



Final Program Progress Narrative Report

General information:

Organization's Name	Samadhan
Project Title	Flood Resistant Shelter for South West Region of Bangladesh (FRESH)
Project Duration	February 1, 2012 to February 14, 2013
Total Grant Value	BDT- 79,353,649
Donor	UKaid from the Department for International Development
Partners	CARE- Bangladesh
Reporting Period	Final Report'2013
Date of Submission	February 14, 2013
Type of Report: Progress/Final	Final Program Progress Narrative Report

1. Aims and objectives

Aims/Goal:

Reduced morbidity and mortality, smaller loss of productive capacity and assets through harmful coping strategies, increased resilience resulting in reduced impact of future disaster.

Objective:

At least 1174 HHs (Households) 5,870 individuals affected by water-logging in South West Bangladesh are able to protect themselves and their assets through access to and ownership of secure, disaster resilient Shelter and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) facilities.

2. Working Area: Selected waterlogging affected more vulnerable villages-

Khalilnagar and Nargarghata union under Tala Upazila in Satkhirra district	Working Villages under Nagarghata Union:			
	1. Vairabnagar	6. Rathkhola	11. Hazratola	16. Horinekhola
	2. Mithabari	7. Nimtola	12. Rishi Bari	18. Asannagar
	3. Nagarghata(S)	8. Gabtola	13. Shyamnagar	
	4. Mothbari	9. Chakerkanda	14. Bagpara	
	5. Karpasdanga	10. Kalibari	15. Goalputa	
	Working Villages under Khalilnagar Union:			
	1. Khalilnagar	5. Machiyara	9. Gonali	
	2. Raypur	6. Ghoshnagar	10. Horishchandrakati	
	3. Daskati	7. Gangarampur	11. Mohandi	
	4. Prosadpur	8. Nalta	12. Hazrakati	

3. Staff recruitment: The recruited staff list are follows-

Sl.	Name	Designation	Base Station	Mobile #	E mail
1	Md. Rezaul Karim	Executive Director	Head office	01711-131250	Samadhan_rezaul@yahoo.com
2	Md. Abu Jaffar Matubbor	Project Coordinator	Head office	01721-538436	Jaffar_samadhan@yahoo.com
3	Md. Shahadat Hossain	Deputy Coordinator(Finance)	Head office	01750-154161	Sm_shahadat@yahoo.com
4	Hari Gopal Bose	Project Manager	Project office	01710-116575	Samadhan.hari@yahoo.com
5	Md. Golam Kibria	Finance & Admin Officer	Project office	01721-419923	
6	Md. Azizul Haque	Project Engineer	Sub office	01713-908346	
7	Md. Nawabuddin	Project Officer	Project office	01722-168221	
8	Md. Abdul Kuddus	Field Facilitator	Sub office	01714-669880	
9	Md. Iqbal Hossain	Field Facilitator	Project office	01735-371280	
10	Md. Mehedi Hassan	Field Facilitator	Project office	01911-680302	
11	Md. Moinul Islam	Field Facilitator	Sub office	01917-934653	
12	Md. Abdul Gofur	Field Facilitator	Sub office	01924-184116	
13	Budhadev Mandal	Office Helper	Project office	01723-328505	
14	Md. Jamirul Islam	Office Helper	Sub office	01762-938112	

4. Beneficiary's selection process and criteria:

Beneficiary's selection criteria's are as follows-

The major criteria's-

- Houses affected by flood seriously and was not supported by anyone
- People have minimal livelihood activities and income.
- Houses not suitable for living without reconstruction.
- Houses who are striving to survive and will be benefited with assistance.
- Equality in selection of beneficiaries e.g. no difference in ethnic, religious, political, economic or social divisions.
- Inclusion of all groups, including women/girls, the disabled, elderly, adolescents, people living with HIV/AIDs and other ethnic minorities.

