



Final Evaluation Report

Project Title: Stranded Community Action (SuChanA-Phase 2) Project

Project Duration: September 2016-December 2019

Programme: Economic Empowerment & Governance Programme

Supported by: Islamic Relief USA

Prepared by: Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Dept.

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Preface & Acknowledgement

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Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning Department
Islamic Relief Bangladesh

Mst. Anzuman Ara Luna
Senior Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Officer

Marzina Akter
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning Officer

Abbreviations & Acronyms

BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
CDM	Community Development Model
CRM	Complaint Response Mechanism
DTW	Deep Tube Well
HH	Household Head
HHs	Households
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IRB	Islamic Relief Bangladesh
KAP	Knowledge, Attitude & Practices
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability & Learning
SHG	Self Help Group

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SECTION 1: Executive Summary

Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries and the 8th most populous country in the world (Population Census 2011). A relatively large number of people have been stranded in Bangladesh since its independence 1971. These people are locally known as “Stranded Pakistanis” or the Urdu speaking communities in Bangladesh. The project “Stranded Community Action (SuChanA II)” starts on the basis of the lesson learned, feedbacks and experience of SuChanA project implemented from September 2014-August 2016. From the experience and different lesson learned from the SuChanA project, IRB feels that there is still the necessity of improvement specially in the community WASH and socio-economic conditions. So, as a part of this, SuChanA II has been started and implemented from September 2016-December 2019 with aiming to contribute to reduce extreme poverty, sufferings and vulnerability of the stranded community living in Mirpur area.

The Final Evaluation report is based on document reviews and end of project quantitative and qualitative fieldwork conducted in December 2019 in the project area. Data comes from surveys asking questions of the beneficiaries, of project Self Help Groups (SHGs) and a variety of discussion groups like Youth Club, WASH Management Committee, interviews with government and other key stakeholders and household visits. This final evaluation tries to assess project’s achievement against agreed outputs and also to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and impact of the project as well as provide feedback to improve planning, formulation, appraisal and implementation of relevant types of project in future. The study focuses to make a comparison with the baseline information.

The key findings of the Final Evaluation are as follows:

Livelihood Status

- 100% households have livelihood skill and has widened employment opportunities
- Average monthly income is BDT 20948
- Average monthly expenditure is BDT 15227
- Average asset [productive & non-productive] value is BDT 24484
- Average income per person per day USD \$2 (PPP basis)
- 1% households’ monthly income is below average
- 42% HH have graduated from poverty
- 97% HH have savings which total average amount is BDT 7077
- 99% HHs can ensure proper three meals in a day, 1% proper two meals in a day
- 100% HH are in acceptable dietary cluster

Housing & WASH Facilities Status

- 55% house’s roof is built with corrugated tin, 15% is cemented roof, 30% off RCC slab and 0% roof is covered by the polythene
- 70% HH depend on community deep tube-well, 30% depend on supply water. 8% HH has fully own water facility
- 100% households reported existing water sources is completely sufficient to meet their demand
- 92% people use community toilet, 8% use private sanitary latrine
- 100% the respondents reported the exiting toilet is safe for female and children

Awareness Status on Education, Health & Hygiene, Access to Social Services

- 73% household's children (from 6 to 18 aged) are going to school and 27% are out of school
- Total 120 regular sessions, 36 action-oriented sessions and 20 video shows are organized with community people on social, rights, health & hygiene practices and behavioral issues
- 100% people are practicing health hygiene issues
- 100% HH have knowledge on child rights and child protection
- 100 % HH women are aware on women rights
- 96% HHs claimed for services. Of them, 87% HH reported they get services
- 9% extreme poor people are inclusion in social safety net services
- 55% community people have effective waste management system

Overall, the project achievement is very much satisfactory. Hence still there are the areas where needs the development like education of children. The study finds that 27% children of the HH are not continuing their education. There are various reasons behind this i.e. poor economic condition, easy employment opportunity in the camp area, failure in exam etc. So, this can be a focus area in the next design as well. On the other hand, though the status of poverty graduation [42%] shows a handsome figure, but it needs focus as well. Through the KII sessions with the key stakeholders of the project, all the stakeholders share their opinion that the drainage system of the camp areas are very much vulnerable and that requires attention for the improvement of the health status. So, the Programme team can consider the above issues in the next design as well.

However, except the above loopholes, the overall management of distribution of this project is good and the details of the survey will hopefully help all the parties to review the project at a glance.

SECTION 2: Description of the Project

With aiming to enhance sustainable access to community water and sanitation for the targeted wider community people; shelter and livelihood for the most vulnerable ultra-poor households; quality education for the targeted community students; and to uphold social, health, hygiene, protection and rights issues of the stranded community, SuChanA project had been implemented in Dhaka city since 2014. After the successful implementation of SuChanA phase one project, the second phase has been implementing since 2016. A relatively large number of people have been stranded in Bangladesh since its independence 1971. These people are locally known as “Stranded Pakistanis” or the Urdu speaking communities in Bangladesh. They have been living in 66 squalid camps with poor facilities scattered in several areas of Bangladesh for more than four decades.

These stranded people are deprived of all types of government facilities and live with extreme poverty. Non local and stranded status, long and unsettle political repartition deadlock, language barrier, identity crisis, access to extremely limited basic rights and services, high level of discrimination in rights and entitlement, citizenship crisis, overcrowded etc. intensifying their sufferings and vulnerabilities. Access to safe drinking water is very limited and safe sanitation system is almost non-existent. Health and nutrition problems are widespread due to very poor WatSan and health hygiene and nutritional practice and facilities. Unhygienic and insufficient toilet facilities with no water supply, open and very poor drainage system, inappropriate for women and children and inadequate safe drinking water facilities are reality of stranded camps.

Islamic Relief has considered this community as one of the highly vulnerable, risky, deprived, discriminated and excluded in terms of rights and humanitarian ground. IR Bangladesh plans to work with this community to address their extreme humanitarian needs and sufferings and to improve sustainable social and economic development.

Project Budget: Total 506,000 EUR

Project Duration: September 2016- December 2019

Project Location: Most vulnerable 5 camps [Muslim, Irani, Talab, 13 Huts & Kurmitola] in Mirpur Area under Dhaka City

Project Beneficiary: Total 500 direct beneficiaries and 14,790 indirect beneficiaries under the banner of SuChanA-2 project

Project Goal: To reduce extreme poverty, suffering and vulnerability; improved quality education, health & hygiene practices; and enhanced social & rights issues of the stranded community people

Project Outcomes & Major Activities: The project is designed considering the following four outcomes:

Outcome	Major Activities
<u>Outcome 1:</u> Improved shelters and sustainable access to water and sanitation for the targeted stranded community people	1.1 Renovating and reconstructing the selected houses/shelters 1.2 Installing/constructing deep tube wells and community latrines 1.3 Forming community water and sanitation point managing bodies and building their capacity 1.4 Mobilizing community fund for repairing and maintaining community water and sanitation points
<u>Outcome 2:</u> Enhanced income through the best livelihood choices and opportunities for the ultra-poor households of the targeted stranded community	2.1 Forming SHGs (Self Help Groups) 2.2 Introducing Islamic Shariah-based Qard-al-Hasana 2.3 Conducting household livelihood analysis, visioning exercise and business plan development 2.4 Providing skill development/IGA management and leadership development training 2.5 Transferring productive asset/cash to the selected families for livelihood means
<u>Outcome 3:</u> Increased student enrollment and retention in educational institutions, enhanced educational quality of the targeted community, and empowered youth groups	3.1 Forming youth groups for social mobilization and awareness raising on various issues 3.2 Capacity-building and providing material support to the youth groups for facilitating various educational, social and awareness raising activities 3.3 Providing education support to the selected students for public examinations, tutoring the weak students, and rewarding the deserving students
<u>Outcome 4:</u> Strengthened social solidarity and collective effort; enhanced health, hygiene and nutrition behavior & practices; upheld social and rights issues; increased engagement of the government institutions for the needs and development of stranded community	4.1 Arranging various sessions with community people on social, rights, health & hygiene practices and behavioral issues 4.2 Promoting community-based monitoring of behavioral changes and practices 4.3 Initiating waste/garbage management system involving the youth groups and community people 4.4 Capacity-building of the community-based bodies and committees on management, leadership, rights and services

SECTION 3: Background & Objectives of the Study

To assess the project's achievement against agreed outputs and also to assess the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance and impact of the project as well as provide feedback to improve planning, formulation, appraisal and implementation of relevant types of project in future, the MEAL team of IRB has conducted the final evaluation study in cooperation with the project team. The Final Evaluation study of "Stranded Community (SuChanA-2)" project has been conducted during the month of December 2019.

Objectives of the Study:

The objectives of the assignment are, to assess the relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness & impact of the project in light with the project overall goal, specific objectives and results. The specific objectives of this evaluation are:

- To assess the **impact of implementation** of project actions
- To assess the **relevance and appropriateness** of project design and anticipated interventions in achieving its objectives and results
- To assess the **efficiency** with which inputs/means have been converted into activities and the **quality of the results achieved**
- To assess the **effectiveness and impact** to date of project interventions in achieving the desired results and objectives
- To assess the **involvement of the relevant stakeholders** associated with the project design
- To **identify and document lessons learned**, and make appropriate recommendations of general and specific nature for any adjustment and improvement during the proposed follow up period of this project or future project/s

SECTION 4: Methodology

4.1 Desk Review

The study team has reviewed the project documents, logical framework, documents of other relevant projects and secondary literatures on a small scale to understand sector, project objectives, project beneficiaries' details to have a clear view of the project and its indicators. Desk review has been instrumental in developing the study tools and developing the survey plan. The key documents which are reviewed as follows:

- The approved project proposal
- The approved project Logical Framework
- List of target beneficiaries
- List of project other stakeholders
- Different reports of the project
- Documents of ongoing project at the same location [EYS Project]

4.2 Tools Development

The study employs a mixed approach combining qualitative and quantitative method for data collection and analysis. Data is collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data is collected through qualitative and quantitative survey. Both quantitative and qualitative tools are used to conduct the final evaluation.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) are conducted with randomly selected SHGs/Self Help Groups named Tetul SHG at Kurmitola Camp and Jaam SHG at Irani Camp, with WASH Management Committee, with Youth Club named Unity Youth Club. The Focus Group Discussions cover mainly the qualitative data including basic answer mentioned in survey questionnaire.

Key Informant Interviews (KII) is held with Mr. Kazi Jahirul Islam Manik, Councilor, Ward No. 3, Dhaka North City Corporation. The Key Informant Interview covers the overall qualitative issues like the activities of SuChanA II project, beneficiary selection, model, further recommendations or suggestions etc.

Questionnaire survey is also conducted with sampled households supplied from a standard format of MEAL, IRCO focusing on the themes of household demography, housing condition, water source, toilet facilities, drainage system & waste management, family income & expense, productive & non-productive assets, loan & savings status, food security, leadership & business capacity development, access to finance, participation in decision making & women empowerment, access to leadership, social safety net, access to Govt. services, rights issue, social health, hygiene practices in terms of WASH & general, livelihood skills, skill & capacity development training etc. covering most of the project indicators. Before starting the survey, an orientation has been arranged by the MEAL Dept. for the data collectors to reduce the gaps. Besides this, collected data is vigorously cross-checked by sample basis to ensure quality information.

Case Study is also considered in the final evaluation to assess the qualitative approach. Total 2 case studies are included in this report which indicates the integrated approach of the project design.

4.3 Sampling Technique

The study applies random sampling to identify sample households for collecting the data of baseline survey. Sampling was done in three stages:

Firstly, the respective sample size total 100 HH [2% of total beneficiary] are taken using statistically significant sampling approach considering 95% confidence level and 8% significance level error margin.

