

CLP Quarterly Report

October to December 2015



January 2016
CLP



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Acronyms

AI	Artificial Insemination
AR	Annual Review or Annual Report
ASP	Agricultural Services Provider
ATP	Asset Transfer Project of CLP-2
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCC	Behaviour change communication
BDO	Business Development Officer
BGM	Business Group Member
BQ	Black Quarter
BRAC	formerly Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee, an NGO
BRC/C	British Red Cross / Crescent
CB	Capacity-building
CBC	Char Business Centre
CDD	Centre for Disability in Development
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Project
CDS	Community Development Supervisors
CID	Char input dealers
CLP-2 (or CLP)	Chars Livelihoods Programme, Phase 2
CLS	Community Legal Services, another DFID-funded programme
CP	Core Participant
CPHH	Core Participant Household
CPK	Char Pushti Karmi, char nutrition workers
CSK	Char Shasthya Karmis, char health workers
Danida / DANIDA	Danish Aid
DCSC	District Coordination Sub-Committee
DEMOs	Data Entry and Monitoring Officers
DFID-B	Department for International Development (Bangladesh Office)
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DNIP	Direct Nutrition Intervention Project of CLP-2
DPP	Development Project Proforma
ED	Executive Director
EPI	Expanded Programme for Immunisation
EEP	Economic Empowerment Programme (also known as Shiree)
EOP	End of Programme

EPRG	Extreme Poor Reduction Group of DFID-B
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FAPAD	Foreign-Aided Project Audit Directorate
FBG	Fodder Business Group/s
FFD	Farmer Field Days
FIVDB	Friends in Village Development, Bangladesh
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FY	Financial Year
GBF	Grameen Bikash Foundation, a CLP provider
GBP	Great Britain Pound Sterling
GBS	Grameen Bikash Sangstha, a CLP provider
GDFL	Grameen Danone Foods Ltd
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMC	Group Management Committee
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GIZ	German aid agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDU	Human Development Unit
HQ	Headquarters
HS	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
iDE	A Special Service Provider to the CLP in the Market Development area
IDU	Infrastructure Development Unit
IEP	Infrastructure and Employment Project
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IMFP	Integrated Meat and Fodder Project
IML	Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division of CLP
IMNCS	Improving Maternal, Neonatal and Child Survival
IMO	Implementing organisation
ISP	Irrigation Service Provider
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JVA	Joint Venture Agreement
LBG	Livestock Business Group/s
LSP	Livestock Services Provider

LTP	Land Tenure Project of the CLP
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M4C	Making markets work for the chars
M4P	Making markets work for the poor approach
MBG	Milk Business Group OR Meat Business Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MLU	Market and Livelihoods Unit of CLP
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Maxwell Stamp PLC
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NGO	Non-government organisation
OD	Open defecation
PEC	Programme Executive Committee
PHC&FP	Primary health care and family planning project
PHD	Partners in Health and Development, a CLP provider
PIC	Programme Implementation Committee
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation – a semi-autonomous government body providing funding to microfinance partners.
PM	Programme Memorandum
PM	Programme Manager
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROSPER	Promoting Financial Services for Poverty Reduction (a DFID-funded programme)
PSPM	Pre-Season Planning Meeting
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RDA	Rural Development Academy, Bangladesh
RDCD	Rural Development & Cooperative Division (of the Bangladesh Government)
SD	Social Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDU	Social Development Unit
SME	Small and Medium-scale Enterprise
SSP	Special Service Provider
ToT	Training of Trainers
TW	Tube well
ULC	United Leasing Company

UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UP	Union Parishad
UPPR	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction, a DFID-supported programme
UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VfM or VFM	Value-for-Money
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
VSO	Village Savings Officers
VSS	Village Savings Supervisors
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WiFi	A technology term meaning "wireless computer network" or "wireless local area network." It was invented as a play-on-words using Hi-Fi (high fidelity) as inspiration.

1. Introduction

The period covered by this report (October to December 2015) is the second quarter of CLP activities in the financial year (FY) July 2015 to June 2016 and the third quarter of the DFID FY.

1.1 Team Leader's Overview

During the Oct to Dec 2015 quarter, Bangladesh witnessed a number of disturbing security incidents, including shootings, bombings and stabbings. Some of these seemed to be targeted particularly at foreigners, while several occurred in the north-west, in CLP working districts. While international terrorist groups such as "Daesh" (also known as ISIS and ISIL) apparently claimed responsibility for some attacks, local news sources and government officials downplayed these claims, preferring to place responsibility on either home-grown banned groups and / or opposition activists. Whatever the motive, CLP reviewed and upgraded its security strategy and management plan while keeping DFID fully informed. International consultants spent some time based in Dhaka rather than at their duty station of the CLP Secretariat on the RDA Campus in Bogra. No adverse impact was seen on implementation activities or oversight and, as of January 2016, the four international consultants had resumed regular activities from Bogra.

The quarter saw much activity around finalising the Programme's budget in order to support a Contract Amendment (CA) to finalise the exit strategy and administrative extension to the end of Programme (EOP). This placed heavy pressure on the Finance and Admin Division, which was also implementing very tight financial controls as a fraud risk mitigation strategy; their hard work and dedication are appreciated by the CLP Management.

Operationally, exit strategies were reviewed and areas of risk assessed. No or very few / minor additional mitigation activities were required beyond those originally planned. However, the Team Leader communicated with all CLP staff and IMO's / SSPs to plan for potential hartal disruptions; to ensure security assessments were up-to-date regarding other potential political or terrorist activity; and to bear in mind that CLP's 'zero tolerance to fraud' policy was still in place and would be strictly adhered to until the close of the Programme. October also saw the final report on activities documented in the Annual Review Decision Matrix (AR-DM), tracking requirements from the Annual Review of Feb-Mar 2015. This was accepted by DFID.

Late rains in September 2015 caused delays to the plinth-raising schedule, and consequently also placed pressure on activities that are dependent on plinths, such as water points and latrines. By end-December, the Infrastructure Division had achieved 89% of targeted households (HHs) to be raised. Efforts will be intensified to meet 100% of final Programme targets by end-February 2016. The Infrastructure Division is not experiencing significant staff turnover issues, so meeting this target looks challenging but feasible. Overall, CLP assesses that it will meet or slightly exceed its HHs on plinths targets by EOP.