The minor criteria's-

- Water logging affected vulnerable poor family
- Fully damaged house
- Women headed households.
- Holding Pregnant/Lactating women,
- Children and elderly people holding households
- People with disabilities
- Peoples with no means of income
- Families that have just returned to their homes recently but do not have sufficient income opportunity to rebuild their shelter.
- Families still living on the embankment; road side, school, relative's and in the open sky.

a) Beneficiary's selection processes followed-

- Tentative beneficiary list preparation in the Community Consultation/Local management Committee meeting;
- Door to door visit and fill up the survey form;
- Cross checking through physical verification;
- Sharing with UP representative, Upazila representative and Upazila administration
- Prepare final beneficiary list (data entry)
- Informed to local level government officials and local govt. institutions verbally and by written.
- Selected more affected and vulnerable village through focused group discussion with local govt. institutions
- Conducted community consultation in 100% affected villages and prepared the list of possible HH name with active participation of the community people.
- Developed draft list by door to door visit and check.
- Validated the draft list by local govt. finalized the list and ensure their counter sign in the list.
- Submitted the copy of the final list to the local govt., PIO, Sub-district Nirbahai Officer, DRRO and Deputy Commissioner for their kind information and necessary cooperation in implementing the project rightly.

3. Beneficiaries coverage:

Project Intervention/ Activities	Union name	Target Total HH	Achievement during the reporting period			Achievement of beneficiaries coverage					Total
			Male headed	Female headed	Total	Male>18	Female>18	Boys<18	Girls<18	PWD	
Shelter Construction	Khalilnagar & Nagarghata	1174	48	1126	1174	1282	1471	867	762	64	4446
Latrine Construction		1174	48	1126	1174	1282	1471	867	762	64	4446
Total:		1174	48	1126	1174	1282	1471	867	762	64	4446

Progress with implementation of the initiative:

SL#	Name of Activity	Total Target	This quarter		Achievement As of date	Variation	Remarks
			Target	Achieved			
1	MoU Sign	1	-	-	1	-	
2	Staff Recruitment	14	-	-	14	-	
3	Staff Orientation	14	-	-	14	-	
4	Recruited Contact based Staff for Warehouse	4	-	-	4	-	
5	Opened Bank account of the Project	1	-	-	1	-	
6	Communication with LEB, Govt. high official Upazila & district level	Need based	-	-	Need based	-	
7	Number of Working Union	2	-	-	2	-	
8	Selected Vulnerable Villages	30 nos.	-	-	30 nos.	-	
9	Organized Community Consultation Meeting	35 nos.	-	-	36 nos.	+1	
10	Finalized Beneficiaries List	1174hh	-	-	1174hh	100%	
11	LMC Formation	Need based	-	-	27 nos.	-	
12	LMC Orientation	27 nos.	-	-	27 nos.	-	
13	Group Formation	Need based	-	-	43 nos.		
14	Complaint box	Need based	-	-	5nos.		
15	Complaint register	2 nos.	-	-	2 nos.		
16	Banner	Need based	-	-	23 nos.		
17	Ware House Finalization	2 nos.	-	-	2 nos.	100%	This quarter reduced one ware house
18	Chit Card Distribution	1174	-	-	1174hh	100%	
19	Vendor selection	Need based	-	-	3 nos.	-	
20	Bricks distribution	1174 hh			1174 hh	100%	
21	Raised Earth Plinth	1174hh.			1174hh	100%	
22	Bricks Works (Wall) Completed	1174 nos.			1174nos.	100%	
23	Rings Castings	1174 hh			1174hh	100%	
24	Slab Castings	1174 hh			1174hh	100%	
32	Ring & Slab Distribution	1174hh			1174hh	100%	
33	Ring & Slab Installation	1174hh			1174hh	100%	
26	Cement Received	12914 bags	113		12801 Bags	113bags	
27	Bamboo mat for Fence	1174 hh			1174 hh	100%	
28	RCC Pillar Casting	1174hh			1174 hh	100%	
29	# of family completed pillar erection	1174hh			1174 hh	100%	
30	CC Pillar Casting	1174hh			1174 hh	100%	
31	Wood supply (16.98cft)	1174hh			1174 hh	100%	
34	Door & Window Supply	1174hh			1174 hh	100%	
35	Timber Framing	1174hh			1174hh	100%	
36	CGI Roofing	1174hh	105	105	1174hh	100%	
37	Received CGI Sheets with ridge	1174hh	105	105	1174hh	100%	
38	MS Bar received	55.647tons			55.647 tons	100%	
39	Completed Shelter	1174hh	105	105	1174 hh	100%	
40	Completed Latrine	1174hh	48	48	1174 hh	100%	

