

EEP/Shiree

Let the Hundred Flowers Bloom? An Assessment of Innovative Pro-Poorest Interventions Supported by Shiree

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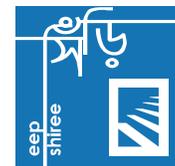
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August 2016



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC



Document Purpose

This document provides a synthesis report of the lessons learned reports of the Innovation Fund that was managed by Shiree. The aim is to identify some key lessons regarding their overall impact on reducing poverty, and to provide some overarching lessons for consideration in future work. The paper is structured into six sections.

Section 1 sets out the relevance of innovation to poverty reduction in Bangladesh.

Section 2 presents an overview of the “REES methodology” used, describing the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of interventions used.

Section 3 discusses the “relevance” (in terms of its sectoral focus, intended beneficiaries, locational and social markers, and targeting) of the pro-poorest interventions supported by Shiree.

Section 4 analyses the “effectiveness” dimension: in the absence of data permitting the application of “difference-in-difference” method, this is captured through a quantitative analysis of the “before-after” changes in income and assets as well as by considering other project effects including human development dimensions and poverty.

Section 5 explores the cost-effectiveness of the project interventions to the extent that this is possible.

Section 6 provides examples of key concerns in a range of areas that may affect “sustainability” of pro-poorest interventions: this encompasses monitoring and evaluation issues as well as design and implementation problems.

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1. Background

The “Economic Empowerment of the Poorest” (EEP) Challenge Fund was financed by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and implemented by Ecorys UK Ltd in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB). EEP’s objective was to lift one million Bangladeshi people out of extreme poverty using two primary mechanisms, a Scale Fund (SF) and an Innovation Fund (IF), supported by research and advocacy work streams. Both funds leveraged the technical, geographical and contextual expertise of organisations with a long track record of working on economic development in Bangladesh, and applied this to tackling the problem of extreme poverty. Whilst the SF aimed to scale up proven models for sustainably lifting ultra-poor households out of extreme poverty, the IF looked to test novel approaches to improving the lives of extremely poor households.

1.1. Overview of the Innovation Fund

The Innovation Fund was conducted through four funding rounds, and ran from September 2009. Each project ran for two to three years (although some were given short no-cost extensions), and the fourth round of the fund was closed in January 2015. Altogether, 27 contracts were signed with NGOs, using a competitive process driven by an Independent Assessment Panel (IAP).

Whilst NGOs were free to develop their own innovation to help lift households out of extreme poverty, each Round had a particular thematic focus to which proposals from NGOs needed to align. Round 1 focused specifically on eradicating extreme poverty in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Haor and Coastal regions of Bangladesh, areas which are known to be hotspots of extreme poverty. The theme of Round 2 was to tackle the root causes of income, food and employment insecurity, often referred to as ‘Monga’ and worked with projects in districts that were prone to seasonal hunger in northwest Bangladesh. Round 3 worked with *marginalised* groups, including elderly people, the physically challenged, religious or ethnic minorities, who have been largely failed by state and non-state development interventions. Round 4 focussed on achieving sustainable impacts in the lives of extremely poor people, particularly the *most vulnerable and socially excluded groups* (women, the elderly, *adivasis* (indigenous groups), and the disabled).

Table 1: Innovation Fund Overview

| Round | Features | PNGOs Supported | Number of HHs | Start Date | End Date |
|---------|---|--|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Round 1 | Extreme Poverty Hotspots | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aid Comilla • Centre for Natural Resources Studies • GreenHill • Hellen Keller International • Helvetas • Shushilan | 6,754 | September 2009 | August 2012 |
| Round 2 | <i>Monga</i> affected areas (the North-west) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MJSKS • Helvetas • Puamdo • SKS • Action Aid • National Development Programme | 5,465 | November 2009 | August – Oct 2012 |
| Round 3 | Marginalised groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern • SSS • Boss • GUK • ADD • Plan • Save the Children | 7,160 | December 2010 – Feb 2011 | by December 2013 |
| Round 4 | Sustainable impacts with the most vulnerable and socially excluded groups | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green Hill • Tarango • Eco Dev • IDE • Save the Children • PRIP Trust • Handicap International • Help Age | 7,600 | October – November 2011 | October 2014 |

The success of 5 of the projects led to their inclusion in the “Scale Up” Round of the Scale Fund in 2013; this sought to extend the interventions to approximately 12,000 new households.

2. Executive Summary

2.1. Why focus on “new interventions” for the extreme poor?

Despite achieving considerable success in reducing extreme poverty through economic growth and other factors over the past two decades, Bangladesh must not be limited by the aggregate growth-induced trickle-down route alone. As evidence suggests that the poverty reduction success benefited some extreme poverty groups much more than others, it follows that there is a need for “new interventions” designed for the “left-out” extreme poor.

2.2. Relevance of the Shiree Interventions

The Innovation Fund projects showed an amazing range of imaginative projects in the context of a local economy. Projects were relevant to the theme of the funding round, and to the picture of extreme poverty in Bangladesh. There was a welcome “turn to agriculture” in difficult ecological environments combined with emphasis on non-farm jobs and skill formation for the urban poorest. Furthermore, the conscious focus on spatially poor areas is a welcome move in anti-poorest interventions, and serves the cause of the extreme poverty eradication well.

Most of the interventions supported income-generating projects consistent with rising market demands. Projects tackled social heterogeneity among the poorest and took into consideration the diverse needs of the extreme poor¹. In short, the menu was diverse, the beneficiaries heterogeneous, and there was no uniformity with regard to anti-poverty approaches.

2.3. Effectiveness of the Shiree Supported Innovative Pro-Poorest Interventions

The Innovation Fund appears to have been effective, although there is a spectrum of success. However, data availability and quality, and a lack of control households limits the extent to which effectiveness is measurable. Whilst per capita income change could be modelled, this could not be done for asset data for all projects (which is more reliable data for monitoring durable change in economic well-being). In view of this, the assessment of the effectiveness of projects needs to be taken with utmost caution and may be considered as being indicative of the qualitative message rather than capturing the quantitative results.

Average monthly income and per capita daily income rose for all projects between baseline and endline surveys, although the magnitude of the increase varied considerably between projects. The differential performance may be attributable to a range of factors such as location (remote area projects generally have lower incomes), support package, and the profile of beneficiaries

¹ The extreme poor face a different set of challenges to the poor, which makes them particularly hard to reach. This may include food insecurity, uncertainty in income, and negligible social capital amongst others.

(age, sex etc.). Factoring in economic growth still leaves adequate space for income growth, suggesting the income dimension of Effectiveness was met.

There was a large variation in income and asset accumulation across the projects and rounds; however, there is no way of telling if a particular thematic focus contributed to larger or smaller growth. A dramatic growth in household assets for project beneficiaries was observed. Data availability prevents a robust analysis of which projects gave the greatest asset growth and why.

There were substantive improvements in other indicators, such as sanitation, housing and land, savings and loans, female participation in the labour market, and employment². However, barriers for employment remained, particularly for the disabled.

Projects have been unable to quantify the drop in poverty, as reports do not include poverty gap and squared poverty gap indices. Adopting a “48 Taka per day per person” line as the poverty cut-off shows a substantial proportion of BHHs still live in extreme poverty (particularly those in the hardest to reach groups). However, this analysis also shows some projects appear to have reduced the incidence of extreme poverty by the order of 84-98 percentage points, a remarkable performance in extreme poverty reduction by any standard.

2.4. Efficiency of Shiree Supported Innovative Pro-Poorest Interventions

There is not enough information to conduct a standard cost-benefit analysis. A partial measure of total benefits (based on assumptions, so to be interpreted with caution) showed that the benefit-cost ratio varies from 1.12 to 8.04. Round 4 projects have a higher benefit cost ratio: the reasons for this are unknown, but may be down to the sharing and incorporation of lessons learned from earlier rounds.

Calculating the private return via regression analysis suggests that 1 taka of transfer returns 1.35 taka in assets at endline. This appears to be a more plausible and defensible estimate, suggesting the interventions are justified when evaluated by the benefit-cost ratio.

2.5. Conclusions

It is unclear how sustainable the gains will be in the long term. Pro-poorest interventions require institutions to support the mobility of the extreme poor until a poverty-free existence. The Innovation Fund seems to be restricted to lifting the extreme poor out of severe poverty: with no graduation strategy to follow up, the focus was clearly on proving the innovation can work.

The innovation projects of Shiree have been mostly successful. These gains could be magnified on a wider spatial scale, if some gaps in these interventions can be addressed.

² One noteworthy example was the development of training certification cards for female construction workers on the PRIP trust, which was a powerful tool in overcoming barriers to employment.

Interventions need to be more in line with the structural shifts in the overall economy. Recently, non-farm interventions have become more pronounced; direct interventions should give more focus on developing non-farm and non-agricultural skills of the poorest families.

The composition of the extreme poor is now more diverse. Traditionally the extreme poor occupied the farm sector, and were self-employed as unpaid family workers. However, new segments have emerged due to rapid urbanization and industrialization, seeking casual and regular wage employment opportunities in manufacturing and services sectors. Whilst some projects attempted to forge links with the private sector, more could be done in proportion to the transformation of the economy.

Vulnerability arising from risks and shocks has been inadequately addressed by many pro-poorest interventions. Innovative interventions could focus more on this relatively neglected aspect of pro-poorest policies: none of the projects had a built-in mechanism of addressing (in the sense of both prevention and mitigation) risks and shocks.

Innovative interventions of Shiree rightly focused on multidimensional poverty issues. Some social issues are often neglected in livelihood programmes; norms-changing interventions (such as dowry payments, early marriage) may have magnified the poverty reducing effects.

There is a spectrum of economic disadvantage dependent on the type and acuteness of disability. The variable success observed through working with the disabled suggests that severely disabled persons are candidates for social protection allowance rather than being viewed as economically active citizens: now that SDGs mention disability explicitly in several areas, this should become a top priority in extreme poverty reduction strategy.

There was an improvement in wellbeing but it is not clear how well linked beneficiaries are with formal markets, financial institutions, health and educational facilities, and political and legal entities. Schooling of children is critical in transmission of chronic poverty across generations. There is no strong evidence that educational human capital development was emphasised in any of these projects.

In many cases, female headed households could not accumulate assets at the same pace as their male counterparts. If female headed households are more vulnerable among the chronic poor, this requires immediate attention.

2.6. Key Lessons and Recommendations

Whilst each project has documented some specific lessons in its report, there are some lessons identified from this review that are of a strategic nature, and are more relevant to planning future innovations. These include:

Monitoring and Evaluation

The overarching finding suggests that Monitoring and Evaluation of the Innovation Fund was significantly under-resourced: Shiree had neither the funds nor the staff to conduct exhaustive monitoring of 27 projects.

1. **Ensure completeness of baseline data, disaggregated by gender:** some baseline data were missing, which makes before and after comparisons difficult, and limits the meaningfulness of assessments. Given the focus was on demonstrating innovation, this presents a missed opportunity.
2. **Include counterfactuals and indicators when activities change:** some projects evolved their mechanisms, and included activities not assessed at baseline (such as formation of network support groups). Improvement cannot be reported without an indicator, and a counterfactual is required to test the validity of a new intervention and determine whether an activity will lead to the required outcome.
3. **Include a focus on key extreme poverty statistics:** Shiree chose to use its own multidimensional index to measure graduation from extreme poverty. Use of an income-based measure (such as the poverty gap index) might have added more weight to the projects' claims.
4. **Timely and deeper analysis of Monitoring and Evaluation findings is essential:** Shiree did not follow up some interesting and (possibly problematic) observations (e.g. a 15% decline in household heads in skilled labour). When working with the most vulnerable groups, there is a need to understand the root causes of failure and success.
5. **Disaggregate data to quantify the value of access to safety nets:** access to social safety net programmes has increased, but the value and impact of these transfers on welfare is unknown, and could go a significant way to determining the size of future asset packages.

Implementation

6. **Anticipating and planning for challenges is critical:** projects need to identify possible threats to their model, and plan to overcome these, as they are key constraints to success.
7. **A full market analysis is essential. NGOs should seek to augment existing, rather than create new markets:** a lack of understanding of challenges in the proposed market required radical changes to some innovations³. NGOs should focus on market facilitation, not market creation: they may lack the commercial experience and skills required to develop a market, (including generating demand) and may overlook the requirements (such as cold storage transport provision) to ensure the required quality of product arrives.

³ For example, see the BOSS and SKS projects.

8. **Environmental benefits of an innovation should be considered for monitoring:** some projects worked on issues (e.g. the sustainability of *jhum* cultivation) that could have attracted government/other support for scale up had such issues been monitored.
9. **Innovations may require a longer time to be successful and sustainable:** by default, projects are trying something new, and challenges will be experienced.

Project and Programme Design

10. **Proper consultation over the proposed model is essential with all stakeholders:** the original intervention of some projects failed, due to a non-participatory process at design that neglected local social aspects.
11. **More rigorous analysis of the model to assess environmental, social, and economic viability, and identify barriers and services that exist:** some innovations included assets that were not intended to be operated by the lead beneficiary (managed or rented by a family member or neighbour); this poses challenges of sustainability. External factors (and assumptions) beyond the control of the project need to be fully assessed in the model.
12. **The need for establishing savings needs to be communicated better to vulnerable groups (e.g. the elderly):** inducing adequate savings needs to be built in in the design.
13. **Innovative designs may fail due to inadequate attention on suitability to the local context:** the re-design of several projects during implementation indicates that success depends on both operational effectiveness, and a solid understanding of the local context.
14. **The emphasis should be on “fewer but better” rather than proliferation of innovative interventions.** The focus should be on inter-generational pathways out of extreme poverty. This will require a fresh emphasis on vulnerability and resilience, building social and institutional capital, and linking with other development actors (public services, private sector). A whole of gamut of policies and institutions need to be put in place to make sure the escape from extreme poverty is irreversible and permanent. Appropriate budgetary provision is required in order to deliver this.
15. **The framework of a Challenge Fund for Innovation for supporting pro-poorest interventions needs to be revisited.** Innovation demands a greater level of Technical Assistance support in order to succeed, as well as more monitoring and evaluation than can be afforded under a programme like Shiree. Some ambitious interventions were not well thought through, and would have benefitted from some support in development. Even though Shiree adopted an Independent Assessment Process, the focus on independence and impartiality in a competitive Challenge Fund call rendered it difficult for a more iterative process of supporting grantees to develop solid concepts into robust proposals. More consultation with the policy process and a wider body of experts and civic organisations such as BIDS, BIGD, and CPD would have resulted in better development of projects, and less missed opportunities.

16. **New approaches for nurturing innovation may be needed.** A Fund that permits the re-design of failing interventions is not ably set up to understand, learn from, and share the reasons for failure. “Milestone” based grants (where demonstration of capability (proof of concept) is a precondition for securing future funding) coupled with extensive technical support would serve to de-risk innovations whilst improving value for money. This will be particularly useful in the context of new analytical challenges posed by the transition from MDGs to SDGs in Bangladesh.

Abbreviated Project Name of Shiree Supported Pro-Poorest Interventions

| Project Name | Round | Abbreviated Name |
|--|-------|------------------|
| Alternative Livelihoods Options | 1 | ALO |
| Innovation Farming Practices as a Tool of Poverty Reduction and Climate Change Adaption(CNRS) | 1 | CNRS |
| Green Hill[Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer (IMPACT)] | 1 | IMPACT |
| M2W2 project(HKI) | 1 | M2W2(HKI) |
| The Agricultural Innovation for Eliminating Extreme Poverty (AIEEP) Project [HSI(S)] | 1 | AIEEP[HSI(S)] |
| Shushilan: Innovative Approaches to Restore the Productivity of Natural Resources that are Resilient to Climate Change and Increasing Salinity | 1 | SHUSHILAN |
| Panchbibi Upazila Adibashi Multipurpose Development Organization (PUAMDO): Redeem mortgaged land, Transfer hogs and hog rearing techniques and secure market access for all BHHs | 2 | PUAMDO |
| National Development Programme (NDP): Improved nutritional status through crop diversification and employment generation | 2 | NDP |
| SKS Foundation: Micro-enterprises through High Value Fruit Varieties | 2 | SKS |
| Action Aid Bangladesh: Land Leasing, Technology Transfers and Biodiversity Centers. | 2 | AAB |
| Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HSI) or Intercooperation (IC): Value Chain Development | 2 | HIS |
| MJSKS Artificial Insemination in Dairy and Beef Cattle Project (AIDBC) | 2 | AIDBC |
| Action for Disability and Development (ADD): From Margin to Mainstream: A Drive of Challenged People for Economic Empowerment | 3 | ADD |
| Concern Worldwide: InvEst (Investment for Economic Empowerment of Street-dwellers) | 3 | InvEst |
| Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK): Reducing extreme poor by skills development on garments | 3 | GUK |
| Plan International Bangladesh: Bringing Economic Empowerment to Street children (BEES) | 3 | BEES |
| Save the Children: Improving income and advancing social identity of rural adolescent girls | 3 | TANISHA |
| Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha: Four Ideas for Poverty Alleviation and Climate Adaptation | 3 | SSS |
| Bangladesh Organization for Social Service (BOSS): Mainstreaming Marginalized Communities (MMC) | 3 | MMC |

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Socio-Economic Empowerment of Extreme Poor People with Disabilities | 4 | HANDICAP |
| Poverty Reduction through Agricultural Sustainable Advancement Knowledge Transfer and Insurance(PRASAKTI) | 4 | PRASAKTI |
| Economic Empowerment of Jumiya people through Medicinal Plant (EEJMP) Cultivation | 4 | EEJMP |
| Accelerate Livelihood of Left-behind Older Workforce' (ALLOW) | 4 | ALLOW |
| Women Onset Technology for Sustainable Homestead Agriculture in Bangladesh | 4 | WOTSHAB |
| Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood for Female Construction Worker (<i>ESLFCW</i>) | 4 | ESLFCW |
| Out of Poverty Graduation Model for Urban Extreme Poor: A child focused innovation | 4 | SCI |
| Establishing fair trade handicraft business for indigenous community in Bandarban | 4 | TARANGO |

1. Introduction: Why focus on “new interventions” for the extreme poor?

Bangladesh achieved considerable success in reducing extreme poverty over the past two decades. This has been achieved by the effective combination of a number of factors—economic growth, broad-based human development, social protection, and a range of innovative targeted programmes such as microfinance, asset transfer and rights-based interventions. This may raise the issue as to why we still need new experimentations in the field of extreme poverty reduction. There can be three potential responses to this question:

1. Evidence suggests that the above poverty reduction success benefited some extreme poverty groups much more than others.
2. Even those who benefitted in the short-term by inclusion in the labour market comparatively lagged behind in human development vis-à-vis other income groups, thus reducing the likelihood of sustained poverty escape.
3. There are social and spatial heterogeneities among the extreme poor even at the similar level of income: an extreme poor person with a tribal identity may be more disadvantaged (social exclusion-wise or vulnerability-wise) than a non-tribal counterpart even though both may have similar income earning ability.

It follows that there is a need for “new interventions” designed for the “left-out” extreme poor.

The reality of extreme poverty trends also dictates that we look for other potent instruments apart from economic growth and traditional anti-poverty programmes. Poverty projections by past studies show that there is a sizable backlog of extreme poverty still persisting (Sen and Ali 2015). Based on historically observed “growth elasticity of extreme poverty reduction” in the 2000s, projections suggest that Bangladesh would reduce its extreme poverty from a level of 17.6% in 2010 to 7.2% by 2021 under a constant real GDP growth scenario of 7% per year (the target for the Seventh Five Year Plan). This will still leave a population of 11.92 million in extreme poverty. It follows that either Bangladesh has to achieve higher than 7% growth rate or has to strive for more equitable and inclusive growth pattern to reach the target of “zero extreme poverty” *nationally*.

Alternatively, the other possibility is that we strive to achieve 7% growth rate in the medium-term but at the same time continue the route of direct intervention i.e. not be limited by the aggregate growth induced trickle-down route alone.

Shiree’s approach to support innovative anti-poorest projects was (arguably) motivated by the above considerations. To what extent the new interventions were met with successes on the ground is altogether a different question and constitutes the core focus of this paper.

2. Application of the REES Methodology and Limitations

Our general approach to project/programme learning and evaluation rests on four key pillars, namely, Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Sustainability (REES). A learning and evaluation framework based on the REES criteria can be quite demanding both in terms of complex evaluation questions (and sub-questions) raised, and in terms of learning and evaluation methods to be deployed, (and the complex data requirements that go with the choice of evaluation methods). A REES approach demands quite a comprehensive strategy for evaluation that transcends routine “project evaluation”. The latter mainly focuses on the economic returns to project interventions while the REES dictates interrogation on aspects of sustainability.

Complexity notwithstanding, we have decided to apply the REES methodology for assessing Shiree’s innovative anti-poorest interventions. The results are instructive, but are subject to limitations regarding data availability and quality from the reports, which constrains the ability to address the Terms of Reference in full. Fortunately, although interventions differ in terms of availability of data (third and fourth round interventions are better endowed with baseline and endline data permitting more robust assessments), one could nevertheless draw a fairly comprehensive picture on income and asset data that allowed before-after economic wellbeing comparisons for a large number of projects.

We were not able to apply the REES criterion in full to all the 27 projects, as some of these interventions have more easily quantifiable outcomes than others. We can discuss “Relevance” for all 27 projects, however “Effectiveness” is best applicable to projects with well-defined (in quantitative or qualitative terms) project results i.e. those with before (baseline) and after (endline) data. An income comparison was conducted for all 27 projects, however, incomplete baseline information exists on baseline asset ownership to conduct an asset comparison (a more durable measure of economic well-being compared to income) for all the 12 projects included in the first and second rounds. This was carried out for the 15 projects included in the third and fourth rounds.

Efficiency and Sustainability could not be assessed for all individual projects, though we tried to compute benefit-to-cost ratio for a number of projects. Sustainability itself is susceptible to several contesting interpretations, ranging from sustainability of impact, sustainability of specific organizational intervention, to people’s own initiative to sustain the “good results” after the life-time of project. Whilst we would be open to all kinds of interpretations while analyzing the sustainability aspect, the analysis is limited by the information contained in the texts that we have analysed.

3. Relevance of the Shiree Supported Innovative Pro-Poorest Interventions

3.1. Analytical Relevance of the Shiree Interventions

Taken as a whole, these Shiree pilot interventions actually show an amazing range of imaginative projects—from non-traditional crop agriculture for the remotest tribal pockets and climate change affected rural populations to right-based approaches designed to support street children and physically challenged population in urban areas. The Independent Assessment Panel evidently decided to approve a variety of approaches that may have greater chances to succeed in the context of a *local* economy by taking existing marketable skills into account. In that sense, the approach adopted by Shiree can be termed as similar to taking the approach of “let the hundred flowers bloom”, and hope that only the best ones would survive.

There was an underlying strong emphasis on the theme of the funding round in each project. The first and second rounds focused mostly on the agricultural projects in the context of difficult agro-ecological environments while the 3rd and 4th rounds laid emphasis on the urban skill formation and transfer projects. This is in sharp contrast to the prevalent idea in the 1980s and 1990s that the extreme poor (at least in the areas free from ecological risks) will benefit mostly from non-farm and non-agricultural interventions. This welcome “turn to agriculture” in difficult ecological environments *combined with* new-found emphasis on non-farm jobs and skill formation for the urban poorest serves the cause of the extreme poverty eradication well.

