

Achieving Outcomes: *Headline results from the 2015 annual survey*

Summary:

Since 2010, the Innovation, Monitoring, Learning and Communications Division (IMLC) has commissioned annual surveys which have collected information from household panel samples from the incoming cohort (baseline) as well as from previous cohorts (follow-up). This brief presents the findings from the most recent, October 2015, survey. Changes in key indicators are shown by comparing 2015 results against baseline findings. Progress towards the end-of-Programme outcome targets are also presented.

Without exception, there are substantial improvements for all key indicators and for all cohorts between baseline and October 2015. The results are sustainable over the short-term. Only cohort averages are presented in this brief. Further analysis would likely show that not all core participant households (CPHHs) perform well against every indicator.

Graduation: Official graduation rates (i.e. at the end of 18 months of support) are 88% for Cohorts 2.1-2.5 (against a target of 85%). Results from the 2015 survey show 90% of CPHHs from Cohorts 2.1-2.5 still meet six or more criteria. The results are sustainable in the short-term.

Livelihoods: For all cohorts, increases in the value of productive assets, cash savings, income and expenditure are substantial between baseline and 2015. However, not all Logframe targets have been met.

Women's empowerment: The 2015 survey results reinforce findings from earlier surveys. For all cohorts, there are substantial increases between baseline and October 2015 in the proportion of women meeting 5+ criteria in the chars empowerment scorecard. Logframe targets have been exceeded.

WASH & Food Security: access to improved water points and hygienic latrines has increased substantially since baseline with potential benefits to food security and nutrition.

WASH & Food Security (Cont'd): There are notable changes in indicators such as percentage of income spent on food, number of meals consumed and food diversity between baseline and 2015. Relevant Logframe targets have been achieved.

Nutrition: DFID and CLP agreed not to conduct a nutrition survey in October 2015 due to VfM considerations and the fact that DFID has commissioned a separate impact evaluation of the Direct Nutrition Intervention Project (DNIP).

Background



The Innovation, Monitoring, Learning and Communications Division (IMLC) is responsible for Programme monitoring, evaluation and research. Since 2010, the Division has commissioned annual surveys, the most recent being in October/ November 2015. Data has been collected from household panel samples from each cohort (including CLP1 households).

Since 2012, information from the annual surveys has been packaged and presented by theme: livelihoods, WASH, food security, women's empowerment, nutrition and graduation.

Historically, separate reports have been prepared for each theme. With limited time available to prepare separate reports and the fact that Oxford Policy Management will be conducting further analyses of the data as part of an impact assessment, this brief only presents the headline findings from the most recent October 2015 survey.

The principal audience includes CLP's Programme Management (to assess progress against Logframe [LF] targets), the Programme Completion Review team and the consultant preparing the Final Report.

Separate outcomes reports have been developed for the markets component.

Methodology

Table 1: Schedule of support, by cohort

Cohort Number	Cohort Assistance Start Date	Cohort End Date	# of CPHHs
2.1*	May '10	Dec. '11	5,004
2.2	Sept. '10	June '12	12,109
2.3	Sept. '11	June '13	17,435
2.4	Sept. '12	June '14	16,309
2.5	Sept. '13	June '15	13,579
2.6	Sept. '14	Feb. '16	13,590
			78,026

* "2" denotes phase 2 of CLP. "1" denotes the first cohort of CLP2.

CLP2 has supported 78,026 CPHHs with an integrated package of support lasting 18 months. In total, six groups (referred to as cohorts) have received the package averaging 13,000 CPHHs per cohort. Table 1 shows the schedule of support to each cohort.

During the first phase of CLP (CLP1; 2004 to 2010) the rolling baseline, also known as the pipeline control, was introduced. This is where the baseline status of new entrants acts as the control for previous cohorts no longer receiving support. The rolling baseline approach continued during CLP2.

The annual surveys, which on the whole took place during October/ November each year, collected baseline data from the incoming cohort as well as data from each of the previous cohorts. Monitoring CPHHs for years after support has ended allows CLP to understand just how sustainable outcomes have been.

Cohort 2.6 was CLP's final cohort to receive support. Baseline data for cohort 2.6 was collected in October 2014. That survey was therefore the last opportunity to use the rolling baseline approach i.e. Cohort 2.6 baseline acted as the control for previous cohorts. The October 2015 annual survey, and the focus of this brief, does not allow the use of the rolling baseline approach and therefore focuses on showing progress over time for core indicators and for each cohort.

Sample sizes were Cohort 2.1 (282 CPHHs), Cohort 2.2 (320), Cohort 2.3 (357), Cohort 2.4 (354), Cohort 2.5 (364) and Cohort 2.6 (405)

Theme 1: Graduation rates

CLP finalised a set of 10 graduation criteria and methodology during the first quarter of 2014. The criteria relate to the multiple dimensions of poverty. Progress in meeting them has enabled CLP to assess whether a household is likely to be on the right trajectory out of extreme poverty.

