

Social Investment Program Project (SIPP)

Quarterly Progress Report

Reporting Period :

October
to
December 2010

February 2010



Social Development Foundation (SDF)

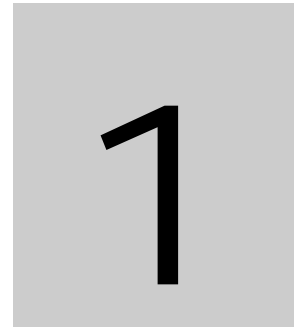
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ACRONYM

AMT	: Appraisal Monitoring Team
BDPC	: Bangladesh Disaster Preparedness Center
CDD	: Community Demand Driven
CBO	: Community Based Organization
CF	: Community Facilitator
CTL	: Cluster Team Leader
CAP	: Community Action Plan
CIW	: Community Infrastructure Works
COM	: Community Operation Manual
CP	: Community Professional
CNRS	: Center for Natural Resource Studies
DT	: District Team
F&A	: Finance & Administration
GP	: Gram Parishad
GS	: Gram Samity
HCP	: Hard Core Poor
HR	: Human Resource
IEC	: Information, Education and Communication
IDA	: International Development Association
JG	: Jibikayan Group
MD	: Managing Director
MIS	: Management Information System
ME&L	: Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning
MOU	: Memorandum of Understanding
O&M	: Operation and Maintenance
OTR	: One Time Repayment
PAST	: Project Appraisal and Supervision Team
PHRD	: Policy for Human Resource Development
PMA	: Process Monitoring Agency
PMC	: Project Management Committee
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
SAC	: Social Audit Committee
SLF	: Shabolombi Loan Fund
SSC	: Sanchayan Snarankan Committee
SDF	: Social Development Foundation
SIPP	: Social Investment Program Project
TOT	: Training of Trainers
UP	: Union Parishad
VCO	: Village Credit Organization
VDF	: Village Development Fund
VDP	: Village Development Plan
VM	: Village Matrix
VO	: Village Organization

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INTRODUCTION

This report represents the overall progress of the Social Investment Program Project (SIPP) during the quarter October - December 2010. This is the second quarter of the FY 2010-11. This report endeavors to highlight the progress of the various components and the activities carried out in the Consolidated Phases of SIPP, Flood Restoration Assistance Program (Additional Financing-II) and Cyclone Livelihood Restoration Program (Additional Financing-III).

The overall aims of the project are to develop institutions, promote community-driven principles, building capacity of the community to manage office records and funds, develop rural infrastructure to prevent flood/cyclone and create opportunities for rural livelihood and piloting private financing of public utilities.

The project has shifted its focus from the target beneficiaries of entire community of a village to sustainable Livelihood development of Hard Core Poor, Poor and Youth of the village since 2007. As per original project approach of SIPP, the project had covered 943 villages where fund has been disbursed. After consolidation and re-structure of village level institutions, emphasis has been given on the institutional development and livelihood improvement of hard core poor, poor and their youth on a sustainable basis.

1.1 PROGRESS TOWARD PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES (PDO)

All three Additional Financing of SIPP have 3-4 major outcomes defined in its Results Framework and it is making steady progress toward these goals. The following tables containing the summarized results of the major outcomes as per PAD.

The overall results of SIPP Consolidation Phase, Flood and Cyclone (SIDR) project as of December 30, 2010 are depicted in **Table-1**.

Table -1 : Status of SIPP Outcomes as per Results Framework as on December 31, 2010

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
Additional Financing-I : Consolidated Phase of SIPP			
<p>Social Investment Program Project (SIPP)</p> <p><i>Credit No. Cr. # 3740 BD</i></p> <p><i>Project Fund : US\$ 25.67 m</i></p> <p><i>Effectiveness date : 16 June 2003</i></p> <p><i>Closing date : 30 June 2007 and further revised : 30 June 2011.</i></p>	<p>1.0 Outcome-1 : <i>At least 80% of the community organizations are operating in a transparent and inclusive manner.</i></p>	<p>1.1 711 (75%) Gram Samity (GS) covering at least 80% of target households that have accessed the Village Development Fund (VDF) and managed it according to the project rules and guidelines.</p> <p>1.2 940 (123%) Gram Samiti (GS) formed with at least 50% of the key decision making positions occupied by poor or HCP women.</p> <p>1.3 In total 747(79%) villages held regular quarterly Gram Parishad (GP) meeting and attended by at least 80% of target members (50% women).</p> <p>1.4 Performance ranking process has started very recently.</p> <p>1.5 703 (74%) Social Audit Committees (SAC) are functioning effectively and reporting to the GP on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>1.6 About 703 (74%) GSs displayed all financial and other related information and updated on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>1.1 760 (80%) Gram Samity (GS) covering at least 80% of target households¹ that have accessed the Village Development Fund (VDF) and managed it according to the project rules and guidelines.</p> <p>1.2 760 GS having at least 50% of decision making positions² occupied by women (poor or HCP).</p> <p>1.3 760 (80%) villages having regular quarterly Gram Parishad (GP) meeting and attended by at least 80% of target members (50% women).</p> <p>1.4 570 (60%) GS whose performance is ranked (through 6-monthly report-card assessment) at least satisfactory by the community.</p> <p>1.5 760 (80%) Social Audit Committees (SAC) that are functioning and reporting to the GP on a quarterly basis.</p> <p>1.6 760 (80%) GSs with all financial and benefit information displayed and updated on a monthly basis.</p>

¹ Poor, hard core poor (HCP) and the most vulnerable in the village is the target beneficiary of the project. Roughly 60% of the village population fall within these category. Total number of Target beneficiaries is 200000. Calculation: 950 (villages) * 350 (Household per village) *0.60 (60% of them are poor and HCP) = 199500 ~ 200000

² Decision making position includes GS chairperson, Cashier, Secretary and members (Office Bearers)

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
Implementing Agency : Ministry of Finance/ Social Development Foundation (SDF)	2.0 Outcome- 2 : <i>Income of the target beneficiaries have increased at least by 50% through improved livelihood.</i>	2.1 89% of target beneficiaries are members of Jibikayan Groups (JGs) and engaged in savings. 2.2 46% (82,795 targeted HHs) of the JGs members accessed the Livelihood Assistance Fund and started income generation activities. 2.3 11,328 most vulnerable people have received assistance (one time grant) . 2.4 4539 (32%) of poor and HCP youth have accessed loans for skill development and started income generating activities or linked to employment. 2.5 32% of the target beneficiaries have increased their incremental income by at least 50%. 2.6 42% (83,795) of target households that has increased their incremental income at least by 20% through field observations.	2.1 80% of target beneficiaries are members of Jibikayan Groups (JGs) and engaged in savings. 2.2 80% (160,000) of JG members accessed the Livelihood Assistance Fund and started income generation activities. 2.3 9975 (50% of targeted vulnerable people) most vulnerable people have received assistance (one time grant) and accessed the Livelihood Assistance Fund. 2.4 14,250 (100%) poor and HCP youth have accessed loans for skill development and started income generating activities or linked to employment. 2.5 50% (80,000 beneficiaries) of the target beneficiaries have increased their incremental income ³ by at least 50%. 2.6 80% (160,000) of target households that has increased their incremental income at least by 20%.
	3.0 Outcome- 3: The	3.1 803 (85%) GSs have mobilized O&M funds/	3.1 760 (80% of targeted villages) GS have

³ Current (average) income of the target beneficiaries is Taka 1400 per month

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
	<i>assets created under the project and the institutions are sustainable in the longer run.</i>	<p>resources to cover their cost, if necessary.</p> <p>3.2 803 (85%) GSs implementing O&M plan annually.</p> <p>3.3 Progress not achieved.</p> <p>3.4 419 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) developed and providing service to other communities.</p> <p>3.5 Federation not yet established.</p>	<p>mobilize O&M funds/ resources to cover their cost, if necessary.</p> <p>3.2 760 (80% of targeted villages) GSs implementing O&M plan annually.</p> <p>3.3 475 (50% of target villages) VCOs covering their operating costs.</p> <p>3.4 7600 Community Resource Persons (CRPs) developed and providing service to other communities.</p> <p>3.5 40% of villages having community organizations⁴ federated at cluster level and linked with private sector/ other agencies.</p>
	4.0 Outcome-4 : <i>The capacity of the Project Implementing Agency in conducting, supporting and monitoring field operation has been strengthened.</i>	<p>4.1 55% (552) of GSs accessed funds within the stipulated time frame (as per agreed service standard).</p> <p>4.2 80% of issues identified by Process Monitoring Agencies have been resolved through corrective measure and timely action on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>4.1 760 (80% villages) GSs having accessed funds within the stipulated time frame (as per agreed service standard).</p> <p>4.2 80% of issues identified by Process Monitoring Agencies that have been resolved through corrective measure and timely action on a monthly basis.</p>
Additional Financing- II of SIPP (2007 Emergency Flood Restoration and Recovery Assistance Program)			
Cr. # H349- BD)	5.0 Outcome-1: At least	5.1 4,36,000 (37%) employment days generated for the flood affected community in the target	5.1 About 11, 75,000 employment days generated for the flood affected community

⁴ Community organizations can include JGs, GS, Producers group etc.

