

## **Terms of Reference**

### **Consultancy for an Impact Evaluation**

#### **of Swiss Church Aid's Bangladesh Country Programme 2017-2021**

##### **1 Purpose of the consultancy**

Swiss Church Aid (HEKS/EPER) seeks to procure the services of a researcher/consultant or a team of researchers/consultants to design, plan and conduct an impact evaluation of its Bangladesh country programme (2017-2021).

The desk research/inception phase is expected to take place during January/February 2021, while the field research/data collection phase is expected to take place between March and May 2021. The data analysis and report writing are expected to take place during June 2021.

It is expected that the researchers/consultants will have extensive knowledge of and experience in designing, planning, and conducting impact evaluations using various designs.

##### **2 Purpose and scope of the evaluation**

The planned evaluation is an impact evaluation which builds upon a data collection conducted in 2016. The purpose of the impact evaluation is threefold. Firstly, conducting an external end-of-phase evaluation is a PCM requirement and serves the purpose of being accountable to the People of our Concern (PooC), our partners, and donors. Secondly, the results of the impact evaluation will be utilized for the purpose of steering, i.e. for adapting the next country programme phase (2022-2025). Lastly, the entire impact evaluation process will also support an institutional learning process: which impact evaluation designs, approaches, and methods are suitable for a programme focusing on social integration.

The impact assessment is expected to deliver key findings on the validity of the programme's theory of change. Its findings and recommendations will inform the planning of the subsequent phase (2022-2025). It is anticipated that the country programme Bangladesh will operate beyond 2025, particularly because social integration, the key component of the country programme, is a complex, long-term process. Moreover, for the programme to maximize its effectiveness it is important to increase its influence at policy making level. Accordingly, it is envisioned to gradually scale up the programme in terms of the number of people reached, as well as in terms of geographical coverage, provided the theory of change is accurate and depending on the availability of funds.

The target audience of the impact evaluation are Swiss Church Aid staff of the Bangladesh country programme, as well as the partner organisations implementing the activities of the programme and its projects, and the Desk Officer for the Bangladesh country programme. They will utilize the results to adapt their programming, and to transfer lessons learnt to other interventions. The results are also targeted at the MEL unit of Swiss Church Aid in Switzerland which will utilize the results for reporting purposes, and to improve Swiss Church Aid’s impact assessment policy and practice.

The data collection for the impact evaluation will focus on a set of indicators selected by the HEKS/EPER Office and HQ and outlined in the programme’s intervention logic and M&E plan. The data collected on these indicators will serve as measurement for the 2017-2021 programme’s progress and will also be utilized as baseline values for the 2022-2025 programme.

**Details of the programme to be evaluated**

Synopsis of Country Programme 2017-2021	
<p><b>Political, social, economic, humanitarian, etc. context</b></p> <p>1) Corruption; unstable politics, terrorist threat            2) Discrimination based on class, religion, caste, gender, age            3) GDP growth 6-7%; HDI 0.570</p> <p><b>Geographical coverage</b></p> <p>Divisions of Rangpur and Rajshahi            Districts of Bogra, Naogaon, Joypurhat, Dinajpur, Nilphamary and Thakurgaon</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries / PooC</b></p> <p>Non-mainstream marginalized communities, namely Dalit and plain land Adibashi</p> <p><b>Identified risks</b></p> <p>Contextual: political instability, and return to conflict            Programmatic: delayed results achievement            Institutional: delays due to bureaucracy, terrorist threat.</p> <p><b>Overall budget: 6,795,758 CHF</b></p> <p><b>Humanitarian Aid operations</b></p> <p>Elaborating Disaster Response Plan</p> <p><b>Ongoing key processes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➔ Scaling up number of PooC and communities</li> <li>➔ Applying inclusive market development approach</li> <li>➔ Shifting from service delivery to rights-based approach</li> <li>➔ Building HOB's and partners' PCM and FFAG capacity</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Theory of change / intervention logic</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Overall goal: Social inclusion of Dalit and Adibashi in Northwest Bangladesh</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p><b>Expected outcomes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1: PooC communities are claiming their rights and fulfilling their obligations</li> <li>2: Equal rights and access to services</li> <li>3: Improved access to land</li> <li>4: Improved economic status</li> <li>5: Improved relationship with mainstream society</li> <li>6: Improved security situation in PooC communities</li> </ol> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Working approaches</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Striving towards systemic change</li> <li>• Human rights-based approach</li> <li>• Inclusive market development</li> <li>• Diapraxis</li> <li>• Phase in/out strategy</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Cross-cutting issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender</li> <li>• Resilience building</li> <li>• Conflict sensitivity</li> </ul> </div> </div>