Finding from Post Survey (Conducted by field facilitators):

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Rectification not required	Rectification Required					
				B/W in plinth	RCC pillar	Wooden frame	Door/Windows	Fence	CGI sheet/Ridge
1	Nagarghata	411	330	05	37	17	10	8	04
2	Khalilnagar	763	677	0	0	26	16	17	27
	Total	1174	1007	5	37	43	26	25	31

Accessibility:

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Accessibility		
			Good	Fair	Poor
1	Nagarghata	411	382	29	0
2	Khalilnagar	763	465	192	106
	Total	1174	847	221	106

Back filling around the Brick work:

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Back Filling		
			Good	Fair	Poor
1	Nagarghata	411	322	58	31
2	Khalilnagar	763	405	200	158
	Total	1174	727	258	189

Gap minimise between fence and wall with Sand cement moter:

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Sand cement Work		
			Properly	Not Prop	Poor
1	Nagarghata	411	374	37	0
2	Khalilnagar	763	628	100	35
	Total	1174	1002	137	35

Earth Filling Inside Plinth:

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Earth filling Inside the Plinth		
			Properly	Not Prop	Not done
1	Nagarghata	411	359	36	16
2	Khalilnagar	763	710	53	0
	Total	1174	1069	89	16

Paint/Tar coating outside the fence:

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Paint/Tar coating		
			Nicely	Avarage	Not done
1	Nagarghata	411	340	50	21
2	Khalilnagar	763	443	210	110
	Total	1174	783	260	131

Cash distribution to the beneficiary:

Sl #	Union	Targeted hh	Beneficiary Payments	
			Shelter (Tk-2385)	Latrine (Tk-800)
1	Nagarghata	411	411	411
2	Khalilnagar	763	763	763
	Total	1174	1174	1174

Community Health Training on Hygiene Practise:

Sl	Subject of the session	Target beneficiary	Training received					Total	Total (%)	Deviati on (%)
			Male	Female	M(%)	F(%)	Child ren			
1	Water borne and faucal-oral disease	1174	17	1103	1.44%	93.95%		1120	95.04%	4.96%
2	Type of physical, household and environmental cleanness and its necessity	1174	12	1099	1.02%	93.61%		1111	94.63%	5.37%
3	Safe drinking water – sources and management	1174	19	1096	1.62%	93.35%		1115	94.97%	5.03%
4	Hygienic Hand Wash (importance and process)	1174	17	1118	1.45%	95.22%		1135	96.67%	3.33%
5	Domestic and Community hygiene	1174	15	1131	1.28%	96.33%		1146	97.61%	2.39%
6	Sanitary Latrine – Use and management	1174	25	1111	2.13%	94.63%		1136	96.76%	3.24%
7	Hygiene management during menstruation	1174	15	1125	1.28%	95.82%	2	1140	97.10%	2.90%
8	Operation & Maintenance: Shelter management	1174	19	1129	1.62%	96.16%		1148	97.78%	2.22%
		9392	139	8912	1.48%	94.89		9051	96.37	3.63

