

Achieving Outcomes: Headline results from the 2014 annual survey

Summary:

This brief presents the headline findings for the October/ November 2014 annual survey. The intended audience is CLP's senior management team and the annual review team. Findings are presented for the following themes (graduation, WASH, food security, women's empowerment, and livelihoods).

Empowerment: 100% of cohort 2.5 and 96% of 2.4 satisfy CLP's empowerment criteria.

Productive asset values: In the control group, the average household productive asset value is Tk. 1,687 (around £14). This increases substantially to Tk. 52,328 (around £444) for households who completed the 18 month cycle of support 3 months prior to the survey, and continues to increase over time.

Savings: Comparing households in the control group with those who had been in the Programme for one year, cash savings increase significantly from an average of Tk. 49 (around £0.41) per household to an average of Tk. 5,360 (around £46).

WASH: Just 15% of the control group (Cohort 2.6 at baseline) were reported having soap near the latrine or water point; a key indicator of improved sanitation behaviour. This figure jumps to an impressive 99% of cohorts during CLP support, and increases to 100% for CLP 1 cohorts, suggesting that behavioural change occurs over time, and once achieved is sustained

Income increases in real terms: CLP is slightly under-target. For 76% (rather than the targeted 85%) of households, income has increased in real terms by 50% or more.

Background



This brief presents the headline findings from the recent (October/ November 2014) annual survey. Separate, more detailed reports will follow in due course but this brief has been developed in an attempt to get the information out into the public domain more rapidly.

The principal audiences include CLP's Programme Management and the Annual Review team. The latter are expected to visit the Programme during February 2015.

Findings by key indicator are presented for each of the following themes: livelihoods, WASH, food security, women's empowerment and graduation. A separate report has been developed related to the nutrition theme.

Methodology

The Innovation, Monitoring, Learning and Communications Division (IMLC) is largely responsible for M&E and research which includes assessing progress towards high level results (outcomes and impacts).

By March 2016 CLP will have supported 78,000 core participant households with an

integrated package of support lasting 18 months. In total, six groups (referred to as cohorts) will have received the package averaging 13,000 CPHHs per cohort. The following table illustrates the schedule of support to each cohort during CLP 2.

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	13,564
			78,000

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

During CLP 1 the concept of 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 households who have previously received support. This methodology has continued during CLP's second phase.

The annual survey, which has tended to take place during October/ November each year, not only collects baseline data from the incoming cohort, the survey also collects data from each of the previous cohorts (including a sample of CLP 1 households) thus allowing the Programme to understand just how sustainable outcomes have been.

Annual survey sample sizes are 410 CPHHs for each of the CLP-2 cohorts and 650 CPHHs for CLP-1. IMLC collects data from panel samples and data collection/ entry is outsourced.

¹ Kenward S et al (2010); Graduation: Results for Cohorts 2.1 to 2.4; Chars Livelihoods Programme

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 enable 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. The figures do not change. IMLC does however also track the sustainability of graduation rates through the annual surveys.

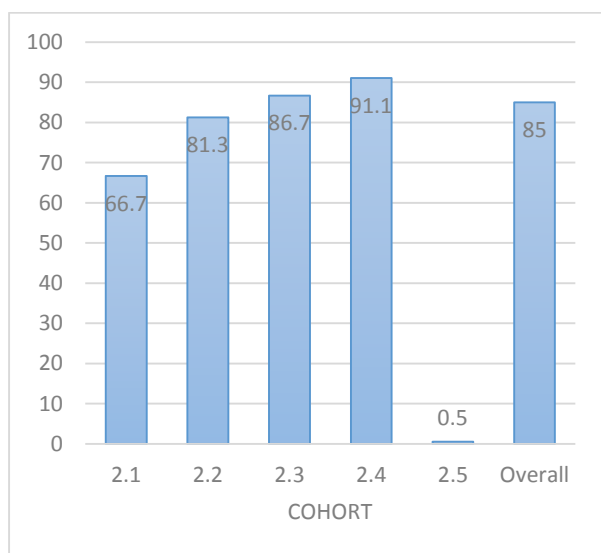


Figure 1 shows 85% of households from cohorts 2.1 to 2.4 had graduated at the end of the 18 month cycle of support (based on the method explained above). This is equivalent to 43,156 households and 167,877 people. The Programme is therefore on target in terms of graduation².

