

BANGLADESH PROGRAMME PLAN 2014

1. Introduction

The United Nations has listed Bangladesh as one of the 18 countries in the world that has made rapid progress in human development in the last three decades, though occupying a rather low position. With Bangladesh's 69.2 years of life expectancy at birth, 8.1 expected years of schooling, 4.8 average years of schooling and \$1,785 per capita income, the country has been ranked 146th, carrying 0.515 weightage in the index, among the 187 countries (HDI report 2013).

The Bangladesh Development Update April 2013 predicts that GDP growth in fiscal year 2013 is likely to fall to around 6 percent compared with 6.3 percent in fiscal year 2012. Cushioned by strong foreign remittances and a robust service sector performance, the country can still sustain this slower, yet healthy growth rate. Coupled with remarkable progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Bangladesh has the potential to capture at least 15 million jobs and reach the target of 8 percent growth in the medium-term. The outlook for Bangladesh depends on whether it can successfully seize opportunities and manage risks. Some of the looming risks include the prospect of fragile recovery of the Euro area economies and the policy uncertainties in the US, along with possible backlash from recent compliance and labour safety issues, which might affect the readymade garments industry of Bangladesh. Another immediate hindrance to growth is also the political complexity and frequent wide-spread violence. With the election scheduled for Jan 2014, this could possibly impact the current programmes implemented across the country and the uncertainty post-election will also impact on any major steps within the programs. Growing exposure to climate change has also increased the risks and vulnerabilities.

Country Strategic Plan	Time line	2011- 2015
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Overall programme plans in 2014, Concern Bangladesh will continue to focus its work on tackling the causes of extreme poverty - lack/low return of asset, inequality and risk and vulnerability - in four contexts: Char, Urban, Haor and Coastal. Interventions will work at micro, meso and macro level. At micro level, interventions will focus on community mobilization towards claiming their rightful share in the development process, rights and entitlements. At macro level, the country programme will further enhance its engagement and influence on Parliament, the various ministries and departments. The country programme will also explore and build on opportunities to develop a new MNCH programme which will strengthen linkages to health systems and structures in both the Haor & Char contexts.

The country programme is directly reaching out to 412,997 project participants and commits itself in moving 330,398 (80% of total target) people out of extreme poverty by the end of 2015, by addressing hunger, primary education, maternal and child health, inequality and disaster risk reduction. Concern aims to achieve change in following indicators as committed to its Organisational level Results Framework by 2015.

- The average income will increase from BDT 26,313 (2011) to BDT 41,802 (2015) in rural and from BDT 42,564 to BDT 84,942 in urban. The average annual expenditure will increase from BDT 24,847 to BDT 36,860 and from BDT 692 to BDT 2300 mean weekly for urban extreme poor
- The total value of assets of extreme poor HH will increase from BDT 15,290 to BDT 24,097
- Average dietary diversity will increase from 2.2 to 4 for rural extreme poor
- Primary school retention rates for girls and other marginalized groups will increase from 55% to 70% and grade completion rates will increase from 46.5% to 60%

- Women involvement in different structures and committees will be increased from 5.6% to 15% by the end of 2015 and Women involvement and participation in household decision making will increase to 50% from 61%
- Union, Upazila and District development plans that incorporate disaster risk reduction informed planning, will be increased from district 18% to 30%, upazila 19% to 30% and union 21% to 35%
- Pavement dwellers eviction incidence will decrease from 24.4% to 15%

Overall Programme Plans:

The country programme will explore new private sector partnerships and strengthen its relationships with various civil society players and donors within the country and at the regional level. Considering the changing environment within the sector, country will look at new avenues and partnerships for mobilizing resources for itself and for partners. The country programme has also decided to digitalize the outcome monitoring in all the contexts. This will enable the country management to conduct outcome monitoring more than once in a year and support them to make key management and strategic decisions. It will also provide key information to influence donor and government policy, and support fund acquisition. The country programme has a renewed commitment to further strengthen its and partner NGOs' capacity for rapid and effective humanitarian response. All programme activities are implemented through partners. The partnership practices and the current approach to grant management will be reviewed and is envisaged to change. This will influence the management of partner relationships and the way Concern Bangladesh would operate in future.