As reported in the previous Quarter, the IMO US had returned some concerning issues with vacant plinths. The US-focused Management and Implementation Task Force was established to guide and monitor US. The original deadline for survey was set at 15 December. CLP Management decided to extend this by a further month, with the end-line survey set for the week of 17-21 January 2016. This was because steady progress was being made, and it appeared evident that, with a little more time, very satisfactory occupation rates could be achieved. As of January 2016, it appeared that, out of a total of 72 plinths that were 'moderately' or 'very' problematic, only between 3 and 11 remain in that category. At the time of reporting, the final survey assessment was still in the process of review. Further reports will go to DFID once complete.

For the other Units, the Human Development Unit look set to complete 100% of activities across its five focus areas. Under the Markets and Livelihoods Unit (MLU), 100% attainment on all major activities is expected. There are a few targets where the underlying assumptions are changing such as

the ratio of bulls (bull-rearing) and heifers (milk production) which will impact AI targets and related services. Another area is 'demonstrations' using silage where maize (for example) is simply not available and cannot be done. These will, however, have little impact on overall CLP achievements.

The MLU is suffering the most from 'poaching' of staff, for example with the Secretariat complement now under-strength by nearly 25%. Numerous IMOs have also experienced staff movements, mainly to incoming donor-funded projects. However, through careful management of staff by MLU & IMOs and significant efforts from management to negotiate with receiving projects to delay staff departures from CLP, overall impacts from these staff movements are expected to be negligible. Nevertheless, CLP Management acknowledges the additional work that these movements have caused the MLU and greatly appreciates its pragmatic and quality-focused approach. The same goes for IMOs who have also supported CLP in this.

Final arrangements and creation of documents to support CLP's communications plan for EOP drew a lot of activity during this quarter. January 2016 saw the final content, design and printing of 11 Lessons Learned briefs (and a consolidated document), covering many topics from Graduation to VFM and Risk Management. In addition, the final document "Alleviating Poverty on the Riverine Islands of North-West Bangladesh" was also produced and printing began. This high-quality document, being referred to internally as the "UberGlossy", presents summaries of CLP's approach and data on outputs and outcomes. It is intended to be one of the centre-pieces of final reporting and communications outcomes.

CLP support to the Independent CLP Impact Assessment continued after initial meetings from 15 September. The qualitative team visited Dhaka and met with CLP management on 11 Oct, and CLP arranged for them to make a restricted field visit, which was all that was possible given the security circumstances. The IMLC Division carried on liaising with the contractor, OPM, for the remainder of the quarter, with a results session planned for early 2016.

CLP also met with various components of the DFID options team that were tasked with assisting DFID look at options for extreme poverty programming once CLP and other poverty-focused programmes close in 2016. CLP met with team members covering extreme poverty, VFM, M&E and nutrition, as well as participating in general review and feedback meetings.

The quarter saw six Incidents registered, of which only one turned out to be fraud-related. The CLP's Secretariat-based M&E Coordinator was discovered to have conducted several instances of financial irregularities. After thorough investigation, he was judged to have conducted some of these for reasons of fraud / attempted misappropriation. All money was repaid; there were no losses to CLP / DFID, and his contract was terminated on 20 January 2016.

The quarter also saw several field visits by visiting VIPs, including several visitors from MSP's head office, as well as FCO liaison personnel. In addition, Baroness Verma, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for DFID, visited Bangladesh. CLP arranged for a presentation and for Baroness Verma to meet two CLP participants on 9 December in Dhaka.

The Partnerships Division continued to successfully link CLP's IMOs with corporate social responsibility partners, resulting in several additional projects and Memorandums of Understanding being signed.

Notable technical activities during the quarter include the following:

- 14,257 latrines against a target of 13,560 (106%);
- 3,575 HHs raised on plinths, vs target of 4,000 (89% - rain-affected)
- 1,257 shallow tubewell against a target of 1,081 (116%);
- 3,251 couples received orientation on gender sensitivity against a target of 2,820 (115%);
- 804 satellite health clinics conducted against a target of 816 (99%);
- 62,190 patient consultations against a target of 40,800;
- 2,946 DNI visits to pregnant women against a target of 2,750;

- 7,826 children aged 7-24 visited against a target of 8,030;
- 196 yard meetings with Milk Business Groups vs target of 159 (123%);
- 14 CBC strategy / plan workshops against a target of 11 (127%);
- 87 Meat Business Groups refresher training on small-scale commercial beef farming systems against a target of 87 (100%);
- 19 promotion / linkage meetings of Chars Input Dealers among various communities against a target of 19 (100%) .
- At least 15 Partnerships-supported project proposals to various stakeholders (no quarterly targets set).
- CLP on course to exceed Partnerships overall Programme targets.

1.2 Deputy Team Leader's Overview

The political situation in the country during this quarter remained peaceful. The Awami League-led grand alliance government has been successful in weakening and deterring the BNP-led opposition from creating any chaotic situations. The government also does not pay any heed to the demand of the opposition alliance for arranging a new national assembly election under the watch of a caretaker government.

The Bangladesh economy has remained relatively stable and aims to reach the status of a middle-income country soon. The main drivers of the Bangladesh economy are agriculture, the export of ready-made garments and remittances from workers abroad. The country's efficient macro-economic management, existing monetary policy and good production of food grains have resulted in export growth, a deceleration in inflation and sustained moderation in price pressures. Besides, Bangladesh has been able to make excellent investments in health, education and social safety nets for the poor and these have brought about impressive progress in poverty reduction, human development and economic growth. The nation's foreign reserves have grown to US \$ 27 billion and GDP growth is expected to be around 7% in the current fiscal year. At present, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line has come down to around 23% which is undoubtedly a significant progress towards achieving the poverty reduction targets. The draft of the 7th Five Year Plan looks hopeful and will ensure that the government has a clear vision for transforming the economy of Bangladesh from a rural-based agrarian economy into an urbanised industrial one.

During this quarter, the Upazila Nirbahi Officers and the Deputy Commissioners of the Programme area were able to hold CLP's Upazila and District Coordination Sub-Committee (DCS) meetings respectively on a regular basis. In this quarter, the 6th PSC meeting of CLP was held.