² Ibid

To provide context, the graduation rates for cohort 2.5 are also shown but this is baseline data i.e. pre-CLP support. Predictably, almost no households graduate.

Figure 1: % of households graduating at the end of CLP support (18 months)



Source: Multiple surveys

The lower graduation rate for Cohort 2.1 is likely due to methodology issues. The graduation criteria were only recently concluded (March 2014). Data came from two separate surveys, depending on indicator, one survey 6 months before the end of support and one survey 10 months after support ended. This was effectively looking at sustainability of graduation for some indicators. Graduation rates for Cohort 2.1 are therefore likely to be slightly underestimated.

Figure 2 shows those criteria that are being met as well as those that are not being met by many households (at the end of the 18 month cycle). Criteria that are being met by the vast majority of CPHHs are:

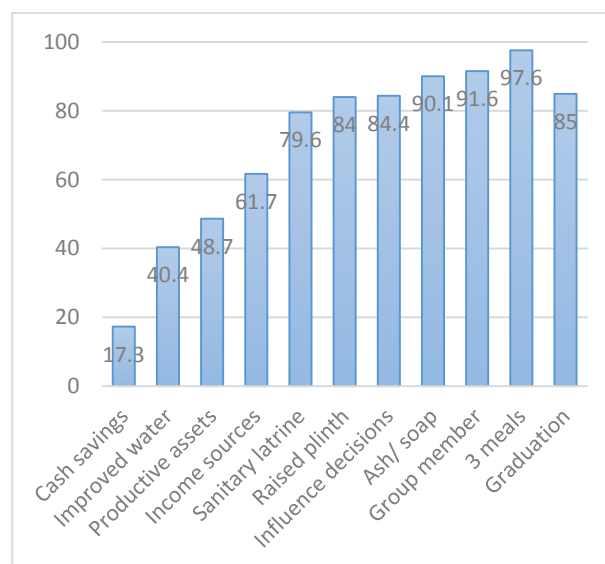
- Household eats three meals a day AND consumes five or more food groups in the past week

- Presence of ash/ soap near to water point or latrine
- Household has membership of social group

Graduation criteria being met by relatively fewer households include:

- Household has cash savings of more than Tk 3,000
- Household has access to improved water
- Productive assets worth more than Tk 30,000

Figure 2: % households meeting graduation criteria (cohorts 2.1 -2.4)

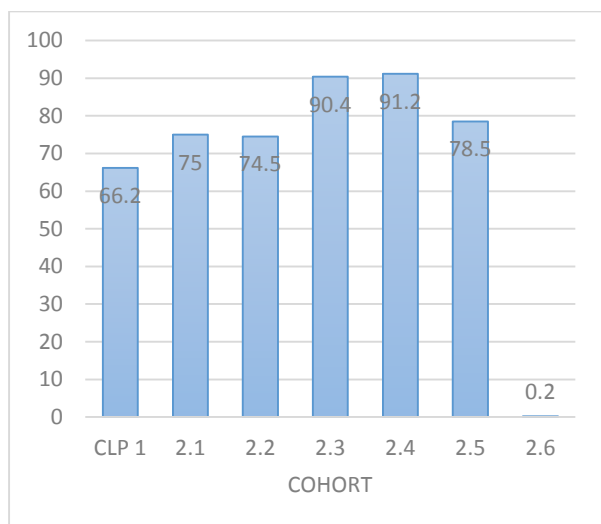


*NB Criteria have been paraphrased.