Shiree consciously focused on spatially poor areas such as those belonging to the remote and tribal Chittagong Hill Districts (4 projects), *monga*-affected areas (6 projects), *haor* areas (2 projects), climate change affected and salinity prone areas in the Southern districts (2 projects). Such explicit poor area targeting is a welcome move in anti-poorest interventions in Bangladesh and reflects conscious spatial targeting. The *focus on ecologically vulnerable areas* emerges as a key building block in Shiree’s anti-poverty strategy.

The addition of urban poverty pockets of pavement dwellers, street children and disabled/ physically challenged population (5 projects) is remarkable considering the fact that the urban poorest are usually deemphasized in social protection programmes and/ or livelihood support programmes.

Most of the interventions support income generating projects that are consistent with rising market demands (ranging from cattle breeding to innovative crop or vegetable cultivation practices) and/ or creating market linkages in absence of markets (as in case of some areas of CHT districts). These interventions were often attempted in the most difficult agro-ecological environments and spatially poor pockets, and tried to tackle social heterogeneity among the poorest. This entailed consideration of the diverse needs of the extreme poor, including agricultural diversification, skill development, and cash transfer for the disabled and the old-age

population. In short, the menu is diverse, the beneficiaries are heterogeneous, and there is no uniformity with regard to anti-poverty approaches.

The above observations regarding relevance of these interventions are based on aggregate considerations of all 27 projects. However, the richness of each project cannot be captured by these general comments, and the individual attributes of these pilot interventions are described after section 3.2.

3.2. Programmatic Relevance for the Poorest

Later projects are likely to learn from the past mistakes and hence, be more relevant in meeting the needs of the extreme poor. Projects or innovations that develop through “learning by doing” tend to be more imaginative yet grounded on reality than the first generation projects in dealing with more complex problems such as servicing the “hard-to-reach” poorest and most vulnerable groups. This pattern is vindicated by the selection pattern of anti-poorest interventions supported by Shiree.

Five out of six Innovation Fund (IF) Round One projects explicitly focussed on high extreme poverty incidence areas, such as haors, CHT, and coastal regions. The sixth project worked in Feni (not regarded an area of high extreme poverty) yet the focus was on extreme poor households living in that area. The thematic relevance for round one projects has been successfully met.

Similarly, in the case of IF Round Two projects, the thematic focus was on *monga* affected areas (*monga* captures acute seasonal distress during the agriculturally lean months of September and October). The inclusion of Jaipurhat in the PUAMDO project and Bogra in the NDP project is perhaps questionable; however, overall, this seems to be in congruence with the overall objective of addressing income, food, and employment insecurity in Northwest Bangladesh.

Thematic compliance seems to have increased further in IF Rounds Three and Four. Round Three focused on “marginalised groups” (elderly, physically challenged, religious/ethnic minorities); only one project (GUK) was not adequately focused on a marginal group: it aspired to impart skill to the rural youth, fifty percent of whom were women. Whilst fifty percent of GUK beneficiaries were female, as youths, they may be classified not as *marginal* but as *disadvantaged*. Round Four projects focused on sustainable impacts with the most vulnerable and socially excluded groups (such as the elderly, women, street children, the *adivasis*, and the disabled) both in rural and urban areas; the mechanisms to ensure sustainability formed part of the core interventions of this round. From a thematic perspective, the focus seems to be on the relevant target groups, the other thematic objective of having a sustainable impact remains to

be explored further. In short, while the relevance of these projects is largely borne out by their explicit thematic focus, it is less easy to examine the sustainability side of the intervention⁴.

Below, we review the relevance of each project with a summary based on the project specific lesson learning report.

3.3. Projects from Round One

3.3.1. Aid Comilla: Alternative Livelihoods Options (ALO)

The project is highly relevant in that it sought to provide 1500 households in Feni district (the assetless poor) with livestock assets⁵. The objective of the project was to generate alternative livelihoods options, strengthen social cohesiveness amongst target beneficiary households (BHHs) and their community, increase household productive assets, and ensure food security during lean seasons. The major assets utilized for the project were heifers, along with vegetable seeds and inputs as supplementary income generating activities (IGAs).

Under this project, in year one, 750 BHHs received a heifer worth 15000 BDT (on average), feed support for a year, artificial insemination service, deworming and preventative vaccination, medication, hands-on cattle husbandry and management training. While asset transfer with asset management support is a common feature of livelihoods programming, the ALO innovation was to impose a conditionality on asset transfer: that the beneficiary would transfer the first calf to be born to a second beneficiary household in year 2 or later. For male calves, the new beneficiary then reared it for beef, and sold it after eighteen months and purchased a heifer. This inter-beneficiary exchange was monitored for quality and timeliness. The homestead vegetable garden provided the beneficiaries with both additional income support and nutritious food supply.

3.3.2. CNRS: Innovation Farming Practices as a Tool of Poverty Reduction and Climate Change Adaption (CNRS)

The relevance of the project is illustrated by the fact that it aimed to reduce extreme poverty by providing access to land supplemented by improved agricultural practices in the context of severe climate variability.⁶ The goal of the project was to provide 1500 households in the haor regions with access to *khas kanda* (slightly higher land) land. The typical cultivation in this region takes place in the dry season, which exposes the harvest to the risk of flash flood, a risk intensified with climatic variability. The project designed an innovation that would enable the extreme poor to utilize otherwise unused *kanda* land for adapting to climate resilient farming

⁴ The review makes a less ambitious attempt of impact assessment given the design and innovation of the lessons learning reports and constraint of the quantitative data. Comments on sustainability are given in the effectiveness section of this report.

⁵ This summary of the project owes heavily to Aid Comilla (2012).

⁶ This summary of the project owes heavily to CNRS(2012).

practices and through group initiatives to improve access to local services. The project beneficiaries were provided with land, technologies for climate variability resilient crops, and input support including tractors, seeds and fertilizer, as well as crisis coping support. The beneficiaries were also provided with health services such as deworming medication, nutritional information etc.

3.3.3. Green Hill: Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer in CHT (IMPACT)

The project was well aligned to the funding round, through creating markets for high value-added crops for the poorest households in the most remote areas of the country.⁷ The goal of this project was to create income opportunities for 1,200 extremely poor *Adivasi* households in Rangamati and Bandarban districts in the CHT, through creating agri-businesses of high value crops. The conditional cash transfer under this project was disbursed in three instalments: the first payment was for food purchase, payment of existing debt, and participation in project training; the second and third payments were for investment and reinvestment in IGAs. The project also stimulated the local economy by establishing collection points that are likely to create a linkage between agricultural growers and sellers in an almost non-existent market scenario. Through creating markets in remote areas, the project expected benefits to percolate to wider communities.

3.3.4. HKI: Making Markets Work for Women (M2W2)

The relevance of the project is indicated by its strong emphasis on dissemination and adoption of tools of new technology and improved farm practices (at various production and marketing stages) among the very low-income agricultural households in the upland CHT districts⁸. It aimed to increase the income-generating capacities and opportunities for 450 extreme-poor *Jhum* cultivating households in 30 hard-to-reach communities. The project strived to introduce environment friendly contour farming for reduced soil erosion and better resource management, basic crop technologies and high value crops to the region (such as long grain sticky rice, sesame, olives, blackberries, orange trees, pineapples, grapes, and intercropped maize). The intervention would also introduce modern value added post-harvest processing techniques such as solar driers, spice grinders, canning and innovative transport solutions (such as donkeys). This project aimed to address the critical issues of participating in markets and accessing services while simultaneously building human, social, and physical capital to make the extreme-poor more resilient to livelihood shocks and encourage their active participation in household and community decisions, thus contributing to equitable governance. A key element of the project was the formation of Marketing Committees (MCs) which were the intended vehicle for group training on contour farming, improved agriculture production, postharvest processing, as well as business skills (including numeracy, business management, pricing, negotiation, and

⁷ This summary of the project owes heavily to Green Hill (2012).

⁸ This summary of the project owes heavily to HKI (2012).

book-keeping). This modality was to be complemented by the provision of expert technical advice to improve yields through raised bed technology, intercropping, trough irrigation, integrated pest management and the use of organic fertilizer. In addition, the project strengthened long-term income and livelihood security by improving household nutrition and access to health services. In short, the project adopted a *comprehensive approach* to promoting new agriculture among the poorest farm households in a complex agro-ecological and social setting.

3.3.5. HSI: The Agricultural Innovation for Eliminating Extreme Poverty (AIEEP)

The relevance of this project is illustrated by the mere fact of targeting one of the most ecologically vulnerable areas in the *haor* basin with innovative agricultural technologies and short duration crops varieties⁹. The project worked with 1000 households in the haor region of Sunamganj district, providing them with new agricultural technologies (e.g. floating vegetables, fish cage culture, multi-layers vegetable cultivation, early rice varieties). This was augmented by the provision of information on improved rice varieties, organization of field visit-exchanges, technical training project followed by a post-training mentoring process. The process also established market linkages by organizing match-making events with market actors along with development of marketing skills to institutionalize improved market access for the BHHs, to help beneficiaries develop their organizational capacities and negotiation skills. Finally, the beneficiaries were provided with a capital transfer to support access to land.

3.3.6. SHUSHILAN: Adapting Natural Resource Management to Climate Change and Increasing Salinity

The relevance of this project is vindicated through supporting the extreme poor in a situation of one of the most intractable ecological vulnerabilities that stems from climate change variability (marked by salinity intrusion into land and water bodies).¹⁰ The project worked with 1000 households in Satkhira, Barguna and Jessore districts. The innovation incorporates IGAs in the project that are appropriate to the local context, and based on available skills and opportunities. The beneficiaries were provided access to unutilized public resources such as land and local water bodies, as well as inputs, techniques, and skill development to help beneficiaries develop microenterprises. Seed capital was provided to establish floating gardens, and salinity tolerant cultivation to address the local vulnerability to climate variability. Local underutilized water bodies were turned into community based fisheries, and beneficiaries were also linked with local elites to broaden their social network, and informed of social safety net programmes. In short, both the livelihood options and institutional bargaining power of the extreme power were strengthened by this innovative intervention.

⁹ This summary of the project owes heavily to HIS(S) (2012).

¹⁰ This summary of the project owes heavily to Shushilan(2012).

3.4. Projects from Round Two

3.4.1. Action Aid Bangladesh: Land Leasing, Technology Transfers and Biodiversity Centers

The relevance of the project is illustrated by its emphasis on working simultaneously both on production and distribution fronts, by increasing production potentials of landowners and employment potentials of the workers with better payment contracts.¹¹ With the goal of reducing extreme poverty and hunger, the project worked with 1200 extreme poor households in *monga* affected areas during 2009-2012. Initially the project planned to pair two beneficiary households to work in one bio-diversity center. The lead beneficiary, the owner of the center, would be provided with leased land, agricultural inputs and technology, marketing training to develop the biodiversity center where several high value crops would be grown. The project would train the other beneficiary with skills to work as a wage-laborer in the biodiversity centre. The lead beneficiary would share the annual profit with the day-laborer in 4:1 ratio. The purpose of the project was to ensure high income for lead beneficiaries through sales receipt from the produced varieties of crops in the center, and the wage-worker would have consistent employment at least for 100 days during the *monga* episodes.

3.4.2. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation: Integrated Approach to Maximize the Benefit of Livestock Value Chain

The relevance of the project is illustrated by its imaginative approach to utilising by-products of “livestock value chain” to create a circular economy in Rangpur district.¹² The focus of the project design is on integrated livestock rearing and waste management for biogas production. Under this project, 740 beneficiary households(BHHs) received cattle, 50% for milk production and 50% for fattening purpose, 20 BHHs received inputs and working capital for feed business, 20 BHHs for fodder cultivation and 20 for biogas mason services. The project organized BHHs in groups and helped improving their skills, confidence and negotiation capacities so that the final product can be marketed at better prices. Since income from livestock involved a delayed return, the project provided the beneficiaries with assets, capital, and training for 16 different secondary IGAs such as goat, sewing machines, homestead agricultural technologies, and leased land for year-round crop production.

3.4.3. MJSKS: Artificial Insemination in Dairy and Beef Cattle Project (AIDBC)

The high relevance of the project is indicated by its goal to reduce extreme poverty in *monga*-prone Kurigram district by encouraging employment generation through livestock rearing that would result in improved income and nutritional status for the beneficiaries.¹³ The immediate objective of the project was to convert each of the 635 BHHs into a smallholder dairy farm through a key technological innovation: each household was given a cow/heifer and oestrus

¹¹ This summary of the project owes heavily to Action Aid Bangladesh(2012).

¹² This summary of the project owes heavily to HSI(2012).

¹³ This summary of the project owes heavily to MJSKS(2012).

synchronization as a part of an annual artificial insemination (AI) programme. The synchronization was initiated in order to improve the fertility of cattle and ensure that the milking period overlaps with the seasonal *monga* in the project area. The BHHs were also provided with cash support for the *monga* period, for feeding the cattle, and building cattle sheds. For the sustainability of quality livestock services for the beneficiaries and community, the project introduced Local Livestock Workers (LLW) and started delivering livestock services like vaccinations, de-worming and treatment of diseased livestock by these LLWs. All BHHs received refresher training from the project on Sweet Potato and Napier grass cultivation for homestead gardening. The project also offered funding for additional IGAs to support BHHs with further income so that they can overcome the delayed return from livestock.

3.4.4. NDP: National Development Programme: Improved Nutritional Status through Crop Diversification and Employment Generation (NDP)

The relevance of the project is expressed in its strong emphasis on the nutrition channel as critical for attaining sustainable livelihood.¹⁴ The objective of the project was to improve the nutritional status and livelihood opportunities of 1,055 extreme poor households in Bogra. The project activities include providing nutritional, health and hygiene education to 1,055 mothers, micro-nutrient supplementation service to children less than five years old and pregnant and lactating mothers in those 1,055 households, and providing technical knowledge, inputs and cash transfer to BHHs to cultivate diversified vegetables harvestable during *monga* and beyond. The project leased land and disbursed an average of six decimals of land to beneficiary households to produce crops and provided input support and training on financial management to cultivate, harvest and market diversified crops for sustainable livelihood. The innovative component of the project was the health and micronutrient intervention for children and women to increase healthy and productive working.

3.4.5. PUAMDO: Panchbibi Upazila Adibashi Multipurpose Development Organization (PUAMDO)

The high relevance of this project is manifested in its emphasis on targeting one of the most socially excluded and marginalized groups.¹⁵ The project worked with 775 landless *Adivasi* (tribal) women in the northeastern region of Bangladesh. Landlessness is one of the major causes of economic distress of *Adivasi* communities; the project supported some of its beneficiaries to settle debt to redeem their mortgaged land, and provided access to leased land for another group of BHHs. Additionally, the BHHs also received a package of livestock, agricultural inputs, agricultural and livestock training, small businesses, and support to form village development committee (VDC) to enhance group cohesion among the beneficiaries.

¹⁴ This summary of the project owes heavily to NDP(2012).

¹⁵ This summary of the project owes heavily to PUAMDO(2012).

3.4.6. SKS Foundation: Micro-enterprises through High Value Fruit Varieties

The relevance of this project is manifest in spatial targeting to *monga* affected areas and in supporting livelihood of the extreme poor through innovative high value fruit based horticulture technologies with marketing links to upstream markets.¹⁶ This project targeted 984 extreme poor households in *monga* affected Gaibandha district. The beneficiary households were supported by providing access to innovative fruit based horticultural technologies, opportunities to increase production, opportunities for employment, access to markets and services. Beneficiaries were provided with capital and brokerage services for leasing lands, management and technologies to cultivate strawberries and other high value fruits and vegetable crops that would generate higher and more stable incomes and employment opportunities. Finally, a trade facilitation support was provided to forge links between buyers and sellers.

3.5. Projects from Round Three

3.5.1. Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha: Four Ideas for Poverty Alleviation and Climate Adaptation (SSS)

The high relevance of this project is expressed in targeting a flood-prone area with emphasis on year-round employment for the extreme poor through adoption of innovative “floating farming” technologies, crop diversification as well as production of traditional handicrafts with links to upstream markets.¹⁷ Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha (SSS) worked with 800 households living in the flood prone areas of Pabna. The main innovation aimed to provide all-year round income through flood-resistant cultivation such as three-tier vertical floating farming (3TF), two-tier vertical farming (2TF), and flood resistant sugarcane cultivation. The project also supported secondary IGAs such as garlic and mustard oil seed production, SuryaHurricane solar lanterns and Nakshi kantha embroidery. These were supported by climate change resilience awareness training and market development initiatives.

The innovation was later modified to better meet the local context: after the adjustment in innovations from year 2, 94% beneficiaries graduated from extreme poverty. This project experience suggests that the success of the project in ensuring the effective and efficient delivery of the outputs and achieving the target depends on management and operational effectiveness. Innovative design may fail due to inadequate attention on its suitability in the local context.

¹⁶ This summary of the project owes heavily to SKS(2012).

¹⁷ This summary of the program owes heavily to SSS(2014)

3.5.2. Concern Worldwide: Investment for Economic Empowerment of Street-dwellers (InvEST)

The project is highly relevant in that it targets one of the most deserving yet most neglected sections of the extreme poor—the street dwellers.¹⁸ The InvEST Project aimed to bring 700 marginal street dwellers in Dhaka under an organized system, through: (i) establishing a street food vending brand named “Mojar Khabar”; (ii) Independent Food Business (selling vegetables and Fruits); (iii) Regular IGAs. It was claimed that the project was successful at increasing beneficiaries monthly consumption, expenditure, assets, income diversities, food security and nutrition compared to the baseline. In addition, majority of the previously street dwelling beneficiary households have allegedly shifted their dwelling to slums. Based on the Shiree Multidimensional Graduation Index that incorporates food security, income, income diversity, assets holdings, food diversity, and savings, at the end line 65% beneficiary households have “graduated from extreme poverty”. In short, in addressing one of the most difficult categories of urban extreme poverty, the project seems to be a breakthrough intervention.

3.5.3. Action for Disability and Development: From Margin to Mainstream: A Drive of Challenged People for Economic Empowerment (ADD)

The high relevance of the project is self-evident in the pursuit of the goal to reduce extreme poverty of marginalized disabled people in Dhaka.¹⁹ The project worked with 700 physically challenged people (CP) living in the settlement areas of Kafrul, Pallabi, Tejgaon, Shah Ali, Jatrabari and Badda. CPs are often marginalized due to their inability to join the workforce, despite having the capability to learn and participate in certain professions within the labour market. They are often excluded from the mainstream society, are denied their citizenship rights, and face extreme economic hardships.

3.5.4. Bangladesh Organization for Social Service (BOSS): Mainstreaming Marginalized Communities (MMC)

The very high relevance of this project is expressed through working with socially marginalized communities (horijans or “the untouchables”) in the project area. This includes sweepers (Methor), cobblers (Muchi), gardeners (Mali), and cremation workers (Dom). They are often excluded from mainstream society, cannot exercise basic citizenship rights and typically face extreme economic hardships.

400 marginalized households received assets/skills based on consultation with BHHs. BOSS arranged IGAs specific technical training, purchase and transfer productive assets for BHHs, facilitated linkages to service providers and market stakeholders, promoted savings to facilitate reinvestment in further IGAs, and where possible a *khas* land resource support. Community groups were developed from beneficiary households (BHHs) who were capable of advocating

¹⁸ This summary of the project owes heavily to Concern Worldwide(2015).

¹⁹ This summary of the project owes heavily to ADD (2014).

with state actors. Furthermore, a community wide sanitation projects was developed to reduce social marginalization for all households.

3.5.5. Gana Unnayan Kendra: Reducing Extreme Poor by Skill Development on Garments (GUK)

The project aimed to foster employable skill formation among rural youth who may not want to engage in traditional agriculture and wish to migrate to cities for non-agricultural jobs.²⁰ The GUK project set out to work with extreme poor households in ten Unions of the *monga* (seasonal hunger) prone Gaibandha District in north-western Bangladesh, a region nearly entirely dependent on an agrarian economy. This project purpose was twofold: 1) economic empowerment of the household and 2) providing training and employment opportunities to the beneficiary.

The project innovation was to provide 1,160 unemployed rural youths (50% women) from extreme poor households with one month long paid skills training in garment production and to link trainees with two month paid internships (and subsequent job opportunities), subsidized by the NGO, at garments factories located in the thriving industrial belt surrounding Dhaka. Additionally, the project was to provide livelihoods support and a small (2,000 Tk.) asset transfer to household members remaining in rural Gaibandha, bringing the total number of beneficiaries (direct and indirect) to approximately 6,000.

3.5.6. Plan International Bangladesh: Bringing Economic Empowerment to Street Children (BEES)

The high relevance of this project is evident from its beneficiaries—the street children who remain one of the most vulnerable faces of extreme poverty by any definition and measure.²¹ The goal of the project was to support 2500 street children to have better control over safer employment and increased income generating capacity, and to demonstrate responsible financial behaviour through sustainable asset generation. The key innovation of the project was in analytical distinction among four different categories of street children. Category A: Children who work/live on the street day and night without their family; Category B: Children who work/live on the street day and night with their family; Category C: Children who work on the street and return to other family; and Category D: Children who work on the street and return to their family. The project worked with all four categories of street children. It adopted a *right-based framework* to expand the income-generating capacity of street children and generated assets to sustainably lift themselves from extreme poverty.

²⁰ This summary of the program owes heavily to GUK (2014).

²¹ This summary of the project owes heavily to Plan International (2014).

3.5.7. Save the Children: Improving Income and Advancing Social Identity of Rural Adolescent girls' (Tanisha)

Adolescent girls in the rural areas of Bangladesh are one of the most vulnerable groups due to lack of social and economic empowerment, being subject to early marriage and child bearing, lack of education and social skills.²² The goal of this project was to reduce extreme poverty and hunger of adolescent girls aged 12-19 years in Barisal region, southern Bangladesh. This involved a package of interventions targeted at financial involvement of adolescent girls in IGAs , increasing social capital, skill, awareness, and knowledge through community and peer group activities. Peer groups incorporated adolescent girls from relatively well-off families so that the girls from relatively poor households can learn from those who are relatively better endowed with social capital and community support. The project was successful in improving wellbeing of the beneficiary households in terms of income, assets, savings and health. The strong bonds and support networks created with others girls in the community greatly influenced their self-esteem, mobility, social status, and acceptance within their communities and families. However, the project encountered serious problem while identifying appropriate target households since most of the adolescent girls in the target age range were either already married or parents were reluctant to let the girls to participate in the project as they were expecting their daughters would be married soon. This suggested suggests that the project should have instead focused on intra-household dynamics since adolescent girls within richer households could be vulnerable as well. The distribution of value of assets varies widely across beneficiaries, and the project could not ensure whether the graduation of the beneficiaries out of poverty had been sustainable.

