

# One Year Impact and Baseline Assessment of Orphan Support Programme

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FGD Focus Group Discussion

HAP Humanitarian Accountability Partnership

HHRD Helping Hand Relief and Development

IDI In-depth Interview

KII Key Informant Interview

OSP Orphan Support Programme

SM Share Mercy

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In writing this report, it is to acknowledge ward representatives to mobilize and organize meetings with orphans and their guardians. Share Mercy staff members, members and volunteers who have followed for two to three days while doing data collection, compilation and hence it has to thank all of them.

**Executive Summary**

This assessment report is combined information of application of three KII (Key Informant Interviews), six FGDs (Focus Group Discussions) with guardians and six FGDs with children. The IDI Questionnaire was conducted into eleven streets from 6th Ward. Out of 100 supported, 16 percent of children and thirteen percent of guardian were interviewed; 15 percent of children and 18 percent of guardian were interviewed from previously selected children. Fifty three participants involved in impact assessment.

The orphan support programme initiated in Myanmar, August 2013 before the commencement of the Memorandum of Understanding between HHRD and Share Mercy. The result of the MoU was only activated in around November 2013. The life span of the programme reaches nearly two years. Therefore, Share Mercy took impact assessment against how the programme is making changes over two years and how the current supported children have been different from the newly selected children.

To bring the lives of orphans in selected Wards of Dala caring and uplifting social welfare and help access to education to keep up at par with the normal children living in the same neighbourhoods in Dala

Output I: Provision of ration support in school-days one can per day by monthly basis and other facility that helps access to education

Output II: Health status of orphans improved and Hygiene awareness and promotion for 200 targeted orphans

Output III: 100 targeted orphans are built confidence, psychosocial uplifting, physical and mental growth by initiating memorial days, special noted events, games and sporting events and life skills and English sessions

The programme takes care of following basic needs of the sponsored orphans.

* **Subsistence** (monthly ration, clothes, hygiene kits);
* **Education** (includes school fee, books, school supplies and two uniforms);
* **Health** (includes medical checkups, immunization);
* **Social uplifting** (includes Extra curriculum activities) last but not the least;
* **Child Protection Rights** (includes inheritance and family).

**Here is the summary for the key findings of the anthropologic facts of the respondents. Among the guardians, the age level varies from 10-19 to above 60; most guardians are between 30 and 39. They have been living there for a long time and majority of them are natives.** Most of them earn money by food, grocery and green grocery selling and most up to Ks. 120,000 (roughly USD 120) per month. The amount is sufficient for a poor household to stand on their food. But it does not cover for education, health, shelter and housing issue, welfare and social affairs and emergency situation.

In the selection of first 100 orphans is made by institution basis, not habitat basis. Therefore, it can be said the selection is made through Madrasah (the mosque), the monastery and Basic Education Primary School \_ this did not meet HAP (Humanitarian Accountability Standard) and can be seen on table 2 and table 3. The community is very satisfied with the second 100 orphans selection.

Hundred percent of respondents said they have the shelter issue. They need assistance to rehabilitate roof, frame and floor as well as the water shortage in every summer. Water ponds can be fetched the water up to by March every year. After that the communities start to face the scarcity of water and external intervention is required.

It can be said the programme has ***achieved in hygiene promotion \_ as the success of the programme***. Besides, i**n every year, the programme holds Summer Course that allows not only current orphans but also newly selected orphans together with other children. Rather than the current orphans, newly selected orphans were more active and motivated to attend the course. In the summer course, it includes drawing, paintings, singing, playing games, reading poems, teamwork games and English vocabulary learning and therefore, children express their joys and delights because they do not have the chance to play games, sing songs, drawings, team buildings told by one girl from the beneficiaries.** Moreover, events of engagement like summer course, environmental and hygiene talks bring Buddhists and Islamic Communities together to demonstrate peaceful engagement, collaboration and cooperation. It includes two religious leaders from both side, they led and manage activities and people.

Any action and activity should be done with required consultation, giving full information, participation in decision by the communities and acted out with transparent and accountable manner and not be done 'Credit Taking Aid'.