Source: Multiple surveys

Figure 3 shows the sustainability of graduation by cohort based on data from the 2014 annual survey. Encouragingly graduation rates seem to sustain even years after CLP support has ended.

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



Source: 2014 annual survey

Theme 2: Livelihoods



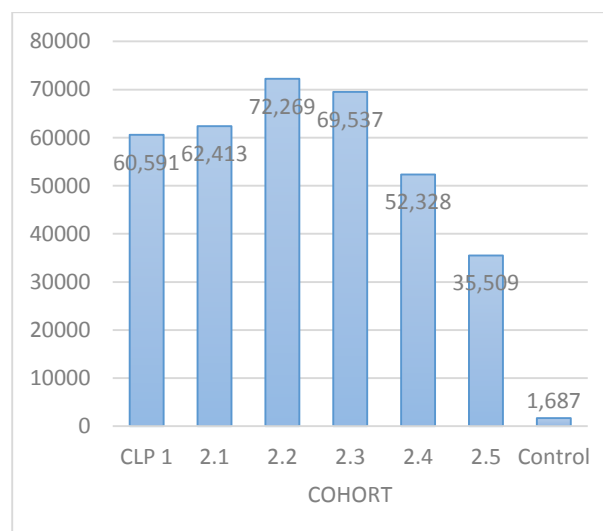
CLP measures its impact on livelihoods and the sustainability of impact by monitoring a range of indicators, including:

- The value of household productive assets;
- Household income;
- Household expenditure, and
- Household cash savings.

Productive asset values: CLP has a significant positive impact on the value of household productive assets. As seen in Figure 4, for the control group (Cohort 2.6 at baseline), the average productive asset value is Tk. 1,687 (around £14³).

This increases substantially to an average of Tk. 52,328 (around £444) for households who completed the 18 month cycle of support 3 months prior to the survey. This value continues to increase over time, with households from CLP's earliest cohorts maintaining productive asset values of an average Tk. 60,591 (around £516).

Figure 4: Average value of household productive assets in BDT



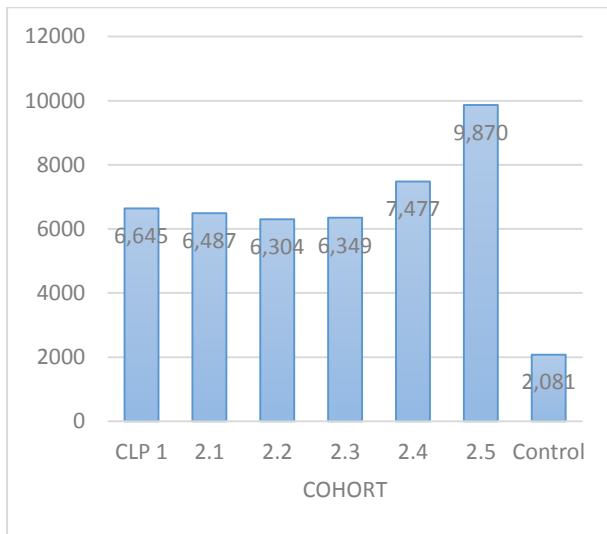
Source: 2014 annual survey

Household income and expenditure: CLP has a significant impact on household income and expenditure.

Figure 5 shows average monthly household income for the most recent cohort, 2.5, is higher (Tk. 9,870; around £84) than for households in the control group (Tk 2,081; around £18).

³ All currency conversions were done at the exchange rate 1 GBP =117.081, as of 14/01/15.