3.6. Projects from Round Four

3.6.1. HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL: Socio-Economic Empowerment of Extreme Poor People with Disabilities (HANDICAP)

The relevance of the project is expressed in its emphasis on rural disability and in combining rehabilitation with livelihood support.²³ The project supported 600 extreme poor households including members with disabilities in the Sitakundu upazilla of Chittagong district. Disability has been recognized as a cross-cutting issue essential for the eradication of extreme poverty. Adopting the Handicap International model, the main innovation in this project was combining rehabilitation services together with livelihoods activities for the disabled based on their capability for a disability-inclusive approach to graduation from extreme poverty. Besides rehabilitation and livelihood support, the project also supported the beneficiaries with access to social services including health. Addressing the vulnerability of women, the project claimed to put more weight on female-headed households while selecting beneficiaries.

²² This summary of the program owes heavily to Save the Children (2014).

²³ This summary of the program owes heavily to HANDICAP INTERNATIONAL(2015)

3.6.2. Green Hill: Poverty Reduction through Agricultural Sustainable Advancement Knowledge Transfer and Insurance (PRASAKTI)

The relevance of this project lies in targeting to the spatially poorest households who are locked in risky production environments and under-developed market linkages.²⁴ The purpose of the project was to provide 1,300 extreme poor “jhumiya²⁵” households with skills development training on high value crop production, risk management mechanisms, seed treatments, quality inputs and services, and linking them to supply chains in the CHT areas. Green Hill established several collection points where BHHs can sell their produce at reasonable prices. Beneficiary households received conditional cash transfer at different stages of the project.

3.6.3. ECo-Development: Economic Empowerment of Jumiya people through Medicinal Plant Cultivation (EEJMP)

The potential relevance of this project is embedded in the innovative idea that the extreme poor households can be made involved in the production of high value medicinal plants and they can benefit from this to get out of severe poverty.²⁶ The project worked with 750 indigenous households in Bandarban Hill district through creating alternative livelihood opportunities in commercial cultivation of medicinal plants, against the backdrop of the increasingly economic and environmental unsustainability of *jhum* cultivation. The project adopted a revolving fund model where in the first year 400 BHHs received funding for IGAs related to medicinal plants, vegetables production, and poultry. In the second year, the return from investment on BHHs in year 1 was transferred to year 2. The project also established a selling point to link up the beneficiaries, and to bargain and negotiate the price with sellers, which ultimately reduced the role of middleman.

3.6.4. HelpAge International Bangladesh: Accelerate Livelihood of Left-behind Older Workforce’ (ALLOW)

The high relevance of this project lies in targeting the old-age population and improving their income earning ability.²⁷ The project worked with 1,000 households in Roumari Upazila in Kurigram District and Ramgoti Upazila in Laximpur District. The Lesson Learning Report: ALLOW(2014) summarizes the project beneficiaries as “*all elderly persons (defined as the elderly extreme, poor, aged 60 and over) who are classified as ‘left behind’ or become marginalized due to the economic migration of the wage-earner of the family.*” The goal of this project was to allow the targeted beneficiaries to have a year round income flow. It was accomplished in two ways: 1) by involving them in IGAs such as livestock rearing, owning rickshaw/van, and conducting small business; and 2) by providing support to successfully operate those IGAs, such as skill development training, capacity building training, and market

²⁴ This summary of the program owes heavily to Green Hill(2015).

²⁵ Households practicing shifting agriculture

²⁶ This summary of the program owes heavily to ECo-Development (2015).

²⁷ This summary of the program owes heavily to HelpAge International Bangladesh(2014)

linkage establishment. Besides income generation through employment creation, the project also had components such as awareness building and training on disaster risk reduction, access to health services and safety nets.

3.6.5. International Development Enterprises (IDE): Women Onset Technology for Sustainable Homestead Agriculture in Bangladesh (WOTSHAB)

The relevance of this project is expressed in its explicit female orientation in the context of high climate variability and high salinity in the Southern belt.²⁸ Due to climate change and resulting high salinity level, the fertility level in agricultural land in Barisal districts has decreased, resulting in less wage and work opportunities for agricultural households. This deterioration puts a toll on women and adolescent girls in poor households who suffer from severe malnutrition and precarious physical health. WOTSHAB targeted 1,000 of these vulnerable women households. The Lesson Learning Report: WOTSHAB (2015) summarizes the feature of the income generating activity as *“the main innovation of the project is the Sag Bag, a simple technology that uses good quality soil and fertilizer in polymer bags that can be easily moved in a safe location (such as rooftops) in case of floods”*(WOTSHAB, 2015). The women in the target group used this sag bag to grow vegetables that served their nutrition requirement and created an opportunity for market participation to raise household income. The innovation project included supports to train the beneficiary women on best agricultural practices and developing a marketing channel for their products.

3.6.6. Prip Trust: Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood for Female Construction Worker (ESLFCW)

The high relevance of this project lies in its focus on the growing construction sector, which is also the second largest provider of employment after the readymade garments.²⁹ The purpose of the project was to provide 1,000 Female Construction Worker Households with training in professional construction activities such as rod binding, plastering, painting and masonry, and (especially by building beneficiaries’ self-confidence) to help them to access the labour market. The project also provided the beneficiaries with an identification card certifying that training received, and linked them with the trade union to increase their bargaining power.

3.6.7. Save the Children in Bangladesh (SCiBD): Out of Poverty Graduation Model for Urban Extreme Poor: A child focused innovation (SCI)

The relevance of the project is expressed in its targeting of child poverty in a major city (ranked third in terms of urban population).³⁰ The project worked with 1,200 extreme poor 6-17 year old children living with their families to address both the social protection needs of street and working children as well as economic needs of their household. The ultimate goal was to reduce

²⁸ This summary of the program owes heavily to International Development Enterprises (2015).

²⁹ This summary of the program owes heavily to Prip Trust (2015).

³⁰ This summary of the program owes heavily to Save the Children in Bangladesh (SCiBD) (2015).

the extent of intergenerational transmission of poverty through reduced child labour incidence by increasing household income.

3.6.8. Establishing Fair Trade Handicraft Business for Indigenous Community in Bandarban (TARANGO)

The relevance of this project lies in its emphasis on creating and/or improving marketing linkages for the handicraft products produced by the rural artisans located in a spatially remote area of Bangladesh.³¹ The project ‘Establishing fair trade handicraft business for indigenous community in Bandarban’ worked with 750 extreme poor households from ethnic minorities. Due to geographical barriers in the CHT areas, it is very difficult to help poor people with traditional income generation activities such as livestock, poultry, and agriculture. Addressing this problem, Tarango (a social enterprise of handicrafts existing since 1990s) established a Craft Emporium in the CHT areas with the aim to support the production and market access of traditional indigenous craft. The Craft emporium is owned and managed by the beneficiaries.

³¹ This summary of the program owes heavily to TARANGO (2015).

4. Effectiveness of the Shiree Supported Innovative Pro-Poorest Interventions

Effectiveness is the central dimension of the REES methodology and it measures to what extent the Shiree-supported pro-poorest interventions were able to reduce poverty of the extreme poor and contribute to pro-poorest inclusive growth.

Since we do not possess access to the unit-record data, our assessment of the “effectiveness” dimension is essentially based on deconstructive reading of the secondary published materials. As stated in the Limitations in Section 2, we could compile per capita income of the beneficiary household in the baseline and endline and compute the proportionate change between the survey periods, but could not do this for assets, as there are no control groups through which to do a difference in difference assessment. In view of this, the assessment of the income and asset impact of the project interventions needs to be taken with utmost caution and may be considered as being indicative of the qualitative message rather than capturing the quantitative results.

4.1. Project Benefits in terms of Income and Assets

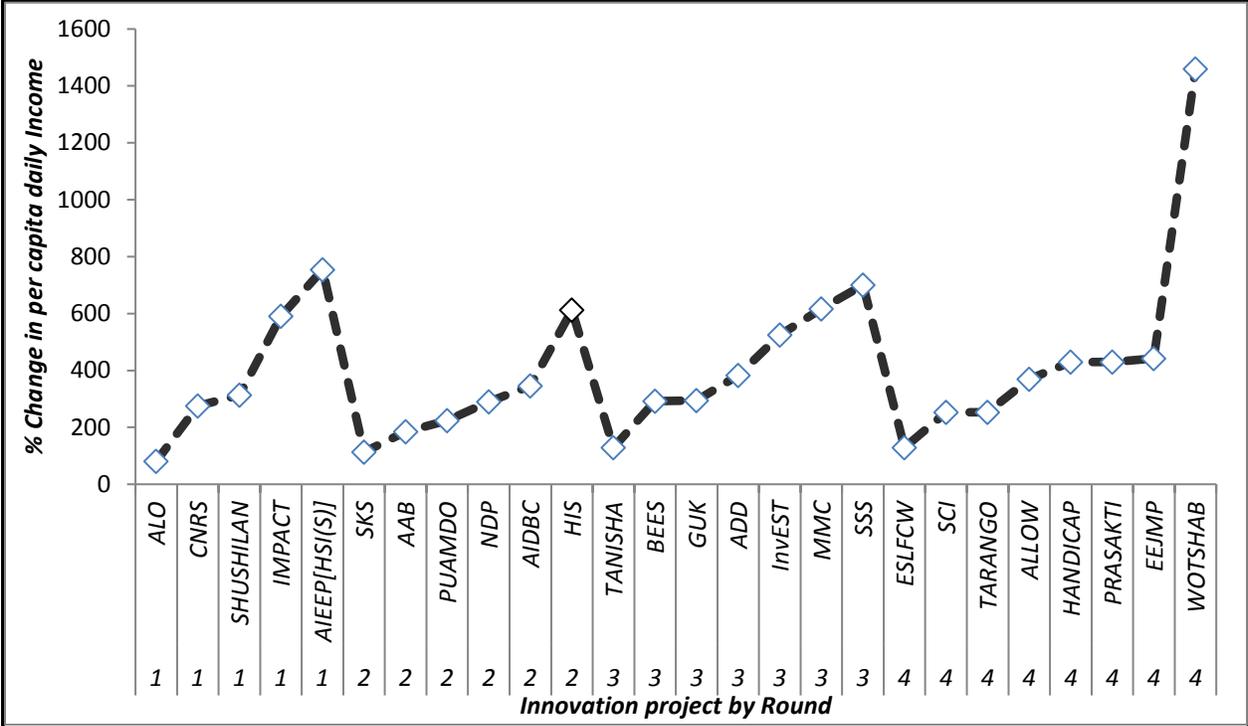
It is remarkable that average monthly income of the beneficiary households rose for all the projects during the period between baseline and endline surveys (Table 2 and Table 3, page 38 and 40). For the first and second rounds, the lowest amount of income change recorded is 178% (SKS) and the highest amount of income change recorded is 1920% (HKI). For the third and fourth rounds, the matched figure depicts that the lowest change is 159% (TANISHA) and the highest change is 1171% (BEES).

The differential performance of pro-poorest interventions may be attributable to a range of factors such as location (remote area projects generally have lower incomes), support package (more comprehensive package costs more but also generate more economic benefits in absolute terms), and the nature of beneficiaries (adult vs. child, male vs. female, socially marginalized identities vs. majoritarian identities).

Change in per capita daily income between baseline and endline surveys also tell the same story, although proportionate change in income on a per capita basis is less striking—ranging from 81% (ALO) to 612% (HSI) for the 1st and 2nd round projects, and fluctuating from 129% (TANISHA and ESLFCW) to 1460% (WOTSHAB) for the 3rd and 4th round projects. Even if we factor into routine growth rate of the economy (at an average real growth in per capita GDP around 5% in the last 5 years) that still leaves adequate space for income growth, which may be specifically attributable to project interventions alone. In short, the income dimension of the effectiveness criterion has been satisfactorily addressed by the Shiree supported pro-poorest pilot interventions.

Another way of looking into income change is to compute per capita change in daily income by projects within a given IF round. This would give us an idea whether interventions designed to address a particular theme are more successful than others are. Accordingly, we generated a graph (Figure 1), which shows two remarkable trends. First, there is large variation across the projects and rounds. The second notable thing is that for the first three rounds, the gap in per capita daily income between the lowest ranking and highest ranking project in each round is roughly similar. We find a much larger dispersion in case of IF round four which may be because the target groups are more heterogeneous. However, there is no way of telling that any particular thematic focus has contributed to larger or smaller income growth by IF round, the only exception being WOTSHAB (a project focused on hitherto unemployed women) where the baseline income was remarkably low, (taka 5) that increased to (taka 78) at the end line.

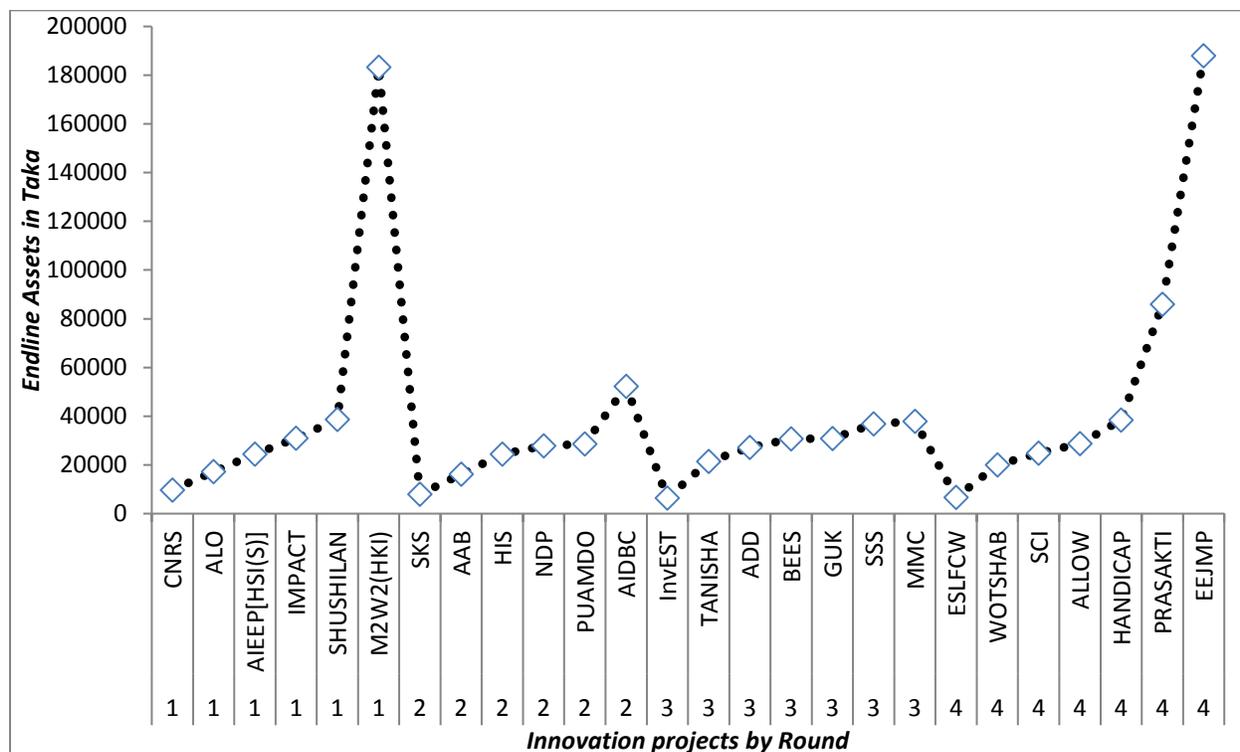
Figure 1: Percentage Change in Per Capita Daily Income by Projects by Round



Data on asset accumulation is available for the endline survey for all projects. Asset data for both baseline and endline surveys are available only for projects in rounds 3 and 4. As apparent from Figure 2, assets greatly differ by projects. In rounds 1 and 2, the lowest asset holding is observed in SKS (Taka 7,988 per beneficiary household) and the highest asset holding is reported by HKI (Taka 183,275). This is consistent with the pattern reported earlier for household income. As in the case of income, we also wanted to see whether a specific thematic focus made households to exhibit different asset accumulation pattern across four rounds. As can be seen from Figure 2, with the exception of three projects, M2W2 in round one, PRASAKTI and EEJMP in round four, all other projects showed similar dispersion of wealth within the given

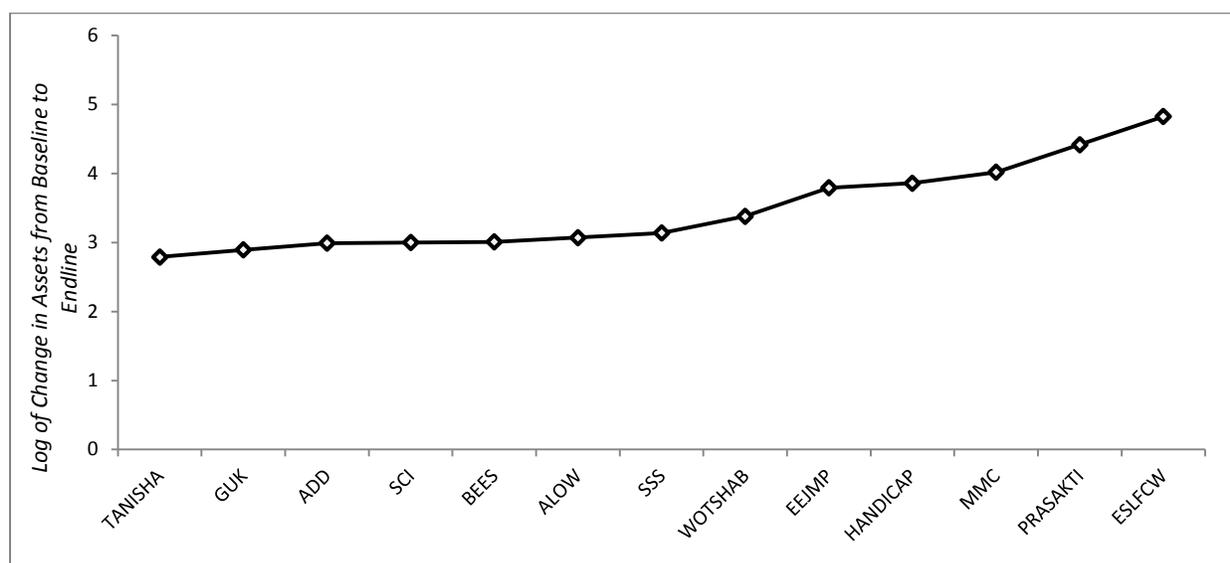
thematic round. While assets have increased overtime for all four rounds, we cannot attribute this increase to any particular thematic focus.

Figure 2: Projects in Ascending Order within Round by Value of End line Assets



Growth in physical assets per beneficiary household is an important indicator of long-term economic success of pro-poor interventions. Physical capital accumulation is one of the main routes to accelerate income growth in the medium to long term (along with the accumulation of human capital). Change in physical assets during the period between baseline and endline surveys can be computed in case of interventions made in round 3 and 4 (for which data are available). Our calculations show a dramatic growth—in percentage terms—in household assets for project beneficiaries (we lack the matched data for the control households for comparisons however). We emphasize on the epithet of “dramatic” considering the rather short period of project operation. As may be seen from Table 4 and Figure 3, some of the interventions experienced growth of assets to the tune of 66,940% or registering 669 times increase (ESLFCW), 262 times rise (PRASAKTI), 104 times rise (MMC), to give a few examples. Even the lowest growth in assets recorded was 617% (TANISHA). This is partly explained by the very low value of asset holdings of the extreme poor households at the start of these interventions. However, these achievements need to be subjected to more rigorous statistical scrutiny for the sake of robustness and appropriate lessons learning for the next rounds of interventions. Specifically, one needs to analyze which type of projects (and for whom) gives the maximum mileage in terms of asset growth and why.

Figure 3: Percentage Change in Assets from Baseline to End line



Note: Only projects under round 3 and 4 reported assets both at baseline and end line to facilitate a comparison in percentage change. Since some of the projects exhibit growth in 5 digit level, we use a logarithmic scale for ease of exposition.

4.2. Other Project Benefits

Multidimensional improvement including income, assets, savings, health, and human capital are critical for sustainable graduation out of extreme poverty as well as for intergenerational transmission of wellbeing. Income and asset changes apart, there were other substantive changes that indirectly points to the positive effects of the interventions on the extreme poor. Detailed documentation has been compiled in the Annex 1. Here we summarize the main results judged by the endline survey.

Sanitation and utilities: there was an impressive improvement in sanitation and safe drinking water for the extreme poor households. Electricity access has also increased but only to a modest extent. For hog-rearing plain land *Adibashi* women residing in North-West Bangladesh, access to safe drinking water has increased from 61% to 100%, open defecation decreased from 75% to 16%, sanitary latrine use rose from 25% to 78% and electricity access expanded from 3% to 11% between baseline and endline surveys (PUAMDO). Similar picture emerges from all the projects except one in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where we find that safe drinking water has increased only from 4% to 25%, and use of sanitary latrine increased from zero to 10% (TARANGO).

Housing and land: there have been improvements, although some interventions progressed more than others did. In a project for the tribal hill people in Rangamati and Bandarban, previously 78% owned a house; increasing to 97% in the endline (IMPACT). In most cases, houses were built either on leased in land or *Khas* land. In the HKI project, 98% of BHHs have

built their houses on *khas* land at endline. However, it is not clear why, in most cases, house ownership structure has changed between baseline and endline surveys, and requires more explanation for a sound understanding.

Savings and loans: financial savings have increased in all the projects, whilst outstanding loans have decreased, suggesting an increase in ability to service debt. In NDP, 91% households had some form of financial savings in the endline compared to no savings at all for any household in the baseline. In addition, a quarter of households have financial savings of more than 1000 taka. Increased income, assets and financial savings have reduced indebtedness of BHHs. Only 11% of BHHs reported outstanding loan in the endline (NDP); the matched figures for other interventions are 20% (SKS), 1% (AAB), 10% (HSI), 3% (AIDBC), 16% (SSS).

Employment: interventions led to creation of additional job opportunities for the BHHs. The proportion of BHHs having additional jobs is significant, 67% (ALO), 80% (NDP), 91% (HKI), 92% (PUAMDO; SKS), to 94% (CNRS; SHUSHILAN), 95% (AAB) and 98% (IMPACT; ALEEP). However, not all were fortunate. In case of ADD, 44% of people with disabilities from beneficiary households remained unemployed at endline survey compared to 50% at baseline. One reason might be that the labour market inclusion of the disable population is still hindered by explicit or implicit community or social barriers. This requires much greater interface with the private sector for offering disabled with remunerative jobs. Again, there are variations in disadvantages across forms of disabilities - people with hearing impairments are more likely to get access to jobs than the blind or more disadvantageous in terms of physical mobility. Many of the early success made by ADD in mainstreaming disabled population (access to readymade garment jobs for skill formation, for instance) often face challenges because of other policy barriers, such as, distance from the workplace, lack of pro-disabled financial services, lack of transports infrastructure suitable for disabled population etc.

Female participation in the labour market has increased further among BHHs during the period between baseline and endline surveys. In case of ESLFCW project, a comparison between the endline and baseline surveys reveals that beneficiary women acquired skills and tools through training and were successfully absorbed in mainstream construction works that often have been considered culturally as masculine. Certification by the training provider along with an identification card enhanced their inclusion in the construction industry. Their wage and earnings have gone up compared to groups who did not receive such training.