2. Operations Division

2.1 Overview

This quarter provided the Operations Division with a final window to focus on improving the overall CLP offering at the field level before starting the process of withdrawing from working areas. We were able to identify key areas for improvement and respond accordingly. These include remedial action needed to solve the vacant plinth issue, securing access to appropriate finance for chars farmers, addressing Cohort 2.6's lack of linkages with private sector actors and ensuring that new CLP initiated organisations are given the right kind of support to bolster their sustainability. In addition to improving key areas and resolving specific challenges, the Division is overseeing large-scale delivery of infrastructure (which was delayed by floods and began in November 2015) and large volumes of cash paid to IMOs for plinth-raising. The risk of fraud is not solely confined to IDU but can occur across all Units and CLP-wide strategies to counter this are in place. Another area of concern in all Units is the potential for poor performance due to staff shortages in CLP and IMOs. Here MLU with markets-based (M4P) trained staff is particularly vulnerable relative to the other Units. The report looks at how we are meeting our logframe targets and managing risks as well as efforts to leave behind sustainable CLP organisations to be a living example of the success of the Programme.

Meeting Targets and Managing Risk

The aim of all Units is to achieve 100% of all output targets. In the detailed Unit reports (Sections 2.2 – 2.4) evidence is presented to illustrate that most output targets have been met and we are on track to meet the rest. CLP's confidence is the result of deep knowledge of the underlying assumptions, a good working relationship with and understanding of IMOs' capacity and extensive field experience. However, there are areas where problems could occur. These are noted below as well as the mitigating actions.

Infrastructure Development Unit

12 IMOs and 6 Union Parishads (local Government) planned to raise 4,970 plinths 60 centimetres above the highest-known flood levels this FY. Work started in mid-November 2015, later than planned because of the prolonged rains, and in October only 82 plinths could be raised. IMOs could however complete other infrastructure-related activities such as toilet pans in readiness for installation once plinths were raised. By end-December, IMOs had raised 3,575 households on plinths (89%). IDU staff levels in CLP and IMOs is in line with exit plans and no problems are anticipated here. To get to 100% of the logframe target, the following is relevant:

- IMOs will fast track the delivery of a further 1,450 plinths by February 2016 as well as complete water and sanitation installations which are contingent on the raised plinths. This would take the FY target to 5,025 and overall CLP programme target to 77,050 (101%);
- To manage the main cash risk, additional CLP resources have been allocated for monitoring IMOs including on site payment of earth moving labourers, which is done using the household approach (IMO staff pay wages to the household owner who then pays the labourer in the presence of IMO staff);
- Union Parishads are implementing with the assistance of a local committee (scheme implementing committee comprising seven members of the community).

Another risk within IDU was the US vacant plinth issue, where US had built plinths without following all procedures resulting in 72 plinths remaining vacant but already paid for by CLP. During this period, the task force set up to resolve the US vacant plinth issue continued to monitor and advise CLP management on progress of US in meeting targets. The initial deadline for a final assessment was 15 December 2015 and has now been extended to 15 January 2016. Should US fail to meet a 75% occupancy across all vacant plinths CLP will apply financial penalties to recover funds advanced for plinth construction.

Human Development Unit

HDU has met most targets and there is a high probability that it will attain 100% across its 5 specific focus areas. The remaining deliverable is in Primary Health Care and Family Planning where 544 satellite clinics are still required. CLP estimates that these clinics will provide access for some 27,200 additional patient consultations to take place. There are no serious staff shortages in CLP or IMOs that could derail the Health plans and none are anticipated at this stage. Ongoing regular events such as supporting VSLs, CSKs and VDCs are still taking place as scheduled.

Markets and Livelihoods Unit

A review of output targets and projections indicates that MLU is likely to reach 100% of its outputs. There are a few targets where the underlying assumptions are changing such as the ratio of bulls (bull rearing) and heifers (milk production) and these may impact original AI targets and related services. Another area is 'demonstrations' using silage where maize (for example) is simply not available and cannot be done. These will be outlined in later reports.

MLU is suffering the most from staff shortages as well as in IMOs. It is also the Unit that has taken on additional activities to strengthen the impact of market work in A2F and business linkages for Cohort 2.6. Regarding A2F, it is worth noting that MLU has achieved 100% of the target already but sought to deepen this in partnership with M4C and UFL to include appropriate finance (seasonal loans) and contribute to systemic change in the market system for char farmers.

With regard to Cohort 2.6, a review indicated that they would benefit from linking with local private sector actors on the chars and mainland but that no plans were in place to do this. Therefore we are using livelihoods staff (there are no markets activities or staff in 2.6 areas) to implement a short markets-based intervention to link the char to the market systems. The following will ensure we get to 100% and meet the objectives of the new initiatives:

- M4C will oversee and lead on the new A2F deal with UFL and this will reduce the risk to CLP considerably;
- The main activities for supporting Cohort 2.6 with business linkages have been delivered and the remaining staff are capable of supporting the training intervention planned for January 2016;
- CLP staff at Secretariat and District level as well as IMO staff are leaving to join other markets-based projects such as M4C. There is a good relationship with M4C which allows open negotiation on the transitioning of staff so that CLP is not disadvantaged. Short-term solutions are being made to strengthen the Secretariat through promoting district level staff and for remaining staff to shoulder a larger burden;
- iDE, the SSP for meat market development, has removed 20% of the staff from the front line for the next quarter. Extensive discussions have taken place and assurances have been provided by iDE that all the outputs will be met. However there is a savings of 6-8% due to staff reductions which will be returned to CLP.

Strengthening CLP Facilitated Organisations

Establishing new organisations is a feature of CLP to support project delivery (VDCs) and as part of project interventions (VSLs, BSLs and CBCs).

Village Development Committees

The 165 VDCs (94 from Cohort 2.5 and 71 from Cohort 2.6) have a strong social incentive underpinning their drive for sustainability. In addition to the regular activities, sustainability continued to be a focus. To strengthen the capacity and self-governing ability of VDCs, guidance was provided by IMO VDC Support Officers as follows:

34 VDCs registered as a 'Trust' with Notary Public or Sub-Registry Offices;

- 165 VDCs implemented activities to promote village development such as pre-school, adult

literacy centre, learning centre, road side tree plantation scheme and religious education for children;

- All VDCs developed linkages with their respective Union Parishads and other service providers to encourage access to services in the chars. Services such as Vulnerable Group Development Allowance, Old Age Allowance, Disability Allowance, Agricultural Seed/inputs and Emergency Response (for winter clothing) were facilitated;
- VDCs have organised Annual General Meetings at the village level in order to share their past year achievements and next year's activity plans with villagers.

