

Terms of Reference

Baseline Study of “Fighting Forced Labour with Adivasi and Dalit Communities in South Asia (MUKTEE)” Project”

1. Introduction to the Project:

<i>Project title</i>	Fighting Forced Labour with Adivasi and Dalit Communities in South Asia (MUKTEE)” Project
<i>Project location</i>	Tanore (Rajshahi district) and Nachole (Chapai Nawabgonj district)
<i>Project duration</i>	36 months from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2021
<i>Co-Funder</i>	European Union
<i>Implementing agency and partners</i>	Led by Traidcraft Exchange and co-implemented by ASSEDO
<i>Key stakeholders</i>	SHG members, Village Committee Members, Lead Farmers, Duty-bearers (Government, Local Authorities, private sector, civil society, INGOs & NGOs) and Partner organizations

“Fighting forced labour with Adivasi and dalit communities in South Asia (MUKTEE) Project” is a multi-country project being implemented in both India and Bangladesh. In the Bangladesh part of the project, it is led by Traidcraft Exchange and co-implemented by ASSEDO. The project is underway in 02 sub district Tanore & Nachole under Rajshahi and Chapai Nawabgonj districts. The European Union is providing financial support with an aim to address and prevent forced labour in agriculture in northern Bangladesh. The participants for MUKTEE project are very marginalized and from extreme poor community who do not even have a piece of land of their own. They live on governments Khaas land and hence they do not have any permanent residency. They are called as Santhal who migrated from Jharkhand and West Bengal in India. These people basically do farming in others’ land. Moreover, the target Upazilas (sub-districts) of Tanore (Rajshahi district) and Nachole (Chapai Nawabgonj district) are remote with poor infrastructure: local government offices, health centres and markets are largely inaccessible. These sub-districts have high populations of marginalised ethnic minority people: 7% and 27% respectively (compared to a national average of just 2.5%).

The project is designed to address the systemic and structural vulnerabilities of agricultural communities to forced, bonded and child labour in two districts of northern Bangladesh. It will tackle the issue of modern slavery on multiple fronts. Firstly, it will rescue and rehabilitate men, women and children from work under debt bondage and forced labour conditions in target communities. Secondly, it will reduce households’ vulnerability to future bondage through the creation of alternate avenues of income generation, and by creating people’s institutions that work together to prevent exploitation. Thirdly, it will work closely with Local Authorities, relevant government departments and other duty-bearers to ensure legal frameworks are used to prevent forced labour, at the same time, supporting private sector players to understand and commit to their responsibilities to prevent forced labour in their supply chains. Fourthly, the Project will promote and support the sharing of learning and best practices across and within the two country locations.

The Project will work with 4,000 Adivasi men and women at risk of forced labour in two districts of northern Bangladesh (50% men, 50% women). This will eventually cover 2000 Households since the Project will work with one man and one woman from each household. The project will also work with 280 local and national level duty-bearers working in target communities to help them increase knowledge and commitment towards tackling forced labour

Table: Target Zilas (districts), Upazilas (Sub districts) and Union

<i>Target Zilas (districts), Upazilas (Sub districts) and Union</i>							
<i>Zila</i>	<i>Upazilas</i>	<i>Union Name</i>	<i>Prospective Group No</i>	<i>Zila</i>	<i>Upazilas</i>	<i>Union Name</i>	<i>Prospective Group No</i>
<i>Rashahi</i>	Tanore	Kalma	05	Chapai Nawabgonj	Nachole	Kasba	08
		Badhair	11			Fatehpur	08
		Pachandar	08			Nachole	16
		Saranjai	05			Nijampur	16
		Talanda	07				
		Kamargaon	04				
		Chanduria	10				

The project log frame is attached in annex 1.

2. Organizational overview:

For more than 30 years, Traidcraft has been fighting poverty through trade, believing in the positive and transformational potential of trade to bring hope to millions trapped in poverty. It's our mission to use the power of trade to create lasting solutions to poverty. We believe that trade affects the life of every person and can provide the most sustainable way of overcoming poverty. Yet markets do not always work in favour of the poor, and often work against them. This is a major factor contributing to their poverty. Traidcraft Exchange exists to do two things:

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- To support people to harness the benefits of trade
- To fight against injustice in global trade

In all our areas of work, Traidcraft plays a key role as catalyst and convenor, encouraging different actors to work together to develop approaches that lead to inclusive economic growth. We have a particularly strong track record of constructive engagement with the private sector as both trading and development partners. Over the last 11 years, Traidcraft has worked directly with over 28,000 vulnerable and socially excluded rural households: developing democratically-run village-based groups and associations and nurturing their links to duty-bearers and private sector players. This has resulted in significant up-skilling of marginalised producers: increasing confidence and productivity, reducing costs, improving market access, diversifying incomes and reducing environmental impact.