Table 2: Payments Coverage

Union Name	Type of Activities	Materials Distribution (HH)		Participants/HH Coverage (achievement/Completed)				Payments against Quantity/hh for the reporting period	Payments with the reporting period	Payments against Quantity/hh as of date	Cumulative payments as of date
		Plan	Completed	Male	Female	Disable	Total				
Khalilnagar & Nagarghata	Bricks Distribution	1174	1174	48	1126	64	1174	37	373892	1174	11863504
	Bricks Wall	1174	1174					61	305000	1071	5355000
	Door & Window	1174	1174					37	183150	1174	5811300
	Timber	1174	1174					0	0	1174	10566000
	Fence	1174	1174					0	0	1174	5811300
	Rings & Slabs	1174	1174					0	0	1071	1285200
	RCC & CC Pillar	1174	1174					37	266400	1137	8452800
	Plinth Raising shelter	1174	1174					0	247655	1174	2799990
	Complete Shelter	1174	1174					4	32600	1071	8712500
	Final payment Shelter	1174	1174					105	1931393	1174	7875246
	Complete Latrine	1174	1174					174	622920	1071	3834180
	Final Payment Latrine	1174	1174					1174	1116908	1174	1116908
Plinth raising & Carrying Latrine	1174	1174					1134	907200	1174	939200	
Total									5987118		74423128

1. Lessons learned (positive and negative)

Positive:

- The Beneficiaries, other community people, LEB, CMC and LMC can take appropriate measures for successfully implementation of the project interventions if they get opportunity.
- Involvement of community people in beneficiary's selection process proved our transparency.
- Group approaching implementation make beneficiaries life more easy and as well as ensuring quality of the work.
- Supply chain of all construction materials is important for smooth implementation of the project.
- GO and NGO coordination is a crucial success factor and so far we have received excellent support from District and Upazila Administration.
- Good team work among all stake holders makes the hold construction process easier.
- Back filling around the plinth possible to protect wall damage.
- Undue Request hampered the progress.
- Involvement of Local Management Committee ensured Shelter & latrine construction materials quality.
- Staff highly well accepted by community makes the construction process easier.

Negative:

- Intention to supply of sweet water and sweet mud made bricks make us victim of late supplier the bricks among beneficiaries.
- LMC is the vital roles holding person in the community but their performance is contradictory in some cases.

Challenges faced	Actions taken to overcome the challenges
• Selection of limited families from huge number of affected families	• Conduction of community consultation meeting and ensure door to door checking.
• Local political influence to enlist name of HH who did not meet the selection criteria and even faced pressure from political leaders & local influential during selection of beneficiaries.	• Motivate them to make them understand about the project criteria, its importance and donor compliance.
• Frequent change of BOQ of shelter.	• Given conditions to MoU with vendor to accept any new recommendations for technical board.
• Ensure security of women and children from showering and sun light as the monsoon has started.	• Make construction work Harry for soonest accomplishment.
• Ensure quality of the program to make hurray to accomplish the targeted activities.	• Ensure monitoring, given orientation to the mason and carpenter.
• Continue the masons and carpenters works in monsoon rain.	• Prepared temporary sheds in production centres
• Disrupted communication	• Coped local context& Mechanism
• Unavailability of Bricks in the monsoon	• Purchased bricks from far distance
• Carry the pillars and fencing from production centre to beneficiaries houses as because the clay soiled muddy roads is highly slippery in the community level.	• Given responsibility to the vendor through sub-agreement.

Monitoring and evaluation

5.1 Monitoring:

Samadhan has been tracking project progress through a series of regular monitoring activities including regular meetings with local people, beneficiaries, respective mason, carpenter, supplier, project team, field visit, daily/weekly and monthly staff report, quarterly project report etc. In addition to that the technical specialists of CARE-Bangladesh, NARRI and other abroad have been frequently visited the project activities and given feedback. Actually these allow Samadhan to assess the progress with quality and taken immediate steps and addressed constraints and respond to new opportunities. At the beginning assessed the real scenario of shelter and latrines construction of FRESH project through people's oriented indigenous practice/mechanism by discussion. The project team has been maintained liaison with upazila administration other key stakeholders for regularly monitoring of the project activities. Samadhan has been consulted with community people, beneficiaries and maintained a regular dialogue with local government agencies, other NGOs that have experience to work for construction of shelter and latrines.