All in all, it has encouraged with 11 recommendations:

1. Recommendation 1: The programme should be on-going applying this Humanitarian Accountability Framework along with its benchmarks as well as building the capacity of stakeholders (staff members, administrators, community representatives, guardians and orphans) to be confident use of this mechanism. Vertical development concept should be thoroughly explained and sought informed consent and understanding of the community.
2. Recommendation 2: Food supplement or ration distribution except for special occasion is not necessary as it will not benefit or resulted in the development of a child; rather that, the programme should invest on livelihood security for the guardian and skills building for both guardian and children.
3. Recommendation 3: Supply of School kits is necessary when children are back to school so as to reduce mothers' tension and burden and build confidence of children gaining the spirit as they also are received school items like other neighbouring children. The average expense shall be from the range of Ks. 10,000 to 20,000 and school uniforms, umbrella and stationary are essential items to provide.
4. Recommendation 4: The programme should target infrastructural support one form to another year by year; and next year before dry season, it should find the way for solution to resolve the water problem with a series of consultations with the community representatives and the water experts.
5. Recommendation 5: Health screening in school open season should be implemented as the guardians do not afford to spend on it nor they will never think of it.
6. Recommendation 6: Hygiene kit like towel, soap, tooth paste and brush, nail cutter were collectively expensive that costs deducts from the expense of daily bread and butter. Mothers do not have spare income \_ therefore, distribution of hygiene kits together with Health Screening is encouraged.
7. Recommendation 7: Guardians should be trained on skills building and income making like tree and vegetable growers group, shampoo, shower cream, soap cream, efficient stove making, and like cash making craft business courses. By this manner, mothers and guardians can be more confident to develop their children.
8. Recommendation 8: Holding games and sports activities did not impact for current supporting orphans and subject to remove that project in December and January.
9. Recommendation 9: As the Summer Course brings very good result, it shall continue onward in every year.
10. Recommendation 10: Community mobilization, capacity building for civil society should be considered in the programme strategy.
11. Recommendation 11: Any action and activity should be done with required consultation, giving full information, participation in decision by the communities and acted out with transparent and accountable manner and not be done 'Credit Taking Aid'.

Here would like to encourage improving the programme strategy in the following areas:

1. Subsistence;
2. Health;
3. Formal Education;
4. Non-formal Education;
5. Maternal Care Development;
6. Communal Based Child Care Mechanism;

Statement of the Programme Objectives

Overall Objectives

Every child, regardless of where they are born, should enjoy the full benefits of care, social life, development as well as access to education at par with the normal children living in the same neighbourhoods in Dala.

Overall Objectives

To bring the lives of orphans in selected Wards of Dala caring and uplifting social welfare and help access to education to keep up at par with the normal children living in the same neighbourhoods in Dala

Specific Objectives

1. To improve facilities of and access to survival, physical growth and live life safely and securely so as a child can go to school confidently and without worry with full energy and strength.

2. To foster the children to develop personal and mental development and know, and exercise living in harmony and cohesion in civil society

3. Strengthening conducive, caring, safeguarding environment for children in home, community that guarantee the child's physical and mental growth, social development, enjoys the fundamental rights and better life choices

**Expected Outcomes**

# 1 **Minimum basic requirement for children such as nutrient, social security and health care are met**

**# Children IQs, thinking, analyzing, presentation, facilitation skills were improved**

**# Children are improved in etiquette, moral and morale practices**

**# Guardians behavior on Child Care is improved**

**# Community engagement in programme planning, management, administration, monitoring, evaluation and learning practices were enhanced**

**# Community and teachers' cooperation for children educational achievements were improved**

The programme covers 200 orphans in 14 wards and hence roughly 14 heads from each ward is chosen only. So, dealing and managing is difficult to get it done for a few orphans in wider area. Therefore, it is recommended the programme should extend to another 100 orphans to get more effective and reduce programme staff costs and administration costs.

**Introduction**

This report highlights the major findings from Baseline and Impact Assessment of Orphan Support Programme in 11 Wards, Dala, Yangon Region conducted during 8th and 9th April 2015. The assessment team was composed of eight team members with including two women. It covered meeting with three community representatives, thirteen children guardians from supporting community, eighteen from mandated. There are sixteen children from supporting community, and fifteen children from the mandated. Out of 14, it was covered for three wards.

This assessment report is combined information of application of three KII (Key Informant Interviews), six FGDs (Focus Group Discussions) with guardians and six FGDs with children. The IDI Questionnaire was conducted into eleven streets from 6th Ward. Out of 100 supported, 16 percent of children and thirteen percent of guardian were interviewed; 15 percent of children and 18 percent of guardian were interviewed from previously selected children. Fifty three participants involved in impact assessment. For detail, please see in table 1.

Table 1 General children, guardians and key informants assessed for impact assessment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sr. | Ward Name | Current Children | | | | Newly Selected Children | | | | Key Informant |
| Children | (%) | Guardian | (%) | Children | (%) | Guardian | (%) |
| 1 | 11/14 | 8 | 8% | 8 | 8% | 8 | 8% | 5 | 5% | 1 |
| 2 | Nyaunggon | 8 | 8% | 5 | 5% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3 | Kamakasit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7% | 13 | 13% | 1 |
|  | (Total) | 16 | 16% | 13 | 13% | 15 | 15% | 18 | 18% | 3 |

**Gender Ratio Analysis of Respondents**

On average, it was nearly 40 percent of male and 60 percent of female from the supported whilst 45 percent and 55 percent of female from the unsupported participated in the discussions.

