform to us for take measure

## **4 Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1 No jobs, they involved IGA - cow rearing and poultry rearing
- 4.2 More profit, instant sold, high demand
- 4.3 Increase income
- 4.4 Potential sector- poultry rearing and goat rearing
- 4.5 They will continue existing IGA
- 4.6 They will continue IGA and expansion existing IGA

## **5 About the project**

- 5.1 Education support, group formation and deposited savings are effective process of the project
- 5.2 No any deviation
- 5.3 Frequent staff change
- 5.4 Increase education support and increase project period

## **6 Requirement**

- 6.1 Group strengthening
- 6.2 More support for children rather than parents
- 6.3 Increase group dynamic
- 6.4 NGO, IR and local elites

## **7 Sustainably of self-help group**

- 7.1 Not enough
- 7.2 Continue savings, regular meeting and strengthening Nari forum

## **8 Access to services**

- 8.1 Capital for business and training
- 8.2 yes
- 8.3 Yea
- 8.4 Yes, it helps for IGA development and social development

## **9 Child protection**

- 9.1 Yes, reduce child abused, early marriage, but dowry is still in the community,
- 9.2 Yes, no drop out
- 9.3 Yes, generally safe
- 9.4 yes

## **10 Others**

- 10.1 No utilization public and private resources
- 10.2 IR supported plan
- 10.3 School organized event and they joined in celebration
- 10.4 No formal plan but visited 2 times UP for VGD and widow allowance
- 10.5 Two children received training
- 10.6 Yes, No eve teasing
- 10.7 No group marketing
- 10.8 No business plans, but have individual IGA plan.

# Ulipur

## FGD - 8 (Koatirpar Sabolombon Dol)

### Participants: Self-help group (SHG) members

Facilitator of FGD	Md. Sadequl Islam
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Ershed
Date of FGD	18/09/2108
Type of participants	Women (Guardian of orphan child)
Total Participants	08 persons
Place of FGD	KoatirparSabolombonDol meeting place
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Koatirpar,Uion: Durgapur, Upazila: Ulipur, District:Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Nurzahan
2	Ms. Bilkis
3	Ms. HasnaHena
4	Ms. Suifia Begum
5	Ms. Nomita Rani
6	Ms. Joba rani
7	Ms. Farida Begum
8	Ms. Shaleha

### Description:

#### 1. Household Food security

- 1.1. 25% respondent did not take 3 times in a day and take average 400 gm rice/head.
- 1.2. They taking vegetables every day, pulse 2 times/week, fish 2 times/month, egg 2 times/week and meat occasionally
- 1.3. 8 months stock food
- 1.4. 12 months take three times meal in a day
- 1.5. 6-month respondent family have to face food deficit
- 1.6. Cattle and poultry sold, take less amount of food
- 1.7. No covered safety net allowance
- 1.8. Alternative food option – Arum and others food.

#### 2. Household health, Nutrition and WATSAN

- 2.1. FGD participant know about killer disease for TB, polio, tetanus, hepatitis
- 2.2. They gone to community clinic and Upazial hospital



- 2.3. They know about vitamin containing vegetable- leafy vegetable , tomato, cucurbit etc.
- 2.4. They think that tube well water water is safe water. They used tube well water drinking and cooking. They know red marked tube well contain arsenic.
- 2.5. All family member used ring slab latrine and no open defecation.
- 2.6. Family member did not suffer any common disease last one year.
- 2.7. One child died over last three year
- 2.8. Yes, all children are getting health service properly from local public facilities
- 2.9. Yes, all children before food and after toilet using soap.
- 2.10. All family prepared compost in a pit by using their household waste materials.

### **3. Disaster Risk Reduction**

- 3.1. FGD group feel vulnerable occurred flood
- 3.2. Yes
- 3.3. Yes, Rice field damage, 5000 tk. Per person
- 3.4. Earthing up, storage food
- 3.5. Islamic relief

### **4. Livelihood option for 12 months current involvement**

- 4.1. No jobs, they involved IGA - goat rearing and poultry.
- 4.2. We choice these because its more profit
- 4.3. For member only, No gain other members
- 4.4. Goat rearing and poultry
- 4.5. We will continue existing IGA
- 4.6. We will continue IGA and expansion existing IGA

### **5. About the project**

- 5.1. Group formation and education support activities of the project
- 5.2. No any deviation
- 5.3. No any
- 5.4. No idea

### **6. Requirement**

- 6.1. No issue
- 6.2. N/A
- 6.3. N/A
- 6.4. N/A

### **7. Sustainably of self-help group**

7.1. Yes, we need help from Islamic Relief

7.2. Yes, we believe but we need times

## **8. Access to services**

8.1. We required training for crop cultivation

8.2. No, those service are not available locally

8.3. No, those are not accessible for us

8.4. Yes, rearing of livestock, poultry

## **9. Child protection**

9.1. Yes, now reduce early marriage and child abuse

9.2. All eligible students are going to school and no drop out

9.3. No child harassment in the community, school and other places

9.4. Yes

## **10.Others**

10.1. No utilization public and private resources

10.2. We have IR supported development plan and we will continue this plan

10.3. School organized event day observation, picnic

10.4. No

10.5. No training received / don't know

10.6. No idea

10.7. No

10.7. No clear idea

# Ulipur

FGD -1:Dharonibari Union SabolambanNari Forum

**Participants:** Member Union Nari Forum

Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	Nari Forum Members
Total Participants	07 Participants
Place of FGD	DharonibariUnionParisod, Ulipur
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Dharonibari, Uion: Dharonibari, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

## **Participants:**

SL #	Name of Informant	Designation
1	Bithi Rani	President
2	Taz Begum	Secretary
3	Mosleha	Member
4	Hasina	Publicity secretary
5	Tahera	Organizing Secretary
6	Maleha	Member
7	Moslema	Member

## **Description:**

- 1. Why you form this Union Nari Forum/Back ground history? Please explain the mission/ objectives and decision-making process Etc.?**
  - To group management,
  - To manage group income expenditure
  - To observed child education
  - Helps to SHGs for create income generating activities
  - Create social awareness
  - Communication with UP for social safety net
- 2. What are the activities are ongoing?**
  - Regular meeting
  - Commutated different service providing organizations
- 3. What are the key achievement or success?**
  - Fund collection tk. 42500/=
  - SHG activities visit
  - Help to CLTS activities
  - Widow allowance -9, Old age allowance- 9, 53 VGD, 5 house , 36 100 days work, stop child marriage -7

- 4. How your Union forum advocating to access to rights and services (any advocacy plan, strategy)? How you link with various service providers/duty bearers to your members**
  - Commination with head of organization and list submission
- 5. So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your member, please explain the progress and achievement of resources mobilization? What is your recommendation for mobilizing more resources?**
  - Regular communication with other organization,
- 6. How you think the potentially of your members to be self-employment and contribute in the family and community as well?**
  - Yes, income increase and social awareness development
- 7. What are the activities you are performing at union level on climate change resilience? How you are coordinating / linking with various disaster management platform/ committee etc.**
  - N/A
- 8. Who are the most vulnerable in your area? You have any specific activities/ initiative for vulnerable group/person including person with disabilities or for community in general?**
  - N/A
- 9. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenge?**
  - N/A
- 10. What will be your fund management strategy in future for opening up membership for new vulnerable households? For that what support needed from the project i.e. about project continuation what and which direction is their expectation?**
  - New admitted member will be deposited savings as per forum rules
- 11. What are the key consideration and future support will be needed to run and sustain your organization?**
  - Grant support for fund creation and UNF will start business
- 12. Do the UNF operating any income generating activities for their own operation?**
  - Yes , 2 cow purchased and leased to SHG member
- 13. Do the UNF have any savings or they manage?**
  - Yes
- 14. Do the UNF keep financial records like earning and expenditure?**
  - Yes

**15. Do the UNF operational plan for this year and next year?**

- Yes

**16. Do the UNF audited (if any)**

- No formal audit

**17. Do the UNF conduct regular meeting record its meeting minutes**

- yes

**18. Do the UNF have regular committee (Selected or elected)?**

- yes

**19. Do you think UNF and the committee is required to support local union committees?**

- Yes

## FGD -2: Durgapur Union Sabolamban Nari Forum

**Participants:** Member Union Nari Forum

Facilitator of FGD	Md.Sadequlislam
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Ershed
Date of FGD	19/09/2108
Type of participants	Nari Forum Members
Total Participants	04 Participants
Place of FGD	Durgapur Union Parisod, Ulipur
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: durgapur, Uion: Durgapur, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant	Designation
1	Khadija	President
2	Saleha Begum	Committee member
3	Khadija Begum	General Member
4	Baby Begum	General Member

### Note:

#### 20. Why you form this Union Nari Forum/Back ground history? Please explain the mission/ objectives and decision-making process Etc.?

- To oversee SHGs
- To maintain linkage with UPs
- To observed child education
- Helps to SHGs for create income generating activities
- Create social awareness

#### 21. What are the activities are ongoing?

- Regular meeting
- Commutated different service providing organizations

#### 22. What are the key achievement or success?

- Last meeting held on before 2 months
- Project provided snacks and conveyance for participation in meeting, now stopped
- Have draft constitution but NF member didn't read it
- Before formation Nari Forum, NF member didn't come to Union parisad
- Zakat and Fitra Fund and group memberr contribution tk. 52,200/=
- SHG activities visit
- Help to CLTS activities

- Collect fund and provide to new orphan tk 1450/=
- Treatment support to one member and support for funeral ceremony (She died)

**23. How your Union forum advocating to access to rights and services (any advocacy plan, strategy)? How you link with various service providers/duty bearers to your members**

- Communication with head of organization and list submission

**24. So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your member, please explain the progress and achievement of resources mobilization? What is your recommendation for mobilizing more resources?**

- Regular communication with other organization,

**25. How you think the potentially of your members to be self-employment and contribute in the family and community as well?**

- Yes, income increase and social awareness development

**26. What are the activities you are performing at union level on climate change resilience? How you are coordinating / linking with various disaster management platform/ committee etc.**

- N/A

**27. Who are the most vulnerable in your area? You have any specific activities/ initiative for vulnerable group/person including person with disabilities or for community in general?**

- N/A

**28. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenge?**

- N/A

**29. What will be your fund management strategy in future for opening up membership for new vulnerable households? For that what support needed from the project i.e. about project continuation what and which direction is their expectation?**

- New admitted member will be deposited savings as per forum rules

**30. What are the key consideration and future support will be needed to run and sustain your organization?**

- Grant support for fund creation and UNF will start business

**31. Do the UNF operating any income generating activities for their own operation?**

- Yes , NF has operated a small business ( 03 cows on profit sharing basis)

**32. Do the UNF have any savings or they manage?**

- Yes

**33. Do the UNF keep financial records like earning and expenditure?**

- Yes

**34. Do the UNF operational plan for this year and next year?**

- Yes

**35. Do the UNF audited (if any)**

- No formal audit

**36. Do the UNF conduct regular meeting record its meeting minutes**

- yes

**37. Do the UNF have regular committee (Selected or elected)?**

- yes

**38. Do you think UNF and the committee is required to support local union committees?**

- Yes



## KII

### Ulipur Sabolambon Mohila Somobay Samity Limited ( Upazial Apex body)

( The project staff could not organize the Ec of the APEX and alternatively KII was conducted)

Facilitator of FGD	Md.Sadequlislam
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Ershed
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	Committee member
Total Participants	Afroza Begum, (Treasurer in absence of other member due to lack of their time), She is representing IRB-Mauritius project
Place of FGD	Ulipur Nari forum Office
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Ulipur, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Description

- The Upazila Apex is constituted by the members of the all 03 projects (IR-UK, IR-Canada and IR- Mauritius funded). The first and last one has ended and IR Canada project will continue for one more year.
- Formed 09.08.2017 and an 11 members (10 muslin and 1 Hindu) committee is responsible for operation elected through formal election and approved the department of cooperative for 2 years
- Vision is not clearly stated in document as well as orally
- Last meeting was held on 25.07.2018
- Project provided snacks and conveyance for participation in meeting, now stopped.
- IRB has provided BDT. 70,000/= to apex body
- UNF collected fund tk. 70,210/= by Zakat, Fetra( 55385) and member contribution (18825)
- Annual audit completed in June 2018
- Two cows purchased by tk. 56000/= and leased out on profit sharing basis. Do not know the present status of cow.
- We have provided list of eligible widows for safety net support.

All documents and furniture were provided by IRB UK.



# Ulipur

## FGD - 1: School Management Committee ( SMC) and School Teacher

**Participants:** SMC member and Teacher

Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	SMC member and Teacher
Total Participants	10 persons
Place of FGD	MalotibariDighor High School
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Malotibari, Uion: Dhoronobari, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant	Designation
1	Md. Ohidul Islam	Head Teacher
2	Md. Aminul Islam	Assist. Teacher
3	Md. AbdusSobhan	SMC Member
4	Proshanto Kumar	SMC Member
5	Most. Shamima Khatun	SMC Member
6	HirendranathBormon	Assist. Teacher
7	Md. Rafiqul Islam	Assist. Teacher
8	Md. Shafiqul Islam	Assist. Teacher
9	Taib Ali	Assist. Teacher
10	Rabindranath	Assist. Teacher

### Description:

**1. How many students in your school? What is the ratio of boy and girl?**

About 720 students in our school. Among then 50% girl and 50% boys

**2. Is there any orphan child with in this school?**

Yes

**If yes, how many? What are the vulnerabilities for orphans? What are the challenges they are facing in school and for education?**

50 orphan children in our school and 27 are IR supported. No vulnerabilities but some challenges like - unavailability and dress, food, some times less attended in school, shortage of khata, pen, book, their family don't provide any tuitions teacher.