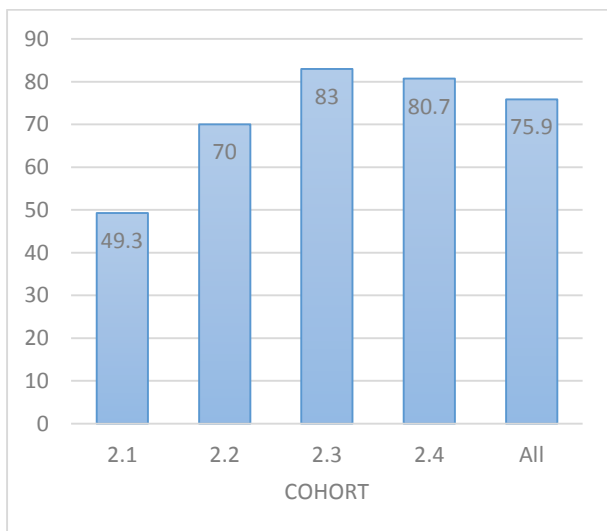
Figure 5: Average monthly household income in BDT



Source: 2014 annual survey

CLP’s logframe target is to increase per capita income 50% (in real terms) above the baseline value for 85% of households who received assets at least 36 months previously. CLP is slightly under-target. For 76% of households, income has increased in real terms by 50% or more.

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



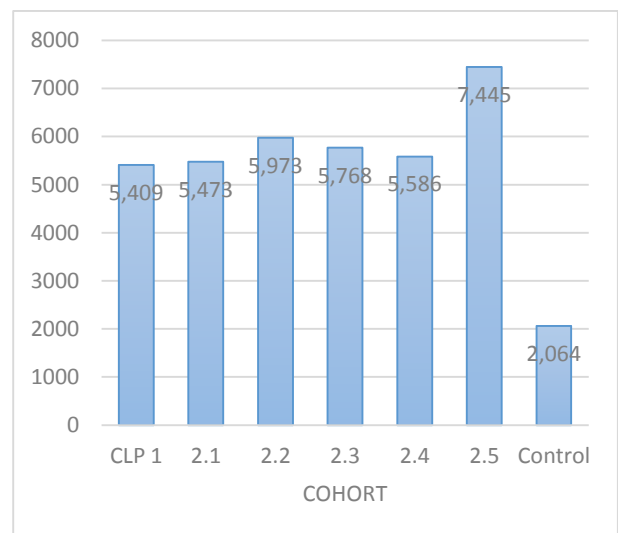
Source: 2014 annual survey

As is the case with household income, Figure 7 shows average household expenditure is

much higher for households in CLP’s most recent cohort (Cohort 2.5) averaging Tk. 7,445 (around £63) compared to households in the control group for whom the average monthly expenditure is Tk. 2,064 (around £17.5).

CLP’s logframe target is to increase per capita expenditure 50% (in real terms) above the baseline value for 85% of households who received assets at least 36 months previously. CLP is above target. For 95% of households, expenditure has increased in real terms by 50% or more.

Figure 7: Average monthly household expenditure



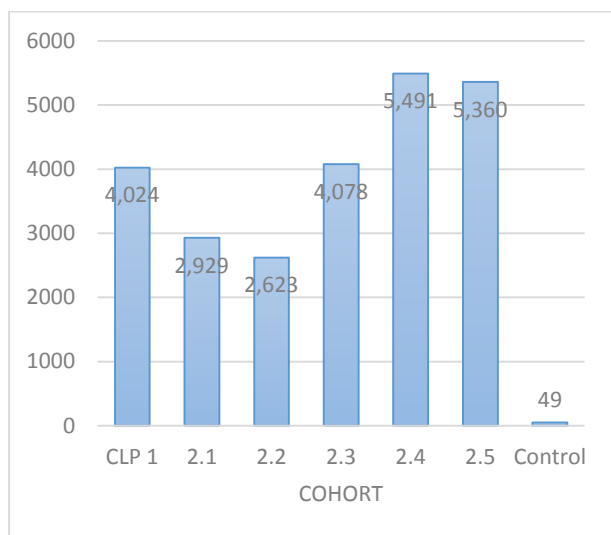
Source: 2014 annual survey

Household savings: CLP has a significant, positive impact on household cash savings. Comparing households in the control group (Cohort 2.6 at baseline) with those who had joined the Programme one year prior to the survey (Cohort 2.5), household cash savings increase significantly (Figure 8) from an average of Tk. 49 (around £0.41) to an average of Tk. 5,360 (around £46).