Chart 1 Gender Ration Analysis Among the Respondents

**Background**

The orphan support programme initiated in Myanmar, August 2013 before the commencement of the Memorandum of Understanding between HHRD and Share Mercy. The result of the MoU was only activated in around November 2013. The life span of the programme reaches nearly two years. Therefore, Share Mercy took impact assessment against how the programme is making changes over two years and how the current supported children have been different from the newly selected children.

Orphan Support Programme named by HHRD and adopted by Share Mercy as Access to Education. It aims provisions of school assistance for orphans in poverty so that they can access to education.

Overall Objectives

To bring the lives of orphans in selected Wards of Dala caring and uplifting social welfare and help access to education to keep up at par with the normal children living in the same neighbourhoods in Dala

Objective I: To help easy, secure and social access to education by providing food & vehicle

Objective II: To upgrade access to healthcare and promotion of hygiene of the supported children

The programme takes care of following basic needs of the sponsored orphans.

* **Subsistence** (monthly ration, clothes, hygiene kits);
* **Education** (includes school fee, books, school supplies and two uniforms);
* **Health** (includes medical checkups, immunization);
* **Social uplifting** (includes Extra curriculum activities) last but not the least;
* **Child Protection Rights** (includes inheritance and family).

**The Benefits Provided to an Orphan**

## Subsistence

* Monthly Ration
* Clothes

**Hygiene Kits**

* Towel
* Toothpaste
* Toothbrush
* Shampoo
* Soap
* Nail cutter
* Slippers

## Education

* Books
* School Bag
* Uniform
* Shoes
* Sweater
* Stationary
* Notebooks
* Fees

**Social Uplifting**

* Fairs
* Games
* Dramas
* Career Plans
* Pocket Money
* Creativity Contests
* Confidence Building Exercises

## Health

* Screening
* Medical Checkups
* Prevention
* Immunization
* Curative Care
* Referrals

**History of Residency and How They Live Lives**

**Comparison between Age and Years of Residency of the Guardians**

Chart 2 Age and years of residency of the Guardians

**Among the guardians, the age level varies from 10-19 to above 60; most guardians are between 30 and 39, it is second to above 60. Most above 60 guardians were grandmothers of the orphans. In term of residency, they most have lived there in Dala 20 to 49 years. Some are even between 40 to 59 years' of residency. Less than nine years' residency is the comparatively least. Therefore, it can get conclusion Dala is the area of floating population but the project selected households were not from mobile families.**

**Guardians' Occupation and their Income**

Mostly the guardians are shoppers; they are vegetable, dessert, snack and betel vendors as well as rice and curry vendors. Grocery, green grocery, kitchen items like broom sellers are significantly high to 58 percent that takes more than half of the livelihoods share in Dala. There are also 11 percent of women sell chewing betel and this has been very common business in Myanmar for households and shows the number of betel chewers are dramatically high. Other kind of business they are doing are masonry work, labours at printing house, casual labourers, water vendors, laundry services. It can be classified into two jobs: one is station based like working in printing house in Yangon, Alms decoration item production and the job owner offer them salary. Second type of job is service based wages earning like laundry, water selling, mason, and home decoration that are on call basis. The first type of job is more secure, monthly basis and roughly 12 percent of guardians have taken. Second type of job is daily basis, not secure, and held 19 percent of population.

In the perspective of income, they earn relatively low but comparatively high against other areas of Myanmar. Casual labours earn most up to Ks. 120,000 (roughly USD 120) per month. The amount is sufficient for a poor household to stand on their food. But the nature of casual labour is not permanent, and is on call basis and if the road transportation is opened, they can lose their job because their current job really rely on ports, jetties and transportation stations.

The guardians of old and new orphans have similar jobs and the number of holding in types of job is not much different; therefore, selection is aimed to the most vulnerable households.

What is more Dala is the huge market area and hundreds of thousands of people pass daily due to water course. In next two to three years, Dala and Yangon city will be connected with overhead bridge and no one knows how this socio-economic life will be changing. It also can affect on Orphan Support Programme both positive and negative way.



Figure 1 How Guardian Earn Money



Figure Rice and Curry Selling Guardian

Chart 3 Types of Livelihood that Guardian Involve

Chart 4 Livelihood Comparison between Guardians Current and Newly Selected Orphans

Findings and Discussions

**Comparison of Current Orphans and Newly Selected Orphans by Households**

In the past selection, from the interviewees, there it meets 100 percent coverage from the households. But the selection is made by institution basis, not habitat basis. Therefore, it can be said the selection is made through Madrasah (the mosque), the monastery and Basic Education Primary School. By institutional basis, though it can be said the selection of orphans is from four wards, but in reality, they were selected from 14 wards. By the consequence, it finds difficult to select another 100 orphans from 14 wards since there were a lot of unsupported households remained within these fourteen wards. The community satisfaction of the civil society leaders on selection of children the former and latter times differ a lot.