ASSEDO has been working closely with remote Adivasi communities in target areas to address social exclusion: linking people to social entitlements and providing vocational training for alternative livelihood options. ASSEDO's vision is *"to establish an enlightened society of aspiration and justice where poverty and vulnerability has been overcome and people live in security"*. The organisation's mission is, *"by being the part of the local community, ASSEDO works together with most vulnerable people and deprived community to eradicate poverty. It facilitates sustainable development treating the natural resources base and considering changing climatic condition."* ASSEDO has been implementing small-scale community-based work in Chapai Nowabgonj, Naogaon and Rajshahi districts. ASSEDO have strengths in community development, sustainable development, resilience programming women's empowerment, good governance and livelihood security. To date ASSEDO has worked to empower 16,775 youths (15-29), both men and women to create enterprises and job opportunities, including on and off farm economic activities and technical knowledge transfer.

3. Purpose and Objectives of the Baseline Study:

The purpose of a baseline study is to provide an information base against which to monitor and assess the project activity's progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the project activity is

completed. This baseline study will work as an early element of the project monitoring framework. The framework is based on the project log-frame (attached as **annex 1**), which includes the expected project outputs, the indicators of achievement and the potential sources of information. The baseline study will gather the information that is to be used in subsequent assessments of how efficiently the activity is being implemented and the eventual results of the project. The mid-term review and final project evaluation will judge progress largely by comparing then-recent data with the information of the current baseline study.

4. Audience for the Baseline Study:

This independent evaluation is commissioned by Traidcraft Exchange and will be shared with project staff and participants, management and staff of their respective local partners, project associates, project funders and other relevant actors.

5. Baseline Study Process and Methodology:

The baseline study should be conducted in a participatory manner to bring the multiple perspectives from key stakeholders in assessing the current situation of the target beneficiaries and the context within which the project is located. All data relating to individual beneficiaries should be disaggregated by gender, ethnic minority status, and disability. Please see the project log-frame included in Annex 1 for clear guidance on which indicators this relates to. For the purposes of gender, ethnic minority and disability disaggregation, the Washington Group Shorty-set of Questions should be used.

A Project Monitoring & Evaluation Group will be there to both inform and support the consultant in baseline processes. This will comprise key project staff from Traidcraft and its partner in country, as well as key staff from Traidcraft's UK office.

The consultant is requested to suggest a detailed methodology for the baseline study including desk research, data collection & analysis and reporting formats.

6. Outputs and Deliverables:

The main deliverables include:

- An inception report (maximum five pages) outlining the approach/methodology and execution programme/timetable. This report shall be submitted for review and approval by TXBD after the signature of the contract before commencement of the work.
- Data collection tools which shall be submitted right after the acceptance of the methodology for review and approval by TXBD.
- Draft survey report which shall be submitted after completion of the field visit and data analysis work and shall be accompanied with the raw data (after initial cleaning preferably in excel format) as collected by the data collection tools.
- Presentation of the key findings to the stakeholders based on the initial draft.
- A concise power point presentation of the final baseline report should also be prepared (to be submitted through mail and in a CD/ DVD form for use by Finance Dept).
- The final report which shall be submitted after the stakeholders' dissemination workshop and shall incorporate TX BD and stakeholders' inputs.

All documents, papers and data produced during the baseline study are to be treated as the property of Traidcraft and its partners and are restricted for public use. The contracted agency/consultant will submit all original documents, materials and data to the contracting organization.

7. Roles and Responsibilities:

7.1 Consultant's Responsibility

- Undertake the assignment as outlined in the ToR.
- Complete the tasks in the ToR in the allocated time.
- Update Traidcraft on a regular basis concerning progress.