Village Savings and Loans

VSLs and the business savings and loans (BSL) derivative are successes within the CLP package. No new groups are being formed and all Programme targets have been met. An informal sustainability study of VSL groups in phased-out areas (Cohorts 2.1 - 2.4) revealed that 71% of groups are still running independently, while 29% groups have discontinued due to river erosion/member migration. The VSL model has been used for BSL groups as well as with adolescent groups and achieves the same overall performance including reforming rates. The success of the product has attracted the interest of PKSf, a micro-finance quasi-governmental agency. Based on the APR of 60%, PKSf feels that the groups should be regulated by financial authorities. In CLP's view, this formalisation would be damaging and expensive. During this quarter, CLP had the chance to explain our view to the Executives of PKSf. The VSL product is not just about access to finance but also women empowerment and confidence-building. In most cases it is the beginning of social and economic resilience of CPHs.

Char Business Centres

The 70 CBCs set up by CLP have material incentive to continue to exist. They increasingly search for business opportunities for members while its role as a consolidator/aggregator (bulk milk), informant (sharing business prospects with actors) and wholesaler (better bulk prices for feed) drives growth in members' businesses.

In addition to activities to strengthen the CBCs (see Section 2.4) the following actions were carried out in this quarter:

- Development of the CBC Operations Guideline was completed in December 2015. It is a manual for CBC leadership and will be provided to each individual CBC in a 1-day coaching session;
- Preparation of a consultancy for the final assessment of CBCs which takes place in January 2016 was completed. It will give insight into governance and future sustainability of CBCs as well as the success of the CBC intervention in general. It is based on the review of CBCs completed in FY 2014 which categorised CBCs into various classes for which separate strategies and work plans were developed;
- Planning M4C's strategy to engage with CBCs after CLP in order to continue supporting CBCs with livestock related business as well as introduce agriculture businesses.

The operational challenges to deliver high quality outputs despite the looming closure have been aided by disciplined and skilled CLP staff, supported by enthusiastic and committed IMOs. EDs and PMs in IMOs have been more than willing to engage with CLP even on sensitive and difficult issues. Partners such as RDA and M4C have also helped to create a vision for the future were CLP's closure will not leave a complete void.

The sections that follow detail both the depth and intensity of CLP engagement and provide a critical review of Programme performance.

2.2 Infrastructure Development Unit

Heavy rains during July to September (the first quarter of 2015/2016) resulted in moderate to significant flooding in the chars and hampered infrastructure activities, in particular plinth-raising. Targets were consequently not achieved. Late rains in September 2015 also impacted activities during

the current quarter under review. The high water table made it difficult to move large amounts of earth during plinth-raising and digging pits for latrines.

Thus targets for this quarter were adjusted to make up for the shortfall between July and September. However, because plinth-raising activities only began in mid-November (due to the late rains), the plinth-raising targets fell short (89% of target achieved) of anticipations. Arrangements are however in place to make up the shortfall in January. By the end of January all plinth-raising activities will cease.

Quarterly targets for improved water points and hygienic latrines were achieved. During the current quarter, these activities will continue into February 2016 because latrines and water points cannot be installed until plinths have been raised. The Infrastructure Unit is confident that all 2015/2016 annual and CLP-2 logframe targets will be achieved.

With the end of the Programme fast approaching, retaining staff (at all levels of the organisation) is a challenge. Relative to previous months, only a small number of infrastructure staff left during the quarter therefore having little impact on implementation.

The following table shows progress against key infrastructure targets for the quarter under review as well as for the 2015/ 2016 financial year:

Indicators	Oct – Dec 2015		% Achieved (Qtr)	FY 2015 – 16 (July '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement (6 months)	
<i>Plinth Raising</i>						
Plinth raising under IEP	4,000	3,575	89	4,970	3,575	72
Pillar with flood mark	5	5	100	5	5	100
<i>Water & Sanitation</i>						
Hygienic latrines	13,560	14,257	106	21,800	17,099	78
Shallow tube wells	1,081	1,257	116	2,700	2,097	78
Platform around TW	1,320	1,345	102	3,300	2,433	74
GPS coordinates*	10,000	13,414	134	25,000	21,655	87
Arsenic testing of TW water*	3,000	2,536	85	6,000	4,622	77
Person days of employment under IEP**				325,000		

* (Collecting GPS coordinates and arsenic testing on water points are being done mainly by CLP district office staff)

** (Person days for IEP will be collected and compiled after completion of IEP in January 2016)

2.2.1 Infrastructure Employment Project Plinth Raising

Grant agreements were signed with 12 IMOs and 6 Union Parishads (local Government) to raise plinths 60 centimetres above the highest-known flood levels for 4,970 households (core and non-core). Work began in mid-November 2015, later than planned because of the prolonged rains. In October only 82 plinths could be raised against a target of 400. In total for the quarter 3,575 household plinths were raised against the target of 4,000 (89% of the target).

All IMOs are raising plinths using the household approach i.e. no local committee is present; IMO staff pay wages to the household owner who then pays the labourer in the presence of IMO staff. Union Parishads are implementing with the assistance of a local committee (scheme implementing committee comprising seven members of the community).

To reduce the risk of leakage / misappropriation of donor funds during the final months, additional resources were devoted to monitoring visits. All payments to labourers were made on the correct dates. Despite the Infrastructure Unit's efforts there were three cases of influential people trying to take kickbacks. These cases were investigated and reported to DFID. Such issues will remain a challenge until the end of the Programme. People with vested interests will try to cheat earth-moving workers. All IMO and CLP staff remain vigilant.

2.2.2 Improving Access to Hygienic Latrines

The target for the quarter was to install 13,560 hygienic latrines for both core and non-core households. 14,257 latrines were actually installed (106% of the quarterly target) bringing the total achievement for the fiscal year to 78% of the target.

CLP is providing a cash subsidy of between Tk. 500 and Tk. 1,000 (depending on whether the latrine needs raising above the flood line) and an in-kind subsidy in the form of a concrete slab attached with a plastic pan and water seal. Households are responsible for building walls and a roof out of locally available products (e.g. bamboo) to provide privacy. The latrines are being constructed in a few Cohort 2.5 villages but mostly in Cohort 2.6 villages.

2.2.3 Increasing Access to Improved Water

CLP is increasing access to improved water points, prioritising core participants. New tube wells are installed while old tube wells are being repaired and aprons installed, after the well has been tested for arsenic.

1,257 tube wells and 1,345 platforms were constructed during the quarter; 116% and 102% of the quarterly targets respectively. Approximately 9,063 households (35,250 people) have gained access to improved water within a 10 minute round trip (walking). These activities have taken place in Cohort 2.6 villages.

2.2.4 Stipend Transfer through Mobile SIM Cards

Since July 2015 3,568 Cohort 2.6 core participants have been receiving their monthly stipends through mobile SIM cards and they will continue to receive their monthly stipends up to February 2016.