5.2 Evaluation:

2. Impact/outcomes:

- Reduced shelter and sanitation needs of the flood affected poor family
- Reduced insecurity and unhealthy life of the waterlogging affected poor people
- Children's have started their study and going school regularly
- Reduce water born disease of the victims people
- Family migrated temporary on the road, school, madrasa and relative house have come back receiving new shelter
- Increased local and social status of the community people
- Created livelihood opportunity among community through shelter and latrine construction works

Changes created:

- The men and women are working jointly in family and community.
- The women are working in group approach.
- The formulated CMC and LMC are working well to ensure project transparency.
- The male counterpart is providing necessary support to their female counter part to establish earth made plinths, carrying of some materials and its security.
- The shelter plinth and sanitation system become waterlogging/flood free
- Increasing knowledge and skill of women to know the quality materials to ensure quality house and latrine.

6.1 Unintended outcomes:

- People of the flood affected areas are raising their plinth replicating the idea.

6.2 Innovation:

- Participation and involvement of beneficiaries- sense of ownership
- Remotest and marooned people were targeted first
- Put tar and color on the door and windows to protect from the rain water.
- Build mud made and bricks steps for shelter
- Put tar and color on the ms rods to protect from oxidation and fence from rain water.
- Turfining on the plinth back filling
- Hanged polythene paper outside the fence to protect from the rain water.
- Covered shelter corner with nut tree, bamboo and CGI sheet to fill the gap.
- Put cement net finishing on the top around the bricks wall to protect the rain water
- Put polythene sheet in the shelter floor under one feet earth to protect from dam/wet.

3. Coordination

7.1 Effectiveness of inter-organization coordination arrangements and the role played by the organization itself.

4. Financial – excel format will be sent separately

8.1 As a minimum, quarterly financial reports need to include:

- actual expenditure against the agreed budget line for each activity
- income received
- budget
- Any variance of more than 10% from the budget, an explanation for the variance and likely impact on future expenditure and implementation.
- income received should include any interest earned or exchange rate gains if applicable
- progress on any other financial issues agreed to by the partner in the development of the appraisal, or from monitoring visits or previous reports

- Any significant changes in the financial position of the partner.

Not applicable

Inhuman Story of Migrated Monda community

Monda is the surname of a schedule tribe people. Presently who are living in Horinekhola Mondapara a water logging vulnerable village situated in Nagarghata union under Tala Upazila in the district of Satkhira in South-west region of Bangladesh. Most of the families are schedule tribe lives here in this village. Before freedom fight in 1971 they have come from the district of Rati in India and decided to live their life near the sunderban forest area in Gabura union under shyamnagar Upazila in the district of Satkhira in Bangladesh. They were living their lives inhuman condition in those days. Just then the government of Bangladesh had allocated some Kash land full of dense Jungle for their living even though which was not proper for cultivation. The mondas struggled a lot to clean the jungle to make the land appropriate to cultivation. Increasingly the land become under cultivation. Within few times when chronologically the mondas are becoming little bit solvency with the land farming and passing their lives in happily. In those days some of dishonest rich leaders see the crop growing land and become greedy to be owner of the land. Cunningly the leaders were occupied their land due to their innocent and illiterate. Loosing the cultivable land the mondas community again become hopeless and started selling their living being what they have for their survival. At the same time one man named Bari Saheb inhabitant of Satkhira district town looking forward for some farmer people to look after his huge agricultural land and cultivation at Horinekhola village.

In 1973 a number of families agreed to come over there (horinekhola village) to farming Bari Saheb land and the bargain was one third crops and free dwelling assurance will be given to land farmer. In this condition the mondas family members are cultivating the land and living their lives hand to mouth. Sometime some time when Bari Saheb come to see the crops in his land, he used to say and assured that he will never remove the mondas family from his land area. In the meantime Bari Saheb is introduced with some local farmer. The local farmers are felled jealousy and started to motivate Bari Saheb telling that the mondas are not a good farmer and cannot grow good crops. On the other hand they are good farmer, know good harvesting than the mondas and can grow good crops. Once upon a time Bari Saheb turns his decision from the mondas and gave up the cultivable land to the local farmer for farming. Depression starts again among the mondas family due to agricultural land. As usual mondas are being living on the Bari Saheb's land constantly. After a year passing Bari Saheb died due to aged. Before his (Bari Saheb) death he didn't deed the land in the name of mondas. Still now his elder son also assuring them that he will not drive away mondas family members from his land but he will never deed the land in favor of mondas. There is no other way open to the mondas people except to sell day laborer. There are 47 families in asannagar & horinekhola mondapara still they live their lives in very hardship and inhuman condition. In horinekhola and asannagar villages there are 640 families and nearly 3150 people are living there. We could have given Shelter and latrine support to 95 families out of 640 families who were extremely poor, vulnerable, water logging fully damaged house hold. Now they are very happy that mitigated their dwelling problems by receiving the new Shelter and latrine support. They always pray to almighty god for Ukaid, CRAE and Samadhan for their wellbeing.