Status quo [2016]	Strategic outlook [2021]
<p><b>Portfolio management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ESDO, GBK, ARCO, SERP as core partners</li> <li>- NNMC as informal network</li> <li>- Practical Action as strategic partner on market development</li> <li>- IDSN as leading agency on caste-based discrimination in transition phase</li> <li>- BDSC in last stage of phase out</li> <li>- M&amp;E system for results-based management in process of establishment, impact assessment/ baseline update conducted.</li> </ul> <p><b>Programmatic, thematic focus:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mobilization &amp; organization</li> <li>- Awareness raising</li> <li>- Advocacy on local, regional, national and international level</li> <li>- Inclusive market development</li> <li>- Skills and employment</li> <li>- Disaster Risk Reduction</li> </ul>	<p><b>Portfolio management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ESDO, GBK, ARCO, SERP and NNMC as core partners implementing rights-based and inclusive market development interventions themselves</li> <li>- NNMC as independent, registered, people-oriented network in NW</li> <li>- IDSN as leading agency on caste-based discrimination with a healthy financial situation</li> <li>- HEKS/EPER as implementing organisation with Project Implementation Units for project 'Capacity-building of Authorities' and externally funded mandates.</li> <li>- Functioning M&amp;E system for results-based management with solid baseline, endline, impact assessment and regular monitoring data analysed in-depth and used for learning, steering and accountability.</li> </ul> <p><b>Programmatic, thematic focus:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community mobilization &amp; organization</li> <li>- Awareness raising</li> <li>- Advocacy on local, regional, national and international level</li> <li>- Inclusive market development</li> <li>- TVET &amp; job mediation</li> <li>- Disaster Risk Reduction</li> <li>- Capacity building of authorities</li> </ul>

### 3 About Swiss Church Aid

Swiss Church Aid is the aid organization of the Protestant churches in Switzerland. It is engaged in development cooperation, humanitarian aid, and church cooperation. In 2019, Swiss Church Aid worked in 248 projects worldwide with a total budget of nearly 63 million Swiss Francs.

### 4 Description of the intervention

The overall goal of the HEKS/EPER country programme Bangladesh is to achieve the social inclusion of Dalit and Adibashi in Northwest Bangladesh.

In order to achieve the social inclusion of Dalit and Adibashi in the Northwest it is fundamental that the (O1) PooC<sup>1</sup> communities are enabled to claim their rights and fulfil their obligations, so that they can be active participants of the society; (O2) enjoy equal rights and have access to services, whereby (O3) the secured access to land is particularly important; and are given equal economic opportunities in order to (O4) improve their economic status, to benefit from the country's economic development and to contribute to a more inclusive growth. Working towards social inclusion requires addressing grievances and conflicts between the minority and majority groups in society. In this regards, HEKS/EPER aims at (O5) an improved relationship with mainstream society, which is inherently linked to (O6) an improved security of PooC communities.

The discrimination of Dalit and Adibashi is manifold and has lasted for many generations. This requires a holistic perspective to understand the complexity of social exclusion. And it requires systemic working approaches to

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<sup>1</sup> PooC = People of our Concern

address the variety of barriers and constraints preventing these communities from being citizens with equal rights and equal opportunities. The overarching approach of the country programme is the human rights-based approach (HRBA), while an inclusive market development approach is applied in creating economic opportunities and the diapraxis<sup>2</sup> approach contributes to improving relationships between Dalit and Adibashi groups on the one hand, and between them and mainstream society on the other hand. The cross-cutting issues are gender, resilience building and conflict sensitivity.

The Bangladesh country programme concentrates its working area on the Northwest part of Bangladesh, namely the six districts Bogra, Naogaon, Joypurhat, Dinajpur, Nilphamary and Thakurgaon in the Rangpur and Rajshahi Divisions. The programme focuses on Dalit and Adibashi living in rural and urban zones of the plain land areas of these districts. The country programme aims at reaching out to 40,443 direct PooC and an estimated number of 63'496 indirect PooC through the direct interventions of the partner organisations ESDO, GBK and ARCO. The regional level advocacy forums of the NNMC spread over 10 districts of the Northwest region of the country. However, this advocacy work is not part of the impact evaluation.

