



National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)

October 2019 – March 2020

UNDP Bangladesh

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Acronyms

CAP	Community Action Plan
CCVA	Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment
CDC	Community Development Committee
CHDF	Community Housing Development Fund
CO	Community Organisation
CRMIF	Climate Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
DPP	Development Programme Proforma
EFM	Early and Forced Marriage
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HDRC	Human Development Research Centre
HR	Human Resources
IFCA	Institutional and Financial Capacity Assessment
NUPRP	Livelihoods Improvement Programme for Urban Poor Community Programme
LF	Logframe
LG	Local government
LGD	Local Government Division
LGI	Local government institutions
LTAP	Land Tenure Action Plan
M4i	Managing for Impact
MAU	Mutual Accountability Unit
NUPRP	National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme
NWFBC	Nutrition & Women Friendly Business Corner
NPD	National Programme Director
PG	Primary Group
PIC	Programme Implementation Committees
PPRC	Power and Participation Research Centre
SBCC	Social and Behaviour Change Communication
SCC	Safe Community Committee
S&C	Savings and Credit
SEF	Socio-economic Fund
SIF	Settlement Improvement Fund
TLCC	Town Level Coordination Committee
ToT	Training of Trainers
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TPB	Town Programme Board
TSC	Town Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPPR	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VLM	Vacant Land Map
WLCC	Ward Level Coordination Committees

Executive Summary

Bangladesh has been urbanizing rapidly, with the urban population expanding by 35 percent between 2001 and 2011, at an annualized growth rate of 3 percent. Presently, more than 30 percent of the national population reside in urban areas which is expected to increase to more than half of the country's population by 2050. Poverty remains a major issue in urban Bangladesh with urban poverty headcount being 21.3 percent (versus a national rate of 31.5)¹. Nevertheless, due to population size, the substantial number of urban poor is high, at over 9.4 million.

Against this backdrop, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) launched a five-year national programme (2018-2023) to reduce urban poverty, *the National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)* in partnership with the Local Government Division (LGD), Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives (MLGRD&C), the Government of Bangladesh, and the Department for International Development (DFID). The programme aims to support balanced, sustainable and pro-poor development for up to 4 million poor people: dwellers of slum and low-income settlements comprising some 1.2 million households living in urban areas. The programme will contribute to more effective and inclusive urbanisation by working across three different levels of interventions: (i) the community level, (ii) municipal level, and (iii) national level. The programme is being implemented in 20 Towns (12 City Corporations and 8 Pourashavas) across the Country with a focus on the most marginalized populations, particularly women and people with disabilities. The programme addresses complex as well as interconnected issues under **five broad Outputs**, including:

- Urban Governance and Planning (Output 1),
- Citizen's Participation and Community Mobilization (Output 2),
- Economic Development and Livelihoods (Output 3),
- Housing and Land Tenure (Output 4), and
- Infrastructure and Basic Services/Climate Resilient Infrastructure (Output 5);

The programme aims to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 that call for 'leaving no one behind'. The five interrelated components of NUPRP will contribute in achieving the SDGs, particularly the following: *SDG-1: No Poverty; SDG-5: Gender Equality; SDG-6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG-11: Sustainable Cities & Communities and SDG-13: Climate Action*. The NUPRP will also contribute to achieving *more than 50 of the SDG targets* through improvements in the livelihoods and living conditions of urban poor people.

The United Kingdom (UK) is providing up to £60 million over 6 years (2016 - 2022) to support the programme's implementation. Up to £20 million of this is from the International Climate Fund (ICF). The UK contribution mainly consists of technical and financial assistance for physical and social improvements in urban slums. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has committed to provide up to £10 million through a combination of financial and in-kind support. UK funding is structured to reduce over time, with an exit strategy agreed between stakeholders.

Overall, the programme has made significant progress throughout all Outputs. Despite the prolonged delay in the programme approval, the year 2019 witnessed a significant momentum across various output areas. Some of the key highlights of the 6-month period are -

- Internal Annual Review of NUPRP by staff institutionalised
- DFID led Annual Review of 2019 organised
- Lograme revised to reflect the logical linkages across the Results Chain and realistic Targets

¹ as per the HIES (2010),

- Initiated the Quarterly Review Meetings with the Town Managers to review and exchange lessons learned
- Disability Inclusion Strategy developed
- NUPRP 2020 Workplan Approved and LOA Exchanged
- Online Management Information system streamlined and decentralised to track progress against all output interventions
- UNDP HQ Audit completed

Despite a hectic and delayed start due to the complexity of programme approval, the programme has made significant stride towards full scale implementation. The programme has been rolled out in 19 Cities/Towns in different phases reaching out to more than 2.5 million population, about 365,273 Households, more than 29,952 PGs under 2230 CDCs, 355 CDC Clusters and 19 Federations.

During this reporting period, under [Output 1 \(Urban Governance and Planning\)](#), evidence-based City Poverty Reduction Strategy (Ward Prioritization) has been developed based on the results of the poverty mapping and the city's priority poverty indicators. During the reporting period, City Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ward Prioritization) has been developed for 4 municipalities (Cox's Bazar, Faridpur, Gopalganj, and Noakhali) with a cumulative achievement of total 14 Cities/Towns. In order to build consensus, the City Context Workshops were conducted in 2 Cities/Towns (Faridpur and Noakhali) in consultation with range of city level stakeholders. The City Corporations and Municipalities are using the participatory poverty and vulnerability analysis to prioritize the Wards and to allocate resources in the local development planning. The programme has been instrumental in creating potential spaces and structures wherein the leaders from the marginalised, low income settlements can engage with the Local Government authorities. For policy influencing at the national and local level, NUPRP has reached to the final stage of having a formal agreement with Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB).

Under [Output 2 \(Community Mobilization and Active Citizenship\)](#), the focus was on developing Community Action Plans by the Community Development Committees (CDC) which reflect their priorities. During the reporting period, the strengthened capacities of the CDC led to the development of total 167 new CAPs. Based on the priority needs of the CAP, 673 – that is 71% - CDCs developed and implemented their community development proposals in 2019 for infrastructure and socio-economic development. In 2020, the focus would be to consolidate and streamline the CAPs with with Ward Level and City level Planning processes. Furthermore, this year has also evidenced the activation/reactivation of the Savings and Credit Groups (SCGs) which are planned, organised, supervised and evaluated by the leaders of community organizations to ensure its sustainability. NUPRP has mobilized total **259,441** SCG members under 15,545 SCGs. During the reporting period, total 114,963 new members (Female-114698, M-265) have enrolled in SCGs. The total accumulated savings amount is **£ 2.95 million** and during the reporting period, £1.49 million savings have increased across the 19 Cities/Towns.

Under [Output 3 \(Economic Development and Social Wellbeing\)](#), NUPRP offers Grants through Socio Economic Fund (SEF) to respond to the needs identified by Primary Group members. Capacity building sessions organized for the CDC Clusters led to strengthened capacities of CDC Clusters on Socio Economic Fund. For 2019 SEF grants, a total of 127 contracts of the shortlisted Grantees prepared by the CDCs were approved by the Programme Implementation Committee (PIC) at the Ward-level and through the Town Programme Board (TPB) at the City-level in 05 cities. Capacities of 833 members of Safe Community committees have been strengthened on preventing VAWG and Early and Forced Marriage (EFM). Rained CDC also developed 112 Community Contracts on Nutrition Conditional Cash Transfer and established 131 Nutrition and Women Friendly Business Corners. Total 7,702 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and 7-24 Children are now receiving monthly conditional food basket.

Under **Output 4 (Housing and Land Tenure)**, the Institutional Development Strategy led to the development of the reactivation plan for existing CHDFs and action plan for new CHDF. SWOT analysis workshop and business development action plan has been completed in 6 cities i.e. Chattogram, Khulna, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Rajshahi and Sylhet. In addition, the requisite documents to register these CHDFs as legal entities under Cooperative Department are being prepared. Registration process for establishing CHDFs as legal entities started in 3 cities i.e. Chattogram, Khulna & Rajshahi. During the reporting period, the existing capital of CHDFs house loan of BDT 75.5 lac for new housing and upgradation was disbursed to 43 households in Rajshahi, Narayanganj and Chattogram. Vacant Land Mapping (VLM) has been piloted in 02 cities- Narayanganj and Chandpur.

Under **Output 5 (Climate Resilient Infrastructure and Basic Services)**, during the reporting period, total 673 SIF contracts following CAPs were prepared and approved under 2019 amounting to 5.4 million USD in 13 Cities/Towns. Under 2019 SIF interventions, the 2nd installment (full fund) of these 486 Contracts under 09 category A & B cities and 1st installment under 187 SIF contracts under 04 CAT C cities/towns had been transferred to the 13 City/Towns. In addition, 02 Community contracts were prepared and approved under CRMIF which were under Chandpur & Khulna accordingly.

The **Managing for Impact Unit (M4i)** activities focused on quality assurance, results measurement, stronger accountability and wider cross learning. Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) and the University of Rotterdam (International Institute of Social Studies) conducted the Baseline Survey in 15 Cities/Towns covering 4138 sample households in two phases. During the reporting period, about 100,000 PG members had been registered in 19 Cities/Towns. In 2019, over 130,000 PG members have been registered across the 15 Cities through the online MIS. NUPRP has distributed around 32,000 Grants during the reporting period and selected another 28,540 Grantees using online MIS data. To strengthen the overall accountability of the programme, 100% verification of 2018 SEF grants was completed across 7 Cities/Towns and 2018 SIF grants initiated. The revamped comprehensive online MIS was decentralized at the City/Town level to enable the Town staff to track the performance of their initiatives. Capacity building of Town staff on M&E was initiated to strengthen results-based management across the programme.

On **Communications**, the focus was capacity building, strengthening the programme visibility and cross learning. Half-day Programme Orientation for Journalists was organized in Gopalganj, Noakhali, Rangpur and Saidpur during this reporting period. A delegation of NUPRP led by National Programme Director attended the 10th World Urban Forum (WUF) 2020 held at the capital of UAE, Abu Dhabi in February 2020. In February 2020, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) visited implementation area at Karail slum in Dhaka.

The **Mutual Accountability Unit** continued to focus on promoting an ethical and accountable work culture, evaluating its internal control systems, responding to allegations of fraud and non-compliances and taking corrective actions wherever required. To strengthen these accountability mechanisms, the Unit took anti-fraud awareness raising and capacity building measures for the Programme staff, community leaders and others. A set of internal control assessment checklist has been developed on SEF contract management and the internal controls systems of city/town offices level. It also undertook fact findings activities to respond to allegations and conducted internal audit/spot check during the reporting periods.

Results Achieved

Outcome 1: GoB and actors working in the urban space are more coordinated and strategic in their approach to inclusive, climate smart urban development.

At the National level, dialogue was initiated to collaborate with Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) on decentralized local planning, governance and to influence the national policy tools. Formal partnership arrangements - Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) - has been drafted, however, could not be signed during the unforeseen nCOVID outbreak and subsequent lockdown. The MAB platform will serve as a central point to jointly influence the review of the draft Urban Sector Policy, prepare policy briefs and engage in policy dialogue on urban poverty issues in coordination with key government Counterparts in an effort to integrate Urban Chapter into the upcoming 8th FIVE Year Plan.

Outcome 2: Municipal Authorities more effectively manage and deliver inclusive, climate smart urban development.

At the City level, significant progress has been made towards promoting inclusive governance, pro-poor planning and improving financial management capacities of the urban local government. Through technical assistance from NUPRP on a range of assessments, the Local Government in consultation with diverse stakeholders across all levels were able to develop poverty profiles of their Cities/Towns. These assessments served as a basis for the Local Government in 14 Cities to develop their City Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ward Prioritization) based on the city's priority poverty indicators. To promote inclusive, decentralized local governance, Town Level Coordination Committees (8 Cities/Towns) and Ward Committees (6 Cities/Towns) of the Pourashavas have been reactivated with representatives from Federation/CDC Clusters/CDCs of the urban poor settlements to strengthen the structural spaces for engaging the urban poor.

Outcome 3: Urban poor communities are more resilient and empowered to articulate and demand their needs.

Urban poor are now more active in 19 Cities /Towns and have organized themselves under 29,678 PGs, 2319 CDC and 187 CDC Clusters and 13 Town Federations to raise their collective voices with duty bearers for accessing basic urban services. Around 54% of the Community Development Committees (CDC) are performing at fully & moderately effective level. Moreover, 259,441 Savings and Credit Group members under 15,545 SCGs have accumulated total £2.95 million savings which is helping their members to respond to their crisis situations. The capacity building initiatives have also enabled the 320 Community Leaders and 185 COs, and SENFs to develop 112 Community Contract of Nutrition Grants and established 131 Nutrition and Women Friendly Business Corner. Total 7,702 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and 7-24 Children have received monthly conditional food basket and are now able to improve their nutrition intake. The CDCs and Clusters are Total 121 SIF Contracts granted in 2018 During the reporting period, total 673 SIF Contracts following CAPs were prepared and approved in 2019

Output 1: Improved coordination, planning and management in program towns and cities

During the reporting period, more attention was given to the national level policy issues. While poor settlement mapping and strengthening the urban local governance is being consolidated in A&B Category Cities and initiated in C Category Cities, the programme made simultaneous efforts to influence the national level urban policy tools with a view to integrate the Urban Chapter in the forthcoming 8th Five Year Plan

and revisiting the draft Urban Sector Policy. Following are the key major activities achieved at the City and National level –

National Urban Platform to Contribute to Influence Policy Instruments

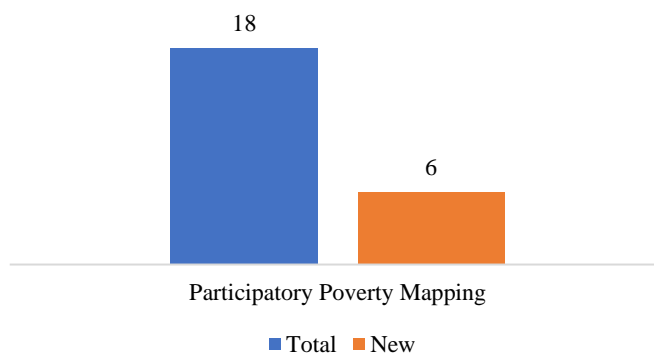
NUPRP has initiated the dialogue with the Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) to collaborate on decentralized local planning, governance and to influence the national policy tools. Responsible Party Agreement (RPA) has been drafted, however, could not be signed during the unforeseen nCOVID outbreak and subsequent lockdown. As the situation stabilizes, the RPA will be signed between UNDP and MAB to resume the policy level dialogue. The MAB will serve as a platform to share best practices emerging on pro poor, decentralized Governance responsive to the urban poor. The platform will also serve as a central point to jointly influence the review of the draft Urban Sector Policy, prepare policy briefs and engage in policy dialogue on urban poverty issues in coordination with key government Counterparts in an effort to integrate Urban Chapter into the upcoming 8th FIVE Year Plan.