Secondly, on the basis of the sample size, the households are randomly selected considering all the 5 camps that means the project working areas. HHs are selected from each of the camps as per the ratio of the beneficiaries belonging there.

Thirdly, in selecting the HHs, Child Labor dependent households and female headed households are prioritized to judge the actual result.

4.4 Field Test & Tools Finalization

Before starting the survey, an orientation has been arranged by the MEAL Dept. for the data collectors to reduce the gaps. Besides orientation, there is the arrangement of field test on the questionnaire to ensure the final cross checking in order to avoid any mistakes or gaps. After field test, the questionnaire has been finalized with the consent of the survey team.

4.5 Data Collection

Four investigators have collected data through the HH survey and interview with the respondent. The investigators have divided the HH among them considering the area or location and complete the work following all the procedures. Sometimes they have taken help from the community people as the beneficiaries are Urdu speaking person and sometimes, they fail to understand some of the Bangla words.

4.6 Data Processing, Data Analysis & Preparation of Final Evaluation Report

Data from questionnaire surveys from household interviews are entered into excel for further statistical analysis. The results of the analysis are then incorporated in the baseline survey report. Summaries from all sampled are compiled using the MS Word and MS Excel sheets to provide future evaluators with information to enable them to rapidly familiarize themselves with each surveyed household. Selected data has been summarized in a number of tables to allow the reader to gain an overview. Microsoft Excel and SPSS are applied for data analysis and employed data presentation and interpretation. Finally, all the data are formulated in different tables to incorporate in final evaluation report.

4.7 Quality Control

There is a direction given from MEAL, IRCO for data collection which is given top priority to ensure quality first. In the very inception, IRW MEAL team has oriented the survey format to the survey team to make it more understandable to each other. The survey team is very careful during conducting questionnaire survey. They have spent much time especially during the household interviews. Besides, there is also conducted a significant data collection, composition, cross verification, screening before tabulation and at the time of data entry. Besides this, collected data is vigorously cross-checked by sample basis to ensure quality information



Flow Chart of Methodology

SECTION 5: Relevancy & Appropriateness Analysis

The “**Stranded Community Action (SuChanA-2)**” project is obviously a very meaningful development interventions among the other projects of Islamic Relief Bangladesh. Quality program largely depends on management capacity and functional supports. It is very obviously expected that the project management must strive for efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, so that they can ensure quality control of project implementation. This final evaluation study also tries to look into relevancy and appropriateness on designing, planning and implementing activities of the project which are as follows: -

- **Project Relevancy:** The design of the project reflects the integrated approach which covers a well-developed and proven ‘Community Development Model’. Based on IRB’s CDM and learning from previous projects, this project is developed considering the context of actual need of the then stranded community specially in housing, water supply and toilet facilities, education of children, poverty, vulnerability, discrimination and denial of human rights etc. The main focus of the project is on health and hygiene issues of the underprivileged community and also to develop the economic status of the targeted families through women empowerment which have been addressed properly. The project’s log frame, identification of problems and needs of the target population etc. are found to be relevant also.
- **Project Area Selection:** Appropriate areas are selected to implement the project. Mirpur is one of the populated areas of Dhaka city where 36 stranded community camps are situated. The overall situation of all of the camps are more or less the same. Hence, from the experience of the previous project and after analyzing the need assessment survey, SuChanA-II project has been implemented in the selected 5 most vulnerable camps based on budget, scope of work and analysis of vulnerability context.
- **Beneficiary Selection:** In terms of selected beneficiary appropriateness, the study finds that the beneficiaries have been selected through participatory approaches where local administration, community leaders and people were involved in the selection process. Through the KII and FGD sessions with the local government leaders as well as with the beneficiaries, it has found that they have expressed their profound satisfaction on the selection process of the beneficiaries.
- **Project Arrangement:** Project office is setup at a congenial place where project staffs could communicate to field easily and keep proper communication with local administration as well as other stakeholders.

Staffing plan is to make certain that the project is provided with sufficient human resources that possess the talents, knowledge and experience required for successful work completion. The project has considerably looked adequate for carrying out different activities of the project including programmatic, finance and administration. During the project period the project staffs have also received sufficient trainings for developing their skills. Recruitment of community urdu speaking people in the staff list has obviously accelerated the achievement of the project.

- **Efficiency of Project Interventions:** Analyzing the data, information through HH survey & FGD and also incorporating the other reports of the project, the study reflects that the targeted project activities are performed successfully. As opined by the respondents, they are strongly agreed with the efficiency of the project staffs and

their activities in the field.

The people living in the camps are very much satisfied with the arrangement of community water point and toilet facilities arranged under the project banner. Before it was a great suffering for them and now it becomes their happiness.

The project provides technical assistance in the form of training on IGA, capacity building of the group members and leaders, financial management etc. which have arranged timely according to the project plan and also considering the capacity of the beneficiaries.

The interventions which are implemented under the banner of Youth Club are really appreciating as they have increased the leadership skill of most of the youths. Besides that, both the children and the youths are also aware of their Rights & Protection issues.

Financial resource disbursements, asset procurement etc. have also done in accordance with IRB guidelines and project budget.

- **Project Visibility:** The project has prepared a comprehensive communication and visibility plan as per the IRW guidelines in all aspects of project implementation which among others include documentation, communication, publications, publicity and promotional activities and reporting. Different types of visibility materials are developed by the project to ensure project visibility.
- **Stakeholder Involvement:** Relevant stakeholders like local govt., local institutions, civil society organizations, like minded organizations, technical institutions etc. are involved with the project design, location and beneficiary selection process, project activities, project evaluation etc. in different phases. The effective participation of the stakeholders enriches the activities of the project in a great extent.
- **Project Monitoring:** This project has a well-developed M&E framework and a systematic and participatory monitoring and evaluation system is placed throughout the project period to monitor and evaluate the achievement of this action involving beneficiaries, civil society and other relevant stakeholders. At the designing phase, especially logical framework was designed properly using SMART indicators that helped for asses the project properly.
- **SDG Contribution:** The activities of the SuChanA-2 project contribute to fulfill the SDG goals no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 directly in terms of its implementations.

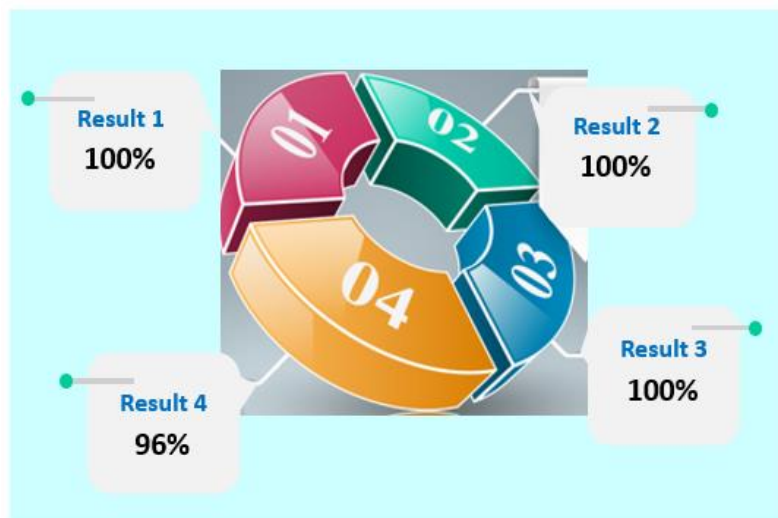
SECTION 6: Study Findings

6.1 Target vs achievement of the project activities:

Reviewing the documents of project activities report and analyzing the field, this study reflects a status of project achievement against the targeted activities. The overall achievement rate of the project is 99% which reflects a very healthy and satisfactory figure. The below graph easily displays the achievement as per result or sub goal:

Result 1: The result shows that in terms of the result 1, the achievement percent is 100%. All the activities under this result have been completed as per design and so the achievement rate is in satisfactory level.

Result 2: Similarly, in terms of the result 2, the achievement rate is also 100%. The arrangement of SHG, their formation, skill development, operation, employment opportunity creation etc. have completed as per the plan.



Result 3: In result 3, there shows 100% achievement as the activities are completed as per the plan. The arrangement of coaching program, formation of youth club, awareness development of community people through the involvement of community youths etc. are completed following the design.

Result 4: In result 4, there shows 96% achievement as the achievement rate of the targeted community having improved and effective waste management system is lower than the target [target-65%, achievement-55%]. For this reason, the achievement rate of this result shows below 100%.

6.2 Study findings as per qualitative and quantitative assessment:

Through the analysis of household survey questionnaires, open discussions with the relevant stakeholders, focus group discussions with the selected communities, studying the case studies, reviewing the project documents and practical field justification, the study exhibits the following status of the SuChanA-2 project which is described here in details.

6.2.1 Project Achievement as per Indicators:

Project Goal: To reduce extreme poverty, suffering and vulnerability; improved quality education, health & hygiene practices; and enhanced social & rights issues of the stranded community people

SL	LFA Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Final Evaluation Indicator
Result-1: Improved shelters and sustainable access to water and sanitation for the targeted stranded community people.			
1.1	150 HHs are living in improved shelter	<p>-75 % HH house's roof is corrugated tin with bad condition and 2% roof is covered by the polythene</p> <p>-49% wall made by the tin and bamboo and 51% wall made by the brick but it condition is decrepit</p> <p>- Targeted households are living in the tiny room. The average room size is 100 square feet</p> <p>- 69% houses were damaged in the last heavy rain fall and storm</p>	<p>-55 % HH house's roof is corrugated tin, 15% is cemented roof, 30% off RCC slab and 0% roof is covered by the polythene</p> <p>-9% wall made off tin, 74% wall is cemented, 9% is made off brick, 7% is made off bamboo and only 1% is made off thatched</p> <p>- 25% of the HH live in 2 rooms house [in some cases separate unit in 1 room also] and 75% in 1 room house. The average room size is 100 sq. ft.</p> <p>- 5% houses were damaged in the last heavy rain fall and storm. Among them 80% HH face minor damage, 20% face significant damage</p>
1.2	90% of the targeted household members including children are protected from dipping water and cold spells inside the houses	<p>-69 % houses were inundated owing to the last heavy rain fall</p> <p>-83% household's children are unprotected from cold spells inside the house as well as from cold related disease.</p>	<p>-5% houses were inundated owing to the last heavy rain fall</p> <p>-8% household's children are unprotected from cold spells inside the house as well as from cold related disease</p>
1.3	80% of the targeted community	-56% HH depend on community deep tube-well, 44% depend on supply water.	-100% HH depend on community deep tube-well, 8% HH has fully own water facility

SL	LFA Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Final Evaluation Indicator
	people have access to water and sanitation facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -61 % households reported existing water sources is not sufficient to meet their demand. -67 % people use community toilet,11% slab latrine - 76 % the respondents reported the exiting toilet is not safe for female and children. -70 % toilets are unhygienic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -100% households reported existing water sources is completely sufficient to meet their demand -92% people use community toilet, 8% use private sanitary latrine - 100 % the respondents reported the exiting toilet is safe for female and children -100 % toilets are hygienic
Result-2: Enhanced income through the best livelihood choices and opportunities for the ultra-poor households of the targeted stranded community people			
2.1	90% of the 500 targeted HHs have increased skills to be engaged in sustainable livelihood activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -41% households have no livelihood skill and 21% have very poor skill - 96 percent HHs reported they are not satisfied with the present form of livelihood - 0% received skill development training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -100% households have livelihood skill - 100% HHs reported they are satisfied with the present form of livelihood - 100% received skill development training
2.2	75% of the targeted 500 HHs have increased 75% of the average monthly income compared to the baseline income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Average monthly income is BDT 4478, expenditure BDT4656 and assets value is BDT 4007 - 68 % households' monthly income is below 5000 BDT - As per (PPP) \$1.25, 83 % HHs are extreme poor, \$1.9, 99 % extreme poor and \$2, 100 % HH are extreme poor -8 % HH have savings which total average amount BDT 1980 -53 % HHs can ensure proper three meals in a day, 45% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Average monthly income is BDT 20948, expenditure BDT 15227 and assets value is BDT 24484 - 1% households' monthly income is below average - Average income per person per day USD \$2 (PPP basis) -42% HH have graduated from poverty -97% HH have savings which total average amount BDT 7077