## 5 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

The impact evaluation will primarily address the OECD-DAC criterion of effectiveness and will further assess to what extent the Bangladesh country programme contributed to the observed changes.

### Evaluation questions:

- **Economic status:** How has the economic status of Dalit and Adibashi in NW Bangladesh changed during the past five years? Has there been a diversification of income for Dalit and Adibashi households in NW Bangladesh during the past five years? How have the changes in income affected household dynamics? How do the different effects on women and men affect the legitimacy and implementation of the programme?
- **Access to services and rights:** How has the implementation of equal rights and the access to services changed for Dalit and Adibashi in NW Bangladesh during the past 5 years? How and why do Dalit and Adibashi have improved access to services? How and why do Dalit and Adibashi have greater enjoyment of equal rights? Do PooC have secured access to land?
- **Social inclusion:** How have relations with mainstream society changed for Dalit and Adibashi in NW Bangladesh during the past five years? Which aspects of value chain development (if any) have led to

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<sup>2</sup> Diapraxis = A strategy towards improving relationships. Diapraxis means dialogue through practice. Diapraxis is a methodology designed to contribute to nonviolent transformation and prevention of conflict. The HEKS/EPER diapraxis approach refers to interlinkages between "classical" development work, such as livelihoods or rural development activities, and conflict transformation endeavours.

social inclusion? Has the interaction of Dalit and Adibashi with members of the mainstream society (because of integrative value chains) influenced the attitude of mainstream society towards them?<sup>3</sup> How are the positive and negative effects of social inclusion perceived by Dalit and Adibashi? Has the focus on Dalit and Adibashi as PooC resulted in greater resentment towards them from mainstream society? What (if any) are the negative effects of social inclusion into mainstream society?

- **Security:** How and why has the security of the PooC improved? How and why has violence between PooC and mainstream neighbours decreased? How and why has violence within the PooC communities decreased?
- **Covid-19:** How has Covid-19 affected PooC communities, and how do these communities cope with the current situation?

*Please see Annex 1 for the evaluation matrix from the 2016 data collection.*

## **6 Impact Assessment Design**

Swiss Church Aid understands “impact” as the changes produced by an intervention. Consequently, this impact evaluation should not only measure or describe the changes that have occurred but should also identify the role of the Bangladesh country programme in producing these changes (causal attribution, causal contribution, or causal inference). The data collection conducted in 2016 serves as a point of comparison. If possible, the impact evaluation should include a difference-in-difference design.

Swiss Church Aid acknowledges that there are various causal approaches and impact evaluation designs, only some of which rely on a counterfactual (*please see Annex 2 for more details*). For this endline assessment, it is anticipated that the data collection conducted in 2016 (target group and comparison group) will serve as a point of reference, and that a difference-in-difference design may be possible. The quantitative data collection (to establish effectiveness) should be combined with a qualitative design, such as contribution analysis (to establish the “why” and the “how”). Alternative impact evaluation designs may be suggested as part of the application or during the inception phase.

The researcher / consultant is expected to comment on the proposed design in the application (maximum 1 page). The selected researcher / consultant will be able to finalise the design and methodology, and suggest adaptations, in the inception report.

The 2017-2021 country programme includes a Covid-19 response project which was not part of the 2016 data collection. Hence, the impact evaluation design for this project will have to be different from the overall design. Also, the target area of the 2017-2021 country programme differs slightly from the target area of the previous

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<sup>3</sup> In 2016, the corresponding questions were: How and why have interactions between Dalit and Adibashi on the one hand and mainstream society on the other hand increased? How and why has the attitude of neighbouring Muslim-Bengali communities changed towards Dalit and Adibashi?

programme phase, due to the “graduation model”. Based on the “graduation model”, communities phase out of the country programme depending on their progress. This has to be taken into account for a potential difference-in-difference analysis and may be further explored during the inception phase.