City-Wide Participatory Poverty Mapping Conducted

Participatory Poverty Mapping exercises have continued to assess the pockets of poverty and associated conditions through mapping and data collection comprising of Mohalla & Resource Mapping and the Urban Poor Settlement mapping). The Mapping was completed in 6 Cities (Cumilla, Gazipur, Gopalganj, Noakhali, Rangpur, and Saidpur) during the reporting period, bringing the cumulative total to 18 Cities. Poverty Mapping in Rajshahi and Dhaka South has been postponed due to nCOVID-19 lockdown. Once the Lockdown is over and the situation stabilizes, poverty mapping in these two Cities will be initiated.

City-Wide Participatory Poverty Mapping Conducted



Institutional and Financial Capacity Assessment (IFCA) of the Local Government Conducted

To build the capacities of the local government, it is necessary to understand their existing capacities from an institutional and financial perspective. During the reporting period, IFCA has been completed for 7 Cities (Chattogram, Dhaka North, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Patuakhali, and Rajshahi) by IPE Global (India) and Power and Participation Research Centre (PPRC), Bangladesh. Based on the overall findings and recommendations, a national level policy dialogue will be organized post nCOVID-19 emergency period. The purpose of this policy dialogue is to bring the policy makers of the government under a common platform and brief them on the emerging issues and needs of the local government to influence the national policy tools (like 8th FYP and Urban Sector Policy).

Donor Findings shared with the City Stakeholders Mapped

With a view to identify all the development actors engaged on poverty reduction and ensure adequate proper coordination among them, NUPRP in coordination with the Local Government has conducted the donor efforts mapping in 5 Cities (Dhaka South, Noakhali, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Saidpur). In these cities, one workshop has been organized under the leadership of Local Government with participation of all key

Development Partners. Till March 2020, the donor coordination workshop has been conducted in total 15 Cities. A second workshop was organized in two Cities (Dhaka South, and Saidpur) to share the findings of the donor efforts mapping with all the relevant stakeholders to help coordinate and maximize the impact of all the Programmes in poverty reduction.

City Context Workshop Conducted

In order to build consensus over urban poverty issues, the City Context Workshop brings together a range of city level stakeholders e.g. Mayor, Councilors, related city officials, other actors, civil societies, poor community leaders, NUPRP staff, and academia etc. City Context Workshops which uses the Participatory Poverty Mapping as the basis for discussion was organized in 2 Cities (Faridpur and Noakhali) and was received very well by the stakeholders.

Ward Level Stakeholders on Ward Poverty Oriented

Following the Participatory Poverty Mapping, a detailed analysis of every Ward is carried out to develop the Ward Poverty ATLAS with the ward-level stakeholders. This exercise further helps to inform the beneficiary selection and resources allocation to the priority Wards. During the reporting period, 2 Cities (Kushtia and Narayanganj) oriented the Ward level Stakeholders on the Ward Poverty ATLAS in 29 Wards.

Developed City Poverty Reduction Strategy (Ward Prioritization)

Based on the results of the Poverty Mapping and the City's priority poverty indicators, a City Poverty Reduction Strategy (Ward Prioritization) is developed. Based on the 16 different poverty indicators established at different level of High, Medium and Low Priority, the Local Government assigns weightage to the relevant indicators related to poor settlements and categorizes the Wards into 4 different poverty categories. During the reporting period, City Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ward Prioritization) has been developed for 4 Municipalities (Cox's Bazar, Faridpur, Gopalganj, and Noakhali) with a cumulative achievement of total 14 Cities. Once the City Poverty Reduction Strategies (Ward Prioritization) is prepared, a Workshop is conducted in the city to develop sector-wise Localized Poverty Reduction Strategy (LPRS) reflecting the Mayor's vision and typology of the urban poor settlements. In the reporting period, LPRS has been developed for 3 cities (Noakhali, Kushtia, and Patuakhali) leading to cumulative achievement of 9 Cities.



Ward Committees, Town Level Coordination Committees, Standing Committees Activated/reactivated

NUPRP has been playing a critical role in strengthening the decentralized local governance through the Ward Committees in Ward-level pro poor planning and decision making. During the reporting period, two Municipalities (Cox's Bazar and Gopalganj) has activated/reactivated 11 Ward Committees that brings to a cumulative total of 74 Wards in 7 Municipalities.

The Town Level Coordination Committee (TLCC) is another most important committee for the municipalities that plays an important role to ensure an effective pro-poor governance system. NUPRP has successfully mobilized the municipal authority to revive the TLCC and now they are holding their meeting regularly where in each meeting the poverty issue becomes one of the top agendas. During this reporting period, 3 Municipalities (Cox's Bazar, Gopalganj, and Saidpur) have revived their Town Level Coordination Committees (TLCC) with a cumulative total of all 8 municipalities.

NUPRP is working with 3 Standing Committees - Standing Committee on Women and Children, Standing Committee on Disaster Management, and Standing Committee on Poverty Reduction and Slum Development. In 5 Cities (Cox's Bazar, Gopalganj, Rajshahi, Rangpur, and Saidpur), these committees have been formed/reformed by the local government that brings to a total of 12 Cities. In the reporting period, the standing committees met regularly in 8 Cities (Chandpur, Cox's Bazar, Faridpur, Kushtia, Noakhali, Patuakhali, Saidpur, and Sylhet). In nCOVID-19 response, the Standing Committee on Disaster Management has been playing an active role with the City Task Force of nCOVID-19 emergency response.

NUPRP through engaging a national consultant has developed draft Training Modules for the members of the Ward Committees, TLCCs and Standing Committees as a part of their capacity building initiatives.

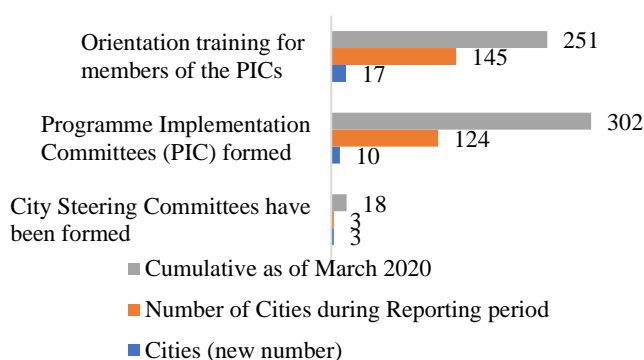
One Stop Service Booth Activated

During this reporting period, Patuakhali Municipality has established and activated One Stop Service Booth (OSSB) to make the services accessible to the local people instead of visiting multiple officials/counters in the municipality for receiving any service.

City/Ward-level Programme Management Structures established

During the reporting period, City Steering Committees have been formed in 3 Cities (Cox's Bazar, Gopalganj, and Khulna,) that brings to a total of 18 Cities. 124 Programme Implementation Committees (PIC) have been formed in 10 Cities (Cox's Bazar, Cumilla, Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Gazipur, Khulna, Kushtia, Noakhali, Rajshahi, and Saidpur) that brings to a cumulative total of 302 PICs in 19 cities. Forming PICs in the cities where CDCs are reactivated and/or formed are in process. In order to build the capacity of the members of the PICs, orientation training has been provided to 145 PICs in 17 Cities (Chandpur, Chattogram, Cumilla, Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Faridpur, Gazipur, Gopalganj, Khulna, Kushtia, Narayanganj, Noakhali, Patuakhali, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Saidpur, and Sylhet) that brings to a total of 251 PICs. Orientation training has been provided to the members of the City/Town Steering Committees and City/Town Programme Boards in 6 Cities (Chattogram, Cox's Bazar, Gopalganj, Noakhali, Rangpur, and Saidpur) that brings to a total of 16 Cities.

City Wise PIC and Steering Committee Status



Formation of City and Ward-level programme management structures and provide orientation to the Committee Members.

Decentralized Governance Structures	Number of Cities during Reporting period	Cumulative as of March 2020
City /Town Programme Board (CPB/TPB)	0	19
City Steering Committee	3	18
Programme Implementation Committees (PIC)	10 (124 PIC)	19 (302 PIC)
Orientation training for PIC	17 (145 PIC)	19 (251 PIC)
Orientation training for CSC/TSC	8	16

Cross learning Promoted

In the last six months, 3 Cities (Chandpur, Chattogram, and Kushtia) undertook learning visit to other NUPRP Cities for cross learning and exposure on planning and governance activities of the local government as well as climate resilient infrastructure. Ward Councilors and City Officials participated to strengthen their ownership and motivation.

Progress against Output 1 Indicators

2020 LF Milestone	Progress
<p>Indicator 1.1: Level of engagement by Municipalities and City Corporations for inclusive climate resilient urban development (Mahallah and poor settlement mapping, community action planning, city-wide plans and budgets).</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Milestone: High-5, Medium – 10, Low – 5</p>	<p>Good progress has been made against the indicator in creating the structural space and promoting the participation of people in climate resilient urban planning and development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City-wide Participatory Poverty Mapping including mahalla, resource mapping, and urban poor settlements mapping has been completed in 18 Cities. This includes 6 Cities during reporting period. ▪ This year aggregated Ward Level Action Plan will be promoted in 5 Cities based on the Community Action Plans. The aggregated Ward Action Plans will then be integrated into city’s Development Plan which will also influence the budget allocation accordingly. Guidelines are being developed for the same. ▪ Based on the Poverty Assessment findings, many City Corporations and Paurashavas have significantly increased their local level public consultations through Ward Councilors. This is reflected in the increased allocation of revenue budget of the Cities for poverty reduction purposes. Organizing the City Context Workshop in the Cities has been instrumental in contributing to this. ▪ The tool developed to measure the level of engagement will used this year as part of the planned Annual Longitudinal Monitoring Outcome.
<p>Indicator 1.2: Number of Paurashava with functional decentralized committees (Disaster Management Committee/Town Level Coordination Committee/Ward Committee) with representation from Town Federation/CDC Clusters/CDCs.</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Milestone: 8</p>	<p>Significant progress has been made against this indicator in strengthening the structural space.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With technical assistance from NUPRP, all 8 Municipal Authorities have activated the Town Level Coordination Committees (TLCC) and they are now meeting regularly. ▪ Already all 8 municipalities have activated 74 out of 99 (75%) of the Ward Committees. ▪ Some of the Disaster Management Committees are already semi-activated due to the nCOVID-19 emergency response. However, once corona emergency is over, local government will fully activate the Paurashava Disaster Management Committee as per the Standing Order on Disaster of the Government. ▪ NUPRP has been continuously engaging with the Local government to ensure adequate representation of Town Federation/CDC Clusters/CDCs in the Committees. ▪ Once the decentralized Disaster Management Committees are fully operational, this indicator is expected to be achieved by July/August 2020.
<p>Indicator 1.3: Number of Cities/Towns with Pro Poor and</p>	<p>Moderate progress has been made against this indicator.</p>

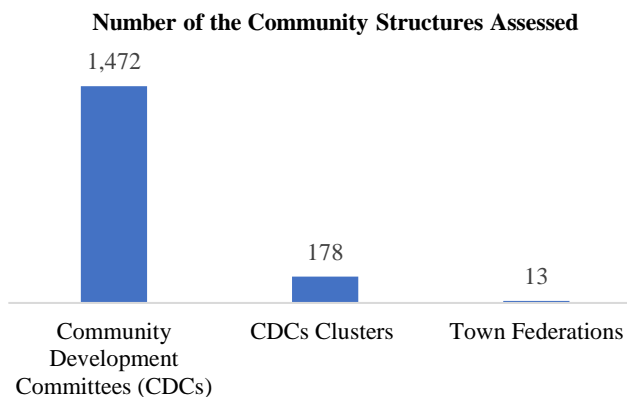
2020 LF Milestone	Progress
Climate Resilient Urban Strategy under implementation Baseline: 0 Milestone: 16 (Stage 1 ²) 8 (Stage 2 ³)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Pro Poor and Climate Resilient Urban Strategy are fully dependent on various assessments supported by NUPRP. Till date, assessments have been completed in most Cities – Stage 1 is complete. • (i) Poverty mapping in 18 cities, (ii) IFCA in 11 cities as planned and (iii) CCVA in 11 cities are completed. • In Stage 2, the preparation of the strategies is required. Already Poverty Reduction Strategy (Ward Prioritization) has been prepared for 14 cities and Localized Poverty Reduction Strategy has been prepared for 9 cities. Local government are using the strategies for their pro-poor development including rationale budget allocation for poverty reduction purposes. With support from NUPRP, the local government are now coordinating with the other Programmes to ensure maximization of the Programme aid which is also a part of urban strategy. • In addition, development of local tax revenue strategy of 8 municipalities are under process. Already the strategy has been drafted for Cox’s Bazar and Chandpur Municipalities.

Output 2: Enhanced Organisation, Capability and Effective Voice of Poor Urban Communities

Community led approach has been the core of the NUPRP and therefore, strong and inclusive community organizations are key drivers of change. Therefore, to sustain the developmental efforts, NURP has been focusing on organizing communities and building their capacities engage effectively with the Local Government to advance a pro-poor development agenda for urban poor. During the last two quarters, the focus has been to consolidate the community organisations, to promote capacities for inclusive community planning and capacity building of community leaders, to strengthen community managed savings & credit activities and to improve accountability of the leaders.

Performance of the Community Structures Assessed

The first Annual Assessment of the Performance of the Community structures being supported under NUPRP was carried out in 2019. In total 1,472 Community Development Committees (CDCs), 178 CDCs Clusters and 13 Town Federations were assessed on a range of functions (organisation structure and function, democracy and governance, planning and implementation capacity, financial and resource management capacity, savings and credit management capacity, reporting and documentation capacity, partnerships and collaboration). The findings revealed that 54% Community Development Committees (CDC) are performing at fully & moderately effective level. Moreover, 259,441 Savings and Credit Group members



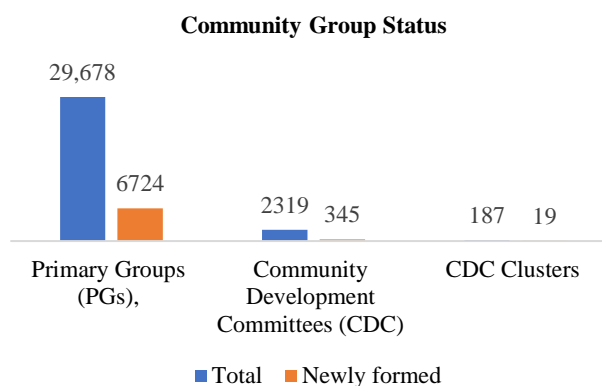
² Stage 1 - Assessment Reports developed and shared.