SL	LFA Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Final Evaluation Indicator
		<p>proper two meals and 2% HH able to manage one meal in a day properly</p> <p>-42% HH are in acceptable dietary cluster, 53 % are in borderline and 5% HH poor dietary cluster.</p>	<p>-99% HHs can ensure proper three meals in a day, 1% proper two meals in a day</p> <p>-100% HH are in acceptable dietary cluster</p>
2.3	80% of the targeted 500 HHs have widened employment opportunities by the end of the project period	-0 % HHs has widened employment opportunities.	-100 % HHs has widened employment opportunities
Result-3: Increased student enrollment and retention in the educational institutions and enhanced educational quality of the targeted community, and empowered youth groups			
3.1	70% of the targeted students have increased attendance in the educational institutions compared to baseline data	<p>-72% households have school going children.</p> <p>- 66 % household's children are going to school.</p> <p>- A total 31 % children (from 6 to 18 aged) are out of school</p> <p>- 56% students attend in the school regularly, 44% are irregular</p>	<p>-91% households have school going children</p> <p>- 73% household's children are going to school</p> <p>- A total 27 % children (from 6 to 18 aged) are out of school</p> <p>- 80% students attend in the school regularly, 20% are irregular</p>
3.2	65% of the targeted students have	Regarding asses last examination result, 2% student's result is excellent, 13 % is good, 27 % is average, 48 % is poor and	Regarding asses last examination result, 100% student's passed in public exam (PSC, JSC & SSC)

SL	LFA Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Final Evaluation Indicator
	improved academic result compared to the baseline result	10% students is very poor	
3.3	Well functional youth groups engaged in improving education, awareness and social development	- Among the five camps in the one camp has a youth committee but it inactive and other camp there is no youth committee was found. Moreover, youth people are not engaged in any kind of social development activities.	- 3 youth clubs have been formed and the clubs are functional through different social activities like educational and social awareness raising activities through using different IEC and BCC materials, street drama etc.
3.4	65% of the children, men and women who fully participated in different awareness sessions have increased knowledge and improved practices and behavior on different educational, health, hygiene, protection and rights issues	<p>- No session organized on increased knowledge and improved practices and behavior on different educational, health, hygiene, protection and rights issues</p> <p>-31 % children are dropped out from school,</p> <p>- 64% people are not practicing health hygiene issues</p> <p>- In the household level 52% female face physical and mental torture so on</p> <p>- 86% HH have no knowledge on child rights and child protection</p> <p>-75 % HH women not aware on women rights</p>	<p>-120 various sessions are organized with community people on social, rights, health & hygiene practices and behavioral issues</p> <p>- 36 action-oriented awareness raising sessions are organized involving the youths</p> <p>- 20 video shows are organized by youths on child protection and social awareness</p> <p>- 27% children are dropped out from school</p> <p>- 100% people are practicing health hygiene issues</p> <p>- In the household level 0% female face physical and mental torture so on</p> <p>- 100% HH have knowledge on child rights and child protection</p> <p>-100 % HH women are aware on women rights</p>

SL	LFA Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Final Evaluation Indicator
Result 4: Strengthened social solidarity and collective effort; enhanced health, hygiene and nutrition behavior & practices; upheld social and rights issues; increased engagement of the government institutions for the needs and development of stranded community			
4.1	60 % of the community-based bodies are actively and efficiently functioning and raising the rights and discrimination issues of the stranded community at national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the stranded community there are some committees such as relief committee; SPGRC and camp committee are existed but committees are inactive - Extreme poor people are not involved with any types of organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 05 Wash Management Committee has been formed and functioning smoothly & actively - 05 Wash Management Committee has been formed with 35 community people
4.2	Linkage with 2 available outside service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -76% HH have no practices to approach to services providers - 24% HHs claimed for services. Of them, only 2 % HH reported they get services - 0% extreme poor people are inclusion in social safety net services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -96% HH have practices to approach to services providers, 4% do not have approaches - 96% HHs claimed for services. Of them, 87% HH reported they get services - 9% extreme poor people are inclusion in social safety net services
4.3	65% of the targeted community people have improved and effective waste management system to be	-0% community people have effective waste management system	-55% community people have effective waste management system

SL	LFA Indicator	Baseline Indicator	Final Evaluation Indicator
	organized by the community		
4.4	65% of the children, men and women who fully participated in different awareness sessions have increased knowledge and improved practices and behavior on health, hygiene, nutrition and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No session organized by the community on increased knowledge and improved practices and behavior on health, hygiene, nutrition and waste management - 64% people are not practicing health hygiene issues, -In terms of health treatment seeking behavior 78 % HHs are habituated to approach medicine shop, 51% community clinic, 31% government hospital, 12% private clinic and 6% herbal treatments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 120 regular sessions, 36 action-oriented sessions and 20 video shows organized by the community on increased knowledge and improved practices and behavior on health, hygiene, nutrition and waste management - 100% people are practicing health hygiene issues, -In terms of health treatment seeking behavior 74% HHs are habituated to approach medicine shop, 79% government hospital, 34% private clinic/hospital

6.2.2 Findings in Details:

Improved Shelter

Through assessing the actual need and project budget, total 150 shelters have been renovated and reconstructed during the project period. The households or shelters of the stranded communities are build up by the Govt. many years ago and from then the targeted beneficiaries are living there without any major renovation. So the condition of some of the households have become unusable and the sufferings of the household members know no bounds specially during winter and rainy seasons.

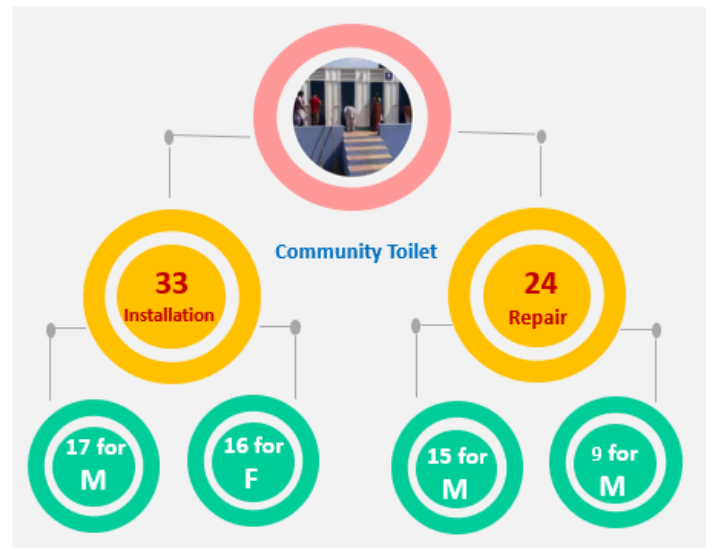
Considering the above situation, the project has allocated some budget for reducing their sufferings. The beneficiaries who have received improved shelter have been selected by the community leaders on the basis of their urgency and economical condition. This intervention has helped a lot to the household members by providing a safe and secured shelter.



Pre & Post View of Shelter

Improved Water & Sanitation Facility

The project has brought about substantial impacts on WASH/Health and Hygiene through strategically linking Government's WASH program in the area quite synergistically. As per the project design, after analyzing the needs of the community, 02 Deep Tube Wells and 04 Community Latrines are installed to relief the sufferings of the stranded community. 04 community latrines having 33 separate chambers [17 for male and 16 for female] relieve their sufferings from waiting long time to use latrine. Besides separate latrine for male and female, there are the arrangement of separate bath rooms [total 5; 2 for male and 3 for female] for male and female also. Under this project banner, 24 chambers [15 for male and 9 for female] of community toilet have also been repaired. This arrangement, obviously, uplift the dignity of women of this community.



At the same time, after installment of 02 DTWs having 9 water points, the accessibility of fresh water (drinking, cooking and household uses), is very flexible to the community people now. Before, they had to wait for a long time in a long queue to collect water. Moreover, the duration of water supply was also very short as there was no proper management of this. Through the project interventions, all of their sufferings have been removed and the community people are very happy now.



Pre & Post view of Muslim camp Toilet



Pre & Post view of 13 Huts camp Toilet

During FGD sessions with all the groups, each of the single person thanks to IRB for reducing their sufferings through installing water point and toilets as well. They also have commented that the outbreak of water borne diseases have been reduced in the targeted community after installing the DTWs and toilets.

Formation & Operation of Self-Help Group/SHG

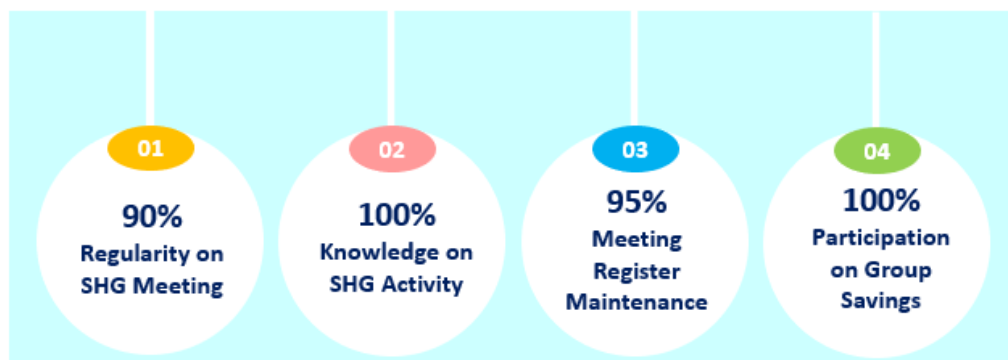
For the proper implementation of the project interventions, total 20 Self Help Groups/SHG are formed with the selected 500 beneficiaries in a participatory way. The project has provided adequate technical supports to form SHG at local by comprising women. Each of the SHG comprises of 25 beneficiaries in an average. The study conducted FGD with 2 SHGs named Tetul and Jaam SHG at Kurmitola and Irani camps respectively and found that all groups are functioning. Discussing with the members of SHG during FGD and question answer sessions, the following issues are focused:

Quotes from Group Cashier Mrs. Moni Begum

Now we are self-developed, we do not need further monetary/financial support from IRB. But still there are a number of very poor and underprivileged women besides us. IRB should take some new initiatives to develop their livelihoods.

- 100 percentages group's executive committee have been selected through participatory process
- Almost all the members be able to clarify the objectives of the SHG
- The group leaders have received the capacity development training on managing the group activities
- The group leaders conduct the group meeting regularly as per the routine. But the attendance rate of the members are not 100% in all the meetings. Analyzing the reason by the group members, it is found that their business for earning is the main reason for low attendance. But the members who fail to come in meeting, they send their savings by the other members.
- All of the groups are operating as per guideline. They maintain group meeting's documentation including attendance and meeting minutes; though the register of last few months are not updated during the evaluation period.
- In the group meeting, the group leaders conduct the awareness sessions and most of them be able to say of their learnings of the sessions like social issues, hygiene management, rights issues etc.
- All the groups confirm that they will continue the operation of the SHGs after the completion of the project in order to continue their sustainability

SHG Activities Status



Financial Management of Self-Help Group/SHG

A. Loan & Savings: It is very noteworthy that all of the group members are depositing money in the group led savings. And till now each group's deposit saving is average 34,140 BDT. Moreover, the group is practicing Qard-al-Hasana, against the received seeds money (BDT 12,000). The members repay in the group account weekly. Furthermore, from the group saving money including personal saving and repayment money. Up to the reporting period, 523 members of 20 SHGs have received Qard-Al-Hasana and the total amount is BDT 60,00,000. The highest amount of loan is BDT 40,000 and the lowest amount is BDT 5,000. The beneficiaries, mainly, have taken loans for small IGA, business expansion, education, treatment etc.