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
Project Agreement signed between Government of Bangladesh and World Bank on February 18, 2008 .	80% of the target beneficiaries have benefited from improved Community level assets and infrastructure caused by Floods 2007.	<p>villages through the provision of community infrastructure works.</p> <p>5.2 About 42,560(43%) HHs directly benefited from improved village community infrastructures (flood-resistant) through CISF.</p> <p>5.3 304 villages accessed FRF /VDRRF for flood risk reduction and have utilized fund as per COM and guideline.</p> <p>5.4 304 (89%) village organizations have formed functional disaster management committees and are implementing disaster risk mitigation plan.</p>	<p>in the target villages through the provision of community infrastructure works.</p> <p>5.2 100,000 HHs benefited from improved village infrastructures (flood-resistant) through CISF.</p> <p>5.3 340 villages accessed FRF /VDRRF for flood risk reduction and have utilized fund as per COM and guideline</p> <p>5.4 340 village organizations that have formed functional disaster management committees and are implementing disaster risk mitigation plan.</p>
Closing date is June 30, 2011	6.0 Outcome-2 : At least 70% of the target beneficiaries affected by flood have accessed funds and started income generating activities.	<p>6.1 Flood affected HCP, Poor, Marginal farmer and youth have started income generating activities.</p> <p>6.2 Only 68% (3,403) most vulnerable people have received assistance (one time grant) Funds for livelihood development;</p> <p>6.3 12.2% of affected youth that have accessed loans from skill development training and started income generating activities.</p>	<p>6.1 70%(60,000) of affected HCP, Poor and youth that have accessed started income generating activities.</p> <p>6.2 70% (5,000 vulnerable HHs) most vulnerable people that have received assistance (one time grant) and accessed the Livelihoods Assistance Funds.</p> <p>6.3 50% (5,000) of affected youth that have accessed loans from skill development training and started income generating activities.</p>
	7.0 Outcome-3 : 70% of the village organizations	7.1 About 304 villages have organized Youth Volunteer Teams.	7.1 About 300 villages have organized

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
	have increased capacity to cope with future disaster.	7.2 304 villages have prepared O &M plan & implemented as per plan.	Youth Volunteer Teams and provided adequate training to mitigate risk from disaster. 7.2 340 villages have prepared O &M plan & implemented as per plan.
	8.0 Outcome-3: At least 80% of the target beneficiaries have benefited from Disaster Management Fund.	8.1 About 296 (87%) villages have implemented improved community infrastructures (flood-resistant) and would be benefited after end of those sub-projects. 8.2 340 village organizations have formed functional Disaster Management Committees. 8.3 Progress yet to be achieved. 8.4 Progress yet to be achieved.	8.1 340 villages directly benefited from improved village community infrastructures (flood-resistant). 8.2 340 village organizations that have formed functional disaster management committees and are implementing disaster risk mitigation plan 8.3 340 village organizations have utilized emergency funds and recovered the fund. 8.4 300 Village Organizations set-up early warning systems and trained in providing help to the community members during emergencies.
Additional Financing- III of SIPP : Emergency Disaster Cyclone/Sidr Restoration and Rehabilitation – Nuton Jibon Project)⁵			

⁵ Project targeted 594 villages in four most Sidr affected districts e.g. Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Borguna. Since Jan 2009, SDF started implementation in 274 villages (244 villages of Borguna districts and other 30 pilot villages in four districts). Recently SDF started implementation in another 58 villages under Bagerhat & Pirojpur

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
<p>For rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance in the aftermath of the cyclone, IDA is implementing a cyclone assistance program to help the country coping with the current situation and build resilience to deal future disaster.</p> <p>The program is built on three-phase approach. The second phase is an additional financing to SIPP (US\$ 50 million) to help restore</p>	<p>1.0 Outcome-1: At least 80% of the target beneficiaries⁶ have benefited from project intervention.</p>	<p>1.1 274 Gram Samityts (covering at least 70% of target households) have accessed the Village Development & Risk Reduction Fund (VDRRF) and managed fund according to the agreed rules.</p> <p>1.2 274 (46%) GSs having at least 50% of decision making positions⁷occupied by women (poor or HCP).</p> <p>1.3 230 (39%) villages having regular quarterly Gram Parishad (GP) meeting and attended by at least 70% of target members (50% women).</p> <p>1.4 Only 2607 (2%) Target households (HHs) accessed employment generation schemes through the provision of CISF Activities.</p>	<p>1.1 475 (80%) Gram Samities (GSs) covering at least 70% of target households that have accessed the Village Development & Risk Reduction Fund (VDRRF) and managed fund according to the agreed rules.</p> <p>1.2 475 (80%) GS having at least 50% of decision making positions⁸ occupied by women (poor or HCP).</p> <p>1.3 475(80% of targeted villages) villages having regular quarterly Gram Parishad (GP) meeting and attended by at least 70% of target members (50% women).</p> <p>1.4 150,000 Target households (HHs) accessing employment generation schemes through the provision of CISF Activities.</p> <p>1.5 150,000 HHs benefited from village</p>

districts from December 2010.

⁶ Hard core poor (HCP), Poor and the most Vulnerable in the Sdir affected villages in Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Borguna and Bagerhat districts are the target areas of Sdir Livelihood Restoration Program under Additional Financing. Roughly 70% of the village populations fall within these category. Total number of Target beneficiaries is 188000.

⁷ Decision making position includes GS chairperson, Cashier, Secretary and members (Office Bearers)

⁸ Decision making position includes GS chairperson, Cashier, Secretary and members (Office Bearers)

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
livelihoods in cyclone-affected areas through emergency assistance funds, community infrastructure, micro credit and income generating activities. Closing date : June 30, 2011		1.5 Over 50,000 (33%) HHs are benefited from village infrastructures (Cyclone protection scheme), skill development, savings and credit etc.	infrastructures (Cyclone protection scheme), skill development, savings and credit etc
	2.0 Outcome-2 : 70% of target beneficiaries increased 20% more income through incremental employment.	2.1 270 (45%) villages having 70% of target HHs mobilized into livelihood groups and started savings. 2.2 38,492 (9.5%) employment days generated for the Cyclone affected communities through CISF activities. 2.3 Only 241 most affected unemployed HCP, Poor youth have accessed loans/funds from skill development training and started income generating activities. 2.4 6760 (5%) HHs benefited from infrastructures (Cyclone protection scheme), skill development, savings and credit etc. 2.5 Most vulnerable already received grant but not yet received Livelihood Assistance Fund.	2.1 594 villages having 70% of target HHs mobilized into livelihood groups and started savings. 2.2 400,000 employment days generated for the Cyclone affected communities through CISF activities. 2.3 12,000 affected unemployed youth (HCP, Poor) that have accessed loans/funds from skill development training and started income generating activities. 2.4 150,000 HHs benefited from village infrastructures (Cyclone protection scheme), skill development, savings and credit etc.. 2.5 5000 most vulnerable people that have received assistance (one time grant) and accessed the Livelihood Assistance Fund.
	3.0 Outcome- 3: Enhanced Capacity to the	3.1 Preliminary work has started..	3.1 594 Village Organizations set-up early

Project Details	Outcome Indicators	Achievement as of December 31, 2010	Project Target
	target beneficiaries and Implementing Agency in conducting, supporting and monitoring field operation.	<p>3.2 Preliminary work has started..</p> <p>3.3 Preliminary work has started..</p>	<p>warning systems and trained in providing help to the community members during emergencies.</p> <p>3.2 1000 Community Professional (CPs) developed and providing services to other communities.</p> <p>3.3 90% of GS whose performance is ranked (through 6-monthly report-card assessment) at least satisfactory by the community.</p>

2

2.0 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF SIPP COMPONENT *(Consolidation Phase)*

The overall targets in 943 consolidation phase villages were focused with livelihood development activities to enhance income of the HCP and Poor in those villages. SDF has given more emphasis to build capacity of the Village Organization particularly on Institutional Development. By assessing the managerial capacity of the village's institution, SDF is providing grant for Village Development.

2.1 COMPONENT-1: STRENGTHENING OF SDF

The organizational and management structure of SDF consists of **General Body (GnB), Governing Body (GB) and Managing Director (MD)**. The MD is responsible for overall functioning of SDF.

The overall **objective** of this component is to facilitate overall planning, coordination, implementation, and management of the project at national, district and cluster levels.

The Governing Body of SDF convened two GB meetings and one AGMs during this quarter.

The most significant achievements under this sub-component are highlighted below:

2.1.1 Project Activities under this Component Completed during this Period

Capacity Building of Field Staffs

SDF organized several workshops for sharing views with different stakeholders to make the project understandable to the community particularly to the hardcore poor as well as to the project implementers. The following workshops were held during this quarter:

Table 2: Type of workshops organized in SIPP during Oct. - Dec. 2010

SL. No.	Type of Workshop/Training/ Meeting	Duration	# of Participants	Facilitator	Participants
JAMALPUR					
1	Quarterly Monitoring & Learning Workshop	09-10-10 to 10-10-10	44	SDF HQ ,World Bank Team	CF , CP & DT
2	Monthly Monitoring & Learning Workshop	10.11.10	42	SDF HQ, World Bank Team	CF , CP & DT
03	MIS Training	8.12.10 to 10.12.10	19	SDF HQ, World Bank Team	DEO, Specialist ME&L
GAIBANDHA					
3	Monitoring & learning work shop	5-10-10 to 6-10-10	52	MD & GM (EM&L)	DT,CTL,PMA, PMS
4	Monitoring & learning work shop	24-11-10	52	DT,CTL,PMA, PMS	MD & GM (EM&L)
5	MIS Training	5.12.10 to 7.12.10	24	SDF HQ, World Bank Team	DEO, Specialist ME&L

2.1.2 Field Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning

A total of 2 monthly and quarterly monitoring meetings (1 monthly and 1 quarterly) were held at Gaibandha and Jamalpur districts during this quarter where all DTLs of Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Rangpur and Sirajganj along with District Monitoring Specialists attended and shared their views on field findings. The Senior Management of SDF and World Bank representatives attended the workshop and contributed their views on how the project could overcome the constraints within the limited resources. The representatives of Process Monitoring Agency-CNRS also attended those meetings and shared their findings.