7.2 Project Evaluation Team's responsibility

The Project Evaluation Team is comprised of

- Shahed Ferdous, Country Director & Project Director (TXBD)
- George Williams, Impact and Learning Manager (TXUK)
- Nabila Nusrat, Programme Manager (TXBD)
- Representative from ASSEDO
- Shah Sufi Md. Al Motoakkel Billa, Project Coordinator (TXBD)

The main functions of this group are:

- To ensure that the evaluator has access to and has consulted all relevant information sources and documents.
- To validate the evaluation framework, questions and methodology by the Evaluation Team with support from TX UK Expert.
- To discuss and comment on deliverables delivered by the evaluator at each stage of the process.
- To feedback on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

7.3 Provision of logistical and other support

For any day to day queries and logistical support the evaluator should contact to Mr. Motoakkel Billa, Project Coordinator at Traidcraft Exchange Bangladesh Country Office. Mr Billah will be responsible for informing stakeholders of any interviews or focus groups, and for providing the contacts of people to be interviewed, dates of visit and itinerary with the help of partners. The evaluator will contact him also for support on the content and methodology of the evaluation, as well as delivery of the report.

8. Timeframe:

Activity	Deadlines
Closing date for receipt of proposals	23 March 2019
Interviews for selection	27 March 2019
Meeting to discuss detailed terms of reference and contract	02 April 2019
First draft of evaluation report to Traidcraft	20 May 2019
Feedback and comments from Evaluation Team	15 June 2019
Final evaluation report to Traidcraft incorporating all feedback	30 June 2019

9. Budget and Mode of payment:

Budget is competitive.

The evaluator should develop a budget for completing the study as outlined in this ToR by clearly allocating expenses and daily rate.

- 30% of the total fee will be paid on signing the contract
- 40% of the amount will be paid after the submission of draft report.
- The remaining amount (30%) will be paid upon acceptance of the final report.
- The payment would be made in crossed cheque by the name of the consultant.

10. How to apply:

Interested organizations or individuals are requested to submit their Expression of Interest (EOI) electronically to the following address on or before 23 March 2019:

Please email to: TX_Bangladesh@traidcraft.org and cc to Nabila.Nusrat@traidcraft.org

The EOI should include:

- Contact details and up to date and detailed CV of the consultant(s) with brief descriptions of similar assignments
- A clear and detailed overview of how this piece of work will be approached, the methodology proposed, and the outputs generated, with a clear timeline for each of the specified activity and a budget apportioned for the assignment
- Two references

The EOI, excluding the consultant CVs, should not be more than 10 pages long, should have single spacing, and use Arial typeface with a minimum font size of 10.

11. General terms and conditions:

- Traidcraft Exchange reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal without providing verbal and/or written rationale;
- All reports and documents prepared during the assignment will be treated as the property of Traidcraft Exchange
- The reports/documents or any part, therefore, cannot be sold, used and reproduced in any manner without prior written approval of Traidcraft Exchange
- Traidcraft Exchange reserve the right to monitor the quality and progress of the work during the assignment.

ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Log frame Matrix of the Project

The log frame matrix should evolve during the project lifetime: new lines can be added for listing new activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant, and values will be regularly updated in the column foreseen for reporting purpose (see “current value”).

	Results chain	Indicators	Baseline (incl. reference year)	Current value Reference date	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To address and prevent forced labour in agriculture in northern Bangladesh and Madhya Pradesh, India	<p>1. Contribution to SDG 1: No poverty Percentage of target community living below the national poverty line</p> <p>2. Contribution to SDG 2: Zero Hunger Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale</p> <p>3. Contribution to SDG 8: Decent Work & Economic Growth Number of households that have skills and additional/diversified sources of decent work/</p> <p>4. Contribution to SDG 10: Reduced Inequality Proportion of target population reporting being discriminated against their ethnicity in previous 12 months.</p> <p>5. Contribution to SDG</p>	Communities are in extreme poverty, with no access to safe and decent employment, leading to high levels of hunger, insecurity, exploitation, and loss of dignity			National and state level data in both countries on each of the SDGs	The activities of the project will help reduce exploitation, increase food security, access to decent employment, and build local institutions that will sustainably support the change process.