2. Programmes

Transforming Poverty in remote Rural Areas – Haor

The Haor, a bowl-shaped large tectonic depression in Bangladesh, remains an extreme “poverty pocket” in Bangladesh. Haor areas grapple with their unique seasonal and cyclical flooding patterns with the large areas remaining under water for six months making it hard to reach the areas. Key challenges faced by the *haor* extreme poor include: irregular income, weak asset base, control of common resources by powerful/rich, lack of influence on decision makers and weak ability to access services and markets. The project interventions are primarily focussed on livelihoods, hunger, nutrition and WASH in the remote Haor districts of Sunamganj, Habiganj and Kishoreganj. Some of the key changes envisaged are - 80% of the programme participants experience increased income of which at least 65% will have dietary diversity. 70% will have additional sources of income and have increased assets base (including household possessions, livestock, standing crops, savings, and land). The programme also envisages ensuring increase in women's representation in all social and political structures within the community, women express confidence in accessing markets, own more property in their name, increase in influence and engagement in household decision making and socially excluded and vulnerable households changes in attitude of general community and of service providers. The Haor contextual analysis and programme result framework will also be reviewed in 2014 as part of the CSP process to build into the new strategy.

Livelihood (FIM)

Economic and Social Empowerment of Extreme Poor Project (ESEP) (December '11 – November, 14)

ESEP targets 22,500 extreme poor households and is funded by DFID/SHIREE. This intervention aims at helping target households move out of extreme poverty by increasing the assets base and rise in income through additional livelihood options, including supporting the families to set up petty businesses, kitchen gardens, and to improve agricultural practices and establishing linkages to the markets. This project builds on the successful CBO Banks linkage model piloted under CBO-CDF project. It facilitates Self Help Group (SHG) formation to promote savings and create social safety nets for extreme poor families CBOs are formed to closely support the SHGs and establish linkages with

the banks. Besides capacity building supports, small grants will be provided to CBOs (30) formed under HISAL project while the CBOs (39) formed under CBO-CDF project will get a once-off grant to continue operation of their Central Committee which will ensure accessing to the whole sale loan from PKSF to achieve long term sustainability. The programme will mobilize communities to advocate for their rights and entitlements with local government, which will be complimented by partners and Concern at local and national level by working with the All Party Parliamentary Groups (APPG) to ensure allocation of resources to the Haor areas.

Nutrition Component under ESEP (October, 2013 – December 2014 supported by DFID/Shiree)

This project is integrated into the ESEP project and targets the pregnant women, lactating mothers, u5 children and all adolescent girls from 22,500 HHs. Besides providing de-worming tablets/suspensions, Iron Folic Acid and Micro-nutrients, this component will bring changes in the attitudes and practice of target beneficiaries through a wide range of social mobilization and awareness activities to promote: a) exclusive breast feeding, b) complementary feeding practices, c) promotion of hygienic behaviour and d) to realize importance of taking micro-nutrients and de-worming tablets/vials etc.

WASH (2012 – 2014)

WASH intervention will complement the current interventions through installation of tube wells at the community level, school water and sanitation (water point and toilets) and with hygiene promotion both at community and school level. In 2014, country programme plans to expand this to all its targeted communities in Haor.

Transforming Poverty in the Coastal areas

The Paribartan and SUNDARI projects fall under the coastal context, while the RRRU works very closely with this context to implement any emergency response and rehabilitation plan as the RRRU works with other contexts.

DRR and CCA

Increasing Resilience and Reducing Risk of Coastal Communities to Climate Change and Natural Hazards in the Bay of Bengal (February 2011 – January 2016): This project 52,432 direct participants in 204 communities in India and Bangladesh. It works in partnership with RCDC, Sushilan and Jagroto Jubo Shongha (JJS). In 2014, this project will strengthen linkages between government and community stakeholders at to promote community resilience. In 2014, the project will engage the community members in developing the pilot options i.e. climate resilient agriculture, water harvesting and community protection, as well as promote household level initiatives including poly bed vegetable gardening with bio-fertilizer to ensure food security and nutrition. While the focus will be on scaling up and disseminate the pilot models across the working locations, the project will be also facilitate Mass Awareness and Media Campaigns to disseminate the learning from the past three years, and in strengthening women leadership in the process of Community Base Adaption. Based on the transition plan of the management, the responsibilities of the India program has been shifted to the Bangladesh programme and RCDC as a partner in India will be also covered under the 2014 plan of Bangladesh country programme. Thus, it would also provide a unique opportunity for the management to contribute the learning hub of Concern Worldwide globally on the multi country management systems. The micro-macro linkages will be given priority to make the local action plans effective with collaborative actions to influence the policy arenas at both national and regional level. The regional forum on Climate Resilience in Bay of Bengal will be further strengthened during the year to engage a larger debate on seeking the accountability under the Climate Change Action Plan.