In the first time selection, they even did not get the information of the programme \_ no knowledge about the organizations, no knowledge about the programme orientation, beneficiaries criteria and selection, type of support and how. Community leaders from Kamakasit and Nyaunggon, Religious leaders from Kamakasit and Kamakathwe expressed they even did not understand why he is coming and how the children were selected. He came by, discussed with the Headmasters and Imam to give out the orphan lists; he laid down the criteria and a few person and programme staff decided on the selection of orphans. By the consequence, now there were a few children whose families are capable and secure food were received from the programme. U Hla Khine, chairman of Ward Development Committee, member of Township Development Committee and Community Representative remarked: 'I wonder the former children were chosen by bias. Some children who descend from moderate wealth groups were chosen. Look at in this 11/14, there were a lot of vulnerable and miserable children left over in this 11/14 wards \_ left.' 'The Headmistress and programme staff did not consult with me about the programme, the assistance, beneficiaries and its selection, my participation, and hence I suspected this is the only meant for Islamic orphans,' by the Ward Administrator of 11/14 Ward.

Share Mercy did one year programme review and these feedbacks were incorporated in the selection of second 100 orphans. The detail consultation of second time selection mode is expressed in the boxes below. The community representatives feel quite contended and encourage exercising this in further selection.

Chart 5 Vertical Coverage Benchmarking

Table 2 How Programme Links to HAP Benchmarks

Benchmark 3: Information Dissemination

Share Mercy adopted both HHRD and SM's profile to communicate the community. Second, it is also taken briefing for programme orientation; beneficiaries profile and basic criterion; kind of assistance; role of each stakeholder. We call the mass meeting to the communities and disseminated with this information.

Benchmark 4: Community Participation

Community's voices are taken consideration on programme direction since the first mass meeting. Every mid-term and yearly review or impact assessment, they are allowed to participate in reviewing the programme. In the mass meeting, there elected four community leaders and two religious leaders as the community representatives whom are invited to quarterly programme consultation meetings with the programme team. In procurement process, procurement team is made up of four community representative and four operation staff members. In every step of decision, they are allowed to participate and every action is decided on consensus.

Benchmark 5: Accountability Response Mechanism

It was communicated at the community consultation meeting. Guidelines how to use the ARM is described on vinyl and distributed through pamphlets. SM assigns one person for focal to deal with ARM and regular correspondences were kept in two forms: number one is Accountability Response Entry which is preliminary entry for feedback. According to the feedback and their intensity, dealing will be different from lower to Board Accountability Committee level and duration for action is shortened and lengthened. The feedbacks were taken action and responded back to the respondents within days to several months. The system is adopted and is likely auto monitoring system.

Table 3: How SM is achieving to Meet HAP Benchmarks

Recommendation 1: The programme should be on-going applying this Humanitarian Accountability Framework along with its benchmarks as well as building the capacity of stakeholders (staff members, administrators, community representatives, guardians and orphans) to be confident use of this mechanism. Vertical development concept should be thoroughly explained and sought informed consent and understanding of the community.

**Food Security of Orphan Household**

Chart 6 Monthly Income of the Guardians

**Income Perspective**

Income variation is taken the upper hand by the newly selected orphan family from the range Ks. 10000 to 20000 in the same livelihood patterns. This monthly can guarantee for food cost for one family in Myanmar for rural households. But it does not cover for education, health, shelter and housing issue, welfare and social affairs and emergency situation.

Food Intake Perspective

The current and future beneficiaries of OSP normally take Zie Yar and Taung Pyan; one container cost is Kyats 1200. Average consumption rate varies three cans to sixteen cans and one to two cans per person. Normally, the simple formula for food cost for the day can be calculated by three multiplied with daily cost of rice. It means Myanmar rural household needs twice for main course, auxiliary food and drinks double to the cost rice consumption. We also consider getting portable water in food security measure. In the whole rainy season yields water but water shortage becomes higher in summer because of ponds were dried up; few water sources remain and it is very far from home. All in all, in comparison, it can be said the programme supported households are secure with food, as they have job and income that is sufficient for food expense, water availability in monsoon and winter, they can access to food locally, and food is available in the area.

Recommendation 2: Food supplement or ration distribution except for special occasion is not necessary as it will not benefit or resulted in the development of a child; rather that, the programme should invest on livelihood security for the guardian and skills building for both guardian and children.