**3. Do you have conducted any survey of your school catchment areas to identify children for admission? If yes, how many children identified and how many admitted in 2018? Of them how many are orphan?**

No, survey conducted by primary school

**4. What is the status of drop out from your school/others school under this Upazila? Pls. share the trend of dropout rate (2015-2018). Among drop outs, what is the status of**

**the orphans? Based on your experience what are the key reasons of drop out and your recommendations or reduce the dropout?**

Totally below 2% and orphan 1%, mainly financial crisis, for reduce the drop out provide financial support to their family or increase income to their family members

- 5. What special initiatives have been taken by the School Management Committee (SMC) and Teacher your school? If yes, please share the activities of SMC. Based on your observation/ experience are these functioning or will continue after closing of the project?**

Free registration, tuition fee free, SMC always discussion with guardian, organized guardian gathering

- 6. Do you know Alo project of Islamic Relief? If yes what are the doing of education sector?**

**Yes, we are well known to Alo project.**

To continue student sponsorship, increase amount of sponsorship, help to orphan student for higher education, provide technical training.

# Ulipur

## FGD - 2: School Management Committee ( SMC) and School Teacher

**Participants:** SMC member and Teacher

Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	SMC member and Teacher
Total Participants	05 persons
Place of FGD	Dharonibari Latif Razia Fazil Madrasa
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Dharonibari ,Uion: Dhoronobari, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant	Designation
1	Md. Ahmed Ali	Assistant Professor
2	Md. Mosiur Rahman	Assist. Teacher
3	Md. Riazul Islam	Assist. Moulovi
4	Md. Easin Ali	Principal Eftedie section
5	Md. Mizanur Rahman	SMC Member

### Description:

**1. How many students in your school? What is the ratio of boy and girl?**

About 950 students in our school. Among then 48% girl and 52% boys

**2. Is there any orphan child with in this school?**

Yes

**If yes, how many? What are the vulnerabilities for orphans? What are the challenges they are facing in school and for education?**

54 orphan children in our institute and 50% are IR supported.

Few students did not admit in College level after SSC due to financial crisis, few are not regular in class, their family did not pay admission fee, examination fee, few are involved in income and the girl get married.

**3. Do you have conducted any survey of your school catchment areas to identify children for admission? If yes, how many children identified and how many admitted in 2018? Of them how many are orphan?**

No, survey conducted by primary school

**4. What is the status of drop out from your school/others school under this Upazila? Pls. share the trend of dropout rate (2015-2018). Among drop outs, what is the status of the orphans? Based on your experience what are the key reasons of drop out and your recommendations or reduce the dropout?**

Totally below 3% and orphan 50%, mainly financial crisis, for reduce the drop out provide financialsupport to their family or increase income to their family members

- 5. What special initiatives have been taken by the School Management Committee (SMC) and Teacher your school? If yes, please share the activities of SMC. Based on your observation/ experience are these functioning or will continue after closing of the project?**

Free admission, free registration, tuition fee free, SMC always discussion with guardian, organized guardian gathering

- 6. Do you know Alo project of Islamic Relief? If yes what are the doing of education sector?**

Yes, we are well known to Alo project.

To extend project duration, continue student sponsorship, increase amount of sponsorship, help to orphan student for higher education, provide technical training and during selection of poor and hard-core poor orphan family or children to get help from school / institute.

# Ulipur

## FGD - 1: Mukterpara Child Club

Participants: Students

Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	18/09/2108
Type of participants	Students
Total Participants	11 students
Place of FGD	Mukterparashishu Club
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Mukterepara,Uion: Dharonobari, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant	Age	Class
1	Md. Rashedullsm	12	Seven
2	Most. Rina Khatun	14	Six
3	Anamika Rani Sarkar	16	Nine
4	ShahanajAkter Parvin	15	Seven
5	Md. Sujon Miah	14	Eight
6	Soyaib Aftab	13	Seven
7	Most. Suraiya Akter	08	Three
8	Md. Redwanul	19	HSC
9	Most. Nilufar	18	HSC
10	Biozid	15	Class nine
11	Sadequl	15	Ten

### Description:

What are the knowledge you gained after joining with the Alo project about life related issue?

1	Primary health care	Cutting nail, regular bathing, regular brush of teeth, hand wash before eating food and after using latrine, eating safe food
2	Puberty, cleaning awareness, reproductive age	N/A
3	Reproductive health (Complexity of reproductive health, family panning issue, measures to safeguard reproductive health, family planning issues, safe motherhood, and care during pregnancy, knowledge on disease and lets others understand HIV/ AIDS	N/A
4	Rights, especially of children	Education, shelter, treatment, recreation, participation and safe guard
5	Understanding about gender/equality of men and women	No different of male and female for any work
6	Understanding about family law	No
7	Understanding about environment and disaster	Drinking safe water, cleaning toilet, storage dry food, safe shelter, distribute

		relief and keeping clean own home, tree plantation
8	Income generating activities (type, number of girls involve, revenue use (bank account, savings	To help other family members, cattle and goat and poultry rearing
9	Local govt, NGO and private sector organizations	N/A
10	What are the activities/ awareness in place for deduce early marriage	Discussion within the group and parents for disadvantage of early marriage
11	Understanding about DRR and natural climate	N/A
12	What are the activities taken place for psychological development for children in school and family level	N/A
13	What are the activities taken place for Community led total sanitation	Discussion with villagers
14	What are the activities performed in school level for child phycological development eg. Debate, gam etc,	Sports, painting and cultural events

### Note:

- Establishment: 2015
- Total member: 24 (boy- 16 and girls -8),
- Main member- 13, associate member -11
- College student- 2, high school – 19 and primary- 3
- Have executive committee, consist of 5 members
- Regular meeting, one meeting/ month
- Child club member family for maintain daily income and expenditure

### Activities:

- Reading
- Sports
- Organized Debate competition
- Organized cultural events
- painting
- Discussion on eve teasing, early marriage, environment, sanitation
- Learning English word
- Organized annual picnic

## Ulipur

FGD -2:Nilkontho Child Club

Participants: Students



Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kaosar Ahmed Khan
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	Students
Total Participants	08 students
Place of FGD	Nilkonthoshishu Club
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Hatia,Uion: Hatia, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

#### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant	Age	Class
1	Md. Mamun	18	HSC Second year
2	Most. Lucky	17	HSC
3	Md. Mamun	14	Eight
4	Most. Kajoli	15	Eight
5	Most. Amena	15	Nine
6	Md. Jim Babu	8	Two
7	Most. Akhi	8	Three
8	Md. Mehedi	9	Four

#### Description:

1	Primary health care	Cutting nail, regular bathing, regular brush of teeth, hand wash before eating food and after using latrine, eating safe food
2	Puberty, cleaning awareness, reproductive age	N/A
3	Reproductive health (Complexity of reproductive health, family panning issue, measures to safeguard reproductive health, family planning issues, safe motherhood, and care during pregnancy, knowledge on disease and lets others understand HIV/ AIDS	N/A
4	Rights, especially of children	Education, shelter, treatment, recreation, participation and safe guard
5	Understanding about gender/equality of men and women	No different of male and female for any work
6	Understanding about family law	No
7	Understanding about environment and disaster	Tree plantation
8	Income generating activities (type, number of girls involve, revenue use (bank account, savings	No
9	Local govt, NGO and private sector organizations	N/A
10	What are the activities/ awareness in place for deduce early marriage	Discussion within the group and parents for disadvantage of early marriage
11	Understanding about DRR and natural climate	N/A

12	What are the activities taken place for psychological development for children in school and family level	N/A
13	What are the activities taken place for Community led total sanitation	Discussion with villagers and list preparation and submit to Union parisod
14	What are the activities performed in school level for child phycological development eg. Debate, gam etc,	Sports, painting and cultural events

**Note:**

- Stopped 2 child marriage ( Alo begum and shamsunnaahr)
- HH survey for water and sanitation
- Report submission to UP
- UP provide latrine to HH
- Tree plantation
- Awareness raising for community led total sanitation (CLTS)

**FGD -3:Laldighi Child Club**

Facilitator of FGD        Md.Sadequul Islam  
Co-facilitator of FGD    Md. Ersad  
Date of FGD                19/09/2108  
Type of participants      Students

SL #	Name of Informant	Age	Class
1	Ms. salma	12	six
2	Irine	17	SSC
3	Zaheda	9	four
4	Md. Nazrul	16	Eight
5	Romena	12	six
6	Eti	9	four
7	Aziz	16	Eight

**Note:**

- To participate in sports events at Upazial level
- Discussion with adolescent health
- Coaching two hours on Bangla and English by IR staff
- Organized quiz competition
- Result gradually progress

**Due to sudden rain and storm, it was not possible to complete the FGD.**

# Ulipur

## FGD -1:Hatia Union Child Forum

Participants: Students

Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Kawser Hossain
Date of FGD	20/09/2108
Type of participants	Students
Total Participants	07 students
Place of FGD	Nilkonthoshishu Club
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Hatia,Uion: Hatia, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

### Participants:

SL #	Name of Informant	Age	Class
1	Md. Mamun	18	HSC second year
2	Most. Tanjila	18	HSC second year
3	UmmeKulsumAkterAlo	18	HSC second year
4	Md. Nazmul	15	Eight
5	Kusum Koli	17	HSC
6	Momtaz	15	Ten
7	Md. Ahasan Habib	14	Eight

### Description:

1. Why you form this Union Child Forum/Back ground history? How you are coordinating/ linking with ward level child club etc.?
  - To create cultural attitude (sports, debate competition)
  - To create social awareness
  - To create environmental awareness
2. What are the activities are ongoing?
  - Regular meeting
  - Sharing with others on current affairs
  - Cultural competition
3. What are the key achievement or success?
  - Plan preparation and organized different events
  - Organized essay competition
  - Support to flood victim people
  - Awareness arising on CLTS, rights and environment
  - Knowledge sharing within the child forum member
4. How your organization advocating to established child right particularly orphan rights (Example)  
N/A

So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your member, please explain the progress and achievement? What are your recommendation?

- HH survey for water and sanitation
5. How you think the potentially of your members to be dignified, self-employment and contribute in the family and community as well?
    - Gradually changed their mind on awareness of rights, environment, society
    - They think that they are not deprived
  6. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenge?  
No
  7. What are the key consideration for future project
    - Increase project duration
    - Increase child sponsorship
    - Provide more books
    - Financial helps for organize cultural events and sports

## Ulipur

### FGD -2: Pandul Union Child Forum

**Participants:** Students

Facilitator of FGD	Md.ZakariaRayahan
Co-facilitator of FGD	Md. Ershed
Date of FGD	21/09/2108
Type of participants	Students
Total Participants	10 students
Place of FGD	Pandul
Full Address of Venue	Vilage: Pandul,Uion: Pandul, Upazila: Ulipur, District: Kurigram

#### **Participants:**

SL #	Name of Informant
1	Sabuj
2	Nurjahan
3	Shapla
4	Rubel
5	Azizul
6	Mahmuda
7	Razzakul
8	Shapna
9	Shahin
10	Jesmine

Description:

1. Why you form this Union Child Forum/Back ground history? How you are coordinating/ linking with ward level child club etc.?
  - Organize sports, debate competition
  - To create social awareness
  - To create environmental awareness
  - Knowledge sharing
2. What are the activities are ongoing?
  - Regular meeting
  - Sharing with others on current affairs
  - Cultural competition
  - Knowledge sharing
3. What are the key achievement or success?
  - Plan preparation and organized different events
  - Organized essay competition
  - Awareness arising on CLTS, rights and environment
  - Knowledge sharing within the child forum member
4. How your organization advocating to established child right particularly orphan rights (Example)

So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your member, please explain the progress and achievement? What are your recommendation?