Livelihood (FIM)

SUNDARI (Sundarbans Development & Alternative Resources Integration) (Jan 2012 – April 2015):

The SUNDARI project is implemented under the Sundarbans Environmental and Livelihoods Security (SEALS) framework of the European Union since January 2011, to ensure the food security of the Sundarbans Dependent Extreme Poor Households (SDEPHs) by promoting alternative livelihood to reduce dependency on the Sundarbans Reserve Forest (SRF) resources. The emphasis for 2014 will be on streamlining the alternative livelihood options for the 5,650 targeted households through the seed money support, skill development, entrepreneurship and agro enterprise. Primarily, the women members of the Sundarbans dependant families will be supported for income generation activities including development of market linkage through formation of 17 Producer and Collector Groups (PCGs). The Cash for Conservation activities are proposed by engaging 3,750 families to address the vulnerabilities of the SRF dependent communities with provisions for promotions and protection of natural eco systems as a bio-shield along with the conservation of mangrove forests. During the course of the year, steps will be taken to strengthening the capacities of the Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) to ensure support to individual SDEPH for running their income generating activities, as well as to strengthen working relation with Co-Management Committees (CMCs) and Peoples Forums (PFs). Concern will continue to work in partnership with Sushilan and Jagroto Jubo Shongha (JJS) in 20 Unions of 7 ecologically critical SIZ Upazilas under Khulna and Satkhira districts to promote environmentally responsible actions of the forest users leading to overall sustainable development of the Sundarbans Impact Zone.

Emergencies and Humanitarian Response

In 2014, Concern will continue to respond to natural disasters through our local partners where the local capacity is exhausted and where our assistance brings added benefit to those in greatest need. Concern will also continue to actively engage in the different Clusters i.e. WASH, Shelter, Food Security, Nutrition and Early Recovery, as part of the overarching Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) framework in Bangladesh, as well as with the Emergency Capacity Building (ECB), the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), and the Action Research on Community Adaptation in Bangladesh (ARCAB), for collective actions to be taken to increase the resilience of programme participants in order to minimise loss of life, health, productive assets and programme benefits.

Building a Disaster Resilient Bangladesh - DIPECHO VII (March 2013 - August 2014):

Concern is one of the six agencies within NARRI (National Alliance for Risk Reduction and Response Initiatives) implementing DIPECHO VII, funded by the DG ECHO. The other agencies include: ActionAid, as the lead, Concern Universal, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Oxfam GB, and Solidarites International. The wider objective of this project, as agreed by NARRI is to increase resilience and promote a culture of risk reduction among communities and institutions vulnerable to natural hazards in Bangladesh. More specifically, to enhance the capacity of community and relevant stakeholders, establish effective linkages, strengthen DRR systems and structure and replicate DRR initiatives for effective disaster risk reduction across the project area. In 2014, Concern's activities will target three sub-districts in Sirajganj District, covering 18,250 direct beneficiaries and 40,500 in direct beneficiaries. Project activities will be implemented by GKS. Based on the successful DRR models and processes implemented in previous DIPECHO cycles by different NARRI agencies, Concern will facilitate the replication process within other contextual programmes, such as the Char, Haor and Urban.

PEER Plan (Preparedness for Effective Emergency Response) revised PEER Plan will be rolled out throughout 2014. The main activities will focus on supporting the newly identified partners in the most vulnerable disaster prone areas of Bangladesh in building their capacity for more effective

emergency response. This support will also be extended to the existing partners, building on the initiatives undertaken earlier.

Humanitarian Aid in Favour of Communities Affected by Cyclone Mahasen in Bangladesh (September 2013 – February 2014): This project, funded by the DG ECHO is in response to Cyclone Mahasen, which affected over 40,000 households in the three worst affected districts of Barguna, Bhola and Patuakhali. Concern’s response, working in partnership with Jagroto Jubo Shongha (JJS) in one severely affected sub district of Patuakhali, will contribute to the food security and livelihoods of 2,630 most vulnerable families by providing integrated Cash for Work and livelihood support to meet the hunger and nutrition gaps. Country programme will use DDG to measure the effectiveness and appropriateness of the response. It will also explore opportunities of using mobile technology to conduct emergency damage assessments and real time evaluation of the response (if any). We will explore corporate partnerships to initiate it and disseminate lessons learned.

Char Integrated Programme: To enable extreme poor households to move out of extreme poverty in selected remote island chars of Bangladesh

1. Dimensions of Extreme Poverty	2. Programme Outcome	3. Indicators	4. Baseline value and source	5. Target 2014														
Assets (and Return on Assets) Outcome (s)	1 Improved Human and Financial Assets for the Extreme Poor in the island Chars (Micro/Macro)	1.1 Average number of different food groups consumed by extreme poor households over a given reference period (past 24 hour)	Total: 2.2 Welfare Poor: 2.61 Day labourer: 2.07 Long Term Migrant: 2.22 (Char Baseline 2012)	2.8														
		1.2 Total value of extreme poor household assets (including household possessions, livestock, standing crops, savings, land)	BDT 19,879 per extreme poor household Welfare Poor: 16,084 tk Day labourer: 21,882 tk Long Term Migrant: 17,843 tk (Baseline NoJ – II, 2011)	BDT 25,000 per extreme poor household														
		1.3 Increased income of the char households	Income: 31,183 tk per annum Welfare Poor: 22,727 tk per annum Day labourer: 33,621 tk per annum Long Term Migrant: 32,045 tk per annum (Baseline NoJ-II, 2011)	BDT. 42,000 per annum														
		1.4 Increased expenditure of Char Household	Expenditure: 31,622 tk. Welfare Poor: 23,499 tk per annum Day labourer: 33,932 tk per annum Long Term Migrant: 32,533 tk per annum (Baseline NoJ-II, 2011)	BDT. 41,000 per annum														
		1.5 % of primary school students achieving standardised learning competency in literacy and numeracy by grade level (disaggregated by gender)	Grade 2 Total: Boys: 0% Girls 2% <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class</th> <th>EGR</th> <th>EGM</th> <th>Written</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>A</td> <td>A</td> <td>n</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td>.01%</td> <td>12%</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td>7%</td> <td>21%</td> <td>74%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Grade 4 Total: Boys: 11% Girls; 10%	Class	EGR	EGM	Written	2	A	A	n	Boys	.01%	12%	69%	Girls	7%	21%
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Class 4	EGR A	EGM A	Written													
Boys	18%	49%	18%													
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		1.6 % children aged 12-23 months who received PENTA3 vaccination according to the vaccination card or mother recall at the time of the survey	58% (Char Baseline 2012)	65%												
		Increased percentage of u5children receiving treatment from a trained practitioner for acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea. (Indicator-8)	27% for diarrhoea (Char Baseline 2012) % for ARI need to be determined after outcome monitoring survey Oct'13	40% for diarrhoea												
		% of women who had 4 or more antenatal care visits provided by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy, as a percentage of live births in a given time period (Indicator-7)	6% Char Baseline 2012	8%												
		Percentage of respondents who know the 5 critical moments for hand washing	Household – 5% School -0% WASH Baseline 2012	Household – 8% School – 5%												
		Percentage of households that use an improved reliable drinking water source	36% WASH Baseline 2012	40%												
		Percentage of respondents with knowledge of importance of improved hygiene practices	Household – 41% Schools – 37% WASH Baseline 2012	Households – 50% Schools – 45%												
		Percentage of respondents reporting uptake of improved health behaviours	44% WASH Baseline 2012	50%												
		1.7 % of children aged 0-23 months whose birth was attended by skilled health personnel	7% (Char Baseline 2012)	12%												
Inequality Outcome (s)	2 Increase extremely poor Char Women's access and control over decision making, productive resources and opportunities (Micro/Meso)	2.1 % increase of extremely poor women involved in representative structures (e.g. Self-help groups, producers' group, SMC, PTA, CCMG, CBOs, union level standing committees and others)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total: 5.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SMC/PTA/CCMG union level standing committees/ UP</td> <td>0.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Self-help groups, producers' group, CBO</td> <td>0.11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Govt. Programme</td> <td>0.44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others Groups</td> <td>0.22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>5.6%</td> </tr> </table>	Total: 5.6%		SMC/PTA/CCMG union level standing committees/ UP	0.11%	Self-help groups, producers' group, CBO	0.11%	Govt. Programme	0.44%	Others Groups	0.22%	Total	5.6%	12%
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		2.2 Retention rates/grade	55% (Grade 4 Retention rate)	Grade-4:												

		completion rates of girls and other marginalised groups	Completion rate: 46.5% <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Retention Rate</th> <th>Boy</th> <th>Girl</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class 1</td> <td>73%</td> <td>77%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class 2</td> <td>68%</td> <td>86%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class 3</td> <td>75%</td> <td>65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class 4</td> <td>55%</td> <td>54%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completion Rate</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class 5</td> <td>41%</td> <td>52%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (Char Baseline 2012)	Retention Rate	Boy	Girl	Class 1	73%	77%	Class 2	68%	86%	Class 3	75%	65%	Class 4	55%	54%	Completion Rate			Class 5	41%	52%	62% Grade-5: 55%
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		2.3 % increase in women reporting influence & engagement in household decision making	Average: 50.42% <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>For child bearing</td> <td>80.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For children's education</td> <td>59.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>For children's marriage</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>In buying necessary goods for HH</td> <td>43.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Food Consumption & Cooking</td> <td>29%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Char Baseline 2012	For child bearing	80.2%	For children's education	59.8%	For children's marriage	40%	In buying necessary goods for HH	43.1%	Food Consumption & Cooking	29%	55%											
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2.4 % increase in women who report their interests are represented in community plans/councils or union parishad project prioritization	1% Welfare Poor: 0% Day labourer: 1.05% Long Term Migrant: 1.11% (Char Baseline 2012)	7%																							
Increased percentage of women expressing confidence in their ability to travel to local markets. (Indicator-16)	19.8% Char Baseline 2012	25%																							
Percentage of female-headed households owning property increased. (Indicator-15)	NOJ-II Baseline 2011 As it is newly included with RF for achieving the CSP target, so baseline value has not been determined yet. It will be determined through 2013 outcome monitoring survey	TBD after outcome monitoring survey																							
Percentage of households practicing early marriage and paying dowry on the marriage of a daughter reduced (Indicator-17)	TBD- Short Survey by M&E As it is newly included with RF for achieving the CSP target, so baseline value has not been determined yet. It will be determined through 2013 outcome monitoring survey	TBD after outcome monitoring survey																							
2.5 Key change agents (men, mother in laws & teachers etc.) reporting their improved gender equitable attitude, behaviour change and practices	Mothers in Law: 25% Men: 20% (Char Baseline 2012)	30%																							
3 Reduced inequalities in allocation of government resources for Island chars especially for	3.1 Distribution of social safety net assistance (non-disaster related) to the extreme poor	17% Char Baseline	28%																						
	3.2 % of Upazila and District level government staff that	Upazila level: Education: 47% Health: 41%	Uz level Ed:50%																						

	safety nets, agriculture, and education and health services. (Meso/Macro)	show an improvement in their capacity from the baseline level in education, health and agriculture	Agriculture: 50% Livestock: 44% District level: Education: 41% Health: 38% Agriculture: 56% Livestock: 41% (Unnayan Shamannay review & Char Baseline 2012)	Health:47% Agricul:55% Livestock: 48% District Level Educat:45% Health:46% Agricul:59% Livestock: 46% (Unnayan survey to be conducted)
Risk and Vulnerability Outcome(s)	4 Reduced Risk and Vulnerability to Hazards (Micro /Meso/Macro)	4.1 % of Union, Upazila and District development plans that incorporate disaster risk reduction informed planning	District: 18% Upazila: 19% Union: 21% (Char Baseline 2012)	District:25% Upazila:26% Union: 30%
		4.2 % of Disaster Management Committee (DMC) who have carried out simulations of contingency plans /	33% (Char Baseline 2012)	37%
		Increased number of community group members able to carry out relevant response tasks according to minimum standards in a coordinated manner (Indicator-21)	DIPECHO VII Support As it is newly included with RF for achieving the CSP target, so baseline value has not been determined yet. It will be determined through 2013 outcome monitoring survey	TBD after outcome monitoring survey
		4.3 % of women and men aged 15-49 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	7% Male: 6.3% Female: 11.4% (Char Baseline 2012)	15%
		% of targeted community members are aware of the early warning messages and prescribed behaviour in the event of a disaster. (Indicator-19)	DIPECHO VII & (Char Baseline 2012) As it is newly included with RF for achieving the CSP target, so baseline value has not been determined yet. It will be determined through 2013 outcome monitoring survey	TBD after outcome monitoring survey
4.4 Increased awareness among staff of partners, of civil society and local government agency staff on how to integrate GBV with programme design	Staff of partner: 56% Civil society: 44% GoB officials: 39% (Unnayan Shomunnay Review & Char Baseline 2012)	Staff/P:65% Civil/S:55% GoB/Off:45%		