Case Study (Draft):

Epigrammatic inhuman story of Water logging Affected Vulnerable Poor Sufola Mandal & Sufola Rani's prosperity through Shelter Support

An inhuman story of Sufola Rani due to the brutal rain fall & waterlogging whom followed in the south west region in Bangladesh in the district of Satkhira under Tala Upazila. Sufola Mandal was a middle class family's house wife; her husband name was Late Mohadev Mandal inhabitant of Karpashdanga village in Nagarghata union under Tala Upazila in the district of Satkhira. Sufola's husband was a topor maker and sufola herself is a day laborer. So she was passing her days scarcely with her one disable son Anando Mandal and one daughter with their little income. In those days (in 2002) she got her daughter marry and again after two years (in 2004) passing her disable son got marry. After getting married her disable son within a year his wife (Provati Mandal) gives birth to a disable son named sujan. She was passing her days with her family hand to mouth in those days with the jointly efforts of wife and husband. But unfortunate her husband pretentious by fatal disease in 2008 and got sick and died within the year. From that time her disable son, his wife and along with her disable grandson passing the days with hardship and sorrowfulness. Due to want of food her bowma (Provati Mandal wife of Anando Mandal) leaving disable husband, disable son at mother in low's (Sufola's) house gone away to her parents' house for ever that did not come back. Just then rishilpi one of the non-government voluntary organizations come and stands beside sufola. They proposed to take her grandson (sujon) to orphan shelter by taking his grownup responsibility. Sufola agreed with the proposal and given away her grandson (Sujon) to rishilpi's orphan center to bring up his life. At the same time the brutal rain fall and waterlogging ruined their belonging and the shelter where they used to sleep at night. At last her family become homeless and had taken shelter under the open sky on the high road side to save her and disable son from the waterlogging and its vulnerability. When she was nearly hopeless, fighting with life in inhuman condition on the road side due shelter. Just then Samadhan one of the non-government voluntary organization come to enlist waterlogging affected vulnerable poor people to provide new shelter with the support of CARE Bangladesh, funded by UKaid the department for international development. Those houses have been damaged fully or partial having no capacity to rebuild their house themselves without any external support and living life in inhuman condition under the open sky. Samadhan staffs declared to call a community consultation meeting discerning date; time and place for preparing primary list of vulnerable waterlogging affected poor people. In the meeting Some of Participants raised my name with briefing my vulnerability situation to enlist my name in the primary list with the consent of meeting participants. Finally Samadhan listed my name in final

beneficiary list considering my practical needs, living inhuman condition on the road side under open sky and provided me a nice new shelter. Still I have problems, eating hand to mouth but I am very happy to receive such kind of beautiful shelter which I could not have ever constructed without the external support of Samadhan, CARE and UKaid. Now I am safe from the unavoidable circumstances like year round waterlogging, heavy rain fall, and living insecurity on the road side under the open sky in inhuman condition, snake bite, water borne disease etc. I am now started my husband old business (Topor Making and sold in the Market) and also can take sound sleep at my happy home at night to remove my day's tiredness. I pray to God Samadhan, CARE and Ukaid may live long and always support the vulnerable poor people to overcome their in inhuman condition and took to its prosperity.