		<p>16: Peaceful and Inclusive Societies</p> <p>People's institutions feel confident to address inequalities with support from local authorities</p>					
Specific objective	<p>To address the systemic and structural vulnerabilities of marginalised agricultural communities to forced, bonded and child labour in two districts of northern Bangladesh and four districts of Madhya Pradesh (MP) India</p>	<p>% target households working under conditions of forced labour, rescued and rehabilitated with intervention from local authorities (India)</p> <p>Number of men and women in target communities who report a reduction in their exposure to the risk of future debt bondage.</p> <p>Number of parents from target communities who report a reduced risk of their children having to work in future.</p> <p>Local authorities and community institutions report improved implementation of relevant laws and policies.</p>	<p><u>Baseline to be created</u></p> <p><u>BD</u>: 0 men, 0 women (2018). <u>India</u>: 0 men, 0 women; 0 Adivasis; 0 Dalits (2018).</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 0 men, 0 women (2018). <u>India</u>: 0 men, 0 women (2018).</p> <p>Baseline to be created</p>		<p><u>40% target households</u></p> <p><u>BD</u>: 1,600 men, 1,600 women (80%) (2021) <u>India</u>: 960 men, 640 women; 1,120 Adivasis; 480 Dalits; (40%) (2021)</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 1,600 men, 1,600 women (80%) (2021) <u>India</u>: 960 men, 640 women; 1,120 Adivasis; 480 Dalits; (40%) (2021)</p> <p>All members of the Multistakeholder forum.</p>	<p>Household (HH) surveys conducted by project field teams annually, with a representative sample of participating rights-holders; verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p>	<p>Natural disasters / climate hazards do not suddenly & drastically impact households' economic situation. Governments & Local Authorities continue their stated legal commitments to abolish forced labour. Economic growth continues and is not undermined by political crisis. Men and women feel confident to report incidents of bondedness and willing to seek alternative income sources. Parents have sufficient confidence in the quality of education locally.</p>

Outcome 1	OC 1: Effective response mechanisms are established to identify, rescue and rehabilitate victims - ensuring access to rights, entitlements and education, including through digital mediums.	<p>Number of community institutions in target communities that are proactively working to combat forced labour.</p> <p>Number of cases of forced labour in target communities addressed through the use of newly introduced response mechanisms. (India specific)</p> <p>Number of duty-bearers working in target communities that report they have increased knowledge and commitment towards tackling forced labour (Bangladesh only)</p>	<p><u>BD:</u> 0 (2018) <u>India:</u> 0 (2018)</p> <p><u>India:</u> 0 (2018)</p> <p><u>BD:</u> 0 duty-bearers (2018)</p>		<p><u>BD:</u> 90 SHGs, 2 Upazila Associations (90% of SHGs) (2021) <u>India:</u> 144 Manch, 4 Block Associations; 144 Bal Panchayats (90% of Manch, 90% of Bal Panchayats) (2021)</p> <p><u>India:</u> 1,600 total: 960 men, 640 women; 1,120 Adivasis, 480 Dalit (2021)</p> <p><u>BD:</u> 280 duty-bearers (70%) (2021)</p>	<p>Interviews with institution leaders and triangulated through document reviews and surveys with members. Conducted by project field teams annually; verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p> <p>Data collected on quarterly basis by project team from records kept by District Resource Centres, helpline operates, app.</p> <p>Interviews with representative sample of duty-bearers conducted by project field teams annually; verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p>	<p>SHGs & Manch work cohesively with their Block/Upazila associations. Community Institutions utilise key organisational development skills/processes related to governance & operations. Institution leaders understand the legal status of forced labour & are committed to combatting this. Response mechanisms work effectively and are utilised by local communities. Duty-bearers collaborate constructively with the Action, participating in meetings/events and seizing this opportunity to strengthen the implementation of their legal responsibilities.</p>
Outcome 2	OC 2: Duty-bearers work together effectively to implement laws and policies regarding labour rights,	% of Duty bearers report and demonstrate actions of improved awareness of forced labour, including risk factors and their	<p><u>BD:</u> 0(2018) <u>India:</u> Baseline to be created</p>		<p><u>80% in both countries</u></p>	<p>Interviews with a representative sample of govt duty-bearers conducted by project field teams annually; verified by independent</p>	<p>Duty-bearers are committed to eradicate the issue of bonded labour, and collaborate</p>