## **7 Deliverables**

### **Application phase:**

- As part of the application, the researcher / consultant is expected to comment on the proposed design and methodology; comments on the ToR are also invited

### **Inception phase:**

- Inception report, finalising the design and methodology for the impact evaluation, including a draft evaluation matrix, a draft sampling strategy, and a draft sample size
- Quality assurance plan, setting out the systems and processes for assuring the quality of the research process and the deliverables
- Data collection tools (draft, final); these tools may include research instruments used during the 2016 data collection, any revisions to these tools, and/or the development of new tools

### **Impact evaluation phase:**

- Training conducted for co-consultant(s) (if any) and possibly for enumerators on the impact evaluation design, sampling framework, research instruments, and research ethics. Duration and content of training to be determined by the researcher / consultant
- Data collection, together with co- consultant(s) (if any) and possibly enumerators
- Fully “cleaned-up” dataset in Excel, if applicable
- Documentation of qualitative data (notes or transcripts, as appropriate and feasible)
- Impact evaluation report (draft, final)
- Presentation of impact evaluation findings to the evaluation steering committee, the programme team, and key stakeholders
- Regular progress reports submitted to Swiss Church Aid’s MEL Officer in Zurich during the consultancy period, detailing 1) activities / tasks completed to date, 2) any challenges faced, 3) any adjustments made in response to the challenges, 4) any deviations from the timeline and explanations for the deviations, and 5) additional human resources and/or logistical support needed.
- Support for the development of target-specific products, such as a policy brief

## 8 Schedule

Date	Tasks	# of working days
November 2020	Application phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Deadline for applications November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2020</li> <li>– Interviews (via Skype or Teams) will be conducted between November 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020 and November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2020</li> <li>– Contract will be signed by December 15<sup>th</sup>, 2020</li> </ul>	
January / February 2021	Inception phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Document review</li> <li>– Writing of inception report, including a half day Q&amp;A (via Skype or Teams) with the steering committee</li> <li>– Developing quality assurance plan</li> <li>– Developing data collection tools, including a half day Q&amp;A (via Skype or Teams) with the steering committee to validate the data collection tools</li> </ul>	10 days
March to May 2021	Impact Evaluation phase <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Travel to the field (for international researcher, if applicable)</li> <li>– Training of team and enumerators, if applicable</li> <li>– Qualitative data collection</li> <li>– Quantitative data collection</li> <li>– Preliminary data analysis in country</li> <li>– Continuous quality assurance</li> <li>– Continuous exchange with the MEL Officer at HQ</li> <li>– Debriefing in country</li> </ul>	15

June 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Quantitative data entry, if required (this may be done by a third party)</li> <li>– Data analysis (quantitative data analysis may be done by a third party, if required)</li> <li>– Reporting, including a half day Q&amp;A (via Skype or Teams) with the steering committee to clarify any questions</li> <li>– Presentation of results to the steering committee and other stakeholders, as applicable</li> <li>– Adapting the report, if required</li> </ul>	12
July 2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Producing different products for various target groups / uses, e.g. policy brief for advocacy work, short video clip to explain process of qualitative impact assessments, etc.</li> </ul>	3

Applicants are expected to submit their daily rate, including VAT, and their estimated travel costs to and from Dhaka as part of the application. Accommodation and transportation in country will be arranged directly by the Swiss Church Aid Country Office and / or the partner organisations and do not need to be included in the budget. Enumerators will either be field staff or will be hired locally – if required – and do not need to be included in the budget.

## 9 Management Roles and Responsibilities

The researcher/consultant will be responsible for administering and supervising the impact evaluation, including the methodological preparation, the data collection and analysis, and writing the impact evaluation report.

The Steering Committee consists of the Country Director of the Swiss Church Aid Country Programme in Bangladesh, the Desk Officer of the Country Programme based at Swiss Church Aid HQ in Zurich, and the MEL Officer of Swiss Church Aid, also based in Zurich.

The Steering Committee will oversee the administration and overall coordination of the entire impact evaluation process, including monitoring progress. The main functions of the Steering Committee are:



- Establishing the Terms of Reference
- Reviewing, commenting on and endorsing the Inception Report
- Engaging periodically with the substance of the evaluation and providing preliminary feedback to the researcher
- Managing the commenting process on the draft impact evaluation report
- Reviewing, commenting on and endorsing the final report
- Establishing a dissemination and utilization strategy

The MEL Officer (HQ) will lead the Steering Committee. During its work, the Steering Committee will strive towards reaching consensus on any issues that are discussed. In case of disagreement among the Committee members, the MEL Officer (HQ) will decide. In case of disagreement regarding comments on the draft endline assessment and/or impact evaluation report, minority views will be reflected in an annex to the final report.

The Swiss Church Aid Country Office in Bangladesh will assist the researcher/consultant by providing all necessary documents (2016 data collection report, proposals, logframes, workplans, budgets, reports) and by facilitating access to key stakeholders and specific information or expertise needed to complete the evaluation. Together with the partner organisations, the Swiss Church Aid Country Office will coordinate the field research, including meetings, transportation and logistics, as well as organising the debriefing in country.