Feel more secure than before

Arju Begum- the FRESH Project Beneficiary

Arju Begum (40) a poor dweller of Nagarghata union under Tala upazila was affected by sever water logging, lost her all household assets and had to live for four months at road side in a small shed . She received the household support from the FRESH Project supported by Ukaid. A Case study has been conducted to capture the improvement having the shelter support from the FRESH project.



Arju Banu at her New shelter

"I cannot believe that we will have a good house, it was out of our imagination that we can live in such type of good quality houses. My two school going daughter can read in a safety places now, we can go for work outside of my home without any anxiety" stated by Arju begum (40) dweller of Bhairab nagar under Nagarghata union of Tala upazila.

Prior situation: She has been living here with her husband Majid Gazi (45), daughter Shewli (13) & Shepali (10) in a small house since 15 years. The family poses 03 decimal of homestead land and 8 decimal of agricultural land. Her husband is day lobar, suffering from gastric ulcer and their income is very meager. That income is not sufficient to meet up their requirement. They use pit latrine and collect water from a nearby tube well. They usually cook once in 24 hours, in the noontime, after having lunch and a quick dinner in the early evening, they eat watered-rice in the

morning whatever left. Rice, lentil and Alo vorta (Mashed potato) are their common menu. They cannot afford meat or fish very often. Every year, this family suffers from periodic food shortages for four months (July- October). During that period they remain partially fed. On the other hand due to repeated disruption, they had to spend three to four thousand taka to repair the houses per year.

During & after water logging: During water logging (2011), their house was fully damaged and took shelter on road side for four months. That time they lived in an unhealthy condition. They had to collect drinking water far away from the shelter. Sanitation facilities were totally disrupted. Few NGO came to them with food support but that was not adequate. Most of the days they remain partially fed. Their daughter did not go to school for four months. They lost their only one cow and three goats during that time.

Arju says "In March, 2012 Officers from Samadhan and CARE came to their villages and conducted a large group discussion. In that meeting they identified the most affected families. Later on, NGO officials visited her house physically and select them as

beneficiaries of FRESH Project.” She also informed that CARE and Samadhan officials visited the construction work closely to build this good house. She was empowered to reject any inferior quality of materials. Once she rejected 500 nos of 2nd class bricks supplied by the vendor and those was replaced with the 1st class brick with the help of the organization staffs. She also received WASH Training provided by the project. She was able to increase her knowledge on health hygiene issues such as; clean water, latrine use and feces disposal, environmental cleanliness, hand washing, food hygiene, and diarrhea management etc. At present, her family is practicing the lesson learned from the WASH session. They also use tar at bottom part of their bamboo fence for its longevity.

They are very much happy to get the support (Shelter + Sanitary latrine+ WASH Training) from FRESH Project. Her daughter Shueli (14) of class VIII & Shefali (11) of class IV stated with happy smile **“Now we feel more secure to stay this strong house. We can read in healthy and widen environment, we hope to perform better result than the previous.”**

The economical conditions of Arju’s family are now increasing. But still they are in need to get employment opportunity during the lean period. However, they are thankful to the UKaid and others organization for providing this type of exceptional support.

5. Accountability

9.1 How did you involve beneficiaries in monitoring and reporting process?

- Selected & finalized beneficiaries list by involving communities.
- Ensured project visibility by hanging banner, festoon mentioning entitlement of beneficiaries with budgeted amount and do not give any bribe in cash or kinds to anybody and as accordingly the beneficiaries become aware, receiving materials.
- Given complaint boxes in different important and populous places to ensure access of information of beneficiaries against any of discrepancies and deviation happened in field.
- Formulated CMCs and LMCs in all over the working unions.
- Given cell phone number of Samadhan and CWW in communities through banner, festoon, complaint boxes to make them aware and to ensure access of information of beneficiaries against any of discrepancies and deviation happened in the field.
- Responded against received complaint and recorded in register about its action.