Observations of Process Monitoring Agency (Oct- Dec 2010)

This report focuses on some consolidated findings of SIPP, SIPP Pilot, FRRF and Notun Jibon projects of SDF based on the findings of process monitoring in over last two years. The report has covered the activities of program that includes SIPP Consolidation Phase, Piloting of SIPP- II, Flood Rehabilitation Program (FRRF), and Notun Jibon Cyclone Recovery Program (SIDR) in the villages under Jamalpur district, Gaibandha district, Rangpur region (4 districts) and SIDR (Pilot) area (4 districts).

Mobility and Activities of staff members of SDF at the field level have increased substantially

It has been observed in the SIPP consolidation phase villages that regular visit of Cluster Facilitators (CF) has been substantially increased at the C and D graded villages. As a result, quality of a range of 30-40% of C and D graded villages has been improved and are recommended for funding in the recent appraisal. It is also observed that most of the district level staff members have been preparing their work plan and they are also trying to follow it. As a result, a functional and effective accountability system at the local level has been taken place that largely focuses on the progress and performance (weekly cluster meetings and monthly learning workshop).

Capacity of Community Professionals is built and is being effectively used

Development of community professionals was a unique initiative of SDF towards sustainability of the program through capacity building at the local/community level. Cluster Facilitators use to nurture community professionals over the last 3 years in the consolidated phase villages in Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts. As a result, it has been observed that many C and D grade villages in the said districts are now qualified and being considered for project funding. Many of such villages have succeeded in appraisal with the support of Community Professionals (CP). Eligibility criteria of a CP are to keep over 95% OTR (on time recovery of loan) in their own villages. It has created a tremendous impact on the villages. Presently, CPs are involved in capacity building of new villages of FRRF, SIPP Pilot.

Spillover effect

Till to date, over sixty percent villages under SIPP consolidation phase received first installment of fund from SDF. Fund recipient villages have started many community development and financing activities in the villages. It has created a

positive impact among other SIPP villages having poor performance and for which did not receive any fund yet. It has built trust among the villagers towards project/SDF and the villagers themselves have started strengthening institutional activities and contacting local SDF officials and requesting for extending cooperation.

Capacity of poor and hardcore poor individuals and HHs has increased

PMA has critically observed SIPP activities in the project area and tried to capture impacts and changes among the communities. Positive impacts have been observed in the following areas:

- a) SIPP project area is considered as *Monga* prone and acute *Monga* is observed to be lessened in the recent past;
- b) Employment opportunity in the project area is increased (and skills);
- c) Livelihood options are diversified compared to the past.

At the outset of the project the livelihood options of the people was found limited & localized and largely focused on livestock, poultry and sewing. However, now youths of different villages are motivated (gained skills) and have been working in garments factory located in Dhaka and Chittagong; employed in security services i.e. G4, established market linkages with the diversified employment opportunities like handicrafts, cottage industries, information technology, and so forth.

Empowerment of women

Empowerment of women is an expected outcome of the whole effort that can bring a positive and sustainable change in the society. However, capturing of such qualitative changes needs rigorous exercises. Based on the systematic monitoring of processes, following changes have been recorded by the PMA:

- Mobility of women members of project villages has been substantially increased;
- Project has created space for women members to enable practicing/applying their human agency ("power within") in analyzing poverty and making change in their lives;
- Women folk of the project community earned a very good command on institutional management and their capacity in maintaining books and registers, accounts keeping, record keeping, visitors facing, information dissemination, adaptive mentality, use good practices.

For example, Shahanaz, a CP of Kujghar village of Jamalpur district is now work as resource person in different SIPP programs/events. She got opportunity

to work with the high official of SDF and World Bank directly that contributed to increase her level of confidence and popularity in the locality. Based on her enhanced capacity and popularity an Insurance Company has hired her as their local agent towards business development in the area.

Target of FRRF is to increase capacity of community to cope with the recurrent natural hazards

As per process monitoring findings and observation, FRRF has largely failed to achieve its objective i.e. increase capacity of community to cope with the natural hazards. According to the present practices, the major role of FRRF is observed as implementation of infrastructures. Lack of initiatives are being observed on institutional capacity building of the community so that they can be able to analyze the risks and can come up with a coping mechanism that can lead them in addressing multiplicity of hazards that they encounter round the year.

While discussing with VDMC members, youth volunteer group, GS and other VO's of some villages of Islampur and Dewangonj upazilas of Jamalpur district, it was revealed that VDMC and youth volunteer groups did not take any initiative for the respective villagers during the flood occurred in the recent past. The members of VDMC and youth volunteer groups informed that they are not clear as what are their roles on disaster preparedness.

"Design Fault" in youth development program

Project people use to share their progress report in the monthly/quarterly learning sharing workshops. It is observed that most of the youth development related activities in the project showed very poor progress (below 20%). It may be due to the faulty design of this component of the project and seemed that this component is more "supply driven" rather "demand driven". PMA has critically reviewed few aspects of the component in relation to the youth development found that there is a lack of market analysis, insufficient capital support and lack of needs assessment may be the main hindering factors.

Demand of capital is not growing

Growing demand for capital is an indicator of development which is not observed in fund recipient SIPP villages. The area is highly poverty prone with very high prevalence of extreme poor population/ households. A substantial amount of money has been disbursed to the villages under community financing and villagers are supposed to revolve this money among them. But it has been observed that a huge amount of money in many villages remain idle which indicates low demand of loan. Many community leaders told that they are not receiving any loan application from the villagers. It seems that enough

opportunities were not created in the villages therefore alternative options of livelihoods are limited, opportunities for alternative income generating options were not properly explored and skills of the community people were not adequately built, capacity of HHs in utilizing more resources was not built and systems faults blocked the demand.

For example: It is found from the field visit in Nov'10 (Learning Workshop of Nov'10) that

- *The Fund for SR remains idle in the Bank of Tk. 60,363 and Tk. 1,38,000 of two VOs*
- *Out of 64 group members of a village only 32 members received loan from Sawbolombi fund.*
- *Some group members are scared whether they could return the installment properly*
- *In near future, VOs will be able to give large amount of loan to members; so, it is to be taken into consideration from now as to how to invest large amount of money in IGA (livelihood options)*

Major focus of the SIPP has been limited to financial activities

It has been revealed that major focus of the SIPP has been limited to community financing activities, such as revolving loan (*swabolombi rin*), internal lending (IL), On time recovery of the loan (OTR), Savings- over 80% of the staff time and communities' time is spent only for this which hamper the focus on sustainability and institutional capacity development.

2.1.3 Development of Management Information System of SDF

To provide timely, consistent and authentic village level field progress and performances, SDF repeatedly oriented the field staff on how to collect accurate information for updating VM. Meanwhile, SDF hired 32 Data Entry Operators in all cluster offices and Jr. Computer and Data Processor also recruited at district offices. The Cluster level Data Entry Operators are fully responsible to update village level information on the set key milestones in every month and Jr. Computer and Data Processor are providing technical support as per requirement.

Moreover, SDF imparted Orientation Training from 5-10 December 2010 to those recruited DEOs in Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts on how to operate

SDF-MIS and what types of information needed and what are sources of information.

SDF along with DataSoft System (BD.) Ltd imparted training to all Field and HQ level SDF staff on 5- MIS Modules on how to use/operate this system and how could we get report We are yet to fully operationalize/mobilize MIS system at DRMU due to lack of data entry staff as well as Computer with Internet Modem. Hopefully we would be able to mobilize this MIS by February 2011.

2.2 COMPONENT 2.0 : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

The Gram Parishad –the village general body and its executive body – the Gram Samity are important village institutions. The hardcore poor and poor will have dominant powers in the management of the village institutions. The primary objective of the village institutions is to work towards attaining sustainable socio economic empowerment of the hardcore poor and poor in the village.

The objectives of this Component are to :

- Support the communities to build their own accountable, transparent, inclusive, autonomous, and sustainable institutions.
- Provide direct support to the communities and empower them to manage their own resources.
- Build social capital through capacity building and avenues for employment
- Support income generation activities to raise their standard of living.
- Empower the communities to graduate to higher level of sustainable institutions.

2.2.1 Formation and Strengthening of Village Level Institution

Achievement:

- Identified **85098 Hard Core Poor, 77691 poor and 16559 youth** members from 950 (actual 943) villages have been organized into Jibikayan Group (JG) and followed the Dash- Neeti. **About 79% of the targeted HCP and 76% poor members have become members of JGs.**
- A total of **13672 Jibikayan Groups (JG)** have been formed where there are **6524 HCP-JG, 5787 Poor-JG and 1352 Youth-JG.**
- **Savings performance** has been increasing during this quarter amounting **Taka 3.73 million (US\$ 0.05 million)** and **the** accumulated savings is Tk. 83.82 million (**US\$ 1.20 million**) at the end of December 2010.
- On an average 3-4 group meetings are being organized by each group on a monthly basis.
- So far, about **14940 JGs** have started internal lending from their own savings.
- So far, **35 Gram Samity Offices built their own GS-Office** during this quarter and cumulative number of GS Office is **715 at the end of December** 2010 after receiving Initiation and Institutional Development Fund.
- About **419** Community Professionals have been trained and disseminated project principles.
- During this quarter, **122** community members received training on **Bookkeeping or Community Financing** and **139** members on **COM** during this quarter.