From FGD with SHGs, it is also found that there are some default members in some groups also who fail to repay the loans due to some practical reasons like severe illness of family members, loss in IGA, for managing exam fee of children etc. In those cases, the group members consider the issues and allow those members to repay their installment according to their convenience time.

Quotes from Group Member Mrs. Rina Begum

We do not have to pay any interest against our loan which is a major difference with other NGOs. It helps us a lot to repay our loan easily. After observing this, now our neighbors want to include in our SHGs which is a proud for all of us.

B. Banking: However, it is also very impressive that the groups have opened group account in the bank and all of the members are aware the group account. They inform that at the time of deposit money in the account at least two general members go to bank with cashier. Moreover, the group leaders have received training on financial management and it is found that most of the group member's financial management skill is satisfactory level. It is also noted that, all of the groups are capable to handle accounting system without external support.

Income Generation Activity Status

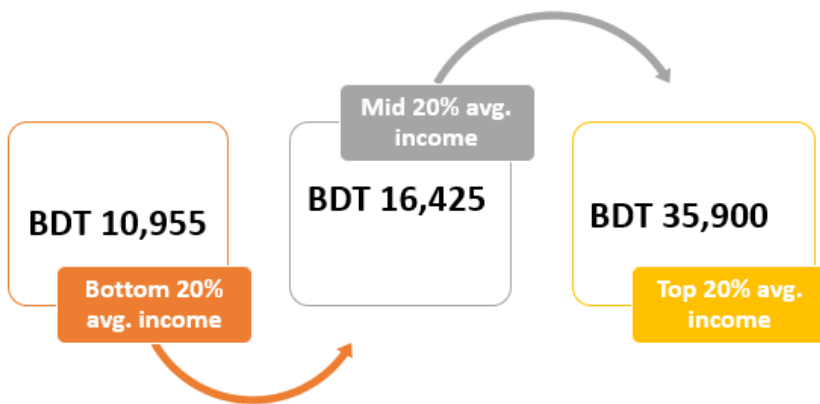
After analyzing the status of family income source of the members of HHs, the study finds that the major

Income Generating Activity of Family Members		
IGA Type	Primary IGA	Secondary IGA
Small Business	22 FM	9 FM
Day Labor	27 FM	8 FM
Handicraft	99 FM	31 FM
Box/Package Making	30 FM	9 FM
Driver [taxi/bus]	4 FM	0 FM
Sewing/Tailoring	6 FM	0 FM

source of income of most of the families are handicraft that means karchupi. Most of the targeted women work in this handicraft either in their own business with their husbands or in another businessman's factory. From the HH survey and also through FGD sessions, it is found that the women who before the project period worked as day labor in handicrafts factory, now have started their own business after receiving training, financial support and being a member of the SHG. Those women are now very much confident of their own business as well as identity.

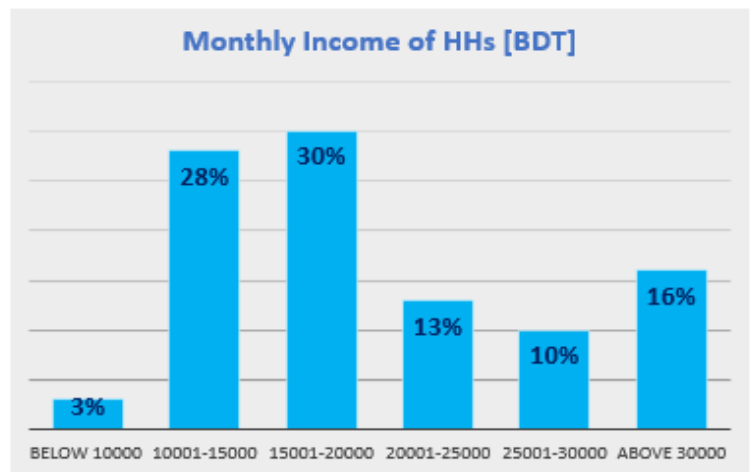
Income Status

During the project period, the beneficiaries have raised their income from BDT 4,478 at baseline to BDT 20,948 at end line. It is possible only through the involvement with different IGA and skill development training on IGA. After analysing the data collected through the final evaluation questionnaire survey, it is found that the average income of the beneficiaries are as follows:



Analyzing the data regarding income status of sample household and considering their income status, it is found that the household income of bottom 2% family is still under the baseline. The project team should focus on the status and take initiative through proper monitoring during the project period.

After analyzing the month wise income of the targeted HHs, it is found that 3% of the households monthly income is below 10000, 28% is from 10000-15000 BDT. Above all, 61% households monthly income is below the average HH income of the final evaluation; that means BDT 20,948.



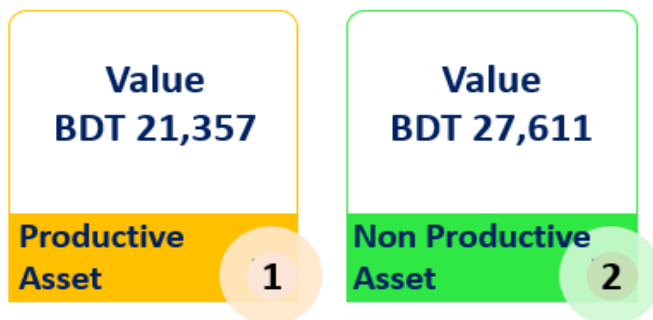
Expense Status

Besides income, the study also reflects on the expense status of the families per month. This is found that the families have to expend 73% per month against their income. Fooding is the main expense sector and the next is capital cost for livelihood inputs which is very much accurate. The following graph shows the sector wise expense % per month in an average:



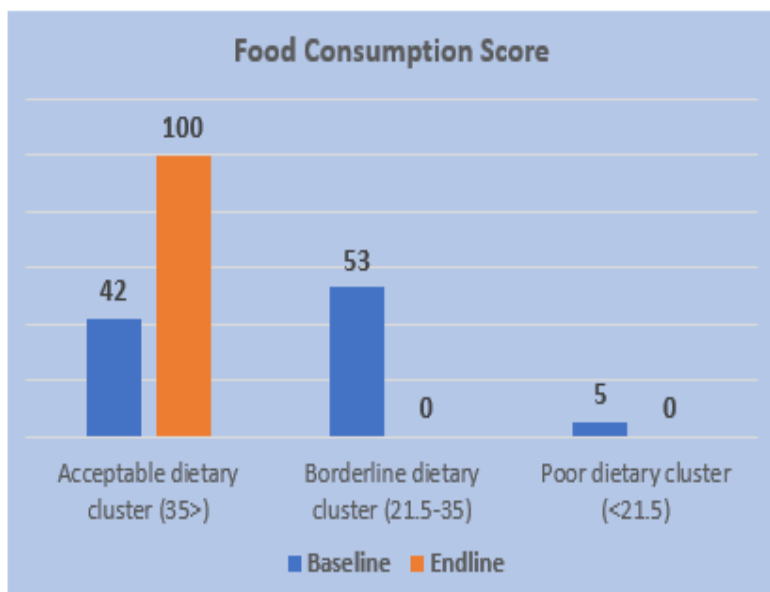
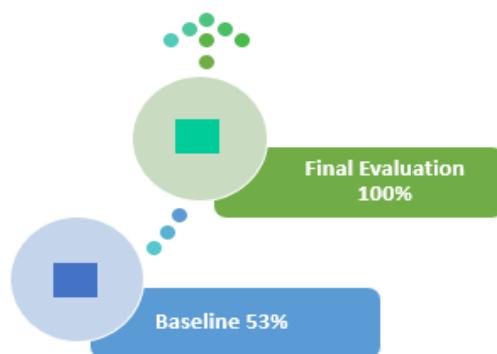
Asset Status

In terms of the asset value, the selected households are asked both in the terms of productive asset and non-productive asset. The result shows that during the project period, those families have brought a tremendous change in their asset number and value through their involvement in the group-based income generation activities. In the baseline the average value of productive and non-productive asset was BDT 4007; whereas in end line or final evaluation it stands for BDT 24484. Obviously, it is a tremendous change indeed.



Food Security Profile

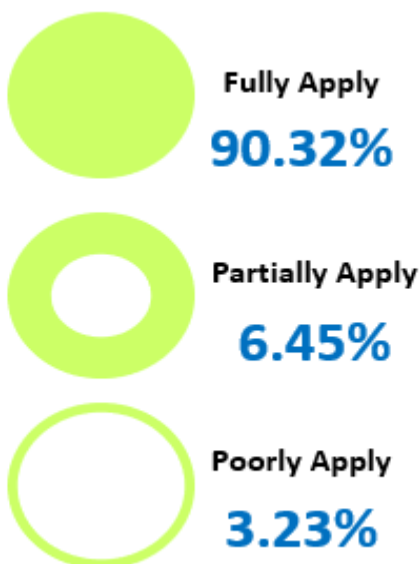
Assessing the food security status of the targeted households, the study finds that the targeted households have brought a change comparing with the baseline. Considering the food security profile on the basis of the 3 proper meals in a day the study finds that 99% of the HHs be able to ensure three proper meals in a day while in baseline it was 53%.



The study tries to compare food security of households with baseline through measuring food consumption scoring as per guideline of WFP. However, the study reveals that that food security status has been increased among the targeted beneficiaries due to increase of family economic solvency. However, the below figure shows acceptable dietary cluster increased from 42% in baseline to 100% in endline. There was 53% In borderline dietary cluster and 5% in poor dietary cluster in the baseline period. But in endline there is no match in these 2 sectors.

Leadership & Capacity Development Status

During the project period, there are the arrangements of the capacity development trainings on various issues- group management, financial management, marketing, leadership capacity development, business development etc. Through those sessions the targeted beneficiaries have gathered knowledge on the above issues and practised those in practical. However, the study finds that project beneficiaries have good knowledge on the above issues. Many of them can recall the training topics and few of them have forgotten of all the topics of training. Actually, there should be the arrangement of follow up or refresher training to make it more effective and fruitful.



While asking on the beneficiaries regarding the application of the capacity development skill in practical, the status represents that 62% beneficiaries being able to apply their skill in their practical life. Among them 90.32% can apply their skill fully, 6.45% can apply partially and 3.23% can apply poorly. The participants who are engaged with small business be able to apply their skill earned through business development training. The beneficiaries comment that their learnings on business management, marketing, how to extend the business, how to calculate the profit and loss etc. through different trainings, help them a lot to bring a new dimension in their business as well as their capacity. Now they can calculate their profit, know how to use the profit in the extension of the business. After receiving those capacity and leadership development trainings, some of the beneficiaries are leading some religious groups also in their own community.

Access to Finance

A. Seed Money: In terms of the project, total 500 selected vulnerable and socially excluded women received BDT 12,000 as seed money to start the IGA. Though the amount was not enough to start a new IGA, hence through motivation, guidance and proper skill development training, the HHs be able to improve a lot.

B. Individual Bank Account: The study reflects that 83% of the targeted sample beneficiaries have their bank account by their name and among them 77% maintain their account by own selves. Others by their son or daughter or husband.

