

## Logframe, CBRMP

Goal	Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Sustainable improvement in the livelihood and general quality of life of 90,000 poor households living in <i>haor</i> areas in Sunamganj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>Reduced stunting of children</u></li> <li>* <u>Household asset index</u></li> <li>No. of households with increased assets</li> <li>No. of women owning increased assets</li> <li>No. of hh with improved food security</li> <li>No. of hh with improved sources of livelihoods</li> <li>No. of hh with improved water and sanitation</li> </ul>	<p>IFAD RIMS survey</p> <p>Outcome monitoring survey</p>	Government policies and programmes and donor assistance continue to focus on the poorest and most vulnerable.
<b>Purpose (project objective):</b>			
Develop grass-roots organisations to improve access for poor people to primary resources and economic opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of beel users receiving increased fishing income (m/f)</li> <li>No. of beels with increased fish production</li> <li>No. of poor women getting increased income from fish ponds</li> <li>No. of households benefiting from improved road communications</li> <li>No. CO members with savings &amp; using credit</li> <li>No. of CO members with increased agricultural and livestock production</li> </ul>	<p>Outcome monitoring survey</p> <p>Process monitoring</p>	<p>Service provision becomes more appropriate for risk-prone <i>haor</i> areas.</p> <p>Synergy among government and village organisations is enhanced and institutionalised.</p>
<b>Outputs/Deliverables</b>			
<b>1. Rural Infrastructure:</b> Rural infrastructure schemes identified, constructed and maintained by beneficiaries on a demand-driven basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Km of roads constructed and maintained</li> <li>No. of tubewells and other water supplies</li> <li>No. of CO members involved in construction, monitoring and maintenance</li> <li>No. of latrines constructed</li> </ul>		LGED has sufficient capacity to implement projects effectively. Severe floods do not impact negatively on construction activities.
<b>2. Fisheries Development:</b> Fisheries production programme implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. / area of waterbodies under community management</li> <li>No. of members of beel user groups (m/f)</li> <li>No. / area of leased ponds under control of poor women</li> </ul>	Progress report	Severe flooding and/or other natural disasters do not severely disrupt or change local livelihood systems. DOF, DCC and UNO office and project staff coordinate effectively.
<b>3. Crop and Livestock Development:</b> Crop and livestock production programme implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of farmers with improved skills and knowledge</li> <li>No. of new technologies / crops / varieties introduced / disseminated</li> </ul>	Progress reports	Effective coordination with DAE/DLS Research results are relevant to the target group's conditions.
<b>4. Microfinance</b> Savings and credit services component implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of COs managing credit and savings</li> <li>Repayments rates at least 95%</li> <li>Volume of credit disbursed</li> <li>Volume of savings Graduation / exit</li> </ul>	Progress reports	Market trends and fluctuations do not adversely affect economic viability of on- and off-farm activities. Project staff are properly trained and motivated.
<b>5. Institutional Support</b> Establishment of grass-roots organisations, project management, including learning of lessons for policy and future projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Management Unit offices operating at district and upazila levels.</li> <li>Project staff recruited and trained:</li> <li>Manuals prepared, M&amp;E system developed and operating effectively</li> </ul>	Progress reports	A close working relationship is established among the three types of institutions: government, SAPAP and VOs.
<b>Activities (project components)</b>			
<b>1. Infrastructure development</b> Establishment of IMC and PIC to manage infrastructure development. Construction of roads, water supply, latrines and multi-purpose centres.	<b>2. Fisheries development</b> Transfer of 300 beels to community management. Re-excavation and tree planting around beels. Re-excavation of fish ponds and leasing of ponds by women Studies on biodiversity, resource mapping and fish consumption.	<b>3. Crop and Livestock development</b> Training of farmers Contracting of research. Promotion of technology through demonstrations Dissemination of promotional material.	<b>4. Microfinance</b> Credit for on- and off-farm activities and fisheries Training of CO managers, presidents and auditors.
<b>5. Institutional Support</b> Establishment of PMU offices (district and 9 upazila offices) Recruitment of project staff and their training: Establishment of 3,000 COs and training of leaders and members.			