Following table shows the number of various institutions and committees formed under SIPP Consolidated phase.

Table 4 : Village Institutions formed under SIPP (Consolidated)*(Cumulative Number)*

Institutions & Committee	Gaibandha	Jamalpur	Total
Institution:			
Jibikayan Group (JG)	7440	6287	13714
Sanchaya Sanrakhyan Committee (SSC)	1526	1394	2920
Village Credit Organisation (VCO)	480	463	943
Gram Samity (GS)	480	463	943
Social Audit Committee (SAC)	480	463	943
Sub-Committees:			
Finance Committee	480	463	943
Procurement Committee	480	463	943
O & M Committee	480	463	943

2.2.2 Outcome of Village Institutions

- The Hard Core Poor, poor and youths are inclusive in the JG/GS and represented by HCP (79%) and poor (76%) and women (more than 92%) of the village.
- 76% villages are mobilized and conducted meeting and resolved conflict
- Hard Core Poor and poor women are able to manage savings activities and participate in decision making process of the community.
- About **75%** of the Gram Samity established their own office in 649 villages.
- A total of **419 Community Professionals** are actively working under the guidance of CFs.
- More than **42% targeted HHs income** has been increased by **20%** from the baseline income.

2.2.3 Capacity Building of Community Professional (CP)

Community Professionals (CPs) are identified from the committee who are usually committed for the society and dedicated their time & labor for developing their own villages. Under the SIPP, the CPs are from the HCP and poor and have received adequate trainings from SDF on different functional areas. After series of discussions and training performances, SDF gradually select the CP person from the committee. A group of CPs formed a CP Center for building capacity of the

community.

CP centre is such an organization of the poor & hardcore poor who are skilled and experience on different functional areas and willing to provide services in a team with reasonable honorarium to the villages under the project and to others.

Objectives of CP Centre:

1. Identify the CPs and buildup their capability so that they can increase their income by helping other communities for alleviating their poverty.
2. Identify the villages that are new or not properly functioning and provide services.
3. To help other villages to build their capacity and self confidence so that they can plan, implement and monitor their development.

Table 5 - : No. of CPs and setup of CP Center

	District	No. of CP	No. of CP Center	
			District level	Cluster Level
1	Jamalpur	206	1	8
2	Gaibandha	213	1	11
	Total	419	2	19

Meanwhile, all CP Centers have prepared Operational modality with plan and requested for CP-Fund to SDF as initiation fund. The CP centers are already established and received initiation fund (as of December 2010).

The following key progress is made during the quarter October to December 2011:

- Training provided to 100 CPs in different cluster on CP manual
- Office hired for district CP Centre in both district
- Purchased furniture & computer for district CP Centre in both district
- 27 CPs provided services to 'Sidr' areas in different functional areas from both district
- Introduce CP card for CPs of both districts
- Staff recruitment of District CP Centres are under processed (i.e. Advertisement, Collection of Application completed)
- Assisted weak villages those who have got VDF during the period (Jamalpur-20, Gaibandha-25 total-45 villages)
- Provided training to 206 CPs in different functional areas (Social Mobilization, COM, Social Accountability, Accounts Management) for 2 days.

Most of the CPs are providing focus on the weak villages and required intensive supports are provided to make the villages ready for receiving VDF. CPs are also providing services to DRMU, Barisal and Flood Project on different functional areas e.g. COM Training, Savings & Lending, Fund Guidelines, Appraisal Checklist etc.

Services provided to DRMU & Flood areas are given below:

Table- 6: Type and number of services provided by CPs in other project areas

District	No. of CPs	Provide services to the areas		Time of services	Services
		DRMU	Flood project		
Jamalpur	58	33	25	30 days	COM, Social Accountability, Saving & Internal lending , Appraisal, Fund guideline
Gaibandha	58	33	25	30-days	Do
Total	116	66	50	60	

2.3 COMPONENT- 3: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN (CAP)

The overall objective of this component is to empower the village community for directly accessing financial resources and strengthening their institutional capacity to identify, prioritize, plan and manage resources for investments.

Under this component, there are three sub-components.

Institution Building Fund

The **objective** of this sub component is to develop the Gram Samity as an inclusive, autonomous and accountable village institution that has the institutional and financial capacity to plan, facilitate and monitor capacity building of CBOs of the poor such as JG groups and SSCs, and support skill building and other activities to assist youth and other highly vulnerable people in the village. Specifically, the Fund would enable GS to:

- build the capacities of the communities to enable them to identify;
- prioritize, plan and manage their own funds and;
- access resources for investment.

Shabalombi Fund

The Objective of this fund is to improve the livelihood of the poor, disabled and most vulnerable by financing productive investments identified in the Sub project plan proposals. These investments will include funding necessary productive infrastructure, livelihood activities, equipments, technical assistance, linkages and partnerships and/or adding value to on-going activities that increase beneficiary incomes.

2.3.1 Implementation of Village Development Plan and Disbursement of Village Development Fund

Village Development Plan (VDP)

SDF provides facilitation to the communities for accessing livelihood fund and build their capacity to enable them so that they can prioritize their needs, make effective plan and manage Village Development Fund (VDF) properly.

So far, out of 943 villages, most of them have gained capacity for submission of VDF application. Total **225 VDF applications** have been submitted to SDF by GSs to get VDF in this quarter. Within the limited resources, the AMTs have **appraised 258 applications** where **196 (77%)** application were sanctioned for funding. It appears that the VDF application acceptance rate is about **77%** which need to take more time in pre-appraisal process by the Cluster and District Teams.

A total of 1411 VDF applications have been appraised and recommended 1022 proposals appraised and recommended for funding of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Installment. in 711. Finally 711(75%) villages from 943 villages have accessed 1st installment of VDF up to December 31, 2010.

The overall progress on VDF is shown in the following **table 7**.

Table-7: Village Development Fund status as of December, 2010.

Sl. #	Activities	Gaibandha			Jamalpur			Total Progress		
		Qtr Target	Ach. during Qtr	Cum. ach.	Qtr Target	Ach. during Qtr	Cum. ach.	Qtr Target	Ach. during Qtr	Cum. avh.
1	VDF application submitted to SDF	185	100 (54%)	695	196	136 (69%)	766	381	296 (78%)	1381
2	# of VDF appraised by AMT	176	99 (56%)	648	250	92 (37%)	624	426	191 (45%)	1272
3	# of GS received fund	110	72 (65%)	342	298	74 (25%)	369	408	239 (59%)	711
3.1	1 st Installment of VDF	70	59 (84%)	342	161	39 (22%)	369	236	98 (42%)	711
3.2	2 nd Installment of VDF	120	22 (18%)	42	88	74 (34%)	175	208	96 (46%)	217
3.3	3 rd Installment of VDF	96	4 (4%)	5	49	41 (18%)	41	145	45 (31%)	46
5	Total disbursement (Taka in million)	71.25	36.63 (51%)	199.19	105.72	43.56 (41%)	243.8 3	176.97	81.82 (46%)	443.02

*So far VDF has been disbursed to **711 villages** amounting to Tk. **443.02 million (US\$ 6.33 million)** including Initiation Fund. During this quarter, a total of **Tk. 81.82 million (US\$ 1.15 million)** has been disbursed to **239 (59%)** villages against the target of **408** which is much lower than the quarterly targets.*

2.3.2 Skill Development of Youths and Employment

The **objective of this sub-component is** to reduce the vulnerability of village communities through the implementation of the following:

- Create scope for employment to the skilled youth;
- Establish linkages with financial institutions
- Improve the quality of financial and other input services
- Providing national and international market information on demand, product quality, pricing trends, consumer behavior trends etc.;
- Enhancing livelihood financing capacity.

The project also provides support to the unemployed youth particularly those who are the members of target HHs in the project villages. Only eligible Youth JGs members are entitled to receive loan for business oriented skill development training so that they could start-up employment under the project support. SDF facilitated the targeted youth to choose the appropriate and market oriented skill development training by taking loan from VDF.

Focus Area:

- To create a scope and environment for employment as well as identify suitable IGA.
- Facilitate the target beneficiaries to have skill development training opportunities.
- Establish linkage with public and private sector and service provider for training and technical services.
- Partnership development with market actors and employers.

Up to now, **5649** youth received Skill development fund from Gram Samitys amounting to **Tk. 3.78** million as of December'10 where **Tk. 0.76 million** were disbursed during this quarter. The overall credit realization rate (OTR) of Skill Development Loan fund in Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts are **28% and 36% respectively** which is very poor /slow and substandard performance.

A total of **5649** youths received loan and completed skill development training on different types of livelihoods where **4539 (80%)** youths have already been **employed** in different businesses. Table-9 shows the status of the youth skill development and employment activities.