4.3. Changes in Extreme Poverty

In line with the above changes one would have expected a drop in poverty between baseline and endline, at least for projects that seem to have done well in generating income/ assets for the extreme poor. While this issue requires more rigorous investigation based on adequate

sample of beneficiary households and more refined methodology some tentative remarks on the poverty status can be made.³²

One of the most obvious drawbacks of the poverty calculations attempted in the evaluation reports relates to the absence of poverty gap (measuring “depth of poverty”) and squared poverty gap (measuring “severity of poverty”) indices, which are sensitive to slightest movements up or down *within* poverty. These indices are particularly helpful device in the context when a BHH does not leave entirely the extreme poverty trap but may still experience a drop in poverty.

Adopting a “48 Taka per day per person” line as poverty cut-off³³ and considering both cash and in-kind income, one can nevertheless compute the share of extreme poor among beneficiary households at the endline. It shows substantial proportion of BHHs still live in extreme poverty, as captured in Table 5. The projects with minimum share of the extreme poor at the endline are: SSS (2%), PRASAKTI (2%), EEJMP (5%), HKI (6%), and ADD (6%). All of these projects could reduce the incidence of extreme poverty in the order of 84-98 percentage points! This is a remarkable performance in extreme poverty reduction by any standard. It is not clear how realistic these numbers are given the lack of rigor in measuring poverty on a limited sample. In particular, one needs to examine the inconsistencies among income ranking, asset ranking and extreme poverty ranking of these interventions based on endline results. If these claims of poverty reductions are true then these projects merit showcasing as national (and international) success stories or even institutional role model in eradicating extreme poverty.

In contrast, the projects with high concentration of extreme poor (in excess of 25%) are: ALO (86%), CNRS (50%), HIS (44%), TARANGO (44%), ALLOW (39%), SKS (36%), InvESt (35%), SCI (30%), AAB (29%), and SHUSHILAN (28%). These are plausible numbers especially if we recall that these interventions gave primacy to extreme poor targeting in most unfavorable agro-ecological circumstances. These interventions merit greater attention in the next phase of programmatic support to complete the unfinished tasks of removing extreme poverty.

To sum up, there has been impressive performance on extreme poverty reduction through the pro-poorest interventions supported by Shiree. However, this also calls for greater care and caution in the system of monitoring and evaluation that generated otherwise encouraging results

³² The poverty assessment presented here is based on nonconventional poverty measures available in the literature, *i.e.*, headcount Index of poverty in absence of poverty gap and square poverty gap indices. In case of IF rounds 3 and 4, we have noticed the use of multidimensional index of poverty which was not invoked in IF rounds 1 and 2. Since we are making an attempt to conduct across rounds and projects comparison, we decided to fall back on conventional poverty measure (as attempted in table 5).

³³ This is, however, not a fixed cut-off across the projects. For instance, it varies from 43 Taka in baseline to 53 Taka at endline in case of ADD, or from Taka 29 in baseline to 33 Taka in endline in case of MMC.

in respect of extreme poverty eradication, as the results are based on a limited sample and without generating information on the control households.

5. Efficiency of Shiree Supported Innovative Pro-Poorest Interventions

The “efficiency” aspect of the REES methodology requires analysis of cost-effectiveness of the pro-poorest interventions. There is not enough information to conduct a standard cost-benefit analysis. We try to develop a partial measure of total benefits from the increased monthly income and accumulated assets at the end line.³⁴ The calculated benefit-cost ratio for each intervention is reported in Tables 3 and 4. The results show that the benefit-cost ratio varies from 1.12 in case of SKS to 8.04 in case of PRASAKTI. For round 1 interventions, it varies from 2.73 to 6.51; for round 2 interventions, the matched figure fluctuates from 1.12 to 3.28; for round 3 projects, it varies from 2.51 to 4.06; and for round 4 interventions it ranges from 2.10 to 8.04. It appears that round 4 projects have higher benefit cost ratio. The reasons for this are unknown, but may be due to the sharing and incorporation of lessons learned from earlier rounds. These estimates are to be taken with care and caution as they are based on a number of assumptions.

Another way of judging the cost-effectiveness of the pro-poorest interventions is to ask the question what is the private return to 1 unit of transfer made to the extreme poor. To this end, we fit a linear regression to explain the cross-project variation in observed assets per beneficiary household (accumulated at the endline) by the average transfer received per beneficiary under the pro-poorest interventions. The fitted linear association excluding the intercept term is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Endline Asset} &= 1.348 * \text{Transfer} \\ &\quad (0.58) \\ R^2 &= 0.12, \quad N = 24 \end{aligned}$$

We also examined the relationship between per beneficiary transfer amount and end line level of income, growth in income (from baseline to end line) after controlling for the innovation round of the projects. However, we could not observe any statistically significant association, either between transferred amount and end line income level, or between transferred amount and growth in income. The regression results, excluding the intercepts for innovation rounds, are reported in the following equations:

³⁴ This method works out as follows. First, total costs per BHH is available from the project’s financial statement. Proxy benefits are calculated in the following way: Benefits/BHH= (Monthly Income at end line – Monthly Income at baseline)*12+ (Value of Assets at end line – Value of Assets at baseline). In general, SHIREE’S selection criterion requires household assets to be less than 5000 BDT. So, in cases where a baseline measure of assets is not available, we use 5000 BDT as proxy of baseline upper limit of income. We further assume monthly income is constant.

$$\text{Endline Income} = -0.045457 * \text{Transfer} \\ (0.81)$$

$$R^2 = 0.22, \quad N = 24$$

$$\text{Growth in Income} = -0.0002 * \text{Transfer} \\ (0.00009)$$

$$R^2 = 0.28, \quad N = 24$$

The results suggest that a 1 taka in anti-poverty transfer is translated into 1.35 taka in assets for the extreme poor (the relationship is statistically significant at less than 5% level). This positive association between transfer amount and accumulated asset is obtained after controlling for the innovation round of the project. This appears to be more plausible and defensible estimate. In short, the interventions are quite justified when evaluated by the benefit-cost ratio.

6. Sustaining Innovations: Issues and Concerns

The previous discussions focused on the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency aspects of REES methodology as applied to pro-poor interventions supported by Shiree. The analysis pointed to relatively high relevance, effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of these interventions subject to data limitations mentioned earlier. In this section, we turn to some of the disconcerting moments that merit priority attention both from Shiree and from individual project management. These “issues and concerns” are analytically grouped into six categories: (a) monitoring and evaluation issues; (b) implementation constraints; (c) project design constraints; (d) inadequate gender focus; (e) constraining external environments; and (f) issues relating to sustainability of impact. Each is reviewed in turn.

6.1. Monitoring and Evaluation Issues

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) issues appear to be most overwhelming and they cut across the project interventions. However, it should be pointed out that M&E of the Innovation Fund was significantly less resourced than that of the Scale Fund: Shiree had neither the funds nor the staff to conduct exhaustive monitoring of 27 projects. Additionally, the Innovation projects were not designed to contribute to graduation reporting; therefore any attempt to use the graduation index will be met with a degree of uncertainty. This goes some way towards explaining issues noted, some project-specific examples of which are discussed below.

Limitations of the sampling design. For example, on the BEES project, baseline data is limited for most of the household characteristics and/or well-being measures. Some modules of the baseline survey were asked only to certain categories of children, the justification for which warrants additional explanations. Thus, questions on household characteristics and assets were only asked to children from Categories B and D (27 children), questions on expenditures were

only asked to children from Categories A and C (23 children), and questions on income were only asked at the child level (i.e. not the household) and to all categories of children (50 children).

Even when the control group is included, they are too small a number to perform any meaningful analysis. Thus, in case of the ESLFCW intervention, we find that the analysis includes a control group consisting of 15 women who applied for joining the innovation pool but did not succeed due to a funding crisis. As there is no baseline information on these control women, we do not know how similar they are to the beneficiaries in terms of observable socio-demographic characteristics other than their occupation. Since the evaluation report in many cases attributes the difference in endline wellbeing indicator between the beneficiaries and control as project impact, the estimates seem to be biased. A worrying aspect of measurement is the remarkably high difference in poverty graduation between the criterion of multidimensional index (developed by Shiree) and the criterion of per-capita-per-day-income/expenditure.

Lack of baseline data on key indicators limits meaningful assessments. On the BEES project, the baseline data for these key indicators is also missing for 14 of 64 households. In contrast, the end line however was conducted with all categories of children at the household level. Therefore, sample for the baseline data is less (between 27 and 50 households depending on the variable) than the sample of 64 households covered by the end line. Using only end line information, or a before-after comparison based on partial sample, does not reveal anything about the impact of the interventions. This is over and beyond the more complicated general problem of selecting a limited sample of 64 households that militates against the common-sense statistical rule for determining the size of the sample.

Similarly, on the SSS project, household adoption of solar technology was not evident from the end line although one intervention was providing households with SuryaHurricane solar lantern. Whether this is still superior to the baseline condition could not be ascertained by the lack of baseline data.

In the case of PRASAKTI, there is no baseline-end line information to map occupational changes. Although the network support groups met once in every second month, and received training on non-income issues such as child vaccination, there is no indicator on those in final evaluation. Although claimed in the report that education has improved, there is no indicator on this. The report claims that group-based innovations are successful: however, such evaluation requires counterfactual observations: how would the beneficiaries do if the innovations were provided individually (especially against a backdrop that most cooperative experiments are not successful most of the time in the long run)?

Sometimes, the simple basic statistics are missing in these evaluation reports while complex indicators are impressively presented. For example, in case of GUK intervention, it is claimed that more than 80% HH had graduated out of extreme poverty based on “multidimensional index”. However, there is no indication on the extent to which they have actually graduated from

extreme *income*-poverty. Often, food security, women empowerment indicators are found in a good state in the endline data but due to lack of baseline data, firm conclusions cannot be drawn on innovation's success. For the MMC intervention, there is evidence on improved dietary diversity and food security. However, due to no baseline data, this is not clear whether this is an improvement after the intervention. The same logic goes for empowerment.

Incomplete analysis of impact pathway to determine why interventions did or did not work represents a missed opportunity. Firm conclusions for success can not be drawn in the HANDICAP project, where it is not clear what fraction of the child beneficiaries with disability are going to schools or little is known about their nutrition and food diversity. Although savings increase significantly, it is not clear from the findings whether and what proportion of beneficiaries with disability are resilient to shocks as a result of improved saving ability. Although skill development of the beneficiaries was part of the innovation, we do not observe it to be reflected in the employment distribution at endline. After all, the linkage between training and skilled employment is important to economically empower the disabled. Additionally, as acknowledged in the report, the endline sample was not stratified by household/ beneficiary characteristics so the sample might not be truly representative of the extreme poor people with disabilities.

Monitoring and evaluation findings could have been investigated further. For example, in case of EEJMP, first year BHHs appears to have gained more in terms of income compared to second year BHHs despite the fact that many of them were affected by a natural disaster. No explanation is provided for this apparent anomaly. On SCI, it is mentioned that at the baseline 20% of Household heads were in skilled labour, and that this decreased to 5% in the endline: it would have been interesting to examine the reasons for this.

Monitoring and evaluation also means going to the root cause of failures and success. In case of ALLOW intervention, for example, one is curious to know the pathways of improvements. Since the project is targeted to elderly persons, it would have been helpful to know the extent to which the improved well-being is passed through to them in the intra-household allocation of resources.

Challenges in quantifying project indirect benefits from the projects. Often it is not clear how the extra-project benefits have been factored into calculations while estimating the size of the project benefits. In case of ALLOW intervention, access to social safety net programs have reportedly increased in the endline. Similarly, in case of WOTSHAB intervention, access to social safety net programs has reportedly increased from 5% in the baseline to 40% in the endline. While evaluating the effectiveness of the project, such external transfer needs to be adjusted to capture the true outcome of the project. Such adjustment is not mentioned in the report.

Inadequate reporting. In some cases, the quality of monitoring and evaluation report itself is poor. Thus, in case of fair trade intervention, the quality of the report is not satisfactory. In many parts of the report, the data and relevant statistics are incomplete or unavailable.

6.2. Implementation Constraints

Failing to anticipate and plan for operational challenges. Several intervention-specific examples are given below where this put project success at risk. In case of ALO intervention, for example, intra-beneficiary exchange model did not work out satisfactorily. As the first round of heifers was not of high quality, mainly because of lack of experience and rush to start the project in time, the conception rate was not high enough to implement the second round of transfers in time. In case of CNRS, though the project attempted to motivate beneficiaries with homestead vegetable cultivation, it did not work well at the end.

Insufficient market analysis / business planning. In other cases, projects chose an incorrect product choice initially. On the PUAMDO project, the business plan was not sound in the beginning and only began to yield result after mid-course correction. In the first year, the asset component of the project was heavily bent towards commercial hog rearing. The project also provided training on hog-rearing that includes animal healthcare, construction of shelters and supply of various inputs for the 600 female-headed, hog-rearing households. However, due to low input quality and downstream market imperfection, this was a complete losing investment. In this context, the project later adapted to the local market environment and changed its intervention from hog rearing to an IGA package including livestock component. Similarly, in the SKS project, the wrong product choice was made initially. At the first stage, the main fruit choice for production was strawberries that proved not to be successful due to lack of demand for strawberries. However, overtime the project diversified fruits and crop choices, and a strong linkage between growers and buyers, both at local level and in Dhaka, has been developed. Whilst the role of an NGO in facilitating market access is important, that role should not necessarily become one of market creation: NGOs do not necessarily have the commercial experience and skills required to develop a market, (including generating demand) or of the requirements (such as cold storage transport provision) to ensure products arrive at the correct quality.

Inadequate identification and monitoring of secondary benefits. Secondary (e.g. environmental) benefits could have been considered for follow up. The EEJMP intervention worked on agricultural best management practices. One might have expected that environmental and agronomic benefits of medicinal plant would be discussed prominently in the EEJMP report. However, there was hardly any mention of potential benefits. Likewise on PRSAKTI, the project recognised that soil nutrient depletion was making *jhum* cultivation unsustainable, and aimed to provide agricultural best practice training to reduce this. Had the impact of this been monitored, it might have been possible to attract government support for scale up to address the wider problem of *jhum* cultivation.

Insufficient timescale to demonstrate proof of concept. There are some challenges over the sustainability of some of the gains, which suggests that innovative interventions require a longer time period to become successful, partly as a result of the fact that they are trying something new, and may need longer training as a result. In WOTSHAB, it is unclear what will be the support in terms of supply chain after the project ends, i.e., whether the collection points and market linkage will work as before. In case of SCI, the coverage of TVET and Learning cum Recreation Centres (LCRs) is low. In case of TARANGO, the large majority of beneficiaries working with sewing failed to graduate from extreme poverty. According to the report, sewing workers' work quality (cutting and selling of fabrics) was very poor which made the sale of final finished product difficult. It seems majority of those workers could not find suitable work with limited skills.

6.3. Project Design Constraints

Re-designing projects dilutes the original intervention, and diminishes the learning. Several projects had to be re-designed, which significantly altered them from their original purpose, and which serves to detract from the success of the “innovation”. For example, in case of AAB project, the “pairing system” did not work well due to social tension between the owner and worker. In most of the cases, the wage workers did not consider the “pairing model” to be sustainable once the project ends. As a result, the project design had to be modified later, where the project made direct transfer of IGAs, such as livestock, puffed rice trading, and homestead based crop culture, dried fish trading etc. directly to the beneficiaries to work independently.

Consultation with stakeholders is essential when designing innovative approaches. The SSS report mentions that the flood resistant crops intervention has not achieved the intended outcome, for several reasons: a) the IGAs selection was not appropriate, and b) there was a lack of beneficiaries' involvement in selecting their IGAs. This was due to a non-participatory process at design and implementation that neglected local social aspects. This suggests that there should be more consultation with stakeholders prior to trying innovative approaches, in order to understand challenges that may limit success.

Despite achieving results, the expected outcomes according to the theory of change of some projects were not achieved. On the SSS project, the primary occupation of the beneficiaries did not change in line with the project's target: whilst the objective was to involve beneficiaries in agriculture related activities, the end line survey shows that majority of beneficiaries are not in agriculture related activities. Similarly, in case of MMC, though agricultural activities were the focus and livestock is the major assets transferred in this project, the proportion of HH with the major occupation being “own agriculture” is still low.

Inadequate planning was a factor that constrained some projects where co-ownership was the end goal. In the case of InvESt, the lesson learning report suggests the lack of solid

business plan as the binding constraint. The “*mojar khabar*” intervention did not turn out to be cost effective. Capital assets under this intervention were transferred to a co-ownership arrangement, and the partnership did not work in most of the cases. The model would have benefitted from a more robust economic analysis to identify and mitigate risks.

Some of the more unusual choice of IGAs and intervention models may be unsustainable. For instance, in the case of ALLOW, given that the target group are elderly persons aged above 60, it is not clear why some households were given assets such as rickshaw/van for IGA activities as these are physically demanding. However, the intention may have been for a family member to use it, or to hire it out, as those BHHs appear to have done well. Some BHHs did not have eligible members in the family to carry out IGA activities, so the management of the IGA was assigned to neighbours: it is not clear whether such innovation would work once the project ends. Turning to savings, it is clear that the saving tendency and savings amount is low in this project compared to the amount transferred. Whether this is because the beneficiaries are so old they do not have enough incentives to save or whether they earned insufficient return from these assets to save is unknown. Inducing adequate savings, at least enough for coping with shocks, needs to be built in in the design of the project.

In case of WOTSHAB, the innovation itself, the “sag bag” which allows crops to be easily moved during periods of flooding, did not always work in the homestead, especially for those who do not have enough homestead land. Beneficiaries in male headed households overcame this problem with the support from the husband; female-headed household, (mostly widow and distressed women), could not move the sag bag when needed due to safety and small homestead problems, which might have affected their progress (there are no statistics provided to compare wellbeing of male and female headed BHHs).

6.4. Inadequate Gender Focus

Whilst gender focus strengthened over time (commensurate with Shiree’s evolution), there is still room for improvement both in the operation of a particular intervention and in the monitoring and evaluation, where data could have been disaggregated by gender. For example, in the HANDICAP project, it would be useful to know disabled women’s empowerment status separately. In EEJMP, only 6% BHHs are women, which may be due to low female physical mobility. There is little discussion or analysis how these female headed households fared compared to male. On ALLOW, we notice that there is a large number of BHHs who are female; however, it is not clear if any female-friendly IGAs and relevant training were included in the intervention. On WOTSHAB, although the project targeted female group who are most vulnerable, no information is provided to what extent the benefits of the project accrue to them. In case of SCI, gender dimension could have been made stronger. For instance, we have little information on the gender distribution of the beneficiary children, and whether they have any access to female stipend schemes.

6.5. Constraining Circumstances Affecting Sustainability

In some cases, sustainability of the innovative interventions was affected by factors that are related to the design, but are outside the control of the project, i.e assumptions in the logframe do not hold true. For example, on the EEJMP project, sustainability of the project depends on the reliability of the supply chain, especially good transport system and buyers of medicinal products. Currently, the growers of EEJMP are completely dependent on Eco-Development for marketing their products: the project could not achieve its target of establishing linkages with 20 buyers (it could establish such relationship with only 7 buyers). Furthermore, the medicinal plant varieties were chosen without considering the natural disaster proneness of CHT areas, and the impacts of this on the crops. In the first year, many BHHs were reported to have been affected by flash flood, landslide, and excessive rain.

Another example is provided by TARANGO. Here the secondary income generating activity is contributing, on average, almost 29% of the monthly income of BHHs. However, the majority of beneficiaries (91%) still do not consider it sustainable. The primary reason given for this is a lack of information and physical support for that IGA: due to high livestock disease prevalence and a lack of veterinary services in the area, most of the livestock provided in the first year died. This might have been avoidable had the programme identified these constraints.

It follows that a thorough assessment is essential when developing innovative IGAs; NGOs should be encouraged to do a more rigorous analysis prior to selection of IGAs, which includes assessing environmental, social, and economic viability, and identification of barriers and services that exist. This is essential in order to ensure sustainability, and to ensure that factors that appear to be beyond the scope of the project's control can be appropriately tackled.

7. Conclusions

8. Whilst some remarkable gains have been made, it is unclear how sustainable these will be in the long term. Pro-poorest interventions require institutions to support the mobility of the extreme poor all the way, until one reaches a poverty-free existence. The paradigm of the Innovation Fund seems to be restricted to lifting the extreme poor out of severe poverty with no graduation strategy to follow up subsequent to their ascent; the focus was clearly on proving the innovation can make a difference to the lives of the extreme poor. However, the inadequacy of the current approach is reflected in two dimensions. First, ascent from extreme poverty may be temporary as many climbers do fall again into severe poverty due to shocks almost like a "snakes and ladders" game. Second, ascent does not automatically ensure further upward mobility for the escapee through successive income stages of moderate poor, vulnerable non-poor and middle class.

9. The innovation projects of Shiree have been mostly successful in reaching the "structurally chronic and extreme poor group" in poorer communities who would otherwise be excluded from the formal labour market. The evidence compiled by this critical review finds that

the targeted poor groups are better off at the end of the interventions by a range of indicators, income-poverty and non-income indicators of well-being. People in extreme poor communities have needs that are more pressing, and price levels are much lower in these communities, so that a taka, dollar, or pound goes twice or three times further than it does in richer communities. While impressive and wholly welcome, these gains can be magnified, consolidated and replicated on a wider spatial scale, if some gaps in these interventions can be addressed in the next phase of innovative interventions, and assuming that challenges which become apparent during scale up (e.g. resourcing, higher staff / beneficiary ratio, trade-offs with training) can be overcome. These gaps have wider implications not just for Shiree, but also for development interventions targeting the extreme poor in general.

10. Interventions need to be more in line with the structural shifts in the overall economy and thus harness better the synergy between economic growth and direct interventions for the chronic and extreme poor. Macro labour force data suggest that non-farm interventions have become more pronounced during the period between 2000 and 2013. The share of rural labour force (male and female combined) engaged in non-agricultural sectors has increased from 17% in 1999/00 to 32% in 2013, while those involved in farm occupations dropped from 56% to 44% (the category of “mixed occupations”—households with simultaneous involvements in both farm and non-farm sectors--also slightly declined from 27% to 24% during this period). This observation is valid for the poorest as well. In fact, exclusive non-farm orientation has been more pronounced in case of female labour compared to male labour. The upshot is that macro labour force trend is suggestive of stronger bias towards non-agricultural sectors. Consequently, direct interventions should give more focus on developing non-farm and non-agricultural skills of the poorest families than has been the case so far with Shiree’s innovation projects.

11. Non-agricultural orientation also dictates diversifying the current composition of the extreme poor. Interventions need to retain coverage of the traditional extreme poor located in the farm sector. In addition, however, it should increasingly try to reach out to the new segments of extreme poor that have emerged due to the “pull effects” of rapid urbanization, rural-urban migration, international migration and industrialization. These new groups lack adequate labour market skills or business capital to participate in the formal segment of the urban economy and persist as outcasts of modernity. While the traditional extreme poor are engaged in self-employment and as unpaid family workers, the new extreme poor seek primarily casual and regular wage employment opportunities in manufacturing and services sectors. How to boost the labour income of the extreme poor through migration financing, skills development, providing them to access to formal financial system, and forging their employment and/or income links with formal private sector has emerged as a new challenge. Some of the innovation projects of Shiree have attempted to forge such links with the private sector through skill development and formal employment opportunities. However, more could be done in this respect in tandem with the structural transformation of the economy, especially the attainment of the Lower Middle Income status.