- HH survey for water and sanitation, -----
5. How you think the potentially of your members to be dignified, self-employment and contribute in the family and community as well?
    - Gradually changed their mind on awareness of rights, environment, society
    - They think that they are not deprived
  6. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenge?  
No
  7. What are the key consideration for future project
    - Provide training
    - Increase project duration
    - Increase child sponsorship
    - Financial helps for organize cultural events and sports

Questionnaire #	
-----------------	--

# **Final Evaluation Questionnaire**

**OF**

**ALTERNATIVE ORPHAN FAMILY SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME THROUGH  
SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (ALO)**

**ORPHAN & CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMME**

**FUNDED BY: ISLAMIC RELIEF, UK  
IMPLEMENTING: ISLAMIC RELIEF, BANGLADESH**

**SECTION 1: Demographic Information of the Respondents (Guardian)**

1	Respondent's (Beneficiary/Guardian) Name	
2	Sex of the respondents	Male =1, Female =2
3	Age of the beneficiary	
4	Beneficiary/ ID Number	
5	Village	
6	Ward no.	
7	Union	
8	Sub district	Ulipur
9	District	Kurigram
10	Family members	Male -                      Female -                      Total =

**SECTION 2: FAMILY DETAIL INFORMATION**

**11. Information of family members: (start with the household head name)**

SL no	Name of the family member	Relation with the child	Age	Gender (M=1, F=2)	Marital status	Education (code)	Main Occupation -	2 <sup>nd</sup> Occupation	Monthly income (BDT)	PWD (yes=1, no=0)	GOB Safety net (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	12
A											
B											
C											
D											
E											
F											
G											

Column	Code
3	Child itself =0, brother=1, sister=2, father=3, mother=4, grandfather=5, grandmother =6, Maternal grandfather=7, Maternal grandmother=8, paternal Uncle (chacha) =9, paternal aunt (chachi) =10, paternal uncle (Fupa) =11, paternal aunt (Fupu) =12, Maternal aunt (khala)= 13, Maternal uncle (khalu)=14, Maternal uncle (mama) =15, maternal aunt (mami) =16 sister-in-law=17, Brother in law=18, Cousin=19, Nephew=20,Niece=21, others=19 (mention others.....).
4	write the age in round figure
6	married=1, single= 2, widow/widower=3, divorced=4, living separately=5, others.....=6
7	Illiterate= 0, can sign=99, pre-primary=88, Hafezi=77, 1 <sup>st</sup> grade=1, second grade= 2,.....9 <sup>th</sup> grade= 10, SSC= 11, HSC=12, graduated=13, post graduate=14, others=15 (mention others)
8 & 9	N/A( below 5) =0, Day labor/ labor = 1, Small business= 2, Crops/vegetable production =3, cow rearing/ Beef fattening = 4, goat/sheep rearing =5, poultry rearing= 6, tailoring=7, Tea stall=8, Grocery/ Petty shop=9, Maid servant=10, Govt. service holder=11, Private service holder=12, Fishing /cultivation = 13, carpenter=14, rickshaw/Van puller=15, Mason =16, Cobbler (Muchi) = 17, Barber =18, Begging = 19, Relative support =20, Butcher= 21, Handicraft = 23, Blacksmith ( kamar)=24, Potter (Kumer)=25, Others = 26 (please specify).....
12	Not included in GOB safety net=0, Cash for education=1, Food for work=2, VGD=3, VGF=4, Old aged allowance=5, Widow allowance=6, PWD allowance=7, Freedom Fighter allowance=8, Others= 9

**SECTION 3: EDUCATION OF THE FAMILY CHILDREN**

12: Fill the following table for yours/your family's child's/children's current status of education					
SL no	Name of the Children	Education system	Studying grade	Last year result (Grade)	Any dropout / Break of study (yes-1, No-2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
A					
B					
C					
D					
Column	Code				
3	School ineligible age: 0, Madrassa=1, vocational education=2, general education=3, others=4 (mention the others)				
4	School ineligible age: 0, 1 <sup>st</sup> grade=1, second grade= 2,.....10 <sup>th</sup> grade= 10, SSC= 11, HSC=12, graduated=13, post graduate=14, others=15 (mention others)				

Section 4: Housing condition – Types of HH				
13	Do you have living house?	Yes	No	
14.	What is the ownership status of your house?			
	Owned=1	Rented=2	Mortgaged=3	Living free with neighbor /relative=4 Others (Please specify)=5
15.	What is the type of your living housing structure (code):			
	Code: Cemented Building (Pacca)=1, Semi-Pacca building with Tin roof=2,Thatched house=3,Tin/Wood/Bamboo=4, Others (Please specify)=5			
	16. Any new House construction= yes=1, No. 2,			
	17. if yes How many (number) :			
	18. New House construction material(use the same code of 13) :			
	19. Source of money for new house: Own income=1, GoB=2, NGO=3, Personal donation=4, Others=5			

SECTION 5: DETAILS OF THE LAND			
20	Do you have own land?	Yes=1	No=2
21	If yes, fill the following table		
SL no	Type of the land	Area of the land (decimal)	Value in BDT
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A	Homestead land		
B	Agricultural land		
C	Others (pond, garden, farm etc)		
D	Area of the land leased in		
E	Area of the land (leased out)		
F	Sheared land		

Section 6: Livelihoods		
22. What is your source of income?	Source (code)	Amount/month
A. Primary (Based on highest income source only)		
B. Secondary (if applicable)? (Based on second highest income source)		
C. Tertiary (if applicable)? (Please mention all that apply) as below		



Day labor/ labor = 1, Small business= 2, Crops/vegetable production =3, cow rearing/ Beef fattening = 4, goat/sheep rearing =5, poultry rearing= 6, tailoring=7, Tea stall=8, Grocery/ Petty shop=9, Maid servant=10, Govt. service holder=11, Private service holder=12, Fishing /cultivation = 13, carpenter=14, rickshaw/Van puller=15, Mason =16, Cobbler (Muchi) = 17, Barber =18, Begging = 19, Relative support =20, Butcher= 21, Handicraft = 23, Blacksmith ( kamar)=24, Potter (Kumer)=25, Foreign remittances = 26, Pension = 27, Zakat and Fitra = 28, Old age allowance = 29, Widow allowance = 30, Freedom fighter allowance = 31, Disability allowance = 32, VGF/ VGD = 33, Profit from savings = 34, Child sponsorship = 35, Renting out = 36, Social safety net support = 37, Others = 38 (please specify).	<b>Total (Tk.)=</b>
--	---------------------

<b>SECTION 7: DETAILS OF FAMILY ASSETS</b>			
<b>SL no</b>	<b>Asset name</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Market price (BDT)</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
<b>23.: Productive asset</b>			
A	Cow		
B	Goat/Ram		
C	Duck		
D	Hen/chicken/ Pigeon		
E	Hand loom		
F	Sewing machine		
G	Rickshaw/van		
H	Fishing net		
J	Boat		
K	Pump		
L	Others		
<b>Total amount</b>			
<b>24: Non-productive asset</b>			
A	Jewelry		
B	watch		
C	Motor cycle		
D	Bi-cycle		
E	television		
F	Radio/cassette		
G	Cot		
H	Almira/shelf		
I	Chair/table		
J	Mobile phone		
L	others		
<b>Total amount</b>			
<b>(Mention those assets only which cost more than 100 BDT)</b>			

<b>SECTION 8: FAMILY EXPENDITURE</b>		
<b>25</b>	Average monthly expenditure (convert the daily/weekly/yearly information).	
<b>SL</b>	<b>Type of expenditure</b>	<b>Monthly total expenditure (BDT)</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
A	Expense in agriculture/livestock fodder	
B	Food	
C	House repair	
D	Education (Fees, Uniform, Tiffin Private tuition, Books, pen, paper, transportation)	
E	Health care	

SECTION 8: FAMILY EXPENDITURE		
25	Average monthly expenditure (convert the daily/weekly/yearly information).	
SL	Type of expenditure	Monthly total expenditure (BDT)
F	Clothing	
G	Transportation	
H	Fuel ( Keroshin/ firewood /electricity)	
I	Repaying loan (if applicable)	
J	Religious day observation (Eids/ Puja)	
K	Gifts in marriage, birthdays etc	
L	Mobile Phone bill	
M	Cattle and poultry rearing expense	
N	Utensil / stationary cost	
O	Betel leaf and nut cost	
P	Others (mention)	
<b>Q</b>	<b>Total</b>	

SECTION 9: SAVINGS			
26	Do you/your family have any savings?	Yes=1	No=2
27	Where do you save your money?	Bank =1, Relative = 2, Cash in hand =3, NGO =4, Others =5	
28	If yes, how much at present?	BDT.....	
29	What was your savings before the project		

30	Have your family taken any loan?		Yes=1	No=2	
31	If yes, fill the following table				
SL no	From where taken loan?	Amount of money	Percentage of interest (BDT)	Reason for taking loan	Use of loan
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A					
B					
C					
D					
Column	Code				
2	Relative =1, NGO (name it) =2, govt./bank =3, Money lender =4, shopkeeper = 5 , others (name it)				
5	Small trade =1, poultry rearing =2, goat rearing =3, cow rearing =4, building house =5, food=6, Others ( Mention.....)=7				
6	For trade =1, buying cow =2, buying goat=3, For family consumption = 4, Treatment =5, Marriage =6, House repairing =7, others (mention.....)=8				

SECTION 10: SITUATION OF FAMILY FOOD INTAKE			
32	The common intervals of your daily meal	Current	
		once a day=1,	twice a day=2, thrice a day=3
33	If thrice a day, is it sufficient?	Yes=1	No=2

34	If food availability is insufficient, what are the reasons? <b>(Multiple answer, maximum three )</b>	Lack of capital=1, Scarcity of working opportunity=2, Illness of earner of the family =3, Due to disaster =4, Lack of productive land=5, Low wages =6, Others (mention.....)=7
----	--	--

35	Coping mechanism <b>(Multiple answer)</b>	Sale assets=1, Help from relative=2, Utilize saving=3, Loan from money lender=4, Loan NGO=5, Loan from shopkeeper =6, Reduced consumption =7, Advance labour sale =8, Begging =9, Did not take initiatives=10, Loan from relative/ neighbor =11, Others (mention.....)=12.
----	--	--

36: Calculation of Food Consumption Score		
SL	Food Item	Days eaten past week ( 0-7)
A	Rice/ Wheat/barley flour	
B	Pulses	
C	Vegetables	
D	Fruits	
E	Beef, goat, poultry, eggs and fish	
F	Milk	
G	Sugar and sugar products, honey	
H	Oils, fats and butter	
I	Spices, tea, coffee, salt, fish power, small, amounts of milk for tea.	

37 Food Security Profile (status by month)					
Months		Meal Frequency*	Months		Meal Frequency*
A. Baishak (April-may)			G. Kartik (Oct-Nov)		
B. Jashtha (May-June)			H. Augrahasan (Nov-Dec)		
C. Ashar (June-July)			I. Poush (Dec-Jan)		
D. Sravan (July-August)			J. Magh (Jan-Feb)		
E. Bhadra (August-Sept.)			K. Falgun (Feb-Mar)		
F. Ashwin (Sept-Oct)			L. Chaitra (Mar-April)		
Meal Frequency Code: <b>1=Once, 2=Twice, 3=Thrice, 0=None</b>					

SECTION 11: SITUATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS CAPACITY AND OPPORTUNITIES			
Skill development			
38	Did your family members ever receive any skill training?	Yes=1	No=2
39	(if yes) name the type of skill training you received	Goat rearing=1, Tailoring=2, Small business =3, Pesi-culture=4, Handicraft =5, Cow rearing =6, Poultry=7, Others (mention.....)	
40	(if yes) name the type of institutes from where you received trainings	Government=1, NGO=2, individual initiative=3, Islamic Relief=4, others (name it) =5	
41	(If yes) do you think training developed your knowledge?	Yes=1	No=2
42	(If yes) are you utilizing the training learning?	Yes=1	No=2
43	If not, what are the reasons?	1. ----- 2. ----- 3. -----	
Human Capacity development training			
44	Have your family members received any training for developing capacity?	Yes=1	No=2
45	(If yes) name of training received?	Leadership =1, Financial management =2, Rights =3, Organizational management =4, Others =5	
46	(If yes) name the type of institutes from where you received trainings	(Government=1, NGO=2, individual initiative=3, Islamic Relief=4, others (name it)=5	
47	(if yes) did you utilized that training?	Yes=1	No=2

LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE TARGET COMMUNITIES			
48	Are you engaged in IGA?		Yes=1 No=2
49	If yes, what type of IGA you have engaged after involvement with the project? ( <b>Multiple answer</b> )	Small business= 1, fish cultivation /Fish business = 2, Agriculture ( crops and vegetable) = 3, poultry rearing= 4, cow rearing= 5, Goat/sheep rearing=6, tailor=7, rickshaw/Van puller=8, Cobbler (Muchi) = 9, Barber =10, Butcher= 11, Handicraft = 12, shop keeping=13 , Blacksmith ( kamar)=14, Potter (Kumer)=15, others=16 (mention.....)	
50	Have you received Productive asset or financial support from IRB		Yes=1 No=2
51	If yes, what amount of money have you received?	BDT.....	
52	Was this support sufficient?	Yes=1	No=2
53	Did you add extra amount or approached to loan alongside financial support to involved in IGA?	Yes = 1	No = 2
54	If yes, Sources of extra amount or approached to loan	Family investment =1, From Bank =2, From NGO =3, From Relatives =4, From Relatives =5, Others (Specific please.....).	
55	Are you getting profit by the IGA?	Yes=1	No=2
56	If yes, Amount of money you are getting profit monthly by the IGAs (BDT)?		
57	If no, what are the reasons do you think so?	1. 2.	
58	Does anybody replicate it by elated to you?	Yes = 1	No = 2 Don't know= 3
59	If yes, Who?	Own household level = 1, Friends = 2, Relatives = 3, Neighbors = 4, Neighboring community/village = 5, Others = 6 (Please specify.....)	
60	If yes, what type of activities they have involved?	Small business= 1, fish cultivation /Fish business = 2, Agriculture ( crops and vegetable) = 3, poultry rearing= 4, cow rearing= 5, Goat/sheep rearing=6, tailor=7, rickshaw/Van puller=8, Cobbler (Muchi) = 9, Barber =10, Butcher= 11, Handicraft = 12, shop keeping=13 , Blacksmith ( kamar)=14, Potter (Kumer)=15	

SECTION 12: WATER AND SANITATION			
61	Type of toilet facility does your household usually use?		
Open defecation =1, Open or enclosed pit=2 Hanging latrine=3 Slab latrine=4 Sanitary Latrine=5			
62	Ownership of the toilet	Own =1, Neighbour = 2, Sharing =3, Relatives = 4, Community = 5, other (specify).....	
63	If yes, distance the latrine from tube-well?	.....Feet	
64	Do you think your toilet is hygienic	Yes=1	No=2
65	If yes, why do you think it is hygienic?	Water sealed=1, No bad smell=2, No fly=3, Don't know=4	
66	Does your family wash hands after defecation?	Yes=1	No=2
67	If yes, with what?	Soap=1, Ash=2, Soil =3, Water =4, Others (name.....)= 5	
68	Do you know when you need to wash hand?	Before meal=1, After defecation=2, After defecating of the child=3, After clean house =4, Before preparation of food=5, After use poison =6, Others (mention.....)=7	
69	Where do your children go for defecation?	Open defecation =1, Open or enclosed pit=2 Hanging latrine=3 Slab latrine=4 Sanitary Latrine=5	
70	Does your family use slipper during defecation?	Yes=1	No=2
71	Waste management, where you keep you waste?	Discard in open place/ ditch = 1, Feed to livestock/ poultry = 2, Compost it = 3, Fire wood = 4, Others (please specify) = 5	

SECTION 13: INFORMATION ON USE OF WATER		
Use of water	Source of water (code)	Ownership of water supply(code)
	(1)	(2)
72: Drinking		
Column	Code	
A : Source of water	Tube-well=1, Pond = 2, Dug / ring Well = 3, River = 4, other (specify) ..... = 5	
B : Ownership of water	Own =1, Neighbor = 2, Sharing =3, Government = 4, NGO = 5, other (specify).....	