The researcher/consultant will report directly to the MEL Officer (HQ) who will manage the consultancy contract(s).

## **10 Follow up of the Evaluation**

- a) Assessment of the reports: The impact evaluation report will be assessed by the MEL Officer (HQ) against Swiss Church Aid's *Quality of Evidence* checklist.
- b) Management response: The Country Director of the Bangladesh Country Programme will write a management response, providing the Country Team's perspective on the results and recommendations. The Country Director will also develop an Action Plan to ensure that findings and actionable recommendations are disseminated, and appropriate action is taken.
- c) Swiss Church Aid will publish a summary of the impact evaluation report on its website. Further external dissemination will be discussed by the Steering Committee and other relevant stakeholders, as applicable.

## **11 List of Documents**

Documents for the desk review will include:

- Bangladesh Country Programme 2017-2021 proposal
- Annual reports of the country programme
- Reports of the Partner Organisations
- 2016 data collection report

## **12 Evaluation Team / Qualifications**

HEKS/EPER welcomes applications from individual researchers/consultants, as well as teams who meet the required qualifications.

**The researcher/consultant (or the team) is expected to meet the following qualifications:**

- Master's degree in social sciences (e.g. sociology, anthropology, development studies)
- At least 5 years of research and other relevant professional experience, including experience in complex contexts
- Sound understanding of various approaches to assess impact
- Sound expertise in quantitative **and** qualitative data collection and analysis
- Thematic expertise (value chain approach, human rights-based approach, social inclusion, social networking)
- Understanding of the discrimination and marginalization of Dalit and Adibashi communities
- Strong analytical skills and proficiency in writing in English
- Ability to deliver quality reports/analysis and results in line with established deadlines
- Excellent facilitation and coordination skills
- Ability to work in a team, communication skills, flexibility, and organisational skills

**Interested and eligible candidates should submit the following:**

- A cover letter, indicating how the candidate meets the required qualifications (maximum 2 pages)
- A CV (maximum 3 pages)

- Comments on the proposed design (maximum 1 page)
- Two references

If selected for an interview, the candidate will be requested to submit one example of previous, similar work.

The following criteria will be used when evaluating the proposals:

- The experience and competence of the researcher / consultant in relation to the Terms of Reference
- The ability to perform the assignment in the appropriate time, and
- The budget for the assignment

Submit completed applications (preferably in one file) with the e-mail title “Application Impact Evaluation Bangladesh” to [Annika.Klotz@heks.ch](mailto:Annika.Klotz@heks.ch) by November 4<sup>th</sup>, 2020. Please indicate in your application on which website or through which mailing list you came across the call for applications.

For questions about your application, please contact Ms. Annika Klotz, MEL Officer at Swiss Church Aid in Zurich ([Annika.Klotz@heks.ch](mailto:Annika.Klotz@heks.ch)).

## ANNEX 1: Evaluation matrix 2016

Evaluation questions	Indicators	Data sources	Data collection instruments	Methods of analysis	Precise sources
How has the economic status of Dalit and Adibashi in NW Bangladesh changed during the past five years?	HH income (HKI)	Monitoring data  Annual report ( <i>data on increase of income can be found in the report but data is not sufficient</i> )  PooC  People from neighbouring communities (for triangulation)	Review of existing data  Survey (incl. HKI questionnaire)	Quantitative comparative (before-after & beneficiaries-comparison group) analysis	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6
	Changes in the general livelihood situation of PooC and their families	Monitoring data  PooC  Key informants such as village heads, shop keepers, etc.  People from neighbouring communities (for triangulation)	Review of existing data  Survey  Individual interviews with PooC; e.g. MSC  FGDs (separately for men and women)  KIIs	Quantitative comparative analysis  Qualitative analysis (of beneficiaries' assessments): Thematic coding of interviews and FGD & KII responses; explore frequent responses with further investigation (informing contribution analysis)	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 6, 7, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10  Suggestion for FGD: Household Dietary Diversity Score as proxy indicator for improved livelihood
Has there been a diversification of income for Dalit and Adibashi households in NW Bangladesh during the past five years? (Diversification as multiple sources of income; including balance of sources)	# of PooC who increased their practical knowledge on VCD through specific trainings and on VCD supporting areas (HKI)  Perception of PooC of the effectiveness of the training related to economic security  # of D/A able to secure sufficient loans from MFIs / banks to start business activities  # of PooC who are engaging in rearing / producing beef or chicken	Monitoring data  Mid-term reports  Annual report  PooC (labourers, producers)  Community "leaders"  Project staff  HEKS staff  RSCC members	Review of existing data  Survey  Individual interviews with PooC (particularly to collect data on informal or illegal activities)  Training survey  KIIs	Document analysis  Quantitative descriptive analysis (incl. of training survey)  Qualitative analysis: Case study follow up on outliers (informing contribution analysis)	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 8.1, 8.3, 8.11, 8.12, 8.13, 8.14, 8.15, 8.16,