³ Stage 2 - Strategy Developed

under 15,545 SCGs have accumulated total £2.95 million savings. These annual assessments will help NUPRP to strategically focus time and resources to build their capacity across the Cities/Towns.

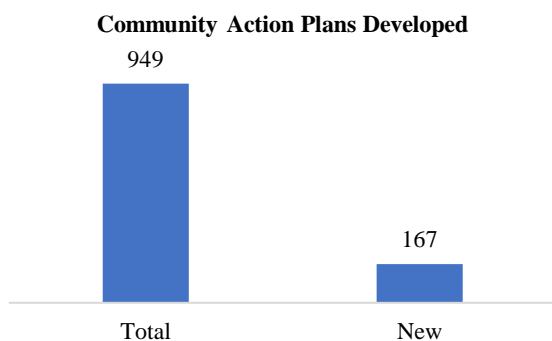
Urban poor mobilized to establish a strong community voice for improved access to services

Community mobilization process led by the Programme has led to the development of total 29,678 Primary Groups (PGs), 2319 Community Development Committees (CDC) and 187 CDC Clusters and 13 Town Federations. Of them, 6724 PGs, 345 CDCs and 19 CDC Clusters were newly formed during the reporting period. Out of them, 57% are old and 43% are new members. Of the total members, 52% are actively participates in community managed Savings & Credit activities.



Community Action Plans (CAP) implemented

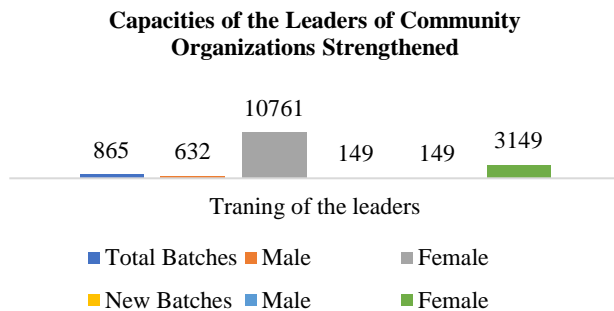
Building capacities of the CDCs has led to the development of 949 Community Action Plans across 19 Cities/Towns which enables the poor to identify, prioritize and plan for their needs. During the reporting period, total 167 new CAP prepared by the CDCs with the support of NUPRP. Following the CAP findings, 673 CDCs developed and implemented their community development proposals in 2019 for infrastructure and socio-economic development. Moreover, 800 CDCs have planned to implement infrastructures



development work following CAP findings by 2020. It shows that 71% CDCs already implemented their CAP in related to infrastructure and Socio-economic development. City specific CAP findings will be shared with Town Steering Committees (TSC) for seeking additional financial support to address unmet needs of the communities. Efforts are being made to streamline the CAP findings with Ward Level and City level Planning processes from 2020 to feed into Ward Action Plan (WAP), Paurashava Development Plan (PDP) and Gender Action Plan (GAP).

Capacities of the leaders of Community Organizations strengthened.

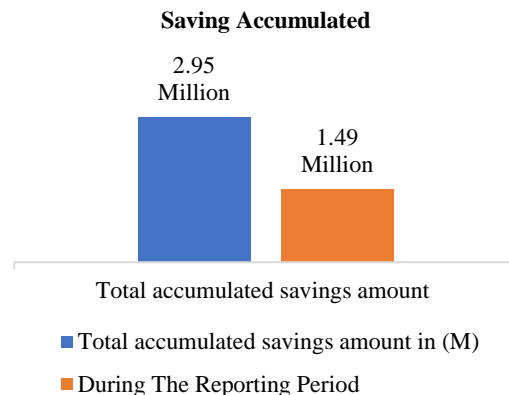
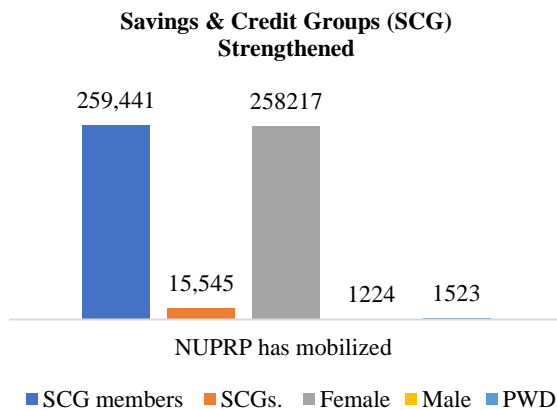
Total **865 batches** of trainings were organised for the 11,393 leaders of the community organisations on various issues (i.e. Savings & Credit management, Savings and Credit Accounting & Auditing, Community Action Plan, Organisational Development & Management, Leadership & Group management, Anti-fraud etc.). Of them, 94% (10761 are female) and 6% (632) were males. During the reporting period, **total 149 batches** of trainings were conducted for 3149 Females and 149 males.



During the reporting period, 4 TOT courses were organised for Governance & Mobilization Officer, Finance & Admin Officer and other Programme staff i.e. Leadership and effective group management, Advocacy and Networking and Reporting & documentation skills and Savings & Credit management. As a result, GMO and FAO conducted total 77 batches of capacity development trainings for their frontline staff during the reporting period following the TOT.

Capacities of Savings & Credit Groups (SCG) Strengthened to Cope With Stress

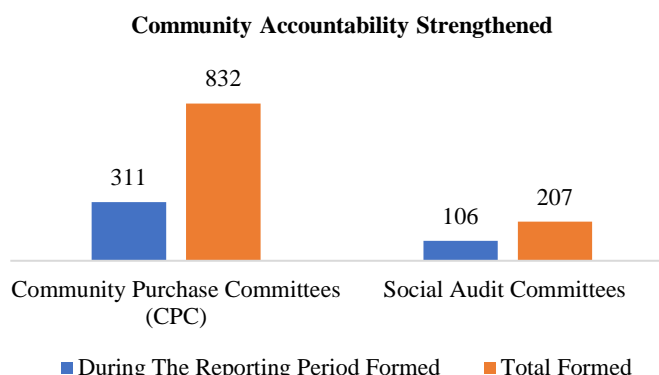
NUPRP has mobilized total **259,441 SCG members** under 15,545 SCGs. Amongst them, 99.5% (258217) are females; 0.5% (1224) males and overall 1523 are Peoples with Disabilities (PWD). During the reporting period, total 114,963 new members (Female-114698, M-265) have enrolled in SCGs. The total accumulated savings amount is **£ 2.95 million** and during the reporting period, **£1.49 million** savings have increased across the 19 towns. Capacities of the leaders SCGs and CDCs were strengthened on Savings & Credit Management, Accounting & Auditing training,



Leadership & Group Management training for the to enhance their skills for managing savings & credit activities effectively. In addition, Community Facilitators (CF) are providing weekly on-the-job training to CDCs for managing the SCG activities. As a result, total 2.40 million GBP have been disbursed as credit among the SCG members for Income Generating Activities (IGAs), social and emergency purpose.

Community Governance Mechanisms Enhanced to Promote Accountability

NUPRP has supported to establish various mechanisms to hold the Community Leaders accountable to ethical practices and good governance. These include - Community Purchase Committees (CPC), Social Audit Committees (SAC), an app-based Beneficiary Feedback Mechanism (BFM) and Community Score Card (CSC) Assessment and Bi-Annual Election. Total 832 Community Purchase Committee and 207 Social Audit Committees have been formed in 19 Cities/Towns. During the reporting period, 311 CPCs and 106 SACs have been formed across the Cities/Towns. To improve the capacity of these structures, total 204 batches of training were conducted attended by total 5096 members. As a result, capacities of SAC



and CPCs have been strengthened to deliver their defined responsibility. The Programme has developed an Election Guideline and developed staff capacities to facilitate a free & fair election across the community organizations. During the reporting period, total 447 CDCs and 10 CDC clusters were formed in Chattogram, Khulna, Mymensingh, Kushtia, Rangpur, Gazipur and Dhaka South. The election process started from March 2020 and will be completed by the end of the year.

Partnerships established at National & Town level to Sustain Community Structures

NUPRP has identified potential partners to provide software development support for establishing effective control mechanism of Savings & Credit component across the 20 Cities/Towns. Strategic partnership selection process is underway to provide technical support to the Programme staff and Community Structures (Federation, Clusters, CDCs & SCGs) at town level. Meanwhile, CDC clusters have developed total 60 partnerships for skills training under output-3 at community level. Community Structures are also collaborating with other NGOs (i.e. BRAC, SNV Netherlands, Save the Children, UDDIPAN, DSK, UNICEF, Concern Worldwide, World Vision, SEEP) and government Programmes (i.e. Reaching Out of School Children (ROSC-II) Programme, Urban Governance and Infrastructures Improvement Programme (UGIIP)] for accessing their services in the areas of health, education, water & sanitation, micro finance and livelihoods.

Progress against Output 2 Indicators

2020 LF Milestone	Progress
Indicator 2.1: Percentage of Community Organisations (a) CDCs; (b) CDC Clusters (c) Federations whose performance is judged "fully effective " on an objective and agreed scale to assess institutional effectiveness as a result of capacity building.	Moderate progress has been made against the indicator. The Annual Performance Assessment of CDCs, CDCs Clusters and Town Federation with a minimum of 1-year old covered total 1472 CDCs, 178 CDC clusters and 13 Town Federation across 19 Cities/Towns. The Assessment results revealed that 54% CDCs are performing as fully & moderately active while 46% are weak & very weak. According to the performance assessment findings, a good number

2020 LF Milestone	Progress
<p>Milestone: CDC: 30% CDC Cluster: 20% Town Federation: 30%</p> <p>Baseline: CDC: 0.5% CDC Cluster: 0% Town Federation: 0%</p>	of CDCs, CDCs clusters and Town Federation will continue to require considerable capacity development support in the identified domains over the remaining periods of the programme.
<p>Indicator 2.2: Percentage of CDCs implementing Community Actions Plans (CAP) based on the Guidelines. Milestone: 16% (580) Baseline: 0</p>	Good Progress has been made against the indicator. Total 949 Community Action Plan (CAP) have been developed by the CDCs in 19 Cities/Towns. Of the total CAPs, 673 CDCs (71%) have implemented CAP findings for infrastructure and Socio-economic development issues. 41% CDCs (949/2319) have prepared their own Community Action Plan (CAP) for addressing their community prioritized problems by support of local government and development agencies. Simultaneously, CAP findings are being integrated in WAP, PDP and GAP to address the unmet problems by the NUPRP.
<p>Indicator 2.3: Number of Savings & Credit Group (SCG) members and their effectiveness to address shocks and stresses. Milestone: 1,09,200(SCG-9100) Baseline: 12, 864(SCG-1072)</p>	Moderate progress has been made against the indicator. NUPRP mobilized total 259,441 SCG members under 15,545 SCGs. Out of these, 99.5% (258,217) are females and 0.5% (1224) are Males. During the reporting period, total 114,963 SCG members (Female-114698, M-265) participated. Their total accumulated savings is £ 2.59 million and during the reporting period £1.49 million savings have increased across the 19 towns.

The following Table presents a Summary of Achievements (for the reporting period and cumulatively) for key Indicators.

Indicator	Achieved up to Sept 2018	Achieved Oct 2018 to Sept 2019	Achieved Oct 2019 to Mar 2020	Cumulative Achievement as on March 2019
Number of new Community Development Committees (CDC) formed in 19 cities (Old +New)	47 CDCs	286 CDCs	345 CDCs	756 CDCs
Number of existing CDCs reactivated	1057 CDCs ⁴	506 CDCs	0 CDCs	1,563 CDCs
Number of CDCs completed Savings & Credit Audit	0 CDCs	1472 CDCs	97 CDCs	1569 CDCs
Number of SCG members participated in the Savings & Credit activities	55620	88,858	114,963	259,441
Total Amount of Savings Generated by SCGs	0.04m GBP	1.46m GBP	1.49m GBP	2.95m GBP
Number of CDCs Completed CAPs	0 CDCs	782 CDCs	167 CDCs	949 CDCs
Number of CDCs and Clusters leaders received capacity building training	0 Leaders	7817 leaders	3298 leaders	11,115 ⁵ Leaders
Number of Town Federation leaders received capacity building training	88 Leaders	20 Leaders	170 leaders	278Leaders ⁶

⁴ 68 CDCs evicted from Dhaka North, Dhaka South, Mymensingh and Chattogram

⁵ One leader participated in multiple training courses

⁶ Each Federation leader participated into 5 mandatory training

Nos of CDC conducted their Bi-Annual election	0	0	447 CDCs	447 CDCs
Nos of CDC cluster conducted Bi-Annual Election	0	0	10 Cluster	10 Cluster
Nos of Federation conducted Bi-Annual election	0	0	0 Federation	0 Federation
Number of staff TOT Training completed on different training modules	0 Module	09 modules	06 Modules	15 Modules
Number of Federations receiving training on 6 mandatory ⁷ trainings	09	9 Federations	4 Federation	13 Federations
Number of capacity building modules developed for Community Organisations	19	6 modules	02 Guideline	27 modules
Number of Federations developing their own organisational profile	09	9 Federation	04 Federation	13 Federations
Number of Social Audit Committee formed	0	101	106	207
Number of Community Purchase Committee Formed	0	521	356	832
Number of Social Audit Committee received training	0	505	556	1061
Number of Community Purchase Committee Received Training	0	2605	1430	4035
Number of Community to Community Learning visits completed	0	17	12	29

Output 3: Improved Well-Being in Poor Urban Slums, particularly for Women and Girls

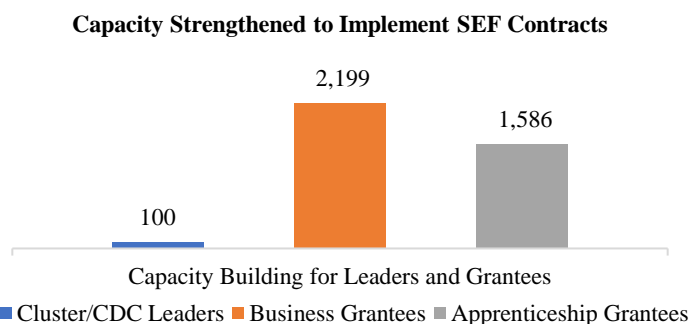
A. Livelihood Improvement

Local Market Assessments for Pro-poor Economic Development Strategy Conducted

Conducted Local Market Assessments in C Category 5 Cities/Towns (Rangpur, Rajshahi, Gazipur, Noakhali and Gopalganj) to explore economic and employment opportunities at town level. Through these assessments, identified town level different stakeholders, formal and informal employers, opportunities of employment and required skill, skill providing organizations, local trade, and market system. Each of the towns have developed their city level Pro-Poor Economic Development Strategy according to the findings of these assessments and taken interventions accordingly.