CLP has not encountered any major problem with this stipend transfer through this method of transferring cash. Thus far, the blocking of accounts due to CP's entering the wrong PIN number has been the main problem for this Cohort. Cashing out by CPs has been going smoothly and CLP has been receiving good support from the service provider (bKash) and their local agents.

2.2.5 Infrastructure Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key infrastructure targets for the remaining two months (January – February 2016) of CLP2:

Indicator	Target for next quarter (Jan.-Feb. 2016)
# of household plinth raised	970
# of female household members benefiting from raised plinths	1,888
# of male household members benefiting from raised plinths	1,885
# of hygienic latrines installed	3,720
# of female members with access to sanitary latrines	7,240
# of male members with access to sanitary latrines	7,231
# of shallow tube-wells installed	538
# of tube-well platforms installed	660
# of female members accessing an improved water source	8,041
# of male members accessing an improved water source	8,032
# of GPS coordinates recorded	12,000
# of water points tested for arsenic	1,000

The most significant activities/deliverables for the Infrastructure Unit during the next quarter are shown below:

- Household plinth raising (0.6m above the highest-known flood line);
- Low cost, hygienic latrines will be installed for all households (core and non-core) in selected villages;
- Shallow tube wells will be installed above the flood line to provide improved water access to households;
- Concrete platforms will be constructed around privately-owned shallow tube wells to improve water quality;
- Old tube wells will be repaired (changing pump head, increasing depth etc.) to improve water quality;
- GPS coordinates of infrastructure points (plinth, TW, platform, latrine) will be recorded;
- Tube well water will be tested for arsenic;
- Monthly stipends to selected core participants will be paid through mobile SIM.

2.3 Human Development Unit

The following table shows the progress against key Human Development Unit targets for the period October - December 2015:

Indicators	October - December 2015		% Achieved (Qtr)	FY 2015-16 (July '15 - March '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
<i>Social Development</i>						
# of couples that received 1 day orientation on gender sensitivity	2,820	3,251	115	4,460	4,460	100

Indicators	October - December 2015		% Achieved (Qtr)	FY 2015-16 (July '15 - March '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
# of targeted girls and boys trained	26	26	100	142	142	100
<i>Social Protection</i>						
# of people that received community safety net funds	612	611	100	612	611	100
# of people that received incapacity and vulnerability grant (IEP Safety Net Grant)	1,000	1,745	174	1,000	1,745	174
# of emergency grants provided	0	56	-	300	179	60
<i>Primary Health Care & Family Planning</i>						
# of satellite clinics conducted	816	804	99	2,176	1,608	74
# of patient consultations	40,800	62,190	152	108,800	124,087	114
<i>Direct Nutrition Interventions Project</i>						
# of pregnant women visited	2,946	2,750	93	7,009	4,030	57
# of 0-6 m children visited	2,722	2,847	105	7,568	3,971	52
# of 7-24 m children visited	8,030	7,826	97	14,516	9,205	63
# of adolescent girls visited	10,869	10,743	99	18,479	11,588	63

2.3.1 Social Development

During the quarter a total of 615 social development groups (SDGs) conducted regular weekly group meetings with participants from 13,453 CPHHs. Topics covered at the weekly group meetings included: social capital, health, nutrition, environment, citizenship and responsibilities, disaster management, social safety nets, and savings and loan management. These sessions aimed to raise awareness about harmful and negative social practices, enhance opportunities for generating income and employment, and to increase CLP participants' capacity to cope with the sudden economic and environmental shocks that are common on the *chars*. A total of 165 village development committees (VDCs), 94 from Cohort 2.5 and 71 from Cohort 2.6, performed their regular activities with the facilitation support of IMO staff. Adolescent groups also received social awareness trainings through bi-monthly meetings. The intention of these meetings was to disseminate knowledge among youth about various harmful practices. In this way, CLP aimed to reduce child marriage and eve-teasing (female sexual harassment) in char villages, as well as ensure health and hygiene both at personal/ individual and family/ household level.

Members of VDCs and adolescent groups played a significant role in their respective villages towards achieving the following goals:

- "Open Defecation Free" status;
- Hygiene behaviour change;
- Reduction of incidence of early marriage and dowry;
- Resolve family conflicts, discourage polygamy and violence against women;
- Ensure child vaccination, birth and death registration;
- Ensure the enrolment of children in schools;
- Operation of pre-school centre and free learning centre for children;
- Operation of adult literacy centre.

To strengthen the capacity and self-governance ability of VDCs in order to ensure their sustainability post-CLP, support and guidance were provided by IMO VDC Support Officers. Activities were accomplished by the VDCs in this quarter, include:

- Thirty-four VDCs registered as a 'Trust' from Notary Public or Sub-Registry Offices;
- 165 VDCs implemented activities to promote village development such as pre-schooling, adult literacy centre, learning centre, road side tree plantation scheme and religious education for children;
- All VDCs developed linkages with respective Union Parishad (UP) and other service providers to encourage development of services in the chars. Some VDCs have been already successful in receiving services such as Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) Allowance, Old Age Allowance, Disability Allowance, Agricultural Seed/inputs and Emergency Response (for winter clothing);
- VDCs have organised Annual General Meetings (AGMs) at the village level in order to share their past year achievements and next year activity plans with villagers.

The Social Development wing of CLP also initiated a number of capacity building actions for CLP participants as well as for IMO staff during the reporting period, including:

- Refresher training for 234 VDC members;
- Refresher training on awareness raising for 5 adolescent groups;
- 3,001 non-core couples participated in gender orientation sessions, aimed at encouraging gender sensitivity and mutual respect amongst partners;
- Two day workshop with IMO VDC Support Officers to review the progress of VDC activities.

Under the initiative of **vocational training to adolescent girls and boys**, 295 adolescents (75% boys and 25% girls) from CLP working areas were selected to receive 3-4 months vocational training in one of the six training courses of their choice. Bangla German Sampriti (BGS) and Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) were contracted to deliver the training. During the reporting quarter, 26 adolescent girls completed their training in Tailoring and Dress Making. Out of 295 graduated trainees, 56% were able to find local employment.

Under the **Hygiene Behaviour Change Interventions (HBCIs)**, a number of planned activities were implemented during this quarter. The key activities accomplished during the period are:

- Ongoing sessions with CPHHs and non-CPHHs following the HBCI strategy;
- Community Action Plans (CAP) and Maps updated by VDCs;
- Installation of low cost hand washing devices throughout CLP villages to improve hand washing practices.