To graduate, a household must meet (any) six or more criteria within 3 months of completing the 18 month cycle. These criteria relate to 1) Income/ expenditure/ consumption 2) Nutrition

3) Asset base 4) Status of females 5) Vulnerability and 6) Access to services. CLP's official graduation rates for each cohort are based on this methodology¹.

Figure 1: % of households graduating at the end of CLP support (Cohorts 2.1-2.5)

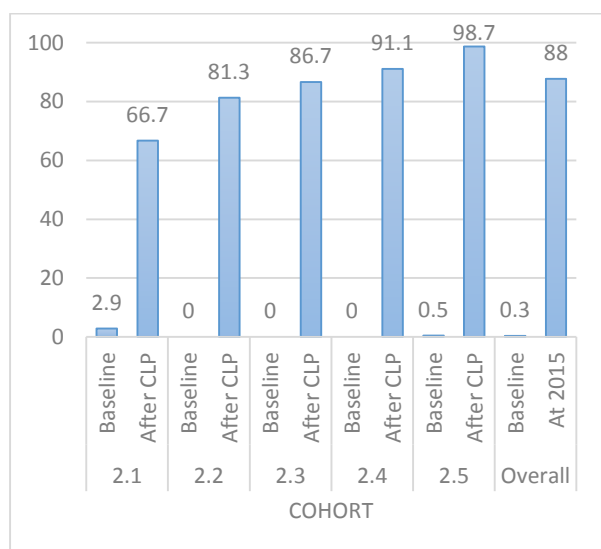


Figure 1 shows that 87.8% of households from Cohorts 2.1 to 2.5 had graduated at the end of the 18-month cycle of support (based on the method explained above). This is equivalent to 56,575 households and 220,642 people (out of a possible 64,436 households and 256,455 people in Cohorts 2.1-2.5). The Programme is therefore on target in terms of graduation². CLP's target is that 85% of CPHHs should graduate.

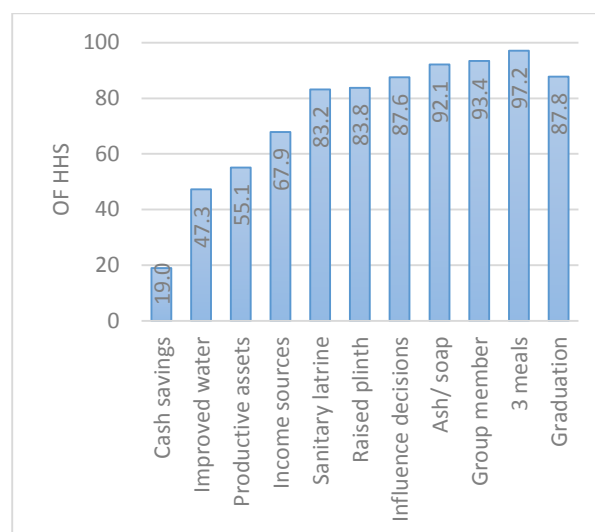
To provide context, the graduation rates at baseline for Cohorts 2.1 to 2.5 are also shown in Figure 1. Predictably, virtually no households would have qualified as 'graduates' before entry into the Programme.

At the time of preparing this brief (February 2016) Graduation rates are not available for Cohort 2.6. CLP support ends in February

2016 which is when graduation rates will be assessed. A separate and final brief documenting the results (for all cohorts) will be published in March 2016.

The lower graduation rate for Cohort 2.1 is likely due to methodology issues (explained in previous reports and briefs)³.

Figure 2: % households meeting graduation criteria (Cohorts 2.1 -2.5) at 18 months



*NB Criteria have been paraphrased.

Figure 2 shows the proportion of CPHHs (Cohorts 2.1-2.5) meeting graduation criteria at the end of 18 months. Criteria that were met by the vast majority of CPHHs were:

- Household eats three meals a day AND consumes five or more food groups in the past week
- Presence of ash/ soap near to water point or latrine
- Household has membership in a social group

Graduation criteria being met by relatively fewer households were:

- Household has cash savings of more than Tk 3,000

¹ Kenward S et al (2015); Graduation: Results for Cohorts 2.1 to 2.5; Chars Livelihoods Programme

² Ibid

³ Ibid

- Household has access to improved water
- Productive assets worth more than Tk 30,000

A more detailed discussion as to why these indicators are being less frequently met can be found in the following CLP publication: 'Graduation: Results for Cohorts 2.1-2.5.'⁴

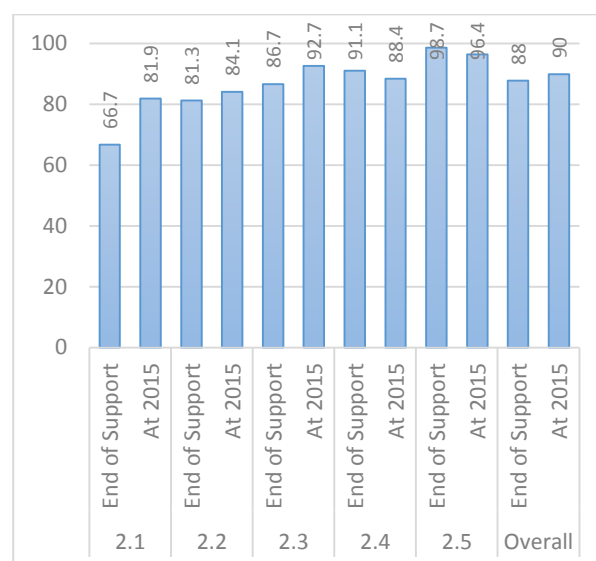
Table 2 shows the time between the end of CLP support and the October 2015 survey for each cohort. The October 2015 survey data therefore allows CLP to assess the sustainability of outcomes, particularly for the early Cohorts.