SECTION 14: CONDITION OF FAMILY HEALTH	
3	What kind of illnesses your children suffered last one year? (Children) ( <b>Multiple answer</b> )
Diarrhea=1, Dysentery=2, Cholera=3, Typhoid=4, Jaundice =5, Skin disease =6, Worm=7, Tumor=8, Ulcer/chronic gastric=9, Breaking of bone= 10, Asthma=11, Fever =12, Urine infection=13, Chronic disease=14, Other=15..... (Please specify)	
74	What kind of illnesses your family suffered last one year? (family members) ( <b>Multiple answer</b> )
Diarrhea=1, Dysentery=2, Cholera=3, Typhoid=4, Jaundice =5, Skin disease =6, Worm=7, Tumor=8, Ulcer/chronic gastric=9, Breaking of bone= 10, Asthma=11, Fever =12, Urine infection=13, Chronic disease=14, Other=15..... (Please specify)	
75	Generally, from where your family members treat themselves? ( <b>Multiple answer</b> )
1 = No treatment, 2 = Village doctor, 3 = Pharmacy, 4 = Community clinic, 5 = Union health centre, 6 =Upazila hospital, 7 = district hospital, 8 = Private clinic, 9 = Traditional healer, 10 = Others	
71	Did your family members hospitalized in last year? Yes=1, No =2
72	If yes how much you spent ..... BDT

SECTION 15: AWARENESS IN PRACTICE LEVEL (CHILD RIGHTS, WOMEN RIGHTS EDUCATION, PROTECTION, HEALTH AND NURITION) ISSUES			
76	Do you know anything about child rights?	Yes=1	No=2
77	If yes, what do you know about child rights?	Education=1, Recreation =2, Health =3, Nutritious food=4, Participation =5, Shelter =6, Free from abuse=7, Protection=8, Don't know=9	
78	If yes, do you think your children are enjoying these rights?	Yes=1	No=2
79	If yes, what types of rights children are enjoying?	Education=1, Recreation =2, Health =3, Nutritious food=4, Participation =5, Shelter =6, Free from abuse=7, Don't know=8	
80	Do you know anything about child Protection?	Yes=1, No =2	
81	If yes, what do you know about child protection?	Free from mental abuse=1, Free from physical=2, Free from sexual abuse =3, No Child marriage=4, No Child labour =5, No drug =6, Others =7	
82	Do you think that your children are protected	Yes=1, No =2	
83	Did your child face any abuse/violence last year?	Yes=1	No=2
84	If yes, what type of abuse/violence?	Physical=1, Mental=2, Sexual=3, Financial=4, Humiliating or Neglected =5, Child marriage=6, Child labour =7	
85	If yes, usually where she or he confront abuse/ violence	At home = 1, At school =2, At society =3, At work place =4, other specific =5	
86	Do you take any child opinion for making decision?	Yes=1	No=2

**SECTION 15: AWARENESS IN PRACTICE LEVEL (CHILD RIGHTS, WOMEN RIGHTS EDUCATION, PROTECTION, HEALTH AND NURITION) ISSUES**

87	If yes, who give opinion for the decision making	Son=1, Daughter =2, Both =3	
88	If yes, what types of opinion usually you take?	Education=1, Food =2, Dress purchase =3, Family goods/assets =4, Others ( mention.....)=5	
89	As an orphan, does your child face any types of vulnerability?	Yes=1	No=2
90	If yes, what types of vulnerabilities usually your child faced?	Malnutrition=1, Illness=2, Sexual harassment =3, Rape and attempted rape=4, Trafficking=5, Prostitution=6, Early/forced marriage=7, Dowry=8, Entangle with terrorism=9, Involve with Begging=10, Denial of education/ Illiteracy=11, Entangle with drugs and gambling=12, socially neglected=13,Others=14	
91	Do you aware about women rights?	Yes=1	No=2
92	If yes, what are those?	Live free from violence=1, Free from discrimination=2, To be educated=3, Own property=4, Equal wage=5, Participate social events=6, Basic human rights =7, Decision making =8, Others =9	
93	Are your enjoying women rights	Yes=1	No=2
94	Have you ever claimed any women right issues to any where	Govt. =1, NGO=2, Family=3, Society=4, None =5	

**SECTION 16: PARTICIPATION AND DECESION MAKING (WOMEN EMPOWERMENT)**

SL	PARTICIPATION		
95	Do you have access to any association, institutions?	Yes=1	No=2
96	If yes, what type of association, institutions you have access?	CBO=1, SMC=2, Arbitration committee=3, Any standing committee of UP=3, UP member=4, others (mention.....)=5	
97	Do you member of any of the project related group	Self Help Group -1, Union Nari Forum -2 Apex body in Upazila level – 3 others -5	
98	If yes, what is the position in the committee?	President=1, Secretary =2, Cashier=3, Member=4	
99	Can you participate any arbitration or shalish?	Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
100	If yes, what is your role?	Only participants =1	Jury Board member=2
101	Do you get any invitation for social event?	Yes=1	No=2

**SECTION 17: ACCESS TO SERVICES (PUBLIC AND PRIVATE )**

102	Situation of accessibility and availability of services ( <i>last year</i> )	
SL	Type/name of the services	Level of accessibility and availability
(1)	(2)	(3)*
A	Agricultural	
B	Livestock	
C	Health	
D	Education	
E	Banking	
F	DPHE (Water and sanitation)	
G	Women affairs	
H	Fisheries	
I	Youth development	
J	Upazila administration	
K	Union Parishad	
Column	Code	
3	always get support =1, Some time get support =2, Never get support=3, never gone there =4	

**SECTION 18: MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY ANALYSIS**

103	Indicator	Poverty line (deprived if ....)	Deprived=1, Not deprived=2	
			1. Before	2. After
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
A	Years of schooling	No household member has completed full cycle of primary education		
B	Child school attendance	More than half of the primary school aged children are not attending school		
C	Nutrition	Any adult or child for whom there is nutritional information is malnourished		
D	Water borne diseases	Any adult or child has suffered from water borne diseases more than twice in the last year		
E	Safe drinking water	The household does not have access to safe drinking water or safe drinking water is more than one Km from home		
F	Improved sanitation	The household's sanitation facility is not improved, or it is improved but shared with other households		
G	Income level	The household mean income is less than \$1 a day throughout the year		
H	Access to livelihood assets	The household does not have access to more than one livelihood assets (e.g. farm land, livestock )		
I	Safety net	The household does not have access to at least one social protection benefits ( e.g. Widow allowance, elderly allowance)		
J	Access to rights	The household does not have access to any initiative to protect the rights of women and children in the community		

Name of the data collector:	Data of data collection:
-----------------------------	--------------------------

## **Annexure – II: KII Checklist**

---

### **Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) KII Checklist**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? Please share your impression about the ALO Project.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
7. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries.
9. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?



## KII checklist for Department of Livestock services

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? Please share your impression about the ALO Project.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the economic development of beneficiaries for your support?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries.
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?

## **KII checklist for Department of Agriculture Extension**

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? What is your impression about the ALO project?
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the economic development of beneficiaries for your support?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries.
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?

## KII checklist for Cooperative Department

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? What is your impression about the ALO project?
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the economic development of beneficiaries for your support?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries.
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?

## KII checklist for Health Department

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? Your impression please-.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the health improvement of beneficiaries for your support?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries?
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?

**KII checklist for  
Women and Child Affairs Department**

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? what is your impression about the project?.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the improvement of women empowerment to you/your organization support?
7. What type awareness creation within women and children of ALO project support ?
8. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
10. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries
11. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions ?

## KII checklist for Department of social Service

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? what is your impression about the project?.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the changes of beneficiaries' socio-economic condition for your support?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?

## **KII checklist for Union Parishad/ Union Parishad representative**

**Respondent name:**

**Position:**

**Address:**

**Mobile #:**

**Venue:**

**Interview date:**

---

1. Do you know the ALO Project? what is your impression about the project?.
2. What type of services you are providing to ALO project ?
3. What are the motivations behind your support?
4. Provide your history on involving with ALO project processes?
5. What are the key achievement/successes of ALO from your experience and understanding?
6. What are the changes of beneficiaries' socio-economic condition of your union?
7. What are the improvement area you observed to bring better result?
8. What are the lack do far you observed to bring better result?
9. What are the key considerations and future support will be provided to you/ your organization to beneficiaries
10. For the future project what more support you can provide to the beneficiaries, any suggestions?

## Annexure – III: FGD Checklist

---

### FGD Checklist with SHG

FGD Venue:

# of Participants:

Date:

---

#### **1. HH Food Security**

- 1.1 Generally how many times take meal in a day? Average amount of rice?
- 1.2 What are the various types of food (pulse, fish, meat, egg, vegetables, etc.) generally taking in a day?
- 1.3 In the last year how many months you have enough rice in stock in your family?
- 1.4 Annually in which months does your family take three times meal a day?
- 1.5 In which month(s) does your family have to face worst food deficit?
- 1.6 Strategies for coping with food deficit
- 1.7 Access to Govt. safety-net program
- 1.8 Alternative Food options for balance nutrition

#### **2. HH Health, Nutrition and WATSAN**

- 2.1 Do you know the seven killer diseases, If yes, Please state the name of seven killer diseases (Diseases:1= TB, 2= Polio, 3= Tetanus, 4= Pneumonia, 5= Hopping cough, 6= Hepatitis B, 7= Measles)
- 2.2 In case of any sickness or disease what you do usually?
- 2.3 Please tell us the names of vitamins contained in the following vegetables?
- 2.4 What do you mean by 'Safe drinking water'? What is the main source of drinking water? What is the main source of cooking water? Do you know about arsenic in the water?
- 2.5 What are the types of latrine your family is using use? When do you wash your hands? Hand wash practices in your family after using latrine? Do you observed any open defecation in the area?
- 2.6 Did any of your family members suffer from common ailments last one year, If 'yes', please mention the status
- 2.7 Child and Maternal mortality status of the community over last 03 years?
- 2.8 Do you think child are getting health services properly from local available public facilities (community clinic, hospital etc.)
- 2.9 Do your children wash hand before food, and after use toilet?
- 2.10 How the waste materials from kitchen, household materials or homestead gardening used (composting, thrown away or any)

#### **3. DRR**

- 3.1 What type(s) of disasters you feel vulnerable? Can you identify strategies for future disasters (cyclone, flood)?
- 3.2 Do you think that you /your family could return to normal economic life after disaster occurred?
- 3.3 Did you face any disaster over last 03 years? If yes, what type of disasters those were? What did you loose during last disaster? Value (in Taka) of loss (of assets), what mechanism you have taken for recovery?
- 3.4 What type of initiatives/actions you have taken to successfully face disasters? In order to reestablish your own what are the measures you will take (if any, please mention)
- 3.5 From which sources you have gained information and knowledge to takes such measures (if any, please mention)

#### **4. Livelihood options for 12 months Current involvement**



- 4.1 types of remunerative jobs (traditional, non-traditional, Off-firm, non-firm) you are currently involved?
- 4.2 Why have you chosen those options? Did you analyzed to start with those IGAs?
- 4.3 How it benefits the SGs member and community?
- 4.4 What are the most potential sectors among those for r general member and most vulnerable of the community?
- 4.5 Do you extend other IGAs (existing, and future plan), if yes what type
- 4.6 Do you expand your income generation (existing, and future plan), if yes what type

#### **5. About the project**

- 5.1 What is the component/process of the project, you found effective?
- 5.2 Which components/activities were not done timely, if timely done, what benefits would be?
- 5.3 What are the component of the project you found less effective and why?
- 5.4 What are changes would make better results in project activities/process/component level?

