Street connected children are those children for whom the street is the main reference point for living and livelihood. Dhaka city alone is home to approximately 249,200 street children. By living and working in street, these children experience multiple forms of deprivations. BRAC Street Children project named “Reaching out to the Urban Street Children” initiated in May 2013 is inclined to integrate these vulnerable and socio-economically deprived children into the mainstream society. The project provides nurturing services to the children living and working on the streets through its two main children centers located in Sadarghat and Mirpur and 15 other sub-centers. Development Economics Research Unit of BRAC’s Research and Evaluation Division is investigating the project’s effects on the lives of vulnerable street connected children through an ethnographic and longitudinal qualitative investigation. This approach will help to map periodical changes in the lives of the participant children due to project interventions. The data collection has been planned for three times over a two-year time frame (Time 1, Time 2 and Time 3). For assessing the effectiveness of the project, in addition to the program participant children, a comparison group of children (non-participants) also has been selected from the same areas. The first phase of the study (T1) enabled us to better understand the lives of both participant and non-participant groups in terms of their living situation, thought process, values and attitude towards life. It also helped to capture the dimensions of challenges and risks experienced by children living in street and identified the factors that draw and prevent street connected children from joining shelter. Now the second phase (T2) study will help us to capture the immediate changes due to the project intervention in their lives, attitude and values of the participant group of children compared to the non-participant children and finally the end line (T3) will help us out to examine whether any changes in the participant group (if any) have been directly affected by the project interventions.