	<p># of PooC with diversified income</p> <p>Contribution of diversification to income growth</p> <p># of PooC able to sell 75% of their products in the mainstream markets</p> <p># of non-PooC taking up VCA (inspired by PooC)</p>				
How have the changes in income affected household dynamics?	<p>Share of income generated by women to overall HH income</p> <p>Change of HH expenditures / investments</p> <p>Status of woman in HH</p>	<p>PooC</p> <p>Community “leaders”</p>	<p>Survey</p> <p>Individual interviews with PooC</p> <p>FGDs (separately for men and women)</p> <p>KIIs</p>	<p>Quantitative descriptive analysis</p> <p>Qualitative analysis (of beneficiaries’ assessments): Thematic coding of interviews and FGD &amp; KII responses; explore frequent responses with further investigation (informing contribution analysis)</p>	<p>Questionnaire PooC &amp; Comp: 8.1, 8.3, 8.7, 8.8, 8.17, 8.18, 8.19, 8.20, 8.21, 8.22</p> <p>Suggestion for FGD: “Distribution of time” exercise</p>
How has the implementation of equal rights and the access to services changed for Dalit and Adibashi in NW Bangladesh during the past 5 years?	<p>Assessment of rights situation and service access by the community</p> <p>HEKS activities have made progress towards the creation or reform of institutions and policies which handle grievances and the enactment of equal rights (HKI)</p>	<p>PooC</p> <p>Community “leaders”</p> <p>Key informants</p>	<p>Individual interviews with PooC</p> <p>FGDs (separately for men and women)</p> <p>KIIs</p> <p>MSCs</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis of interviews and FGD responses</p>	<p>HKI data collection template needs to be completed by the partners</p>
How and why do Dalit and Adibashi have improved access to services?	<p>Measures taken for improved access to services for D/A</p> <p># of PooC with access to basic services (HKI)</p> <p>(Perceptions of the community why people access services)</p> <p>(Perceptions of service providers towards D/A)</p>	<p>Monitoring data</p> <p>Official records</p> <p>PooC</p>	<p>Review of existing data and official records</p> <p>Survey (incl. HKI questionnaire)</p> <p>FGDs (separately for men and women)</p>	<p>Statistical (time-series) analysis</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of interviews and FGD responses</p>	<p>Questionnaire PooC &amp; Comp: 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, (9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11)</p> <p>HKI data collection template needs to be completed by the partners (used to be questions 9.1, 9.2, 9.3)</p>

<p>How and why do Dalit and Adibashi have greater enjoyment of equal rights?</p>	<p>Measures taken for improved access to rights for D/A</p> <p># of PooC representatives included in committees</p> <p># of PooC actively participating in community arbitration system</p> <p># of decisions taken by PooC at the community level</p> <p># of official claims made / accepted reflecting the interests of PooCs</p> <p>(Perceptions of the community why people access rights)</p>	<p>Monitoring data</p> <p>PooC</p> <p>Legal expert(s)</p>	<p>Review of existing data</p> <p>Survey (incl. HKI questionnaire)</p> <p>FGDs (separately for men and women)</p> <p>KIIs</p>	<p>Statistical (time-series) analysis</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of interviews and FGD responses</p>	<p>Questionnaire PooC &amp; Comp: (10.1, 10.2, 10.3)</p> <p>HKI data collection template needs to be completed by the partners</p>
<p>Do PooC have secured access to land?</p>	<p># of PooC being aware of the importance of legal documentation</p> <p># of PooC keeping legal documents appropriately</p> <p># of people threatened by eviction</p> <p># of people directly affected by land-grabbing</p> <p># of hectares to which people have secured access (HKI) [this HKI includes the number of people who have access to the land]</p> <p>(Perceptions of the community why people access land)</p>	<p>Monitoring data</p> <p>PooC</p> <p>Community “leaders”</p> <p>Legal expert(s) / land rights expert(s)</p>	<p>Review of existing data</p> <p>Survey (incl. HKI questionnaire)</p> <p>FGDs (separately for men and women)</p> <p>KIIs</p>	<p>Statistical (time-series) analysis</p> <p>Qualitative analysis (of threats)</p> <p>Qualitative analysis of FGD and KII responses</p>	<p>Questionnaire PooC &amp; Comp: 9.1, 9.3, 9.4</p>
<p>How have relations with mainstream society changed for Dalit and Adibashi in NW Bangladesh during the past five years?</p>	<p># of joint practical actions which aim at overcoming grievances between two or more concrete identity groups through diapraxis (HKI)</p>	<p>PooC (rights holders)</p> <p>Community “leaders”</p> <p>Other key informants, such as teachers, health workers, etc.</p>	<p>Individual interviews with PooC; e.g. MSC</p> <p>FGDs (separately for men and women)</p> <p>KIIs</p>	<p>Qualitative analysis; possibly coding responses</p>	<p>Questionnaire PooC&amp; Comp: 10.5</p>