2.3.2 Social Protection

Emergency grants of Tk.3,000 were given to 56 households (both core and non-core) during this quarter for a variety of emergencies such as river erosion and incidence of fires.

During the reporting period, weekly grants of Tk. 250 (ranging from four weeks to ten weeks) were provided to 1,842 households which had members that were not capable (mainly old aged, disable, chronically sick and pregnant women) of participating in the labour-intensive plinth-building work (under Infrastructure Employment Project) that CLP offers during *monga* period.

Community Safety Net (CSN) is a voluntary collective donation made by CLP social development groups to a selected vulnerable person/ household of their choice. During the reporting period, SDGs collectively helped 611 poor families by providing them with CSN funds. This support ensures food security for vulnerable households and encourages recipients to involve themselves in small-scale income-generating activities such as goat and poultry rearing.

2.3.3 Primary Health Care and Family Planning

804 satellite clinics were held against a target of 816. Paramedics and Char Shasthya Karmis (CSKs), trained through CLP provided 62,190 consultations to core and non-core participants against the set target of 40,800. During the same period 1,728 health and nutrition education sessions were conducted by the CSKs against a target of 1,728 and were attended by 41,284 participants against a target of 34,560.

Other achievements of the health project for the quarter included:

- 143 CSKs received one day field-based quarterly refresher training in thirteen batches;
- IMOs (GUK & US) organised three eye camps in Gaibandha and Jamalpur districts with the support of Deep Eye Care Foundation (DECF) and Dr K. Zaman of BNSB Eye Hospital. 1,886 patients were registered and examined; among them 111 eye patients (adult and child cataract, pterygium, DCR) were operated at DECF Hospital and BNSB Eye Hospital (64 males and 47 females);
- GO-NGO monthly coordination meeting was held at twelve Upazila Health Complex and Union Health & Family Welfare Centres in this quarter. Respective Upazila Health & Family Planning Officers, Upazila Family Planning Officers, Assistant/ Health Inspectors, Family Welfare Visitors and Family Planning Inspectors were present at the meetings;
- Partners in Health and Development (PHD), the specialist service provider to CLP's health project, continued their field visits to provide on-the-job coaching to paramedics and CSKs
- PHD organised 16 joint visits with the respective government civil surgeons, Family Planning Deputy Directors, Upazila Health & Family Planning Officers and Upazila Family Planning Officers. They have expressed their satisfaction with the CLP health services;

- PHD organised 6 'mothers' assemblies' in five districts. The objective of a mothers' assembly was to create awareness among pregnant women in CLP areas of antenatal & post-natal checks up, safe delivery practices, and to create a referral linkage between them and government health facilities. Organisers provided antenatal check-ups for pregnant women, which included physical examination of chest, abdomen, measurement of BP, body weight and blood grouping. Check-ups were performed by CLP paramedics, government family welfare visitors and medical officers. Basic health counselling was provided to them during their pregnancy period. All pregnant women also received delivery and hygiene kits at the event. 328 pregnant women (215 core and 113 non-core) were present the mothers' assembly;
- MoUs were signed between five IMOs and DECF on 29 December 2015 at DECF Hospital, Rangpur for the continuation of eye care services to the char dwellers after the phase out of CLP in March 2016. Five CLP IMOs (SOLIDARITY, ZIBIKA, MJSKS, DCPUK, GUK) shall continue to refer potential eye patients to DECF who will in turn provide required treatment and services at a reduced/subsidised rate;
- 12 IMOs observed World HIV/AIDS Day on 1 December 2015 in different locations.

2.3.4 Village Savings and Loan (VSL) Project

No new VSL groups were formed in the quarter; CLP provided the usual support to the operational groups. The major activities undertaken by the VSL project during this quarter were as follows:

- 901 groups (599 core and 302 non-core) have shared out their capital at the end of their first cycle (first year). The average share out per group was approximately Tk.110,000 and per member was approximately Tk. 4,900. All 901 groups have started their second cycle with seed money (initial capital) of Tk.18,787,538;
- 791 groups have shared out their capital at the end of the second cycle (second year). The average share out money per group and member is approximately Tk.109,000 and Tk.5,333 respectively. Out of 791 groups, 776 groups have started their third cycle with an initial capital of Tk.13,148,934. 15 groups were not able to continue their third cycle because of member migration to due to river erosion;
- VSL pilot activities (business savings & loan groups) with 6 milk business groups operated in Kurigram and all the groups are now in the third cycle. Thirty four business groups are running the same initiative and are in their second cycle;
- Piloting of VSL activities ran well in nine adolescent groups (four boy groups and five girls groups)- all of them are now in their third cycle;
- 55,210 non-core VSL group members received training on selected Social Development and HBCI sessions;
- 2,390 Group Management Committee members received one day training on group management skills;
- 2,916 couples received orientation on the gender sensitivity and gender relations development;
- CLP carried out an informal sustainability study of VSL groups in phased out areas (Cohorts 2.1 - 2.4). The study has revealed that 71% groups are still running *independently*, while 29% groups have discontinued due to river erosion/member migration.

2.3.5 Direct Nutrition Intervention

The key activities of DNIP during the reporting quarter are summarised below:

- 607 CPKs facilitated one-on-one counselling for target clients/ households in all working areas. 2,750 pregnant women, 2,847 lactating mothers of 0-6m child, 7,826 children 7-24m children and 10,743 adolescent girls were visited and counselled by the CPKs;
- 627,938 IFA tablets were distributed: 183,947 to pregnant women, 198,488 to mothers of 0-6m children and 245,503 to adolescent girls. 191,970 MNP sachets were also distributed to the children of 7-24m;

- 142 new child patients (23 severely and 114 moderately acute malnutrition patients and five others) under five years of age were referred by the IMOs while 95 patients (15 severely and 77 moderately acute malnutrition patients and three others) received follow-up treatment;
- 89 video shows on infant and young child feeding were organised by 16 IMOs and approximately 17,800 participants attended;
- A quarterly coordination and review meeting was held with all Nutrition Supervisors, Nutrition Officers, DSDMs, and DMOs;
- All IMOs observed vitamin A campaign with the respective government departments. They participated with government staff in the rally and discussion session. CPKs participated by encouraging the consumption of vitamin A capsules among target children in their respective villages;
- A fifth deworming activity was completed in December and 20,598 children from 12–59m, 9,770 adolescent girls and 164,468 family members from CPHHs were dewormed by IMOs;
- Fourteen 'Community Clinic Management Support Group' orientations were held with 258 members;
- All CPKs conducted yard-based HBCL sessions as planned;
- All IMOs conducted monthly meeting with CPKs as planned

2.3.6 Human Development Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key HDU targets for the period January – February 2016:

Indicators	Targets for Next Quarter (Jan–Feb 2016)
Health	
# of satellite clinics conducted	544
# of patient consultations	27,200

2.4 Markets and Livelihoods Unit

2.4.1 Milk Market Project Activities

The following table shows the progress against key output targets of the milk market project for the period under review.