Accountability Coverage:

Table: 1

Upazila	Union	# of complaint received (nos.)				# of complaints recorded (nos.)	# of complaints investigated (nos.)	# of complaints resolved (nos.)
		Verbal	Over phone	Through complaint boxes	Total			
Tala	Nagarghata	19	1	3	23	23	23	23
	Kahlilnagar	23	2	9	34	27	34	34
	Total:	42	3	12	57	50	57	57

• **Table: 2**

Upazila	Union	Type of complaints (nos.)						Persons involved during the solution of complaints (UP, LMC, Local elites etc.)
		Quality of construction materials issue	To raise the irregularities	Others	Others	Others	Total	
Tala	Nagarghata	19	4	0	0	0	23	1. Project Manager 2. Member of LMC 3. Local Govt. member 4. Community People
	Khalilnagar	25	5	4	0	0	34	1. Project Manager 2. Member of LMC 3. Local Govt. member 4. Community People
	Total:	44	9	4	0	0	57	

9.2 How have you reported to beneficiaries on the progress of the initiative?

- Group discussion.
- Prepared and ensured received signature of the beneficiaries in muster roll after distribution of different materials like Bricks, sands, door, window, woods, fence, cement, CGI sheet etc.
- Bilateral discussion with the beneficiaries during field visit.

6. Feedback

10.1 How did you seek feedback from the communities reached by this initiative? What was the feedback and how did you respond to the feedback?

We have received feedback from communities through-

- Complaint box.
- Given mobile.
- Bilateral discussion during field visit.
- CMC and LMC meeting.

10.2 Please provide feedback on the support given by Oxfam. Please comment on the relationship and make suggestions for improvement. The purpose of this is to assist Oxfam in improving its support to partners.

Not applicable

7. Exit strategy:

- Organized Planning meeting for exit strategy within the FRESH Field team.
- Discerned date, time and place of shelter and latrine handover ceremony.
- Organized shelter and latrine handover ceremony.
- Organized learning and exit meeting at union level involving all level of stakeholders and union parishad member
- Published shelter and latrine handover ceremony articles on the different news paper.
- Prepared final report

After completion of shelter construction work 100% post survey have done of the completed shelter and latrine. Further we have rectified the finding received from the post survey. Finally we have planned to handover completed shelter and latrine through FRESH team meeting discerned the date, time and place of the meeting then informed to CARE-Bangladesh field team as well as to consortium secretariat for their kind presence on the inauguration. Invitation had given to the respective local govt. officer's Press reporters, union chairman, members, and elite of the area and list beneficiary of the FRESH Project to be present on the inauguration. On the following day Engineer Shaik Mujibur Rahman- honorable Member of Parliament, Ghosh Sanat Kumar-upazila chairman, Md. Golam Sarwar Azam-consortium coordinator, Md. Abdur Rahim-project manager FRESH CARE-Bangladesh, Md. Rezaul Karim-executive director of Samadhan, respective union parishad chairman prof. Pronab ghosh bablu, members, elites of the locality and listed beneficiary were present on the inauguration ceremony. Mr. Pronab ghosh bablu, Union parishad chairman took the chair of president, Engineer Mujibur Rahman honorable Member of Parliament was the chief guest, Golam Sarwar Azam consortium coordinator and upazila chairman were the special guest of the meeting. Chief Guest Mr. Engineer Mujibur Rahman honorable MP satkhira-1 inaugurated the ceremony by handing over the shelter handover certificate to the beneficiary. All the guest participants were put their valuable speech on the inauguration ceremony and finally Mr. engineer Mujibur Rahman, MP put his valuable speech and end the meeting.

8. Conclusion / general comments

Samadhan feel proud for its successfully implementation of the project interventions by involving different levels of stakeholders ensuring quality, quantity, time and cost, through which the name and fame of Samadhan and CARE-Bangladeshis increasing and enhancing acceptance to everybody in the project areas and beyond project areas. Samadhan may have some limitations but there was no any shortage of commitment. Samadhan feel happy to get the opportunities to reduce the sufferings of the waterlogging affected poor people.

Queries or suggestions if any on the report will highly be appreciated.

Prepared & Submitted by:

Name: Md. Rezaul Karim	Position: Executive Director
Signature:	Date: