

BANZAid

Chandpur Total Community Development Centres Project

Bangladesh



KOHA-PICD Project Completion Evaluation Report Executive Summary

Chandpur, Bangladesh

May 2011

REPORT DETAILS

Report title: Chandpur TCDC Project - Bangladesh - Stage 1- Evaluation - May 2011

Summary: Findings of the project external evaluation of the Chandpur TCDC Project Stage 1 in 8 target villages in the Chandpur region of Bangladesh from 24 to 31 May 2011.

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Table of Contents

REPORT DETAILS	2
Glossary of Terms and Meanings	3
Section 1: Introduction, Background, Scope, Methodology and Evaluation Period	4
Section 2: Project Objective Level Evaluation, Recommendations and Future Action Plan	5
Part A: Project Objectives	6
Objective 1: Pre-School & Child Tutorial.....	6
Objective 2: Adult Literacy.....	8
Objective 3: Savings & Loans.....	9
Objective 4: Livelihood Skills.....	11
Objective 5: Primary Healthcare.....	13
Objective 6: Objective 6: Human Rights & Gender Equality.....	14
Objective 7: Care for Environment.....	16
Part B: Project Support and Partner Capacity Building	17
Objective 8: TCDC Set-up & Operation.....	17
Objective 9: Capacity Building Implementation Partner.....	18
Project Progress towards Goal	19
Summary: 2007 Baseline Survey in relation to ‘New’ Chandpur TCDC Project	19
Appendix 1	20
Project Location Map and Locality Description.....	20
Appendix 2	22
Chandpur TCDC: Project Activities from Original Project Application.....	22
Appendix 3	28
Evaluation Survey Results Summary.....	28
Appendix 4	35
Chandpur TCDC - Baseline Survey Report - Executive Summary - May 2007.....	35

Glossary of Terms and Meanings

BANZAid	Baptist Aotearoa New Zealand Aid – aid and development arm of the NZ Baptist church.
Baptist Aid	Aid and development arm of the Bangladesh Baptist Church Fellowship (BBCF)
BBCF	Bangladesh Baptist Church Fellowship
CDO	Community Development Organizer
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIVDB	Friends International Village Development Bangladesh
IGA	Income Generating Activity
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non Government Organization
RBM	Results Based Management
PAC	Project Advisory Committee
PLA	Participatory Learning Appraisal
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PTA	Parent Teachers Association
RBM	Results Based Management
SGEL	Small Group Enterprise Loan
SMC	School Management Committee
TCDC	Total Community Development Centre
TOR	Evaluation Terms of Reference

Executive Summary

Section 1: Introduction, Background, Scope, Methodology and Evaluation Period

Introduction

This report is a summary of the findings and recommendations of the external evaluation carried out for the Chandpur TCDC (Total Community Development Centres) Stage 1 Project in Bangladesh. The evaluation was conducted from 24th May to 30th May 2011. The project began 1 July 2008, and officially ended 31 March 2011, after 2 years and 9 months. The original intended project length was 5 years, but this was cut short by a change in the NZ Government overseas aid funding policy. The evaluation was a requirement of the ‘end-of-project’ reporting. Baptist Aid, a local Bangladeshi NGO, was the project ‘implementation partner’ and BANZAid a New Zealand NGO was the project ‘support partner / donor’. The principal donor was NZAID’s KOHA-PICD scheme, the NZ Government NGO funding scheme at that time. The evaluation was carried out by Mr Khokon Mitra, freelance development consultant, and a 6 other evaluation team members, representing Baptist Aid, BANZAid and independent community members.

Project Context

The development context may be ‘generalised’ as \$US 1 per day rural poverty, with limited opportunities for education, healthcare and employment. Educationally the village children have limited opportunity with many involved in government schools (variable educational standard), however many others are involved in work (paid / unpaid), while others attend a Madrasha (Islamic religious based school of variable educational standard). The main adult (age 20-60) occupations in the village are: agriculture, household (mainly women - unpaid), fishing, livestock and poultry, small trading, rickshaw / van / boat pulling and porter. The rural context reflects the general Bangladesh development scenario: adult literacy (15 years+) approx 40%, approx 36% live on less \$US 1 per day and approx 35% malnourished.

Project Description

The project concept - Total Community Development Centres (TCDC), is a programme of Baptist Aid, the aid and development arm of the Bangladesh Baptist Church Fellowship. The TCDC model is used by Baptist Aid in other localities, but was adapted for the specific Chandpur villages based on a 2007 Baseline Survey and the KOHA-PICD funding requirements of the New Zealand Government overseas aid programme, NZAID. This project involves husband and wife Bangladeshi couples living in poor rural communities as **Community Development Organisers (CDO)**. They facilitate sustainable community development with appropriate leadership, training, resources and personnel. Each TCDC directly impacts about 200 local poor people, but reaches an estimated 500 to 1000 people through social networks, friends and relatives.

The project is based around the formation of core ‘Development / Self-Help Groups’, which form the basis of all development activities and training e.g. savings and loans. Development activities for the community participant / beneficiaries include: (1) Pre-School and Child Tutorial, (2) Adult Literacy, (3) Savings and Loans, (4) Livelihood Skills (development awareness; agriculture, livestock and fish training; vocation training), (5) Primary Healthcare, (6) Human Rights and Gender Equality, and (7) Environmental Care.

The second part of the project is BANZAid’s support to Baptist Aid for setting up and operating the project, and help with capacity building for them. Project support for set-up and operating the project includes: (8) TCDC Set-up and Operations - to establish and run the TCDC centres and local project office in Chandpur, and (9) Capacity Building Implementation Partner - to assist with development project design, management and reporting.

Project Location

The project has a project office in the District town of Chandpur, and is being implemented in 12 villages in 5 districts situated in the south east part of Bangladesh, approx 70 km, 4 hours travel (by boat or road) from the capital city Dhaka, in Bangladesh. See Appendix 1 for schematic map of village locations.

Rationale and Purpose of Evaluation

Closing of the KOHA-PICD scheme required a full “end of project” evaluation and reporting. This is a condensed version of that evaluation report. The full report was submitted to the New Zealand Aid

Programme, and becomes the baseline study for the new project submitted under the rules of the Sustainable Development Fund (SDF). The SDF funded project will run for three years commencing from 1 April 2011.

Scope and Limitations of Evaluation

The evaluation will consider:

1. Chandpur TCDC Project Stage 1 evaluation

This will include:

- (i) Progress - towards achieving original project targets.
- (ii) Analysis - strengths and weaknesses, challenges and learnings in working towards project targets.
- (iii) Action - plan to achieve project targets (in this or another project).
- (iv) Development Assistance Evaluation Criteria (DAC OECD 5x criteria: REEIS) - assess for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability.

2. Review of 2007 Baseline Survey in relation to ‘New’ Chandpur TCDC Project

For each of the 7 development activities for the community participant / beneficiaries, the evaluation questions will determine:

- Which aspects of the original 2007 Baseline Survey are relevant and applicable to the ‘new’ Chandpur TCDC Project?
- Which aspects are no longer relevant and applicable to the ‘new’ Chandpur TCDC Project?
- Any new baseline considerations relevant and applicable to the ‘new’ Chandpur TCDC Project?

Section 2: Project Objective Level Evaluation, Recommendations and Future Action Plan

Project Participation Statistics

Evaluation data date: 30-3-2011. Evaluation period = 2 years, 9 months.

Project Statistics - Village Centres, Development / Self-Help Groups, Participant / Beneficiaries			
	Target	Actual	Actual compare Target
Item	#	#	%
Village Centres			
TCDC village centres	12	12	100%
Development / Self-Help Groups			
Pre-School - Groups	24	22	92%
Child Tutorial - Groups	24	22	92%
Development / Self-Help groups - adult			
Male groups	36	5	14%
Female groups	36	66	183%
Total adult groups	72	71	99%
Participant / Beneficiaries			
Pre-School - child members	480	424	88%
Child Tutorial - child members	480	437	91%
Total children in programme	960	861	90%
Development / Self-Help – adult members			
Male adult members	720	95	13%
Female adult members	720	1277	177%
Total adult members	1440	1372	95%
Total number of people being helped by the project	2400	2233	93%

The overall project participation rates were very good (child 90%, adult 95%). The gender participation rates for children were very good (male 46%, female 54%). However the gender participation rates for adults which aimed for 50~70% female involvement, were skewed strongly in favour of females 93%, with males 7%.

Challenges encountered and how overcome / Learning received and how applied

(i) Gender Participation in Project - Male / Female

The project sought to include both male and female participant / beneficiaries equally (as a minimum target) for child activities; and with a 50~70% female involvement (positive discrimination) for adult activities. In the children's education activities (Objectives 1 & 2) this happened as planned. However, in the adult project activities it is significant to note that female involvement was disproportionately high, and male involvement low. Women showed much stronger interest by becoming members of the development / self-help adult groups. 66 (93%) out of 71 groups were female, with 1277 (93%) out of 1372 adult group members being female, far exceeding the target of 50~70% female involvement. The under-representation by men in the project was a potential problem in terms of achieving the project objectives for human rights and gender equality. Developmental change requires that both males and females experience changes in attitudes, beliefs, actions and practices. Project staff continued to build awareness and motivation of the target communities to attract both males and females to become project group members.

(ii) Ethnicity Participation in Project - Bengali / Tripura

The Tripura people (part of 1% tribal minority) are socially weaker, less educated and poorer than the mainstream Bengali people (99%), who themselves experience much poverty. Large cultural and linguistic differences exist between the Tripura and Bengali. The project contains many Tripura participants / beneficiaries in the Chandpur and Comilla districts while the mainstream Bengali are the majority in Laxmipur, Noakhali and Sariatpur districts. Tribal Tripura and Bengali people interact socially through educational institutions, economic activities, agricultural activities, and small business at local markets etc. The Tripura need additional support to be aware about their rights, sustainable livelihood skills, access to the basic local services and resources etc. The project is trying to address these issues organizing the scattered people in small local groups called 'samity', to experience social cohesion and development uplift. This has worked very well. Relations have improved between the Tripura and Bengali. Tripura and mainstream Bengali people have accepted the TCDC as their own organization or institution. FGD indicated that no other organization has come forward to organize them, educate their children, teach literacy, livelihood and other skill development training. They express their satisfaction regarding the project activities.