#### **6. Requirement**

- 6.1 What social environment/support you require to getting optimum benefit?
- 6.2 What skill and knowledge require for those which make you more capable to be self-reliant?
- 6.3 How those knowledge and skill might be gained after withdrawal of the project
- 6.4 Who can be the potential audiences to support your work? And how they can be?

#### **7. Sustainability of Self Help Group**

- 7.1 Do you think the SHG are capable enough to be functioning well without external help
- 7.2 Do you think SHG can operate themselves and sustainable (Operation, income, functioning etc)

#### **8. Access to Services**

- 8.1 What are services do you required?
- 8.2 Are those services available locally?
- 8.3 Are those accessible for you?
- 8.4 Did you receive any training? If yes, are those applicable for your IGA or livelihoods?

#### **9. Child Protection:**

- 9.1 Are there Child abused reduced, Dowry and early marriage reduced, Gender discrimination reduced, Racism reduced?
- 9.2 Do you think children are going school regularly and no drop-out education?
- 9.3 Do think child are safe at their school, in the community, to the mother and other places?
- 9.4 Does the child feel better in the locality?

#### **10. Others**

- 10.1 Utilizing other public and private land/resources (roadside, embankment, leased land, pond etc.)
- 10.2 You have own development plan, development, progress, etc. of development plan
- 10.3 Joint events organized by Child Club? Day celebration, cultural events, etc.
- 10.4 Advocacy plan, progress status of advocacy plan and knowledge on entitlement
- 10.5 What are the training received by child club members from project, duration, quality of training, etc.
- 10.6 Knowledge on IEC tools, how they benefited from IEC/awareness events from project initiatives
- 10.7 Group marketing and linkage with others ...how, benefit, problems, recommendations, etc.
- 10.8 Business plan—they have, status of implementation, success, problems, etc.

## FGD Checklist with Union Nari Forum (UNF)

**# of Participants:**

**Date:**

- 
1. Why you form this Union Narri Forum/background history? Please explain the mission/objectives and decision making process, etc.?
  2. What are the on-going activities ?
  3. What are the key achievement/successes?
  4. How your Union Forum advocating to access to rights and services (any advocacy plan, strategy, etc.)? How you link with various service providers/duty bearers to your member?
  5. So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your members,-please explain the progress and achievement of resource mobilization? What is your recommendation for mobilizing more resources?
  6. How you think the potentiality of your members to be self-employed and contribute in the family and community as well?
  7. What are the activities you are performing at union level on Climate Change resilience? How you are coordinating/linking with various disaster management platform/committee, etc.?
  8. Who are the most vulnerable in your area? You have any specific activity/initiative for specific vulnerable group/person including persons with disabilities or for community in general?
  9. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenges?
  10. What will be your fund management strategy in future and opening up membership for new vulnerable households? For that what support needed from the project i.e. about project continuation what and which direction is their expectation?
  11. What are the key considerations and future support will be needed to run and sustain your organization?
  12. Do the UNF operating any income generating activities for their own operation?
  13. Do the UNF have any savings or they manage?
  14. Do the UNF keep financial records like earning and expenditure?
  15. Do the UNF operational plan for this year and next year?
  16. Do the UNF audited (any)
  17. Do the UNF conduct regular meeting record its meeting minutes
  18. Do the UNF have regular committee (elected or selected)?
  19. Do you think UNF and the committee is required to support local union committees?

## FGD Checklist with UPazila level Apex of Nari Forum

**# of Participants:**

**Date:**

- 
1. Why you form this Upazila Apex/background history? Please explain the mission/objectives and decision making process, etc.?
  2. What are the on-going activities ?
  3. What are the key achievement/ successes?
  4. How your Union Forum advocating to access to rights and services (any advocacy plan, strategy, etc.)? How you link with various service providers/duty bearers to your member?
  5. So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your members,-please explain the progress and achievement of resource mobilization? What is your recommendation for mobilizing more resources?
  6. How you think the potentiality of your members to be self-employed and contribute in the family and community as well?
  7. What are the activities you are performing at union level on Climate Change resilience? How you are coordinating/linking with various disaster management platform/committee, etc.?
  8. Who are the most vulnerable in your area? You have any specific activity/initiative for specific vulnerable group/person including persons with disabilities or for community in general?
  9. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenges?
  10. What will be your fund management strategy in future and opening up membership for new vulnerable households? For that what support needed from the project i.e. about project continuation what and which direction is their expectation?
  11. What are the key considerations and future support will be needed to run and sustain your organization?
  12. How is the participation of local UNF and Other committee members in Apex body?
  13. Do the Apex body registered with cooperative / DSS locally/
  14. Does the Apex body have formal committee/ elected committee?
  15. Do the Apex body hold meetings regularly?
  16. Do the Apex body have operational plan for this year and next year?
  17. Do you think this apex can run without external support and facilitation?
  18. What are the services providing to its members and other committees?

## FGD Checklist with Child Club

(Applicable for adolescents of 11-18 years)

FGD Venue:

# of Participants:

Date:

**Note for Interviewers:** Please start the interview saying- “we will discuss your ideas/understanding on life and practice of adolescent. You please tell us in detail that you know and do/practice”. The interviewer will not only just ask a question serial number 702.1 to 710, rather she/he will, whenever necessary, prompt/help the respondent to deliver the right answer.”

	<b>what are the knowledge you gained after joining with the Alo project about life-related issues and Practices</b>	
1.	<b>Primary Health care</b>	
2.	<b>Puberty, cleanliness, alertness, Reproductive Age</b>	
3.	<b>Reproductive Health</b> (Complexities of Reproductive Health, Measures to safeguard reproductive health, Family planning issues, Safe motherhood and care during pregnancy, Knowledge on diseases and let others understand <b>HIV/AIDS</b> )	
4.	<b>Rights, especially rights of children</b>	
5.	<b>Understanding about Gender/Equality of men and women</b>	
6.	<b>Understanding about Family Law</b>	
7.	<b>Understanding about Environment and Disaster</b>	
8.	<b>Income Generating Activity (type, number of girls involvement, Revenue, use), bank account, savings</b>	
9.	<b>Local govt, NGO &amp; Private service organizations</b>	
10.	<b>What are the activities/awareness in place for reduce early marriage</b>	
11.	<b>Understanding about DRR and natural calamities</b>	
12.	<b>What are the activities taken place for psychological development for children in school and in family level</b>	
13.	<b>What are the activities taken place for Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) system in this area</b>	
14.	<b>What are the activates performed in school level for child physiological development e.g. debate, game etc..</b>	

## FGD Checklist with Union level Child Forum

**# of Participants:**

**Date:**

- 
1. Why you form this Union Child Forum/ Back ground history? How you are coordinating/linking with Ward level child club etc.?
  2. What are the activities are on-going?
  3. What are the key achievement/successes?
  4. How your organization advocating to establish child right particularly orphan rights (example)?
  5. So far you have mobilized resources both from government and non-government sectors for better wellbeing of your members,-please explain the progress and achievement? What are your recommendations?
  6. How you think the potentiality of your members to be dignified, self-employed and contribute in the family and community as well?
  7. Since formation what are the key challenges are you facing and your recommendations to overcome those challenges?
  8. What are the key considerations for future support?

## FGD with SMCs and School Teacher)

Date:

Venue:

---

1. How many students in your school? What is the ratio of boy and girl?
2. Is there any orphan child with in this school?

If yes, how many? What are the vulnerabilities for orphans? What are the challenges they are facing in school and for education ?

3. Do you have conducted any survey of your school catchment area to identify children for admission? If yes, how many children identified and how many admitted in 2018? Of them how many are orphan?
4. What is the status of drop-out from your school/others school under this Upazila? Pls. share the trend of drop-out rate (2015-2018). Among drop outs, what is the status of the orphans? Based on your experience what are the key reasons of drop-out and your recommendations to reduce the drop-out?
5. What special initiatives have been taken by the 'School Management Committee (SMC)' and Teacher your school? If yes, please share the activities of SMC. Based on your observation/ experience are these functioning or will continue after closing of the project?
6. Do you know 'Alo' project of Islamic Relief? If yes what are they doing in Education sector?

## Annexure IV: Physical Observation Checklist

### Check List of Physical Observation

SL	Area of observation	Note of observer
1	Field crop (available if any)of project participants	
2	Home garden (available if any)of project participants	
3	Tree plantation (homestead/field-if any) of participants	
4	Household business Plan	
5		
6	Access to Public resources (land for ag, pond/any tangible) taped by SG/PO	
7	Register/file of SHG/Bank A/C book/ Pass book/Resolution book etc.	
8	ID/reg card for any safety net	
9	Physical visit of latrine (water sheild, sandle, hand wash option, etc.)	
10	Water preservation system for drinking water and source of drinking water	
11	Tubewell platform	
12	Physical accessibility of latrine/home (if necessary-i.e.family member with person with wheel chiai/Try Cycle)	
13	Nails of children	
14	Immunization card	
15	Vegetable/any other seed preservation	
16	Stuffs for preparation for natural disaster	
17	IEC tools at community/HH level	
19	savings and saving mechanism	
20	Utilizations status of training learning's	
21	Status project delivered assets and equipment (if any)	

## Check List of Observation - SHG

SL	Area of observation	Notes
	<b>Bi-laws/other doc of SHGs</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of Bi-laws/other doc of SHGs</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of small groups or SHGs achieved result on 05 advocated issues in project life</li> </ul>	
	<b>Public resources (land for ag, pond/any tangible) tapped by SHG/Union Forum</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network of SHGs tapped at least 02 resources/services from the government and non government organizations per year in favour of target family members</li> </ul>	
	<b>Register/file of SMC/UP standing committees</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Members representation in local civic structures (SC-UP/SMC/ etc.</li> </ul>	
	<b>ID/reg card for any safety net</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>families received at least 01 safety net support from UP and other duty bearers</li> </ul>	
	<b>SHGs plan and advocacy plan</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small groups have their own development plan</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small Groups observed Day Observation and vaccination camps</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>03 Union based networks or nari Forums are promoted</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs and their leaders have knowledge on their rights and entitlement</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SGs and POs develop advocacy plan and implementation status</li> </ul>	
	<b>SHGs are capacitated on entrepreneurship development</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs are involved in group marketing</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have their business plan</li> </ul>	
	<b>Marketing networks established and strengthened</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>market actors are linked with entrepreneur groups</li> </ul>	
	<b>SHGs and their networks are capacitated to develop and implement Community based DRR plan or contingency plan</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHGs have taken activities on DRR in their micro plan</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upazila DRR plan developed at Upazila Nari forum level</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Common fund generated at community level to respond DRR issues</li> </ul>	





Group Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Code : \_\_\_\_\_

Village : \_\_\_\_\_

Ward : \_\_\_\_\_

Union : \_\_\_\_\_

Upazilla : \_\_\_\_\_

District : \_\_\_\_\_

0=Non existence

1= Required Major improvement

2= Need little improvement

3=Excellent achievement

	Indicators for Group Assessment	Scoring: 0, 1, 2 & 3
<b>SL</b>	<b>Governance (3x6=18)</b>	
1	SHG members are clearly aware about the objective of the SHG	
2	SHG has executive committee and it was selected through participatory process	
3	SHG has bylaws/guideline and it operates according to the bylaws/ guideline	
4	Executive committee is clearly aware about their role and responsibilities	
5	Executive committee attends meeting timely and regularly	
6	Quality of SHG leaders ( average educational qualification)	
	<b>Operation and Management ( 3x10=30)</b>	
7	Clearly defined work plan exist for SHG	
8	Maintaining rule and regulation of SHG	
9	Capable for new planning without external support	
10	Regular meeting held (last three month)	
11	Capable to writing meeting minutes without external support	
12	Percentage of attendance (last three meeting )	
13	Process of decision making	
14	Conflict managed through within the group in a participatory way	
15	Raise their voice united way against any kind of violence	
16	Level of capacity of group leaders on SHG management	
	<b>Training and Financial Management (3x9=27)</b>	
17	Regular saving is deposited by the members	
18	Level of repayment rate of quard Al Hasan/murabaha	
19	All savings and credits are properly recorded by full documentation	
20	Capable to handle accounting system without external support	
21	Level of capacity of group leaders on financial management of SHG	
22	Have access to bank/ Have group account at Bank	
23	Deposit of SHG saving at bank regular basis	
24	Training on financial management	
25	IGA implementation as per training	
	<b>Economic Condition (3x3=9)</b>	
26	Income has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	
27	Asset has increased than before (0= less than or equal with baseline, 1= 25% increase, 2= 50% increase, 3= 51% increase)	
28	Have additional livelihood options	
	<b>External-Internal Relation and Sharia compliance (3x5=15)</b>	
29	Practice level of SHG member on sharia based microfinance	
30	Relation among the SHG members; between SHG and IR staff	
31	Level of networking with the service providers	
32	Level of awareness on complaint and response mechanism	
33	Aware about donor and implementing organization, Samity name, Samity code	