Table- 8: Youth employment status as of December 31, 2010

Status	Gaibandha district		Jamalpur district		Total	
	Trained	Employed	Trained	Employed	Trained	Employed
<i>During Qtr (Oct – Dec '10)</i>	709	516 (73%)	275	215 (78%)	984	731 (74%)
Cum. status as of Dec. 31, 2010	3244	2624 (75%)	2405	1915 (80%)	5649	4539 (80%)

2.3.3 Livelihood Development of Hardcore

Poor and Poor

The **objectives** of this sub-component are to reduce the vulnerability of village communities through the implementation of:

- Establish linkages with financial institutions
- Improve the quality of financial and other input services
- Enhancing livelihood financing capacity.

The main objective behind this programme is to reduce vulnerability of the hardcore poor and poor by providing financial and technical assistance to empower them to stabilize and improve their lives and businesses. Another objective is to facilitate poor to establish linkages with different CBO's (Community Base Organizations) to consolidate grass-root ownership and control the process and the systems in their favour.

The Livelihood programme also assist people who have suffered from disaster such as floods, cyclone, fire and any other natural tragedies. JG members have been receiving Shabolombi Loan Fund (SLF) from GSs/VCOs and started livelihood activities of their choice. Overall progress of SLF is shown in **table 9** below:

Table- 9: Overall progress of Shabolombi Loan Fund (SLF)

Activity	During quarter	Cum. achievement
1. # of Vulnerable received one time grant	1567	11328
2. Total amount (Tk. million) of One-Time grant distributed to the most vulnerable for livelihood	3.83	24.69
3. # of Youth received Skill Development Fund	731	44549
4. Amount (Tk. million) received for skill development fund	0.76	2.11
5. # of JG members received SLF and started Livelihood activities	13960	82796
6. No. of Women JG members received and started Livelihood Fund under SLF support.	13664	79931 (96%)
7. Total amount (Tk. in million) of SLF distributed to JG members	79.78	313.40
8. Total Interest earned by VCOs (million Tk.) after revolving of SLF within JG members	5.81	24.92
9. # of GS offices established/ constructed ⁹	35	715 (76%)

⁹ GS Offices established after receiving Initiation Fund and VDF

Meanwhile, SDF has established linkages with different service providers. During this quarter, several meetings were held with different Partners e.g. G-4S Ltd., D-Net, Job-Net, BGME, Bangladesh Institutions of Fashion Technology, Department of Youth Development, Grameenphone etc. SDF signed MoU with different organizations and developed modality of work so that progresses of livelihood could be achieved. Linkages established with different organizations are furnished below in **Table 10**.

Other Major Progresses:

*Upto December 31, 2010, in total **62835** beneficiaries operated Tk. **313.40** million (US\$ 4.48 million) **SLF** and Tk. **79.38** million **Seed Fund** were distributed to about **20,000** HCP members for various Livelihood activities in original SIPP. During the reporting quarter, **13960** beneficiaries utilized Tk. **79.78** million for livelihood activities.*

- Organized a 7 days long training for 52 Local Service Provider with the facilitation of DLS, Veterinary training institute and expert of different companies.
- Arranged a total of 78 vaccination campaign at cluster level and vaccinated 7205 cattle for protecting Anthrax with the assistance of Govt. department and NGOs
- Local service providers are linking with ULO, company representatives for getting technical support and medicines. They are earning TK. 1500- 2500 by selling medicine, vaccination program and primary treat support.
- Linked group members with line department and private sectors for technical assistance
- Developed technical hand note for Local service provider (Livestock), Beef fattening, Pit crop production and management, Ball method Vegetable seedling production, Business development and marketing (For DRMU area)
- **Youth Festival:** 50 youth festivals have been organized to disseminate information and motivation
- **Livestock husbandry and vaccination training:** Department of Youth Development (DYD), Jamalpur has provided a one month free training to 17 youths.
- **Paravet training:** Department of Youth Development (DYD), Jamalpur has provided 3 - month free training to 5 SIPP youths.
- **Livestock Professional development training:** Two days long TOT on Livestock development have been provided to 215 CFs, CTLs and CPs .
- **Thematic Group:** Livelihood Thematic Group (4 groups) has been formed in March, 10 and functioning.

Table- 10 : Name of Partners with current status

Name of the Partner	Status
1. G-4S Security Services Bangladesh (P) Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ MoU has been signed ✓ G-4S authorities are selecting youths once in a months from SIPP area ✓ 610 youths have been employed as security guard
2. Grameenphone Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Contract Agreements for establishing CIC (Community Information Center) and E –Upazila Pilot project have been signed ✓ 2 CICs (one in each of Jamalpur and Gaibandha district) have launched and functioning. ✓ E-Upazila have been launched (soft launch done)and is under implementation process
3. Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ MOU has been signed ✓ 67 girls have been trained as oven operator and employed (80%)
4. Jobs Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ MoU has been signed ✓ 5 days long ToT on Entrepreneurship Development and Business Management will be organized in July- August
5. Department of Youth Development (DYD), GoB	<p>A draft MoU has been prepared and sent to Director, Training, DYD on 17/09/09 Draft MOU yet to be finalized</p>
6. BGMEA Institute of Fashion and Technology (BIFT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 313 youths have been trained and employed under the joint initiatives of Youth department (GoB) and BIFT
7. Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Center (BITAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 16 unemployed have been trained and employed ✓ A pilot: BITAC will provide skill training and establish a marketing unit based in Dhaka. SDF has selected two groups from Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts (15 girls in each group), 2 small enterprise will establish during training (joint venture) ✓ Draft MoU is prepared and sent to BITAC
8. Dusto Mohila Punarbashan Kendra (DMPK), Islamic Bank Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 8 girls have been trained and employed. ✓ DMPK offered 30 sets for the next batch training and employment which
9. Bangladesh Export Processing Zone Authority (BEZA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Shared Partnership model and agreed ✓ BEPZA requires huge worker in its EPZs (more than 30 thousand) ✓ SDF team will interact with EPZ authorities and investors through negotiation meetings in July ✓ Field teams are requested to prepare list of interested youths
10. Other local level partnership in Jamalpur and Gaibandha district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Procured training and employment opportunities by youths
11. Kormir Hat, a welfare organization, Gaibandha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agreed to provide free tailoring, block- batik training. ✓ One cluster level eye camp has been organized in Gaibandha district ✓ District team is communicating to capture the opportunities
12. NARI Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agreed to work together for creating 11 thousand employment ✓ Draft MoU are under preparation process

- **Livelihood Manual:** The thematic group has prepared a draft livelihood manual which is under process of finalization.
- **Livestock Manual:** Draft livestock and vegetable gardening manual has been prepared which is under process of edit, by sector specialists.
- **Training Information Booklet:** SDF team has prepared a booklet with information of all training/ technical institutes which helps our field team to facilitate youths for skill development
- **Production Group:** A total of 58 production groups (beef fattening – 12, dairy cows- 8, goat rearing- 13, poultry- 8, fish culture – 2, Handicraft – 2) consisting of 1559 JG members are formed and functioning as per COM guidelines.
- Developed 77 producer groups on Nokshi work, Beef fattening, cow rearing, poultry rearing, goat rearing, bamboo works etc. for initiating group based input collection and product marketing.
- Linked group members with BIRRI in DRMU area for saline tolerant rice variety (BIRRI dhan-47)

Key Challenges:

In course of implementation of the youth and livelihood development activities, following challenges were identified and probable solutions determined:

Identified Challenges	Probable Solutions
a. Home sickness of youths	a. Facilitate youth on livelihood prospects and future aspects.
b. Inadequate loan facilities for youths and JG members	b. Facilitate to select productive training options that could make them employed.
c. Negative attitude towards supply of labor	c. Educate on livelihood options to the youth.
d. Lack of sense of responsibility to family and society.	d. Educate on social responsibilities.
e. Intensive follow -up by field staff on livelihood activity and play vital role in awareness.	e. CF and CTL should ensure continuous facilitation.
f. Some staffs have Lack of technical know-how;	f. Provide more training on specific issues.
g. Assist to group members in developing linkage with service / input providers;	g. Establish more linkages with other organization.
h. Tough to organize group in DRMU area due to scattered HH and poor communication.	h. More IEC campaigning is needed.
i. Tidal nature hampers agro based livelihood options;	i. Explore agriculture knowledge on tidal cropping practices.

2.3.4 Community Financing

Community Financing is the key element of Shabolombi Loan Fund transaction. This fund is operated by VCO and provide loan fund to the JG members on the basis of their livelihood pattern/application. However, the most prioritized listed persons have been receiving loan fund and undertake their business as per plan. The details cluster wise Shabolombi Loan Fund (SLF) repayment status is shown in **table 12** below.

Table 12: District and Cluster wise SLF Repayment performance On Time Repayment (OTR) in December 31, 2010

Cluster #	Jamalpur- OTR (%)	Gaibandha- OTR (%)	Average OTR (%)
1	93%	93%	93%
2	95%	85%	90%
3	92%	91%	91.5%
4	95%	74%	84.5%
5	81%	88%	84.5%
6	87%	92%	89.5%
7	98%	80%	89%
8	90%	81%	85.5%
9	86%	89%	87.5%
10	98%	83%	90.5%
11	89%	86%	86%
12	97%	94%	95.5%
13	89%	97%	93%
Total= 26 (Average)	90%	87%	88.5%

- Average repayment rate of Jamalpur and Gaibandha are **90% and 87%** respectively at the end of December 2010.
- **Out of 26 clusters**, only 12 (**46%**) Clusters SLF realization rate (OTR) is found **90% and above which is gradually decreasing**. It is found that the revolving of SLF will depend upon OTR of SLF.