12. Vulnerability arising from risks and shocks has been inadequately addressed by many pro-poorest interventions. The innovative interventions supported by Shiree could focus more on this relatively neglected aspect of pro-poorest policies. None of the Shiree innovative interventions had built-in mechanism of addressing (in the sense of both prevention and mitigation) risks and shocks arising out of health shocks, though some intervention designed for climate change resilience had emphasis on addressing the coping mechanism in case of natural shocks. Overlapping and multiple vulnerabilities are important triggers of downward mobility. While causes of multiple vulnerabilities cannot be addressed at the project level alone and demands more systemic interventions, measures can be taken to strengthen further the resilience mechanism. The latter include reduction of pressures of “negative coping”³⁵, and simultaneous promotion of more “positive coping”³⁶ measures, leading to more effective interventions against risks and shocks.

13. Innovative interventions of Shiree rightly focused on multidimensional poverty issues ranging from income generating employment and activities to human capital development, including sanitation and access to safe drinking water. However, social issues that have debilitating consequences for maternal and child health/nutrition are often neglected in livelihood programmes operating within the narrow definition of graduation approach. These issues range from dowry practices (widely prevalent), early marriage (70% of marriages take place before the legal age of 18 as per DHS), and domestic violence against women (prevalent in 80% of cases as per BBS). Norms-changing interventions could have magnified the poverty reducing effects of Shiree interventions.

14. One of the innovative projects relates to skill development for the disabled population in urban areas, to make them eligible for participation in the labour market (as workers in the readymade garment sector). However, there is variation in the level of disadvantage depending on the form of disability (blind population is more disadvantaged state than the deaf when it comes to skill development, for instance) and acuteness of disability (the obvious difference between severe and moderate disability, the former being the prime candidate for social protection allowance). Given that the cause of disabled population has been historically neglected during the implementation of MDGs (MDGs did not mention disability among its social targets resulting in policy exclusion), priority attention needs to be given to this segment of chronic and extreme poor population. Now that SDGs mention disability explicitly in several areas, this should become a top priority in extreme poverty reduction strategy.

15. The extreme poor targeted under various projects experienced an improvement in wellbeing but it is not clear how well linked they are with health and education services, formal market, financial institutions, and political and legal entities. Schooling of children is critical in

³⁵ via consumption reduction, dipping into savings and distress sales of assets

³⁶ such as building capacity for migration for seasonal work, and emergency borrowing in times of shocks, networking capacity and social capital, programmes of collective action against episodes of structural injustices

transmission of chronic poverty across generations. There is no strong evidence that educational human capital development was emphasized in any of these projects.

16. The gender dimension of the projects is not clear considering that empowerment and engagement of women in economic activities is an important channel for economic development. In many cases, as evident in the annex, female-headed households could not accumulate assets at the same pace as their male counterparts and were falling far behind despite the fact that they were given an equal amount of transfer. If female-headed households are more vulnerable among the chronic poor, this requires immediate attention.

17. Monitoring and evaluation was insufficient for these innovative projects, although funding constraints are acknowledged. Reviewing the 27 project reports, several limitations are identified including extremely small sample size, poor baseline data in many cases, and lack of information on control households to draw appropriate counterfactual for well-being comparisons. Innovative projects would benefit from a proper impact evaluation to gauge the effectiveness of the project. Since so many development projects are in operation across the country, a scientific evaluation of any particular project demands an exact mapping of interventions and beneficiaries, and rigorous evaluation planning during the design. For instance, improvement of wellbeing of beneficiary households is evident in most of the projects. However, the extent of magnitude of changes is dramatic in many cases compared to the national statistics, probably due to poor baseline data.³⁷ Perhaps, all the 100 flowers have bloomed, but we are not in a position to conclude that firmly, given the weaknesses in the system of monitoring and evaluation as applied to these innovative interventions.

18. The projects are broadly successful in covering a larger set of marginalized groups with geo-spatial diversity. However, based on the review and comparative analysis of the lesson learning reports, although few projects stand out, it is difficult to conclude if any specific round is more effective. Further follow-up of the beneficiaries, in the medium-term and long-term will help to assess the efficacy of the projects and inform future scaling up policy.

19. It is stated that five projects (Green Hill, HKI, Shushilan, HIS, and MJSKS) have been scaled up based on meeting successfully the goals and objectives at the innovation round stage. Since the innovation round projects cover a wide range of marginalized groups and economic improvement indicators across projects are largely similar, these marginalized groups under other projects need to be considered for future scale up as well.

³⁷ A comparison of beneficiary households' per person daily income data with daily agricultural wage rate of 150 taka around 2009-2010 would shed some light in this direction. The average per person daily income in the baseline was in the range of 13-26 BDT for programs in round one, 11-29 BDT for programs in round 2, 12-26 BDT for programs in round 3, and 12-38 BDT for programs in round four. The comparison suggests the possibility of seriously deflated baseline income data or inclusion of target groups who were extremely excluded.

20. The true and effective success of a project lies in the sustainability of the economic status of the poverty graduates. In this context project cycle and inter-agency linkages are worth emphasizing as a learning exercise from projects under all four thematic rounds. It is a cause of discomfort that graduation programmes typically do not think about the future mobility of the beneficiaries beyond the project cycle. Future innovation projects could make more efforts to link their beneficiaries with the major public services. This extra effort is needed because the chronic and extreme poor, lacking voice and networking/social capital, are routinely left out from these services. The “agency” of the project can help in this respect; leveraging public service over and above fostering graduation through livelihood. This also implies projects need to closely work and interact with local government structures, elected political representatives at the local level as well as the private service providers.

21. It follows that the emphasis should be on “fewer but better” (rather than proliferation of innovative interventions), and the focus should be on inter-generational pathways out of chronic and extreme poverty based on human capital accumulation over and beyond the current well-being considerations. This will require a fresh emphasis, within the rubric of chronic and extreme poverty, on vulnerability and resilience, building social and institutional capital, and linking with other development actors (public services, private sector) for accessing services and jobs. This should also encourage a broader look beyond just the “graduation approach” to extreme poverty reduction (which meets short-term project intervention goals but remains silent on the long-term mobility issues of the extreme poor). A whole gamut of policies and institutions involving access to public services, deliberate accumulation of human capital, linking with new technology and new income earning opportunities, and transformative pro-poor governance need to be put in place to make sure that escape from extreme poverty is irreversible and permanent. Future projects need to be budgeted appropriately in order to be able to deliver this.

The framework of a Challenge Fund for Innovation for supporting pro-poor interventions needs to be revisited. It is apparent from the preceding review that innovation demands a greater level of Technical Assistance support in order to succeed, as well as a greater degree of M&E than can be afforded under a programme like EEP. Some interventions were based on ambitious proposals that were not well thought through, and would have benefitted from some further support in development. Given the desired focus on youth, skill development, gender, labour market participation, risks vulnerability reduction, urban area focus, and interface across actors and agencies in the development strategy of Bangladesh, it is important to undertake extreme poverty eradication programmes accordingly. Even though EEP adopted an Independent Assessment Process, more consultation with the policy process and a wider body of experts and civic organisations such as BIDS, BIGD, and CPD would have resulted in better selection of projects, and could have capitalised on missed opportunities³⁸.

³⁸ On the Tonisha project (which is a child focused project), including a child feeding innovation would have merited inclusion in project design.

22. Development partners may consider new approaches for promoting innovation. A Fund that permits the re-design of failing interventions is not ably set up to understand, learn from, and share the reasons for failure; it presents a risk for mistakes to be repeated. Whilst there are understandable ethical concerns about allowing projects to fail, an approach is needed wherein real innovation can be safely tested at a small scale without doing harm. This could be through “milestone” based grants where demonstration of capability (proof of concept) is a precondition for securing future funding beyond articulation of the initial idea. Coupled with extensive technical support to refine the idea and examine more interesting M&E questions, this would serve to de-risk innovations whilst improving value for money, and making a more sustainable impact on the lives of the poor. This will be particularly useful in the context of new analytical challenges posed by the transition from MDGs to SDGs in Bangladesh.

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Table 2: Baseline-Endline Comparison of Income of BHHs (Round 1 and 2)

| Project Name | Area | Monthly Income | | | Per Capita Daily Income | | |
|--|--|----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | Baseline | End line | % Change | Baseline | End line | % Change |
| Round 1 | | | | | | | |
| Alternative Livelihoods Options (ALO) | Porsuram, Feni | 1,611 | 4,867 | 202 | 26 | 47 | 81 |
| Innovation Farming Practices as a Tool of Poverty Reduction and Climate Change Adaption(CNRS) | Haor areas, Sunamgonj | 1,529 | 7,475 | 389 | 16.7 | 62 | 276 |
| Green Hill[Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer (IMPACT)] | Rangamati & Bandarban | 1,634 | 13,788 | 744 | 21 | 145 | 590 |
| M2W2 project(HKI) | CHT | 1,028 | 20,764 | 1920 | n.a. | 177 | |
| The Agricultural Innovation for Eliminating Extreme Poverty (AIEEP) Project [HSI(S)] | Haor areas, Sunamgonj | 1,101 | 11,172 | 915 | 11 | 94 | 755 |
| Shushilan: Innovative Approaches to Restore the Productivity of Natural Resources that are Resilient to Climate Change and Increasing Salinity (SHUSHILAN) | Satkhira, Barguna and Jessore | 1,348 | 9,204 | 583 | 23 | 95 | 313 |
| Round 2 | | | | | | | |
| Panchbibi Upazila Adibashi Multipurpose Development Organsiation: Redeem mortgaged land, Transfer hogs and hog rearing techniques and secure market access for all BHHs (PUAMDO) | Northwest Bangladesh including Joypurhat | 1663 | 7218 | 334 | 21 | 69 | 224 |

| Project Name | Area | Monthly Income | | | Per Capita Daily Income | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | Baseline | End line | % Change | Baseline | End line | % Change |
| National Development Programme: Improved nutritional status through crop diversification and employment generation (NDP) | Bogra | 1255 | 8298 | 561 | 21 | 82 | 290 |
| SKS Foundation: Micro-enterprises through High Value Fruit Varieties (SKS) | Gaibandha | 1673 | 4647 | 178 | 29 | 62 | 114 |
| Action Aid Bangladesh: Land Leasing, Technology Transfers and Biodiversity Centres (AAB) | Monga affected areas | 1894 | 6901 | 264 | 26 | 74 | 185 |
| Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation: Value Chain Development (HSI) | Rangpur | 1325 | 8763 | 561 | 17 | 121 | 612 |
| MJSKS Artificial Insemination in Dairy and Beef Cattle Project (AIDBC) | Kurigram | 1004 | 4570 | 355 | 13 | 58 | 346 |

Table 3: Monthly and Per Capita Daily Income of BHHs (Round 3 and 4)

| Project Name | Area | Monthly Income | | | Per Capita Daily Income | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | Baseline | End line | % Change | Baseline | End line | % Change |
| Round 3 | | | | | | | |
| Action for Disability and Development: From Margin to Mainstream: A Drive of Challenged People for Economic Empowerment (ADD) | Dhaka city | 1802 | 10798 | 499 | 17 | 82 | 382 |
| Concern Worldwide: Investment for Economic Empowerment of Street-dwellers (InvESt) | Dhaka | 1549 | 7,408 | 378 | 12 | 75 | 525 |
| Gana Unnayan Kendra: Reducing extreme poor by skills development on garments (GUK) | Gaibandha | 1901 | 9283 | 388 | 18 | 71 | 294 |
| Plan International Bangladesh: Bringing Economic Empowerment to Street children (BEES) | Dhaka | 783 | 9949 | 1171 | 26 | 102 | 292 |
| Save the Children: Improving income and advancing social identity of rural adolescent girls (TANISHA) | Barisal | 3473 | 9005 | 159 | 24 | 55 | 129 |
| Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha: Four Ideas for Poverty Alleviation and Climate Adaptation (SSS) | Pabna | 1082 | 11617 | 974 | 15 | 120 | 700 |
| Bangladesh Organisation for Social Service (BOSS): Mainstreaming Marginalised Communities (MMC) | Pabna | 966 | 9028 | 835 | 12 | 86 | 617 |
| Round 4 | | | | | | | |
| Socio-Economic Empowerment of Extreme Poor People with Disabilities (HANDICAP) | Sitakundu, CTG | 1,549 | 8,901 | 475 | 12 | 63 | 430 |

| Project Name | Area | Monthly Income | | | Per Capita Daily Income | | |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | Baseline | End line | % Change | Baseline | End line | % Change |
| Poverty Reduction through Agricultural Sustainable Advancement Knowledge Transfer and Insurance(PRASAKTI) | Rangamati & Bandarban | 1,843 | 12,478 | 577 | 12 | 63 | 430 |
| Economic Empowerment of Jumiya people through Medicinal Plant (EEJMP) Cultivation | Bandarban | 2,167 | 12,135 | 460 | 19 | 103 | 442 |
| Accelerate Livelihood of Left-behind Older Workforce' (ALLOW) | Roumari, Kurigram | 1,714 | 4658 | 172 | 13 | 61 | 369 |
| Women Onset Technology for Sustainable Homestead Agriculture in Bangladesh (WOTSHAB) | Barisal | 1,925 | 7,867 | 309 | 5 | 78 | 1460 |
| Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood for Female Construction Worker (ESLFCW) | Dhaka City | 3,170 | 11,063 | 249 | 38 | 87 | 129 |
| Out of Poverty Graduation Model for Urban Extreme Poor: A child focused innovation (SCI) | Khulna City | 2,541 | 9,518 | 275 | 22 | 78 | 253 |
| Establishing fair trade handicraft business for indigenous community in Bandarban (TARANGO) | Bandarban | 1780 | 6556 | 268 | 14.49 | 51.2 | 253 |

Table 4: Total Assets value of BHHs (Round 1 and 2)

| Project Name | Area | Total Assets | | | | End line to Transfer Ratio | Benefit (Income & Assets) to Cost |
|--|--|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Baseline | End line | % change | Transfer | | |
| Round 1 | | | | | | | |
| Alternative Livelihoods Options (ALO) | Porsuram, Feni | n.a. | 17,235 | ? | 14,058 | 123 | 2.73 |
| Innovation Farming Practices as a Tool of Poverty Reduction and Climate Change Adaption(CNRS) | Haor areas, Sunamgonj | n.a. | 9,672 | ? | 5,372 | 180 | 4.13 |
| Green Hill[Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer (IMPACT)] | Rangamati & Bandarban | n.a. | 30,984 | ?. | 10,295 | 301 | 6.51 |
| M2W2 project(HKI) | CHT | n.a. | 183,275 | ?. | 10,764 | 1,703 | 5.99 |
| The Agricultural Innovation for Eliminating Extreme Poverty (AIEEP) Project [HKI(S)] | Haor areas, Sunamgonj | n.a. | 24,419 | ?. | 10,392 | 235 | 5.01 |
| Shushilan: Innovative Approaches to Restore the Productivity of Natural Resources that are Resilient to Climate Change and Increasing Salinity (SHUSHILAN) | Satkhira, Barguna and Jessore | n.a. | 38,716 | ?. | 8,818 | 439 | 4.58 |
| Round 2 | | | | | | | |
| Panchbibi Upazila Adibashi Multipurpose Development Organsiation: Redeem mortgaged land, Transfer hogs and hog rearing techniques and secure market access for all BHHs (PUAMDO) | Northwest Bangladesh including Joypurhat | n.a. | 28,598 | ? | 20,213 | 141 | 2.21 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------|--------|---|--------|-----|------|
| National Development Programme: Improved nutritional status through crop diversification and employment generation (NDP) | Bogra | n.a. | 27,817 | ? | 13,919 | 200 | 3.28 |
| SKS Foundation: Micro-enterprises through High Value Fruit Varieties (SKS) | Gaibandha | n.a. | 7,988 | ? | 16,793 | 48 | 1.12 |
| Action Aid Bangladesh: Land Leasing, Technology Transfers and Biodiversity Centres (AAB) | Monga affected areas | n.a. | 16,182 | ? | 7,610 | 213 | 2.22 |
| Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation: Value Chain Development (HIS) | Rangpur | n.a. | 24,419 | ? | 10,392 | 235 | 2.50 |
| MJSKS Artificial Insemination in Dairy and Beef Cattle Project (AIDBC) | Kurigram | n.a. | 52,206 | ? | 28,047 | 186 | 1.77 |

Table 5: Total Assets value of BHHs (Round 3 and 4)

| Project Name | Area | Total Assets | | | | End line to Transfer Ratio | Benefit (Income & Assets) to Cost |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Baseline | End line | % change | Transfer | | |
| Round 3 | | | | | | | |
| Action for Disability and Development: From Margin to Mainstream: A Drive of Challenged People for Economic Empowerment (ADD) | Dhaka city | 2,511 | 27,166 | 982 | 9,688 | 280 | 2.51 |
| Concern Worldwide: Investment for Economic Empowerment of Street-dwellers (InvEst) | Dhaka | | 3,590-9,295 | n.a. | 5,645 | n.a. | |
| Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK): Reducing extreme poor by skills development on garments | Gaibandha | 3,478 | 30,791 | 785 | 2,000 | 1,540 | |
| Plan International Bangladesh: Bringing Economic Empowerment to Street children (BEES) | Dhaka | 2,736 | 30,671 | 1,021 | n.a. | n.a. | |
| Save the Children: Improving income and advancing social identity of rural adolescent girls (TANISHA) | Barisal | 2,993 | 21,461 | 617 | 6,927 | 310 | |
| Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha: Four Ideas for Poverty Alleviation and Climate Adaptation (SSS) | Pabna | 2,490 | 36,839 | 1,379 | 19,723 | 187 | 4.06 |
| Bangladesh Organisation for Social Service (BOSS): Mainstreaming Marginalised Communities (MMC) | Pabna | 359 | 37,926 | 10,464 | 17,104 | 222 | |
| Round 4 | | | | | | | |
| Socio-Economic Empowerment of Extreme Poor People with Disabilities (HANDICAP) | Sitakundu, CTG | 521 | 38,380 | 7,267 | 23,145 | 166 | 2.10 |
| Poverty Reduction through Agricultural Sustainable Advancement Knowledge Transfer and Insurance (PRASAKTI) | Rangamati & Bandarban | 327 | 86,000 | 26,200 | 12,000 | 717 | 8.04 |
| Economic Empowerment of Jumiya people through Medicinal Plant Cultivation (EEJMP) | Bandarban | 2,971 | 188,002 | 6,228 | n.a. | n.a. | 6.58 |
| Accelerate Livelihood of Left-behind Older Workforce' (ALLOW) | Roumari, Kurigram | 2,250 | 28,727 | 1,177 | 15,000 | 192 | |
| Women Onset Technology for Sustainable Homestead Agriculture in Bangladesh (WOTSHAB) | Barisal | 800 | 20,000 | 2,400 | 12,000 | 167 | 2.47 |
| Ensuring Sustainable Livelihood for Female Construction Worker (ESLFCW) | Dhaka City | 10 | 6704 | 66,940 | 10,145 | 66 | 4.96 |
| Out of Poverty Graduation Model for Urban Extreme Poor: A child focused innovation (SCI) | Khulna City | 2,248 | 24,761 | 1,001 | 7,000-1,2000 | 699-1199 | 5.21 |
| Establishing fair trade handicraft business for indigenous community in Bandarban (TARANGO) | Bandarban | na | na | na | na | n.a. | |

Table 6: Poverty among the BHHs at Endline

| Interventions | Endline Share of Extreme Poor (%) | Baseline Share of Extreme Poor (%) | Percentage Change in Extreme Poverty |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ALO | 86 | 88 | 2 |
| CNRS | 50 | 100 | 50 |
| IMPACT | 22 | 94 | 72 |
| M2W2(HKI) | 6 | .. | .. |
| AIEEP[HSI(S)] | 25 | 100 | 75 |
| SHUSHILAN | 28 | 95 | 67 |
| PUAMDO | 24 | 90 | 66 |
| NDP | 22 | 90 | 68 |
| SKS | 36 | 81 | 45 |
| AAB | 29 | 91 | 62 |
| HIS | 44 | 98 | 54 |
| AIDBC | .. | .. | 58 |
| ADD | 6 | 100 | 94 |
| InvEst | 35 | 100 | 65 |
| GUK | 9 | .. | .. |
| BEES | 23 | .. | .. |
| SSS | 2 | 100 | 98 |
| MMC | 27 | .. | .. |
| PRASAKTI | 2 | 100 | 98 |
| EEJMP | 5 | 100 | 95 |
| ALLOW | 39 | 100 | 61 |
| WOTSHAB | 25 | 100 | 75 |
| ESLFCW | .. | .. | 73 |
| SCI | 30 | 100 | 70 |
| TARANGO | 44 | 100 | 56 |

Annex 1: Changes in economic and social well-being: Results for Individual Projects

22.1. Round One Projects

Annex Table 1: Aid-Comilla (Alternative Livelihoods Options)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | End line Results |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size has increased; probably this is due to economic empowerment and returning family members. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | Y | x | Not many HH observed in the endline reporting Livestock/ Poultry as occupation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide direct and indirect transfer to 1850 predominantly female headed HH to enhance the capacity to manage livestock and grow nutritious cash crops, vegetables and fruits. Major occupation of beneficiary households was other day laborers (47%) in the baseline, which decreased to 23% in the end line. 14% households adopted pulling Rickshaw/Van/Boat/Bullock/Cart as occupation. 17% HH reported domestic maid as their main occupation. Begging as occupation is eliminated in the endline. |
| Number of jobs besides primary jobs | Endline | x | No Baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 67% of HHs has additional jobs. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | Partial baseline data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 1141 tk. Per Capita mean daily expenditure increase by 25 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66% HH exhibited 55% + increase in income in end line. Mean monthly cash income increases by 2244 taka. Monthly In kind income increases by 1079 taka. Per Capita daily income increase by 20 taka. |
| Poverty Status based on 48 tk./day/capita income threshold | Y | x | HH under extreme poverty increase | <p>Compared to 88% HH under extreme poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 94% HH fall under extreme poverty, and 5% are non-poor. Based on cash and in-kind income, 22% are non-poor and 86% are extreme poor. |
| Assets type | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of HHs has livestock compared to 33% in baseline. 100% of HHs has poultry compared to 25% in baseline. Proportion of HH with no working equipment as well as 3+ equipment increase in the end line. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | Change is not clear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 21376Tk. Mean value of transferred assets was 14059 tk., mostly in livestock. |
| Savings and Loan | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58% HHs had some form of savings compared to 0% in the baseline. 34% report taking loan in end line compared to 0% in baseline. |
| Housing Ownership | Y | x | Why HHs move to others' land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61% HH live in own house compared to 86% in <i>baseline</i> 11% construct house in <i>khas</i> land and 16% move into someone else's land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to safe drinking water increase 100% get water from tube well. |

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | End line Results |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--|
| water and Electricity | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defecation in open space is marginal, use of pit latrine decrease, use of ring/slab latrine increase from 86% to 95%. 16% HH in the end line has access to electricity compared to 2% in baseline |