Capacities to prepare and implement Socio - Economic Fund (SEF) Contracts strengthened

Capacity building sessions organized for the CDC Clusters led to strengthened capacities of more than 100 CDC Cluster leaders & CDC leaders on Socio Economic Fund across 05 towns to select grantees, carry out verification processes and implement the funding modalities. All 8132 Business and



⁷ The mandatory training includes 1) Visioning 2) Action Planning 3) Organisational Development & Management 4) Savings & Credit 5) Anti-Fraud and 6) Savings & Credit Accounting & Auditing training

4926 Apprenticeship grantees were oriented to identify skill and business opportunities in 15 towns. 8132 business grantees are trained on entrepreneurship development and made their business plan in 15 towns.

Socio - Economic Fund (SEF) Contracts prepared and approved

The 127 contracts of the shortlisted Grantees prepared by the CDCs were approved by the Programme Implementation Committee (PIC) at the Ward-level and through the Town Programme Board (TPB) at the City-level in 05 cities. Once approved at the City level, the 127 contracts were approved by the Programme Executive Board by NUPRP HQ comprising of a Technical Review for further fund transfer.



Socio - Economic Fund (SEF) grants disbursed

The preparatory work for disbursement of SEF grants have been completed in 05 town for 4050 Grantees (1586 Apprenticeship, 1959 Business and 505 Education). Full amount of Business grants and 1st tranche of the Apprenticeship and Education grants amount has been transferred from city's account to Cluster account and it will be gradually distributed to the grantees by following standard procedure between January

to March 2020 in 5 towns. The second tranche will be due between April-June 2020. The Cluster will then disburse the grants to the grantees on a monthly basis and the process will be completed by end of September 2020. In 15 towns, 8132 business grantees received business grants. In 10 town, 3340 Apprenticeship grantees received first tranche and 2nd tranche is due on April-June 2020 and the process will be completed by end of July 2020.

B. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and Early and Forced Marriage (EFM)

Gender and VAWG Modules in urban poverty context developed

Training Modules on 'Gender and VAWG in urban poverty context' have been developed to enhance staff's capacity. Based on the module, we trained NUPRP 37 experts deployed in the Cities/Towns.

International Women's Day Commemorated

Echoing the theme of the IWD 2020 "I am Generation Equality: Realizing Women's Rights", NUPRP observed International Women's Day (IWD) 2020 at the National and local level across different city corporations and Pourashavas to reach out and mobilize approximately more than 2 million people in Bangladesh. The objective of the celebration was to mobilize 19 federations, 130 CDC clusters and more than 3000+ CDCs and primary groups to reach out to women and girls of urban poor settlements to promote the rights while engaging men and boys to act against



gender-based violence, injustice, or deprivation. At the National level, NUPRP in collaboration with the academic partner-Department of Women and Gender Studies (DWGS), University of Dhaka celebrated IWD at National Level on 5 March 2020. Professor Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Vice-Chancellor, University of Dhaka took part as chief guest. It included series of events like Slogan Competition, Photography Competition, Exhibition of Slogans and Photographs, Recitation, Dance and Music performance.

Developed Safeguarding Policy

Safeguarding policy was developed and staff were oriented with the objective to deepen awareness about safeguarding issues as well as define the roles and responsibilities of Programme staff involved in the process.

Capacities of Safe Community Committee (SCC) to prevent VAWG strengthened

833 members of SCCs were trained on roles and responsibilities on preventing VAWG and EFM (DNCC, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Khulna, Rangpur, Kustia, Rajshahi and Narayanganj).

Partnerships with Stakeholders Established

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed has been signed with Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trusts (BLAST) in January 2020. The pilot on Self-defense course for local young girls to prevent Violence Against Women and Girls will be organised in Dhaka North City Corporation.

C. Nutrition Improvement

Capacity Building on Nutrition

- NUPRP has organized one batch TOT on Nutrition during 20-24 October 2020 for Programme and LGI staff. During this 5-day training has covered 7 modules of nutrition e.g. Basic Nutrition, Maternal Nutrition, Infant & Young Child Feeding, Malnutrition, Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC), Growth Monitoring and Promotion (GMP) and referral.
- The Master Trainers organized 11 batches of training which trained a total number of 223 SENF, CO and LGI front line workers on Nutrition from C category 9 cities. This enabled them to conduct nutrition awareness activities e.g. nutrition counseling, nutrition education session, GMP and referral, etc. at the community level.
- NUPRP organized one batch of Training on Nutrition Grants Mechanism during 25-26 March 2020 for Nutrition Officers/Experts and some selective Community Organizers. The 2-day training covered 2 Modules of nutrition grants mechanism - Nutrition Grants and its implementation mechanism, and Nutrition & Women Friendly Business Corner (NWFBC) and its functioning in Nutrition Conditional Food Transfer.



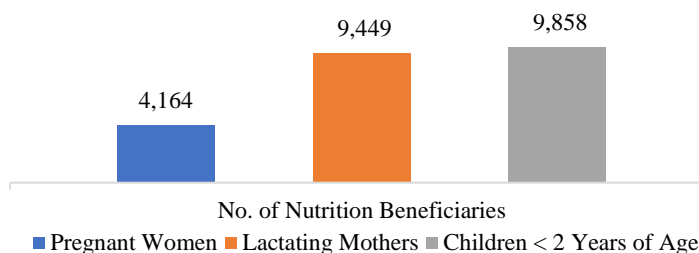
Nutrition Conditional Food Basket Received

The strengthened capacities have enabled the 320 Community Leaders and 185 COs, and SENFs have led to the development of 112 Community Contract of Nutrition Grants and established 131 Nutrition and Women Friendly Business Corner. Total 7,702 Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and 7-24 Children have received monthly conditional food basket.

Nutrition Beneficiary Registered

Training of total 230 SENFs and COs on Nutrition Application has led to the registration of total 4,164 Pregnant Women, 9,449 Lactating Mothers and 9,858 children under 2 years of age.

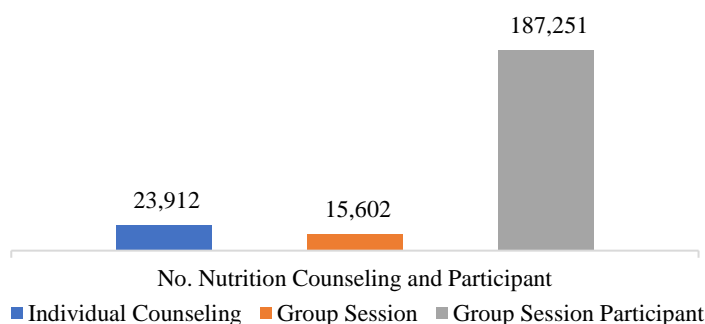
Nutrition Beneficiary Registered



Nutrition Education and Counselling Conducted

- Total 23,912 Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers has received individual counseling on nutrition by the trained SENF on nutrition issues e.g. maternal health and nutrition, infant and young child feeding, growth monitoring and promotion, etc.
- Total 15,602 nutrition education sessions were organized for 19,208 Primary Groups (PG) in A, B & C Category 10 Cities attended by 187,231 of Primary Group Members

Nutrition Counselling For Beneficiaries Conducted



Malnutrition Of 7-24 Months Children Screened

Total 12,445 Children of age 7-24 month has been screened by MUAC tape at their household level. A total 342 severely acute malnourished children have been identified and referred to the nearest SAM center of government for their treatment.

City level Multisectoral Nutrition Coordination Committee (CLMNCC) established

To strengthen the Local Governance on Nutrition, total 17 CLMNCC have been formed to coordinate the Nutrition activities with various stakeholders.

Campaign on Global Handwashing Day 2019 (GHD) and Nutrition Organized

- Campaigns across the Cities/Towns were organized on the importance of handwashing to prevent diseases and save lives. Activities included -rally, discussion sessions, essay and quiz competitions, etc. - at town level involving city authorities, community organizations and city-level stakeholders of health and nutrition. City Mayors, Chief Executive Officers, Chief Health Officers and other officials and Councilors of the respective cities attended along with 3,352 participants.



- Creative social campaign on nutrition were organized engaging local adolescent girls and boys for creating awareness on adolescent nutrition among them. A total 510 campaigns were organized where 12,750 local adolescent girls and boys participated.

Partnering with UNICEF on Integrated WASH-Nutrition Voucher Programme

In partnership of UNICEF, NUPRP is implementing a pilot Programme/study named “Integrated WASH-Nutrition- Voucher programme for 1st 1000 days to develop a model to integrate WASH and nutrition interventions as a strategic tool to achieve improved nutritional outcomes and to address the multi-sectoral challenges. The pilot experience will be used to inform future scale-up and the National Urban Nutrition Strategy and Resource Mobilization.

Progress against Output 3 Indicators

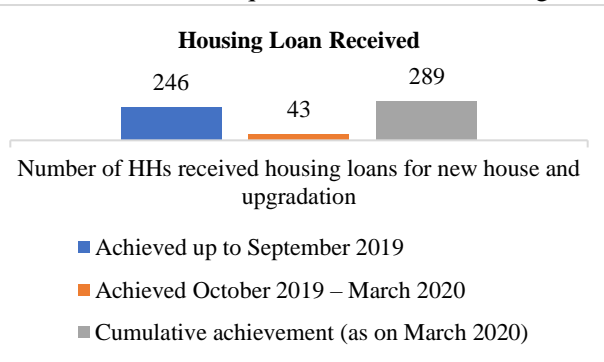
2020 LF Milestone	Progress
<p>Indicator 3.1: Percentage of education grantees completing the academic year in which they receive the grant (which contributes to Early Marriage Prevention)</p> <p>Milestone: 85% Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Good progress has been achieved against this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14,186 grantees received first tranche of education grants in 15 cities. • Monitoring and pre-verification conducted for the 14,186 grantees in 15 towns who received grants in 2019.
<p>Indicator 3.2: Number of (a) pregnant and lactating women up to 6 months (b) Children (7-24 months) accessing Nutrition Cash Transfer Grants.</p> <p>Milestone: 9000 Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,127 Pregnant Women, 3,878 Lactating Mothers, and 529 Children received food basket under the Nutrition Grants • 23,912 Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers received individual counseling on nutrition • 15,602 Nutrition Education Sessions conducted with Primary Group members • 7,702 Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers received SBCC materials (food plate, food bowl, Poster, etc.) • 131 Nutrition & Women Friendly Business Corner have been established and 131 female entrepreneurs trained on nutrition and women friendly business
<p>Indicator 3.3: Number of Safe Community Committees (a subset of CDC Cluster) working with social service providers to address VAWG and early marriage issues</p> <p>Milestone: 206 Committees Baseline: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 115 Safe Community Committee have been formed in 09 Cities (Dhaka North-20, Sylhet-04, Dhaka South-06, Patuakhali-08, Khulna-30, Rangpur-15, Chittagong-14, Cumilla-07, Rajshahi-11)

<p>Indicator 3.4: Number of people who have utilized (a) Business Development Grant; (b) Skill Building Grant</p> <p>Milestone: Total 15950 [Business 8350 & Apprenticeship 7600; (20% M, 80% F)]</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p><i>Business Development Grant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total 13,982 (8,927 business grantees and 5,055 apprenticeship grantees) were verified and received rocket account number in 15 cities. • 6000 female entrepreneurs received business startup grants <p><i>Skill Building Grant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,055 female and male beneficiaries received 1st tranche of apprenticeship grants for their skill development and employment
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Output 4: More Secure Land Tenure and Housing in Programme Town/Cities

Community Housing Development Fund (CHDF)

NUPRP played a critical role in providing technical assistance to develop the Institutional Development Strategy and Implementation Plan for Community Housing Development Fund (CHDF). The strategy guided the formulation of reactivation plan for existing CHDFs and action plan for new CHDF. SWOT analysis workshop and business development action plan have been developed in 6 cities i.e. Chattogram, Khulna, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Rajshahi and Sylhet. In addition, the requisite documents to register



these CHDFs as legal entities under Cooperative Department are being prepared. Registration process for establishing CHDFs as legal entities started in 3 cities i.e. Chattogram, Khulna & Rajshahi. The registration of one CHDF in Narayanganj already registered under Cooperative Department is being renewed. During the reporting period, utilizing the existing capital of CHDFs house loan of BDT 75.5 lac for new housing and upgradation has been disbursed to 43 households in Rajshahi, Narayanganj and Chattogram.

Land Tenure Security and Low-Cost Housing

For land tenure security and housing, implementation of Land Tenure Action Plan (LTAP), Vacant Land Mapping (one of the stages to complete LTAP) has been piloted in 02 cities- Narayanganj and Chandpur. For low cost housing, digital survey and master plan of Cox’s Bazar and Gopalganj site completed. In addition, rough cost estimation for Gopalganj has been done. Architectural and structural detail design and drawings are being prepared to start tender (procurement) process. Moreover, Low cost housing guideline has also been prepared.