C. Loan & Savings Status: Through the HH survey of the quantitative study, it is found that 88% of the beneficiaries have taken loan in the last year and the average size of the loan is BDT 15,512. The study also reflects the purpose of using the money credited from the loan and the result shows that most of them use their loan for establish IGA [94%]. Besides, marriage of son or daughter[3%], house reconstruction [2%], treatment of family members [1%] are the other major sectors of taking the loan.

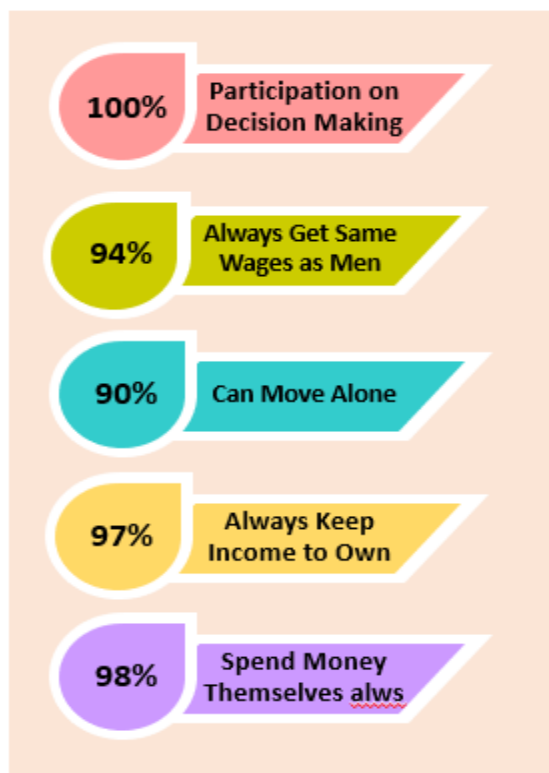
On the other hand, 97% beneficiaries have savings at the evaluation period and the average amount is BDT 7,077. Among them, 3% save money at bank, 1% at other NGO, 12% at cash in hand, 73% at SHG.

D. Participation of Women in Family Expense: On the question of contribution of women in family expense the status shows that 84% women contribute regularly to their family expense and their average contribution is monthly BDT 4,087. Most of them contribute to the education expense of their children [77%], then to buy cloths [62%], in food purchase [48%]. All the status reflects positively the empowerment of women in financial as well as family.



Women Empowerment Status

During the project period, there are the arrangement of the awareness sessions on various issues- women empowerment, women rights, health, hygiene, nutrition, child education, human rights, participation on family decision making process etc. Actually, those are the basic needs and a part & parcel for the well-being of the family as well as the community. Through those sessions the targeted beneficiaries as well as the community people have gathered knowledge on the above issues and practiced those in practical. The study focuses on the major issues like participation of women in decision making process, awareness on women rights, enjoying women rights etc. The result reflects overall the positive status. The beneficiaries have informed that they have learnt on the issues through different sessions and SHG meetings. Before the project starting period, some of them knew about the issues, but not so much in details. But the inclusion of these learnings in project interventions, help them a lot to learn as well as to practice the above issues.

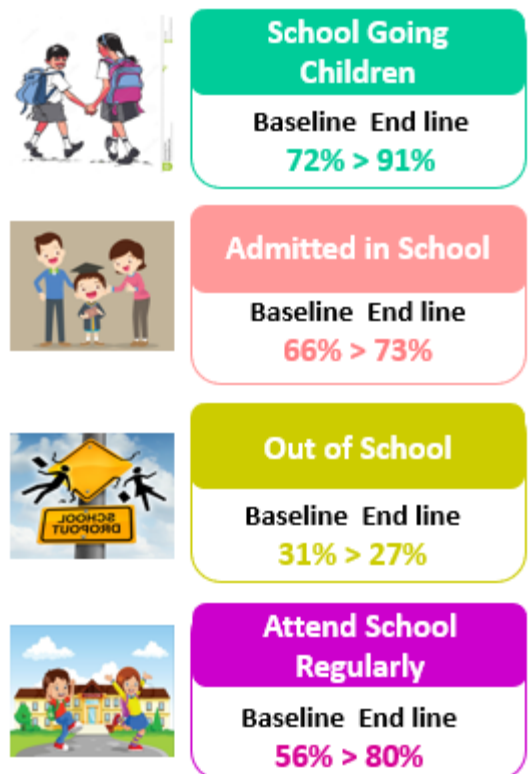




The target sample beneficiaries are also asked of the Women Rights Issues to justify their learnings through different sessions and it is found that 100% of the beneficiaries can recall their learnings on various issues. The status is reflected through the chart.

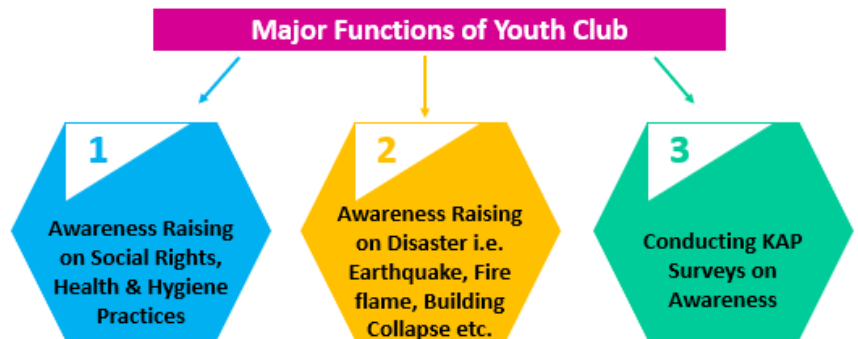
Children Education Status

For improving the education status of the children there are a number of activities undertaken into the project banner such as awareness raising of the guardians on the importance of education, distributing education materials to ensure regularity in school, arranging coaching program to increase the achievement rate of children in exam specially on public exam etc. Under the project banner total 165 students have received the coaching support. Through all the arrangements, a significant change has occurred in the education status of children in comparing with the baseline. Like school admission has increased 7%, regularity of children in school has increased 27% etc. After analyzing the public exam result (PSC, JSC & SSC) of last year of the children of target beneficiary, it can be said that the coaching program has very positive impact on it as the 100% of the children have passed in the last public exam against total attended. Total 81 children attended in the last public exam [PSC-40, JSC-33 and SSC-8 children] and all have passed the exam with a good score. But in spite of all the achievements, there are still a major portion of children [27%] are out of school that should be a great notice by the project team. This area should be focused during the project period, even the education sector of the stranded community can be a next field to work for further improvement.



Functions of Youth Club

During the project period, total 3 youth clubs have been formed and functioned with the involvement of community youths. The conditions of being a member of youth club are must be a student, must be the member of the community, the age limit must be under 22 years etc. There are total 550 members in 03 youth clubs who have been oriented and trained up to conduct a number of social activities. The youth clubs play a vital role in raising awareness among community on social rights, health & hygiene etc. through various sessions like street drama, video show, using IEC materials etc. During the project period, total 3770 people are participated in different types of awareness raising sessions. They not only raise awareness but also conduct survey to the HHs in order to monitoring if the HHs are practicing the knowledge of awareness sessions in their practical lives or not. During the survey, they again remind the community people on the awareness raising issues. Besides, raising awareness, they also inform the community people on different urban disasters like earthquake, fire flame, building collapse etc.



This study conducts FGD with a youth club named “Unity Youth Club” and during the FGD session, the club members inform that they seat for meeting regularly [once in a month] and in the meeting, they have discussed on various issues of their community. There are also sub clubs under this main club and the members of the main club look after the activities of sub clubs. In the regular monthly meeting, the members share the activity details of the sub clubs functioned under them. They monitor the community WASH point, they look after the school regularity of their younger brothers and sisters, they inform of the community people regarding the necessity of hygiene maintenance etc. In youth club, the youths save money regularly maintain all the proper documents so that they can use this money for their educational expense purpose. Actually, every year at the beginning of a new session, they need a large amount of money for their school/college admission, book purchase, public exam fee etc. This savings helps them a lot during this crucial time. There is cashier in their club committee who maintain the finance of their club. They have also informed that before the project period, there was not such type of club activities in

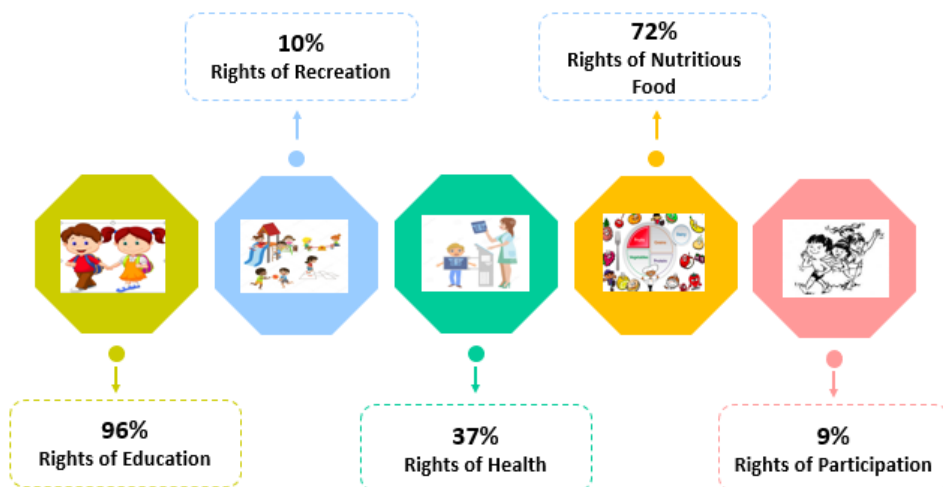
Quotes from Mina, Secretary-Unity Youth Club

We have learnt a lot regarding Child Rights which were totally unknown to us before involving with youth club. Now we know our rights, we try to establish our rights and also, we share the rights issues with our friends, classmates, younger brothers and sisters. Thanks to IRBN for arranging all these for us.

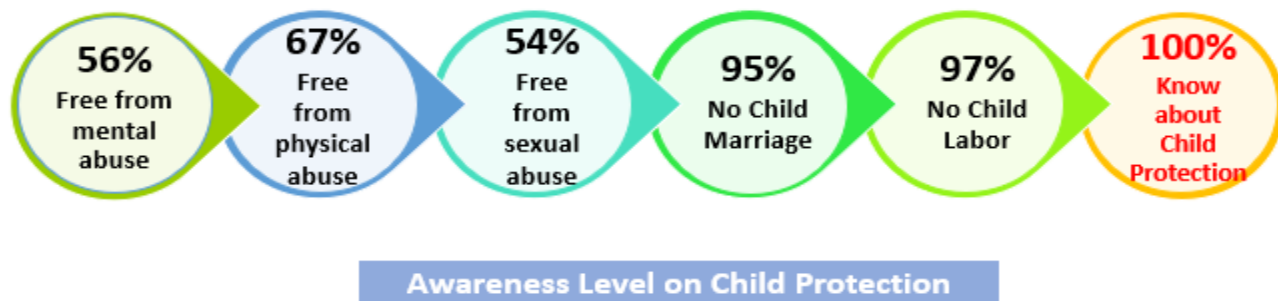
their community. This is the first time they have united and they are very much enthusiastic of continuing the functions of their club even after the completion of the project period.

Awareness Status of Children on Child Rights, Child Protection & Others

During the project period, there are the arrangement of the awareness sessions on various issues- child rights, child protection, health, hygiene, bad effects of early marriage, harmful sides of child labor, nutrition, child education etc. Actually, those are the basic needs and a part & parcel for the well-being of the family as well as the community. Through those sessions the targeted beneficiaries including child and mother as well as the family members have gathered knowledge on the above issues and practiced those in practical. This study assesses the knowledge and practice of the above issues among the beneficiaries in day to day life. However, the status is shown in the info graph.