Questionnaire #	
-----------------	--

**Final EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**OF**  
**ALTERNATIVE ORPHAN FAMILY SPONSORSHIP PROGRAMME THROUGH**  
**SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS (ALO)**

**ORPHAN & CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMME**

**FUNDED BY: ISLAMIC RELIEF, UK**

**IMPLEMENTING BY: ISLAMIC RELIEF, BANGLADESH**

সেকশন ১: উত্তরদাতার সাধারণ তথ্য		
১	উত্তরদাতার (উপকারভোগী/অভিভাবকের) নাম	
২	উত্তরদাতার লিঙ্গ (কোড: পুরুষ-১, নারী-২)	
৩	উপকারভোগীর বয়স	
৪	উপকারভোগীর নাম/আইডি নম্বর	
৫	গ্রাম	
৬	ওয়ার্ড নম্বর	
৭	ইউনিয়ন	
৮	উপজেলা	উলিপুর
৯	উপজেলা	কুড়িগ্রাম
১০	পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা	পুরুষ----- নারী----- মোট-----

সেকশন ২: পরিবারের বিস্তারিত তথ্য											
১১. পরিবারের সদস্যদের তথ্যাবলী (পরিবার প্রধান হতে শুরু)											
ক্রমিক নং.	পরিবারের সদস্যদের নাম	উপকারভোগী শিশুর সাথে সম্পর্ক	বয়স	লিঙ্গ পুং= ১ মঃ= ২ .	বৈবাহিক অবস্থা (কোড)	শিক্ষা (কোড)	প্রধান পেশা (কোড)	২য় পেশা (কোড)	গড় মাসিক আয় (টাকা)	প্রতিবন্ধী হ্যাঁ=১, না=০	জিওবি সেফটি নেট এ অর্ডার্ড জু (কোড)
(১)	(২)	(৩)*	(৪)	(৫)	(৬)	(৭)	(৮)	(৯)	(১০)	(১১)	১২
ক											
খ											
গ											
ঘ											
ঙ											
চ											
ছ											
কলাম	কোড										
৩*	শিশু নিজে =০, ভাই=১, বোন= ২. পিতা = ৩, মাতা = ৪, দাদা=৫, দাদী=৬, নানা=৭, নানী=৮, চাচা=৯, চাচী=১০, ফুফা=১১, ফুফী=১২, খালা=১৩, খালু=১৪, মামা=১৫, মামী=১৬, সৎ বোন= ১৭, সৎ ভাই= ১৮, চাচাত/মামাত/খালাত ভাই বোন=১৯, ভতিজা=২০, ভতিজী= ২১, অন্যান্য =২২ (উল্লেখ করুন.....)										
৪	বয়স মোট পূর্নাজ সংখ্যা লিখুন যেমন- ৫, ১৩, ২৫										

সেকশন ২: পরিবারের বিস্তারিত তথ্য	
৬	বিবাহিত =১, অবিবাহিত =২, বিধবা/ বিপত্নীক =৩, তালাকপ্রাপ্ত=৪, আলাদা থাকা=৫, অন্যান্য= ৬
৭	অক্ষরজ্ঞানহীন= ০, স্বাক্ষর করতে পারে= ৯৯, প্রি- প্রাইমারী= ৮৮, হাফেজী- ৭৭, ১ম গ্রেড=১, ২য় গ্রেড=২, -----দশম গ্রেড=১০, এস.এস.সি বা সমমান = ১১, এইচ.এস.সি বা সমমান = ১২, ডিগ্রী বা সমমান = ১৩, এম.এ বা সমমান =১৪, অন্যান্য =১৫ (উল্লেখ করুন)
৮ ও ৯	প্রযোজ্য নয় (৫ এর নীচে)= ০, দিনমজুরী/ মজুর =১, ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=২, ফসল/ সজি উৎপাদন=৩, গরু পালন/ মোটাতাজাকরন=৪, ছাগল/ভেড়া পালন =৫, হাঁস-মুরগী পালন =৬, দর্জি= ৭, চা দোকান= ৮, মুদি দোকান= ৯, গৃহ কর্মী= ১০, সরকারী চাকুরী= ১১, বেসরকারী চাকুরী= ১২, মাছ ধরা/ চাষ=১৩, ছুতার ( তাঠের কাজ)= ১৪, রিক্সা/ভ্যান চালক= ১৫, রাজমিস্ত্রী= ১৬, মুচী=১৭, নাপিত, ১৮, ভিক্ষাবৃত্তি = ১৯, আত্মীয় সহায়তা = ২০, কসাই= ২১, কুটির শিল্প/ হস্তশিল্প = ২৩, কামার= ২৪, কুমার= ২৫, অন্যান্য =২৬ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)
১২	সেফটি নেট ভুক্ত নয়=০, শিক্ষা উপবৃত্তি =১, কাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য=২, ভিজিডি=৩, ভিজিএফ=৪, বয়স্ক ভাতা=৫, বিধবা ভাতা=৬, প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা =৭, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা ভাতা=৮, অন্যান্য =৯ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)

সেকশন ৩: পরিবারের শিশুদের শিক্ষা					
১২. পরিবারের শিশুদের শিক্ষার অবস্থা জানার জন্য নিচের টেবিল পূরণ করুন					
ক্রমিক নং	শিশুর নাম	শিক্ষা ব্যবস্থা	অধ্যয়নত শ্রেণী/	গত বছরের ফলাফল(প্রাপ্ত গ্রেড)	বারে পড়া/শিক্ষা গ্রহণে বিঘ্নতা (হ্যাঁ=১, না=২)
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)	(৫)	
ক					
খ					
গ					
ঘ					
কলাম	কোড				
৩	স্কুলে যাওয়ার বয়স হয়নি = ০, মাদ্রাসা = ১, কারিগরী শিক্ষা= ২, সাধারণ শিক্ষা= ৩, অন্যান্য =৪ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)				
৪	স্কুলে যাওয়ার বয়স হয়নি = ০, ১ম গ্রেড=১, ২য় গ্রেড=২, -----দশম গ্রেড=১০,এসএসসি বা সমমান = ১১, এইসএসসি বা সমমান = ১২, ডিগ্রী বা সমমান = ১৩, এমএ বা সমমান =১৪, অন্যান্য =১৫ (উল্লেখ করুন)				

সেকশন ৪. ঘরের অবস্থা				
১৩. আপনার কি বসবাসের ঘর আছে(টিক দিন) : হ্যাঁ=১, না= ২				
১৪ ঘরের মালিকানা অবস্থা (টিক দিন) :				
নিজের= ১	ভাড়া= ২	বন্ধক= ৩	অন্যের/ আত্মীয়ের বাড়ীতে বিনা ভাড়ায় থাকা =৪,	অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন)-----
১৫ বসবাসের ঘরের উপকরণ অবস্থা (টিক দিন): সিমেন্ট (পাকা) =১, সেমি পাকা ও টিনের ছাদ= ২, খরের ঘড়=৩, টিন/ কাঠ/ বাশ= ৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)				
১৬. প্রকল্পে যুক্ত হওয়ার পরে কোন নতুন ঘর বানানো/ নির্মাণ(টিক দিন) : হ্যাঁ=১, না= ২)				
১৭. যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কয়টি ( সংখ্যা )				
১৮. নতুন বাড়ী বানানোর সামগ্রী (টিক দিন): সিমেন্ট (পাকা) =১, সেমি পাকা ও টিনের ছাদ= ২, খরের ঘড়=৩, টিন/ কাঠ/ বাশ= ৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)				

১৯. নতুন বাড়ী বানানোর অথের উৎস কি(টিক দিন): নিজেস্ব আয় থেকে =১ , সরকার=২, এনজিও=৩, অন্য ব্যক্তির সাহায্য =৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)

সেকশন ৫: জমির বিস্তারিত তথ্য			
২০	নিজস্ব জমি আছে (টিক দিন):	হাঁ=১,	না= ২
২১	যদি থাকে, নিচের টেবিল পূরণ করুন		
ক্রমিক	জমির ধরন	জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ)	আনুমানিক মূল্য (টাকা)
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)
ক	বসতবাড়ীর জমি		
খ	কৃষি জমি		
গ	অন্যান্য জমি (পুকুর, বাগান, খামার ইত্যাদি)		
ঘ	লিজ নেওয়া জমি		
ঙ	লিজ দেওয়া জমি		
চ	বর্গা জমি		

সেকশন ৬: জীবিকা নির্বাহ			
২২	আয়ের উৎস	উৎস (কোড)	পরিমাণ/ মাস
	ক. প্রধান উৎস (শুধুমাত্র সর্বোচ্চ আয়ের উৎস)		
	খ. দ্বিতীয় উৎস (যদি থাকে)? (দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ আয়ের উৎস)		
	গ. তৃতীয় উৎস (যদি থাকে) সবগুলো উল্লেখ করুন		
	মোট টাকা		
কোড: দিনমজুরী/ মজুর =১, ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=২, ফসল/ সজি উৎপাদন= ৩, গরু পালন/ মোটাতাজাকরণ=৪, ছাগল/ভেড়া পালন =৫, হাঁস-মুরগী পালন =৬, দর্জি= ৭, চা দোকান= ৮, মুদি দোকান= ৯, গৃহ কর্মী= ১০, সরকারী চাকুরী= ১১, বেসরকারী চাকুরী= ১২, মাছ ধরা/ চাষ=১৩, ছুতার ( কাঠের কাজ)= ১৪, রিক্সা/ভ্যান চালক= ১৫, রাজমিস্ত্রী= ১৬, মুচী=১৭, নাপিত= ১৮, ভিক্ষাবৃত্তি = ১৯, আত্মীয় সহায়তা = ২০, কসাই= ২১, কুটির শিল্প/ হস্তশিল্প = ২২, কামার= ২৩, কুমার= ২৪, বিদেশ থেকে প্রেরিত অর্থ=২৫, পেনশন= ২৬, জাকাত ও ফিতরা= ২৭, , বয়স্ক ভাতা=২৮, বিধবা ভাতা=২৯, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা ভাতা=৩০, প্রতিবন্ধী ভাতা =৩১, ভিজিডি/ ভিজিএফ=৩২, সঞ্চয়ের লভ্যাংশ= ৩৩, শিশু স্পনসরসিপ= ৩৪, ভাড়ায় যাওয়া =৩৫, অন্যান্য সামাজিক সেফটি নেট = ৩৬. অন্যান্য =৩৭ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)			

সেকশন ৭: পারিবারিক সম্পদের তথ্য			
ক্রমিক নং	সম্পদের নাম	পরিমাণ	বাজার মূল্য (টাকা)
(১)	(২)	(৩)	(৪)
২৩ : উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদ			
ক.	গরু		
খ	ভেড়া/ছাগল		
গ	হাঁস		
ঘ	মুরগী/মুরগীর বাচ্চা / কবুতর		

ঙ	তাঁত মেশিন		
চ	সেলাই মেশিন		
ছ	রিক্তা/ভ্যান		
জ	মাছ ধরার জাল		
ঝ	নৌকা		
ঞ	পাম্প (পানি তোলার মেশিন)		
ত	অন্যান্য ( গাছ, কৃষি যন্ত্রপাতি)		
মোট পরিমাণ			
২৪: অনুৎপাদনশীল সম্পদ			
ক.	স্বর্ণ অলংকার (আনা)		
খ	রূপার অলংকার		
গ	ঘড়ি		
ঘ	মোটর সাইকেল		
ঙ	বাই সাইকেল		
চ	টেলিভিশন		
ছ	রেডিও / ক্যাসেট		
জ	খাট		
ঝ	আলমারী. সেলফ		
ঞ	চেয়ার/ টেবিল		
ত	মোবাইল ফোন		
থ	অন্যান্য (গাছ ইত্যাদি)		
মোট পরিমাণ			
যে সমস্ত সম্পদের মূল্য মোট ১০০টাকা বা তার উপর সেগুলো উল্লেখ করুন			

সেকশন ৮: পারিবারিক ব্যয়ের তথ্য		
২৫	মাসিক গড় আয় ( দৈনিক/ সাপ্তাহিক/ বাৎসরিক আয় রূপান্তর করুন )	
ক্রমিক নং	খরচের খাত	মাসিক মোট ব্যয় (টাকা)
(১)	(২)	(৩)
ক.	কৃষি কাজে/গবাদিপশুর ঘাস ক্রয়	
খ	খাদ্য ক্রয়	
গ	ঘর মেরামত খরচ	
ঘ	শিক্ষা ( ফি, ড্রেস, টিফিন, প্রাইভেট, বই, কাগজ, কলম, যাতায়াত) খরচ	
ঙ	স্বাস্থ্য পরিচর্যা খরচ	
চ	কাপড় ক্রয়	
ছ	যাতায়াত খরচ	
জ	জ্বালানী ( কেরোসিন, জ্বালানী কাঠ, বিদ্যুৎ) খরচ	
ঝ	ঋণের সুদ পরিশোধ (যদি থাকে)	
ঞ	ধর্মীয় উৎসব পালন ( ঈদ/ পূজা)	
ত	বিবাহ, জন্মদিন ইত্যাদিতে উপহার প্রদান	
থ	মোবাইল ফোন বিল	
দ	গবাদিপশু ও হাস মুরগী পালনের ব্যয়	