Progress against Output 4 Indicators

2020 LF Milestone	Progress
<p>Indicator: 4.1. Number of Community Housing Development Funds (CHDF) established as legal entities.</p> <p>Milestone: 5- Stage 3 7- Stage 1& 2</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Good progress has been made against this indicator. To achieve Stage – 3 (CHDF registered as legal entities) of CHDFs, preparatory activities include completion of capacity building of CHDF Management, election of new management and then registration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As of March 2020, a guideline for CHDF has been developed, SWOT analysis workshop has been conducted in 3 cities (Chattogram, Rajshahi & Sylhet), • Business Plan development Workshop for CHDF has been completed in 1 city (Khulna), CHDF transactions audited in 2 cities (Rajshahi & Chattogram), and AGM held in 1 city (Rajshahi). • Registration process of CHDF with Cooperative Department for Rajshahi, Chattogram and Khulna has started, and registration documents drafted for Rajshahi and Chattogram. • One CHDF (Narayanganj) already registered under Cooperative Department is being renewing its registration.
<p>Indicator 4.2. Number of Households using their CHDF loan for climate resilient housing (ICF KPI 4)</p> <p>Milestone: 1500</p> <p>Baseline: 215</p>	<p>Moderate progress has been made against this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the reporting period, new housing loans distributed to 25 HHs in Rajshahi which amounts to BDT 50 lac, to 13 HHs in Narayanganj for house upgradation which amounts to BDT 20.5 lac, and to 5 HHs in Chattogram which amounts to BDT 5 lac. • Although target for this year is 1500 HHs using seed capital (Budget BDT 12.05 crore) provided from NUPRP, the above loan disbursed using the existing capital of CHDFs and seed capital disbursement is scheduled during 2nd and 3rd quarter of the year.
<p>Indicator 4.3 Number of Households with climate resilient housing (a) New Housing; (b) Upgraded Housing</p> <p>Milestone: 300</p> <p>Baseline:0</p>	<p>Moderate progress has been made against this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the reporting period, digital survey of housing construction site has been completed in Gopalganj, Master Plan for land use has been prepared for both Cox’s Bazar & Gopalganj, and land has been identified in Chandpur, Kushtia & Noakhali. • In addition, detailed drawing for single housing unit and cost estimation for Gopalganj construction have been completed. Besides, low-cost housing guidelines has been prepared.
<p>Indicator 4.4: Number of Cities/Towns with Land Tenure Action Plans implemented</p>	<p>Moderate progress has been made against the indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct vacant land mapping in five paurashavas, procurement process of a firm already started. After hiring the firm, it will

(based on Vacant Land Mapping for pro poor housing) Milestone: 2 (Stage 2 & 3) 3 (Stage 1) Baseline: 0	complete VLM and then Land Tenure Action Plans will be developed and implemented.
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The following Table presents a Summary of Achievements (for the reporting period and cumulatively) for key Indicators.

Indicator	Achieved up to September 2019	Achieved October 2019 – March 2020	Cumulative achievement (as on March 2020)
SWOT Analysis Workshop for CHDF completed in cities	1	3	4
Guidelines for CHDF	-	1	1
Number of CHDF accounts audited	1	1	2
Number of AGM of CHDF completed	-	1	1
Number of HHs received housing loans for new house and upgradation	246	43	289
Low-cost housing guidelines prepared	-	1	1
Digital survey completed for housing construction site	-	2	2
Detailed design of single housing unit and cost estimation prepared for Gopalganj	-	1	1

Output 5: Improved Resilient Infrastructure in and Serving, Low-Income Settlements

SIF Contracts 2018 implemented

Total 121 SIF Contracts granted in 2018 are being implemented over the period spanning 2019 and 2020. The total contract value of these 121 SIF contracts are 0.622 m USD. Of the 121 SIF Contracts, there were 100 contracts in Khulna, 16 contracts in Mymensingh and 5 contracts in Chandpur. About 98% of the work has been completed so far and the remaining are delayed due to unforeseen challenges. The progress against the planned targets are stated below:

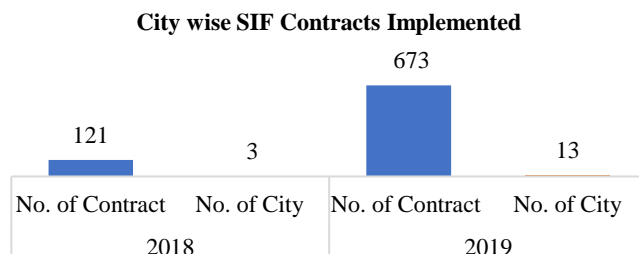


Name of the City/Town	Footpath (m)		Drain (m)		Drain Slab (m)		Twin Pit Latrine (No)		Community Latrine (No)		Shallow Tube well (No)		Remarks
	Plan	Comp	Plan	Comp	Plan	Comp	Plan	Comp	Plan	Comp	Plan	Comp	
Khulna	10136	10292	1643	1755	295	482	631	591	0	0	0	0	95%
Chandpur	551	431	758	483	93	135.84	21	16	1	1	0	0	100%

Mymensingh	1702	1697	1122	1014	1202	992	41	47	0	0	23	25	100%
Total	12389	12419	3523	3252	1590	1609	693	654	1	1	23	25	98%

SIF Contracts 2019 implemented

During the reporting period, total 673 SIF Contracts following CAPs were prepared and approved in 2019 amounting to 5.4 million USD in 13 Cities/Towns.



Under 2019 SIF interventions, the second installment (full fund) of these 486 Contracts under 09 Category A & B Cities/Towns and first installment under 187 SIF contracts under 04 Category C Cities/Towns had been transferred to the 13 City/Towns. The intervention wise summary with progress are shown in the table below:

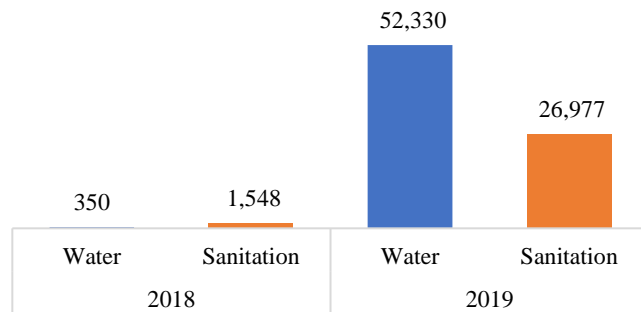
SL. No	Planned Schemes 2019	09 A & B Cat. Towns	04 C Cat. Towns	Total	Completion	Percentage of Completion
1	Single/Twin Pit latrine (159 Single Pit latrine & 3336 twin pit latrine)	2705 nos.	790	3495 nos.	04 Single pit latrine & 2245 Twin pit latrine completed.	64%
2	Septic Tank of different user no	16 nos	0	16	All 16 Septic Tanks completed	100%
3	Community Latrine	26 nos	0	26	All 26 Community Latrine completed	100%
4	Footpath	65235 M	31902 M	97,137 M	52,781 M completed	54%
5	Drain	24102 M	13,500 M	37602 M	19,238 M completed	51%
6	Drain Slab	20925 M	13,749 M	34,674 M	9,642 M completed	
7	Shallow Tube well	76 nos	0	76 nos	0 Completed	0%
8	Deep Tube well	325 nos	0	325 Nos	290 completed	89%
9	Deep Tube well with Submergible pump	91 nos	14 nos	105 nos	98 nos completed	93%
10	Deep Tube well Platform	293 nos	67 nos	360 nos	78 completed so far	22%
11	Bathroom	316 nos	47 nos	363 nos	204 completed	56%
12	Staircase for hilly areas	04 nos	0 nos	04 nos	02 completed	50%
13	Guide Wall as Slope protection	01 nos	0 nos	01 nos	0 completed	0%
14	Dust bin	28 nos	0 nos	28 nos	05 completed	18%
15	Community Resource Centre	01 no	01	02 nos	0 completed	0%
16	Streetlight	22 nos	17 nos	39 nos	23 completed	59%

Quality Assurance of Construction Work of SIF Interventions

- The Field Engineer, Clusters and Federations leaders regularly monitored the quality of SIF interventions. For Shallow/Deep Tube well, necessary depth of the suction pipe is ensured, maintaining the tube well platform size with quality.
- For the Deep TW with submergible pump, the depth of the suction pipe is also ensured with fixing of quality submergible pumps.

- The necessary water quality tests are in process as these need to be sent the sample to the DPHE (Department of Public health Engineering) or NGOF (NGO Forum) testing Laboratory but due to Corona affect, the process has been stopped now. However, for the water options, NUPRP will be following safely managed water sources by ensuring accessibility, availability, travel/queuing time and free from contamination specially from e.coli and ensures other chemical parameters are

Wash Services Accessed by Beneficiaries



are within the acceptable limit as per WHO/Bangladesh standards like arsenic, Fluoride etc. Moreover, for coastal area, NUPRP is also ensuring TDS (total dissolved solids) within the acceptable limit specially for salinity issue. In addition, water safety plan (WSP) point of view, NUPRP is not only ensuring the safe water sources but also focussing on safe collection, carrying, storage and consumption as well. Safe water option does not mean consumption of safe water by the targeted beneficiaries. That's why, these important stages (Safe Collection, carrying, storage, consumption) are incorporated in the Nutrition awareness activities.

- For sanitation, NUPRP is implementing Shared Improved Sanitation following the sanitation ladder. But for the shared sanitation technology, NUPRP is ensuring hygienic sanitation options. NUPRP is ensuring the criteria for hygienic latrine like faeces will not be seen from outside, no flies can enter the squatting hole, even if enters, it cannot be outside, no smell will be produced, and it will not contaminate the Ground water table. Moreover, to avoid ground water table pollution, NUPRP will ensure that the vertical distance from the bottom of the pit is at least 02 m above from the ground water table and horizontally, pit latrines are constructed at least 10-15 m distance from the nearby water source. Other than pit latrine, NUPRP will also construct septic tank, community latrine etc. Considering the safely managed sanitation services, NUPRP also follows the excreta emptied and treated off site with excreta treated and disposed in situ.
- For the concrete work like footpath, drain, drain slab, Twin pit latrine, community latrine, mixing ratio (1:2:4) of the concrete with necessary compaction is properly ensured.

- For reinforced cement concrete work like drain slab, Community latrine, necessary reinforcement with concrete mixing ratio and compaction is ensured. For every SIF works, NUPRP is ensuring good quality construction materials with good workmanship. This is being achieved through proper training to the CDC leaders with the procurement committee members about the quality of good materials and training to Mason for good workmanship. Moreover, in addition to NUPRP staff, CDC/Cluster Leaders, Municipality Engineering staff are also helping to ensure the quality of SIF work. In addition, all the hardware interventions are implemented adhering to the necessary drawing/design/Bill of Quantities.



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Progress against Output 5 Indicators

2019 LF Milestone	Progress																															
<p>Indicator 5.1: Number of people with access to climate resilient (i) safely managed drinking water, and (ii) sanitation facilities which are hygienic, gender & disability friendly.</p> <p>Milestone: Water: 116,465 Sanitation: 163,900 Baseline: Safely drinking Water: 14,004 Sanitation: 14,004</p>	<p>Good progress has been made against this indicator.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the reporting period, for SIF 2018 Contracts, about 20% of WASH interventions like Shallow Tube well, Twin pit latrine, community latrine etc. were achieved. Currently, the ultimate progress of 2018 SIF interventions are 98%. Rest 2% will be finished soon. The beneficiary coverage was around 350 persons for Water and 1548 persons for sanitation. • For SIF 2019 Contracts, the majority work of water interventions like Shallow TW, Deep TW, Deep TW with submergible pump, Platform, Washroom, small pipe networking etc. have been completed during this reporting period covering almost 52,330 persons. • Under 2019, the major sanitation works completed like Single/Twin pit latrine, Community latrine, Septic tank, Community latrine etc. covering almost 26,977 persons. • During this reporting period, 52,680 people have now access to safe drinking water and is and 28,525 people have access to safe sanitation. • In addition, considering Fecal Sludge Management cycle, NUPRP will procure 12 Vacu-tugs (08 vacu-tugs with 2000 L capacity and rest 04 with 1000 L capacity) within this reporting period. 01-2000 L Vacu-tug will support almost 12000 persons per year and 01-1000 L vacu-tug will support 10,000 people per year. NUPRP will organize a hand over ceremony for these 12 Vacu-tugs. The vacu-tugs will be provided in 06 six different Cities/Towns where Fecal Sludge Management treatment plant is present. 																															
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="571 1318 636 1411">SL</th> <th data-bbox="636 1318 1015 1411">Town</th> <th data-bbox="1015 1318 1193 1411">VACUTUG-1000LTR (Nos)</th> <th data-bbox="1193 1318 1383 1411">VACUTUG-2000 LTR (Nos)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1411 636 1465">1</td> <td data-bbox="636 1411 1015 1465">Khulna City Corporation</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1411 1193 1465">-</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1411 1383 1465">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1465 636 1520">2</td> <td data-bbox="636 1465 1015 1520">Kushtia Pourashava</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1465 1193 1520">-</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1465 1383 1520">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1520 636 1575">3</td> <td data-bbox="636 1520 1015 1575">Faridpur Pourashava</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1520 1193 1575">1</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1520 1383 1575">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1575 636 1629">4</td> <td data-bbox="636 1575 1015 1629">Gopalganj Pourashava</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1575 1193 1629">1</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1575 1383 1629">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1629 636 1684">5</td> <td data-bbox="636 1629 1015 1684">Chattoqram City Corporation</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1629 1193 1684">2</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1629 1383 1684">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1684 636 1738">6</td> <td data-bbox="636 1684 1015 1738">Saidpur Pourashava</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1684 1193 1738">-</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1684 1383 1738">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="571 1738 636 1780"></td> <td data-bbox="636 1738 1015 1780" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td data-bbox="1015 1738 1193 1780" style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td data-bbox="1193 1738 1383 1780" style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SL	Town	VACUTUG-1000LTR (Nos)	VACUTUG-2000 LTR (Nos)	1	Khulna City Corporation	-	2	2	Kushtia Pourashava	-	1	3	Faridpur Pourashava	1	1	4	Gopalganj Pourashava	1	1	5	Chattoqram City Corporation	2	2	6	Saidpur Pourashava	-	1		Total	4	8
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<p>Indicator 5.2: Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change through SIF and CRMIF (ICF KPI 1)</p> <p>Milestone: 230,930 Baseline: 0</p>	<p>Moderate progress has been achieved against this indicator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During this reporting period, almost 20% of SIF 2018 non-WASH interventions like Footpath, Drain, Drain slab etc. were achieved covering around 3134 beneficiary. Now, the total progress is around 98% for 2018 schemes and rest 2% will be completed soon. • For SIF 2019 Contracts, the majority work of non-WASH interventions like Footpath, Drain, Drain Slab, Staircases, Guide Wall, Dustbin, Community Resource Centres, Street Light etc. completed within this reporting period which covered almost 74,801 persons. • The physical work for 02 CRMIF interventions under 2019 is yet to start and for 2020, the CRMIF intervention will be selected in the coming reporting period. Therefore, by this reporting period, the number of people supported through SIF and CRMIF is 77,935 persons.
<p>Indicator 5.3: Number of Cities/Towns with improved capacity of Municipalities to manage climate resilient infrastructure Programmes.</p> <p>Milestone: 20 City/Towns Baseline: 0</p>	<p>A ToR needs to be prepared will be prepared for capacity building to ensure that NUPRP annual infrastructure plan is incorporated in the operational City/Municipality’s Annual Infrastructure Plan.</p>
<p>Indicator 5.4: Number of Climate Resilient Infrastructure Programmes in Cities/Towns (Climate Resilient Municipality Infrastructure Fund).</p> <p>Milestone: 20 City/Towns Baseline: 0</p>	<p>02 Programmes (01 in Khulna & 01 in Chandpur) were selected following the CRMIF implementation guideline in December-2019 which are being implemented in 2020. The beneficiary coverage for these 02 schemes will be around 9700 persons. The Chandpur scheme comprised of 277 m RCC roads with 368 m RCC drain of BDT 4,309,995 wherein Chandpur Municipality is contributing BDT 431,000 as matching fund of 10%. The Khulna scheme is comprised of 306 m RCC roads with 02 RCC cross-u drain and 168 m brick drain with 308 m Tree plantation with a cost BDT 733,4796 wherein 10% matching fund is contributed by Khulna CC. Both the schemes will be implemented through community contracting.</p> <p>CRMIF implementation guideline has been finalized through the validation workshop conducted in December 05, 2019 wherein different city officials, NUPRP staff participated. A ToT was conducted in last February 2020 for the Municipality Engineers and Infrastructure Officers of targeted 08 City/towns. Following the CRMIF guideline, CRMIF task team need to be established, then long listing of interventions will be made following CCVA and other Disaster Management Committee recommendations. Short listing of schemes will be prepared through stakeholder meetings, based on priority and necessary environmental screening the schemes will finally be selected.</p>