(iii) Religious Participation in Project - Muslim / Hindu / Christian

Muslim group members (adult & child) comprise 64%, Hindu group members (adult & child) comprise 31% and Christian group members (adult & child) comprise 5%. Although the project CDOs (husband and wife couples) who live in situ in the villages were initially unwelcome in some conservative Muslim communities, the turn-around to acceptance and belonging has been amazing. Project group members regularly say that before the TCDC project, there was little sense of 'common-unity' (community), but now the project members (Muslims, Hindus and Christians) sit and work together for a better future. This indicates a wide acceptance of the project across all religions.

Improvement of relations in terms of (i) Gender - male / female, (ii) Ethnicity – Bengali / Tripura, and (iii) Religion - Muslim / Hindu / Christian, has become one of the most interesting and exciting project outcomes. Working together for a common future is critical for all round community development.

(iv) Disaster / Environmental caused migration

One TCDC group at Haimchar - Gazi Nagar closed down at the end of Year 2 due to river erosion. Most group members migrated to other places. This group was replaced with a new group.

Part A: Project Objectives

Objective 1: Pre-School & Child Tutorial

5 Year Project: Total approximately 1400 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (children, 50% male, 50% female) will have gained a good educational start laying a 'life-long-learning' foundation by becoming members of the pre-school programme (pre-school 1 and 2, age 5 to 6) and child tutorial programme (class 1 to 5, age 7 to 11).

Actual progress to date:

Participant / Beneficiaries - Pre-School & Child Tutorial			
Running total from project start	Target	Actual	Actual of Target
Item	#	#	% across
Pre-School Children			
Boys	240	203	85%
Girls	240	207	86%
Total Number of Children	480	410	85%
Child Tutorial Children			
Boys	240	196	82%
Girls	240	222	93%
Total Number of Children	480	418	87%

Pre-School & Child Tutorial - participation statistics: Very satisfactory.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 1: Pre-School & Child Tutorial, has moved from 'Weak' to 'Strong'.
- This represents a very large positive development change, becoming 4 positions stronger.

Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Pre-School and Child Tutorial activities were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.
2. Pre-School and Child Tutorial activities have produced an effective start to a quality education, with a stronger possibility of longer education. Most graduated children have gone onto join local schools, with CDOs monitoring their attendance and exam results, creating a positive pressure for local schools to do better.
3. Child Tutorial homework coaching for poor children has been excellently received by parents. Parents are more concerned about their children's education than before, and are involved in Parent Teachers Associations (PTA).
4. The project has established the right to education for poor children and ensured the enrolment of the pre-school children in local government schools.
5. Returning some of the drop out children especially the vulnerable and poor pre-schools is a good achievement.
6. The project has established the right to education for Tripura (tribal minority) children and ensured the enrolment of the pre-school children in local government schools.
7. The pre-school programme has helped develop the relationship between Tripura (tribal minority) and Bengali (majority). Cultural events have created social and ethnic understanding and cohesion between Tripura and Bengali.
8. CDOs and Assistant Teachers (Tutors) were found well trained and have started using the active-learning pedagogy, with modern and appropriate learning technique.
9. Project staff were found using the mother-tongue of children in pre-school and child tutorial activities resulting in better communication and participation of children in lesson learning.
10. Poor parents found the free medical checkups of pre-school children very helpful.
11. CDOs and Tutors seem more familiar and comfortable with pre-school and child tutorial activities, rather than with adult development works, resulting in a stronger child development work, and a weaker adult development work.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue with Pre-School and Child Tutorial activities, as a foundation for life-long learning and future development.
2. The Pre-School and Child Tutorial activities should continue until the community people are prepared to take charge of the pre-school.
3. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of pre-school and child tutorial activities, for when the external project funding stops.

4. Establish local School Management Committees (SMC) to assist with medium to long-term planning and management of the Pre-School and Child Tutorial activities. Include issues of attracting pre-school children, restoring drop-outs, graduating children into local schools, maintaining facilities.
5. Organise periodic training / seminars / workshops inviting local teachers, education officials and civil society people to learn of the TCDC approach, learn of the Tripura minority and increase merging potential of graduating children into local schools.
6. Provide roof / ceiling insulation in TCDC centres, and investigate further ventilation to help improve the learning environment.
7. Establish or strengthen Parent Teachers Associations (PTA) to facilitate parent / teacher relationships and facilitate parents involvement in their children's schooling.
8. Include more cultural events and sports in pre-school. Supply playing items for children.
9. To help reduce the weakness of the adult development activities, and due to the time consuming nature of child activities, it is recommended that staff running Objective 1: Pre-School & Child Tutorial activities, should be different to those doing adult development activities Objectives 2~7. [Within staff and budget constraints.]
10. The pre-school and child tutorial activities and curriculum should be more focused on the local schools' curriculums to facilitate merging of graduating children.
11. The pre-school and tutorial programme in Char Kaicha TCDC centre needs to be re-started as soon as possible.

Objective 2: Adult Literacy

5 Year Project: Total 2400 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have gained confidence and skills in using basic literacy (reading, writing, numeracy) by becoming members of the adult literacy programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups.

Actual progress to date:

Project Participation Statistics			
Participant / Beneficiaries - Adult Literacy			
Year 2 only	Target	Actual	Actual cf Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	240	54	23%
Women	240	416	173%
Total participants	480	470	98%
Year 1 only	Target	Actual	Actual cf Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	240	14	6%
Women	240	440	183%
Total adult members	480	454	95%
Combined Year 1 & 2	Target	Actual	Actual cf Target
Item	#	#	% across
Male adult members	480	68	6%
Female adult members	480	856	183%
Total adult members	960	924	95%

Adult Literacy - participation statistics: Overall Very satisfactory, but with note about low level of participation by men.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 2: Adult Literacy, has moved from 'Weak' to 'Slightly Strong'.

Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Adult Literacy activities (8 month course) were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.

2. The success rate of learners was very good, reflecting their interest and concentration in class. The majority now have basic reading, writing and numeracy skills. They can write their signature, a socially valued skill. They can understand their savings and loans pass books, noting a mistake. A smaller number are able to keep group records and documents independently.
3. The adult literacy classes created awareness and motivation regarding their own children's education. They are able to motivate and assist their children in their homework, which they did not do before.
4. The learners were vocal and active in their groups, indicating social empowerment.
5. The 'functional' adult literacy materials set within a framework of development issues and human rights based conscientisation (justice and advocacy, gender equality etc) enabled participants to gain awareness of their rights, and motivated for strong development / self-help group formation.
6. The Box Library for graduates in almost all TCDC village centres was not being used.
7. No secondary more advanced adult literacy follow-up course is offered.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue to require that all 1st year group members do the 8 month basic adult literacy activities, as a foundation for further learning and development including participation, empowerment and social mobility.
2. Baptist Aid staff have gained considerable experience in operating adult literacy activities, and this will enable the activity to run more smoothly and be completed closer to the target 8 months. This will enable the staff to focus on other development activities for the remaining 4 months of each year.
3. Class frequency and times need careful planning in regard to seasonal patterns of rural life e.g. agriculture, fishing, labouring etc.
4. Follow-up more advanced adult literacy learning materials needs consideration, such as: quarterly TCDC news with development related ideas and opportunities, case studies and personal stories. Could include: social, economic, environmental, livelihood, health, water and sanitation, human rights and gender equality etc. Consider TearFund 'Footsteps', already translated into Bengali by HEED.
5. The Box Library should be an 'open' not 'closed' box. Reading materials should be promoted, visible and easily accessible for group members to choose according to their interest.
6. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of adult literacy activities, for when the external project funding stops.
7. To help reduce the weakness of the other adult development activities, and due to the time consuming nature of adult literacy, it is recommended that staff running Objective 2: Adult Literacy activities, should be different to those doing other adult development activities Objectives 3~7. [Within staff and budget constraints.]

Objective 3: Savings & Loans

5 Year Project: Total 2400 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have established and used savings and credit facilities by becoming members of the savings and loans programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups.

Actual progress to date:

Project Participation Statistics			
Participant / Beneficiaries - Savings & Loans - adult			
Running total from project start	Target	Actual	Actual cf Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	720	95	13%
Women	720	1277	177%
Total adult members	1440	1372	95%

Savings & Loans - participation statistics: The total number is Very satisfactory, but note concern about the low participation by men.

The quantity of loans increased exponentially over time, with less loans in Year 1 due to the savings and loans activities just starting, but more loans in Year 2 and 3 (6 months) as the activities become more familiar and established. Confidence grew. The target was that 70% of participants should be taking loans from the fund. In fact up to the time of the assessment 38% had taken loans. If Year 3 of the project could

have run for the full 12 months it is probable that the group members taking 1 or more loans would increase to approx 45%. 45% is a good outcome as a 'running total' at this point. 95% of the loans had already been repaid, or were being repaid within the agreed timeframe.


The proposed Small Group Enterprise Loans (SGEL) (credit based) to be taken from a project revolving fund for creating self-employment was not implemented. Baptist Aid (implementation partner) decided not to operate this activity as it would require a shift towards 'micro-credit' (from the current savings based loans) and a registration with the National Board of Revenue. This activity will be reconsidered in future. The Year 2 budget received Tk 600,000 @44 = \$NZ 13,636 all of which was repaid.

	Description of Loans Taken	Quantity	%
a	Livestock	104	13 %
b	Poultry	145	19 %
c	Agriculture	181	23 %
d	Small Business	144	19 %
e	Fish Culture	37	5 %
f	Others: Rickshaw or flat-top rickshaw or repair, house/boat repair, land lease, education, medical treatment, etc.	161	21 %
	Total Individual Loans taken	772	100 %

Savings & Loans - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Very satisfactory. Except Target 2: The target was 70% for group members taking 1 or more Individual Loans (IL) (saving based) from the capital fund, for livelihood improvement or income generating activities. The actual result was approx 45% at the project-end. Recommend the target be reduced to 50% for the future.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 3: Savings & Loans, has moved from 'Slightly Weak' to 'Strong'.
- This represents a large positive development change, becoming 3 positions stronger.



Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Savings and Loans activities were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.
2. The savings and loans programme has created opportunity for the poor and marginalized group members to create small savings, and to borrow from the wider groups savings for group approved activities, saving them from high interest local money-lenders.
3. Till March 2011 the group members saved Tk 1,291,991 @50 = \$NZ 25,840. The average per head savings was Tk 942 @50 = \$NZ 19. Individual 'savings based' loans disbursed Tk 1,842,800 @50 = \$NZ 36,856 for mostly 'productive' (income generating activities) of the members. Total 772 loans have been allowed among 526 members. Several members have taken more than 1 loan. Loan recovery rate is approx 95% which needs to be improved.
4. Each savings and loans group has gained capacity to determine their own lending interest rates, plus loan application approval. This has increased their collective group decision making, management and governance skills.
5. The savings and loans group methodology, records and documents have been average in consistency and quality, with some lackings.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue with Savings and Loans activities, as a foundation for economic development.
2. The Savings and Loans objective that 70% of group members take 1 or more Individual Loans (IL) during the project timeframe should be reduced to 50% as a more achievable objective. However based

on wider experience, 70% of group members will likely take 1 or more Individual Loans (IL) over a longer time period.

3. Some improvement is required to ensure the savings and loans group methodology, records and documents are operated in a more systematic and uniform way.
4. Motivate the members to deposit more money in order to develop their capital faster.
5. Savings based loan systems tend to result in a small amount of funds available for loans (as compared with a credit based loan system). More motivation is required to ensure a higher level of savings based capital accumulation.
6. More monitoring and analysis of the loans to assess which loans are more 'productive' (income generating) rather than 'consumption loans' (emergency relief or seasonal shocks e.g. marriage, school exam fees etc), although both are important for the poor's economic livelihoods.
7. Organize group Annual General Meeting once per year and audit group funds and loans twice per year to ensure maximum benefit and avoid misappropriation. Project Accountant to manage.
8. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of savings and loans activities, for when the external project funding stops. Economic sustainability of the group could include:
 - a. Trainees who secure a job as a result of project funded training, refund part of the training cost.
 - b. Increase interest rate of savings based loans which are paid to each development / self-help group.
 - c. Start development / self-help group 'small group enterprise loans' (SGEL) scheme, enabling an interest income.
 - d. Encourage members to access local resources which will enhance the group's capital fund.

Objective 4: Livelihood Skills

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have gained and used additional livelihood knowledge and skills by becoming members of the livelihood skills programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups, receiving livelihood training in (A) Development Awareness, (B) Agriculture, Livestock and Fish Training, and (C) Vocation Training. This part of the programme begins in year 2 for each participant, on completion of the Adult Literacy course.

Actual progress to date:

Project Participation Statistics			
Participant / Beneficiaries – Livelihood Skills			
Year 2 only	Target	Actual	Actual cf Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	240	54	23%
Women	240	416	173%
Total participants	480	470	98%

Actual progress to date:

Objective / Outcomes - Target (with indicators)	Actual Result (with indicators)
(1) 60% of group members identifying increased development awareness in social and economic terms.	68% of group members identified increased development awareness in social and economic terms e.g. increased participation at household level, self reliance, education, communicating with others, knowing and claiming rights. Motivated to increase their income supply and more conscious about income distribution.
(2) 60% of group members using at least 1 new agriculture, livestock or fish training skill resulting in an improved livelihood.	94% of group members used at least 1 new agriculture, livestock or fish training skill resulting in an improved livelihood e.g. Some participant / beneficiaries with livestock before joining the project, gained improved knowledge on raising livestock and disease prevention.
(3) 30% of vocation training trainees using at least 1 new vocation skill resulting in increased income.	8% of vocation training trainees used at least 1 new vocation skill resulting in increased income. It is worth noting that the target was 7 trainees, and the project achieved 5 trainees who used at least 1 new vocation skill resulting in increased income. This looks better than the % indicates.

Livelihood Skills - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Satisfactory - many new livelihood skills learnt and used, but few actual new jobs created.

Agriculture, Livestock and Fish Training were given to all group members on the following topics:

- Vegetable and fruit gardening - including kitchen gardening.
- Chicken and duck farming.
- Goat and cow farming.
- Fish farming.
- Modern farming methods. e.g. chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides use - correct use.
- Indigenous farming methods. e.g. traditional pre-modern methods.


Vocation Trainings were given to selected participants on the following topics:

- Small business development: 59 trainees; 1 day training.
- Accounting and record keeping: 228 trainees; 6 hours training.
- Sewing: 29 trainees; 30 days training.
- Block batik: 15 trainees; 15 days training.
- Shopping bag making: 15 trainees; 5 days training.

These skills even if not being used for increased income immediately, will have longer term impacts.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 4: Livelihood Skills, has moved from 'Slightly Weak / Weak' to 'Neutral / Unsure'.
- This represents a significant positive development change, becoming 1.5 positions stronger.



Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Livelihood Skills activities were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.
2. Project planning assumed there would be 50~70% adult female group members, with vocation training planned for both men and women. However with 93% adult female group members, this required re-assessment and re-planning of vocation training more appropriate for women. The intention that Muslim female group members would travel away from their villages to another location for vocation training was not achievable.
3. Unfortunately the original project Income Generating Facilitator staff member performed very poorly in his job, and was terminated in Sep 2010, leaving a vacant position until the end of the project in Mar 2011.
4. Many new livelihood skills learnt and used, with many loans for Income Generating Activities mainly in agriculture, but few actual new jobs created. Social empowerment has been greater than economic empowerment, but the 2 are linked.
5. Vocational training was challenging with limited outcomes e.g. Sewing training for 1 month was too short, 6 months is required.
6. Seed supply as a livelihood grant produced very good results with home grown vegetables. Participant / beneficiaries have not been harvesting seed from their vegetables.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue with Livelihood Skills activities (including development awareness; agriculture, livestock and fisheries training; vocation training) as a foundation for rural economic development.
2. This will continue the 'new-look' vocation training consisting of giving specific vocation training to interested group members at their own TCDC locations (to overcome the cultural issue of conservative Muslim women being unable to travel to a common place for centralised training).
3. Baptist Aid will seek to recruit a new Income Generating Facilitator staff member, with more entrepreneurial skills. This is a key position to achieving better results in both Objective 3 Savings and Loans and Objective 4 Livelihood Skills.

4. The project should better monitor the outcomes of the livelihood and vocation training, in terms of new livelihood skills being used, employment created, business established, agricultural output increased etc.
5. Graduated vocational trainees would benefit from a business establishment revolving fund.
6. Rural poor people have expertise in agriculture which should be utilised as part of livelihood skills. Sustainable agriculture skills such as 'seed harvesting' could produce more home grown vegetables. Baptist Aid could consider recruiting an Agriculturalist for training and demonstration.
7. Poultry vaccination training produced a good income generating activity, which could be expanded.
8. Compost production training could enable good quality compost and a business to develop.
9. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of livelihood skills activities, for when the external project funding stops.

Objective 5: Primary Healthcare

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have experienced better personal and community health by becoming members of the primary healthcare programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups, focusing on disease prevention through nutrition, hygiene, clean water, sanitation, STD / HIV / AIDS / drug awareness, and mother / child health. This part of the programme begins in year 2 for each participant, on completion of the Adult Literacy course.

Actual progress to date:

Project Participation Statistics			
Participant / Beneficiaries – Primary Healthcare			
Year 2 only	Target	Actual	Actual of Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	240	54	23%
Women	240	416	173%
Total participants	480	470	98%

Actual progress to date:


Objective / Outcomes - Target (with indicators)	Actual Result (with indicators)
(1) 60% of group members identifying better health for them, their families and community, assessed by health well-being survey. <i>Year 2 only.</i>	75% of group members identified better health for them, their families and community e.g. Group members became more conscious about their family's health, practicing basic health rules like drinking pure water where available, washing hands after using the toilet, eating nutritious food within their capacity.
(2) 60% of group members having a reduction in preventable lost worktime (or lost household time) days per year due to sickness or injury. <i>Year 2 only.</i>	82% of group members had a reduction in preventable lost work time (or lost household time) days per year due to sickness or injury e.g. Their new awareness and knowledge means they are better able to fight common diseases like diarrhoea, worms etc.

Primary Healthcare - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Very satisfactory.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 5: Primary Healthcare, has moved from 'Weak' to 'Slightly Strong'.
- This represents a large positive development change, becoming 3 positions stronger.

Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Primary Healthcare activities were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.
2. Basic medical knowledge, changed attitudes and improved practice has been introduced and observed.
3. Members identified better health for them, their families and community, and a reduction in preventable lost work time.

4. Waterborne disease has reduced significantly in the working locality, assisted by the installation of 16 deep tubewells providing clean, pathogen free and arsenic free water, and the installation of 108 toilets enabling a clean and hygienic ablutions. Almost 100% group members drink safe water and wash utensils by tubewell water, while > 80% group members have access to hygienic latrine facilities.
5. Improvements in knowledge and practice of women regarding pregnancy, baby and child health.
6. EPI and taking Vitamin-A supplement by children was found quite regular at the government EPI centres.
7. Project staff being non-medical trained people have limitations in implementing primary healthcare activities. Outside trainers can only offer so much, but a different sort of capacity building of Baptist Aid is required.
8. The cold weather support grants were used effectively, while the medical support grants were used less effectively. The child weighing machines, blood pressure machine and other basic medical instruments were mostly unused.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue with Primary Healthcare activities, aiming for better personal and community health, enabling more productive livelihoods.
2. Baptist Aid will seek to recruit a new Primary Healthcare Facilitator to manage the implementation of the primary healthcare activities.
3. Baptist Aid will seek to establish 'Village level health lessons' as a training resource, to save needless repetition and expense of outside trainers. This will assist CDOs to gain more health related knowledge. Materials could include: health flash card, health flip chart etc.
4. More emphasis is required in several areas: reproductive healthcare, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV / AIDS, child nutrition, de-worming, hygiene and cleanliness.
5. Toilets / latrines should be installed at a distance > 35 ft from drinking water supplies (tubewells, ponds, streams), where possible, although there is often limited land area in a village compound.
6. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of primary healthcare activities, for when the external project funding stops.

Objective 6: Objective 6: Human Rights & Gender Equality

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have gained more awareness and practiced better human rights and gender equality by becoming members of the human rights and gender equality programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups. This is part of the ongoing educational component of group activities, once group members have completed the adult literacy course in the first year.

Actual progress to date:

Project Participation Statistics			
Participant / Beneficiaries – Human Rights & Gender Issues			
Year 2 participants only	Target	Actual	Actual of Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	240	54	23%
Women	240	416	173%
Total participants	480	470	98%

Actual progress to date:

Objective / Outcomes - Target (with indicators)	Actual Result (with indicators)
(1) 60% of group members identifying better human rights for them, their families and community, assessed by human rights well-being survey.	84% of group members identified better human rights for them, their families and community e.g. Group members became more conscious and knowledgeable about basic rights they are entitled to within Bangladesh. They are realising that in many cases they have been deprived of these rights e.g. education for all, equal recognition and protection under the law, the right to freedom of movement and residence.

(2) 60% of group members identifying better gender equality and women's empowerment for them, their families and community, assessed by gender equality well-being survey.	86% of group members identified better gender equality and women's empowerment for them, their families and community e.g. The participant / beneficiaries are more aware that they are entitled as a Bangladeshi citizen with many rights which can enable them to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment. e.g. right to education, freedom to marry the person of their choice (while including the wise council of their family), freedom to travel and work.
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Human Rights & Gender Equality - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Very satisfactory.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 6: Human Rights & Gender Equality, has moved from 'Weak' to 'Neutral / Unsure'.
- This represents a significant positive development change, becoming 2 positions stronger.

Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Human Rights and Gender Equality activities were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.
2. Empowerment means increased personal, social, economic, political or cultural strength of individuals or communities. This is related to freedom in personal and collective decision making, access to information and resources. The project has achieved significant outcomes towards the social empowerment and inclusion of poor and marginalised people, and women, in their communities. Human rights, gender development and leadership training has created positive outcomes.
3. Women's participation in the project has been huge (93%), developing their unity and strength. Freedom to self determination, conscience, thought, opinion, expression and association, political, and religious thought has significantly increased. Women's personal safety and freedom in the family has improved. Participation of women at individual, household, and to some extent community level has increased. Women's persecution has reduced significantly among the group members. Anti-Eve-teasing (sexual harassment) seminars have impacted the community with support by civil society members. Women's economic empowerment has increased but more is required.
4. Very few men (7%) are involved in the project. While a women group member may gain new worldview ideas about human rights and gender equality, if male adults (and more especially husbands) do not also learn these new ideas, then change will be almost impossible. Developmental change requires that both males and females experience changes in attitudes, beliefs, actions and practices. However it is observed that men's attitude towards women has become more egalitarian.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue with Human Rights and Gender Equality activities, recognising that a caring and civil society, based on love of neighbour, rule of law, justice and equality, human rights and gender equality - produce enabling conditions for more productive livelihoods involving men and women.
2. The issue of few men (7%) being involved in the project requires ongoing investigation, to help achieve the best outcomes for families and the community in terms of human rights and gender equality.
3. The project Trainer needs to collect more suitable training materials regarding human rights and gender equality, from various sources including outside trainers, civil society, government etc.
4. In addition to grassroots changes in knowledge, attitudes and practice, a wider focus on understanding higher level socio-political influences is required.
5. The role of advocacy (at any level) to bring about changes to human rights and gender equality is required. Active involvement in advocacy and lobbying should be considered.
6. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of human rights and gender equality activities, for when the external project funding stops.

Objective 7: Care for Environment

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) have preserved and utilised a better quality and more sustainable natural environment by becoming members of the environmental care programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups.

Actual progress to date:

Project Participation Statistics			
Participant / Beneficiaries – Care for the Environment			
Year 2 participants only	Target	Actual	Actual cf Target
Item	#	#	%
Men	240	54	23%
Women	240	416	173%
Total participants	480	470	98%

Actual progress to date:


Objective / Outcomes - Target (with indicators)	Actual Result (with indicators)
(1) 60% of group members identifying better environmental care (e.g. environmental stewardship, personal and common property natural resource conservation and management) for them, their families and community, assessed by environmental care well-being survey.	82% of group members identified better environmental care e.g. Participant / beneficiaries are more conscious about their natural environment, realizing that they need to care for it for their own sake. They have increased tree plantation and safe latrines etc.
(2) 60% of group members practicing better solid waste minimisation (e.g. animal food, composting, and recycling).	48% of group members practiced better solid waste minimisation (e.g. animal food, composting, and recycling). Implementation was delayed as community surveys were conducted to determine the most preferred and workable waste minimisation options.
(3) 60% of group members practicing better pollution reduction and residual solid waste disposal in a humanly safe and environmentally friendly way (e.g. burning, landfill).	22% of group members practiced better pollution reduction and residual solid waste disposal in a humanly safe and environmentally friendly way (e.g. burning, landfill). Implementation was delayed as community surveys were conducted to determine the most preferred and workable waste minimisation options.

Environmental Care - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Only just satisfactory, but very weak implementing some of the waste minimisation and disposal activities.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in Objective 7: Environmental Care, has moved from 'Weak' to 'Slightly Strong / Neutral / Unsure'.

Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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Summary Findings

1. Environmental Care activities were a relevant response to the 2007 baseline survey context.
2. Group members identified better environmental care (e.g. environmental stewardship, personal and common property natural resource conservation and management).
3. Waste minimisation and disposal systems were operating (to varying degrees) in 10 TCDC village centres, consisting of small Waste Management Centres, handling the waste stream components: (i) Organic material (foodwaste and greenwaste) used for animal food (food scraps to goat etc) or composted, (ii) Inorganic material reused or recycled / sold to local vendors (paper, plastic, metals, glass, timber, rubber, textiles etc), (iii) Residual solid waste disposed in humanly safe and environmentally friendly way: burning drum, then ash to disposal pit, (iv) Potentially hazardous solid waste: aerosols, batteries, chemicals, glue, medicine, paint, solvents, cleaning agents, sharps etc - recycled / sold where possible to local vendors.

4. A change to the original intended activities was the appointment of a local Waste Manager in each TCDC village centre who collects household waste and kitchen / green waste daily, using a steel trolley. They are paid partly from the project budget, and partly from participating households using the waste service. This also acts as a visible educational, awareness and motivation tool.
5. Group members awareness and knowledge increased about natural resource conservation, small fish catching, deforestation, pesticide use and solid waste management.
6. A large number of households deposit their kitchen and other wastes in baskets for the Waste Manager, but still a large number of households don't. Less waste is thrown into waterways now.
7. The environmental care support grants were used effectively, for tree sapling distribution (for food, medicine, wood, habitat) and also for vegetable seeds for home vegetable growing.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue with Environmental Care activities, aiming for better environmental stewardship, natural resource management and pollution reduction, enabling more sustainable rural livelihoods, able to meet most basic needs including: air, water, food, clothing, shelter and cooking fuel.
2. Baptist Aid will continue with the appointment of a local Waste Manager approach, to help implement the waste minimisation and disposal activities by way of the local Waste Management Centres. Bring more project member households under the Waste Management Centre approach, and expand to the wider community.
3. Involve the wider community in the environmental care programme via seminars, workshops and rallies. Development, print and distribute environmental related posters for public places.
4. Make compost from organic material (food waste and green waste) for local use or sale if possible.
5. Baptist Aid should start planning for future sustainability of environmental care activities, for when the external project funding stops.

Part B: Project Support and Partner Capacity Building

Objective 8: TCDC Set-up & Operation

Evaluation data date: 30-3-2011. Evaluation period = 2 years, 9 months.

5 Year Project: Baptist Aid will have set-up and operated 12x TCDC centres in the Chandpur area target villages, and 1x local Project Office in Chandpur for project management, enabling project development activities to operate.

Actual progress to date:

Objective / Outcomes - Target (with indicators)	Actual Result (with indicators)
(1) 90% of intended project activities (infrastructure, equipment, personnel, management and reporting systems) occur before project-end in terms of specified quality, time and budget, assessed by survey and programme records.	At least 90% of intended project set-up and operational activities occurred.

TCDC Set-up & Operation - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Very satisfactory.

Summary Findings

1. Chandpur TCDC has a very well set-up Project Office in Chandpur. In terms of TCDC village centres it has very well set-up facilities in 9 out of 12 locations. Three centres in Gunurajdi, Char Tum and Kodalpur are not ideal.
2. The TCDC village centres Char Ammanulla - Christian Colony and Char Ammanulla - Dasher Hatpara (Noakhali district), and Char Tum and Char Kaicha (Laxmipur district) located closer to each other, but a long way from the Chandpur Project Office.
3. The biggest challenge to operating the project was: (i) Sudden change to NZ Government funding policy (discussed elsewhere), (ii) Baptist Aid project management positions vacant for varying length of time including: Project Manager and Income Generating Facilitator.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The 'New' Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue to build on the operational systems established in the previous project.
2. More suitable TCDC village centres must be considered for Gunurajdi, Char Tum and Kodalpur.
3. A Noakhali regional office for monitoring and supervising the 4 more distant TCDC centres should be considered.

Objective 9: Capacity Building Implementation Partner

Evaluation data date: 30-3-2011. Evaluation period = 2 years, 9 months.

5 Year Project: Baptist Aid staff (head office and field level project management) will have gained organisational capacity for better project design, management and reporting.

Actual progress to date:

Objective / Outcomes - Target (with indicators)	Actual Result (with indicators)
(1) All project design, applications and reporting to BANZAid show improvement in quality (content, format) and timeliness, assessed by annual audit (compared with pre-project reporting).	<u>Baptist Aid (Liza) considered</u> : 'an improvement is visible in the reporting from Baptist Aid to BANZAid, and from the project to Baptist Aid Head Office in terms of quality (content, format)... we need to focus more on the timeliness of the reportings'. <u>BANZAid (Julian) considered</u> : 'good progress was made. Preparing the Year 2 'Annual progress report was easier than the Year 1 report due to Baptist Aid's improvement. However, BANZAid was still required to support Baptist Aid with reporting'.
(2) Annual capacity building budget is 3 to 5% of the annual project operating budget.	The End-of-Project 'Financial Acquittal' report indicates the capacity building (actual cost) = 4.0% of the total project annual cost.

Capacity Building Implementation Partner - actual outcomes compared with intended objectives: Satisfactory, but still Baptist Aid is weak in project management documentation required for project design, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Summary Findings

1. Project management staff (Project Manager, Project Supervisors (x2), Trainer, Income Generating Facilitator, and Accountant):
 - a. Have done well based on their knowledge, skills and experience, however greater capacity is required to more effectively identify, design, implement, monitor, evaluate and report on development projects.
 - b. Project Manager was new, with previous NGO development experience. Project Supervisors (x2) were active but more supervision skills needed. Project Trainer was energetic but needs to develop further training materials.
 - c. Project Manager and Accountant were found to be the key operational staff of the project.
 - d. Vacancies have hampered the project: (i) Project Manager, (ii) Income Generating Facilitator.
 - e. Have not received any job descriptions from Baptist Aid.
 - f. Need to better understand the goals, objectives and longterm sustainability of the project.
 - g. Greater commitment to the vision of the project is required.
 - h. Should have more involvement in project activities at the field level, involving overnight TCDC village centre stays.
 - i. Need to provide help to CDOs promptly when they experience problems in their TCDC village centre.
 - j. Require better supervision and monitoring mechanisms to help ensure project outcomes.
2. CDOs (husband and wife couples) and Tutors (living in situ in the project villages):
 - a. Need more knowledge and skills about community development in order to implement the project.
 - b. Require trainings which are less conceptual and more practical with 'field-ready' tools.
 - c. Exposure visit to other community development NGO projects would be helpful.
 - d. Need training about the project monitoring and reporting systems, which they contribute to.

- e. Insufficient training materials which are suitable to use with the village level group members. Large time spent at the Chandpur project office receiving 1-of trainings. Too much time away from their project villages, hampers their village development work.

Recommendations & Future Action Plan

1. The ‘New’ Chandpur TCDC project beginning 1-4-11 will continue to build on the capacity established in the previous project.
2. Baptist Aid establish a ‘Centralised Training Resource’, containing ‘Village level development lesson plans’, along with other suitable training resources. Project staff will use this resource for training participant / beneficiary group members. This will avoid repetitive one-off trainings and the use of expensive outside trainers.

Project Progress towards Goal

Evaluation at project end: Evaluation data date: 30-3-2011. Evaluation period = 2 years, 9 months.

Project Goal:


'sustainable development of rural Bangladesh villages, indicated by a mix of social, economic and environmental improvement'

Actual progress to date

At the project-end (31-3-11, 2 years 9 months) it is possible to say that all 7 project objectives - contributed to the project goal of *'sustainable development of rural Bangladesh villages, indicated by a mix of social, economic and environmental improvement'*. Significant development changes have occurred in each village within the 3 broad areas of social, economic and environment. However, with the externally imposed reduced project length (intended 5 years, actual 2 years 9 months), it is not enough time to see the intended full extent of the development changes.

Comparing the Evaluation Survey Results (May 2011) with the Baseline Survey Results (May 2007) we see:

- Positive development changes in participant / beneficiaries, as their average self-perception of well-being in all project Objectives 1-7, has moved from ‘Weak’ to ‘Slightly Strong’.



Very Strong	Strong	Slight Strong	Neutral / Unsure	Slight Weak	Weak	Very Weak
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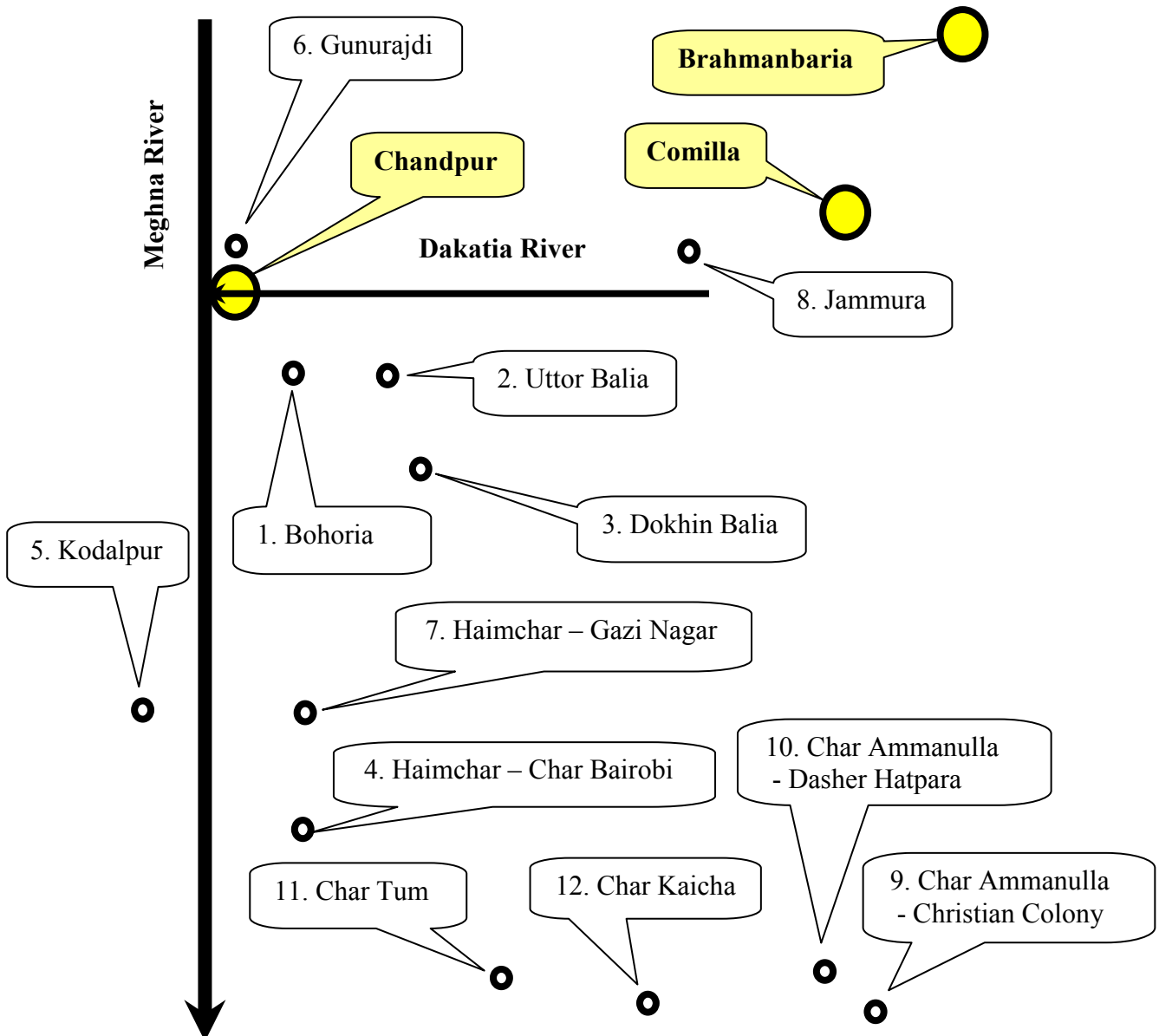
Summary: 2007 Baseline Survey in relation to ‘New’ Chandpur TCDC Project

A review of the baseline survey 2007, in terms of relevance to the rural poor village context of 2011, indicates that the original baseline methodology and findings are still valid for 2011, and provide a good project design basis for the ‘New’ Chandpur TCDC project which began operating 1-4-11. In some respects Bangladesh rural poor villages are changing for the positive such as increased access to education and healthcare. However, there is a continuation of rural poverty made worse by an increasing population placing an unsustainable pressure on already exploited resources. The development context of the target villages may still be ‘generalised’ as \$US 1 per day rural poverty with associated issues.

Appendix 1

Project Location Map and Locality Description

Version date: 8-7-09



Project Locality Description

Project Locality

Region: South Asia

Country: Bangladesh

City / Town / Village: - refer below

The project will have a project office in the District town of Chandpur, and will be implemented in 12 villages in 5 districts situated in the south east part of Bangladesh, approx 70 km, 4 hours travel (by boat or road) from the capital city Dhaka. The 12 villages are:

	Location TCDC Name	Union (Village Group)	Upazilla (Sub-District)	Thana (Police Area) 2nd admin tier BD Government	Zilla (District) 1st admin tier BD Government
1	Bohoria	Bohoria	Chandpur	Chandpur Sadar	Chandpur
2	Uttor Balia	Raghunathpur	Chandpur	Chandpur Sadar	Chandpur
3	Dokhin Balia	Raghunathpur	Chandpur	Chandpur Sadar	Chandpur
4	Haimchar Char Bairobi	Haimchar	Haimchar	Haimchar	Chandpur
5	Kodalpur	Kodalpur	Goshirhat	Gosairhat	Sariatpur
6	Gunurajdi	Chandpur	Chandpur	Chandpur Sadar	Chandpur
7	Haimchar Gazi Nagar	Haimchar	Haimchar	Haimchar	Chandpur
8	Jammura	Bijoypur	Comilla	Comilla Sadar	Comilla
9	Char Ammanulla Christian Colony	10 Char Ammanulla	Char Zabbar	Subarnachar	Noakhali
10	Char Ammanulla Dasher Hatpara	10 Char Ammanulla	Char Zabbar	Subarnachar	Noakhali
11	Char Tum	Char Afzal	Ramgoti	Ramgoti	Laxmipur
12	Char Kaicha	Char Afzal	Ramgoti	Ramgoti	Laxmipur

Project locations may be viewed at:

www.banzaid.org.nz/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=44&Itemid=133

Appendix 2

Chandpur TCDC: Project Activities from Original Project Application

Version date: 14-5-08

Part A: Project Objectives For Community Participant / Beneficiaries

Objective 1: Pre-School & Child Tutorial - Start Year 1, continue & expand Year 2+

5 Year Project: Total approximately 1400 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (children, 50% male, 50% female) will have gained a good educational start laying a 'life-long-learning' foundation by becoming members of the pre-school programme (pre-school 1 and 2, age 5 to 6) and child tutorial programme (class 1 to 5, age 7 to 11). [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 1 after project set-up.]

Activities 1. Pre-School & Child Tutorial

- Key task: Activity for pre-school will include play and early childhood educational class activities. Activity for child tutorial will include educational tutorial in class groups based on their existing local school work. Include: awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (1) Encourage pre-school children to join local schools for Class 1 onwards. (2) Encourage child tutorial children to regularly attend local schools and do homework. (3) Encourage and equip child tutorial children to study for, sit and pass local school exams.

Objective 2: Adult Literacy - Start Year 1, continue & not expand Year 2+

5 Year Project: Total 2400 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have gained confidence and skills in using basic literacy (reading, writing, numeracy) by becoming members of the adult literacy programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups. [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 1 after project set-up.]

Activities 2. Adult Literacy

- Key task: Activity will include class based training in literacy (reading, writing, numeracy), with testing by FIDVB exam at Class 1 (age 7) standard. Motivation will encourage group members to participate more in their community. Include: awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (1) Encourage group members to consider ways they may participate more in their community as a result of empowerment from adult literacy.

Objective 3: Objective 3: Savings & Loans - Start Year 1, continue & expand Year 2+

5 Year Project: Total 2400 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have established and used savings and credit facilities by becoming members of the savings and loans programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups. [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 1 after project set-up.]

Activities 3. Savings & Loans

- Key task: Activity will include group based formation and training in savings, loans and repayments, along with actual implementation of savings, loans and repayments being made. Include: awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (1) Policy and procedures establishment: individual savings, Individual Loans (IL), Small

Group Enterprise Loans (SGEL), and loan repayments. (2) Group Financial Audit and Profit Distribution.

Objective 4: Livelihood Skills - Start Year 2

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have gained and used additional livelihood knowledge and skills by becoming members of the livelihood skills programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups, receiving livelihood training in (A) Development Awareness, (B) Agriculture, Livestock and Fish Training, and (C) Vocation Training. [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 2.]

Activities 4. Livelihood Skills

- Key task: Activity will include group based formation and training in (A) Development Awareness, (B) Agriculture, Livestock and Fish Training, and (C) Vocation Training. Include awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (A) Development Awareness (3 topics): all group members - short duration 1 day training per topic: (1) Livelihood survey: survey of strengths and needs. (2) Social analysis training and conscientisation: BANZAid list and various topics determined by survey. (3) Economic analysis training and conscientisation: BANZAid list and various topics determined by survey. (B) Agriculture, Livestock and Fish Training (6 topics): all group members - short duration 1 day training per topic: (1) Vegetable and fruit gardening - incl kitchen gardening. (2) Chicken and duck farming. (3) Goat and cow farming, (4) Fish farming. (5) Modern farming methods. e.g. chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides use - correct use. (6) Indigenous farming methods. e.g. traditional pre-modern methods. (C) Vocation Training (8 topics): selected trainees (2 per TCDC per year = 24 per year) - long duration 5 to 30 days training per topic: (1) Small business development. (2) accounting and record keeping. (3) Handicrafts e.g. Jute. (4) Sewing. (5) Carpentry. (6) Motorbike maintenance and repair. (7) Mobile telephone servicing. (8) Other vocation - to be determined. (D) Other: Livelihood improvement grant - 1 off per participant per project.

Note: Livelihood improvement grant: Grant for livelihood improvement e.g. seeds, animals etc. Encourage group members to self-fund, after a one-off subsidy provided by project. Develop policy for subsidy use and method. Cost Tk 200 (\$NZ 4) per adult participant once in project. Y2-5 = 480 grants per year.

Baptist Aid said 'Some subsidy will make a better impact on the community, until the participant / beneficiaries become more motivated, habituated and resourced to self-fund'.

Objective 5: Primary Healthcare - Start Year 2

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have experienced better personal and community health by becoming members of the primary healthcare programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups, focusing on disease prevention through nutrition, hygiene, clean water, sanitation, STD / HIV / AIDS / drug awareness, and mother / child health. [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 2.]

Activities 5. Primary Healthcare

- Key task: Activity will include health training focused on improved knowledge, self-awareness and disease prevention through nutrition, hygiene, clean water, sanitation, STD / HIV / AIDS / drug awareness, mother / child health, 'health and safety', and appropriate population control etc. Include: awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (1) Primary Healthcare survey: survey of strengths and needs. (2) Primary Healthcare topics training: various topics (x10) determined by survey. e.g. Hygiene, Malaria, etc. (3) Food nutrition training. (4) Water quality training. (5) Toilet training. (6) STD, HIV / AIDS and drug awareness

training. (7) Population control training. (8) Pregnancy health training. (9) Baby / child health training. (10) Smoking reduction campaign. (11) Pond use training. (12) CDO and tutor training - extra for Specific Tasks 1-11, (13) Medical support grant - 1 off per participant per project. (14) Cold weather support grant - 1 off per participant per project. (15) Water source provision: Clean water supply. e.g. Deep tube well. (16) Toilet provision: Slab latrine and shelter. (17) Pregnancy health monitoring: pregnant women and unborn child. (18) Baby / child health monitoring: health and growth. (19) Pond re-excavation: re-establishment of healthy multi-use ponds. (20) Child weighing machine: 1 per TCDC. (21) Health cards: for health monitoring. (22) Poster, hand books, handbills.

Note: Medical support grant: Grant for medical supplies e.g. medicine, contraceptives etc. Encourage group members to self-fund, after a one-off subsidy provided by project. Develop policy for subsidy use and method. Cost Tk 200 (\$NZ 4) per adult participant once in project. Y2-5 = 480 grants per year.

Note: Cold weather support grant: Grant for cold weather support (Dec, Jan - cold snap) e.g. blankets, clothing etc. Encourage group members to self-fund, after a one-off subsidy provided by project. Develop policy for subsidy use and method. Cost Tk 300 (\$NZ 6) per adult participant once in project. Y2-5 = 480 grants per year. Tk 300 can buy 1 thin blanket for the family to sleep.

Baptist Aid said 'Some subsidy will make a better impact on the community, until the participant / beneficiaries become more motivated, habituated and resourced to self-fund'.

Note: Water source provision: Clean water supply. e.g. Deep tube well: Investigation, needs assess, design and installation of clean water source - bacteriologically clean and arsenic free. e.g. Deep tube well, rain water harvest etc. Operation and maintenance training. Some self labour. Target 3x deep tube wells per year starting Year 2, total 12 deep tube wells over project area (12 TCDC centres) over 4 years. Cost est Tk 50,000 (\$NZ 1000) per deep tube well. Provisional sum subject to assessment.

Note: Toilet provision: Slab latrine and shelter: Investigation, needs assess, design and installation of sanitary toilets. Operation and maintenance training. Self labour. Target 24x toilets per year starting Year 2, total 96 toilets over project area (12 TCDC centres) over 4 years. Cost est Tk 3000 (\$NZ 60) per toilet and shelter. Provisional sum subject to assessment.

Note: Pond re-excavation: Re-establishment of healthy multi-use ponds for human use, health and environmental protection: Investigation, needs assess, design and re-excavation of multi-use pond. Operation and maintenance training. Self labour. Target 2 ponds re-excavated per year starting Year 2. Cost - none. Provisional activity subject to assessment.

Objective 6: Objective 6: Human Rights & Gender Equality - Start Year 2

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) will have gained more awareness and practiced better human rights and gender equality by becoming members of the human rights and gender equality programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups. [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 2.]

Activities 6. Human Rights & Gender Equality

- Key task: Activity will include human rights and gender equality training e.g. UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (30 Articles), Bangladesh constitution, BANZAid Gender Criteria etc. Include: awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (1) Human Rights survey: survey of strengths and needs. (2) Human Rights topics training: BANZAid list and various topics determined by survey. (3) CDO and tutor training - extra for Specific Tasks 1-2. (4) Gender Equality survey: survey of strengths and needs. (5) Gender Equality topics training: BANZAid list and various topics determined by survey. (6) CDO and tutor training - extra for Specific Tasks 4-5. (7) Good Governance - seminar for community civil leaders. (8) Poster, hand books, handbills.

Objective 7: Environmental Care - Start Year 2

5 Year Project: Total 1920 poor and marginalised participant / beneficiaries (adults, 50~70% female) have preserved and utilised a better quality and more sustainable natural environment by becoming members of the environmental care programme through TCDC core Development / Self-Help Groups. [12 TCDC villages over 5 years. Start Year 2.]

Activities 7. Environmental Care

- Key task: Activity will include environmental care training (environmental stewardship and resource management) e.g. natural resource conservation; caring for common property natural resources; pollution reduction (solid waste, liquid waste, gaseous waste); solid waste minimisation e.g. animal food, composting, and recycling; and residual solid waste disposal in a humanly safe and environmentally friendly way e.g. burning, landfill. Include awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills and resources.
- General tasks: Refer to 'Notes in common for all Objectives, Outputs, Activities'.
- Specific tasks: (1) Environmental Care survey: survey of strengths and needs. (2) Environmental Care topics training: BANZAid list and various topics determined by survey. (3) Solid Waste Management analysis training: BANZAid list and various topics determined by survey. (4) Tree and forest training: sustainable planting, management and harvest for food, medicine, wood and habitat. (5) CDO and tutor training - extra for Specific Tasks 1-4. (6) Tree planting grant - 1 off per participant per project. (7) Waste minimisation system (reduce, reuse, recycle): animal food, composting, recycling. (8) Waste disposal system (residual solid waste): disposal pit, burning drums. (9) Hazardous waste management system: storage and / or disposal. (10) Toilets - refer to Primary Healthcare. (11) Chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides - refer to Livelihood Skills. (12) Poster, hand books, handbills.

Note: Tree planting grant: Grant for tree sapling e.g. trees for food, medicine, wood, habitat. Encourage group members to self-fund, after a one-off subsidy provided by project. Develop policy for subsidy use and method. Cost Tk 200 (\$NZ 4) per adult participant once in project. Y2-5 = 480 grants per year. Tk 200 provides approx 6 to 8 saplings at Tk 25 per sapling. Own labour to plant, manage and harvest. Baptist Aid said 'Some subsidy will make a better impact on the community, until the participant / beneficiaries become more motivated, habituated and resourced to self-fund'.

Note: Waste minimisation system (reduce, reuse, recycle): animal food, composting, recycling: (1) Organic material (foodwaste and greenwaste) used for animal food (food scraps to goat etc) or composted. (2) Inorganic material reused or recycled (paper, plastic, metals, glass, timber, rubber, textiles etc). Requires investigation and design e.g. community ownership, siting, operation procedures etc. Self labour. Target 1x recycle centre per TCDC per year starting Year 2, total 48 recycle centres over project area (12 TCDC centres) over 4 years. Cost est Tk 2000 (\$NZ 40) per recycle centre.

Note: Waste disposal system (residual solid waste): disposal pit, burning drums: Disposal in humanly safe and environmentally friendly way. Requires investigation and design e.g. community ownership, siting, operation procedures etc. Self labour. Target 1x waste disposal site per TCDC per year starting Year 2, total 48 disposal sites over project area (12 TCDC centres) over 4 years. Cost est Tk 2000 (\$NZ 40) per disposal site.

Note: Hazardous waste management system: storage and / or disposal: Potentially hazardous solid waste includes: aerosols, batteries, chemicals, glue, medicine, paint, solvents, cleaning agents, sharps etc. Storage and / or disposal in humanly safe and environmentally friendly way. Requires investigation and design e.g. community ownership, siting, operation procedures etc. Self labour. Target 1x hazardous waste site (*if required*) per TCDC per year starting Year 2, total 48 hazardous waste sites over project area (12 TCDC centres) over 4 years. Cost est Tk 2000 (\$NZ 40) per hazardous waste site. Provisional sum subject to assessment.

Part B: Project Support and Partner Capacity Building

Objective 8: TCDC Set-up & Operation - **Start Year 1, continue Year 2+**

5 Year Project: Baptist Aid will have set-up and operated 12x TCDC centres in the Chandpur area target villages, and 1x local Project Office in Chandpur for project management, enabling project development activities to operate.

Activities 8. TCDC Set-up and Operation

- Key task: 12x TCDC facilities in the Chandpur area target villages, and 1x local Project Office in Chandpur for project management - set-up and operate.
- General tasks: (1) Good project planning and realistic assessment of required activities. (2) Motivation of target participant / beneficiaries, community leadership and powerful; females, husbands, male relatives and religious leaders, to help ensure project is wanted by target community stakeholders - participant / beneficiaries, leaders, political, powerful or religious. Participatory enquiry methods and motivation in project identification and Baseline Survey. (3) Good communication and motivation with donors to ensure no financial constraints at set-up / operations.

8a. TCDC Set-up - Set-Up Costs - One-Time Only

- Specific tasks: Materials and equipment:
 1. TCDC equipment at TCDC centres in villages (x12) (for group meetings and training).
 2. Project office equipment in Chandpur (x1) (management and training).
 3. Motorbikes (x4) (transport). [3 in Year1, 1 in Year 2]
 4. Bicycles (x13) (transport).
 5. Computer (x3) and internet access (for accounting, training, monitoring, reporting, communicating). [2 in Year 1, 1 in Year 2]
 6. Telephones - landlines (x1) and mobiles (x6) (communication).
 7. Camera digital (x1) (public relations and donor report).
 8. OHP (x1) (training).
 9. Data projector (x1) (training).
 10. Accounting software (x1) (financial management and reporting).
 11. Power supply back-up (x1) (work continuity - power supply - not agreed to at this time).
- **All materials and equipment purchased.**

Note: Set-Up costs = Capital Expenditure: Set-up costs are Capital Expenditure. Most items are essential for project operation. e.g. Motorbikes (x4) will enable Chandpur based project management staff to more easily travel to the village TCDC centres situated within say 1.5 hours. A few TCDCs further away will be accessed by public transport - bus and / or boat. Some capital items although not critically essential, will greatly assist better and more professional operation of the project. e.g. Accounting software (x1). Some requested capital items by Baptist Aid were not agreed to at this time. e.g. Power supply back-up (x1). These may be reconsidered later.

8b. TCDC Operations - Operation Costs - Yearly Ongoing

- Specific tasks: Land and buildings:
 1. TCDC centre land and buildings in villages (x12) (for group meetings and training).
 2. Project office in Chandpur (x1) (management and training).
 3. CDO staff accommodation at TCDC in villages (x12) (accommodation close to TCDC work).
- **All land and buildings rented.**

People - Project staff

- Appropriately qualified and skilled staff as follows:
 1. CDO staff at TCDC centres in villages (x12 husband and wife couples = 24 CDO staff).
 2. Project Coordinator (x1, male) in Dhaka (share with other project - existing).
 3. Project Manager (x1, male or female) in Chandpur.
 4. Project Supervisors (x2, male, female) in Chandpur.
 5. Trainer (x1, male or female) in Chandpur.

6. Income Generating Activity (IGA) & Group Facilitator (x1, male or female) in Chandpur.
 7. Accountant (x1, male or female) in Chandpur.
 8. Tutors (x12, male or female) to assist CDO at TCDC in villages.
 9. Support staff (3 guards - male, 1 cook / cleaner - male or female) in Chandpur.
- Year 1: 24 CDO, 6 proj mgmt, 12 tutor (half time = 6), 4 support = 40 total.
 - Year 2+: 24 CDO, 6 proj mgmt, 12 tutor (full time = 12), 4 support = 46 total.

Objective 9: Capacity Building Implementation Partner - Start Year 1, continue Year 2+

Evaluation at Year 3 project end: Evaluation data date: 30-3-2011. Evaluation period = 2 years, 9 months.

5 Year Project: Baptist Aid staff (head office and field level project management) will have gained organisational capacity for better project design, management and reporting. [Capacity training over 5 years. Start Year 1 after project set-up.]

Activities 9. Capacity Building Implementation Partner

Key task: Baptist Aid staff (head office and field level project management) will have received organisational capacity training (awareness, motivation, knowledge, skills, resources) to do better development project management and reporting at all stages of the project lifecycle, including: (1) project identification (baseline survey, needs and strengths, development analysis criteria, sustainability framework - social, economic, environmental criteria), (2) project design (LogFrame, budget, proposal / application writing), (3) project implementation, (4) project localisation, (5) project monitoring and evaluation, and (6) project reporting (activity report, annual report, completion report).

General tasks: (1) Capacity needs assessment - annual assessment. (2) Capacity training - External Trainer: Various topics x5, based on needs assessment. (3) Capacity training delivery: (a) Monthly training event, (b) Annual training event, (c) Annual retreat, (d) One-off special event - consultation, conference attendance. (4) Leadership, governance and management - motivation and training - organisational governance and operation. (5) Staff performance development, career development. (6) Networking and promotion of development activities. (7) Social capital / good-will building (hospitality, celebration, social occasion, refreshments, meals).

Specific tasks: Capacity Building - Resident and Visiting Expat Capacity Training: (8) Training event - various topics: Resident Expat Capacity Trainer - Year 2+; (9a). Training event - Visiting Expat Capacity Training - Lloyd Ashworth - BANZAid forms and Computer file record system - Year 1. (9b) Training event - various topics: Visiting Expat Capacity Trainer - Year 2+.

Appendix 3

Evaluation Survey Results Summary

The project evaluation survey results were graphed, and compared with the initial Baseline Survey 2007, as follows:

1. Project Objectives 1 to 7

Project participant / beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in each project topic, based on Focus Group Discussions in 10 TCDC groups in 5 villages. Evaluation survey conducted May 2011.

>>> **Compare with...**

2. Baseline Survey

Community self-perception of well-being in relevant development criteria, based on Focus Group Discussions in 12 target villages. Baseline Survey conducted May 2007.

Percentage decimal point system

If % < 5%, then show 1 decimal place. e.g. 3.75% will show as 3.8%.

If % > 5%, then show 0 decimal place. e.g. 24.22% will show as 24%.

Objective 1: Pre-School & Child Tutorial

A Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Child Education Programme' - strong or weak																
Q1 How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Child Education Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.																
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	68	45	39	26	24	16	2	1.3	13	9	5	3.3	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: Education and Knowledge (So3).

So3	Education and Knowledge	Cornerstone of development with life-long benefits leading to participation, empowerment, social mobility and freedom to choose; key for lifeskills and livelihood skills.
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Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form

No Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer																
Q1 <u>Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak</u> How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.																
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	0	0	0	0	11	4	26	10	56	22	77	30	83	33	253	100
Female	0	0	0	0	14	6	18	7	48	19	82	33	89	36	251	100
Total	0	0	0	0	25	5	44	9	104	21	159	32	172	34	504	100

Objective 2: Adult Literacy

A Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Adult Literacy Programme' - strong or weak																
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Adult Literacy Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	29	19	43	28	29	19	7	4.6	25	17	18	12	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: Education and Knowledge (So3).

So3	Education and Knowledge	Cornerstone of development with life-long benefits leading to participation, empowerment, social mobility and freedom to choose; key for lifeskills and livelihood skills.
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Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form																
No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	0	0	0	0	11	4	26	10	56	22	77	30	83	33	253	100
Female	0	0	0	0	14	6	18	7	48	19	82	33	89	36	251	100
Total	0	0	0	0	25	5	44	9	104	21	159	32	172	34	504	100

Objective 3: Savings & Loans

A Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Savings & Loans Programme' - strong or weak																
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Savings & Loans Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	62	41	39	26	23	15	4	2.6	17	11	6	4.0	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: Savings and Credit (Ec3).

Ec3	Savings and Credit	Access to savings and 'affordable' credit, facilitating good saving habits and loans enabling asset expansion; providing a 'safety net' for indebtedness and seasonal shocks.
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No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	0	0	5	2	36	14	46	18	56	22	55	21	61	24	259	100
Female	0	0	11	4	43	17	43	17	51	20	53	21	56	22	257	100
Total	0	0	16	3	79	15	89	17	107	21	108	21	117	23	516	100

Objective 4: Livelihood Skills

A	Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Livelihood Skills Programme' - strong or weak															
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Livelihood Skills Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	6	4.0	8	5	52	34	29	19	36	24	20	13	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: All Economic Criteria (Ec1 to Ec10).

All Economic Criteria (Ec1 to Ec10)

Economic analysis criteria (x10) include: Ec1. Income supply, Ec2. Income equality, Ec3. Savings and credit, Ec4. Air supply, Ec5. Water supply, Ec6. Food supply, Ec7. Clothing supply, Ec8. Shelter adequate, Ec9. Cooking fuel / energy supply, Ec10. Services and infrastructure access.

(The 'economic criteria' considers economics to be inclusive of financial and physical capital, including 'basic physical needs' requirements for the context of 'poverty alleviation'. The 1st 3 are financial, the next 6 are physical needs.)

Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form																
No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer. Summary of all economic analysis criteria Ec1 to Ec10.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	0.2	0.1	6	2.3	24	9	37	14	54	21	64	25	74	29	259	100
Female	0.1	0.0	5	2.0	26	10	37	14	56	22	63	24	71	27	258	100
Total	0.3	0.1	11	2.1	50	10	74	14	110	21	127	25	145	28	517	100

Objective 5: Primary Healthcare

A	Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Primary Healthcare Programme' - strong or weak															
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Primary Healthcare Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	40	26	30	20	33	22	9	6	25	17	14	9	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: Healthcare (So4).

So4	Healthcare	Healthy bodies required for enjoyable life and productive livelihoods; require preventative and curative health services, self-awareness and knowledge; good water, food and sanitation, and 'health and safety'.
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Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form																
No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	0	0	0	0	12	5	29	12	53	21	76	30	83	33	253	100
Female	0	0	0	0	14	6	22	9	46	18	81	32	88	35	251	100
Total	0	0	0	0	26	5	51	10	99	20	157	31	171	34	504	100

Objective 6: Human Rights & Gender Equality

A	Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Human Rights & Gender Equality Programme' - strong or weak															
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Human Rights & Gender Equality Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	8	5	11	7	38	25	30	20	30	20	34	23	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: All Human Rights Criteria (H1 to H20).

All Human Rights Criteria (H1 to H20)

Human rights analysis criteria (x20) focusing on the 'UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (30 Articles)' include: H1. Freedom and equality, H2. Personal safety, H3. No slavery, H4. No torture, H5. Protection under the law, H6. No interference with private life and correspondence, H7. Freedom of movement and residence, H8. Right to a nationality, H9. Right to choice in marriage, H10. Right to own property, H11. Freedom of thought, conscience, religion, opinion and expression, H12. Freedom of peaceful assembly and association, H13. Participate in the political life of society, H14. Right to social security, H15. Work, free choice of employment, just and favourable conditions of work and protection against unemployment, H16. Rest and leisure, H17. Standard of living adequate for health and well-being, H18. Education, H19. Participate freely in cultural life, H20. Duties to community.

Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form																
No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer. Summary of all human rights analysis criteria H1 to H20.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	0	0	3	1.1	23	9	22	8	50	19	72	28	91	35	261	100
Female	0	0	1	0.4	14	6	13	5	33	13	80	32	111	44	252	100
Total	0	0	4	0.8	37	7	35	7	83	16	152	30	202	39	513	100

Plus: All Gender Criteria (G1 to G10).

All Gender Criteria (G1 to G10)

Gender analysis criteria (x10) focusing on 'gender equality and women's empowerment' include: G1. Self determination, G2. Personal safety, G3. Marriage custom and choice, G4. Family nurture, G5. Participation - in society, G6. Empowerment - personal uplift and well-being, G7. Education and knowledge, G8. Healthcare, G9. Population control, G10. Income supply.
(G1 to G4: Specific gender criteria. G5 to G9: From Social Criteria (So1 to So5) - but stronger focus on gender equality and women's empowerment. G10: From Economic Criteria (Ec1) - but stronger focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.)

Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form																
No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer. Summary of all gender analysis criteria G1 to G10.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1.8	0.7	4.1	1.6	20	8	27	11	59	23	69	27	73	29	254	100
Female	2.2	0.8	4.4	1.7	24	9	25	10	58	22	70	27	77	30	261	100
Total	4.0	0.8	8.5	1.7	44	9	52	10	117	23	139	27	150	29	515	100

Objective 7: Environmental Care

A Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'Environmental Care Programme' - strong or weak																
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Environmental Care Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	6	4.0	26	17	53	35	14	9	30	20	22	15	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: All Environmental Criteria (En1 to En10).

All Environmental Criteria (En1 to En10)

Environmental analysis criteria (x10) include: En1. Natural resource conservation, En2. Air pollution, odour and noise reduction, En3. Solid waste pollution reduction, En4. Water pollution reduction, En5. Biodiversity - plants and animals, En6. Trees and forests, En7. Common property natural resources, En8. Recreation areas, En9. Indigenous environmental knowledge, En10. Global environmental awareness.

Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form

No Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer																
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the 'development criteria' - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'development criteria'? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer. Summary of all environmental analysis criteria En1 to En10.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	4.3	1.7	6.6	2.6	23	9	18	7	50	20	66	26	83	33	251	100
Female	4.2	1.7	7.6	3.1	21	8	19	8	56	22	58	23	83	34	249	100
Total	8.5	1.7	14	2.8	44	9	37	7	106	21	124	25	166	33	500	100

All Project Objectives 1 to 7

(1) Pre-School & Child Tutorial, (2) Adult Literacy, (3) Savings & Loans, (4) Livelihood Skills, (5) Primary Healthcare, (6) Human Rights & Gender Equality, (7) Environmental Care.

A Participant / Beneficiaries self-perception of well-being in the 'All Project Objectives 1 to 7' - strong or weak																
Q1	How are the participant / beneficiaries - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the 'Environmental Care Programme'? Are the participant / beneficiaries in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male																
Female																
Total	31	21	28	19	36	24	14	9	25	17	17	11	0	0	151	100

Compare with Baseline Survey 2007

The relevant development criteria used in the Baseline Survey 2007 was: All Development Criteria: (1) Social, (2) Economic, (3) Environmental, (4) Human Rights, (5) Gender, (6) Solid Waste Management.

<u>All Development Criteria</u> 1. Social 2. Economic 3. Environmental 4. Human Rights 5. Gender 6. Solid Waste Management
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Development Analysis Questions – Survey Form

No	Target Community and Intended Participant / Beneficiaries - to answer															
Q1	Community self-perception of well-being in the ‘development criteria’ - strong or weak How is the community - aware of / experiencing / practicing / implementing - the ‘development criteria’? Is the community in a strong or weak position? Multi-choice answer. Summary of all development criteria.															
	Very Strong		Strong		Slight Strong		Neutral / Unsure		Slight Weak		Weak		Very Weak		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1.1	0.4	3.3	1.3	18	7	24	9	57	22	70	27	82	32	255	100
Female	1.1	0.4	3.1	1.2	17	7	21	8	55	22	70	28	85	34	253	100
Total	2	0.4	6	1.3	35	7	45	9	112	22	140	28	167	33	508	100

Appendix 4

Chandpur TCDC - Baseline Survey Report - Executive Summary - May 2007

Version date: 23-1-08

The purpose of this report is to present the summary findings of the baseline survey carried out by Baptist Aid in 12 target villages in the Chandpur region from 30 April to 15 May 2007. BANZAid was the 'support partner' (funder) and Baptist Aid was the 'implementation partner'. The baseline survey was carried out to enable Baptist Aid to do project design for the future proposed Chandpur TCDC, 5 year community development project. Survey methodology consisted of primarily Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in the 12 target villages. BANZAid development criteria (social, economic, environmental, human rights, gender and solid waste management) was used to assess the current community development situation.

Community demographics indicated the 12 target villages contained 29,826 people, approx 50.5% male and 49.5% female, with an average of 2486 people per village. Population age classification indicated: 0-4 years 4005 people (334 per village, 13%), 5-11 years 6525 people (544 per village, 22%), 12-19 years 5091 people (424 per village, 17%), 20-60 years 11710 people (976 per village, 39%), and 61+ years 2495 people (208 per village, 8%). There were a total of 5892 households (491 per village) with an average of 5.1 people per household. Religion consisted of 26400 Muslim (87%), 3419 Hindu (11%) and 538 Christian (1.8%). Ethnicity consisted of 29972 Bangali (99%) and 385 Tripura (1.3%).

The development context of the target villages may be 'generalised' as \$US 1 per day rural poverty, with limited opportunities for education, healthcare and employment. Educationally the village children have limited opportunity with many involved in government schools (variable educational standard), however many others are involved in work (paid / unpaid), while others attend a Madrassa (Islamic religious based school of variable educational standard). The main adult (age 20-60) works in the village are: agriculture, household (mainly women - unpaid), fishing, livestock and poultry, small trading, rickshaw / van / boat pulling and porter. The rural context reflects the general Bangladesh development scenario: adult literacy (15 years+) approx 40%, approx 36% live on less \$US 1 per day and approx 35% malnourished.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD) consisted of 12 male groups (total 249 males, average 20.8 per group), and 12 female groups (total 245 males, average 20.4 per group). The FGD participants were typical of the wider target village people.

Baptist Aid FGD survey teams consisted of 20 Baptist Aid staff (12 male and 8 female). These staff all had experience in other development projects.

The community self-perception of overall development well-being using summarised BANZAid development criteria (social, economic, environmental, human rights, gender and solid waste management) indicated only 9% of the community considered they are 'very strong, strong, slightly strong' while 91% considered they are 'neutral / unsure, slightly weak, weak, very weak'.

The target communities were able to express their strengths and needs / weaknesses for each of the development criteria in terms of both symptoms and causes. In summary the causes of poverty or underdevelopment include:

- Poverty - endemic, on-going poverty requires urgent and immediate 'relief', working against longer term development uplift goals.
- Conservative cultural and religious practice stifling cultural expression and some useful aspects of modernity.
- Lack of motivation, education (incl literacy) and knowledge.
- Lack of unity, awareness of rights (incl human rights, gender equality) and participation opportunities.
- Lack of livelihood and vocational skills, and capital investment money to establish alternative income activities.
- Lack of organisational and institutional support, facilities and infrastructure, educational and healthcare facilities.

- Lack of environmentally friendly options, affordable clean energy (electricity, natural gas), clean and accessible drinking water, lack of sanitary toilets.

The baseline survey findings and outcomes enabled a draft proposed future project design to occur. This would likely consist of a variation of Baptist Aid's main development programme - Total Community Development Centres (TCDC). TCDC = multi-year (10 year, stage 1 = 5 year, stage 2 = 5 years), multi-sector (several development activities), multi-location project (TCDC in 12 villages) in the Chandpur region. This involves husband and wife Bangladeshi couples living in poor rural communities as Community Development Organisers (CDO). They facilitate sustainable community development with appropriate leadership, training, resources and personnel. Each TCDC impacts about 200 local poor people directly, but reaches an estimated 500 to 1000 people through friends and relatives. Currently, there are 70 Bangladeshi TCDC couples with opportunities for another 300. Development activities (x7) could include: (1) pre-school and child tutorial, (2) adult literacy, (3) savings and loans, (4) livelihood training (development awareness, vocation skills, agriculture and livestock training), (5) primary healthcare, (6) human rights and gender equality, and (7) environmental care. In addition an overall activity 'TCDC Set-up and Operations' is required to establish and run the TCDC centres and local project office. The development activities are staged over time as determined by project progress and expansion i.e. some listed sub-activities could remain 'provisional' items.

TCDC works best in regional clusters of 10 or more, with a local project office for effective management. This brings positive life change for 2000 local poor people. BANZAid plans to support new clusters of Baptist Aid TCDC in new areas. The first new TCDC cluster is proposed for Chandpur district, with a local project office in Chandpur.

Each TCDC will form a number of core 'Development Groups' also known as 'Self Help Groups'. These groups form the basis of the various development activities and training e.g. savings and loans.

Timeframe: Year 1: 1st 4 months = TCDC set-up (infrastructure, equipment, personnel, management and reporting systems) and local project office in Chandpur. 2nd 8 months = development activities begin. Year 2 onwards: 12 months = development activities. 'Operation costs' are estimated at approx \$NZ 100,000 per year, increasing at approx \$NZ 15,000 per year dependent on expansion of the development groups. 'Set-up costs' are estimated at approx \$NZ 30,000 in year one. Costs are based on rental of all land and buildings.

In addition to learning about the target community current development situation, Baptist Aid gained considerable experience in the planning, doing and reporting of this baseline survey, their 1st major multi-location, multi-development sector survey. Major learnings about implementing baseline surveys included:

- Target communities are empowered to tell their story.
- Shared knowledge occurs between development implementers and participants.
- Good relations begin between the development implementer and intended participants.
- A longer development process begins.
- Good baseline survey facilitates good project design.
- Motivation and expectation increases for the future development project.
- Baseline surveys require good planning and flexibility.
- Individual staff skills and organisational capacity building occurs.