সেকশন ৮: পারিবারিক ব্যয়ের তথ্য		
২৫	মাসিক গড় আয় ( দৈনিক/ সাপ্তাহিক/ বাৎসরিক আয় রূপান্তর করুন )	
ক্রমিক নং	খরচের খাত	মাসিক মোট ব্যয় (টাকা)
ধ	বাসনকোসন/ প্রত্যাহিক ব্যয়	
ন	পান সুপারী	
ণ	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
	মোট	

সেকশন ৯: সঞ্চয় ও ঋণের তথ্য					
২৬	আপনার/ আপনার পরিবারের কোন সঞ্চয় আছে (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না=২		
২৭	কোথায় সঞ্চয় জমা রাখেন(টিক দিন)	ব্যাংক=১, আত্মীয়=২, হাতে=৩, এনজিও= ৪, অন্যান্য=৫			
২৮	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে বর্তমানে কত	টাকা -----			
২৯	প্রকল্পের পূর্বে কত সঞ্চয় ছিল	টাকা -----			
৩০	আপনার কোন ঋণ আছে (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না=২		
৩১	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে নীচের ছক পূরেন করুন				
ক্রম	কোথা থেকে লোন নিয়েছেন (কোড)	টাকার পরিমাণ	সুদের হার	লোন নেয়ার কারণ(কোড)	লোনের টাকা কি কাজে ব্যবহার করেছেন(কোড)
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬
ক.					
খ.					
গ.					
ঘ.					
কোড					
২.	আত্মীয়=১, এনজিও (নাম লিখুন)= ২, সরকার/ব্যাংক=৩, মহাজন=৪, দোকানদার=৫, অন্যান্য=৬ (নাম লিখুন)				
৫.	ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=১, হাস-মুরগী পালন=২, ছাগল পালন=৩, গরু পালন=৪, ঘর নির্মান=৫, খাদ্য কেনা=৬, অন্যান্য =৬ ( নাম লিখুন)				
৬.	ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=১, গরু পালন=২, ছাগল পালন=৩, পারিবারিক কাজে=৪, চিকিৎসা=৫, বিবাহ=৬, ঘর নির্মান=৭, অন্যান্য =৮ ( নাম লিখুন)				

সেকশন ১০: পরিবারে খাদ্য গ্রহণের বর্তমান অবস্থা			
৩২	দিনে কয়বার খাদ্য গ্রহণ করেন (টিক দিন)	দিনে ১ বার =১, দিনে ২ বার =২, দিনে ৩ বার =৩	
৩৩	যদি দিনে ৩ বার হয়, তবে কি পর্যাপ্ত(টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ =১	না =১
৩৪	যদি পর্যাপ্ত না হয়, তবে কারণ কি? ( একাধিক উত্তর থাকতে পারে, (কোড ব্যবহার করুন)		
	কোডঃ টাকার অভাব=১, কাজের সুযোগ না থাকা=২, কর্মক্ষম লোকের অসুস্থতা=৩, দুর্যোগ=৪, আবাদী জমি না থাকা=৫, কম মজুরী=৬, অন্যান্য ----- ( নাম লিখুন)		
৩৫	খাবার না বা কম থাকলে কি ভাবে দিনাতিপাত করেন? ( একাধিক উত্তর থাকতে পারে, কোড)		
	কোডঃ সম্পদ বিক্রয় করে=১, আত্মীয়ের সাহায্য নিয়ে=২, সঞ্চয় ব্যবহার করে=৩, মহাজনী লোন করে=৪, এনজিও লোন করে=৫, দোকানদারের থেকে ধার নিয়ে=৬, খাবার গ্রহণ কমিয়ে=৭, আগাম শ্রম বিক্রি করে=৮, ভিক্ষা করে=৯, কোন কিছুই না করে=১০, আত্মীয় বা প্রতিবেশীর নিকট লোন করে=১১, অন্যান্য ----- ( নাম লিখুন)		
৩৬:	খাদ্য গ্রহণের হিসাব		

৩৬: খাদ্য গ্রহণের হিসাব		
ক্রমিক	খাদ্য সামগ্রী	গত সপ্তাহে কত দিন গ্রহণ করেছেন (০-৭)
ক.	চাল/ গম/বার্লি/ময়দা	
খ	ডাল	
গ	শাক-সজি	
ঘ	ফলমূল	
ঙ	গরুর মাংস, খাসীর মাংস, মুরগী, ডিম, মাছ	
চ	দুধ	
ছ	চিনি ও চিনি হইতে উৎপাদিত খাদ্য, মধু	
জ	তেল, চর্বিযুক্ত, মাখন	
ঝ	মশলা, চা, কফি, লবন, চায়ের সাথে দুধ	

৩৭: খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা বিশ্লেষণ ( মাস অনুসারে)				
ক্রমিক	মাসের নাম	কত বার খাদ্য গ্রহণ* (কোড)	গত সপ্তাহে কত দিন গ্রহণ করেছেন (০-৭)	কত বার খাদ্য গ্রহণ
ক.	বৈশাখ ( এপ্রিল-মে)		ছ. কার্তিক (অক্টোবর-নভেম্বর)	
খ.	জ্যৈষ্ঠ ( মে-জুন)		জ. অগ্রাহয়ন ( নভেম্বর-ডিসেম্বর)	
গ.	আষাঢ় ( জুন-জুলাই)		বা. পৌষ (ডিসেম্বর- জানুয়ারী)	
ঘ.	শ্রাবন (জুলাই - আগস্ট)		এঃ মাঘ (জানুয়ারী- ফেব্রুয়ারী)	
ঙ.	ভাদ্র ( আগস্ট- সেপ্টেম্বর)		ত. ফাল্গুন (ফেব্রুয়ারী- মার্চ)	
চ.	আশ্বিন ( সেপ্টেম্বর-অক্টোবর)		থ. চৈত্র ( মার্চ- এপ্রিল)	
কোডঃ একবার=১, দুইবার=২, তিনবার=৩				

সেকশন ১১: পরিবারের সদস্যদের সার্মথ্য /ও সুযোগ সমূহ				
দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন				
৩৮	আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কোন কখনও কোন দক্ষতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২	
৩৯	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কোন ধরনের প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন(টিক দিন)	ছাগল পালন=১, দর্জি প্রশিক্ষণ =২, ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=৩, মৎস্য চাষ=৪, হস্তশিল্প =৫, গরু পালন=৬, মুরগী পালন= ৭, অন্যান্য =৮ (উল্লেখ করণ-----)		
৪০	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কোন ধরনের প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন(টিক দিন)	সরকারী =১, এনজিও=২, একক উদ্যোগ=৩, ইসলামিক রিলিফ=৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করণ-----)		
৪১	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি কি মনে করেন প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করার পর আপনার জ্ঞান ও দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২	
৪২	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি কি প্রশিক্ষণের শিক্ষন কাজে লাগিয়েছেন (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২	
৪৩	যদি না হয়, তাহলে কারণ কি? (টিক দিন)	১. ----- ২. ----- ৩. -----		
মানব সক্ষমতা উন্নয়ন প্রশিক্ষণ				
৪৪	আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কোন মানব সক্ষমতা উন্নয়ন গ্রহণ করেছেন (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২	
৪৫	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, গ্রহণকৃত প্রশিক্ষণের নাম কি? (টিক দিন)	নেতৃত্ব=১, আর্থিক ব্যবস্থাপনা=২, অধিকার= ৩, সংগঠন ব্যবস্থাপনা=৪, অন্যান্য=৫		
৪৬	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে যে ধরনের প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণ করেছেন তার	সরকারী =১, এনজিও=২, একক উদ্যোগ=৩, ইসলামিক রিলিফ =৪, অন্যান্য = ৫ (উল্লেখ করণ-----)		



সেকশন ১১: পরিবারের সদস্যদের সার্মথ্য /ও সুযোগ সমূহ			
	নাম কি? (টিক দিন)		
৪৭	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি প্রশিক্ষনের শিক্ষন কাজে লাগিয়েছেন (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
লক্ষিত জন গোষ্ঠির জীবিকা নির্বাহের সুযোগ সমূহ			
৪৮	আপনি কি কোন আয় বর্ধনমূলক কর্ম কাডের সহিত জড়িত	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৪৯	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, প্রকল্পের সদস্য হওয়ার পরে কি ধরনের আয় মূলক কর্ম কাডের সহিত জড়িত হয়েছেন ( একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, টিক দিন)	ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=১, মাছ চাষ/ মাছের ব্যবসা=২, কৃষি (ফসল/ সজি উৎপাদন)= ৩, হাঁস-মুরগী পালন =৪, গরু পালন=৫, ছাগল/ভেড়া পালন =৬, দর্জি= ৭, রিক্সা/ভ্যান চালক= ৮, মুচী=৯, নাপিত=১০, কসাই=১১, হস্তশিল্প = ১২, দোকানদারী=১৩, কামার= ১৪, কুমার= ১৫, অন্যান্য =১৬ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)	
৫০	আপনি কি ইসলামিক রিলিফ থেকে কোন উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদ বা আর্থিক সহায়তা পেয়েছেন (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৫১	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কত টাকা সহায়তা পেয়েছেন	টাকা-----	
৫২	সহায়তার পরিমান কি যথেষ্ট ছিল? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৫৩	আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজে ইসলামিক রিলিফের সহায়তার বাহিরে কোন অতিরিক্ত টাকা যোগ করেছিলেন বা খন করেছিলেন (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৫৪	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, টাকা বা খনের উৎস কি (টিক দিন)	পারিবারিক বিনিয়োগ=১, ব্যাংক=২, এনজিও=৩, আত্মীয়=৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)	
৫৫	আপনি কি আপনার আয় বর্ধনমূলক কাজ থেকে লাভ পাচ্ছেন? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৫৬	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে মাসিক কত টাকা থেকে লাভ পাচ্ছেন (টিক দিন)	টাকা-----	
৫৭	যদি না হয়, তবে আপনি কি কারণ মনে করেন? (টিক দিন)	১. ২. ৩.	
৫৮	আপনাকে দেখে বা উৎসাহিত হয়ে আর কেউ কি এটা করছে? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২ ২ জানি না =৩
৫৯	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কে? (টিক দিন)	নিজের বাড়ীতে= ১, বন্ধু=২, আত্মীয়=৩, প্রতিবেশী=৪, পাশ্চাত্য জনগোষ্ঠী/ গ্রাম=৫, অন্যান্য =৬ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)	
৬০	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কোন ধরনের কাজে যুক্ত হয়েছে? (টিক দিন)	ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা=১, মাছ চাষ/ মাছের ব্যবসা=২, কৃষি (ফসল/ সজি উৎপাদন)= ৩, হাঁস-মুরগী পালন =৪, গরু পালন=৫, ছাগল/ভেড়া পালন =৬, দর্জি= ৭, রিক্সা/ভ্যান চালক= ৮, মুচী=৯, নাপিত=১০, কসাই=১১, হস্তশিল্প = ১২, দোকানদারী=১৩, কামার= ১৪, কুমার= ১৫, অন্যান্য =১৬ (উল্লেখ করুন-----)	

সেকশন ১২: পানি ও পয়: নিষ্কাশন			
৬১	আপনার পরিবারে কি ধরনের পায়খানা ব্যবহার করা হয়? (টিক দিন) : মুক্ত জায়গায় =১, উন্মুক্ত বা বন্ধ গর্ত =২, বুলন্ত পায়খানা =৩, স্লাবযুক্তপায়খানা =৪, স্যানিটারী পায়খানা =৫		
৬২	পায়খানার মালিকানা (টিক দিন)	নিজস্ব =১, প্রতিবেশী =২ অংশীদারী/যৌথ =৩, আত্মীয়=৪, কমিউনিটি লেট্রিন =৫, অন্যান্য =৬ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৬৩	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে নলকূপ থেকে দুরত্ব কত? (টিক দিন)	-----ফুট	
৬৪	আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনার পায়খানা	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২

	নিরাপদ (টিক দিন)		
৬৫	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কেন আপনার নিকট এটি নিরাপদ মনে হয় (টিক দিন)	পানি বের হয় না (Water sealed)= ১, কোন বাজে গন্ধ নাই=২, কোন মাছি নাই=৩, জানি না =৪	
৬৬	পায়খানা ব্যবহারের পর আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কি হাত ধোয়? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৬৭	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কি দ্বারা (টিক দিন)	সাবান=১, ছাই= ২, মাটি=৩, পানি=৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৬৮	আপনি কি জানেন কখন কখন অবশ্যই হাত ধুতে হয়? (টিক দিন)	খাবার পূর্বে=১, পায়খানার পরে=২, বাচ্চার পায়খানার পর পরিষ্কার করার পর=৩, ঘর পরিষ্কার করার পর =৪, খাবার প্রস্তুত করার পূর্বে=৫, কীটনাশক ব্যবহারের পর= ৬, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৬৯	আপনার বাচ্চা মল ত্যাগের জন্য কোথায় যায়(টিক দিন)	মুক্ত জায়গায় =১, উন্মুক্ত বা বদ্ধ গর্ত =২, বুলন্ত পায়খানা =৩, স্ব্যাব যুক্ত পায়খানা =৪, স্যানিটারী পায়খানা =৫	
৭০	মল ত্যাগ বা বাথরুমে যাবার সময় কি স্যান্ডেল ব্যবহার করে(টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৭১	বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা: আপনার বাড়ির ময়লা আবর্জনা কোথায় রাখেন(টিক দিন)	মুক্ত জায়গায়/ গর্তে=১, গবাদিপশু/হাঁস মুরগীর খাবার হিসেবে=২, কম্পোস্ট হিসেবে=৩, জ্বালানী হিসেবে= ৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	