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Intervention – 1: Strengthening of Milk Business Groups						
# of yard meeting with MBGs (25 members/ meeting)	159	196	123	360	315	88
# Refresher training on financial & marketing Management for MBG members	67	66	99	120	119	99

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
<i>Intervention – 2: Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder</i>						
# of linkage meetings with input suppliers (concentrated feed) between mainland and chars(15 person/meeting)	2	8	400	12	12	100
Demonstration on establishment of fodder plot	63	99	157	120	117	98
Demonstration on silage preparation with materials cost sharing (CBC level)	20	8	40	22	8	36
Results demonstration on fodder	54	28	52	60	28	47
<i>Intervention – 3: Promotion of improved Animal Husbandry Practices and Vet Services</i>						
Lactation improvement of cows of MBG members	269	232	86	499	384	77
<i>Intervention – 4 Improving Milk Supply Network</i>						
Quarterly meeting among CBC, formal/informal sector and milk collector	29	38	131	66	56	85
<i>Intervention – 5: Develop Char-based informal Milk Processor</i>						
Capacity building training for the potential char-based processor	14	17	121	20	19	95

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
<i>Intervention – 6: Livestock Service Provider (LSP) Engagement in MMDP</i>						
No. of visit by LSP to the MBG (1 visits/ member/month)	8834	8512	96	18056	15632	87
Monthly coordination meeting with LSP and AI technician	16	16	100	32	23	72
<i>Intervention – 7: Artificial Insemination (AI) Technician Development under MMDP</i>						
Artificial insemination of cattle through voucher	372	333	90	793	458	58
Feed Voucher for AI Calf	252	253	100	497	326	66
<i>Intervention – 8: CBC Strengthening</i>						
Institutional Aspect						
Workshop on CBC good governance (election process for CBC committee re-formation) (1 workshop/CBC; 2-3 hour)	11	8	73	22	19	86
CBC vision and strategy plan progress review workshop (1/CBC; 4-5 hours)	11	14	127	22	22	100
Review meeting with CBCs on documentation progress (organisational record, resolution, attendance, different files registers etc. for	10	16	160	22	22	100

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
audit and others), review meeting and further step, CBC-based (2-3 hours)						
Linkage and coordination workshops between CBC and wider community to engage them in diversified business (1 workshop/CBC; 2-3 hours)	21	22	105	22	22	100
Capacity building training of CBC on business plan focusing on revenue generation of the CBCs (CBC-based, 1 training/CBC, 4-5 hours)	16	14	88	22	22	100
Rollout workshops between CBCs and wider community stakeholders (CBC-based; 1 workshop/CBC, 2-3 hours)	18	11	61	22	11	50
Quarterly CBC network committee progress review and planning meeting (Upazila-level, 1 meeting/Upazila, 4-5 hours)	4	6	150	8	6	75

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Final assessment (performance evaluation of CBCs)	4	0	0	22	0	0
Economical Aspect						
Refresher training of selected CBC members on financial management and bookkeeping (2 day training, Upazila-level, 4 members/CBC)	6	6	100	7	7	100
Progress review workshops on revenue generation (investment and return) for CBCs covering potential business (dairy and others)(4-5 hours)	15	19	127	22	22	100
Linkage building meetings between CBC network committee and private companies for making Joint Venture Agreements (JVA), deal making and implementation process (1 meeting/Upazila, 4-5 hours)	4	2	50	4	2	50

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Technological Aspect						
Technology promotion through CBCs (de-worming, vaccination, udder testing, castration machine, heat detection machine)	7	20	286	22	22	100
Demonstrations set up on ready feed (4 demos per CBC) (link with JVAs)	27	23	85	31	23	74
Learning & sharing workshops (FFDs) through CBC on small-scale commercial beef farming, cluster-based green fodder, silage feeding, etc. including mangers (2-3 hours, link with JVAs)	13	22	169	22	22	100
Ecological Aspect						
Orientation and planning workshop for CBCs on coping strategies with ecological challenges; climate changes and disaster (lean/winter period of beef fattening business); (CBC-	12	16	133	22	16	73

Indicators	Oct'15 – Dec'15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015 – 16 (Jul '15 – Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
based, 1 workshop/CBC, 2-3 hours)						
Social Aspect						
Workshop with CBCs on priority setting on social issues (child education, early marriage, dowry, violence against women, protect robbery, EPI, WASH, etc.) for CBC and link with public sector (identifying CBC roles and strategies) (1 workshop/CBC, 4-5 hours)	0	8	0	22	8	36

Strengthening Milk Business Groups (MBG)

This quarter, 196 yard meeting sessions were carried out with a total of 120 MBGs participating. The meeting sessions focus on milk production, market access, and access to finance and growing the milk business.

Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder

This reporting period, 8 linkage meetings were held with input suppliers (mainland and chars) to improve the accessibility of fodder and feed in the chars. The event involved CIDs, MIDs and feed companies. In addition, 99 demonstration plots of fodder cultivation were established, and 28 fodder and 8 silage preparation demonstrations were organised in this quarter.

Promotion of Improved Animal Husbandry Practices and Vet Services

The profitability and the performance of dairy cattle to maximise milk yield is primarily determined by their feeding, husbandry and management. Char farmers rear cattle using traditional systems, supplying water 2/3 times in a day with inadequate and improper feeding. They are reluctant to vaccinate and de-worm their cattle regularly. To improve this situation, a lactation cycle improvement initiative has caused a significant increase in milk production within two weeks of calving. In total, 232 MBG members participated in the lactation cycle improvement initiative in this quarter.

Improving the Milk Supply Network

The milk supply network on the chars is constrained by low productivity of cows and poor transportation. To improve the situation, linkage meetings were held with relevant milk market actors such as producers, collectors and informal/formal processors. This quarter 38 linkage meetings took place; the scaling-up of milk collection points has been noted.

Developing Char-Based Informal Milk Processors

A number of high demand food items (yogurt and sweetmeats) could be produced from char milk and made available locally which can improve incomes for all actors. This quarter 17 capacity-building training events were held for char-based processors.