Outcomes of Shabolombi Loan Fund (SLF)

- Most of the VCOs have managed and deposited Shabolombi loan funds to the Bank according to the COM.
- VCOs & GSs try to maintain all books & accounts at their level best.
- A good number of community members/ representatives are being groomed-up gradually after receiving Community Financing training conducted by SDF.
- Internal lending activities of the Jibikayan Groups (JG) are following the group rules.
- Rules and procedures for Shabolombi Fund Loan have been finalized and VCO follows the rules and procedures for Shabolombi loan disbursement and collection.

SDF also organized series of training/workshops with the community for building capacity of the community so that they can manage Village Institution in a sustainable manner.

2.3.5 Performance of Appraisal Monitoring Team (AMT)

During the quarter the major achievement as well as the cumulative achievement of AMT is as follows:

- 219 Village Development Fund (VDF) proposals were received during the quarter but appraised 266. It is because in addition to the reporting quarter some proposals, received from the previous quarter were also appraised. Out of 266 proposals 224 were recommended for releasing fund.

A total of 1517 VDF received since inception. Out of which 1425 appraised and 998 qualified for receiving fund.

- 68 FRF proposals were received out of which 66 were appraised and 52 were recommended for releasing fund.

A total of 360 FRF received since inception. Out of which 324 appraised and 250 qualified for receiving fund.

- 232 IDF proposals were received out of which 204 were appraised and 151 were recommended for releasing fund.

A total of 473 IDF received since inception. Out of which 392 appraised and 281 qualified for receiving fund.

- 211 CISF proposals were received out of which 198 were appraised and 152 were recommended for releasing fund.

A total of 419 CISF received since inception. Out of which 356 appraised and 283 qualified for receiving fund.

- 93 SF proposals were received but appraised 103. It is because in addition to the reporting quarter, some proposals also appraised which were received from the previous quarter.

A total of 153 SF received since inception. Out of which 126 appraised and 93 qualified for receiving fund.

Please note that the proposals which were not qualified and or rejected, the program personnel are working with the respective villages for making them eligible/qualified after correcting the objections raised.

Key issues (problems) and agreed actions:

	Type of issues address	Present Status (as of reporting period)	Action taken to overcome these problems/ issues
a.	Pre appraisals of proposals at Cluster and District Level are not properly done, in all cases.	The problem still exists, in spite of the fact that some improvement in this area is visible.	Cluster and District Teams have been advised to do the pre appraisal properly and enclose the summary sheet of pre appraisal with the concerned fund proposal before handing over to the RAMT.
b.	Single leadership or the leadership is captured by 3-5 different committee office bearers.	The issue still exists in different villages and the GM (Prog.) and the respective PDs have been requested to look into this urgently.	Cluster and District Teams have been advised to disseminate the project principles and message properly among the target group members. The GM (Prog.) will please coordinate.

Key learning and good practices:

- The fund proposals should be prepared in a more participatory way.
- Hand holding training is needed for actual capacity building of village organizations and also of the field facilitators at cluster level.
- Social accountability needs to be more practiced at the village organizations as well as the capacity building of social audit committee needs to be built up.

2.4 COMPONENT- 4 : PILOTING PRIVATE FINANCING OF PUBLIC UTILITIES (Rural Piped

Water Supply)

The objective of this component is to promote replicable Pilot Results that would directly benefit by the rural communities on key issues like governance, climate change, livelihood development etc.,

2.4.1 Major/Key Progress during this Quarter

- All the 5-Sponsors except Mothers Society are supplying water to the community.
- No significant progress has been achieved in any Water Pilot except providing few new house connections.
- Brotee has started house connections and has so far given 210 connections. Moreover they have connected 53 hard core poor households under cross subsidy arrangement.
- Buro Bangladesh has formed Water User's Association (WUA) with a view to smooth O&M of the water pilot. They have so far connected 348(61%) households out of 570.
- MACCA has achieved 87 % success in providing house connections to the targeted households of 510. They have been asked to revise their old Business Plan incorporating capacity enhancement of treatment plant and distribution network in order to make the pilot sustainable.
- Gonoshyasthya Kendra (GK) also has been requested to finish the remaining works of the water pilot within a stipulated time and revise their old Business Plan incorporating changes made unilaterally with proper justification for taking a final decision on the pilot.

Appointment of a consultant to help Sponsors improve key performance area, has been initiated with World Bank. It is likely that the appointment will take effect by end of February, 2011.

Table- 13 : Key issues (problems) and agreed actions:

	Type of issues address	Present Status (as of reporting period)	Action taken to overcome these problems/ issues
a.	Long delay in completion of the water pilots.	Work going on in all incomplete water pilots	Meeting with the Management of individual Sponsor to remove causes.
b.	Treatment Capacity of the treatment plant installed by MACCA	Supplying water with present capacity	Decision will be taken as soon as their revised Business Plan is received.
c.	House connections are not picking up	Only MACCA has attained 87% remaining are in the range of 0-60%	Sponsors have been requested to enhance house connection through strong motivation.

Key learning and good practices:

1. People still believe (in some places) that water should be made available free of cost by the Government/ Appropriate Authorities.
2. Facilities created for the community have not been used fully as they are to pay tk.100-120/- per month as water tariff.
3. Simple, less cost intensive on the contrary labor intensive water facilities appeared to be appropriate for this sort of community.

3

3.0 PROJECT UNDERTAKEN UNDER ADDITIONAL FINANCING OF SIPP

Under the additional financing of SIPP the following additional activities have been undertaken:

3.1 Flood Restoration and Recovery Assistance Program: Additional Financing-2

In spite of delay in kickoff, the flood projects, the project's achievement rates are considered good as per planned targets. The project has targeted total **340 flood** affected villages comprised of 200 villages in SIPP areas and 140 villages in Non-SIPP areas e.g. Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Rangpur.

The objectives of the Floods Additional Financing remain consistent with those of the ongoing SIPP project, which aims to empower the poorest and most vulnerable and improve their livelihoods and quality of life by providing them with resources for small scale infrastructure, training and skills development, and income generating activities.

Expected Outcomes and Outputs of Flood Additional Financing

Expected Outcomes from the Additional Financing	Responsible	Output by sub-component
Livelihood of very poor people affected by floods is restored and chronic indebtedness is reduced and they have better capacity to cope with future	SDF	About 90,500 number of flood affected hard-core poor ,poor families and marginal farmers (Batch-I, Batch-II and Batch-III) organized into "Jibikayan Groups (JG)" and benefiting from revolving emergency assistance funds; and improved income/employment generated

disasters		through community infrastructure activities; skills development and income generating activities.
	PKSF and its MOU	About 350,400 micro-credit loan recipients of an average size of Tk. 3,000 will be provided.

Major/Key progress during this period (quarter):

- A total no. of **47** villages received IDF 1st installment (Achievement is **156%** as per planned 30 installments) and distributed one time grant to **483** nos. most vulnerable, amounting taka **1.43 million**.
- So far, **513** most vulnerable have started Income Generating Activities (IGA))
- In the reporting Quarter, it was planned to release Community Infrastructure Social Services Fund (CISF) to 46 villages, and at end of the quarters 51 villages (**Achievement 110%**) received CISF 1st installment for rehabilitation and construction of community infrastructure.
- In SIPP, consolidation area 42 villages received 1st, 2nd installments and 3rd installment of Flood Rehabilitation Fund (FRF) for implementing the sub project which was about **145%** of quarterly target.
- Shabolombi fund released in 18 villages instead of planned 13 villages (Achievement is 138%).

Type of Training/Workshop/Meeting conducted during this period

Table-18 : Capacity building status (Oct- Dec '10)

Sl. No.	Type of Training/Workshop/Meeting	Date (from Oct. 10- Dec. 10)	# of Participants	Facilitator
1	CISF Guideline & Community Procurement and Risk Reduction	11 Oct.10 to 30 Dec.10	219	Field Eng. & DT.
2	Environmental & Social Safety-guard	29-11-10	32	Specialist, Environment, SDF, Dhaka
3	COM & Fund Guideline at Rangpur	3-4 Nov. 10	34	LS, TS, SDF, Dhaka
4	Training of Book Keeping & Accounts Management at Sirajgon	03-04 Dec. 10	57	External Resource person, CP
5	Training of Book Keeping & Accounts Management at Jamalpur	04-05 Dec. 10	53	External Resource person, CP
6	FRF, COM (refresher, Books of Accounts and Financial Management at Gaibandha	30 Oct. to 09 Nov. 2010	105 (3 Batch)	CTL,FE

Sl. No.	Type of Training/Workshop/Meeting	Date (from Oct. 10- Dec. 10)	# of Participants	Facilitator
7	Training on Technical, Social Accountability and Financial Management at Khokshabari Sirajgon.	26 Oct. 2010 to 12 Oct. 2010	70 (2 Batch)	DT Specialist, FE, CTL
8	Village Matrix training for the community	28-29 Nov.10 and 01-02 Dec.10	50 (2 batch)	Specialist ME&L, CP,CF

Key issues (problems) and agreed actions

Table-19: Types of issues resolved

	Type of issues address	Present Status (as of reporting period)	Types of Action taken to overcome these problems/ issues
1	Organize JG meeting	About 70% JG meetings have been organizing separately in their para/locality.	Increased Regular field visit and intensive follow up by District team.
2	Implementation of CISF work could not be started due to flood & Rainy season	At present earth/soil is not available. Therefore, activities cannot be started.	Community prepared a Plan to start the implementation work immediately after availability of earth/soil.
3	Lack of field staff	Advertisement and short listing done	Interview will be arranged soon by October, 2010.
4	Very short time span for construction of earthen road.	Planning ongoing at village level	Immediately after late monsoon work will be started.
5	Registers and other documents are not maintained properly in some cases	Registers are now maintained properly.	CP worked at village institutions level for hands on training. Field visit and follow up by District team, Cluster team.
6	Weak committee	About 75% committees are functioning well.	Intensive visit increased by District Team and engaged CP.