Besides the above issues, the study tries to find out the child protection status specially child abuse/violence during the inception of the project interventions. Regarding this, the child’s mother/father/guardian is asked during the HH survey and the statistics presents that 100% of the beneficiaries know the child protection issues and they can recall their learnings on the issue during the survey. Following info graph shows the awareness status of the beneficiaries regarding the child protection issues:



Awareness Status on Health & Hygiene

During the questionnaire survey of the final evaluation, the respondents were asked on different health & hygiene issues like personal cleanliness, hand washing rules, nutritious food, cleanliness of toilet and household etc. The



status reflects a very positive scenario on the above issues i.e. 100% of the respondents become aware of personal cleanliness, 100% of the beneficiaries clean their household regularly, 100% of the beneficiaries know about the immunization program of government etc. The most hopeful matter is that all the beneficiaries have followed/maintained their learnings on personal health and cleanliness in their regular life.

Functions of WASH Management Committee

To ensure the sustainability of the provided services in terms of water points/deep tube wells and toilets, total 5 WASH Management Committees have been formed under the guidance and supervision of SuChanA project. This committees have been formed after taking the consent of the community people. In the committee there are the representations of both male and female. The function of the committee is to maintain the water points and toilets which include cleanliness of water point and toilets, operation of water pumps, collect the monthly fees [50 BDT from each HHs], maintain all the expenses etc.

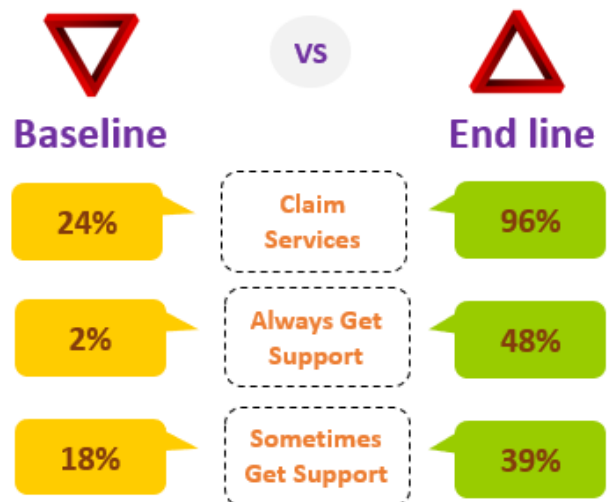


The study conducts one FGD with the WASH Management Committee of Muslim camp and cross check the validity of the information's collected through HH survey regarding water points and toilets. The members of the WASH Management Committee have informed that before the project period there was no such hygienic toilet and water points in the camp area. There was only one toilet which was used by both men and women; for this they had to wait for a long time which hampered their daily routine. Besides, due to unavailability, the condition of the toilet was so unhygienic, unsecured and poor condition. That time there was not such type of committee also and for this the people of the camp areas were not interested to pay for the maintenance of toilets. That was a very horrible situation and their sufferings from water borne diseases knew no bounds. Now their sufferings have been reduced with the interventions of IRB and at the same time now their capacity have been developed through the proper guidance of IRB on maintaining and managing the WASH points.

The committee also informs that now there is another suffering in the camps due to the poor drainage system and their earnest request to IRB to take some actions to remove this suffering through the new interventions/new projects as possible.

Access to Government Services

Through analyzing the opinion of the targeted sample beneficiaries by the questionnaire survey, it has found that the project have developed mapping on services providers and duty bearers like city corporation, education institutions, police station, govt. Hospitals, Dhaka WASA etc. This mapping helps the community people a lot to access to their rights. Comparing with the baseline study, it is found that the beneficiaries before the project period did not approach or demanded services to the relevant sectors. But after the project period, a major portion of them approach the service and being able to get the services from the duty bearers. The besides info graph displays the comparison of baseline and final evaluation status:



SECTION 7: Complaint Response Mechanism

CRM/Complaint Response Mechanism is another important part of this project which is also checked by the study. The CRM guideline have been followed appropriately during the project implementation. Such as the dissemination of CRM number, complaint box, information of CRM like why this mechanism, how they can make a complaint or suggestion, who can raise complaint, on what issues they can raise complaint etc. are shared with the project beneficiaries, communities as well as stakeholders. While discussing with the families during data collection of final evaluation, FGD with Child Club and SHG, it is found that they are well aware about the issue. The project office maintained the register book, complaint box etc. maintaining all the procedures.

Through the survey questionnaire, the beneficiaries are asked different questions on if they know the CRM number or not, if yes then how do they know about it, if they know how to raise a complaint or not, the satisfactory level of beneficiary regarding IRB complaint response mechanism etc. 100% of the respondents reply that they are well informed of CRM. They have informed of the CRM from different sources i.e. from SHG meeting [100%], from stickers [61%] etc. The respondents are also well informed of the issue that how to raise a complaint, where to inform etc. and all these reflects a very positive picture of the dissemination of the information of CRM for ensuring the accountability of IRB.

During the project period, no complaint has been issued, but after the completion of the project period two complaints have been raised from the beneficiaries regarding the internal clash among the group members which has been solved by the project staffs through discussion with SHG members. Both the complaints have been raised through CRM mobile number.

SECTION 8: Sustainability Issue

Analyzing the overall interventions of the “SuChanA-2” project, the study observes that sustainability issue is a big concern of the project. A number of initiatives are undertaken by the project to ensure the sustainability and among them the following factors are noteworthy:

- **Involvement of stakeholders:** Relevant sectors of local govt., local elites, like minded organizations, community people are directly involved with the project from the very beginning of the design to implementation. Beneficiary selection, area selection, intervention mechanism involving the beneficiaries etc. in every step there is the involvement of the stakeholders. Hopefully, this linkage will play a vital role as a guardianship for the continuation of the project activities even after phase out.
- **Capacity Building:** The established Self-Help Groups/SHGs are functioning independently after receiving necessary skill development training. The groups are now well developed and be able to manage their group activities like meeting arranging, resolution keeping, decision making, banking, financial record keeping etc. by their own initiatives. The development of these community women in terms of their capacity undoubtedly lead them towards the sustainability.
- **Extension & Establishment of IGA:** The involvement of group members in different IGA by developing skills of managing their business through different trainings and getting cash support from the project assist a lot to ensure the sustainability of their HH income through IGA.
- **Sustainable Access to Finance:** The established Self-Help Groups/SHGs are mobilizing the finance through savings and revolving credit funds without no interest which obviously leads to the sustainability of the groups. At the end of the project period, almost all the groups have a handsome amount of savings to lead the group in future and to continue its activities.
- **Empowerment of Community Group:** In terms of the project period, a number of community groups have been formed in terms of Youth Club, Wash Management Committee etc. Besides formations, those groups are also trained up and nurtured on various community & social issues like child marriage, child labor, child drop out, management of water points and toilets etc. Through FGD with the groups, the study finds that those groups are very much enthusiastic regarding the future development of their own community and hopefully this must be led them to the sustainable development of their community environment in term of health, hygiene, education etc.
- **Function of Youth Club:** The capacity building of youths on their leadership through the involvement with the Youth Club is a great initiative. The skill, knowledge as well as the capacity of the leaders of the club and also the same of other members have increased in such a level which help them a lot to practice it in their future. Besides the continuation of the club initiatives like practice of reading books, involvement in co-curricular activities and sports, sharing the knowledge on child rights and protection issues etc. contribute a lot to the moral development of the selected children and also the community as well.
- **Access to Rights:** The project interventions contribute a lot to raise the awareness among the beneficiaries both in children group, youth group and mothers’ group on their rights, social issues, hygiene and others also. The end line survey report reflects that the underprivileged women of the poor community never access to

their rights to the family, same as with their children. Comparing with the baseline, it is noted that now they are aware of their rights. This learning obviously brings a sustainable change in the community.

SECTION 9: Lessons Learnt & Recommendations

By FGD with the members of SHGs, with Wash Management Committee & Youth Club, KII with the relevant stakeholders, interview with the beneficiaries, reviewing the documents of project, interviewing with project staffs etc. the following factors are noteworthy regarding lesson learnt and recommendation:

Lesson Learnt:

- Initial cash grant amounts for SuChanA-type projects can vary depending on the family condition i.e. women headed family, single mother family, disability, severe sickness, etc. to make it more effective and sustainable.
- Coaching Programme initiative brings a notable change in the public exam result of the students.
- Particularly SHG formation and livelihood approaches with the underprivileged women of the stranded community is a powerful driving force to achieve significant gains for their families in livelihoods, physical and mental health of the family members.
- Recruitment of field staffs from the selected community [specially Urdu speaking people] is a very wise decision which accelerate the achievement of the project. It helps the target beneficiaries to understand the project easily in their own language [Urdu] and share their opinions also.
- Construction work [shelter, water point, toilet] represents a very positive impact among the beneficiaries. All the beneficiaries as well as the community elites appreciate the work and thanks to Islamic Relief for solving a very great problem that means lack of water supply and sanitary toilet of the stranded community.
- Formation of youth club is a very time demanding initiative which helps both the youth generation as well as the children of the community to learn the moral teachings, avoid from drugs, social malpractices etc. Through their involvement in the youth club they become able to spend quality time and get opportunity of learning social values, norms, etiquette etc. besides their rights and inclusion.
- Establishment of Complaint Response Mechanism/CRM ensures the transparency and accountability of Islamic Relief Bangladesh

Recommendations:

- Project can include a subsidy allowance or additional support for the HHs who failed to make profit or fail to sustain their IGAs due to some unavoidable situations like illness of family members, disability, loss in business etc. It must help them a lot to overcome their loss or failure and to sustain their IGA
- Project can plan for extra support for a certain period even after the completion of the project period to continue the coaching Programme or educational support to ensure the continuation of the study of children. Contribution in teacher's salary for continuing coaching program can be such one sector. Because it is very common that most of the children are dropped out of school due to failure in exam. So this also helps to reduce child dropped out, child labor and child marriage as well

- A large number of children in the stranded community is still in lagging behind in terms of education. This study finds that 27% of children of the targeted HHs who are from 6 to 18 years old are still out of school. So advocacy and awareness raising on education can be the major concern/area/field where next design should be focused
- The final evaluation study finds a common recommendation from all types of stakeholders i.e. local government, CBOs, community people, beneficiaries etc. to work on the drainage system of the camp areas. After solving the problem of water supply and toilet with the initiatives of SuChanA-2 project, this is the burning need where there is the scope of working in the next project. Project development team can consider the issue in the next design
- The arrangements of refresher training can strengthen the longevity of earned knowledge through capacity & skill management training
- Project duration is not enough to bring the sustainable change in the economy of the family; there should be a follow up mechanism even after the project completion period to bring a sustainable poverty graduation of the selected beneficiaries

SECTION 10: Success Story

Case Study No. 1: Champa

Beneficiary ID: 020

Father's Name: Late Munna

Mother's Name: Late Abeda

End of Champa's life struggle by the touch of SHG

Champa, 31 years aged woman is a beneficiary of **SuChanA-II** project, lives in a small room at Muslim camp with her 2 sons, 2 maternal cousin sisters and her aunt.



Champa was born in Geneva Camp at Mohammapur in Dhaka city in 1988. She was the only daughter of her parents and very much affectionate to them. Her father (Late Munna) had a small glossary shop and mother (Late Abeda) was a house wife. Though Champa was much beloved child of her parents but her luck was not that kind! When she was only 11 months of her age, her mother had died by an accident. Her father became helpless and at that time Champa's grandmother and uncle came to Champa's father and took her with them at her uncle's home at Muslim Camp of Mirpur-10, Dhaka city.