Urban Programme: By improving the livelihoods and health status, addressing issues of rights and entitlement the urban poor graduate out of extreme poverty

1. Dimensions of Extreme Poverty	2. Programme Outcome	3. Indicators	4. Baseline value and source	5. Target 2014
<i>Assets (and Return on Assets) Outcome (s)</i>	Sustainably improved Human and Financial Assets of Pavement and Squatter dwellers (Micro)	Proportion of pavement dwellers employed in occupations (small business) which enable them to meet basic needs	4.3% (Concern Worldwide AOM Model Expansion Project Baseline 2011)	14% (annual review)
		Mean weekly expenditure	Tk. 692 (BRAC Study 2011)	Tk. 2000 (Annual Review)
		% of children aged 12-23 months who received PENTA 3 according to the vaccination card or mother's recall by the time of the survey (lowest asset quintile)	50.6% (Concern Worldwide IUNP Baseline 2011)	60% (Annual Review)
		Concern supported services have been handed over to other actors (government, civil society, local partners)	1 (Concern Sadarghat PDC handed over to PNGO, Mar'12)	0
		Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who received foods from 4 or more food groups within last 24 hours (lowest asset quintile)	5% (Concern Worldwide IUNP Baseline 2011)	12% (Annual Review)
		% of women who had four or more antenatal care visits provided by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy, as a percentage of live births in a given time period (All asset quintile)	29.9% (Concern Worldwide IUNP Baseline 2011)	37% (Annual Review)
<i>Inequality Outcome (</i>	Pavement and Squatter dwellers' Citizen Rights and entitlements are recognized and realized (Meso& Macro)	No. of pavement dweller children received Birth Registration Certificate	2,200 (Concern Worldwide Amrao Manush Project Annual Report 2011)	4,000 (Annual review)
		No. of government policies and practices especially Urban Development Policy which will support and recognize the human rights of pavement and squatter dwellers	1 (National Urban Health Strategy, 2011)	2
		Current law (City Corporation Ordinance) amended to ensure citizen's rights of pavement and squatter dwellers and to support their development.	No citizen rights and support mechanism	
		City Corporation allocate financial resources to support pavement and dwellers in their Annual Budget	0	BDT 500,000 Budget allocation made

<i>Risk and Vulnerability Outcome(s)</i>		Increased number of pavement dwellers reporting that the general population behaviour and attitude towards them has improved.	Sample of pavement dwellers population of Dhaka (41.9%) Baseline	47% (Annual Review)
	Risk and vulnerability to eviction, loss of assets and disasters reduced (Meso & Macro)	Number of sustainable shelters provided/established/ created by government/City Corporation or other private sector facilities	0	2
		% of pavement dwellers faced eviction in last 3 months	24.4% (Concern AOM Model expansion Project baseline 2011)	17% (Annual review)
		% of pavement and squatter dwellers aged 15-49 who both correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	To be determined following a KAP survey	40% (Annual review)

3. Monitoring and Evaluation:

Programme	Contextual Analysis	Survey (e.g. baseline/ mid line/ endline)	M T Review / Evaluation	Internal / External	Donor (if Applicable)
6 monthly outcome monitoring across programmes			May 2014 Nov 2014	Internal	All
Char Programme (NoJ-II, CHE and WASH)			May - June 2014	External	Irish Aid
InVest			Evaluation 12/2014		Shiree/DFID
Transforming Lives of Urban Homeless People Through Amrao Manush Model			Evaluation 07/2014	External	UPPR/UNDP
ESEP			Review 11/2014	Internal	SHIREE/DFID
Paribartan				Internal Review	
Sundari (SEALS)			Review 12/2014	Internal	