Cross Cutting Areas: Innovations, Gender, Disability, M4i, Communications Operations, MAU

Innovations

- ***Capacity assessment of COs conducted through mobile suitable software:***
A mobile Application has been developed to conduct annual capacity assessment of Community Organizations (CDCs, CDC Cluster and Town Federation). This has expedited the data entry, analyses and reporting across the Cities/Towns.
- ***Paper less Savings & Credit data management system:***
Savings & Credit online management system is being developed using web based Mobile Applications to record data of all CDC level Savings and Credit Groups across the 20 Towns. This is a more durable system which can be accessed and managed by low educated peoples like community leaders and volunteers and will save time in record keeping.
- ***Using digital Social and Behavioral Change Communications to promote Nutrition:***
A module based on digital SBCC materials for individual & family counseling on nutrition has been developed for counseling and sharing the information with beneficiaries.
- ***WASH in crowded urban slums:*** Due to the huge demand of toilets, NUPRP started planning/implementation to construct network latrines due to space scarcity in slum area. A septic tank of sufficient capacity or ABR would be connected from about 12-15 household latrines. Municipality is providing the space for the septic tank construction. Example: It is already initiated in Saidpur SIF contract for 2020 and will expand in other cities.

Gender

- The programme facilitated several capacity building initiatives under output 2, where the male-female ratio was around 22% and 78% respectively. Around 99% women member's capacities were built in community purchasing and social auditing.
- 100% of women received SEF grants for business development, while 80% grantees are women and girls for apprenticeship and education grants respectively. Around 20% and 29% of men and boys received apprenticeship and education grants respectively to prevent early marriage, reduce school drop-out rate and develop their job skills.
- The programme established 131 Nutrition and Women Friendly Business Corner. Total 7,702 of pregnant and lactating mothers along with their children received conditional food baskets.
- Around 115 Safe Community Committees (SCC) has been established while around 833 members of SCCs have been trained focusing on preventing VAWG and EFM. Additionally, awareness was raised using the IEC BCC materials on GBV aspects has been developed across 19 cities.
- Around 41% of male and 59% of female are now able to access the sanitation facilities constructed using the SIF grants while around 44% of male and 56% of female have been able to access water facilities. The WASH facilities are now being accessed by Persons with Disabilities with around 1,492 males (44%) and 1,745 females (56%). The SIF constructions are being designed to respond to gender sensitivities.
- Based on the recommendations of DFID-IAD team, Safeguarding Policy has been drafted focusing on abuse of authority, sexual harassment, discrimination, and abuse. Two batches of NUPRP staff (SENO

and GMO) have been oriented on the safeguarding issues and draft policy. During this training, 19 Cities have drafted Gender Action Plans also.

Disability Inclusion

Capacity Building -NUPRP organized two batches of day-long workshop on 30th November 2019 and 19 January 2020 respectively for the project key staff including town managers and officers. Total 68 project staff oriented to disability issues e.g. Understanding of Disability, Human Rights Instrument, Obligations for Inclusion, Disability Inclusion, etc.

Disability Inclusion Strategy – NUPRP organized a day-long workshop to review and finalize the Disability Inclusion Strategy of NUPRP on 20 January 2020. The Disability Inclusion Strategy has been submitted to DFID for finalization.

Assessment - Conducted a monkey survey from December 3, 2019, to 15 January 2020 amongst the project staff across all towns including PHQ to assess the level of understanding about the disability inclusion issues -policy, human resource management, planning-management-evaluation, advocacy-networking. About 95% of project staff were participated in this survey.

Planning and Management – The AWP 2020 was developed incorporating disability specific activities for addressing disability issues across NUPRP. The Primary Group Registration Tool was reviewed through the Disability lens

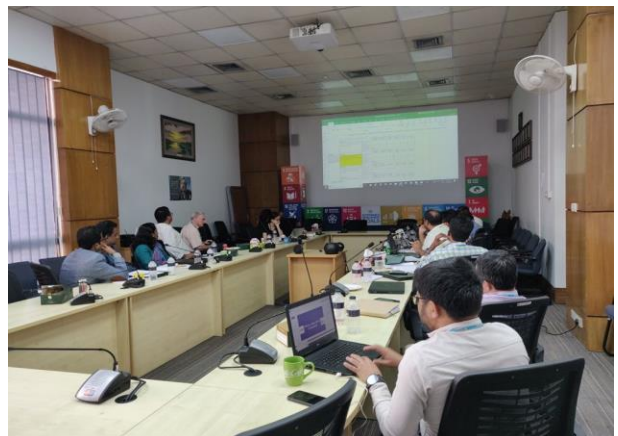


Managing for Impact (M4i)

Managing for Impact (M4i) in 2019 focused on quality assurance, results measurement, stronger accountability and wider cross learning.

Revision of Logframe

Series of joint meetings were held to update the existing logframe to establish clear logic across the indicators pertaining to each of the five output areas at both Output and Outcome levels. The logframe with recently compiled Baseline Data (covering 15 Cities/Towns) and data until November 2019 was updated. Additional Tools and Methodology will be developed by HDRC to measure progress against new qualitative indicators under Output 1 and 2. The tool will be developed by HDRC. A consultative process was followed to update the logframe through a peer



review of the existing logframe by the Programme staff. A detailed Programme Monitoring Framework was developed based on the original logframe which will be updated based on the revised, agreed logframe.

Impact Evaluation

- After the finalization of Impact Evaluation Methodology in February 2019, the Consortium comprising of Human Development Research Centre (HDRC) and the International Institute of Social Studies, University of Rotterdam conducted the First Round of Baseline Survey in May 2019 in 7 cities covering 1835 sample households.
- Key findings of the First Round Baseline Survey have been shared with NUPRP Team and with the Steering Committee for the Impact Evaluation in October 2019.
- The Second Round of Baseline Survey has been completed in 15 cities in October 2019. A consolidated data set covering 15 Cities will be shared by December 2019. A Consolidated Baseline Narrative Report will be submitted by January 2020.
- The Third Round will be planned in April and the Consolidated Baseline Narrative Report will be available by June 2020.
- Annual Longitudinal Outcome Monitoring Process will be planned for remaining years to generate annual Data against the logframe indicators including qualitative data measuring outcome level changes.



Online Management Information System (MIS) System

The Online Management Information System established under NUPRP was revamped to make it more harmonized, comprehensive and to respond to the emerging needs of programme. Some of the key highlights are -

a. Developing of Training Manuals

The following training manuals were developed -

- PG Member Registration
- Training on Socio-economic Fund (SEF), Beneficiary Verification Process for the Experts, CO, CF and SNEF
- Town-level Reporting on Distribution of Grants (SEF reporting)
- Town-level Reporting on Settlement Improvement Fund (SIF) & Climate Resilient Municipal Infrastructure Fund (CRMIF) Contracts/ Programmes
- NUPRP Information Management System, User Manual



Additional Pre and Post Verification Tools and Training Manuals were updated during 2019:

- Business Grantee Verification
- Education Grantee Verification
- Apprenticeship Grantee Verification

- Verification for single SIF latrine
- Town-level reporting on Nutrition activities

b. Primary Group (PG) Member Registration

As of March 2019, **365,143** PG Household members have been registered in 19 Cities on the online MIS. The online MIS provides a summary of the PG Members profile (livelihoods, age, gender, deprivations and location) by synthesizing all the data flowing from the Cities/Towns. Data shows that NUPRP has distributed around 32,000 Grants till date and selected another 28,540 Grantees. PG Member registration is the backbone of the NUPRP as it forms the basis for selection of beneficiaries for grant allocation. It has been an effective monitoring tool used to facilitate and monitor the Grant



allocation, receipt and utilization especially to the worst-off target groups. The system helps to generate a long list of eligible grantees based on the Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) selection criteria which is further used by the CDC to shortlist and finalize the Grantees post verification.

c. Staff Training on Online MIS System

The programme has developed an online database for beneficiaries and activity monitoring. This allows the programme to monitor activities and serves as a database for all Primary Group (PG) members. Total 14 batches of PG Member Registration training have been conducted for total 357 Socio Economic and Nutrition Facilitator, Community Facilitators and Community Organizers in 19 ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ Category Cities/Towns. Nutrition Registration Training have been conducted in 9 ‘C’ Category Cities/Towns. Grants Pre-Verification training have been conducted in



‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ Category Cities/Towns to verify status of 2019 grantees. The M4i colleagues - Regional M&E Officers and HQ - facilitated these trainings at 19 Cities/Towns. These trainings built the capacities of the Town Office staff and enabled the Community Facilitators (CF), Socio Economic and Nutrition Facilitators (SENF) and Community Organizers (CO) to complete the Primary Group and Nutrition registration on a regular and timely basis with accuracy. Accurate registration will contribute in accurate shortlisting of the grantees.

d. Spot Checking and Verification of Grantees/Grants

To strengthen the overall accountability of the programme, especially the Cash Transfer components under Output 3 and 5, regular spot checking and verification of beneficiary registration, grantee selection for SEF and disbursement of grants on a sample basis is carried out in 10 A and B Category cities. A 100% verification of the SEF grants was carried out in 2019 over a period of 3



months across 7 A Category Cities/Towns to validate the (i) appropriate targeting of the grants and (ii) actual receipt of the grants and (iii) the utilization of the grants. The Regional M&E Officers led the verification exercise along with the Town teams. A 100% SEF Grant 2018 Verification through an independent Team of Consultants was planned in Q1 of 2020. The ToR was advertised; however, the selection was abruptly suspended due to a COVID Response outbreak. Around 5% of the PG members and selected SEF grantees were verified and necessary corrective measures were taken to ensure appropriate targeting of community members and proper disbursement of grants to the beneficiaries.

e. Monthly Trackers for Outputs

Output wise Monthly Trackers were developed to track progress against Interventions. The logframe was decentralized and contextualized at the City/Town level through the Programme Monitoring Framework (PMF) The PMF has been digitized and will be updated on a monthly basis by the Cities/Towns. This can serve as a useful Management Tool by the Town/HQ Teams to track progress and address bottlenecks.

f. Capacity Building on Monitoring and Evaluation

A series of 2-day Workshops in 6 Cities/Towns to build capacities of Town staff on – (i) basics of M&E; (ii) contextualize the Programme Monitoring Framework; (iii) Trackers on the Online system; (iii) hands on support on pre verification and PG registration; (iv) field visit



g. Field Monitoring

Output wise Checklists have been developed for Field visits which the HQ/Town Teams can use. Quarterly Field Visit Monitoring Plans were submitted by all the Towns.

h. Dashboard

M4i has used the Online MIS data to analyse the disaggregated data - Gender and Disability – to report progress against the Output performance. This data will enable us to showcase how NUPRP is reaching out to the marginalized populations, especially women, girls and disabled. In addition, data on transgender and single women households will also be compiled. This is a pilot as M4i has recently used the software – Infographics – and there is ample scope for improvement. For 2020, M4i in consultation with Output/Town teams will do the following -

- Develop these Output based and overall programme Dashboard on a quarterly basis to analyse the output wise and overall performance
- Develop Town wise Dashboard on a quarterly basis to analyse the Town performance

The Dashboard will be developed for a range of audience – both internal and external. However, the primary audience is the NUPRP team at HQ/Town level to use the data for reflection and programmatic decisions.

Reporting System (DFID / NUPRP / UNDP)

- Monthly Report – Quantitative / Qualitative Report from Town Offices (Currently linked to Online system)
- Monthly Financial Progress Report from Town Offices/HQ
- Output tracker System maintained by each Output Coordinator
- Biannual DFID Progress Report
- Self-Assessment DFID Report
- Monthly Physical/Financial Report to Ministry of Local Government

- Corporate UNDP Reporting – Quarterly/Annual Progress Reports

NUPRP Internal/DFID Annual Review 2019

A two-day Internal NUPRP Annual Review was organized for the Programme/Operations Team to come together to re-examine programmatic approaches against the backdrop of the evolving context, prioritize intervention areas and activities, and take stock on funding situation. The self-reflection and peer review exercise focused on –

- Set the Direction of the 2020 Work Planning Exercise,
- Feed into The Corporate Reporting Requirements,
- Inform the DFID Annual Review Exercise,
- Guide Strategic Thinking in Key Intervention Areas with a Focus on Sustainability and Impact

This exercise enabled the team to feed into the Self-Assessment Report for the DFID Annual Review for 2019. The DFID led Annual Review was organized in December 2019 based on desk-based assessment with NUPRP Team and Field visit to Khulna.