The new life of Champa without father and mother had been started at her uncle's family. Her uncle (Sultan) was a micro bus driver. Her father came to see her occasionally and provided some family cost to them. But when Champa became 4 years old her father died by anxiety and illness. Champa became fully orphan in this world again!

Champa's uncle and aunt always loved her very much and she was sent to school but after completing primary education she was married off with Md. Goddu when she became only fourteen. She started her life with a big dream in a new family. Her husband was a benarashi sharee maker (weeding and party dress maker). She started a happy life with a big family including her husband, brother-in-law, 03 sister-in-law's, mother-in-law and father in law.

But happiness didn't last long. Only 2 years later after her marriage, her husband died by a road accident when she was a mother of 11 months old son and became pregnant of 2nd baby for two months. Her father-in-law's family didn't allow them in their house as they treated her unlucky for the family. Further, she returned to her uncle's house with two sons and since then her struggle was started and felt difficulties to maintain herself and her children. With her uncle's small income, it was very difficult to maintain such a big family, so she also started karchupi [handicraft] work. But they failed to manage regular food and necessary needs. As a result, she didn't able to send her two sons to school. Suddenly her uncle died and the whole family's responsibility fell into Champ's small and weak shoulder. Champ's life became impossible with very low income for such a big family including aunt, two cousin sisters and her two sons.

At that moment **Islamic Relief Bangladesh** started **SuChana-II** project at her camp. After assessing the vulnerable condition, Champa has been selected as a beneficiary of **SuChana-II** project in April 2017. She became a Secretary of **Bakul** SHG (Self Help Group). Following the rules and regulations of the project, she regularly attends in the weekly SHG meetings, and starts depositing a small amount of money as savings. After some days, she makes a business plan of Karchupi (Handicraft) as she has experience of the work, and she also receives skills development training on her business from the project. In July 2017, she has got cash support of BDT 12,000 to start her business. Her long-cherished dream comes true and she starts the business with her own money, which she never thought of. She starts purchasing karchupi materials from market and makes gorgeous products and sells out to the market with good profit.



Earlier she got BDT 700 per sharee from business owner in a week. Now she is a business person and getting profit of BDT 2000-2500 per week. The family now breathe a sigh of relief; three meals a day becomes regular for them. She has renovated their house and living in peace with all family members. Champa returns the total grant money to the SHG revolving fund and takes Qard-al-Hasana of BDT 15000 from the SHG and makes her business bigger with this money.

Champa never thought she would have own business. Ensuring three meals for her family was the only expectation for her. Many days she passed with only a meal. The family can enjoy three meals now. Her children are also attending school now and she dreams to educate her sons.

She has taken responsibility for not only the family but also, she is working for the community. Besides, working as a group leader, she has established herself as a community leader. The major community problems were water source for drinking and other household works. Islamic Relief Bangladesh has provided one deep tube well at their camp with 11000ltr.capacity water preserver and 07 water collection points within whole community. One water collection point is in her management and she is responsible to collect some small amount of money from the community for the maintenance of Deep Tube Well. Now she is very potential and reliable person to the community and SHG as well.

Discussion on various topics – early marriage, cleanliness, nutrition, health, drug abuse, etc. in the SHG meetings and awareness-raising sessions has opened her eyes. She always follows up and makes aware to the community of maintaining the health hygiene practice regularly. Now her happiness knows no bounds.

Case Study No. 2: Raihan Hossain

Father's Name: Md. Babul Hossain

Mother's Name: Rezowana

Dream of Raihan saved from demolish



Raihan Hossain is a student of class 12 and the team leader of Unity Youth Club at Mirpur-10 established by Islamic Relief Bangladesh. He was born in 2002 at Mirpur Camp in Dhaka city.

His father (Md. Babul Hossain) is a day labourer of a restaurant. His mother (Rezowana) is secondary school certificate holder. She is a honourable person in the community. She is a tutor of some students in the camp and very much conscious about child education. Raihan started her education in a government primary school and passed primary education with a good result and admitted to government high/secondary school (Mirpur Bangla

School). He has three brothers who are also studying in school. So it became difficult to continue his education with the very little income of their family. In spite of all these hardships, Raihan passed junior school certificate examination with good result. He always chose science for next step of education but it was costly and his family condition was not solvent. So, he had to take accounting for his subject. But tutor, books, other cost of education, dress etc was impossible for her parents to bear. At the time of his secondary certificate examination he became hopeless for the fees and other costs of the examination.

Islamic Relief Bangladesh has explored the new door of quality education and meeting with the youths of the community. After realization of all condition and possibilities he has interested to be a member of the youth club and he became team leader of Unity Youth Club and enjoyed the activities. He has organized regular meeting, awareness session, monthly sub- club meeting, attending various social works, capacity building training, meetings etc.

From Islamic Relief Bangladesh he got 5000/- BDT for examination fees among other 113 students of 5 camps. He became really happy when he able to manage his SSC (secondary school certificate) fee and sat for the examination. He got GPA 03 out of 05 and admitted to a college for higher secondary certificate education.

Now he is managing free coaching for weak and poor students with other members of club supported by Islamic Relief Bangladesh. He is also teaching his 03 brothers for their better future. Educational Networking Body and other community coordination made him confident and he is very thankful to IRB. He is dreaming to be an Army Officer in future.



SECTION 11: Annexures

ISLAMIC RELIEF BANGLADESH

Stranded Community Action (SuChanA) Project

Funded by: IRUSA

Final Evaluation Questionnaire

Period: December 2019



Beneficiary ID-----

FORM ID-----

Name of the Interviewer:

Date of Interview:

Cell phone number of the Interviewer:

General Instruction

First of all, start with introductory remarks (self-introduction, interview process, the objective of the study and taking consent). Then ask the following questions one by one and be aware of the skipping rules.

Assalamualaikum / Good Morning / Afternoon / Evening,

Thank you for joining this interview. I am and undertaking an baseline survey of “Stranded Community Action (SuChanA) Project”.

CONSENT FORM

I would like to invite you to feel comfortable to express yourself and to share your thoughts and experiences during this discussion. At the same time, I would also like to ask that we all be respectful of one another and that what we share remains in this interview. Off course, if you are not comfortable sharing anything, you do not have to, and that is also ok. I will record and keep note of this discussion session, however, we will not share your individual responses to anyone, only anonymous quotes and the overall results will be included in reports. Your name will not appear anywhere to ensure that your responses cannot be linked to you. Our discussion is likely to take between 60-70 minutes. While we hope you can stay throughout the discussion, it is your choice to stay or leave at any point. Also, it is up to you which questions you do or do not answer. Do you have any questions that you would like to discuss before we begin?"

.....
Name and signature of respondent

Date:...../...../2019

Can we take the interview now?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> YES (if the answer is YES, continue the interview)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NO (if the answer is NO, stop taking the interview)

Basic Information			
1.	1.1 Name of the beneficiary:		
	1.2 Name of the household head:	1.3 Gender: Male =1, Female =2	
1.4 Relationship of the beneficiary with the household head:(Relationship Code: Self= 0, Husband=1, Son=2, Daughter=3, Father=4, Mother=5, Brother=6, Sister=7, Father-in-law=8, Mother-in-law=9, Son-in-law=10, Daughter-in law=11, Other(specify) =12			
2.	Name of father/husband:		
3. Address:			
Camp Name		Section	Mirpur
Police Station	Pallabi	District	Dhaka

100 Family Details Information (start with the name of household head)										
SL No.	Name of the family member	Relation with beneficiary (code)	Age	Gender(code)	Marital status (code)	Education (code)	Main Occupation (code)	Secondary Occupation (code)	Monthly Income (BDT)	Person with disability (yes=1, No=0)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1										
2										

3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

Column	Code
3	Beneficiary himself/herself= 0 , Husband= 1 , Son= 2 , Daughter= 3 , Son-in-law= 4 , Daughter-in-law= 5 , Father= 6 , Mother= 7 , Father-in-law= 8 , Mother-in-law= 9 , Grandson=10 , Granddaughter= 11 , Others= 12 (specify).....
4	Write the age in round figure
5	Male= 1 , Female= 2
6	Married= 1 , Single= 2 , Widow= 3 , Divorced= 4 , Living separately= 5 , Others= 6 (specify).....
7	No education/Illiterate = 0 , Pre-primary= 88 , Can sign only= 99 , # of Years of schooling (1 to 10), HSC= 12 , Graduate= 13 , Post Graduate= 14 , Madrasa/Hafezi= 77 , Others= 66 (specify).....
8 & 9	N/A (No work)= 0 , Day labor/ labor = 1 , Small business= 2 , House wife = 3 , Garments worker = 4 , Maid servant= 5 , Govt. service holder= 6 , Private service holder= 7 , Driver of taxi/bus/truck= 8 , Tailoring= 9 , Hawker= 10 , Teacher/house tutor= 11 , Carpenter= 12 , Rickshaw/Van puller= 13 , Cobbler= 14 , Barber= 15 , Beggar = 16 , Butcher= 17 , Handicraft = 18 , Sweeper= 19 , Student= 20 , Electrician= 21 , Security Guard= 22 , Box/packet maker= 23 , Mason Labor= 24 , Bus/Truck helper= 25 , Others= 26 (Specify)

200 Housing Condition					
201	What is the ownership status of your house?				
Owned=1	Rented=2	Mortgaged=3	Living free with neighbor/relative=4	Others (Please specify) =5	
202	What is the type of your housing structure?				
1		2		3	
Description of roof/shade		Description of Wall		No. of room	
Corrugated tin=1, RCC slab=2, Thatch/straw covered=3, Polythene=4, Cemented roof=5, Others (Please specify) =6		Corrugated tin=1, Bamboo fenced=2, Thatch/straw covered=3, Cemented wall=4, Brick=5, Others (Please specify) =6			
203	With what support you have made this structure? [In case of own/mortgage house]				
Inherited=1	Constructed by own earning=2	Donated by the government organization=3	Donated by NGO=4	Donated by IRB=5	Other (please specify) =6
204	Can your living house withstand strong winds, severe rain, water logging and earthquake without significant damage?				
No=1	Yes=2	Yes, with minor damage=3	Yes, with significant damage=4	Little to no extreme weather in this region=5	
205	Has your home suffered from any damage (natural calamities/man-made disasters) in the last 1 year?				
No=1	Yes, with minor damage=2	Yes, with significant	Other (please specify) =4		

damage=3

300 Water Source

301	Is there any deep tube wells/water point installed in your camp during last 4 years [2016-2019]?	Yes=1 , No=2
302	If yes, how many?	
303	If yes, who installed those?	Govt. Org.=1, NGO=2, IRB=3, Community People/contribution=4, Others (Please specify) =5
304	Do you collect water from that point?	Yes=1 , No=2
305	What is the main source of water for your household uses? Who owns the source? How far do you travel to fetch water?	