Annex Table 2: Centre for Natural Resources (CNRS)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size has decreased, mainly for female headed HHs. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major occupation is changed from "Other Business" (75%), (31%) and Domestic Maid (11%) to agricultural day labor (33%), Other Day Labor(17%), Own agriculture (6%), fishing(8%), domestic maid(8%) and petty trade(8%) |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | No Baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% HH has additional job beside the primary one. 14% have more than 3 jobs. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | Does monthly exp. include irregular exp. (house repairs, purchase of furniture)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63% HH exhibit increase in monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55+% or more. Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 4253 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 17 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% HH exhibited 55+% increase in cash income Mean monthly cash income increases by 4167 taka. Mean monthly In kind income increases by 1780 taka Mean daily Per capita income increases by 46 taka |
| Poverty Status based on 48 tk./day/capita income threshold | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 27% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 22% became non-poor. Based on both cash and in-kind income, 50% graduated from extreme poverty and 44% became non-poor. Still 50% HH are extreme poor in the end line. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the baseline, 1 HH owned livestock and no HH owned poultry. In the end line, 8% HH own livestock and 59% own poultry, and 0% HH (31%) own 3+ livestock (poultry). HHs holding of working equipment decrease. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | Why female headed HHs perform poor in terms of asset acquisition? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 9672Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 6,200 Tk., although in the baseline distributed assets was equal across two groups. Mean value of SHIREE transferred assets is 5372 tk of which 100% is agricultural input. 98% HH have access to 50+ decimals of khas land |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% HHs have some form of savings compared to none in the baseline. 27 % HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. 77% HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | Why does house ownership on own land fall? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House roof materials improved. House ownership changed: in baseline, 100% HH had own house. In end-line 36% HH had own house, 50% HH constructed on lease/someone else's land. |

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe drinking water increase from 59% to 100%. • Ownership of safe drinking water source in end line is 41% compared to 0% in the baseline. • Open defecation decreased from 91% to 11%. • Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 3% to 70%. • Electricity access improved: 13% have access in end line. |

Annex Table 3: Green Hill (IMPACT)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | End line Results |
|--|---------------------|---------|-------------|---|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size has decreased, mainly for female headed HHs. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention was to involve <i>adivasis</i> in agro-based activities through establishing market linkages, trainings, and cash transfers for investment in agricultural activities. • 81% in end line mentions own agriculture as occupation. • Other day labour decreases from 50% to 1.6% • Domestic maid (9.4%) and begging (9.4%) is eliminated. |
| Number of jobs besides primary jobs | Endline | x | No Baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% HH has more than 1 job besides primary job. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81% HH increased monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55% or more. • Mean HH expenditure increase by 6538 tk. • Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 34 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% HH exhibited 55% + increase in income in end line. • Mean monthly cash income increases by 8376 taka. • Monthly In kind income increases by 3778 taka. • Per Capita daily income increase by 124 taka. |
| Poverty Status based on 48 tk./day/capita income threshold | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on cash income, HH under extreme poverty decreased from 94% to 36%. 61% became non-poor compared to 5% in baseline. • Based on cash and kind income, HH under extreme poverty decreased from 94% to 22%. And, 75% became non-poor compared to 6% in baseline. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the baseline, only 23% HH owned livestock and 12% owned poultry. In the end line, 73% HH own livestock and 58% owned poultry. • HHs owning multiple livestock and poultry increases. • HHs holding multiple working equipment increases. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 30,984 Tk. • Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 9,000 Tk, although both were distributed the same average assets in the baseline. • Mean value of Green Hill transferred assets is 10,295 Tk, mainly in agricultural assets and inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. • 76% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. • 2% HH report outstanding loan in end line, compared to 0. |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Housing Ownership | Y | x | Why does house ownership on own land fall? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House ownership structured changed: in the baseline, 78% HH had own house. In the end-line 97% HH had own house constructed on <i>khas</i> land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | Sanitation improvement is not clear from report | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH access to safe drinking water improved: 97% in the baseline collected water from other sources while 50% in the end line collect water from piped/hand tube well. Use of pit and Ring/Slab latrine was predominant in baseline which is shifted towards other form of latrines. 8% HH in the end line become connected with electricity compared to 0 in baseline. |

Annex Table 4: HKI (M2W2)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | End line Results |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|---|
| Household Size | Y | x | No baseline by sex | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size has decreased |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention was in the form of providing information and training on agricultural management and marketing for 450 extreme poor households from indigenous communities mainly involved in <i>jhum</i> agriculture. Major occupation of beneficiary households was own agriculture |
| Number of jobs besides primary jobs | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% HH has additional income source. 60% of female headed HH has additional income sources. |
| Household Expenditure | Baseline Partially | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean HH expenditure increase by 12049 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 55 tk. HKI supplementary data shows that regular expenditure increase by 2000 tk. If irregular expenditure included, such increase would be 6300 tk. |
| Household Income | Baseline Partially | x | No baseline by cash/ kind | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly cash and in kind income increases by 19736 taka. |
| Poverty Condition 48 tk./day/capita income poverty threshold | | x | No baseline income data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 84.4% HH fall under extreme poverty, and 12.5% are non-poor. Based on cash and in-kind income, 91% are non-poor and 6% are extreme poor |
| Assets type | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 70% HH has multiple livestock and poultry. Most of the HH have both working equipment and household belongings. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 183247Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 150,000 tk, although both were distributed approx. the same average assets in the baseline. Mean HKI transferred assets was 10,764 tk. |
| Savings and Loan | Endline | x | No clear baseline to draw a valid comparison. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% HHs had some form of savings compared to 54% in the baseline. 17% HH report taking loan in end line but there is no baseline data. |
| Housing | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% HH live in own house in <i>khas</i> land. |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|--|
| Ownership | | | | |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% HH in end line rely on unprotected sources 14% defecate in open spaces and 8% use hanging latrine. 58% use pit latrine while 11% use ring slab. 91% HH in the end line has access to electricity. |

Annex Table 5: HSI(S) (AIEEP)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size increased for both male and female headed HH. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | Why percentage of population in fishing decrease though intervention was given for fishing. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major intervention of the HIS(S) project was to involve <i>BHH</i> in agriculture and fishing related activities. Major occupation is changed from “Other Day Labor” (34%), Fishing(31%) and Domestic Maid (11%) to agricultural day labor (33%), Other Day Labor(22%), Own agriculture (20%), and petty trade(8%) Only 8% BHH are involved in fishing whereas it was 31% in baseline. |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% HH has additional job beside the primary one. 39% have more than 3 jobs. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | Does monthly exp. include irregular exp. (house repairs, purchase of furniture)? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% HH exhibit increase in monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55%+ or more. Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 7002 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 38 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% HH exhibited 55+% increase in cash income Mean monthly cash income increases by 7896 taka. Mean monthly In kind income increases by 2174 taka Mean daily Per capita income increases by 71 taka |
| Poverty status based on 48 tk/day/capita income threshold | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 67% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 60% became non-poor. Based on both cash and in-kind income, 75% graduated from extreme poverty and 73% became non-poor. Still 25% HH are extreme poor in the end line. |
| Assets type | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the baseline, no HH owned livestock and only 7% owned poultry. In the end line, 36% HH own livestock and 91% own poultry, and 6% HH (81%) own 3+ livestock (poultry). HHs holding of working equipment remains unchanged. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 24419Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 10,000 Tk., although in the baseline distributed assets was equal across two groups. Mean value of SHIREE transferred |

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|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | assets is 10392 tk of which 90% is agricultural. 2% HH received <i>khas</i> land as lease |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87% HHs have some form of savings compared to 6% in the baseline. 80% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. 64% HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. However, 3% HH report outstanding loan in end line. |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | Why does house ownership on own land fall? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House roof materials improved. House ownership changed: in baseline, 59% HH had own house & 20% lived rent-free. In end-line 13% HH had own house, 80% HH constructed on lease/someone else's land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | Why did open defecation increase? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH access to safe drinking water has always been excellent. Ownership of safe drinking water source in end line is 59% compared to 3% in the baseline. Open defecation increased from 0% to 13%. Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 70% to 75%. Electricity access improved: 19% have access in end line. |

Annex Table 6: Shushilan

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | End line Results |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size has increased, mainly for male headed HHs. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention was in the form of providing agricultural inputs besides some marginal support for livestock and IGAs, business support, money to lease land and livestock. Occupation choice has shifted from other business (75%) and cottage industry (8%) to agricultural day labor(44%), other day labor(16%), Rickshaw/Van/Cart/Boat(15.6%), and Petty trade(10%). |
| Number of jobs besides primary jobs | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% HH has additional income source. 33% HH have more than 3 jobs |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% HH increase monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55% or more. Mean HH expenditure increase by 7517 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 58 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81.3% HH exhibited 55% + increase in income in end line. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly cash income increases by 6881 taka. Monthly In kind income increases by 976 taka. Per Capita daily income increase by 72 taka. |
| Poverty Condition based on 48 tk./day/capita income threshold | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, HH under extreme poverty decreased from 95% to 34%. 60% became non-poor compared to 2% in baseline. Based on cash and in-kind income, HH under extreme poverty decreased from 95% to 28%. 70% became non-poor compared to 2% in baseline. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the baseline, only 8% HH owned livestock and 6% owned poultry. In the end line, 92% HH own livestock and 83% owned poultry. HHs owning multiple livestock and poultry increases. |

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|--|---------|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean Value of Assets in the end line is <u>38716 Tk.</u> • Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by <u>20,000 Tk</u>, although both were distributed approximately the same average assets in the baseline. Mean value of Green Hill transferred assets is 8,818 Tk, mainly in agricultural assets and inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. • 86% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. • 8% HH report outstanding loan in end line, compared to 100% with no loan in the baseline. |
| Housing Ownership | Y | x | why did some HHS move to khas land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House ownership structured changed: in the baseline, 88% HH had own house while in the end-line 72% HH had own house; 7.8% HHs have moved to someone else's and |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH access to safe drinking water improved: 84% HH in end line collect water from tube well or piped water compared to 50% in the baseline. • No HH in the end line collected water from unprotected sources compared to 50% of such HH in the baseline. • Ownership of tube well increased in endline(55% vs. 0%). • Defecation in open space has decreased from 69% to 2%. Use of Ring/Slab latrine has quadrupled (22% to 89%). • 22% HH in the end line become connected with electricity compared to 0% in baseline. |

22.2. Round Two Projects

Annex Table 7: PUAMDO

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size has increased for both male and female headed HH |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | Though training is given for agricultural, occupation shift in that direction is negligible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major intervention of the PUAMDO project was to involve <i>adivasi</i> women in agro-based activities through training on agricultural cultivation and livestock rearing. • Major occupation is changed from "Other Day Labor" (40.6%), and Other Business(34.4%) to Agricultural day labor(47%), • Only 6 (9%) BHH are involved in own agriculture and livestock in end line compared to 0 in the baseline. |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% HH has more than 1 jobs • 8% Male headed HH has only primary job |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | Does monthly exp. include irregular exp. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% HH exhibit increase in monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55% or more. • Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 4394 tk. • Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 17 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78% HH exhibited 55% increase in cash income • Mean monthly cash income increases by 4687 taka. |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|--|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean monthly In kind income increases by 868 taka • Mean Per capita income increases by 47 taka |
| Poverty status based on 48 tk /day/capita income threshold | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on cash income, 49% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 39% became non-poor. • Based on both cash and in-kind income, 66% graduated from poverty and 56% became non-poor. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the baseline, only 2 HH owned 1 livestock. • In the end line, 98% HH own livestock and 55% own poultry, and 45% HH (38%) own 3+ livestock (poultry). • HHs holding of working equipment increases. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 28598 Tk. • Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 4700 Tk., although in the baseline the difference in distributed assets was only 2000 Tk. Mean value of PUAMDO transferred assets is 20,213 tk of which 35% is in livestock, and the remaining is in agricultural inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. • 49% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. • No HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. However, 3% HH report outstanding loan in end line |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | Why did 22% HHs move into houses built on others land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House wall materials improved but not roof materials • House ownership structured changed: in the baseline, 70% HH had own house. In the end-line 64% HH had own house, 22% HH constructed on someone else's land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to baseline level of 61%, in the end line 100% HH have access to safe drinking water. Ownership of safe drinking water source in end line is 69% compared to 0 in the baseline. • Open defecation decreased from 75% to 16% • Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 25% to 78%. • Electricity access improve-compared to 3% in baseline, now 11% have access to electricity. |

Annex Table 8: National Development Programme

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|--|--|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Size has increased for both male and female headed HH |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | What is other category? 6% HH are begging or house maid in the end line. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major intervention of the NDP project was to involve BHH in agro-based activities. • Major occupation is changed from "Other Day Labor" (33%), and Other (52%) to agricultural day labor(30%), Livestock/Poultry(11%), Skilled Labor(11%) and Own agriculture (8%). • Only 8% & 11% BHH are involved in own agriculture and livestock in end line compared to 0 in the baseline. |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% HH has more than 1 jobs • 26% Male headed HH has only primary job |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | Does monthly exp. include | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 72% HH exhibit increase in monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55% or more. • Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 3682 tk. |

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|---|---------|---|---|---|
| | | | irregular exp.? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 10 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% HH exhibited 55+% increase in cash income Mean monthly cash income increases by 6065 taka. Mean monthly In kind income increases by 978 taka Mean daily Per capita income increases by 61 taka |
| Poverty Condition 48 tk/day/capita income poverty threshold | Y | x | 10% BHHs above extreme poverty at baseline-compromise with selection criterion? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 45% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 39% became non-poor Based on both cash and in-kind income, 68% graduated from poverty and 53% became non-poor. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In baseline, only 2 HH owned 1 livestock and none own poultry. In the end line, 86% HH own livestock and 77% own poultry, and 42% HH (50%) own 3+ livestock (poultry). HHS holding of working equipment increases. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 27817 Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 12000 Tk., although in the baseline distributed assets were equal across the two groups. Mean value of NDP transferred assets is 13919 tk of which 50% is in agricultural inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. 25% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. No HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. However, 11% HH report outstanding loan in end line |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | Why did 55% HHs moved into houses built on others land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House wall materials improved but not roof materials House ownership structured changed: in baseline, 95% HH had own house. In end-line 36% HH had own house, 55% HH constructed on <i>khas land</i>, or someone else's land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to baseline level of 78%, in the end line 100% HH have access to safe drinking water. Ownership of safe drinking water source in end line is 64% compared to 0 in the baseline. Open defecation decreased from 95% to 3% Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 5% to 91%. Electricity access improve-compared to 0 % in baseline, now 11% have access to electricity. |

Annex Table 9: SKS Foundation

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size increased for male but decrease for female headed HH |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major intervention of the SKS project was to involve <i>BHH</i> in agro-based activities. Major occupation is changed from "Other Day Labor" (36%), and Other businesses (53%) to agricultural day labor (33%), Own agriculture (20%), fishing (8%), Rickshaw/Van/boat/bullock/push-cart (9%), and skilled Labor (6%). |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|---|
| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only 8% BHH are involved in own agriculture in end line compared to 0 in the baseline. |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% HH has additional job beside the primary one. 8% Male headed HH has only primary job. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% HH exhibit increase in monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55% or more. Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 2874 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 7 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 63% HH exhibited 55+% increase in cash income Mean monthly cash income increases by 2240 taka. Mean monthly In kind income increases by 655 taka Mean daily Per capita income increases by 33 taka |
| Poverty status based on 48 tk/day/capita income | Y | x | Why 19% BHHs above extreme poverty at baseline? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 23% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 19% became non-poor Based on both cash and in-kind income, 45% graduated from poverty and 33% became non-poor. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the baseline, only 1 HH owned 1 livestock and none owned poultry. In the end line, 30% HH own livestock and 47% own poultry, and 5% HH (25%) own 3+ livestock (poultry). HHs holding of working equipment increases. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 7988 Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 6800 Tk., although in the baseline distributed assets differ by 2000 tk. across the two groups. Mean value of transferred assets is 16793 tk of which 90% is in agricultural inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. 28% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. No HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. However, 20% HH report outstanding loan in end line. |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | why did 36% HHs move into houses built on others land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House wall materials improved but not roof materials House ownership structured changed: in baseline, 83% HH had own house. In end-line 45% HH had own house, 36% HH constructed on <i>khas land</i>, or someone else's land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to baseline level of 75%, in the end line 100% HH have access to safe drinking water. Ownership of safe drinking water source in end line is 44% compared to 4% in the baseline. Open defecation decreased from 78% to 28%. Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 17% to 67%. Electricity access unchanged: still 98% without access. |

Annex Table 10: Action Aid Bangladesh

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size increased for male but decrease for female headed HH |
| Primary | y | x | . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major intervention of the AAB project was to involve |

| | | | | |
|--|---------|---|--|--|
| Occupation of HH Head | | | | <p><i>BHH</i> in agro-based activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major occupation is changed from “Other Day Labor” (53%), and Other businesses (33%) to agricultural day labor (43%), Own agriculture (11%), and Rickshaw/Van/boat/bullock/push-cart (14%). |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% HH has additional job beside the primary one. 7% Male headed HH has only primary job |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% HH exhibit increase in monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55+% or more. Mean monthly HH expenditure increase by 3970 tk. Mean monthly exp. increase in male headed HH is 3 times higher than that of female headed HH. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 8 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% HH exhibited 55+% increase in cash income Mean monthly cash income increases by 3554 taka. Mean monthly In kind income increases by 1516 taka Male headed HH income increases at 4 times higher rate compared to female headed HH. Mean daily Per capita income increases by 48 taka |
| Poverty status 48 tk/day/capita income threshold | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 39% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 33% became non-poor. Based on both cash and in-kind income, 62% graduated from extreme poverty and 55% became non-poor. Still 61% HH are extreme poor in the end line. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the baseline, only 1 HH owned 1 livestock and none owned poultry. In the end line, 78% HH own livestock and 77% own poultry, and 34% HH (56%) own 3+ livestock (poultry). HHs holding of working equipment increases. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 16182 Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 6500 Tk., although in the baseline distributed assets to female exceed that of male by 1000 tk. Mean value of SHIREE transferred assets is 7610 tk of which 60% is in livestock and the remaining in agricultural inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 87% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. 49% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. No HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. However, 1 HH report outstanding loan in end line. |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House wall materials deteriorated but roof materials improved. House ownership changed: in baseline, 30% HH had own house & 64% lived with family. In end-line 47% HH constructed house on someone else’s land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to baseline level of 72%, in the end line 100% HH have access to safe drinking water Ownership of safe drinking water source in end line is 56% compared to 0% in the baseline. Open defecation decreased from 75% to 6%. Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 17% to 94%. Electricity access unchanged: still 98% without access. |

Annex Table 11: Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation (HSI): Value Chain Development

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | End line Results |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|---|
| Household Size | y | x | Y | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size has slightly increased; probably this is due to economic empowerment and returning family members. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | Y | x | Not many HH observed reporting Livestock/Poultry as occupation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the integrated approach to maximize the benefit of livestock value chain (IAMBLVC) in <i>monga</i> prone upazillas of Rangpur district. Major occupation of beneficiary households was agricultural day laborers (73.4%) in the baseline, which decreased to 55% in the end line. 9% households took pulling Rickshaw/Van/Boat/Bullock/Cart as occupation. |
| Number of jobs besides primary jobs | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of HHs holding multiple jobs did not change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still 18% HH have no additional job |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 81% HH exhibited 55%+ increase in expenditure Mean HH expenditure increase by 5466 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 31 tk. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% HH exhibited 55% + increase in income in end line. Mean monthly cash income increases by 6684 taka. Monthly In kind income increases by 753 taka. Per Capita daily income increase by 255 taka. |
| Poverty status based on 48 tk./day/capita income | Y | x | | <p>Compared to 98% HH under extreme poverty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 56% HH fall under extreme poverty, and 39% are non-poor. Based on cash and in-kind income, 50% are non-poor and 44% are extreme poor. |
| Assets type | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% of HHs have livestock compared to 25% in baseline. 66% of HHs have poultry compared to 20% in baseline |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | Change is not clear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 31042Tk. Mean value of transferred assets was 21289 tk. |
| Savings and Loan | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% HHs had some form of savings compared to 0% in the baseline. 47% HHs have more than 1000 tk. savings. 10% report taking loan in end line compared to 0% in baseline. |
| Housing Ownership | Y | x | Why HHs move to others' land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59% HH live in own house compared to 98% in <i>baseline</i> 38% move into someone else's land |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to safe drinking water increase.98% now get water from protected sources compared to 47% in baseline Defecation in open space decreased from 61% to 38%, Use of pit and ring/slab latrine increase from 30% to 53%. 13% HH in the end line has access to electricity compared to 2% in baseline. |

Annex Table 12: MJSKS (AIDBC)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Size has increased for both male and female headed HH |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural day labor is still major occupation Other day labour decreases from 11% to 1.6% domestic maid decreased from 14% to 6.3% livestock/poultry is new occupation for 9% |
| Number of other jobs besides primary | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% HH has more than 1 jobs 10.3% Male headed HH has only primary job |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89% HH increase monthly regular and irregular expenditure by 55% or more. Mean HH expenditure increase by 2509.12 tk. Per Capita mean expenditure increase by 25 tk. |
| Household Income | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% HH exhibited 55% increase in income Mean monthly cash income increases by 2689 taka. Monthly In kind income increases by 719 taka |
| Poverty Status based on 48 tk/day/capita income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on cash income, 28.1% HH graduated from extreme poverty and 15.6% became non-poor Based on both cash and in-kind income, 58% graduated from poverty and 45% became non-poor. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the baseline, only 1 HH owned 1 livestock. In the endline, 100% HH own livestock and poultry, and 81% HH(69%) own more than 3 livestock(poultry). HHs holding multiple working equipment increases. |
| Asset Value | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean Value of Assets in the end line is 52206 Tk. Mean Value of Assets of Female headed HH is lower from that of Male headed HH by 10,000 Tk, although both were distributed the same average assets in the baseline. Mean value of MJSKS transferred assets is 28,047 tk of which 69% is in livestock and the remaining is in agr. inputs. |
| Savings and Loan | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% HHs have some form of savings compared to no savings at all for any HH in the baseline. 51% HH have savings of more than 1000 taka. No HH had outstanding loan in the baseline. However, 3% HH report outstanding loan in end line |
| Housing Materials and Ownership | Y | x | why did some HHs move into houses built on khas land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House wall materials improved but not roof materials House ownership structured changed: in the baseline, 84% HH had own house. In the end-line 50% HH had own house, 14% HH constructed own-house on <i>khas</i> land while 31% HH constructed on someone else's land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs always had access to safe drinking water. Ownership of safe drinking water sources slightly increased. Open defecation decreased from 13% to 8% Use of Ring/Slab latrine increased from 56% to 84%. Electricity condition remains unchanged, 95% HH has no access to electricity |