Key learning and good practices- (during this quarter)

- Appropriate implementation planning at cluster level is very important for in time implementation.
- Proper and timely initiative can prevent misappropriation of village fund.

- Vulnerable people can also earn if they get proper assistance and enable environment;
- Commitment of staff at all level can achieve target easily.
- More community participation can ensure transparency and accountability.
- CISF implementation and One Time Grant create polarization among whole community at village level irrespective of HCP, Poor, Middle class and Rich community.
- If we properly mobilize the community we can achieve project goals and objectives easily.
- Follow-up the Annual Implementation Plan helps to achieve the target in time.
- Team work is an important strategy for any success.

Key Qualitative changes- as of today

Institutional aspect:

- About 92% village level institutions are functional and performing their role and responsibilities as per COM.
- Most of GSs able to prioritize their need and plan following the participatory risk and vulnerability analysis.
- Village level committees are able to do work individually following the Ten Golden rules.
- GPs are having regular meeting at GS office.
- Savings and Internal lending rates gradually increased.
- Gram samity and others committee are able to prepare the VDF /VDRRF application
- Village institutions have been preparing their own development plan, which is helpful for utilize fund properly and in time.

Livelihood aspect:

- A total of 1850 JG members out of 46 villages, started IGAs through internal lending & earning some additional income for their family.
- An Initiative has been taken for skill development and employment in Payraband, Rangpur.
- We are looking for genuine outlet for tailoring, block, boutique and Embroidery with market linkage.

Leadership:

- Most of the village institutions are leading by Hard Core Poor and Poor
- Key person of village institutions are able to holding meeting and taking decision in presence of mass community.

- Maximum women are taking decision jointly in their family. The dignity of women is increasing day by day to their family as well as in the community.

Social Accountability and Governance:

- All committees are formed as per guide line of Community Operation Manual.
- Village institutions are purchasing commodity and services as per procurement policy and COM.
- They have been maintaining savings and operating internal lending as per COM.
- Village institutions are maintaining their accounts & book keeping properly in most cases.
- SAC are working for transparent and accountable manner as well as reporting frequently to the Gram Parishad.
- Display boards are updated in most of the villages for ensuring transparency.
- Village Organizations have been handling for conflict resolution among the communities.

Social Cohesiveness

- Social cohesiveness is increasing among all types of communities day by day.
- Active participation of community have been increased in the program activities;
- They have been understood that this is a real project for their development;
- Communities are now more organized for the greater interest of the village.
- Linkage between local government authority & community has been initiated.

Table -20 : Status of FRF/IDF/CISF/SF in SIPP/Non-SIPP areas as of December 31, 2010

(Amount Figures are Million US\$)

Funding	Jamalpur		Gaibandha		Total		Total Amount (US\$- Million)	
	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.
FRF	32	163	10	90	42	253	0.17	0.825

(Amount Figures are Million US\$)

Type of Fund	Jamalpur		Sirajganj		Gaibandha		Total #	
	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.
# of IDF	24	42	19	29	4	39	47	110
Amount (USD)	0.089	0.154	0.057	0.076	0.011	0.127	0.157	0.357
# of CISF	9	49	15	36	27	31	51	116
Amount (USD)	0.095	0.412	0.136	0.306	0.166	0.175	0.397	0.893
# of SF	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount (USD)	0.0222	0.0222					0.0222	0.0222

The Flood Program will be implemented in 200 villages of Jamalpur and Gaibandha Districts where currently the consolidation phase of SIPP is in progress. These villages will be identified as Batch-I villages. The Flood Program will also be implemented in 100 villages where currently the SIPP program is not being implemented. These villages fall in the districts of Jamalpur and Sirajgonj and will be identified in Batch-II villages. **SIPP-2 Pilot** program also implemented in 40 villages of Rangpur, Kurigram, Nilphamari and Dinajpur District which will be identified in Batch-III villages in flood project. In addition to this, PKSF will administer part B of the additional financing through the Disaster Management Fund (DMF), and its partner organization s (POs) will provide the low interest loans to eligible families of flood affected districts.

The overall objective of this component is to restore livelihoods through creating employment options of the most vulnerable and flood affected communities and to empower the poorest and most vulnerable in flood-affected districts, improving their quality of life by providing them with resources for small scale infrastructure, training and skills development and income generating activities.

Flood Rehabilitation Fund (FRF):

The objective of this sub-component is to finance Sub-projects for construction of physical infrastructure or social service facilities which will improve quality of life or reduce risk of loss of lives or loss of livelihood in the event of disaster. Specifically, the fund would enable Gram Samiti to:

- Rehabilitate/construct damaged community infrastructure and new Infrastructure for Risk Reduction.
- Implement risk reduction and preparedness activities-Capacity Building, Equipments, Emergency Fund creation etc.

3.2 Nuton Jibon Cyclone Recovery Program: Additional Financing-III

The Post Sidr Livelihood Restoration Program focus on the worst affected districts (including Patuakhali, Barguna, Bagerhat and Pirojpur), covering about 10 to 11 of the most affected Upazila, about 49 - 53 Unions and 550 villages. About 150,000 affected families will directly benefit from the employment and livelihood support activities. However, the infrastructure rehabilitation and local-level institutional development will indirectly benefit approximately 1.0 million people.

The Project Development Objectives (PDO) is to develop effective and efficient financing and institutional arrangements to empower the poorest and most vulnerable and improve their access to small-scale local infrastructure, assets and livelihoods, with special emphasis on Cyclone Sidr affected communities and families.

Expected Outcomes from the Additional Financing-III (Cyclone) are:

- At least 80% of the target beneficiaries have benefited from project intervention;
- 70% of target beneficiaries increased 20% more income through incremental employment;
- Enhanced Capacity to the target beneficiaries and Implementing Agency in conducting, supporting and monitoring field operation.

Initially SDF started Pilot Batch villages covering 30 pilot villages in 4-Pilot areas since August 2008 through Partner Organization. From February 2009, SDF started Batch-I covering 244 villages in Barguna district. SDF also mapped for another 300 villages as batch-II which will be started after hiring of District and Field staffs. SDF yet to hire HR Agency who will recruit District and Field staff for Batch-II villages in 3 district e.g. Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhali.

The key progresses in Pilot and Batch-I villages are shown below:

- 30 villages of 4 clusters under Pilot.
- 244 Villages of 13 clusters under Batch-I.

Major/Key progress during this period (quarter):

- Finalized Hardcore Poor and Poor list through PIP (Participatory Identification of Poor) in Pilot and Batch-I villages.
- Reconstituted all committees (GS, SAC, VCO, and sub-committees) as per revised COM.
- 244 villages received Initiation Fund.
- 19 Villages received IDF (Institutional Development Fund).
- 148 vulnerable received one time grant.
- So far, 100 youths received training on skill development and 97 youths have already employed in Pilot and Batch-I villages.
- 07 Villages received SF (Shabalombi Fund).
- 13 Villages received CISF (Community Infrastructure and Services Fund) and started implementation. So far 14,219 labor days generated.
- 121 IDF proposal in Batch-I villages submitted for appraisal.
- 949 NJG members received loan & they started livelihood activities.
- About 1109 NJG members participated in different Training/Workshop and Meeting.

Livelihood improvement:

Youth Festival

24 nos. youth festivals have been organized to encourage unemployed youth in sharing each experiences and identify training and employment opportunities as per demand;

Self Employment

During this quarter, 60 unemployed youths have received training from the Department of Youth Department and other NGOs. Applications of 14 unemployed youth have been submitted to BITAC office for undertaking next batch training.

Wage employment

Upon completion of training, 64 youth (Male) have been employed as Security Guard and 91 have got primary selection. Moreover, 10 youth (female) have submitted application for receiving training from BGMEA training centre. They will be employed just after completion of the training.

Livelihood Promotion to Vulnerable

During the reporting period, 157 vulnerable have received one time grant amounting to taka 7,85,000/- which has been used and starting small-scale income generating activities.

Linkages

A good linkages has been established with different Govt. and private sectors at different levels in ensuring services from BITAC (Bangladesh Industrial Technical Assistance Centre), G4S, Grameen phone, BGMEA, BIRRI, BARI, DoF, DoL, DoYD, Local service provider and other NGOs.

Some of the achievement of IEC related to the livelihood improvement id shown below:

- o The revised strategy of IEC on Disaster Risk Mitigation Unit (DRMU) developed and disseminated since November'09. The recurrent task of IEC is going on with the basis of new strategic guidelines.
- o The Nuton Jibon (DRMU Unit) organized encouraging project inception programs in 3 Upazillas and 13 Unions at Barguna Districts where DC, ADC, Mayor, Upazila Chairmans, TNO, Upazila level officials, Journalists, Teachers, Lawyers, NGO's activists and other professional attended and contributed their suggestions.
- o Organized Colorful rallies, small group discussions, meetings with different stakeholders.
- o To create awareness on Nuton Jibon project principle and facilitation roles through distribution of Leaflet, colorful posters covering Dash Neeti and Nuton Jibon approach, target groups, working areas and the activities.
- Handbill on disaster preparedness and safety ness measures.