	Degree of cooperation between government and right holders (HKI)  (Perceptions of the community why relations have changed)	Duty bearers	HKI questionnaire / guideline		HKI data (“joint practical actions”) needs to be compiled by the partners  HKI data (“degree of cooperation”) needs to be collected through MSC, then analysed by the partners
How and why have interactions between Dalit and Adibashi on the one hand and mainstream society on the other hand increased? <sup>4</sup>	Increased personal interaction (Examples for survey: PooC reporting visiting mainstream neighbours and vice versa; PooC borrowing from mainstream neighbours <sup>5</sup> ; PooC children reporting having mainstream friends)  Increased access (Examples for survey: PooC visit public place like hotels or holy places like temples without obstruction)  (Perceptions of the community why personal interactions have increased)	PooC  Community “leaders”  Project staff  HEKS staff  People from neighbouring communities	Monitoring data  Mid-Term Report  KIIs	Qualitative analysis of data	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 10.1, 10.6  Questionnaire mainstream: 10.6
How and why has the attitude of neighbouring Muslim-Bengali communities changed towards Dalit and Adibashi?	% of people saying they would not reject to buy from D/A  % of people saying they would not reject to have D/A as neighbours  (Perceptions of the community why attitudes have changed)	People from neighbouring communities	Survey  FGDs (separately for men and women)	Quantitative and qualitative data analysis	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 8.16.5, 8.16.6, 10.6  Questionnaire mainstream: 10.6
How and why has the security of the PooC improved?	Self-perceived security	PooC  Community “leaders”	Survey	Qualitative and quantitative analysis of data	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 10.4, 11.1

<sup>4</sup> The increase in interaction is documented in the MTR.

<sup>5</sup> This may create a situation of dependency; may not necessarily be a positive interaction.