CLP’s logframe target is to increase per capita savings 50% (in real terms) above the baseline value for 85% of households who received assets at least 36 months previously. CLP is on-track. For 99.9% of households, cash

savings increased by 50% or more (in real terms).

Figure 8: Average household monthly savings in BDT



Source: 2014 annual survey

Theme 3: Women’s Empowerment



In 2012, the Programme, with support from *char* households, developed a Chars Empowerment Scorecard⁴. The Scorecard comprises ten indicators that were developed through a series of focus group discussions with women and men, both young and old, poor and the relatively better-off, living on the *chars*. The indicators are context-specific. Women

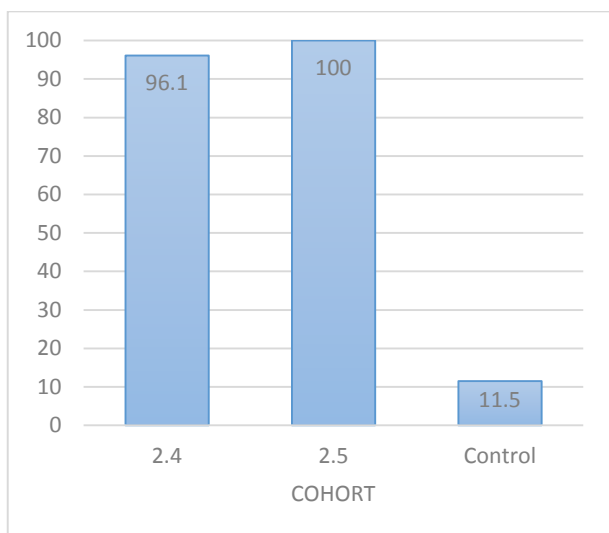
⁴ CLP (2012; Empowering Women in the Chars, The CLP’s Contribution)

receive one point for each indicator they meet. Results from these indicators can then be aggregated into an ‘empowerment score’. This empowerment score allows CLP to identify how empowered a woman is before she joins CLP, when she ‘graduates’ from CLP and how she progresses years later. If a woman achieves a score of five or more she is considered 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.

Results from the October 2014 annual survey (Figure 9) show that CLP has a large impact on women’s empowerment. A total of 96.1% of women from cohort 2.4 (for whom CLP support had ended 3 months prior to the survey) met five or more of CLP’s empowerment criteria (and were therefore empowered according to the Chars Empowerment Scorecard). This was substantially higher than the cohort who had joined CLP just one month before the survey. Only 11.5% of this group met (five of) the empowerment criteria, illustrating the significant, positive impact CLP support has on women’s empowerment.

Figure 9:⁵ % of participants empowered (according to the empowerment scorecard)



Source: 2014 annual survey

Figure 10 outlines the percentage of participants meeting each of the indicators of the Chars Empowerment Scorecard. The criteria being met by the vast majority of CPHHs are:

- Being member of a committee
- Attending meetings
- Keeping family cash
- Joint decision-making

Empowerment criteria being met by relatively fewer households include:

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

Figure 10: % of participants meeting each of the indicators of the Chars Empowerment Scorecard

	Cohort 2.4 (%)	Cohort 2.5 (%)	Cohort 2.6 (%)
Joint Decision Making	93	97	30
Keeping family Cash	91	98	72
Influencing Decisions regarding investments	91	94	39
Having Independent Income	87	89	29
Having Own savings	81	78	11
Member of a Committee	89	100	0
The ability to resolve conflict	36	45	12
Attending meetings	99	100	0
Being asked for advice	57	52	11
Being invited in social occasions	54.8%	68.9%	25.1%