	children's rights and social security entitlements	<p>specific responsibilities vis-à-vis laws and policies</p> <p>Number of national & local govt duty-bearers who report improved coordination with private sector and civil society on implementation of relevant laws/policies.</p> <p>Number of civil society representatives who report improved coordination with govt and private sector on implementation of relevant laws/policies.</p> <p>Number of representatives from govt, private sector and civil society who are proactively advocating for the implementation of relevant laws/policies.</p>	<p><u>BD</u>: 0 (2018) <u>India</u>: 0 (2018)</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 0 (2018) <u>India</u>: 0 (2018)</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 0 (2018) <u>India</u>: 0 (2018) (Both to be verified at baseline).</p>		<p><u>BD</u>: 175 (70%) (2021) <u>India</u>: 210 (70%) (2021)</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 80 (80%) (2021) <u>India</u>: 140 (70%) (2021)</p> <p>BD: 280 (70%) (2021) India: 300 (50%) (2021)</p>	<p>evaluator at project end.</p> <p>Interviews with representative sample of civil society reps conducted by project field teams annually; verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p> <p>Interviews with representative sample of govt duty-bearers conducted by project field teams annually; verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p>	<p>constructively with the Action, participating in meetings/events and seizing the opportunity to deliver their legal responsibilities. Duty-bearers actively participate in Multi-stakeholder Forums: trust builds between participants. Agreed commitments are actioned.</p>
Outcome 3	OC 3: Liberated workers and at-risk populations benefit from enhanced economic opportunities and increased incomes.	<p>% of participating households that experience 35% + increase in income.</p> <p>% of participating households that experience an increase in their productive asset base.</p>	<p><u>BD</u>: 0% (2018) <u>India</u>: 0% (2018) Accurate household income levels to be established through baseline. <u>BD</u>: 0% (2018) <u>India</u>: 0% (2018)</p>		<p><u>BD</u>: 70% (2,800 households (HHs)) (2021) <u>India</u>: 50% (1,400 Adivasi HHs; 600 Dalit HHs) (2021)</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 50% (2,000 HHs) (2021) <u>India</u>: 50% (1,400 Adivasi HHs; 600 Dalit HHs) (2021)</p>	<p>Household (HH) surveys conducted by project field teams annually with a representative sample of participating rights-holders; verified by independent evaluator at project end. As above.</p> <p>As above.</p>	<p>Access to social and economic rights and entitlements leads to increased incomes for households (HHs). HHs are willing to take-up new economic activities identified and promoted</p>

		% of participating households that diversify their income sources by taking up a new income generating activity.	<u>BD</u> : 0% (2018) <u>India</u> : 0% (2018)		<u>BD</u> : 70% (2,800 HHs) (2021) <u>India</u> : 50% (1,400 Adivasi HHs; 600 Dalit HHs) (2021)		through the Action. HHs are able to learn new skills/knowledge in entrepreneurship and business management.
Outcome 4	OC 4: Best practice and learning on addressing systemic and structural vulnerabilities is shared across the two target countries (India and Bangladesh)	Number of practices adopted and adapted between the two target countries.	<u>BD & India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD & India</u> : 2 (2021)	Reviewed with project & programme staff at biannual Project Management & quarterly Country Management meetings; verified by independent evaluator at project end. Published copies of reports: reviewed at Project Management meetings; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Similarities between country contexts are sufficient to enable take-up of shared practices. Project Management Teams are committed to cross-country learning.
		Number of publications shared between target countries.	<u>BD & India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD & India</u> : 5 (2021)		
Output 1.1	OP 1.1: Multi-tier community institutions formed to address forced labour issues at village/cluster and block/sub-district level.	# of Dalit/Adivasi Vikash Vanchit Manch formed at village level (India) # of SHGs formed at village level (Bangladesh) # of Bal Panchayats (Children Councils) formed at village level (India) # of Block level federations formed (India) # of Upazila Associations formed (Bangladesh)	<u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>BD</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>India</u> : 160 (2021) <u>BD</u> : 100 (2021) <u>India</u> : 160 (2021) <u>India</u> : 4 (2021) <u>BD</u> : 2 (2021)	Community Institution documents (e.g. constitutions, meeting minutes, election records) reviewed by project field teams on quarterly basis. Triangulated through annual surveys with members, conducted by project field teams. Verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Target rights-holders see the benefits of membership of community institutions. Institutions are well-governed in accordance with constitutions and deliver value to members. SHG & Manch leaders see value in federation under Block/Upazila Associations.