Table 2: Number of months elapsed between end of CLP support and 2015 survey

	Months
2.1	46
2.2	40
2.3	28
2.4	16
2.5	4
2.6	0 (CLP support ongoing at time of survey)

Figure 3 shows graduation rates at the end of CLP support (18 months) and then in October 2015. It illustrates the sustainability of graduation for Cohorts 2.1-2.5. Encouragingly, graduation rates sustain years after CLP support has ended (almost four years in the case of Cohort 2.1). The overall graduation rate in October 2015 for Cohorts 2.1-2.5 was 90%-slightly higher than the official graduation rate for these Cohorts at the 18 month point (88%).

Figure 3: Graduation rates, by cohort, years after CLP support



Logframe target:

By January 2016, 66,300 households (257,907 people) graduate.

Results:

CLP is on track to achieve this target. Graduation rates for Cohort 2.6 will be published in March 2016.



⁴ Kenward S and Hannan M; September 2015; Graduation: Results for Cohorts 2.1-2.5

Theme 2: Livelihoods

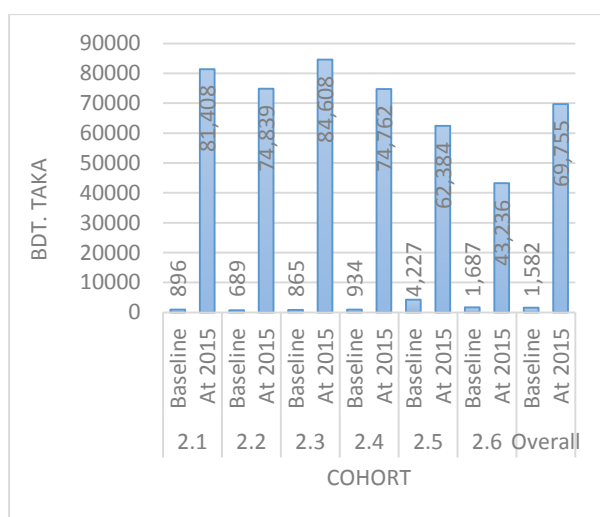


IMLC has monitored a range of livelihoods-related indicators including:

- Value of household productive assets
- Household income
- Household expenditure, and
- Household cash savings

Value of productive assets:

Figure 4: Mean value of productive assets in 2015, by cohort



⁵ Assuming £1 = Taka 110

⁶ Kenward S and Hannan M; September 2015; Longitudinal analysis of key livelihood indicators

Figure 4 shows the mean value of productive assets by cohort at baseline and in October 2015. For Cohorts 2.1-2.6, on average the mean value of productive assets increased substantially from Taka 1,582 or £14.38⁵ at baseline to Taka 69,755 or £634.13 in October 2015. In relation to the other cohorts, the mean value of productive assets was relatively low for Cohort 2.6 in October 2015. This is not unexpected. It is simply because at the time of the 2015 survey, Cohort 2.6 CPHHs had not had sufficient time to 'grow' their assets. They had only started receiving support 13 months prior to the survey.

The mean value of assets held by early cohorts remain substantially higher than at baseline (almost four years in the case of Cohort 2.1 households). The mean values of productive assets sustain over time.

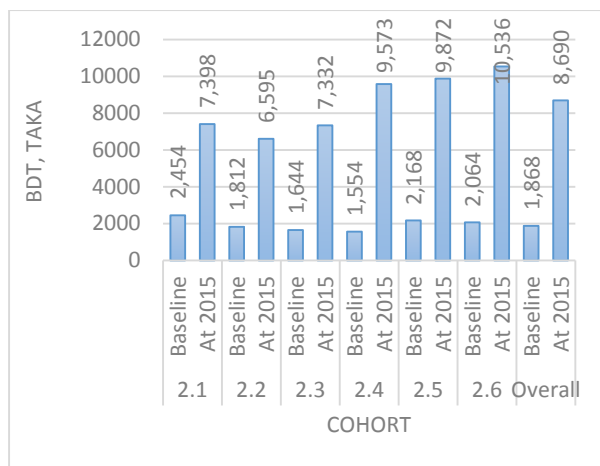
The results are impressive but not all households succeed. For further information and detail refer to two relevant CLP publications 'Longitudinal analysis of key livelihood indicators⁶' and 'Asset values: why are some households performing better than others?⁷'



⁷ Barrett A et al; December 2013; Asset Values: why are some households performing better than others?