Theme 4: Food Security



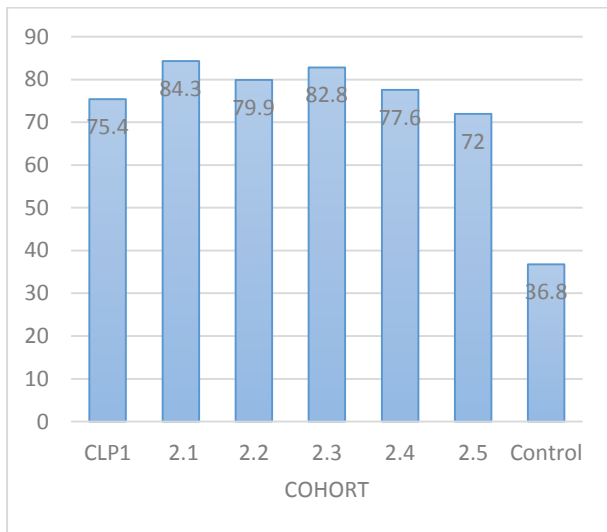
CLP defines food security under the following three pillars:

⁵ Data for earlier cohorts still being analysed, as the Empowerment survey was carried out later than the others, in December 2014.

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 11 illustrates CLP’s substantial impact on the number of meals a day that households eat as well as variation in diet. Just 37% of the control group met this criteria, in comparison to 72% of those currently receiving CLP support. The results show that high proportions (+/- 80%) of early cohorts also achieve this indicator.

Figure 11: % of CPHHs consuming 3 meals per day & 5+ food groups



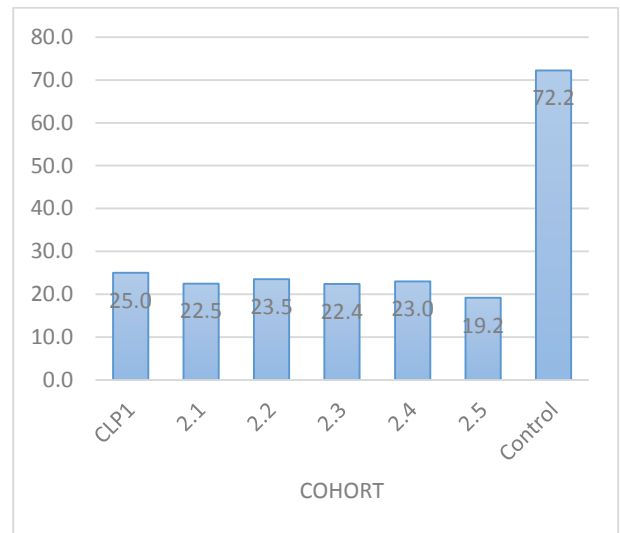
Source: 2014 annual survey

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. The October/ November 2014 survey showed (Figure 12)

⁶ The score is calculated by multiplying the frequency of foods consumed in the last week with a weight applied to each food group, as determined by the World Food Programme. Scores are then

that the proportion of households spending 70% of income on food dropped from 72.2% in the control to an average of 22.6% in earlier cohorts.

Figure 12: % of CPHHs spending 70% or more of income on food



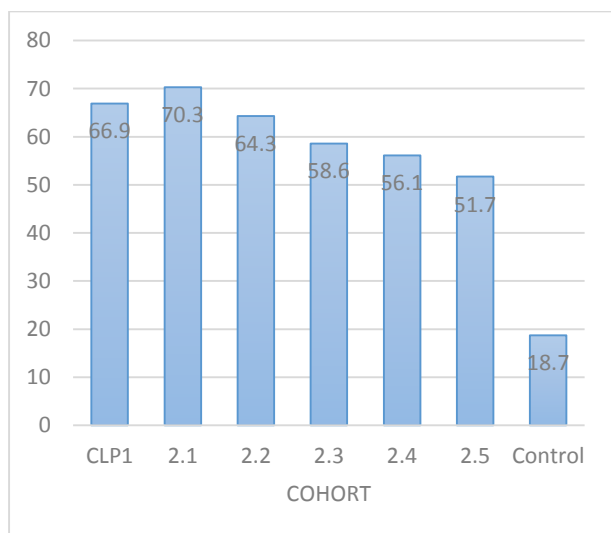
Source: 2014 annual survey

In assessing food security, CLP also monitors progress against the Food Consumption Score⁶ created by the World Food 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.