**School Inputs Requirements in an Academic Year**

Guardians did not have save money or extra money for education, major health care and social welfare and affairs as their income fits for all cost and none can be spare. Therefore, provisions of school kits save money leakage of the guardian. Yearly they express uniforms that need two to three sets as here is heavy rainy season at schooldays; an umbrella or a raincoat, schoolbag, a set of slippers and some stationery \_ all incurred from the range of 10,000 to 20,000 kyats yearly. Since they do not have extra budget, the provisions should be in line with the needs around 15,000 including two sets of uniforms, a piece of umbrella (which is said more suitable than raincoat), two dozens of books and a dozen of pen or pencils rather than current support of a child worth Ks. 10,000.

Chart 7 School Input Needs at Back to School Event

**Living Issue**

Recommendation 3: Supply of School kits is necessary when children are back to school so as to reduce mothers' tension and burden and build confidence of children gaining the spirit as they also are received school items like other neighbouring children. The average expense shall be from the range of Ks. 10,000 to 20,000 and school uniforms, umbrella and stationary are essential items to provide.

Hundred percent of respondents said they have the shelter issue. Some express roofing is leaked; some said the frame is not good and some said the floor needs to be renovated. Even some said the house is to be rehabilitated. As seen in the picture, the houses in Dala were very small, on average (10 feet in width and 25 feet in length) 250 square feet. What is worse is the whole house is neither safe nor robust. They are not strong enough to resist the heavy wind, rain and thunderstorm. In rainy season, the roofs were torn, and therefore, living and sleeping is not secure for the orphans as well as their guardians. When heavy rains come whether day or night, family members are running away from more raindrops to lesser raindrops.

Chart 8 Living Issue

Shelter



Figure 3 The Cottage (10 ft x 20 ft) where Orphans Live in Dala

Shelter is the number one most needs stuff for orphans for their living security. The whole cottage cost is about Ks. 150000 (USD 150) by using exiting foundations and frames together with materials \_ as per the respondents. It can be two options to provide them. OSP fund is meant for access to education for orphans like neighbouring children. It varies provisions of miscellaneous items both hardware and software to promote their education and skills. Therefore, the support cannot go detail for specific socio-economic needs like shelter, latrine, water and livelihoods of mothers. But they are the contributing factors for orphans or mothers send their children to school. Thus, there should have certain level of provision allocation for these said needs and not for all and complete cost. For example one-third or half of the cost of each shelter, latrine and water source bearing with the community and mothers contribution so that their ownership becomes higher. Second option is HHRD grant in-kind support for these items.

Chart Shelter Needs

**Latrine Issue**

In the Chart 8 shows shelter need is 28 percent for current beneficiaries and 8 percent in newly selected orphans. Latrines were assisted by Nargis relief of INGOs and NGOs. But now they were about to ruin. One unit of latrine will cost about Ks. 100,000 (USD 100). Here also it diversifies three portions: roof, frame and floor \_ each part is equally required. In term of need, current orphans have more need in latrine than newly selected orphans.

Chart 10 Latrine Needs

**Why Water Issue**

In the rainy season, the area is secure for water through RWC (rain water collection) system by bamboo gutter and store water in Rain Water Collection Earthen ponds. Every ward possesses around two ponds. It yields the water up to by March every year. After that the communities start to face the scarcity of water and external intervention is required. By year till this year water distribution in May has made by CSOs from Yangon. Majority of people including towns elder and representatives said tube well or bore well cannot be dug in Dala because it is closely located with river whilst one Ward Authority from Tabin Shwe Htee said in his Ward's pond, he could able to dig the tube well for USD 700 and it worked well with 25 feet. But most wards are not possible to dig such.

Recommendation 4: The programme should target infrastructural support one form to another year by year; and next year before dry season, it should find the way for solution to resolve the water problem with a series of consultations with the community representatives and the water experts.

**Health and Sanitary Health Situation of the Children**

The guardians said only two to three times that children were ill and brought to clinic and the cost of service is not very expensive, Ks. 2000 per time. Therefore, monthly health care is not a priority. But once in a year health screening for all aspects is preferred as such kind of health screening parents cannot afford for their children.

Recommendation 5: Health screening in school open season should be implemented as the guardians do not afford to spend on it nor they will never think of it.

The programme has run two times for hygiene education as well as the other INGOs did. Thus, children as well as guardians have hygiene knowledge and good attitude on it. In term of practice, those cannot because they cannot access to good latrine, and due to poverty household kits and kitchen kits were not purchased to cover, clean and their environment is not equipped with good drainage systems. Therefore, it is they can fulfill overall 75 percent of gained knowledge. Getting hygiene message by current orphans is at least 20 percent beyond to newly selected orphans. It can be said the programme has ***achieved in hygiene promotion***. In chart 16, all the respondents under current provisions, expressed only HHRD-SM provided both hygiene message and kits. On the contrary, more than half of the newly selected children and their orphans said, they received hygiene message from TV and Radio while nearly half of them said they received hygiene message but they do not recognize the media \_ maybe from words of mouth or peer educators. Neither group from newly selected said they received hygiene kit.

Chart 11 Level of Hygienic Knowledge and Practice

Chart 12 Hygiene Knowledge and Practice by Current Orphans V.S. Newly Selected Orphans

Chart 13 Institutions of Hygiene Message Education

Recommendation 6: Hygiene kit like towel, soap, tooth paste and brush, nail cutter were collectively expensive that costs deducts from the expense of daily bread and butter. Mothers do not have spare income \_ therefore, distribution of hygiene kits together with Health Screening is encouraged.

**Knowledge on Child Rights, Environmental Protection, Moral Lessons and Application**

Chart 14 Knowledge on Child Rights, Environmental Protection and Human Ethics

**When the knowledge, attitude and practice on the child rights is assessed, most respondents not only children but also guardians were found they have poor knowledge and poor practice on it. They sometimes beat children. The knowledge on Environmental Awareness is comparatively possessed by the guardians of newly selected orphans. All respondents of guardians and orphans were observed they have ethical knowledge, moral lessons and courtesy and they do practice them.**

Chart 15 Rate of Child Right Abuse

**Specifically saying, newly selected orphans were abused more than currently supported orphans. It can be because indirect benefit of the programme. Mothers were indirectly benefitted due to their orphans. Therefore, the provided orphans were dignified, respect receipt from mothers and thus mothers favour children.**

Chart 16 Space for Tree Plantations in Household Yard

In term of environment, the guardians lack environmental knowledge and protection. This year the programme held environmental awareness and knowledge raising. They were facilitated to grow trees. But it has the challenge of space for tree plantation. Thirty five percent of current orphans have space for trees whereas 15 percent of the newly selected orphans' houses have space for tree plantation. For households which have space to grow trees, it shall be supported with saplings and vegetable seeds. By this way, they will get vegetables and use it for household consumption as well as selling out for income. For whom do not have space for growing trees, they shall be trained shampoo, shower cream, and soap-cream and efficient stove making training. This can be skills building for the guardians and income source. Besides the skills injection, child nursery awareness and knowledge, attitude and practice change.

Recommendation 7: Guardians should be trained on skills building and income making like tree and vegetable growers group, shampoo, shower cream, soap cream, efficient stove making, and like cash making craft business courses. By this manner, mothers and guardians can be more confident to develop their children.

**Sport and Gaming Activity**

**The respondents said the community holds the sport activity yearly and SM and HHRD also held the sport activity last year. The community as well as the authorities also holds games and sports events in December and Independence Celebrations. All the orphans were allowed to participate in those games and sports competitions like other children. Therefore, games and sports activities did not give any impact for the orphans.**

Recommendation 8: Holding games and sports activities did not impact for current supporting orphans and subject to remove that project in December and January.

**Institutions/ Organizations Run the Summer Course**

Chart 17 Institutions That Run Life-skills Course

**In every year, the programme holds Summer Course that allows not only current orphans but also newly selected orphans together with other children. Rather than the current orphans, newly selected orphans were more active and motivated to attend the course. In the summer course, it includes drawing, paintings, singing, playing games, reading poems, teamwork games and English vocabulary learning and therefore, children express their joys and delights because they do not have the chance to play games, sing songs, drawings, team buildings told by one girl from the beneficiaries.**

**Courses Run in Summer Camps by Institutions**

Chart 18 Courses Taught in Summer Camps by Various Institutions

**At Summer Course, the fifty percent of respondents from current orphans circle expressed moral, morale, ethics were trained. More than 35 percent of respondents said they do not know while less than 10 percent describes English. On the contrary, about 75 percent of respondents from newly selected orphans said the training course is Buddhism. About 15 percent said the course is English, and about six percent of respondents said the courses were morals, ethics and morality and another six percent said they do not know.**

**Out of two types of orphans, though the above 90 percent of the newly selected orphans attend the course and 40 percent of current orphans attend the class regularly. Majority of current orphans did not attend the course because the venue of the course is far from their home. In fact, it has opened in two places: one in 11/14 and another one in Kamakasit monastery. The newly selected orphans joined this because they were very excited to be part of the programme.**

**How Often Children Attend Life-skills Course**

Chart 19 How Children Join Life-skills Course

**Every stakeholder said summer course of OSP makes children happy, enjoy and active. It also created unity and harmony among children in different faiths. Children said they are happy it has a lot of games, art and painting work, singing songs and verses.**

Recommendation 9: As the Summer Course brings very good result, it shall continue onward in every year.

**Community Awareness and Participation**

**Community knowledge and awareness is very weak. It has four community representatives and two religious leaders are headed. They need more awareness, knowledge and therefore, mobilization and motivation needs to be built. So, some activities and budget to run it should be considered.**

Recommendation 10: Community mobilization, capacity building for civil society should be considered in the programme strategy.

**Other Activities Operated by the Programme**

**On 24th March, 2014, one interim activity roared into first 100 orphans. The process was done hastily that could not consort with the participation of community representatives. Funding arrival has been late and the intervention of the HHRD's representative reached the activities end \_ yet not beautifully. In fact, the communities wanted the bicycles with socket type, colourful and better quality. In the first quotation process, they could be able to involve in the process. But in later part, in the final procurement, their voices were not overwhelmed to the decision. The transportation of the bicycles actually annoyed and upset the monks and monastery, as they were kept waited for the whole day and night \_ without getting the right information. The robustness of the bicycles was also questioned and now a quarter later, the community representatives expressed some bicycles have gone ruined.**

Recommendation 11: Any action and activity should be done with required consultation, giving full information, participation in decision by the communities and acted out with transparent and accountable manner and not be done 'Credit Taking Aid'.

**Cross-cutting Themes of OSP**

* Events of engagement like summer course, environmental and hygiene talks bring Buddhists and Islamic Communities together to demonstrate peaceful engagement, collaboration and cooperation. It includes two religious leaders from both side, they led and manage activities and people.

**Other Challenges of the Programme**

In next two to three years there will be the overhead project in Dala connect to Yangon and there will be mass migration from Yangon by rich circles. Land and house prices will become very high. Those existing households will be replaced with wealthy circles. It will affect Orphan Support Programme \_ migrating the beneficiaries and selling out their cottages and moved out to far rural areas.

**Recommendations and Conclusion**

1. Recommendation 1: The programme should be on-going applying this Humanitarian Accountability Framework along with its benchmarks as well as building the capacity of stakeholders (staff members, administrators, community representatives, guardians and orphans) to be confident use of this mechanism. Vertical development concept should be thoroughly explained and sought informed consent and understanding of the community.
2. Recommendation 2: Food supplement or ration distribution except for special occasion is not necessary as it will not benefit or resulted in the development of a child; rather that, the programme should invest on livelihood security for the guardian and skills building for both guardian and children.
3. Recommendation 3: Supply of School kits is necessary when children are back to school so as to reduce mothers' tension and burden and build confidence of children gaining the spirit as they also are received school items like other neighbouring children. The average expense shall be from the range of Ks. 10,000 to 20,000 and school uniforms, umbrella and stationary are essential items to provide.
4. Recommendation 4: The programme should target infrastructural support one form to another year by year; and next year before dry season, it should find the way for solution to resolve the water problem with a series of consultations with the community representatives and the water experts.
5. Recommendation 5: Health screening in school open season should be implemented as the guardians do not afford to spend on it nor they will never think of it.
6. Recommendation 6: Hygiene kit like towel, soap, tooth paste and brush, nail cutter were collectively expensive that costs deducts from the expense of daily bread and butter. Mothers do not have spare income \_ therefore, distribution of hygiene kits together with Health Screening is encouraged.
7. Recommendation 7: Guardians should be trained on skills building and income making like tree and vegetable growers group, shampoo, shower cream, soap cream, efficient stove making, and like cash making craft business courses. By this manner, mothers and guardians can be more confident to develop their children.
8. Recommendation 8: Holding games and sports activities did not impact for current supporting orphans and subject to remove that project in December and January.
9. Recommendation 9: As the Summer Course brings very good result, it shall continue onward in every year.
10. Recommendation 10: Community mobilization, capacity building for civil society should be considered in the programme strategy.
11. Recommendation 11: Any action and activity should be done with required consultation, giving full information, participation in decision by the communities and acted out with transparent and accountable manner and not be done 'Credit Taking Aid'.

**Overall speaking, the programme direction should be changed for the following targets:**

1. **Subsistence**;
2. **Health**;
3. **Formal Education**;
4. **Non-formal Education;**
5. **Maternal Care Development**;
6. **Communal Based Child Care Mechanism**;

The Benefits Provided to an Orphan

**1. Subsistence**

* Ration Ceremony, access to safe drinking water, safe shelter

**2. Health and Sanitary Health Promotion**

* One time medical checkup, immunization, access to sanitation facility, hygiene kits, year round health care

**3. Formal Education**

* School Uniforms
* School Bag
* Slippers
* Stationary

**4. Non-formal Education**

* Summer Course,
* Moral, Ethics, and Civic Knowledge and Awareness,
* Environmental Awareness and Knowledge on Protection

**5. Maternal Care Development**

1. Home-based Child Development, Income Generation Scheme;

**6. Communal Based Child Care Mechanism**

1. Child Development Monitoring & Evaluation,

2. Continual Coordination & Consultation,

3. Child Rights Event,

4. Quadruple Meeting Celebration

Statement of the Programme Objectives

Overall Objectives

Every child, regardless of where they are born, should enjoy the full benefits of care, social life, development as well as access to education at par with the normal children living in the same neighbourhoods in Dala.