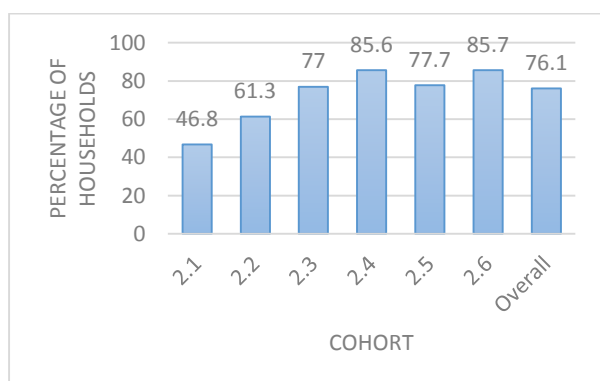
Household income and expenditure:

Figure 5: Average monthly household income



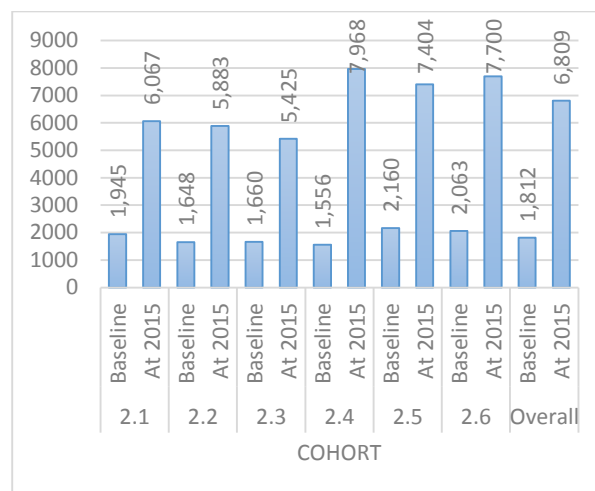
At baseline, for Cohorts 2.1-2.6, average monthly household incomes do not exceed Taka 1,900 (equivalent to £17.27). By October 2015, mean household income was 4.5 times greater than at baseline with an overall average of Taka 8,690 (£79) (Figure 5). For 76% of CPHHs, monthly incomes had increased 50% in real terms above baseline (Figure 6).

Figure 6: % of households with a monthly income increase 50% above baseline in real terms



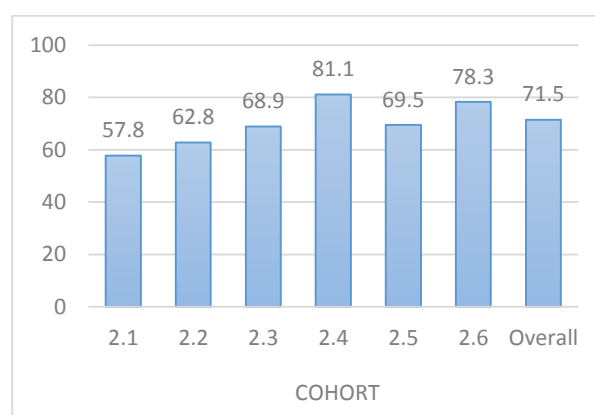
Source: 2015 annual survey

Figure 7: Average monthly household expenditure in BDT



At baseline, for Cohorts 2.1-2.6, average monthly household expenditure does not exceed Taka 1,812 (equivalent to £16.47). By October 2015, mean household expenditure was almost 4 times greater than at baseline, averaging Taka 6,809 (£61.90) (Figure 7). For 71.5% of CPHHs, monthly expenditure had increased 50% in real terms above baseline (Figure 8).

Figure 8: % of households with a monthly expenditure increase 50% above baseline in real terms



Source: 2015 annual survey

Household cash savings:

Figure 9: Average household monthly savings in BDT

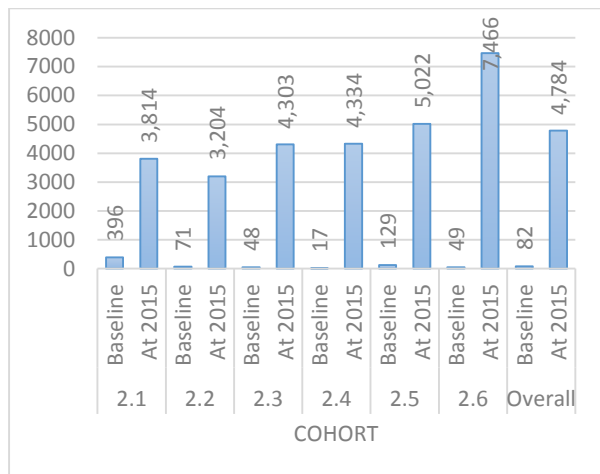
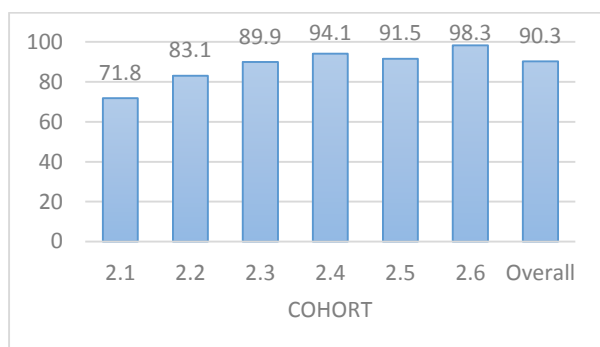


Figure 10: % of households with a monthly cash savings increase 50% above baseline in real terms



Source: 2015 annual survey

At baseline, for Cohorts 2.1-2.6, cash savings do not exceed Taka 100 (equivalent to £0.91). By October 2015, mean cash savings were 48 times greater than at baseline and averaged Taka 4,784 (£43.49). This increase in cash savings is due to a number of factors: 1) more disposable income; 2) diversified income sources; 3) a growing savings culture; and 4) opportunities to save in village savings and loans groups.