Knowledge Management and Learning

A comprehensive Knowledge Management Strategy will be developed by Q2 of 2020. This will include both onsite and online knowledge sharing and learning platforms. Some highlights are –

a. Onsite Knowledge Sharing Platforms

Phase 1 Baseline Survey – The findings of the First Phase of the Baseline Survey were shared by HDRC with the programme staff, both at Dhaka and with Town staff to inform and review the programme strategies, resources deployed and revisiting the logframe indicators and Milestones. A Town wise plan will be drawn up to disseminate the findings of the Baseline Survey 1 and 2 with the Local Government and other key stakeholders to inform the local planning processes.



Best Practices on Equity focused and Gender Responsive Evaluations – Partnerships will be developed

with key Technical Partners/Development Partners to showcase Best Practices in Evaluation Methodologies with a focus on Social Exclusion and Urbanisation. An Approach Paper was developed in Q1 of 2020 for planning and build partnerships. DFID, European Union and Innovation for Poverty action, Bangladesh have agreed to collaborate. The First Roundtable was planned in April 2020 which has now been postponed due to nCOVID-19 outbreak.



Capacity Building on M&E Tools- Sessions will be organised to shared good examples of M&E Tools and in building the capacities of NUPRP staff to use the tools for analysing disaggregated data and promote results-based management of the programme. A Data Analyses and Visualization Training was planned in collaboration with UNICEF but has now been postponed due to nCOVID – 19 outbreak.

b. Online Knowledge Sharing Platforms

Case Studies – Draft Case Studies have been developed to showcase how the NUPRP is reaching out to the poorest of the poor. They were included as part of the Biannual Reporting

Regional/National Webinars – Webinars will be organised annually to share findings of the Baseline Survey and Longitudinal Outcome Monitoring Survey

Online Surveys - Monkey Surveys were conducted with HQ/Town level staff to assess existing Knowledge Gaps Disability/Gender related issues. The findings will help us to informing programming on these cross-cutting issues.

Mutual Accountability Unit (MAU)

During the reporting period, the **Mutual Accountability Unit** continued to focus on promoting an ethical and accountable work culture, evaluating its internal control systems, responding to allegations of fraud and non-compliance and taking corrective actions wherever required. Major accomplishments during the reporting period are:

a. Anti-Corruption Awareness and Capacity Building Conducted

During the reporting period, Mutual Accountability Unit (MAU) enhanced the capacity of 24 Master Trainers through ToT, completed 18 batches of Anti-Corruption trainings for Programme’s frontline staff (SENFs, CFs and COs) in 14 Cities/Towns -namely Mymensingh, Khulna, Narayanganj, Kustia, Faridpur, Sylhet, Patuakhali, Saidpur, Cox’s Bazar, Comilla, Gopalganj, Noakhali, Rajshahi and Rangpur. It also completed 12 batches of anti-corruption training for the community leaders of 6 Cites/Towns namely- Faridpur, Chandpur, Saidpur, Comilla, Noakhali, and Rajshahi. These efforts have enabled NUPRP to develop an anti-fraud culture at all levels.

b. Visibility Materials Disseminated

MAU developed around 38000 leaflets, 17000 stickers, 400 posters and 60 PVC festoons to introduce fraud and corruption reporting channels of the programme and disseminated to 19 Cities/Towns for further distribution to beneficiaries, community leaders, staff and other stakeholders. Besides, MAU drafted the contents of mobile SMS, Voice Call and booklet to disseminate anti-corruption messages to stakeholders.

c. Internal Control Assessment Conducted

During reporting period, MAU conducted internal control assessment of three Cities/Towns on the SIF financial management (Khulna, Mymensingh and Chandpur) and developed assessment checklists on SEF contract Management, and the Internal Control Systems of City/Town Office Level (cash and bank management, expense management, stock and fixed assessment management, governance etc.)

d. Corruption/Non-Compliance Reported

MAU undertook four factfinding missions on allegations of corruption and non-compliances and ensured that appropriate corrective actions are taken by appropriate authorities, where applicable. These cases have been reported to DFID.

e. Internal Audit Conducted

During the reporting period, MAU completed two spot checks/internal audit in two Cities/Towns-namely Dhaka North City Corporation and Patuakhali Paurashava to check the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control system and shared the findings/gaps with recommendations.

Communications

Highlights of communication mechanisms are outlined below -

Media Orientation Events: NUPRP developed strategic partnership with media to widen its outreach. Media orientation programme and opinion exchange meetings on the Programme activities at Cities/Town level can introduce the Programme to the media and enhance its visibility through their reporting. Selected Category C Cities/Towns (Rajshahi, Rangpur, Cumilla, Gazipur, Cox's Bazar, Gopalganj, Noakhali and Saidpur) have been selected for media orientation initiative. Half-day programme orientation for Journalists have been organized in Gopalganj, Noakhali, Rangpur and Saidpur during this reporting period.



National Programme Director Md Abdul Mannan speaks at an opinion exchange meeting with journalists at Noakhali Paurashava led by the Mayor Shahid Ullah Khan



Journalists at the opinion exchange meeting at Noakhali Paurashava.



Mayor of Rangpur City Corporation speaks at a Media orientation at Rangpur City Corporation auditorium.



Journalists at an opinion exchange meeting at Rangpur City Corporation.



Panel Mayor of Saidpur Paurashava Md. Ziaul Haque Zia at a Media orientation at Saidpur Paurashava auditorium.



Journalists at an opinion exchange meeting at Gopalganj Paurashava.

10th World Urban Forum 2020: A delegation led by the National Programme Director - Abdul Mannan- attended the 10th World Urban Forum (WUF) 2020 held at the capital of UAE, Abu Dhabi from 8 to 13 February 2020. The WUF 2020 attracted over 13,000 participants attending around 540 official events. This was the first time that an Arab country hosted the global flagship Conference on cities and human settlements. The theme of this year's Forum was *Cities of Opportunities: Connecting Culture and Innovation*.



Visit by UNDP ASG: In February 2020, Assistant Secretary-General, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Kanni Wignaraja visited NUPRP implementation area at Karail slum in Dhaka. *“The main thing is that a lot of people here particularly the women have such a sense of self-confidence and more than anything else, they have been able to take ownership of their lives and their surroundings. They have improved things for their children, and they have also improved things for each other. The sense of community and the spirit of being there for each other and helping each other out is so strong.”*



Publications of Visibility Materials: Several visibility materials were also published in order to enhance the visibility of the programme in the public domain as well as the stakeholders. An illustrated infograph was shared across 19 Cities/Towns.

Social

Media: (<https://www.facebook.com/groups/urbanpovertybd/>).

Created on May 20, 2019, the facebook page has attracted grassroots level staffs as well as community leaders who are actively contributing narratives and photos of their development activities to the group. Between 1 October 2019 and 31 March 2020, the Programme’s facebook group page received a total of 4,033 Posts (+715% rise from the previous period) 3,337 Comments (+812% rise from the previous period) 143,111 Reactions (+1100% rise from the previous period) in the 6 months.



Social Media Engagement on facebook:



Twitter page: NUPRP’s tweets earned 2700 impressions over 6-months period between Oct 2019 and March 2020 period.

Programme Introductory Video: NUPRP has produced an introductory video for the Programme to ensure visibility of the programme amongst wide range of stakeholders.



The Video features DFID Head in Bangladesh.

Observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty: In observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, story of NUPRP’s one of the beneficiaries in Mymensingh has been shared through social media posts by UK in Bangladesh’s social media page and simultaneously shared by NUPRP and UNDP Bangladesh’s social media pages. *Mohammad Sajib, 28, of Balashpur area of Akandbari in Mymensingh who has learnt automobile maintenance work with the apprenticeship grant from NUPRP*



Operations

Human Resources

Total staff Onboarded till 31 st Mar 2020	Staff joined from 1 st Oct'19 – 31 st Mar'20
129	13

Name of the position	Total Onboarded till 31 March 2020	Onboarded from 1 st October 2019 – 31 st March 2020
Community Facilitator	422	114
Socio Economic and Nutrition Facilitator	362	54

Name of the position	Total No. of CO UNV to be hired	No. of CO till Sep'19	Onboarded during Oct'19 – Mar'20	Current CO till Mar'20
UNV Community Organizers (CO)	131	84	47	131

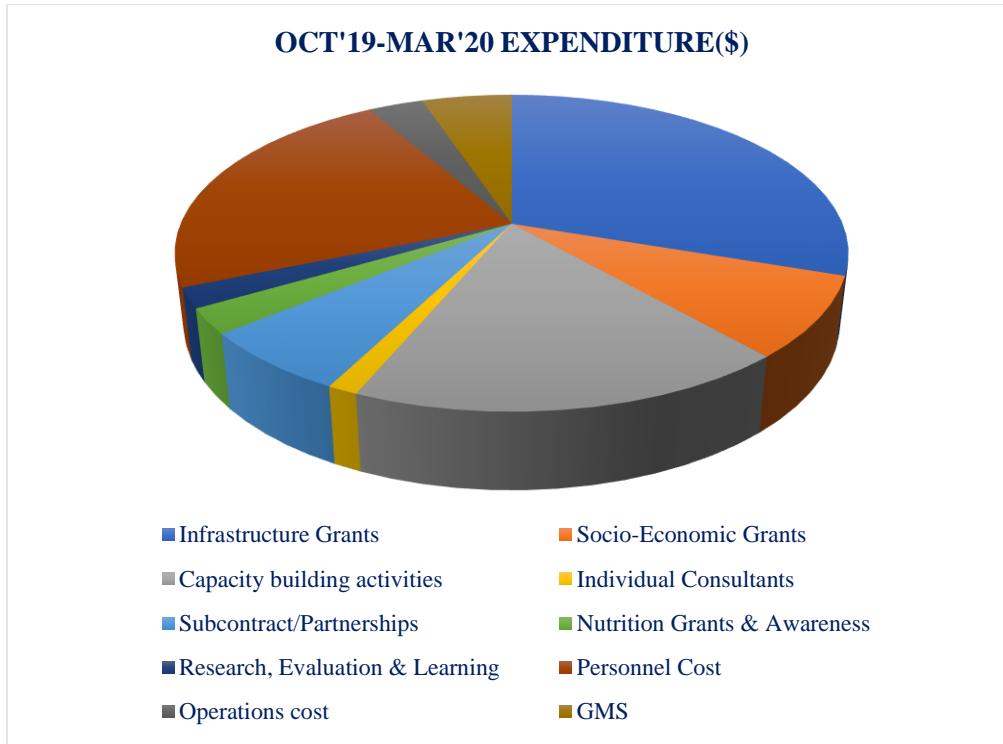
Procurement

Procurement for the value of \$ 1,094,378.00 was completed during the reporting period.

Financial Management

NUPRP received \$ 27.5 M for the period covering March 2016-March 2020 and the expenditure is \$ 24.6 M for the same period which is 89% of the total fund received. The Expenditure for October 2019-March 2020 is \$ 7.28 M and summary is given below:

Category	Oct'19 - Mar'20 Expenditure (\$)
Infrastructure Grants	2.20 M
Socio-Economic Grants	0.60 M
Capacity building activities	1.31 M
Individual Consultants	0.09 M
Subcontract/Partnerships	0.47 M
Nutrition Grants & Awareness	0.19 M
Research, Evaluation & Learning	0.15 M
Personnel Cost	1.68 M
Operations cost	0.21 M
General Management Service	0.38 M
Total	7.28 M



Challenges

Responding to Covid-19 Outbreak – COVID-19 pandemic and extended lockdown by last week of March served as a serious setback for the planned activities of 2020. The deferred activities will create additional pressure on the delivery for 2020. The extended lockdown across Bangladesh has forced UNDP to adopt alternative work modality for all its staff. Restricted filed movements and travel have further impeded the capacity building activities (e.g. workshops for CHDF management skill development, election of CHDF management committee etc.). Further, the entire government machinery is now geared to respond to the nCOVID outbreak, thus diverting the focus and resources from regular municipal work.

Eviction and Migration – This has been a are common challenge and can adversely impact the implementation with target groups getting displaced, especially for the CDCs in the railway area. To mitigate the problem, NUPRP withhold few SIF contract and shifted those contracts to other eligible CDCs following their CAP. This needs to be continuously monitored to gauge the potential eviction scenarios.

Political Leadership and Consensus - It has been challenging to build consensus among various influential, key officials from different sectors to resolve problems pertaining to urban poor communities living in slums. However, NUPRP is continuously engaging with the city authorities to ensure inclusive interventions. The Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) platform will be used to influence the Mayors of the municipalities to strengthen the municipal governance.

Vested Political Interests - The undue political influence of the elected public representatives i.e. Ward Councilors tends to impede the relationships and priorities of the local poor communities. This negatively affects the programme during beneficiary selection and service delivery. In order to avoid such challenges, NUPRP is closely working with the elected representatives and the community’s members to increase ownership, transparency and accountability.

Institutionalization of CHDF - Institutionalization of CHDF is key to ensure its sustainability. This requires CHDF to be registered under appropriate legal framework of the country. The difficulties for registration include complex procedures of the government entities, lack of expertise of CHDF Board in preparation of registration documents and lack of awareness of CHDF stakeholders on the need for registration. On the other hand, the tendency to received grants has increased the expectation to receive housing grants among the beneficiaries, thus making the housing loans from CHDF a challenge.

Settlement Infrastructure Fund - For the SIF, implementation of the infrastructure plans needs to start timely to avoid various challenges including price hike of the construction materials, unpredictable rainy seasons and changes in the rate schedule which impacts the implementation and quality of construction work. The design of the infrastructure interventions needs to be gender responsive and disabled friendly to ensure access by all.

Municipal Elections - Elections in the City Corporation/Municipality has delayed the program implementation. Town level activity plan is being adjusted keeping elections schedule in mind. Meanwhile, town teams are completing complete preparatory work like administrative work and field mobilization.