Types	Source of water (See below code)	Ownership (See below code)	Need to pay (See below code)	Distance travel (Yard)	Sufficient to meet your requirements (Yes=1 , No=2)	Safety issue for females to fetch water – (Yes=1, No=2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Drinking						
2. Cooking						
3. Bathing						
4. Washing						
5. Toilet						
6. Livelihood Activities						

Column	Code
2	Deep Tube-well=1, Shallow Tube-well=2, Supply=3, Harvested Rain Water=4, Other=5(please specify.....)
3	Fully Own=1, Shared =2, Relatives=3, Community=4, Government=5, Neighbor=6, Other=7 (please specify.....)
4	If Yes= how much [write in taka/month], If No= '0'

400 Toilet Facilities:		
401	What type of toilet facility does your household usually use? (Tick)	
None (open defecation) =1	Common, open pit=7	Additional comments:
Common, enclosed pit=2	Private, open pit=8	
Private, enclosed pit=3	Private, enclosed improved-ventilation pit=9	
Common, Sanitary Latrine=4	Hanging latrine=10	
Private, Sanitary Latrine=5	Slab without ring=11	
Slab with Ring=6		
402	Is there any community latrines renovated/build in your camp during last 4 years [2016-2019]?	Yes=1 , No=2
403	If yes, how many?	
404	If yes, who renovated/build those?	Govt. Org.=1, NGO=2, IRB=3, Community People/contribution=4, Others (Please specify) =5
405	Do you use those facilities/toilets?	Yes=1 , No=2
406	Are those toilets safe for women and children?	Yes=1 , No=2
407	If no, why not?	No proper locking system=1, Distance=2, Security Issue=3, Others (please specify) =4
408	Is there any managing body to maintain the water point and toilet of your	Yes=1 , No=2

	community?	
409	How do you contribute to maintain the water point and toilet of your community?	Financial contribution= 1 , Cleaning= 2 , Others= 3 (Please specify).....

500 Drainage System & Waste Management

Drainage System:

501 Is there any proper drainage system in your house?

Yes=**1**

No=**2**

Average=**3**

502 Does the drainage system of your house block during rainy season or due to heavy rain?

Always=**1**

Never=**2**

Sometimes=**3**

Waste Management:

503 What does your household usually do with the household waste?

Discard in open place/ditch = **1**, Through away into drain=**2**, Properly manage it by the help of garbage collector=**3**, Compost it = **4**, Feed to livestock/ poultry = **5**, Burn =**6**, Others (please specify) = **7**

600 Family Expense Status

Expenditure/month (average)		Total amount (BDT)	Comments (if any)
601	Food		
602	House maintenance/Rent		
603	Education		
604	Health		
605	Clothing		
606	Hygiene and sanitation (soap, oil, cream etc.)		
607	Bills (electricity/mobile phone/gas/water/kerosene/toilet etc.)		
608	Transportation		

609	Recreation, Festivals, Guest		
610	Loan/debt repayment		
611	Fitra/Zakat		
612	Capital cost for livelihood inputs (i.e. small business/agriculture/farm etc.)		
613	Others (specify.....)		

700 Asset Status							
Productive Assets				Non-productive Assets			
Name of asset		No.	Present Value	Name of asset		No.	Present Value
701	Poultry			711	Cot/Khat		
702	Cow			712	Almirah, Wardrobe, Showcase, Cupboard		
703	Goat/Sheep			713	Chair, Table		
704	Van			714	Fan		
705	Rickshaw			715	Radio/Cassette Player		
706	CNG/Autorickshaw			716	Television		
707	Sewing machine			717	Mobile Set		
708	Shop/Business products			718	Ornaments		
709	Productive land			719	Refrigerator		
710	Others (specify)			720	Sewing Machine		
				721	Generator		
				722	Cash [Hand, Bank, NGO, SHG, Others]		
				723	Others (specify)		

800 Food Security Status		
801	The common intervals of your daily meal	Once a day=1, Twice a day=2, Thrice a day=3
802	If thrice a day, is it sufficient?	Yes=1, No=2

803 Calculation of Food Consumption Score		
SL	Food Item	Days eaten past week (0-7)
1	Rice/ Wheat/barley flour	
2	Pulses	
3	Vegetables	
4	Fruits	
5	Beef, goat, poultry, eggs and fish	
6	Milk and milk products	
7	Sugar and sugar products, honey	
8	Oils, fats, butter	

900 Membership in Various Organization		
901	Are you member of any organization?	Yes=1, No=2
902	If yes, what is the organization? [Multiple answer can be]	MFI=1, Producer group=2, CBO=3, WDMC=4, SMC=5, NGO=6, IRB SHG=7, Religious institute/committee=8, Others=9 (Please Specify).....
903	If yes, what is your position in the organization you are member of? [Multiple answer can be]	President =1, General Secretary=2, Treasurer/Cashier=3, Executive Committee Member=4, General Member =5, Others = 6 (Please specify).....

1000 Leadership & Business Capacity Development		
1001	Is there any one in your family members received training on Capacity Development?	Yes=1, No=2
1002	How many members of your family received the training?	
1003	Which organization provided the training?	NGO=1 , Government = 2, IRB=3, Others=4(specify.....)
1004	Mention the areas of capacity development [Multiple answer can be]	Group management =1 Financial management =2 Marketing =3 Leadership development =4 Business development =5 Others =6 (Please specify.....)
1005	Are you applying skill and knowledge gathered from training?	Yes=1, No=2

1006	If yes, in what extent?	Fully =1, Partially =2, Poorly =3, No scope =4
1007	Do you lead any organization/group under any capacity?	Yes=1, No=2
1008	What type of organization is it?	MFI=1, Producer group=2, CBO=3, SMC=4, Religious Institute Committee= 5, SHG(IRB)=6, Others=7 (Please specify)
1009	If yes, what is your position in the organization you lead under your capacity?	President =1, General Secretary=2, Treasurer=3, Executive Committee Member=4, General Member =5, Others = 6 (Please specify)

2000 Access to Finance		
2001	Do you have any bank account?	Yes=1, No=2
2002	If yes, who maintain the account?	Husband =1, Son =2, Daughter =3, Self =4, Others =5 (specify.....)
2003	Did you take loan within last one year?	Yes=1, No=2
2004	If yes, from where?	NGO=1, Bank= 2, Relatives=3, Neighbors=4, Money lender=5, SHG(IRB)=6, Others=7 (Please specify.....)
2005	If yes, amount of loan	BDT.....
2006	In what purpose have you used the credit amount (Any three)?	Establish IGA=1, Repay another loan=2, Marriage of family member/s=3, Dowry=4, Education=5, Treatment=6, Land purchase=7, House reconstruction=8, Others=9 (Please specify.....)
2007	Do you have any savings?	Yes=1, No=2
2008	If yes, where do you save your money?	Bank =1, Relatives= 2, Cash in hand=3, NGO =4, SHG(IRB)=5, Others =6 (Please specify.....)
2009	If yes, how much?	BDT.....
2010	Do you contribute to your monthly family expense?	Yes=1, No=2
2011	If yes, on which purpose?	Food=1, Education=2, Clothing=3, House rent=4, Health=5, Providing bills/utilities=6, Recreation/festival purpose=7, Loan/debt repayment=8, Others=9 (Please specify.....)
2012	If yes, how much?	BDT.....

3000 Women Empowerment Status		
3001	Do you aware/know about women rights?	Yes=1, No=2
3002	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,			
3003	Have you claimed any women right issue to any Government or Non-government organization in last one year?				Yes=1, No=2
3004	If yes, to whom?				
3005	Women's entitlement in the Family			Status	
	1. Do women possess (right) any land or property			Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
	2. Do women get same wages as men			Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
	3. Can women keep income at their own treasury			Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
	4. Can women spend money by themselves			Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
	5. Can women participate any arbitration or shalish			Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
	6. Can women attend in CBO Meeting, health centers, etc. without concurrence of the male members of the family?			Yes=1, Sometimes=2, Never=3	
3006	Do you know any women of your camp who became a victim of violence during last one year?				Yes=1, No=2
3007	If yes, what types of Domestic Violence was occurred	Verbal abuse= 1	Dowry related violence=2	Battering-3	Female child abuse (household)=4
		Compel to suicide-5		Others-6 (Please specify).....	
3008	What is the community Violence occurred during the last year?				
	Abduction-1	Rape-2	Sexualabuse-3	Intimidation at workplace-4	Burn/acidthrowing-5
	Women trafficking-6	Forced prostitution-7	Homicide-8	Not applicable= 88	Child trafficking-99

4000 Awareness Status on Rights, Health, Hygiene & Others						
4001	Do you aware/know about child rights?				Yes=1, No=2	
4002	If yes, what are those?		Education=1, Recreation=2, Health=3, Nutritious food=4, Participation=5, Shelter=6, Free from abuse=7, Protection=8 (Multiple answer possible)			
4003	Do you know anything about child Protection?				Yes=1, No=	
4004	If yes, what are the issues?		Free from mental abuse=1, Free from physical abuse=2, Free from sexual abuse =3, No Child marriage=4, No Child Labour =5, No drug =6, Others =7 [Please specify]..... (Multiple answer possible)			
4005	Is there any youth club in your camp?				Yes=1, No=2	
4006	If yes, what are their roles/what they usually do?		Arrange action drama on social issues=1, Awareness raising on child protection=2, Participate in the social activities=3, Others (Please specify) =4 (Multiple answer possible)			

4007	Have you claimed any child right issue to any government or Non-government organization in last one year?	Yes=1, No=2
4008	If yes, to whom	
4009	How many times a day your household members clean their teeth?	Once=1, Twice=2, Thrice=3
4010	Do your household members use soap/ ash/ soil to clean hands after defecation?	Yes=1, No=2
4011	Do your household members wash their hand before eating a meal?	Yes=1, No=2
4012	Do your household members use sandals to go to toilet?	Yes=1, No=2
4013	Do your households wash their clothes regularly?	Yes=1, No=2
4014	Do your households clean their living room regularly?	Yes=1, No=2
4015	Do your households wash their latrine regularly?	Yes=1, No=2
4016	Do you have any idea of nutritious food?	Yes=1, No=2
4017	If yes, tell the name of 5 nutritious food [Types: Fish, Vegetables, Meat, Pulse, Milk, Egg, Rice, Flour etc.]	Can tell 1=1, Can tell 2=2, Can tell 3= 3, Can tell 4= 4, Can tell 5=5
4018	Do you know about Immunization Program of the Government?	Yes=1, No=2
4019	Where do you usually take service during illness?	Govt. health center=1, Public health center=2, Nearby pharmacy=3, Others=4 [Please specify].....

5000 Access to Government Services & Social Safety Net

5001	What type of services did you receive from Govt. and how is the availability?				
Name of the Services	Perception on the accessibility and Availability				
	Always get support=1	Sometimes get support=2	Never get support=3	Did not approach=4	No access =5
1. Health					
2. Education					
3. Banking					
4. DPHE/Department of Public Health & Engineering					
5. Police station					
6. Department of Women Affairs					
7. Department of Youth					

5000 Access to Government Services & Social Safety Net					
5001	What type of services did you receive from Govt. and how is the availability?				
Name of the Services	Perception on the accessibility and Availability				
	Always get support=1	Sometimes get support=2	Never get support=3	Did not approach=4	No access =5
Development					
8. City corporation facilities					
9. Dhaka WASA					
10. DESCO					
5002	Did you receive any support from any other government/non-government project/social protection scheme during last 1 year?			Yes=1, No=2	
5003	If yes, what was/were the services?		VGD=1, Elderly allowance=2, Food for work=3, Allowance for vulnerable work=4, Food for education=5, Shelter=6, Micro credit=7, DC office relief=8, Festival relief=9, Others (specify)=10 (Multiple answer possible)		

6000 IRB Feedback Mechanism		
6001	Do you know about IRB CRM/Complaint Response Mechanism?	Yes=1, No=2
6002	How do you know about it?	From Group Meeting =1, From sticker =2, From bill board=3, Others=4
6003	Do you know how to raise a complaint?	Through Cell phone=1, Through Email=2, Through physical complaint =3, Through letter =4, Through CRM box=5
6004	Have you ever raised any complaint?	Yes=1, No=2
6005	If yes, how?	Through Cell phone=1, Through Email=2, Through physical complaint =3, Through letter =4, Through CRM box=5
6006	Are you satisfied with the CRM system of IRB?	Yes=1, No=2
6007	If no, do you have any suggestion to improve the mechanism?	Yes=1, No=2
6008	If yes, please...	

Comments of Data Collector : -----