A recent CLP publication titled 'Longitudinal analysis of key livelihood indicators'⁸ provides a more detailed understanding of household assets, income, expenditure and cash savings and how they change after joining the Programme.

Logframe targets:

- By January 2016, for those who received assets 36 months previously, mean household per capita income, expenditure and cash savings increases by 50% (in real terms) above their baseline on entry for 85 % of targeted core households
- By January 2016, 85% of all households (66,300 out of 78,000) with productive assets doubled in value benefiting 257,907 people

Results:

- For 73% of households, income has increased by 50% or more (in real terms)
- For 70.3% of households, expenditure increased by 50% or more (in real terms)
- For 87.8% of households, savings increased by 50% or more (in real terms)
- 98.5% of CPHHs, equivalent to 50,081 HHs and 194,815 people (Cohorts 2.1 to 2.4) have seen their assets (productive) double since baseline (excludes value of CLP asset)
- 69.2% CPHHs, equivalent to 35,203 HHs and 136,941 people (Cohorts 2.1 to 2.4), have seen their assets double after receiving their asset (includes value of CLP asset)

⁸ Kenward S and Hannan M; September 2015; Longitudinal analysis of key livelihood indicators

Theme 3: Women's Empowerment



In 2012, IMLC, with support from *char* households, developed a Chars Empowerment Scorecard⁹. The Scorecard comprises 10 indicators that were developed through a series of focus group discussions with women and men living on the *chars*. Women receive one point for each indicator they meet thus providing an 'empowerment score'. If a woman achieves a score of five or more she is considered to be empowered.

Indicators can be separated into those at the 'household level' and at the 'community level'. At the household level, indicators refer to a woman's status within her home and the dynamics of power that exist between husband and wife. They also relate to the influence and control she has within the household. At the community-level, indicators relate to a woman's social status, including her participation and influence in the community, as well as the respect she receives from community members.

Figure 11: % of women empowered by cohort between baseline and 2015

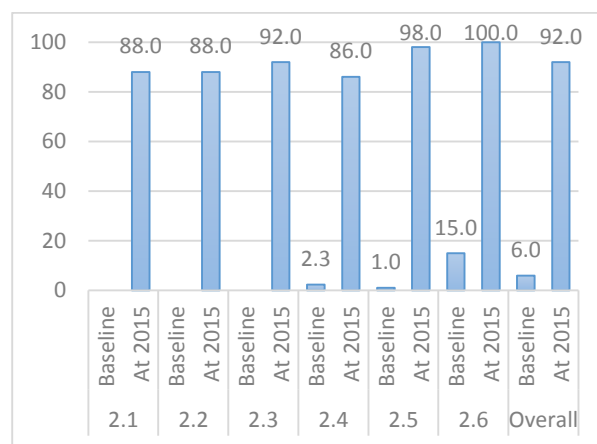


Figure 11 illustrates very clear changes in the proportion of women empowered between baseline and October 2015. Because the Empowerment Scorecard was not developed until 2012, there is no baseline for Cohorts 2.1-2.3.

The results are sustainable. The high empowerment status of Cohort 2.1 in 2015 (almost 4 years after Programme support ended) illustrates this very clearly (Table 1).

Table 3 shows the percentage of respondents meeting each of the indicators of the Chars Empowerment Scorecard in October 2015 for Cohorts 2.4-2.6¹⁰. The criteria met by the vast majority of respondents were:

- Attending meetings
- Being member of a committee
- Joint decision-making

⁹ McIntosh R et al.; November 2012; Empowering Women in the Chars, The CLP's Contribution

¹⁰ The table presents these cohorts only because the LF target focuses on these cohorts.