Lessons Learnt

- The NUPRP being a complex multi-stakeholder, multi-sectoral and multi-city programme, requires **enhanced coordination, linkage and partnerships** at all levels to address the complexities in implementation at various phase of the programme.
- The City authorities have limited capacities to implement the pro - poor urban reduction interventions due to insufficient budget, human resources, institutional capacities and political will. However, the programme has adopted appropriate approaches to **build the institutional and technical capacities** but require long term support.
- Lack of approved **urban sector policy** and other policy instruments undermine or neglect the urban poverty initiatives undertaken by the local Government. The programme will work with national platforms such as MAB and BUF to influence the urban sector policies and Urban Chapter of the Eighth Five Year Plan.
- **The Community Action Plan (CAP)** should be integrated in local planning processes including Ward Action Plan (WAP) and Municipality Plan to reflect the local priorities. The programme will advocate through CDC Cluster at ward level and Federation at the municipality level to mainstream the CAP in the local government planning processes to ensure sustainability.
- Community Leaders with low academic qualifications, limited capacities and knowledge is unable to adopt the standard micro finance reporting system. Taking this into consideration, the programme is building capacities on **Saving & Credit management** for the community leaders for managing the saving credit books and reports. In addition, the programme has initiated to develop a user-friendly micro finance software in the local language - Bangla and will develop partnership with Micro Finance Institutions to sustain the technical support in establishing the community-based organisations as legal entities for operating Savings & Credit beyond NUPRP.
- **Conducting regular Annual Savings & Credit Audit and distributing profits** among the members helped in institutional strengthening of the community-based organisations. Assessment shows that those CDCs which conducted regular audit and arranged Annual General Meeting (AGM) to distribute the profits were comparatively stronger than others.
- **Direct Cash support** through the Socio-economic Fund (SEF) to the urban poor is more effective in addressing immediate needs of the poor communities and improving livelihoods and well-being.
- Adopting a **community-based approach with multiple accountability mechanisms at various levels** for selecting SEF beneficiaries and distributing cash to the grantees has helped to minimise political biases, fraud and corruption on the ground. Introducing the new approach was however, extremely

challenging because initially the process was offensive to the Local Government and Community Groups but gradually, people have become receptive to the process.

- Nutrition issues among urban poor are not yet prioritized due to lack of awareness on urban health and nutrition issues. Advocacy and coordination among different agencies and ministries are crucial to **improve the health and nutrition condition of urban poor**. There is undue (political and power structure) influence in nutritional grant allocation which leads to targeting error and pilferage of resources. Functional coordination mechanisms need to be established within the Municipalities in the area of health and nutrition with focus on urban population living in slums.
- Urban context specific **Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) strategy** and materials are essential for effective nutrition and WASH awareness for urban poor community. NUPRP with technical support from Alive & Thrive is developing urban context specific Social and Behavioural Change Communication Strategy for nutrition in coordination with UNICEF and other urban players for more effectiveness.
- Local urban economies are expanding and there is a growing demand for low-income workers and opportunities for the poor. The key challenge is to involve the local Government to identify opportunities for poor and integrate them into economic development. There is scope for local Government to work with the local business communities and make the market system pro-poor. **A Pro-Poor Economic Development Strategy** can be instrumental to boost up the local economy, particularly for the poor. NUPRP is conducting workshops with city authorities using different assessment reports prepared by NUPRP. The programme is involving stakeholders from different sectors to develop city specific pro-poor economic strategy.
- It is critical to **build capacities of the women leaders**, but local political leaders had perceived them as a competitor. To avoiding the potential conflicts between women leaders and political leaders, NUPRP has oriented the local councillors, local elites and political leaders about the bi-laws of community-based organizations and functions of the leaders. The project also organized joint workshops and dialogues, on urban poverty mapping, city level strategy development and capacity building training to improve the relationship between women leaders and various key stakeholders.
- **The job opportunities for the urban poor women** is limited at the city level. Moreover, there is a lack of consistent awareness among women grantees on appropriate skill building and job placement initiatives which have led to increasing dropout rates. As a result, sometimes the poor people are not willing to take apprenticeship grants due to limited opportunities in the vicinity of their slums. The programme is working with technical and vocational training institutions and entrepreneurs at city level for apprenticeship and subsequent job placement of programme beneficiaries.
- The urban poor women are unable to start a **new business or income-generating activities** due to limited social support from their family members. Additionally, household and childbearing responsibilities further complicates their ability to engage in business or income-generating activities. The programme, therefore, focuses on community sensitisation, individual/household counselling and equipping grantees with knowledge and skills on business development. It provides mentorship support as well as cash support as a seed capital.
- It is challenging to build consensus among **various influential, key officials from different sectors** to resolve problems pertaining to urban poor communities living slums. However, NUPRP continuously following up with the city councils to ensure inclusivity in all aspects of the city development activities. To have the maximum impact of the governance activities, it is required to mobilize the Mayor and Senior most city officials first. Next year Municipal Association of Bangladesh (MAB) platform will be used to motivate the mayor of the municipalities to build the capacity of the mayor and others and contribute to strengthen the municipal governance.
- **Political interest** of the elected public representatives i.e. Ward Councillors sometimes tends to jeopardize their relationships with the local poor communities. This negatively affects the programme during beneficiary selection and service delivery. In order to avoid such challenges, the NUPRP is

closely working with the elected representatives and the community's members to increase ensured ownership, transparency and accountability.

- During the **implementation of CHDF** related activities, critical challenges identified include institutionalization of CHDF and expectation of housing grant by the poor communities. Institutionalization of CHDF is key to ensure its sustainability. This requires CHDF to be registered under appropriate legal framework of the country. The difficulties for registration include complex procedures of the government entities, lack of expertise of CHDF Board in preparation of registration documents and lack of awareness of CHDF stakeholders on the need for registration. On the other hand, the tendency to received grants has increased the expectation to receive housing grants among the beneficiaries, thus making the housing loans from CHDF a challenge.
- For the **SIF**, implementation of the infrastructure plans needs to start timely to avoid various challenges including price hike of the construction materials, unpredictable rainy season and changes in the rate schedule which impacts the implementation and quality of construction work. The design of the infrastructure interventions needs to be gender responsive and disabled friendly to ensure access by all.

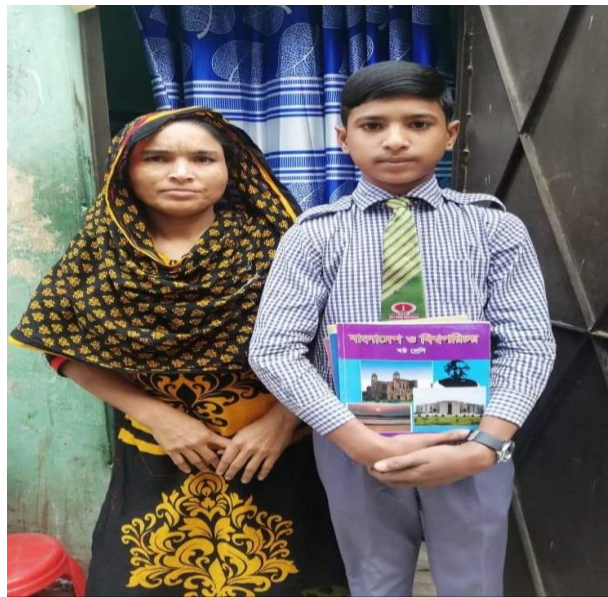
Case Studies

Case Study 1: Shakil Lives His Dream to Go to School

Joly Begum, a member of Chamely Primary Group of Bauniaband CDC under Sobuj Chaya Cluster in Mirpur Area, North Dhaka. He is a struggling lady with physical disability. He struggles in moving with her legs properly. Being physically challenged and from an impoverished family, Jolly never received an opportunity to go to school. She got married at the age of 20 and soon became a mother of 2 boys. Life reached a standstill when her husband, who was the only earning member of the family – abandoned the family and was untraceable. At that time, her elder son had just started his schooling and her younger son, Shakil was only 5 years old. Soon her aged mother also joined her which added to her financial responsibility. She started to work in a readymade garment's factory. With increasing workload and meagre income, she had to force her elder son to drop out from the school when he was in class 3. Moreover, she could not continue the RMG job because of workload and distance from her residence. Being financially and emotionally crippled, Joly Begum started working as domestic servant in several house to earn her living. But her younger child, Shakil, was a bright student and was keen to study. Community Development Committee (CDC) president Nasima Begum and Secretary Saleha Begum motivated Joly Begum to become a Primary Group Member under NUPRP and started participating in the Savings and Credit activities as well. To supplement their living expenses, her elder son started working in a bag making factory nearby. As Joly had expertise of sewing, she also started supporting his son.



Shakil, preparing his homework whereas his mother is sewing bags



Shakil is off to his school

In these circumstances, 12-year-old Shakil's name was selected for Education Grant from NUPRP in 2018.

NUPRP supported Joly Begum for Shakil's study with a grant amounting 4800 BDT. This grant was a huge relief for Joly Begum as she could now support her son's education.

At present, Shakil is continuing his education as a sixth-grade student in the Holy Art High School in Bauniaband Area. He will be awarded the same amount for one more year.

Case Study 2: Community Development Committees Leads the Development Initiatives

Rail Colony, established in July 2011, is a moderately effective Community Development Committee (CDC) under Ward – 3 of Khulna City Corporation. The CDC belongs to *Mohanonda CDC Cluster*. It has 10 Primary Groups comprised of 180 members. Out of these, 120 members have savings amounting to 87, 270 BDT (US\$ 1,025 Approx.).

The CDC has prepared their Community Action Plan (CAP) in 2018 to improve their livelihood and living environment. Their Action Plan prioritized the need for footpath, drain, drain slab, latrine, housing, deep tube-well, bathroom, and waste bin for improving their living conditions; preventing Violence Against Women & Girls (VAW&G), creating employment for youth & Persons With Disabilities (PWD), preventing early marriage child labour, supporting elderly, divorced and PWD to get allowance from the government agencies under social safety net programme; nutritional, behavioral and medical support to pregnant and lactating mother; grant support for continuing education and so on.



Meeting at Rail Colony CDC facilitated by Community facilitator



Footpath constructed at Rail Colony CDC under 2019 SIF grant

- To respond to their CAP priorities, *Mohananda CDC cluster* requested the *Rail Colony CDC* to select most suitable beneficiaries from its primary group member households. NUPRP staff helped to build the capacities of the CDCs to prioritize infrastructures and develop proposals for grants from the Settlement Improvement Fund (SIF) for 420-meter footpath, 11-meter drain, 3 TPL & 1 bathroom.

- In addition, the Community Development Committees were facilitated to shortlist the most deprived household members from their community

who would be eligible to receive grants under 2018 and 2019 Socio Economic Fund (SEF) Grants of UNDP-NUPRP.

- 10 female Primary Group Members received Business Grants, 12 persons (1 male and 11 female) received Apprenticeship Grants, and 21 students received Education Grants for reducing school dropout and preventing early marriage.
- Four pregnant women and lactating mothers of the CDC have been selected for conditional cash support for improving nutrition condition while remaining are receiving individual and group counselling regularly.



A group counselling is conducting by SENF at Rail Colony CDC

Case Study 3: Socially Marginalized, Dalit Woman Takes Charge of Her Family

Kunti, a 50-year-old Dalit, lives in Harijan Colony, Ward Number 2 of Chandpur Municipality. About 70 Dalit families, locally known as Methor or Dom, most of whom are cleaners in the Municipality and work on daily wage basis. Dalits are socially excluded communities who have been marginalized from mainstream development initiatives. They mainly clean the streets, railway stations, toilets and drains in the town. Under NUPRP in 2018, the frontline staff had mobilized these marginalized women of the Harijan Colony into a primary group - Shandha Maloti Primary Group.



Kunti belongs to the Shandha Maloti Primary Group. She lost her parents at an early age and along with her four sisters grew up without much support. Her elder sister took up a cleaner's job at the municipality to support her younger sisters in an financially and socially deprived situation. All the sisters are unmarried due to their social exclusion and inability to organize sufficient dowry. Few years back, Kunti's elder sister and two other sisters died. She took up sister's work as a cleaner in the Chandpur municipality for a monthly income of BDT 900. This meagre income makes it difficult for It is very difficult for her to meet the daily needs of herself and her younger sister making her situation further deplorable.



Considering her situation, the Meghna Biri Factory Community Development Committee shortlisted Kunti's name for Business Grants in 2019. In April 2019, she received business grant BDT 7000 as a PG group member with MPI score of 44.2. Kunti bought a pig for BDT 6500 which now weighs about 70 Kg. Kunti plans it to sell to the slaughterhouse once it gains 100 Kg. The prevailing rate of per KG meat of pig is BDT 250 in her community and she will get at least 80 Kg meat when it grows to 100kg which will bring her at least BDT 20,000 within the one year of her investment. After selling, Kunti plans to buy another 3 to 4 baby pigs to generate further income. This venture has given her hope to lead a better life and support herself and her sister.



Case Study 4: Empowered Communities Partners in Toilet Construction

Risi Para slum is one of the poorest slums within the Nalua Namapara Community Development Committee (CDC), Ward no. 18 in Narayanganj City Corporation Area. Almost all the 16 families with 72 household members are using open latrines. This has contributed in creating an unhygienic and unhealthy living environment. Identified as one of the priority Wards through the Poverty Settlement Mapping and Ward Prioritization exercise, the CDC mobilized itself under NUPRP in 2019 and developed its own Community Action Plan (CAP). Facilitated and supported by the NUPRP team, the Community Action Planning prioritized the infrastructural needs within their community for Settlement Improvement Fund. The CDC with support from NURP developed the proposal for building two twin pit latrines which was approved at the Local Government and NUPRP level. However, it was realized that the amount of space required to build the latrine as per the design of the programme was not available in the CDC despite it being their priority need.



Reviewing the situation, all the members of the CDC agreed to replace the twin pit with a septic tank. The CDC leaders discussed with the Infrastructure and Housing Expert at the NUPRP Narayanganj office about design of the Septic Tank with estimated costs. It was estimated that the total cost of constructing the Septic Tank would be approximately BDT 60,000. Once the proposal was approved, NUPRP agreed to pay BDT 18,000 to the CDC and the remaining BDT 42,000 was contributed by 16 families of the CDC. The septic tank was finally constructed at the member of Nalua Namapara CDC who had vacant space in consultation with the CDC. The Septic Tank serves as an excellent example of equal partnership between NUPRP and the Community who stepped in voluntarily to contribute and participate in the cost sharing and construction process.

Case Study 5: Promoting Nutrition Among the Urban Poor

Rekha Rani is a member of Nalua Namapara Community Development Committee in Narayanganj City Corporation area. She lives with her three children and husband who is a rickshaw puller. After the birth of her daughter Mahamaya, she received counseling through Socio-Economic and Nutrition Facilitator on how to improve the nutrition status of her child and herself. She understood the importance of colostrum and breast milk till the age of 6 months. She learnt the need to provide adequate nutrition to the child up to 2 years including carbohydrates, protein, vitamins, minerals and micronutrients which helps in mental and physical growth of the child.

In addition to the regular nutrition counseling, Rekha Rani also received monthly conditional food baskets to enable use to improve her nutritional intake. The food basket includes 30 pieces of egg, 1-kilogram lentils and 1 liter of soybean to support herself and her child.