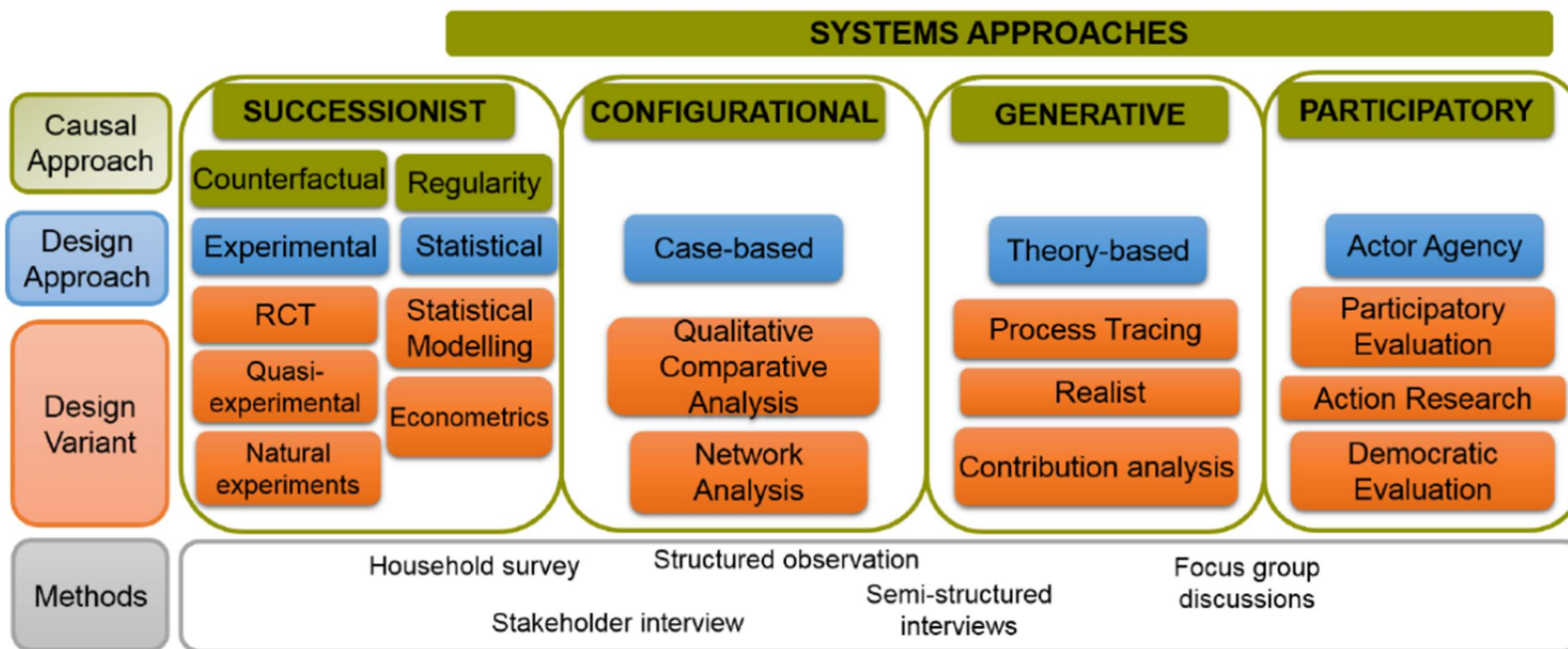
	(Perceptions of the community why security has improved)  # of activities striving for equality and non-violence taken up on PooCs' initiative (HKI)	Police records	FGDs (separately for men and women)  KIs  Document analysis (police records)		
How and why has violence between PooC and mainstream neighbours decreased?	# of threats from mainstream community  Reduced intensity of threats  # of violent incidents affecting PooC  Reduced intensity of violent incidents  # of incidents of harassments of abuse of girls by neighbouring mainstream community people	PooC  Other community members  Police records	Individual interviews with PooC  FGDs (separately for men and women)  Document analysis (police records)	Statistical (time-series) analysis  Qualitative analysis (of threats)	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5
How and why has violence within the PooC communities decreased?	# of violent clashes between PooC communities  #, type, and intensity of domestic violence  Occurrence of excessive alcohol consumption  % reduction in the number of occurrences of early marriage at community levels	PooC  Other community members  Police records	Individual interviews with PooC  FGDs (separately for men and women)  Document analysis (police records)	Mainly qualitative analysis	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 8.7.13, 8.22
Has the focus on women (beef and chicken production) affected the implementation and/or legitimacy of the programme?	<i>To be discussed with CEval and INTRAC – Oxfam VCA project may be a point of comparison; however, this works with mainstream society and not with D/A</i>				
Has the DRR capacity of the PooC communities been built up?	# of PooC with increased knowledge regarding DRR	PooC  Official statistics	Survey  FGDs	Qualitative and quantitative analysis	Questionnaire PooC & Comp: 12.1, 12.2



	<p># of PooC (cattle owners) knowing how to protect their cattle from disasters / during disasters</p> <p># of communities with Disaster Response Plans / Action Plans</p> <p>Inclusion of PooC in UDMC and UZDM</p> <p>Type and number of community based resilience building measures (HKI)</p>		<p>Document analysis</p> <p>HKI questionnaire</p>		<p>HKI data collection template needs to be completed by the partners</p>
<p>Has the programme focus on Dalit and Adibashi as PooC resulted in feelings of enviousness and greater resentment towards them from Muslim-Bengali mainstream society?</p>	<p># of self-reported incidents when envy or resentment were displayed</p> <p># of mainstream community people who are aware of the target criteria</p> <p># of mainstream community people who agree with the target criteria</p>	<p>PooC</p> <p>Other community members</p>	<p>Survey</p>	<p>Qualitative and quantitative analysis</p>	<p>Questionnaire PooC: 10.6</p>



**CAUSAL APPROACHES AND IMPACT EVALUATION DESIGN**



Adapted from Stern et al (2012)