22.3. Round Three Projects

Annex Table 13: Concern Worldwide (InvEst)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|---|---------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project distributed IGA to support entrepreneurial activities among homeless street dwellers. The main occupation for most beneficiaries was: other day labour (44%), scavenging (16%), or domestic maid (16%). Looking at the intervention as a whole, at end line most beneficiaries are involved in petty trade/ business (50%), or other shop (15%). Beneficiaries of “<i>Mojar Khabar</i>” change their occupation 100% in line with the innovation they receive, still major occupation of 14% beneficiaries under Independent Food Business and 9% under IGAs are domestic maid and other day labor. Some of the non-beneficiary household head changed their occupation as they had joint access to transferred assets. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH expenditure increased across all lines of interventions. Street dwellers now spend 16% of their income on rent, 27% on food, and 4% on additional investment in IGAs. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of beneficiary HH exhibited 200% increase in income Average monthly household income increased significantly from 1,549 BDT/month at baseline to 7,408 BDT/month at end line, an increase of 5,955 BDT/month. Average income per capita per day has also increased significantly from 11.95 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 74.52 BDT/capita/day at end line. |
| Income diversification | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of HH with more than 2 income sources increase from 11% to 66%. |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline : 49 BDT/capita/day End line: 57 | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line, while all beneficiaries were below the extreme poverty threshold at baseline. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households owning productive assets increased from 0% to 100%. Percentage of households who own permanent shops increased 60%. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean value of productive assets increase from 0 BDT at baseline to 5645 BDT at end line. 100% of the beneficiaries were able to increase the value of their productive asset from baseline. Average value of productive assets of beneficiaries in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Mojar Khabar</i> is 7,617 Tk. Independent food business is 9,295 TK. the regular IGA is as little as 3,590 TK. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All beneficiaries have at least 2000 taka savings in end line. Average level of savings of those given assets for food business is 1500 Tk. higher than those given IGAs. This is mainly because IGA recipient got their |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> asset 6 months before the project ends. 7 HH have loan, mainly drawn to finance for income generating activities |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% HH adopt less than 2 food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) in the end line. Dietary diversity has significantly increased, with 67% of households consuming food from 5 or more food groups including fruits, eggs, milk, fish, pulse and meat. |
| Expenditure on Human Capital | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to schooling for beneficiaries children increase. Avg. monthly expenditure on human capital has increased from 1 to 136 BDT while average expenditure on healthcare has increased from 1 to 150 BDT. |
| Housing Status | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76% of the street dwellers living for more than 10 years in street moved to slum. |

Annex Table 14: Shidhulai Swanirvar Sangstha

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Household Size | Y | x | | HH size slightly increased for both male and female headed HH. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head vs. Beneficiary | Endline | No | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major intervention of the SSS project was to involve beneficiaries or their family members in agricultural related works for regular income source. End line shows that majority of beneficiaries are housewife (34%), managing livestock/poultry (19%), agricultural day labor (24%), and cottage industry (11%). Primary occupation of beneficiary's household head is day labour despite a significant reduction, from 92% at baseline to 53%. This reduction is attributed to household head changing their main occupation to farmer involved on leased in land or water-bodies (11%), rented/owned rickshaw (7%), and rented & owned rickshaw/van (8%). |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 89% beneficiaries have additional income source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39% households have more than 3 income sources and 27% households have two income sources. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HH expenditure increased by 6,574BDT from baseline value of BDT 1013/month. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean increase in household monthly income is 10,085 BDT Average income per capita per day has increased significantly from 15 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 106 BDT/capita/day. |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline 28.8 BDT and end-line 35.5 BDT <i>pppd</i> | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% HH crossed the extreme poverty level at end line. Based on the SHIREE Multidimensional Index, 94% BHHs have graduated from poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76.5% households invested their assets in livestock and 77% own poultry.53% and 72% BHHs have 3+ livestock and poultry respectively. Percentage of households who own permanent shops increased by |

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| | | | | 60%. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Why did female headed HHs accumulate less asset compared to their male counterpart ? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean value of productive assets increase from 2490 BDT at baseline to 36839 BDT at end line. • Mean value of the assets transferred under the projects was 19,734 BDT. In addition, 91% of the BHH have been distributed with either mortgage land, share cropping, or own land. • significant difference between assets holding by male headed household and female headed household at 43,701 BDT and 25,403 BDT respectively although same amount was distributed and baseline difference was only of 600 BDT. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the end line survey, 89% of households have some amount of savings, with a mean value of 14,627 BDT. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Majority have individual savings (78%); ◦ 17% have a bank account. • 16% have reported to have a loan compared to 0 in baseline. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% HH adopt less than 2 food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) during last seven days. • Dietary diversity has significantly increased, with 94% of beneficiaries reported consumption of food from food groups including fruits, eggs, milk, fish, pulse and meat. |
| Housing Status | Y | x | why so many BHHs who lived in own house at baseline start living in khas land?. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House wall and roof materials improved • Per capita housing space increase from 54 to 96 sqft. • Majority (87.5%) of households used to live in their own house at baseline, whilst at end line 41% lived in their own house and 39% constructed their own house on khas land. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | No statistics on sanitation practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major change in access to safe drinking water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ownership of protected source increase in end line. • 42% now have access to electricity compared to 0% in baseline. • Unexpectedly none of the households have access to solar power, given the distribution of Surya Hurricane solar panel. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% women in end line responded positively to empowerment questions, i.e., they had a 'major' or 'main' influence on decision making in their households in all categories asked. • 92% of women reported having a 'main' influence on how to use your time for work; a sign of women's empowerment. |

Annex Table 15: Action for Disability and Development

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|---|---------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---|
| Household Size | Y | x | | HH size slightly increased for both male and female headed HH. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head vs. Beneficiary | Y | X | All 64 were unemployed at baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end line, about half of the beneficiaries are trained and involved as garment workers, and half of them are involved in different types of small business. |

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| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income source vulnerability is declining as majority of households have gained an additional income source to supplement the primary source. At endline, 20.9% households have three or more than three additional income sources 65.6% households have two additional occupations. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly HH expenditure increased by 7,260 BDT from baseline value of BDT 1089 BDT/month. Mean per capita daily expenditure increase by 48 BDT. For 92% HH, monthly expenditure increase by 55+%. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mean monthly income at baseline was 1,802 BDT that increases by 8,996 BDT. Mean monthly cash income increases by 8,804 BDT while mean in kind income increases by 192 BDT/month. Per capita per-day mean income increased considerably from 17.18 BDT at baseline to 82.33 BDT during endline. |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline 44 BDT and end-line 53BDT <i>pppd</i> | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% HH crossed the extreme poverty level at end line. Based on the SHIREE Multidimensional Index, 91% BHHS have graduated from poverty. However 222 BHHS could not graduate the extreme poverty line following the SHIREE multidimensional index |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line 43.8% of households own more than 3 working equipment. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Why did female headed HHs accumulate less asset compared to male counterpart ? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean value of productive assets increase from 2,511 BDT at baseline to 27,166 BDT at end line. Mean value of the assets transferred under the projects was 9,688BDT. there is a significant difference between asset ownership of male and female headed BHHS, at 30,266 BDT and 14,762 BDT, while baseline difference was only of 1400 BDT and almost same amount was distributed. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the end line survey, 92% of households have some amount of savings, with a mean value of 8940 BDT. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority have individual savings (85%); 34% have a bank account. 16% have reported to have a loan compared to 0 in baseline. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Endline | x | No baseline comparison is possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% HH adopt less than 2 food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) during last seven days. Dietary diversity has significantly increased, with 89% of beneficiaries reported consumption of food from food groups including fruits, eggs, milk, fish, pulse and meat. |
| Housing Status | Y | x | House ownership change is not clear. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House wall and roof materials change from tiles to tin/cement Per capita housing space increase from 11 to 23 sqft. Majority (87.5%) of households used to live in their own house at baseline, whilst at end line 41% lived in their own house and 39% constructed their own house on khas land. |

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| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | No statistics on sanitation practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major change, 100% have access to safe drinking water. 73% in the end line completely use sanitary latrines. 98% now have access to electricity compared to 80% in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than one third women revealed that they don't have any role in major decision making. 92% of women reported having a 'main' influence on how to use your time for work; a sign of women's empowerment. |

Annex Table 16: Bangladesh Organization for Social Service (MMC)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | Y | x | <i>Family reunification causes change in HH head status</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End line findings indicate change in the sex of household head since baseline. At baseline, 23.4% household heads were female and 76.6% were male, while in the end line survey, female-headed households fell to 21.9% and male-headed households increased to 78. Among the male-headed households, the mean household size increased to 4.18 from the baseline mean household size of 3.19. In contrast, the mean household size of female-headed households increased from 1.6 to 2.43. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head vs. Beneficiary | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the major interventions of the BOSS project was to involve its beneficiaries in agricultural activities. Compared to 16% with "does not work" status in baseline, everyone works in the endline. Agricultural labour increased from 20.3% at the baseline to 45.3% at the end line. Similarly, other day labor decreased from 20% to less than 5%. End line findings indicate that 7.8% households are involved in their own agriculture projects (Fishing/aquaculture), while during the baseline only 3.1% of households were involved. End line findings indicate that 29.8% of households changed their main occupation and are presently involved in skilled labour (9.4%), domestic maid (8%) etc.. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 94% have additional income sources. 15.6% households have three additional income sources and 75% households have two additional occupations. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly HH expenditure increased by 6101BDT from baseline value of BDT 947 BDT/month. Mean per capita daily expenditure increase by 60 BDT from 12 BDT at baseline. For 92% HH, monthly expenditure increase by 55+%. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the end line, 95% household experience an increase of 55%+ in income. The mean monthly income (cash and in-kind) at end line increases by 8061 BDT from the baseline level of 966 BDT. Mean monthly cash income increases by 7364 BDT while mean monthly in kind income increase by 697 |

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| | | | | <p>BDT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean per capita daily income increases by 74 BDT. • The mean in-kind income in baseline was 57.81 BDT, while in end line it is 755.19 BDT. • <i>Increased involvement in agriculture-related activity may be responsible for considerable increase in in-kind income.</i> |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline 28.8 BDT and end-line 32.5 BDT <i>pppd (inflation adjusted)</i> | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering cash income, 20% HH stay below extreme poverty line while considering both cash and in-kind income, 27% stay below the extreme poverty line in the end line. • Considering total expenditure, 23% stay below poverty line. • Based on SHIREE Index 92% graduated out of poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the end line, 94% households own livestock and 55% own poultry. 46.9% and 37.5% BHHs have 3+ livestock and poultry respectively • At end line 89% of households own more than 3 working equipment compared to 11% in base line. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean value of productive assets increase from 359 BDT at baseline to 37,926 BDT at end line. • Mean value of the assets transferred under the projects was 17,104BDT. 8% HH were distributed <i>khas</i> land in the range of 8-18 decimal. • There is a significant difference between male and female headed BHHs' assets although baseline difference was marginal and almost equal amount was distributed. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the end line survey, 100% of households have some amount of savings, with a mean value of 8957 BDT. • 95% have individual savings above 5000 BDT. • 19% reported to have a loan compared to 0% in baseline. • Avg. outstanding loan is 3525 BDT. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Endline | x | No baseline comparison is possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% HH did not adopt any food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) during last seven days. • Dietary diversity has significantly increased, with majority of beneficiaries reported consumption of food from food groups including fruits, eggs, milk, fish, pulse, and meat. |
| Housing Status | Y | x | Change in housing ownership is not clear | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House wall and roof materials improved in quality. • Per capita housing space increase from 41 to 64 sqft. • In the baseline 78.1% households lived in their own house. In end line, 28.6% lived in their own house while 45.3% constructed their own house on someone else's land (15.6%), <i>khas</i> land, or land owned by others (15.6%). |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | No statistics on sanitation practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major change, 100% have access to safe drinking water. • 27% now have access to electricity compared to 11% in baseline. • 100% participation in CLTS |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than one third women revealed that they don't have any role in major decision making, when to bear child, and land purchase. |

Annex Table 17: Gana Unnayan Kendra

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|---|
| Household Size | Y | x | <i>Family reunification causes change in HH head status</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End line findings indicate change in the sex of household head since baseline. At baseline, 6% household heads were female while in the end line survey, female-headed households increase to 16%. Among the male-headed households, the mean household size increased to 4.59 from the baseline mean household size of 4.09. In contrast, the mean household size of female-headed households increased from 2.2 to 3.9. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head vs. Beneficiary | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The major intervention of the GUK project was to involve its beneficiaries in industrial/garment labour. At the endline, all beneficiaries were trained and involved in garments. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 95% have additional income sources. 73% households have three additional income sources and 22% households have two additional occupations. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly HH expenditure increased by 4931BDT from baseline value of BDT 2552BDT/month. Mean per capita daily expenditure increase by 34 BDT from 23 BDT at baseline. For 88% HH, monthly expenditure increase by 55+%. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mean monthly income (cash and in-kind) at end line increases by 7382BDT from the baseline level of 1901BDT. Mean per capita daily income increases by 53 BDT Mean monthly cash income increases by 6624 BDT while mean monthly in kind income increase by 758 BDT. <i>Increased involvement in agriculture-related activity may be responsible for considerable increase in in-kind income.</i> |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline 28.8 BDT and end-line 33 BDT <i>pppd (inflation adjusted weighted average)</i> | Y | x | No information on non-poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering cash income, 16% HH stay below extreme poverty line while considering both cash and in-kind income, 9% stay below the extreme poverty line in the end line. Considering total expenditure, 14% stay below poverty line. Based on SHIREE Index 98% graduated out of poverty. |
| Assets type | | | | . |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Why female headed BHHs lag? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean value of productive assets increase from 359 BDT at baseline to 30791 BDT at end line. Mean value of the assets transferred under the projects was 2000BDT. HH has on average 16.54 decimal of mortgaged land with a mean value of 16,846.15 Tk. There is a significant difference between male and female headed assets by an amount equal to 7300 BDT although baseline difference was only of 2000BDT. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the end line survey, 97% of households have some amount of savings, with a mean value of 9784 BDT. 91% have individual savings above 1000+ BDT. |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27% have savings in bank. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | No baseline | x | No baseline comparison is possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% HH did not adopt any food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) during last seven days. • Dietary diversity is high, as 95% of beneficiaries reported consumption of food from food groups including fruits, eggs, milk, fish, pulse, and meat more than 5 times during the week. |
| Housing Status | Y | x | No home ownership data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House wall and roof materials improved in quality. • Per capita housing space increase from 59 to 65 sqft. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | No statistics on sanitation practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major change, 100% have access to safe drinking water. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ownership in protected source increase. • Defecation rate in open space decreased from 39% in baseline to 0% in the end line • 50% now have access to electricity compared to 5% in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Endline | x | Comparison is not possible due to not having any baseline data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the end-line survey, women reported that decision-making roles in their households had changed since joining the SHIREE programme. |

Annex Table 18: Plan International Bangladesh (BEES)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | Y | x | Less than 50% of the 64 obs. has baseline data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average HH size increase in end line suggesting some form of family reunification. However when all 64 HH are considered, average HH size decreased. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head vs. Beneficiary | Endline | X | Why so many BHHs are domestic maid at end line? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH Head: At baseline, most household heads were involved in day labour (23%), skilled labour (11%), petty trade/business (11%), or rented a rickshaw/van (11%). <i>At end line</i> these same households are mostly involved in service (22%), petty trade/business (22%) and as domestic maids (19%). • Beneficiary employment: at the end of the project, 27 beneficiary children with families are engaged in skilled labour (30%), the service industry (19%), or are students (19%). • At end line, 30% of household heads and 19% of beneficiary children remain unemployed. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | Does Income source mean number of income earners? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a significant increase in the proportion of households with 2 or more income sources, from 81% at baseline to 100% at end line. |
| Household Expenditure | Endline | x | Change across period cannot be understood. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary children' expenditure averages 757 BDT/month, which is an average of 25 BDT/capita/day. • Household level expenditure data at end line averages 5897 BDT/month for children without families. |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average monthly expenditure for all households is even higher at 8828 BDT/ month or 84 BDT/capita/day. |
| Household Income | Endline | x | No baseline for HH level; no endline data reported for children | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children earned on average 783 BDT per month at baseline, which is an average of 26 BDT/capita/day. • Monthly household cash and in-kind income for all households averages 9371 BDT/month and 578 BDT/month respectively at end line. |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline 43.25 BDT and end-line 53 BDT <i>pppd</i> | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering cash income, 23% HH stay below extreme poverty line • Considering total expenditure, 36% stay below poverty line. • Based on Shiree Multidimensional Graduation Index 77% BHHs are out of extreme poverty. |
| Assets type | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There has been an increase from 59 to 96% of households who now own at least one type of working equipment(items such as sewing machines and rickshaws. • Poultry ownership increases from 4% to 15% • 11% of households own shop assets at endline. |
| Asset Value | | X | Baseline data is available only for 27 HHs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mean value of productive assets increase from 2736 BDT at baseline to 30671 BDT at end line. • Median asset value is 12,750 BDT. • Including all HHs who do not have baseline data, mean asset value is 20654 BDT. • There is a significant difference between male and female headed assets of an amount equal to 2700BDT although baseline difference was almost zero. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | Loan may be subject to outlier value | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the end line, 80% of households have some savings, with a mean value of 19766 which was 531 BDT at baseline. • 64% have individual savings above 1000+ BDT. • 27% have savings in bank. • 48% of households had a loan at endline with mean value 18044 BDT, • informal loans without interest (71%) • informal loans with interest (19%). • Most loans were taken out for other reasons (42%), medical treatment (24%), and income generating activities (12%). |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Endline | x | No baseline to draw a comparison . | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% HH did not adopt any food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) during last seven days. • Eating Less than 3 meals a day during the last 7 days decreased from 96% in baseline to 4% in end line. • <i>Dietary diversity</i>: 77% of all households at endline consumed food from 5 or more food groups at least once in the last week. |
| Housing Status | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At end line, most household walls and roofs were made of either tin/CI sheets (48% walls; 76% roofs) or cement/brick (40% walls; 18% roofs). • The majority of households (90%) rent their dwelling. • The average housing area per household is 186 square feet, which is an average of 63 square feet per capita. |
| Access to | Endline | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At end line 93% have access to safe drinking water. |

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| Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | | | | <p>Less than 15% have ownership in protected source.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% use hygienic sanitation. 47% of households had soap or ash near their water point or latrine 100% have access to electricity. |
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Annex Table 19: Save the Children (Tanisha)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|--|--|
| Household Size | Y | X | <i>Family reunification causes change in HH head status.</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> End line findings indicate change in the sex of household head since baseline. At baseline, 9.4% household heads were female while in the end line survey, female-headed households increase to 17.2%. Among the male-headed households, the mean household size increased to 5.70 from the baseline mean household size of 5.45. In contrast, the mean household size of female-headed households increased from 3.67 to 4.82. |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head vs. Beneficiary | Y | X | No baseline information on beneficiaries. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the HHs have changed their major occupations. In the end line, fishing (18.8%), own rickshaw (9.4%), service (4.7%), skilled labour (4.7%), Petty trade/business (9.4%) and labour (26.5%) are major occupation of the households. Proportion of HH head Unemployed and different kinds of day laborers significantly decreased. Many of the beneficiaries reported to be student at endline. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 71% have additional income sources. 29.1 % households have 3+ additional income sources, and 42% households have two additional income sources. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly HH expenditure increased by 6339BDT from baseline value of BDT 2051 BDT/month. Mean per capita daily expenditure increase by 34 BDT from 14 BDT at baseline. For 92% HH, monthly expenditure increase by 55+%. |
| Household Income | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mean monthly income (cash and in-kind) at end line increases by 5533 BDT from the baseline level of 3473BDT. Mean per capita daily income increases by 32 BDT approximately. Mean monthly cash income increases by 4315 BDT while mean monthly in kind income increase by 1218 BDT. |
| Extreme poverty line-baseline 28.8 BDT and end-line 32.5 BDT <i>pppd (inflation adjusted weighted average)</i> | Y | X | No information on non-poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering cash income, 39% HH stay below extreme poverty line while considering both cash and in-kind income, 19% stay below the extreme poverty line in the end line. Considering total expenditure, 25% stay below extreme poverty. Based on SHIREE Index 72% graduated out of poverty. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Why do female headed BHHs lag? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean value of productive assets increase from 2993 BDT at baseline to 21461 BDT at end line. Mean value of the assets transferred under the projects was 6927 BDT. 84% of HH has on average 18 decimal of land at end line. There is a significant difference between male and female headed assets by an amount equal to 12703 BDT although baseline difference was only of 443BDT. |
| Savings and Loan | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the end line survey, 64% of households have some amount of savings, with a mean value of 3422 BDT. 42% have individual savings above 1000+ BDT. 77% have loans at end line compared to one in baseline. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | No baseline | X | No baseline comparison is possible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% HHs adopted less than 2 food coping strategies (such as skipping meals, eating smaller portions or eating lower quality food) during last seven days. Dietary diversity data at end line shows that 50% of |

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| | | | | <p>beneficiaries reported consumption of food from food groups including fruits, eggs, milk, fish, pulse, and meat more than 5 times during the week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Percentage is higher, 73% for female headed Households. |
| Housing Status | Y | X | Why do so many hhs start living in others' land? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home ownership decreased from 86% in baseline to 72% in endline. 17% in the endline live in someone else's land. • House wall and roof materials improved in quality. • Per household housing space increases from 219 to 429 sq. ft. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major change, 100% have access to safe drinking water. • Sanitary latrine users rise from 81.3% in baseline to 84.4% at endline. Defecation in open space decreased from 3% in baseline to 0% in the end line. • 23.4% now have access to electricity compared to 12.5% in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | End line | X | Comparison is not possible due to not having any baseline data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the end-line survey, 31.3% women reported that decision-making roles in their households had changed since joining the SHIREE programme. • 40% HHs do not have any role in taking decision on purchase of land while 1/3rd have no say in decision on when to take child. |

22.4. Round Four Projects

Annex Table 20: Handicap International

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|---|---------------------|---------|---|---|
| Household Size | X | X | | |
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, most household heads are involved in petty trade/ business (23%), livestock/poultry (14%) and agriculture/other day labour (14%), whereas at baseline most household heads main occupation was agriculture/other day labour (34%), unemployed (13%) or rickshaw puller (11%). |
| Beneficiary Member's occupation | Y | X | 1/3 of unemployed beneficiaries with disability are children (29%) or elderly (4%). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44% of people with disabilities from beneficiary households remain unemployed at endline, compared to 50% at baseline. There is slight increases in beneficiaries involved in petty trade/business (3 to 14%) and livestock/poultry (2 to 6%). Majority of beneficiaries with disability revealed that their (i) access to work(ii)physical mobility (iii) participation in social and HH activity, (iv) IGA activities increases after the project. |
| Social Access of Beneficiaries | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 96% of beneficiary households have knowledge on social protection schemes.81% of BHHs have gained access to health and social services, as indicated by receiving support from government run safety nets and other support programmes, against a baseline of 45%. At the end line 39% of BHHs were enrolled in safety net programmes specifically (i.e. education stipends, disability/elderly/widow allowances). Beneficiaries felt more included in the family, village, and community level |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with 2+ income sources increased from 33% to 95% at the end of the project. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean monthly household expenditures increase from 2,153 BDT at baseline to 7,681 BDT at endline. Mean expenditure per capita per day increased significantly from 16.89 BDT at baseline to 55.30 BDT. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% of households have raised their income by 60% Average monthly household income increased significantly from 1,549 BDT/month at baseline to 8,901 BDT/month at end line, an increase of 7,352 BDT/month. Average income per capita per day has also increased significantly from 11.95 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 63.62 BDT/capita/day at end line |
| Extreme poverty Baseline 31.33 BDT/capita/day End line 35.5 BDT/capita/day. | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on income 94% have crossed the extreme poverty line Based on SHIREE index, 100% graduation is achieved. Based on expenditure, 92% have crossed the extreme poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset ownership: from baseline to end line, proportion of households owning livestock increased from 3% to 59%, and households owning poultry increased from 33% to 89% |
| Asset Value | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean value of productive assets increase from 521 |