Output 1.2	OP 1.2: At-risk populations (Dalit/Adivasi/adults /children) are aware and informed about issues of forced labour, labour and child rights & related entitlements.	# of issue-based trainings undertaken at village and association level with members.	<u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD</u> : 555 (2021) <u>India</u> : 668 (2021)	Training records reviewed by project managers on quarterly basis. Triangulated through annual surveys with adults & children, conducted by project field teams. Verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Rights-holders see value in attending trainings and have time to do so. Trainings are delivered in an interactive, informative and enjoyable way to increase retention of learning.
Output 1.3	OP 1.3: Duty-bearers are aware and informed about issues of forced labour, labour and child rights & related entitlements	# of issue-based meetings undertaken with key local duty-bearers.	<u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD</u> : 5 (2021) <u>India</u> : 60 (2021)	Meeting minutes & records reviewed by project managers on quarterly basis. Triangulated through annual surveys with duty-bearers conducted by project field teams. Verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Duty-bearers see value in attending meetings & are given permission to do so.
Output 1.4	OP 1.4: District Resource Centres, telephone helpline and digital app are functioning to assist at-risk communities to seek and receive help and remediation (India only)	# of calls received on a annual basis. # of cases handled and supported through DRCs. # of cases tracked regularly through the app.	<u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>India</u> : 300 (2021) <u>India</u> : 900 (2021) <u>India</u> : 100 (2021)	Data collected on quarterly basis by project team from records kept by District Resource Centres, helpline operates, and app.	Technology-based response mechanisms (helpline, app) work effectively and are utilised by local communities. Rights-holders have the confidence to utilise DRCs and staff are sufficiently skilled to manage their needs.
Output 2.1	OP 2.1: Multi-stakeholder Forums with local authorities, relevant	# of agencies and their representatives participating in Forums.	<u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD</u> : 74 (2021) <u>India</u> : 300 (2021)	Forum meeting minutes & records reviewed by project managers on annual basis.	Duty-bearers actively participate in

	government depts, civil society, community institutions, private sector formed at district level					Triangulated through annual surveys with duty-bearers conducted by project managers; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Multi-stakeholder Forums
Output 2.2	OP 2.2: Improved understanding on issues of forced labour, rights and entitlements among Forum members enabling their active and effective support	# of Forum members who report improved understanding of the legal status of debt bondage and child labour. # of Forum members who report improved understanding of the entitlements available locally # of advocacy campaigns organised	<u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD</u> : 74 (2021) <u>India</u> : 300 (2021) <u>BD</u> : 74 (2021) <u>India</u> : 300 (2021) <u>BD</u> : 3 (2021) <u>India</u> : 12 (2021)	Key informant interviews conducted by project managers with duty-bearers biannually; verified by independent evaluator at project end. As above. Campaign reports, verified through collection of press coverage (e.g. newspaper clippings, web-based news coverage) & annual surveys with rights-holders conducted by project field teams – reviewed by Country Management teams; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Duty-bearers participate actively in Forum meetings and attend training workshops. Forums and community institutions are willing to collaborate on advocacy campaigns.
Output 2.3	OP 2.3: Body of knowledge (relevant studies, policy papers, action plans, best practices) developed and disseminated to support local and existing national	# of relevant studies/papers/action plans researched, written and shared. # of policy dialogues/advocacy campaigns at local and national level informed by studies/papers/action plans.	<u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018) <u>BD</u> : 0 (2018) <u>India</u> : 0 (2018)		<u>BD</u> : 2 (2021) <u>India</u> : 2 (2021) <u>BD</u> : 2 (2021) <u>India</u> : 12 (2021)	Data collected by Project Managers in each country and reviewed annually by Country Management Teams; verified by independent evaluator at project end. Campaign reports, verified through collection of press coverage (e.g.	Research reports and findings are of high quality and help develop suitable responses to advocate for change. Forums and community institutions are willing to