The overall progress of Cyclone project is shown below:

Table -21: Status of Initiation Fund (IF)/IDF/CISF/SF in Pilot and Batch-I villages as of December 31, 2010

Funding	# of Proposals received		# of proposals appraised by AMT		# of proposal sanctioned		Amount (Tk. Million)	
	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.	Qtr	Cum.
IF	0	244					-	24.40
IDF	42	289	87	219	114	195	19.02	57.58
CISF	78	212	77	201	64	80	10.00	17.54
SF	45	141	22	35	22	35	26.0	39.15

3. 3 Nuton Jibon SIPP- 2 : Empowerment and Livelihood Development Project

The objective of SIPP-2 Pilot Phase is to test the Project revised design features, operational aspects and institutional arrangements. The main focus is on village level institution building and a shift in focus to livelihood support in response to community demands for economic empowerment. This new approach in SIPP-2 Pilot Phase villages is expected to improve the results of achieving the project's development objectives. The following activities are undertaken during this period.

- *Hiring of Human Resource Firms :*
 - Negotiation is going on for finalizing the award of contract with HR firm for hiring of Cluster, District and Regional staff ;
 - Evaluation of RFP is under process for hiring of SDF HQ staff.
 - Finalization of Project district, Upazila and unions for SIPP-2;
 - Evaluation of Short listing firm (EOI) for conducting Baseline Survey is under process.

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4.0 PROCUREMENT

The project has been given special focus on the principles of both upward and downward accountability and transparency during procurement. Meanwhile SDF has developed adequate capacity to handle procurement either in services, goods or community procurement and follow the key rules, procedure and process steps of WB procurement guideline, PPR and COM. As there is no fund available for procurement in SIPP Consolidation Phase, most of the procurements are made in other two additional financing projects (II & III). The following goods and services have procured during this quarter:

Table- 22: Procurement status during July to December 31, 2010

Sl. #	Package description	# of package	Ach. (Oct-Dec '10)		Cum. as of Dec'10	Remarks
			Plan	Actual		
1.0	DRMU : CYCLONE (Add. Fin-III)					
1.1	SERVICE	27	4	3	22	
1.1.1	Service Package no. S-1.1(NJ), S-2(NJ), S-4(NJ), S-6(NJ), S-7(NJ), S-8(NJ), S-10(NJ), S-10.1(NJ) to S-10.11(NJ), S-13(NJ)				19	<i>Completed earlier</i>
1.1.2	S-5.1(NJ) Hiring of HR Firm (Screening & Testing)	-	-	1	1	<i>Upon clearance of Technical evaluation reports for hiring 2 (two) HR firms, financial proposals were opened on 13th & 14th December, 2010.</i>
1.1.3	S-5.2(NJ) Hiring of HR Firms (Design & Methodology)	-	-	1	1	<i>- SDF has started financial negotiation with the firms. As of the time of writing this report (Feb.2011)hiring of the 2 Firms is completed.</i>
1.1.4	S-5.3(NJ) Hiring of H R Firm (For National Level recruitment)	-	-	1	1	<i>Proposals against REOI received short list report under preparation.</i>

Sl. #	Package description	# of package	Ach. (Oct-Dec '10)		Cum. as of Dec'10	Remarks
			Plan	Actual		
						- Draft TOR along with shortlist report will be sent to WB by 1st week of January, 2011. As of the time of writing this report (Feb.2011) TOR and Shortlist report has already been sent to WB for clearance.
1.1.5	Recruitment of staffs – Hiring of Manpower	-	-	-	-	Recruitment of Staffs- Hiring of Manpower for 1 district & 6 Cluster offices in Bagerhat and Pirojpur has been completed. i) For District Team Bagerhat: 4 persons joined for 4 positions [District Program Manager-1, District Program Officer (Youth & Employment-1), District Accountant -1 and District Program Officer, (Institution & Capacity Building)-1] ii) For Cluster Team Pirojpur and Bagerhat District: Total 24 persons joined e.g. Cluster Team Leader-6 persons and Cluster Facilitators-18 persons). iii) 7-persons joined for Peon position
1.1.6	Short Term Consultant for Community Financing Training	-	-	-	-	Contract extended upto February 2011.
1.1.7	Contracts with 9- Specialist of DRMU (individual Consultants)	-	-	-	-	Contract extended up to June 30, 2011
1.1.8	Pathmark Associates : for supplying of Field level staff (7 contracts)	-	-	-	-	Contracts extended up to 31 st January, 2011.
1.2	GOODs	34	10	5	13	
1.2.1	Goods Package no. G-1(NJ), G-2(NJ), G-5(NJ), G-8(NJ), G-14(NJ), G-15(NJ), G-19(NJ), G-23(NJ)	-	-	-	8	Completed earlier
1.2.2	G-7(NJ) Cross- Country Vehicles (4 Wheel Drive) -3 nos.	-	-	1	1	IFB issued on Nov.02,2010 & Bid received on Dec,30,2010. As of writing this report, the BIDs were found non-responsive and as such rejected
1.2.3	G-7.1(NJ): Microbus (2WD) -2 nos.	-	-	1	1	IFB issued on Nov.02,2010

Sl. #	Package description	# of package	Ach. (Oct-Dec '10)		Cum. as of Dec'10	Remarks
			Plan	Actual		
						& Bid received on Dec,30,2010. As of writing this report, the BIDs were found non-responsive and as such rejected
1.2.4	G-7.2(NJ): Double Cabin pickup (4WD)-5 nos.	-	-	1	1	IFB issued on Nov.02,2010 & Bid received on Dec,30,2010. As of writing this report, the BIDs were found acceptable. WB reisted for concurrene for issuing Work order.
1.2.5	G-20(NJ): Printing of IEC Materials (Poster, Hand bill, Flash card etc.) Printing of Notebook-2011 [G-21(NJ)]	-	-	1	1	Quotation Evaluation Completed Purchase Order will be issued by 1 st week of January, 2011 (latest progress?)
1.2.6	G-21(NJ) :Printing of Notebook-2011	-	-	1	1	Quotation Evaluation Completed Purchase Order will be issued by 1 st week of January, 2011.(completed)
2.0	FLOOD : Additional Financing-II					
2.1	SERVICE	11	2	2	4	
2.1.1	Service Packages completed : S.1.0(F), S.2.0(F) S.3.0 (F) & S.3.1(F)				4	Completed
2.1.2	5.0 (F) Consultant Firm for Annual Impact Evaluation, PKSF	-	-	-	-	EOI received on Nov.25, 2010 & Short Listing is under process.
2.1.3	4.0 (F) Consultant Firm for Designing Multipurpose Community Resource Center	-	-	-	-	TOR cleared by WB and EOI issued on Dec.19,2010 and EOI will be received On Jan.05,2011.
2.2	GOODS	22	6	6	5	
2.2.1	Goods Packages completed: G.2.0 (F), G.3.0 (F), G.4.0 (F), G.5.0 (F) & G.14.0 (F),				5	
2.2.2	6.0 (F) Computer and Accessories	-	-	-	-	Tender received on Oct14, 2010 & evaluation completed.
2.2.3	8.0 (F) Photocopy Machine	-	-	-	-	IFB issued on Nov.02,2010 & Bid received on Dec,30,2010
2.2.4	9.0 (F) Air Conditioner and Freez	-	-	-	-	Do
2.2.5	1.0 (F) Cross- Country Vehicles (4 Wheel Drive)	-	-	-	-	IFB issued on Nov.02, 2010 & Bid received on Dec, 30,

Sl. #	Package description	# of package	Ach. (Oct-Dec '10)		Cum. as of Dec'10	Remarks
			Plan	Actual		
						2010.
2.2.6	1.1 (F) Microbus (2WD)					<i>IFT issued on Nov.24, 2010 & tender received on Dec, 13, 2010 & evaluation is under process.</i>
2.2.7	1.2 (F) Double Cabin pickup (4WD)					<i>IFT issued on Nov.24, 2010 & tender received on Dec, 13,2010 & evaluation is under process.</i>

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5.0 FUND DISBURSEMENT STATUS

The disbursement status (*Figures in Million US\$*) of SIPP Consolidation Phase, Flood Restoration program and Cyclone Livelihood Restoration Program are shown below:

Table 23: Funding and disbursement status of 3-additional financing of SIPP as of December 31, 2010

Figure US\$ in Million

Project particulars	Total Allocation	Actual Progress (Oct-Dec.'10)		Cum. status as of Dec'10
		Target	Disbursement	
SIPP Consolidation Phase (Add. Fin.-I)	28.55	1.81	1.14 (63%)	27.11 (105%)
Flood- Additional Financing- II	25.67	3.81	3.63 (95%)	16.72(67%)
Cyclone – Additional Financing- III	50.00	2.74	1.14 (42%)	3.33 (6.7%)
TOTAL	104.22	8.36	5.91 (71%)	47.16 (46%)

Table : 24 : Next projection from January to June 2011

Project particulars	Total Allocation	Cum. status as of Dec'10	Projection during Jan-Jun 2011
SIPP Consolidation Phase (Add. Fin.-I)	28.55	27.11 (105%)	4.06 ¹⁰
Flood- Additional Financing- II	25.67	16.72(67%)	8.08
Cyclone – Additional Financing- III	50.00	3.33 (6.7%)	11.48
TOTAL	104.22	47.16 (47%)	23.62

¹⁰ Additional fund will adjusted from other project