Table 3: % of participants meeting each of the indicators of the Chars Empowerment Scorecard in October 2015

Indicator	Cohort (%)		
	2.4	2.5	2.6
Joint Decision Making	82.1	99.4	86.8
Keeping family Cash	83.4	88.1	85.4
Influencing Decisions regarding investments	81.4	85	83.5
Having Independent Income	77.9	84.3	89.8
Having Own savings	56.7	68.9	61.3
Member of a Committee	67	93.5	100
The ability to resolve conflict	51	51.9	49.2
Attending meetings	70.8	100	100
Being asked for advice	56.4	56.3	61.5
Being invited in social occasions	59.9	59	51.6

The empowerment criteria met by relatively fewer respondents are as follows:

- The ability to resolve a conflict
- Being invited to social occasions
- Being asked for advice

A more detailed discussion about the findings from the 2015 empowerment survey can be found in the following CLP publication: 'Analysing CLP's Overall Impact on Women's Empowerment in the Chars: Results and Trends.'¹¹

¹¹ Watson T; February 2016; Analysing CLP's Overall Impact on Women's Empowerment on the Chars: Results and Trends

Logframe targets:

1) By January 2016 at least 74% of Cohort 2.6 (10,037 of 13,564) report being empowered 2) Using historical data, an overall average of 74% of Cohorts 2.4 to 2.6 report being empowered (32,154 of 43,452 participants)

Results:

The targets have been overachieved. 92% of respondents (12,503 women) from Cohort 2.6 were empowered in October 2015 according to the empowerment scorecard. The weighted average of respondents from Cohorts 2.4-2.6 meeting five or more empowerment criteria was 94.1% (40,923 women).

Theme 4: Food Security



CLP assesses food security under the following three pillars:

1. **Food Availability:** food must be available in sufficient quantities on a consistent basis;
2. **Food Access:** Households must be able to regularly acquire adequate amounts of food;

3. **Food Utilisation:** consumed food must have positive nutritional impact on people.

Figure 12: % of CPHHs consuming 3 meals per day & 5+ food groups

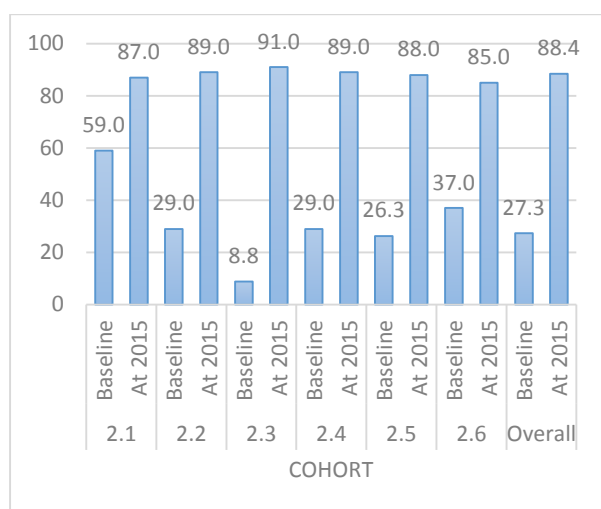


Figure 12 illustrates the marked changes in the proportion of CPHHs consuming 3 meals per day and at least 5 food groups¹² between baseline and October 2015. On average, at baseline only 27% of households across cohorts 2.1-2.6 achieved this indicator. By October 2015, an overall average of 88% of CPHHs had achieved this indicator.

Spending more than 70% of a household's income on food is a strong indication that a household finds it challenging to have consistent access to food. Figure 13 illustrates the marked changes in the proportion of income spent on food between baseline and October 2015. At baseline 72-92% of CPHHs spent more than 70% of their income on food. This dropped to between 7-12% in October 2015. The results are sustainable as demonstrated by Cohort 2.1; almost four years

had elapsed between the cohort's baseline and the October 2015 survey.

Figure 13: % of CPHHs spending 70% or more of income on food

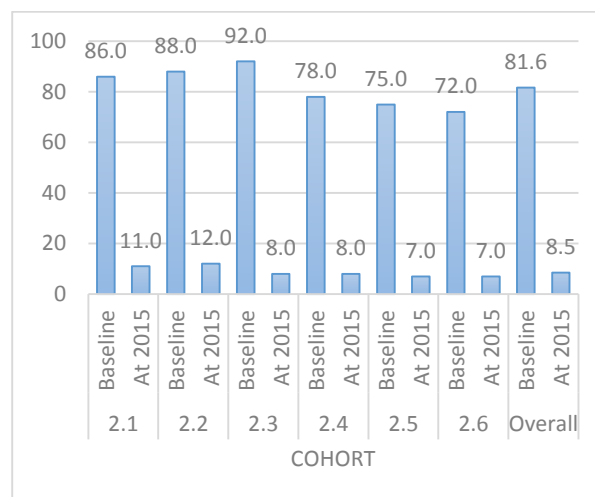
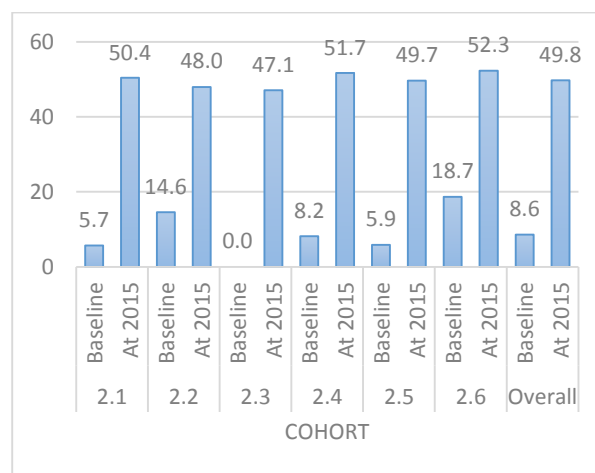


Figure 14: % of CPHHs with an acceptable food consumption score



Source: 2015 annual survey

In assessing food security, CLP also monitored progress against the Food Consumption Score¹³ (FCS) created by the World Food

a weight applied to each food group, as determined by the World Food Programme. Scores are then matched against three pre-established categories; 1. Poor food consumption (<28); 2. Borderline food

¹² 3 meals/ day for seven full days and 5+ food groups during the last seven days

¹³ The score is calculated by multiplying the frequency of foods consumed in the last week with

Programme. This scores each individual household's food consumption in the last seven days, incorporating the diversity of a household's diet, how often they ate different types of food, and the nutritional value of different foods.