	advocacy campaigns					newspaper clippings, web-based news coverage) & annual surveys with rights-holders conducted by project field teams – reviewed annually by Country Management teams; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	collaborate on advocacy campaigns.
Output 3.1	OP 3.1: Liberated workers and at-risk population facilitated to access relevant financial, technical and government sponsored livelihood schemes.	<p>% of at-risk population linked to financial, technical and other government livelihood schemes.</p> <p>% of at-risk population utilising group-based saving schemes as a social security net (Bangladesh only)</p>	<p><u>BD</u>: 0% men, 0% women (2018) (to be verified at baseline). <u>India</u>: 0% men, 0% women; 0% Adivasis; 0% Dalits (2018) (to be verified at baseline).</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 0% men, 0% women (2018).</p>		<p><u>BD</u>: 60% men (1200), 60% women (1200) (2021) <u>India</u>: 70% men (1,680), 70% women (1,120); 70% Adivasis (1,960); 70% Dalits (840) (2018)</p> <p><u>BD</u>: 90% men (1,800), 90% women (1,800) (2021)</p>	<p>Household (HH) surveys conducted by project field teams biannually with a representative sample of participating rights-holders; verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p> <p>SHG records reviewed quarterly by project field team; triangulated annually through household surveys conducted by field teams; verified at project end by independent evaluator.</p>	<p>Local Authorities engage with the Action and recognise community institutions as an effective means of expanding their outreach.</p> <p>SHG members understand the benefits of the schemes and save regularly. Leaders take on knowledge/skills in financial management to ensure schemes are well-run.</p>
Output 3.2	OP 3.2: Liberated and at-risk population demonstrates enhanced business and technical acumen in establishing/strengthening existing/new on-farm and off-	<p>% of target rights-holders participating in trainings on on-farm & off-farm economic opportunities.</p> <p>% of trained rights-holders take-up recommended</p>	<p><u>BD</u>: 0% men, 0% women (2018). <u>India</u>: 0% men, 0% women; 0% Adivasis; 0% Dalits (2018).</p>		<p><u>BD</u>: 100% men (2,000), 100% women (2,000) (2021) <u>India</u>: 90% men (2,160), 90% women (1,440); 90% Adivasis (2,520); 90%</p>	<p>Training records reviewed by project managers on quarterly basis. Triangulated through annual household surveys with adults conducted by project field teams. Verified by independent evaluator at project end.</p>	<p>Rights-holders see value in attending trainings and have time to do so.</p>

	farm economic opportunities	practices to establish new / strengthen existing economic opportunities.	<u>BD</u> : 0% men, 0% women (2018). <u>India</u> : 0% men, 0% women; 0% Adivasis; 0% Dalits (2018).		<u>Dalits</u> (1,080) (2021) <u>BD</u> : 70% men (1,400), 70% women (1,400) (2021) <u>India</u> : 65% men (1,560), 65% women (1,040); 65% Adivasis (1,820); 65% Dalits (780) (2021)	Household (HH) surveys conducted by project field teams biannually with a representative sample of participating rights-holders; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Trainings are delivered in an interactive, informative and enjoyable way to increase retention of learning. Rights-holders have the confidence and skills to strengthen economic opportunities.
Output 3.3	OP 3.3: Liberated workers and at-risk population supported to establish collective/individual on-farm and off-farm enterprises	# of target rights-holders / households who establish on-farm enterprises. # of people self-employed in non-farm income generating profession.	<u>BD</u> : 0 households (2018) (to be verified at baseline). <u>India</u> : To be established at baseline. <u>BD</u> : 0 young women, 0 young men (2018) (to be verified at baseline). <u>India</u> : To be established at baseline.		<u>BD</u> : 1500 households (2021). <u>India</u> : 1,200 men, 800 women; 1,400 Adivasis; 600 Dalits (2021). <u>BD</u> : 500 young women, 500 young men (2021). <u>India</u> : 100 men, 50 women; 105 Adivasi, 45 Dalits (2021)	SHG & Manch records reviewed quarterly by project field team; verified annually during household surveys conducted by field teams; verified at project end by independent evaluator. Household (HH) surveys conducted by project field teams biannually with a representative sample of participating rights-holders; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Rights-holders have the confidence and skills to take up economic opportunities. Rights-holders have the confidence and time to take up vocational training courses and new economic opportunities. Quality of training courses is recognised in the market-place and graduates are offered paid employment and/or initiate self-employment.

Output 4.1	OP 4.1: Digital platform created to foster enhanced learning exchange about addressing forced labour in both countries.	Internet-based platform established. % of project & programme staff who report a positive benefit from using the platform	0 (2018) 0 (2018)		1 platform 75% (27 of 36 staff)	Project record keeping, reviewed at quarterly County Management meetings and biannual Project Management meetings; verified by independent evaluator at project end through interviews with staff.	Technology functions effectively, is user-friendly and has low maintenance costs (staff time).
Output 4.2	OP 4.2: Knowledge and best practices shared through exchange visits and workshops	# of cross-country workshops and exchange visits held	0 (2018)		2 (2021)	Project record keeping, reviewed at quarterly County Management meetings and biannual Project Management meetings; verified by independent evaluator at project end.	Similarities between country contexts are sufficient to enable productive visits. Project Management Teams are committed to cross-country learning.