Overall Objectives

To bring the lives of orphans in selected Wards of Dala caring and uplifting social welfare and help access to education to keep up at par with the normal children living in the same neighbourhoods in Dala

Specific Objectives

1. To improve facilities of and access to survival, physical growth and live life safely and securely so as a child can go to school confidently and without worry with full energy and strength.

2. To foster the children to develop personal and mental development and know, and exercise living in harmony and cohesion in civil society

3. Strengthening conducive, caring, safeguarding environment for children in home, community that guarantee the child's physical and mental growth, social development, enjoys the fundamental rights and better life choices

Outputs, Activities and Results

**Output 1> Subsistence of basic requirements for food, water, shelter, health, school inputs**

Activities 1.1

Regular needs assessment on safe and secure subsistence for living \_ shelter, drinking water and other access and made required intervention or rehabilitation

Ration Ceremony on lent period, access to safe drinking water, keeping children under safe shelter are undertaken

* Children were kept under safe and secure shelter and secure source of water supply

Activities 1.2

Medical checkup, immunization, and provisions of sanitary and hygiene facilities and operate a health emergency referral system

**Health and Sanitary Health Promotion**

* One time medical checkup, immunization, access to sanitation facility, hygiene kits, year round health care
* Children were physically and protected and follow the healthy and hygienic practices

Activities 1.3

Provisions school kits and back to school ceremony and raising environmental awareness

**Formal Education**

* School Uniforms
* School Bag
* Slippers
* Stationary
* Children are confident to attend to school
* Household expenditure of orphan family is deducted and can spend more on food and nutrient

Output 2 > Mental development in memory, thinking, etiquettes and morals practices for orphans schemes were operated twice a year

Activities 2.1

Running a summer camp for fostering development of memory, thinking, responding, analyzing, teamwork skills

Summer course is run after water festival to train each child 40 learning experience on paintings, drawings, thinking, language, art work and brainstorming.

* Happiness and confidence of children is improved

Activities 2.2

Exposure meeting, learning events to train morals, etiquette, ethics, humanity, humanitarian spirit, other life skills and keeping inner peace and community harmony

Twelve hours of moral and etiquette lessons, behavior change communication were trained to children

* Mind-set, thoughts, and behavior of children are improved

**Output 3> Guardians were developed in child nurturing, income saving or making skills**

Activities 3.1

Maternal education on how to nurture children, do home-based child development and income saving or generating through vegetable patch, efficient stove making, shampoo, shower and washing cream making

1. Home-based Child Development, Income Generation Scheme;

* Guardians knowledge, awareness on child care improved and changing attitude
* Guardians learnt how to save and make money

**Output 4 > Communal Based Child Care Mechanism is set up**

Activities 4.1

Train the community volunteers to assess, record, file and report the progress and changes of a child, present it for sharing and learning and facilitate the community representatives to know-how and promoting organizing, managing, consultation and cooperation skills

* Management skills and cooperation manner of community representatives were enhanced
* Programme Administration skills of volunteers were enhanced

Activities 4.2

Hold special advocacy events that promote the rights of the child and vulnerable children and seek feedback to donor

* Civil society awareness and knowledge on Child Rights and Protection is improved

Activities 4.3

Mobilize the Government Affiliated Organizations, Corporate sector, the civil society and school teachers to contribute resources in kind for direct support and welfare of orphans, co-operate in Orphans Development work in Dala \_ holding quadruple union events among orphans and guardians, civil societies and school teachers

* Multi-stakeholders engagement for caring and development of the children is improved

**Expected Outcomes**

# 1 **Minimum basic requirement for children such as nutrient, social security and health care are met**

**# Children IQs, thinking, analyzing, presentation, facilitation skills were improved**

**# Children are improved in etiquette, moral and morale practices**

**# Guardians behavior on Child Care is improved**

**# Community engagement in programme planning, management, administration, monitoring, evaluation and learning practices were enhanced**

**# Community and teachers' cooperation for children educational achievements were improved**

The programme covers 200 orphans in 14 wards and hence roughly 14 heads from each ward is chosen only. So, dealing and managing is difficult to get it done for a few orphans in wider area. Therefore, it is recommended the programme should extend to another 100 orphans to get more effective and reduce programme staff costs and administration costs.