Figure 14 illustrates the marked changes in the proportion of CPHHs (all cohorts) with an acceptable FCS between baseline and October 2015. At baseline 9% of all CPHHs had an acceptable FCS. This increased to 50% in October 2015. The results are sustainable as demonstrated by Cohort 2.1; almost four years had elapsed between the cohort's baseline and the October 2015 survey.

Logframe targets:

By January 2016: % of cohort 2.1 households consuming 5+ food groups during last 7 days

Results:

In October 2015, 86% of Cohort 2.1 CPHHs were consuming 3 meals per day and 5+ food groups during the last 7 days.

Theme 5: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

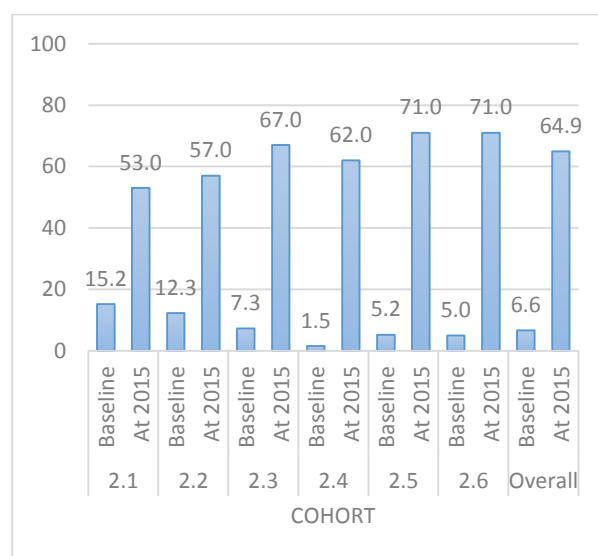


consumption (28-42); and 3. Acceptable food consumption (<42).

CLP aimed to improve WASH outcomes on the chars by: 1) increasing access to improved drinking water sources (with a focus on CPHHs from 2013 onwards); 2) increasing access to sanitary latrines for the whole community; and 3) influencing WASH behaviours such as hand washing.

Access to improved water:

Figure 15: % of CPHHs with access to improved water



CLP-standard tube-wells must fulfil the following criteria:

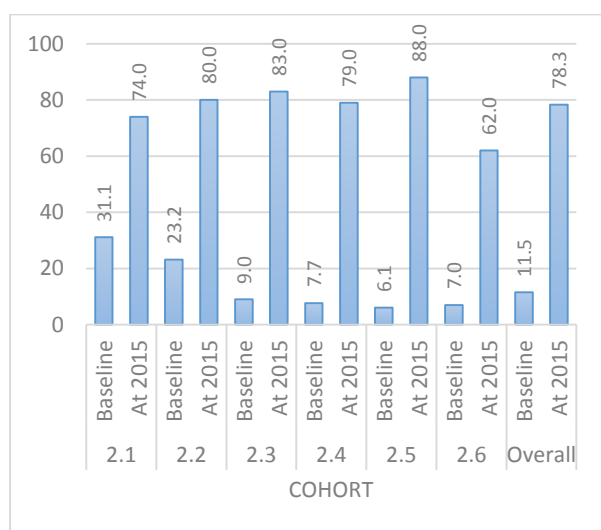
1. On a raised plinth above the highest known flood level
2. At least 10 metres from a latrine
3. Have an intact concrete platform
4. Within a 10 minute round trip from the household.

In terms of access to an improved water point, Figure 15 shows a substantial increase for all cohorts between baseline and October 2015. 35% of CPHHs did not however have access to an improved water source in 2015. This is likely due to: 1) households investing in their

own tube-well which is not up to CLP standards after the end of CLP support; 2) the improved water point being damaged; 3) not all CPHHs were targeted to receive an improved water point during the first three years of CLP.