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| | | | | <p>BDT at baseline to 38,380 BDT at end line.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average value of asset transferred was 23,145 BDT per BHH. • 3% of BHHs had productive assets <10,000 BDT at end line. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% BHHs have savings in end line compared to 0% in baseline. Average Savings is 8212BDT • Proportion of BHHs with > 1000 BDT savings is 98% • Proportion of BHHs with > 1000 BDT savings is 48% • Households save in a variety of places, Self (64%), in Groups (36%) and NGOs (36%). • 5% have loans and avg. loan amount is 9417BDT. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No households reported using more than two food coping strategies in the last week at end line while 81% of households reported using 2+ strategies at baseline. • 91% consume food from five plus food group during the last week compared to 3% at baseline. • Compared to baseline households are increasing their dietary diversity by eating more fruit (5% to 77%), eggs (20% to 91%), milk (5% to 61%) and meat (2% to 55%). |
| Health and Schooling | x | x | Partial baseline data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87% of school-going children are going to school at end line. • Monthly expenditure on schooling increase from 27 to 420. • Monthly expenditure on health increases from 70 to 371 BDT. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No major change, 100% have access to safe drinking water. • Access to sanitary latrine increase from 63 to 94%. • 73% now have access to electricity compared to 48% in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | No baseline | x | No detail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 94% women responded positively to empowerment related question at the end line compared to 85% in baseline. |

Annex Table 21: Greenhill (PRASAKTI)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------------------|--|
| Household Size | No | x | | No information |
| Primary Occupation Beneficiary HHs | ? | X | What type of work?? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No information except that households who were mainly <i>jhum</i> farmers at baseline received training and support for income generating activities. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households with 1+ income sources increased from 13% to 100% at the end of the project. • 84% have 2+ income sources |
| Sustainability | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 92% are reinvesting after CCT is provided. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For 92% HH, monthly expenditure increase by 45%. • The average monthly expenditure increased significantly from 2,043 BDT/month at baseline to 9,092 BDT/month at endline, which is an increase of 7,049 BDT/month. • Per capita expenditure at endline increased to BDT 84.44 from BDT 18.87 at baseline. |

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| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92% BHHs increase monthly income by 64% Average monthly household income increased significantly from 1,843 BDT/month at baseline to 12,478 BDT/month at endline Average income per capita per day has also increased significantly from 11.95 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 63.62 BDT/capita/day at endline. |
| Extreme poverty <i>Baseline:</i> 31.33 BDT/capita/day. <i>End line:</i> 5.5 BDT/capita/day. | Y | x | Information partially available for baseline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 98% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line, while all households were below the extreme poverty threshold at baseline. According to SHIREE multidimensional Index, 100% graduated from extreme poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | No detail information on transferred assets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project provided conditional cash transfer amounting to 12000BDT/BHH so that they can buy productive assets. At end line 92% BHH own livestock compared to 0% in baseline. Again, 88% own poultry compared to 28% in base line. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Information is not detail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean value of productive assets is 86000 BDT at end line whereas in baseline none had such assets of value more than 327 BDT. Mean CCT was 12000BDT |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1300 BHHS in 67 groups were engaged in Village Savings and Loan (VSL) programmes. There is a significant increase in the proportion of households with savings from 0% at baseline to 100% at end line. Mean savings at end line is BDT 8,628. Overall 80% households had group saving, 3% households save in individual bank account and 65.6% had self-savings.48% BHHs save 5000+ BDT. 28% received loan from VSL system compared to the target of 50% |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | Yes but only for food diversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information on food security BHHs food consumption improved in particular for items such as fish/eggs/meat, fruits/ vegetables and pulse. Low consumption of milk in end line |
| Housing Status | Y | x | No inform. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing materials or size did not change much. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | Not clear from the data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major change, 50% have access to safe drinking water. Use of sanitary latrines increase by 31% in the end line. 58% use soap and wear sandals Access to electricity increase by 23% from baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | x | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No information. |

Annex Table 22: Ecodev (EEJMP)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Household Size | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mean household size has increased to 4.34 from baseline mean household size of 4.22. |
| Primary Occupation Beneficiary HHs | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHHs diversify their income sources away from the labour-intensive shifting jhum cultivation. Endline shows a significant decrease in the |

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| | | | | <p>proportion of households' heads relying solely on jhum cultivation from 98% in baseline to 75% in endline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 97% BHHs employment status changed into self-employment from paid labor in baseline. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | What type of work?? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70%BHHs have more than 3 income sources whereas similar percentage at baseline was 0. jhum farming is the main source of income at endline compared to 98% in the base line. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average monthly expenditure increased significantly from 2240 BDT/month at baseline to 10,119 BDT/month at endline, |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average monthly household income increased significantly from BDT 2,167 to BDT 12,135 Average income per capita per day has also increased. For female: from 11 BDT at baseline to 99 BDT at endline, while for male: it increases from 23 BDT to 140 BDT. |
| Extreme poverty <i>Baseline: 31.33 BDT/capita/day.</i> <i>End line: 35.5 BDT/capita/day.</i> | Y | x | Information is only partially available for baseline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 95% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line. According to SHIREE multidimensional Index, 88% graduated from extreme poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project provided medicinal plants, vegetables and poultry amounting to 39250 BDT to year 1 BHH and 29,437 BDT to year 2 BHHS so that they can buy productive assets. Majority of the “productive assets” are working equipment including trees, turmeric, and ginger. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Female headed BHHs perform worse. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets mean have increased significantly from BDT 2,971 at baseline to BDT 188,002 at endline. Majority of the assets (BDT 146,550) at endline include other productive assets”. Female headed HH's own assets value is BDT 81,492 less compared to that of male at endline. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91% of BHHs now save with an average savings of BDT 13,783 BHHs save in bank(40%), NGOs(35%), self(57%) and 35% save in multiple places. 38% of BHHs had a loan at endline where it was 0% at baseline. BHHs are borrowing at lower interest rate compared to the baseline. Among the HHs who borrowed66% obtained finance with microfinance institute, CBO, Bank or GoB mainly for IGA purpose with interest rate between 12% - 24% while29% borrowed informally at a high interest rate of 53%. CMS 2 survey showed 37.5% borrowed to use it for health treatment and 37.5% for IGA expansion. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No BHHs adopt any coping strategy either at baseline or endline 69% of households at endline consumed food from five or more food groups at least once in the last week compared to 31% at baseline. Households are increasing their dietary diversity by eating more eggs (8% to 78%), milk (0% to 16%), meat (9% to 37%), pulse (30% to 92%) and fruit (16% to 83%). No difference across male vs. female. |

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| Housing Status | X | x | No information on house ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing materials improved Per capita housing size increase from 29 sqft to 79 sqft. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | Not clear from the data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No major improvement- 48% have access to safe drinking water compared to 41% in baseline. 40% BHHs spent 30 minutes to collect water. 41% BHH in end line defecate in open space compared to 91% in baseline. Access to electricity: 22% in the end line compared to 0 in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Endline | x | Lack detail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women revealed positively that they have major role in decision making. |

Annex Table 23: Helpage (ALLOW)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------|---|--|
| Household Size | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mean household size increased to 3.47 from the baseline mean household size of 3.02 |
| Primary Occupation Beneficiary HHHs | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The endline shows that the main occupation status of the beneficiary household head is livestock/poultry for 27%, housewife for 25%, unemployed for 20%, skilled labour for 6%, day labour and business for 5%. These findings indicate that majority of elderly beneficiaries no longer engage in physically demanding work and largely staying home, and looking after their livestock asset. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 88% BHHs have 2+income sources in the endline compared to 47% in base line. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avg. monthly expenditure increase by 2390BDT/month, from 1,625 BDT/month at baseline to 4,015 BDT/month at endline. Average monthly expenditure for health increased from 197 BDT (45% BHHs) at baseline to 471 BDT (56% BHHs) at endline. the average monthly expenditure for livestock rearing at endline was 464 BDT (70% of BHHs). |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average monthly income(both in-kind and cash income) increased significantly by 2,944 BDT/month from 1,714 BDT/month at baseline to 4,658 BDT/month at endline. |
| Extreme poverty <i>Baseline:</i> 31.33 BDT/capita/day. <i>End line:</i> 35.5 BDT/capita/day. | Y | x | Information partially available for baseline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 61% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line. According to SHIREE multidimensional Index, 73.4% graduated from extreme poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | No detail information on transferred assets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At baseline, 9% of households had livestock as an asset, while at endline, 91% of households did Other assets, poultry, household belongings, and working capital does not change much |
| Asset Value | Y | X | Information is not detail by gender | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total asset value during endline is 28,727 BDT from 2,250 BDT- a 120% increase. Each BHH received 15000 BDT on average. Average value of productive assets has increased significantly from 605 BDT at baseline to 23, 881 BDT at endline. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | No | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of BHHs now save with an average savings of |

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| | | | information on loans. | <p>BDT 1546 compared to 0% in the baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of household savings is 57% by in group savings and 54% by individual savings. Lack of savings encouragement is considered to be a flaw in the project design. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1% BHHs adopted 2 or more food coping strategies while at baseline, 97% of BHHs reported utilizing 2 or more and 100% reported utilizing at least 1 food coping strategy. The mean food diversity at endline is 4.63 in comparison to 2.30 at baseline. At endline 50% of households consumed a variety of food from 5 or more food groups (dried and fresh fish, meat and poultry, pulse, vegetable, fruit, milk and egg) at least once a week compared to 0% at baseline. Households have increased their dietary diversity by eating more eggs (from 8% to 64%), milk (from 2% to 33%), meat (from 2% to 25%), pulse (from 70% to 98%) and fish (from 53% to 97%). |
| Housing Status | Y | x | Why so many BHHs do not live in own house in end line? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing materials improved Per capita housing size increase from 75 sqft to 93 sqft. House ownership decreased from 91% in baseline to 61% in end line. In end line 20% constructed their house in <i>khas land</i>. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | Not clear what percentage of BHHs still defecate in open space. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major improvement- 100% have access to safe drinking water compared to 98% in baseline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% BHHs spent 30 minutes to collect water. Sanitation practice improved: 56% BHHs defecate in ring/slab latrines compared to 17% in baseline. Access to electricity: 8% in the end line compared to 0 in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Poor Baseline | x | Based on 20 BHH response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women revealed positively that they have major role in decision making on land, assets, time for work. |

Annex Table 24: IDE (WOTSHAB)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Household Size | | | | |
| Primary Occupation Beneficiary HHs | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main occupation in the end line is still agriculture where more than 50% of the beneficiaries are employed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to baseline, 26% more BHHs are working in fishing while 11% more are working in livestock. Female participation increases- Compared to baseline level of 13%, in end line 62% of beneficiaries were involved in income generating activities. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At baseline 72% of households relied on one source of income while by end-line only 17% relied on a single source. 67% relied on 2 or 3 sources, 16% of households relied on more than 3 sources of income. |
| Household | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average monthly expenditure per household has |

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| Expenditure | | | | <p>increased to BDT 4304 Taka from BDT 696 Taka at baseline.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detail decomposition shows that majority of household income is spent on food (50%), a significant part of their income is now reinvested into IGAs (21%), and in the expenditure on education (+13%). |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The monthly average income per household has increased to BDT 7,867 at end-line from BDT 1925 at baseline. |
| Extreme poverty <i>Baseline:</i> 30.5 BDT/capita/day. <i>End line:</i> 35.5 BDT/capita/day. | Y | x | Information partially available for baseline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 75% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line. According to SHIREE multidimensional Index, 95% graduated from extreme poverty. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the productive assets are in the form of livestock, fishing equipment and boats. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | No detail information on transferred assets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average value of productive assets has increased significantly from 800 BDT at baseline to 20, 000 BDT at end line. Assets were delivered to the participants in three rounds through conditional cash transfers for a total of BDT 12,000 |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | No information on loans. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of BHHs now save with an average savings of BDT 6900 BDT compared to 0% in the baseline. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1% BHHs adopted food coping strategies in the end line while at baseline, 100% of BHHs reported practicing such coping. Food diversity improved in the end line BHHs eat more eggs/meat/fish (from 1/week to 6/week), fruits & vegetables (from 7/week to 10/week) |
| Housing Status | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing materials did not improve much. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | Not clear what percentage of BHHs still defecate in open space. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major improvement- 100% have access to safe drinking water compared to 10% in baseline. Homestead hygiene and sanitation practice improved. Use of sanitary latrine increase by 28%, from 64% in baseline to 92% in endline. Access to electricity increase by 20%. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Y | x | Poor Baseline | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women revealed positively that they have major role in decision making on land, assets, time for work. |

Annex Table 25: PRIP Trust (ESLFCW)

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---|
| Primary Occupation Beneficiary HHs | Y | 15 HH | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the end line 100% work as professional construction workers (masonry, plastering, tiles fitting, painting, and rod binding). In the comparison group, 53% are working as helpers and another 43% work as brick-breakers. 70% beneficiaries experience 180% increase in labor demand (5 days/month in baseline to 14days/month in endline). |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | 15 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% beneficiaries have a second IGAs (mainly saari selling, vegetables, van, rice hotel, tea-stall) besides their main activity while in the baseline 73% had such income sources. |

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| | | | | <p>93% of Controls have multiple income sources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the beneficiaries complement income from IGAs. • 26% of beneficiaries rent their asset while not using it, receiving an average fee of 75 Taka per day which is 29% of their daily wage. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | 15 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly mean household expenditures for beneficiary households increased from 2934 BDT in baseline to 8647BDT at end line. Comparison group's income at end line is 6508 BDT. Project impact is 25% • Per capita daily income of beneficiary group is 35% higher compared to the control group(67 vs.44 BDT/capita/day) |
| Household Income | Y | 15 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average monthly income increase by 7893 BDT/month (3,170 BDT/month at baseline to 11,063 BDT/month at end line). Average income of comparison is 5384 BDT/ month at endline • Average income per capita per day has increased from 38 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 87 BDT/capita/day at end line. Income of the control group is 36 BDT/capita/day at end line. • Daily income of beneficiaries are 46% higher compared to the comparison group (305 vs. 165 BDT/day). |
| Extreme poverty <i>Baseline: 44 BDT/capita/day.</i> <i>End line: 57 BDT/capita/day.</i> | Y | 15 HH | Information partially available for baseline. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on income, beneficiaries' graduation from poverty is 73% higher to the comparison group (80% vs. 7%) • According to SHIREE multidimensional Index, 97% graduated from extreme poverty. • Based on per capita daily expenditure, graduation rate of beneficiaries is 53% higher than comparisons (68% vs. 13%). • 5% of beneficiaries working in masonry, which is subject to seasonal variation, did not graduate. |
| Assets type | y | 15 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of households owning livestock increased from 3% to 59%, owning poultry increased from 33% to 89% from baseline to endline |
| Asset Value | Y | 15 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of beneficiaries increase assets by 10% • Average value of productive assets increased from 10 BDT at baseline to BDT 6704 at end line while comparison group's asset value was 176 BDT. • Mean value of transferred asset was 10145 BDT. |
| Savings and Loan | y | 15 | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of BHHs now save with an average savings of BDT 9410 BDT compared to 0% in the baseline. • 55% of beneficiaries save deposits in bank, 14% in group savings, 4% in NGOs, 7% with relative and 20% on self- savings, 82% of households save in more than one place. • 7% of the beneficiaries are contracted for loan while 44% of the controls have some form of loans. • Beneficiaries take loan to cope with health shock but controls take loan for consumption and repayment. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | 15 | Partial information for control group | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Beneficiaries adopted food coping strategies in the end line, 33% of the comparison group adopted at least one while at baseline, 80% of BHHs reported practicing such coping. • 91% of households consuming food from 5+ food groups at least once in the last week compared to 6% of the control group showing an impact of 85%. |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households increase their dietary diversity by eating more eggs (74% to 94%), milk (0% to 33%) and meat (6% to 77%). |
| Housing Status | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing materials did not improve much. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | | | No information | |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Y | Y | Needs to know how many are responding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 94% of beneficiary women revealed positively in comparison to 40% of the control women when asked gender empowerment related questions. Beneficiaries influence is higher in decision related to sending children to school and assets. Beneficiary women showed more confidence than comparison group while dealing/speaking up to male. |
| Schooling and Health | Y | Y | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children go to school in the end line: average monthly expenditure of treatments on education increase from 5 BDT at baseline to 328 BDT in the endline. For control group the spending in the end line is 54 BDT. Health expenditure increased significantly from 74 BDT at baseline to 351 BDT at the end of the project among the target group and 213 in the control group. |

Annex Table 26: Save the Children

| | Baseline & End line | Control | Comment | Changes |
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| Status of beneficiary Children | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households send the majority of their children to school; 92% of school-aged children are in school. Spending on education increases from an average of 19 BDT/month to 468 BDT/month at the end of the project. 86% of those enrolled in TVET earned income from IGAs- net income averaged 733 BDT/month per beneficiary child. Overall, income is higher for tailoring (967 BDT/month) than for those that received computer training (average 550 BDT/month). There has been changes in child beneficiary occupation. Before the project, most were engaged in day labour (25%), students (13%) or unemployed (13%). At the end of the project, 86% of beneficiary children are students and 5% are involved in skilled labour. |
| Household Size | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of female headed HHs has decreased from 44% to 34%. Average household size increased from 4.25 members at baseline to 4.47 members. |
| Primary Occupation Beneficiary HHs | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BHHs were provided with 66 types of IGAs, matched on skills, experience, and knowledge of that particular IGA, Major IGAs are cloth business, wooden business, rickshaw/van, vegetable van, sewing machines etc. At baseline, most household heads were engaged in skilled labour (20%), operating rickshaws/vans (19%), day labour (19%) or domestic service (17%). At end line, 59% household heads are involved in petty trade/business, 11% in rickshaw/van, and 9% in shop business. |

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| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At baseline 42% of households relied on one source of income while by end-line 23% relied on a single source. 72% relied on 3 or more sources. |
| Household Expenditure | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average monthly expenditure increased significantly from 2,444 BDT/month at baseline to 7,629 BDT/month at endline. There was also a significant increase in expenditure per person per day from 21 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 62 BDT/capita/day at endline. |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average monthly income increased significantly from 2,541 BDT/month at baseline to 9,518 BDT/month at endline. Income per person per day increases from 22 BDT/capita/day at baseline to 79 BDT/capita/day at endline. |
| Extreme poverty <i>Baseline: 49</i> BDT/capita/day. <i>End line: 57</i> BDT/capita/day. | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, based on income 70% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line. According to SHIREE multidimensional Index, 97% graduated from extreme poverty. Based on expenditure, 52% of households are above the threshold poverty line at end line. |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the productive assets are in the form of livestock, fishing equipment and boats. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | No detail information on types of transferred assets. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total average asset value (productive and non-productive) increased 11 times- from 2,248 BDT at baseline to 24,761 BDT at end line. 45% of households own shop assets at end line, Proportion of households owning poultry increased from 5% to 20% at end line. Productive asset value increases from 109 BDT at baseline to 13,105 BDT at end line. 73% BHHs have productive assets of 7000BDT at end line. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of BHHs now save with an average savings of BDT 10,588 BDT compared to 0% in the baseline. 86% have access to bank. At baseline 14% of households have an outstanding loan compared to 2% at end line. All loans are informal. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No BHHs adopted food coping strategies in the end line while at baseline, 97% of BHHs reported practicing such coping. Dietary diversity has increased, with 89% of households consuming food from 5 or more food groups at least once in the last week compared to only 6% at baseline. Households increase dietary diversity by eating more fruit (9% to 83%), eggs (33% to 95%), meat (13% to 69%) and milk (0%to 31%) |
| Housing Status | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no significant change in occupancy status: most households either rent (55%) or own (38%) their home at the end of the project. Due to renting of better homes there have been some improvements in housing construction materials. |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | No information | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to safe drinking water was always good, 100% Connection to electricity increases from 59% (baseline) to 88% (end line). |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary latrine usage increases in end line from 63% to 89%. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Poor Baseline | x | Based on 20 BHH response | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not much change in responses to gender empowerment questions in the end line. BHHs revealed more influence on decisions to loan FGD reveals that womens' role in key decision making is increasing |
| Access to social safety net and health services | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to social safety net allowance of the BHHs increased Health expenditure has increased significantly from an average of 46 BDT/month to 273 BDT/month at end line. All household members who were sick receive treatment Proportion of members receiving treatment at government health centers is high and cost is much higher. |

Annex Table 27: Tarango

| | Baseline & Endline | Control | Comment | Changes |
|--|--------------------|---------|----------------------------|--|
| Primary Occupation of HH Head | Y | No | No detail data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of the BHHs were provided with one main asset related to handicraft production and a secondary IGA in livestock. Enhance craftsmen skill through training & capacity building. |
| Diversity of Income Source | Y | x | No detail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of households with 2+ income sources increased from 11% to 66% at the end line. 29% monthly income come from secondary IGAs including livestock, 9% consider it to be a sustainable income source |
| Household Expend. | Y | x | No data | |
| Household Income | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average monthly household income increased from 1780 BDT/month at baseline to 6556 BDT/month at endline. Average income per capita per day has increased significantly from 14.49 BDT at baseline to 51 BDT at end line. 51% of BHHs income comes from sales to local market, 20% from selling to TARANGO, and 29% from livestock rearing. |
| Extreme poverty line(per capita per day income): Baseline 49.0 BDT End line: 57.0 BDT | Y | x | No information on non-poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At end line, 56% of households have crossed over the extreme poverty line based on income. SHIREE index, 84% BHHs graduate from extreme poverty |
| Assets type | y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership of main IGAs: 44% waist loom, 14% bamboo crafts, 13% handloom, 11% sewing, and 7% wood craft. Distribution of secondary IGAs: 32% with pig and 68% goat. |
| Asset Value | Y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% BHHs have productive asset worth > 10,000 BDT. |
| Savings and Loan | y | X | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 93% BHHs have savings greater than 1000 BDT. Savings increase mostly for BHHs with income generating activities in handloom, bamboo crafts, and wood and natural craft. |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the VSL system, 26% of beneficiaries have a loan and 13% have a pending amount to repay. |
| Food Security and Food Diversity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No households reported using any food coping strategies in the last week at end line while 98% of households reported using 2+ strategies in the last week at baseline. • 84% consume food from five plus food group during the last week compared to 0 at baseline. • Households are increasing their dietary diversity by eating more fruit (0% to 91%), eggs (0% to 71%), and meat (0% to 69%) and still none consume milk. |
| Housing Status | Y | x | No data | |
| Access to Sanitation, Safe water and Electricity | Y | x | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to safe drinking water increases from 4% to 25%. • 10% at end line use sanitary latrine compared to 0 in baseline. • 98% now have access to electricity compared to 80% in baseline. |
| Women & Social Empowerment | Endline | x | No baseline to draw comparison | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 81% of women responded positively to empowerment related questions. |

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