সেকশন ১৩: পানি ব্যবহারের তথ্য		
পানির ব্যবহার	পানির উৎস (কোড)	পানি সরবরাহের মালিকানা (কোড)
(১)	(২)	(৩)
৭২ : পানীয়		
কলাম	কোড	
২: উৎস	নলকূপ=১, পুকুর= ২, কূপ/ পাতকুয়া=৩, নদী=৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৩: পানি উৎসের মালিকানা	নিজস্ব =১, প্রতিবেশী=২, অংশীদারী/যৌথ =৩, সরকারী =৪, এনজিও =৫, অন্যান্য =৬ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	

সেকশন ১৪: পারিবারিক স্বাস্থ্যের অবস্থা	
৭৩	গত ১ বছরে আপনার পরিবারের শিশুরা কি ধরনের অসুস্থতায় ভুগেছে? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, টিক দিন): ডায়েরিয়া=১, আমাশয়=২, কলেরা=৩, টাইফয়েড=৪, জন্ডিস=৫, চর্ম রোগ=৬, কৃমি=৭, টিউমার=৮, আলসার/ গ্যাস্ট্রিক=৯, হাড় ভাঙ্গা=১০, এজমা=১১, জ্বর=১২, প্রস্রাবে ইনফেকশন= ১৩, পুরাতন বা দীর্ঘস্থায়ী রোগ= ১৪, অন্যান্য =৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)
৭৪	গত ১ বছরে আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কি ধরনের অসুস্থতায় ভুগেছে? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, টিক দিন) : ডায়েরিয়া=১, আমাশয়=২, কলেরা=৩, টাইফয়েড=৪, জন্ডিস=৫, হাম =৬, কৃমি=৭, টিউমার=৮, আলসার/ গ্যাস্ট্রিক=৯, হাড়ভাঙ্গা=১০, এজমা=১১, জ্বর=১২, প্রস্রাবে ইনফেকশন= ১৩, পুরাতন বা দীর্ঘস্থায়ী রোগ= ১৪, অন্যান্য =১৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)
৭৫	সাধারণত পরিবারের সদস্যরা কোথায় চিকিৎসা করায় ( একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, টিক দিন) : চিকিৎসা করান না=১, গ্রাম্য ডাক্তার=২, ফার্মেসী = ৩, কমিউনিটি ক্লিনিক=৪, ইউনিয়ন স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্র=৫, উপজেলা হাসপাতাল=৬, জেলা হাসপাতাল=৭, প্রাইভেট ক্লিনিক=৮, কবিরাজ = ৯, অন্যান্য =১০ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)
৭৬	গত ১ বছরে আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কি হাসপাতালে ভর্তি হয়েছিল, (টিক দিন)? হ্যাঁ=১, না=২
৭৭	যদি ভর্তি হয়ে থাকে, তবে কত খরচ হয়েছিল ----- টাকা

সেকশন ১৫: সচেতনতা ও প্রয়োগ (শিশু অধিকার, নারী অধিকার, শিক্ষা, সুরক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ও পুষ্টি)			
৭৮	আপনি শিশু অধিকার বিষয়ে কি জানেন (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২

সেকশন ১৫: সচেতনতা ও প্রয়োগ (শিশু অধিকার, নারী অধিকার, শিক্ষা, সুরক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্য ও পুষ্টি)			
৭৯	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কি জানেন (টিক দিন)	শিক্ষা= ১, বিনোদন=২, স্বাস্থ্য= ৩, পুষ্টিকর খাদ্য=৪, অংশগ্রহন =৫, আশ্রয়= ৬, অপব্যবহার থেকে মুক্ত= ৭ সুরক্ষা =৮, জানি না =৯	
৮০	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনার শিশু এই অধিকার ভোগ করছে? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৮১	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, তবে কি ধরনের অধিকার শিশুরা ভোগ করছে? (টিক দিন)	শিক্ষা= ১, বিনোদন=২, স্বাস্থ্য= ৩, পুষ্টিকর খাদ্য=৪, অংশগ্রহন =৫, আশ্রয়= ৬, অপব্যবহার থেকে মুক্ত= ৭, জানি না =৮	
৮২	আপনি শিশু সুরক্ষা বিষয়ে জানেন কি? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৮৩	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, আপনি শিশু সুরক্ষা বিষয়ে কি জানেন (টিক দিন)	মানসিক চাপ থেকে মুক্ত= ১, শারীরিক নির্যাতন=২, যৌন নির্যাতন=৩, বাল্য বিবাহ মুক্ত=৪, শিশুশ্রম নেই=৫, মাদকের ব্যবহার নেই=৬, অন্যান্য =৭ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৮৪	আপনি কি মনে করেন আপনার শিশু সুরক্ষিত(টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৮৫	গত বছর আপনার শিশু কোন নির্যাতন/ সহিংসতার শিকার হয়েছিল? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৮৬	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোন ধরনের নির্যাতন/ সহিংসতার শিকার হয়েছিল? (টিক দিন)	শারীরিক নির্যাতন=১, মানসিক = ২, যৌন =৩, আর্থিক= ৪, অপমানজনক / অবহেলা=৫, বাল্য বিবাহ =৬, শিশুশ্রম =৭,	
৮৭	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোথায় সে নির্যাতন/ সহিংসতার মুখোমুখি হয়েছিল? (টিক দিন)	বাড়ীতে=১, স্কুলে=২, সমাজে=৩, কর্মস্থলে=৪, অন্যান্য = ৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৮৮	সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়ার সময় আপনি কি শিশুর মতামত গ্রহণ করেন? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৮৯	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়ার জন্য কোন শিশুর মতামত নেন? (টিক দিন)	ছেলে=১, মেয়ে=২, উভয়েই=৩	
৯০	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোন ধরনের সিদ্ধান্তে মতামত নেন? (টিক দিন)	শিক্ষা=১, খাদ্য=২, ড্রেস ক্রয়=৩, পারিবারিক মালামাল/ সম্পদ ক্রয়-বিক্রয়=৪, অন্যান্য = ৫ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৯১	একজন এতিম হিসাবে আপনার শিশু কি কোনো বুকির সম্মুখীন হয়? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৯২	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কি ধরনের বুকির সম্মুখীন হয়? (টিক দিন)	অপুষ্টি=১, অসুস্থতা=২, যৌন নির্যাতন=৩, ধর্ষন এবং ধর্ষনের চেষ্টা= ৪, পাচার=৫, পতিতাবৃত্তি=৬, আগে/ জোর পূর্বক বিবাহ=৭, যৌতুক=৮, সম্ভ্রাসের সাথে জড়িত=৯, ভিক্ষাবৃত্তিতে অংশগ্রহন= ১০, শিক্ষার সুযোগ না দেওয়া/ নিরক্ষর=১১, মাদক ও জুয়ার সাথে জড়িত= ১২ সামাজিকভাবে অবহেলিত =১৩, অন্যান্য = ১৪ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৯৩	আপনি কি নারী অধিকার বিষয়ে সচেতন(টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৯৪	যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, সেগুলো কি? (টিক দিন)	সহিংসতা মুক্ত জীবন=১, বৈষম্য মুক্ত=২, শিক্ষিত হওয়া=৩, নিজের সম্পদ=৪, সমান মজুরী=৫, সামাজিক কর্মকাণ্ডে অংশগ্রহণ=৬, মৌলিক মানবাধিকার=৭, সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ= ৮, অন্যান্য = ৯ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৯৫	আপনি কি নারী অধিকার ভোগ করছেন? (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৯৬	আপনি কি কোথাও কোন নারী অধিকার বিষয়ে দাবী করেছেন (টিক দিন)	সরকার= ১, এনজিও=২, পরিবার=৩, সমাজ=৪, কিছুই না=৫	

সেকশন ১৬: অংশগ্রহণ ও সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ (নারী ক্ষমতায়ন)			
ক্রমিক	অংশগ্রহণ	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২
৯৭	আপনার কি কোন সংগঠন বা প্রতিষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহন আছে	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২

সেকশন ১৬: অংশগ্রহণ ও সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ (নারী ক্ষমতায়ন)			
৯৮	যদি থাকে তবে কোন ধরনের সংগঠন বা প্রতিষ্ঠানে? (টিক দিন)	সিবিও/গ্রুপ=১, স্কুল ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিটি=২, সালিশী =৩, ইউনিয়নের কোন স্ট্যান্ডিং কমিটি=৪, ইউপি মেম্বার= ৫, অন্যান্য = ৬ (উল্লেখ করুন -----)	
৯৯	যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে কমিটিতে অবস্থান কি? (টিক দিন)	সভাপতি=১, সম্পাদক=২, ক্যাশিয়ার=৩, সদস্য=৪	
১০০	আপনি কোন সালিশী বেঠকে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারেন	হ্যাঁ=১, কখনো কখনো=২, কখনই না=৩	
১০১	যদি হ্যাঁ হয় তবে আপনার ভূমিকা কি? (টিক দিন)	শুধুমাত্র অংশগ্রহণ=১	সভার বোর্ড মেম্বার=২
১০২	আপনি কোন সামাজিক অনুষ্ঠানে অংশগ্রহণের আমন্ত্রণ পান (টিক দিন)	হ্যাঁ=১	না= ২

সেকশন ১৭: সেবায় প্রবেশাধিকার (পাবলিক ও প্রাইভেট)		
১০৩ সেবায় প্রবেশগম্যতা ও সহজলভ্যতার অবস্থা ( গত বছরের অবস্থা)		
ক্রমিক নং	প্রকার/ সোবার নাম	প্রবেশগম্যতা ও সহজলভ্যতার স্তর /অবস্থা
(১)	(২)	(৩)(কোড)
১	কৃষি	
২	প্রানী সম্পদ	
৩	স্বাস্থ্য	
৪	শিক্ষা	
৫	ব্যাংকিং	
৬	ডিপিএইচই ( পানি ও পয়ঃ নিষ্কাশন)	
৭	মহিলা বিষয়ক	
৮	মৎস সম্পদ	
৯	যুব উন্নয়ন	
১০	উপজেলা প্রশাসন	
১১	উপজেলা পরিষদ	
কলাম	কোড	
৩	সবসময় সহায়তা পাওয়া যায়=১, কিছুসময় সহায়তা পাওয়া যায়=২, কখনই সহায়তা পাওয়া যায় না=৩, কখনই সেখান যাওয়া হয় না=৪	

সেকশন ১৮: বহুমুখী দারিদ্রতা বিশ্লেষণ				
১০৪	সূচক	দারিদ্রতা সীমা	কোড: বঞ্চিত=১, বঞ্চিত নয়=২	
			১. আগে	২. পরে
(১)	(২)		(৩)	(৪)
১	পড়াশুনা	পরিবারের কোন সদস্য প্রাইমারী শিক্ষা সমাপ্ত করতে পারে নাই		
২	শিশু স্কুলে উপস্থিতি	প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে যাওয়ার মত বয়স্ক অর্ধেকেরও বেশী শিশু স্কুলে যায় না		
৩	পুষ্টি	যে কোন প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক বা শিশুর অপুষ্টি আক্রান্ত পুষ্টির তথ্য থাকা		
৪	পানি বাহিত রোগ	কোন প্রাপ্ত বয়স্ক বা শিশু গত বছর ২ এর অধিকবার পানি বাহিত রোগে আক্রান্ত হয়েছে		
৫	নিরাপদ পানীয় জল	পরিবারের নিরাপদ পানীয় জলের ব্যবস্থা নাই অথবা পানির উৎস বাড়ী হতে ১ কিমি দুরে		

সেকশন ১৮: বহুমুখী দারিদ্রতা বিশ্লেষণ			
১০৪	সূচক	দারিদ্রতা সীমা	কোড: বঞ্চিত=১, বঞ্চিত নয়=২
৬	উন্নত স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা ( পয়: নিষ্কাশন)	পরিবারের স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থা উন্নত নয়, অথবা উন্নত কিন্তু অন্য পরিবারের সাথে শেয়ার করতে হয়	
৭	আয়ের স্তর	এক বছর ধরে পরিবারের সদস্যদের গড় আয় দিনে ১ ডলারের (৮০ টাকা) নীচে	
৮	সম্পদে প্রবেশধিকার	পরিবারের ১ টির বেশী উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদে প্রবেশ্যতা নাই ( জমি, প্রাণী সম্পদ)	
৯	সেফটি নেট বা সামাজিক সুরক্ষা সুবিধায়	পরিবারের ১ টির বেশী সামাজিক সুরক্ষা সুবিধায় প্রবেশধিকার নাই ( বিধবা ভাতা, বয়স্ক ভাতা ইত্যাদি)	
১০	অধিকারে প্রবেশ্যতা	কমিউনিটিতে নারী ও শিশুদের অধিকার রক্ষার জন্য পরিবারের কোন উদ্যোগ নাই	

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম:	তথ্য সংগ্রহের তারিখ:
-----------------------	----------------------