CLP has not only a positive impact on the food consumption scores of households, but this impact sustains after CLP support ends. Figure 13 shows this impact, with just 18.7% of the control group having an acceptable food consumption score increasing to between 52-70% for all cohorts who are receiving, or who have received CLP support.

matched against three pre-established categories; 1. Poor food consumption (<28); 2. Borderline food consumption (28-42); and 3. Acceptable food consumption (>42).

Figure 13: % of CPHHs with an acceptable food consumption score



Source: 2014 annual survey

Theme 5: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



CLP aims to improve WASH outcomes on the chars by 1) increasing access to improved drinking water sources, particularly for CPHHs 2) increasing access to sanitary latrines (for the whole community) and 3) influencing WASH behaviours such as hand washing.

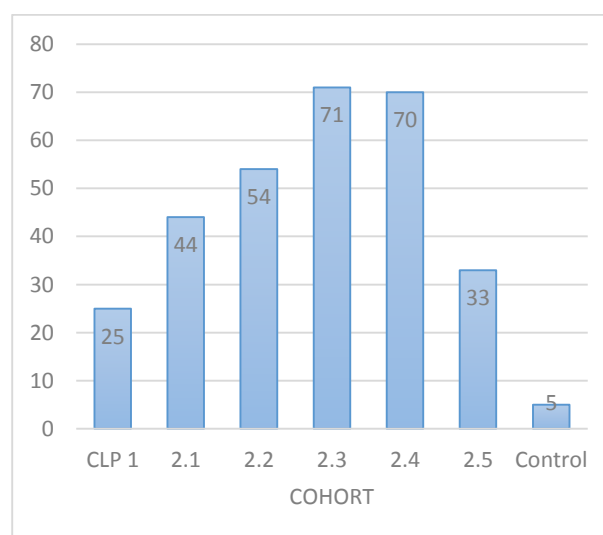
Access to water: CLP-standard tube wells must fulfil the following criteria:

1. On a raised plinth above the highest known flood level

2. 40 feet deep (with some variation due to context)
3. At least 10 metres from a latrine
4. Have an intact concrete platform
5. Within a 10 minute round trip from the household.

Figure 14 shows significant increases in access to improved water sources between the control group and those who have received CLP support.

Figure 14: % of HHs with access to improved water



Source: 2014 annual survey

Results show a sizeable increase from 5% of the control group (Cohort 2.6 at baseline) to over 70% of current CLP participants accessing their water from an improved water source.

CLP's improved water policy came into effect in July 2013, which saw all core participants entitled to a new, or upgraded tube well. Prior to this, CLP did not prioritise core participant households but rather sought to improve water access within the community. This is part of the reason the proportion of CLP 1 participants with an improved water source is lower than CLP 2 cohorts. CLP is in the process of

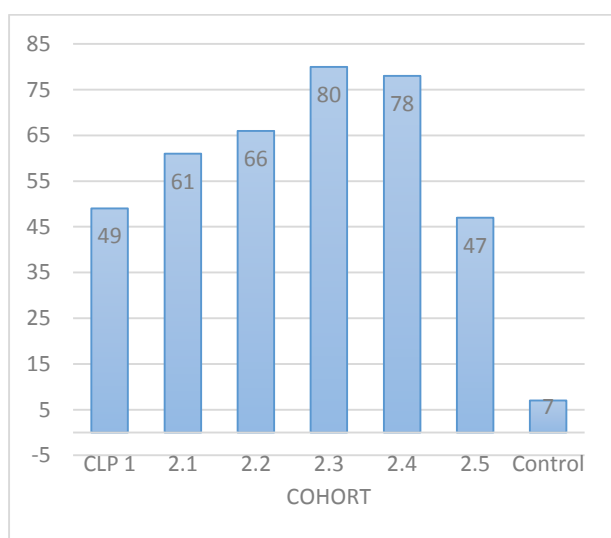
revisiting early cohort villages with the objective of improving access to water.