Access to a hygienic latrine

Figure 16: % of CPHHs with access to a CLP-standard sanitary latrine



CLP sought to improve access to hygienic latrines by helping all community households (not just CPHHs) to install a latrine with the following standards:

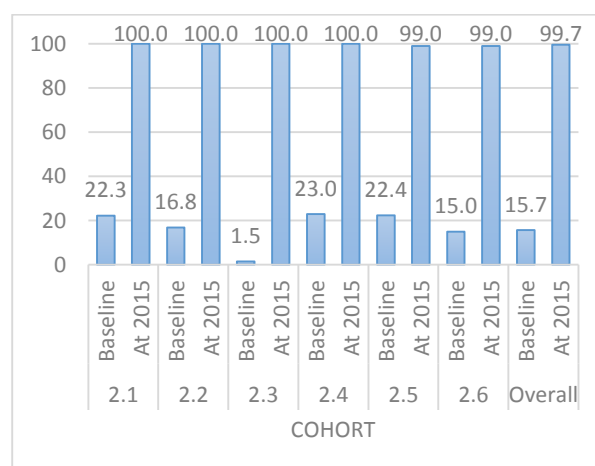
1. Pit covered with concrete slab, fitted with a pan and water seal
2. Pit supported internally
3. Latrine raised on plinth above flood line
4. Structure to provide privacy

In terms of access to an hygienic latrine, Figure 16 shows a substantial increase between baseline (11%) and October 2015 (78%) for all cohorts. The definition is very strict; a broken pan and/or water seal would mean the latrine could not be classed as hygienic.

Improved hygiene practices:

CLP not only improved WASH outcomes of households through infrastructure projects (latrines and water points), it also aimed to influence WASH attitudes and behaviours e.g. CLP emphasised the importance of washing hands. Household members, particularly women, were taught to wash their hands at critical times, such as before preparing/serving food, after coming back from the toilet, and after cleaning the cowshed. Other aspects of improved hygiene were encouraged e.g. using hygienic latrines, wearing sandals, and collecting, storing and using water safely.

Figure 17: % of respondents with ash/soap near to their water point or latrine



The presence of soap or ash near the latrine or water point is a proxy for handwashing. Figure 17 shows the proportion of CPHHs having soap/ash close to their water point/latrine jumps from 16% at baseline for all cohorts to 100% in October 2015¹⁴. This behaviour change is clearly sustainable, with 100% of Cohort 2.1 households with ash/ soap on display almost four years post-CLP support. These results are consistent with previous annual surveys.

¹⁴ Enumerators are asked to observe the presence of ash/ soap

Logframe targets:

85% of CPHHs receiving a sanitary latrine continue to use it

Results:

84.3% of CPHHs (Cohorts 2.1 to 2.6) that received a sanitary latrine continue to use the latrine

Theme 6: Nutrition



IMLC conducted annual nutrition surveys to assess the extent to which livelihoods activities had impacted a range of nutrition-related indicators including stunting, wasting, haemoglobin levels and Body Mass Index.

In November 2013, the DNIP began. All CPHHs received inputs (micronutrients, iron and folic acid tablets, deworming tablets) as well as advice and one-to-one counseling e.g. on breastfeeding, food choices and food preparation.

DFID commissioned an independent impact assessment of DNIP activities, comprising a baseline (October 2013) and endline (October 2015). Results are expected mid-2016. This evaluation will illustrate whether improvements in livelihoods only, or improvements in

livelihoods in addition to the direct nutrition intervention had a positive impact on nutrition indicators.

CLP and DFID agreed not to collect anthropometric information (height, weight, age) or haemoglobin during the 2015 annual survey for the following reasons:

- Cost/ Value for money: nutrition surveys are expensive and it was felt questionable whether an additional survey would yield new insights;
- The fact that DFID had outsourced an independent impact assessment of DNIP (which would also yield some information on whether livelihoods only and livelihoods + DNIP had resulted in improvements in nutrition indicators).

Because no survey was conducted in 2015, CLP has not assessed the extent to which the LF nutrition indicators have been achieved.

CLP's latest nutrition report¹⁵ was based on data collected in October 2014. Households had therefore only received livelihoods support (i.e. they had not been influenced by DNIP activities). The report concluded the following:

- All cohorts showed significant upward trends for mothers' BMI
- Mothers' haemoglobin concentration did not show any significant improvement
- HAZ (stunting) in children showed improvements in the post-intervention period
- In general, WAZ (wasting) worsened in all cohorts
- Haemoglobin concentration in children showed upward trends in all cohorts.

¹⁵ Goto R, April 2015, CLP Annual Nutritional Survey Report 2008-2014

Logframe targets:**By January 2016:**

- 39.8% of cohort 2.1 children U5 are underweight, 50.4% stunted, 48% anaemic
- 37.3% of cohort 2.1 non pregnant women and girls aged 15-49 with low BMI
- 49.3% of cohort 2.1 non-pregnant women and girls aged 15-49 anaemic

Results:

As explained above, CLP and DFID agreed not to carry out a nutrition survey in 2015. The Programme has therefore not assessed whether these targets have been achieved. The independent impact assessment report is expected to cover this.

Direct Nutrition Project:**Logframe targets:**

- By January 2016 85% of targeted lactating mothers practicing EBF (3,757 of 4,420)
- By January 2016, 85% of targeted children consuming MNPs (9,481 of 11,154)

Results:

Based on the Human Development Unit's internal monitoring system the following results have been achieved:

- 90% (8,807 targeted mothers practicing EBF out of 9,761) against target of 85%
- 89% (12,261 of targeted children consuming MNPs out of 13,825) against target of 85%

This brief was prepared in March 2016.