Access to Sanitation: CLP seeks to improve char communities access to sanitation by helping to install a latrine that meets 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

Those with access to a latrine of *any* standard were predictably high, with 97% of CLP 1 participants and 66% of the control group having access to a latrine (any standard).

Figure 15: % of CPHHs with access to CLP-standard sanitary latrine



Source: 2014 annual survey

With just 7% of the control group having access to a sanitary latrine up to CLP standards, the Programme’s impact is clearly observed in Figure 15, with up to 80% of existing participants and a minimum of 49% of CLP 1 cohort households having access to a sanitary latrine.

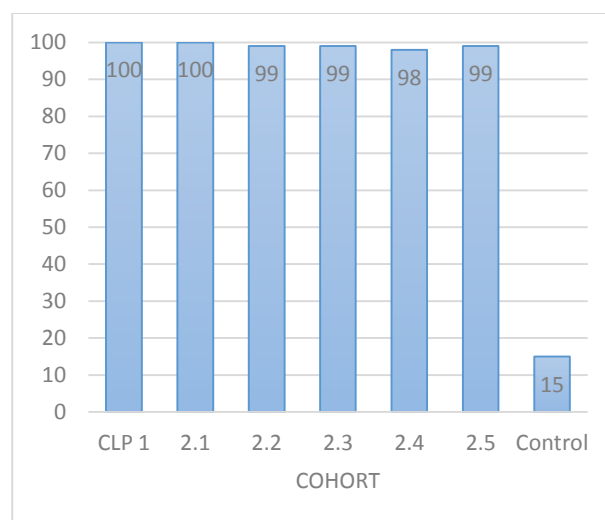
Improved hygiene practices: CLP not only improves WASH outcomes of households

through infrastructure projects (latrines and water points), the Programme also aims to influence WASH attitudes and behaviours e.g. CLP emphasises the importance of washing hands. This has implications for improved food utilisation, as WASH is crucial to how households can use food to maximise its nutritional value. Household members, particularly women, are 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 are encouraged e.g. using sanitary latrines, wearing sandals, and collecting, storing and using water safely.

Following on from this, the presence of soap near the latrine or water point is taken as an indicator of improved sanitation behaviour.

Figure 16 shows the number of respondents having soap/ash close to their water point/latrine jumps from 15% in the control group (Cohort 2.6 at baseline) to an impressive 99% in early cohorts. Furthermore, amongst cohorts that had graduated from CLP 1, this figure increases to 100%, suggesting that behavioural change occurs over time, and once achieved is sustained.

Figure 16: % of Respondents with ash/soap near to their water point or latrine



Source: 2014 annual survey

Theme 6: Nutrition

The CLP aims to improve the nutritional status of its 78,000 core participant households through a combination of direct and indirect nutrition interventions.

Indirect interventions include:

- improving access to clean water and sanitation
- providing social development training on nutrition and WASH
- promoting homestead gardening
- providing an income generating asset.

Since early 2013, as part of its health interventions, the CLP rolled out additional activities, through a 'Direct Nutrition Project'. This project will aim to improve the nutritional status of the CLP's core participant households, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five and adolescent girls.



Detailed information about the Programme's impact on nutrition impacts can be found in an upcoming report.

A separate impact study focusing on the Direct Nutrition Project, commissioned by DFID and implemented by IDS, will reach its conclusions at the start of 2016.



This brief was prepared in January 2015.