Promotion of Access to Finance

The milk and microfinance components of CLP are working together to ensure appropriate A2F especially for 120 MBGs. MBGs are gradually getting loans from other MFIs as well: 96 MBGs received new loans from different service providers this quarter.

Livestock Service Provider (LSP) Engagement

37 LSPs provided doorstep services to the MBG members on cattle rearing practices, husbandry issues, preventive measures and breed development. A total of 8,512 visits took place this quarter.

Strengthening Char Business Centres (CBCs)

This quarter, 91 institutional development, 27 economic development, 65 technological development, 16 ecological development and 8 social development events were organised for CBC committees. Some of the key achievements under milk market project are:

- Average milk production has now reached approximately 58% above the baseline (baseline-1.31 litre/cow/day and at present 2.24 litre/cow/day); this had been possible due to lactation cycle improvement and replacement of non-productive cattle through establishment of good animal husbandry practice. The average milk production this quarter is lower than the previous period (84% above baseline) due to lower fodder availability this winter;
- LSP activities to promote better animal husbandry practices and making services available at household level continues to drive improvement;
- Private sector engagement is strengthening in the milk market working areas. Formal and informal milk processors were engaged in forward linkages (buying increasing quantities of chars milk). With regard to backward linkages, pilot initiatives have been undertaken with ACI Godrej, Lalmoni Agro and Novartis pharmaceutical companies;
- MBG members and milk collectors now have better knowledge on improved cattle rearing and management practices for increased production and income which has resulted in the replacement of local cows with high-yielding variety milking cows. The trend is increasing in the milk market working areas;
- MBGs, as members of CBCs, are influencing CBC coordination actions with milk market actors for inputs and services in their respective chars, such as de-worming, vaccination, treatment, milk price negotiation, ready feed availability, and better business relations with LSPs, milk collectors and input dealers;
- Community-based milk collection points have been established and scaled-up at CBC level for smooth collection and supply of milk at formal and informal processors.

2.4.2 Milk Market Project Target for the Next Quarter (January – February, 2016)

The following table shows key targets of the milk market project for the period of January- February, 2016:

Indicator	Target for next two months (Jan-Feb '16)
Intervention – 1: Strengthening of Milk Business Groups	
Yard meeting with MBG members	45
Refresher training on financial management and marketing for MBG members	1
Exit meeting with the MBG members	120
Intervention – 2: Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder	
Demonstration on establishment of fodder plot	3
Demonstration on silage preparation with materials cost sharing (CBC level)	14
Results demonstration on fodder	32
Intervention – 3: Promotion of Improved Husbandry Practices and Vet Services	
Lactation, improvement of cows of MBG members	115
Intervention – 4: Improving Milk Supply Network	
Quarterly meeting among CBC, formal/informal sector and milk collector	10
Intervention – 5: Develop Char-based Informal Milk Processor	
Capacity-building training for the potential char-based processors	1
Intervention – 6: Livestock Service Provider (LSP) Engagement	
# of farmhouse visits	2424
Monthly coordination meeting with LSP and AI technician	9
Intervention – 7: Artificial Insemination	
AI of cattle through voucher	335
Feed voucher for AI calf	171
Intervention – 8: CBC Strengthening (Institutional, Economical, Technological, Ecological and Social aspects)	
Institutional Aspect	
Workshop on CBC good governance (election process for CBC committee re-formation) (1 workshop/CBC; 2-3 hours)	3
Rollout workshops between CBCs and wider community stakeholders (CBC level; 1 workshop/CBC (2-3 hours)	11
Quarterly CBC network committee progress review and planning meeting (Upazila based, 1 meeting/Upazila, 4-5 hrs)	2
Final Assessment (performance evaluation of CBC)	22
Economic Aspect	
Linkage building meetings between CBC network committee and private companies for making JVAs, deal making and implementation process (1 meeting/ Upazila, 4-5 hrs)	2

Indicator	Target for next two months (Jan-Feb '16)
Technological Aspects	
Demonstrations set up on ready feed (4 demos per CBC) (link with JVAs)	8
Ecological Aspects	
Orientation and planning workshop for CBCs on coping strategies with ecological challenges; climate changes and disaster (lean/winter period of beef fattening business); (CBC level, 1/CBC, 2-3 hours)	6

4.4.3 Integrated Meat and Fodder Market Development Project (IMFP) Activities

Integrated meat and fodder market development project has conducted all target activities. Following table shows the progress against key output targets of the Integrated Meat and Fodder Market Development Project (IMFP) for the period of October to December 2015:

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Intervention – 1: CBC Strengthening						
Institutional aspects						
Workshop on CBC good governance (election process for CBC committee re-formation) (1 workshop/CBC; 2-3 hours)	1	1	100	48	48	100
CBC vision and strategy plan progress review workshop (CBC-level, 1 time, 4-5 hours)	48	48	100	48	48	100
Review meeting with CBCs on documentation progress (organisational records; resolution, attendance, different files, registers etc. for audit and others)	48	48	100	48	48	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
review meeting and further step (CBC level, 2-3 hours)						
Linkage and coordination workshops between CBC and wider community to engage them in diversified business (1 workshops/CBC, 2-3 hours)	02	02	100	48	48	100
Capacity-building training of CBC on business plan focusing on revenue generation of the CBCs (CBC level, 1 training/CBC, 4-5 hours)	03	03	100	48	48	100
Quarterly CBC network committee progress review and planning meeting (Upazila level, 1 meeting/Upazil, 4-5 hours)	10	10	100	16	16	100
Economic aspects						
Refresher training of selected CBC members on financial management and bookkeeping (Upazila level, 2 day training, 4 members/CBC)	8	8	100	8	8	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Progress review workshops on revenue generation (investment and return) for CBCs covering potential business (livestock and others) (4-5 hours)	1	1	100	39	39	100
Linkage building meetings between CBC network committee and private companies for making JVAs, deal making and implementation process (1 meeting/Upazil, 4-5 hours)	3	3	100	8	8	100
Technological aspects						
Technology promotion through CBCs (de-worming and vaccination, weight machine, castration machine, udder testing, heat detection machine, etc) (2-3 hours)	48	48	100	48	48	100
Demonstrations set up on green Fodder (2 demos/ CBC) (link with JVAs)	96	96	100	96	96	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Learning and sharing workshops (FFDs) through CBC on small-scale commercial beef farming, cluster-based green fodder, silage feeding, etc. including mangers (2-3 hours, link with JVAs)	45	45	100	48	48	100
Promotional materials development for char green fodder branding through CBCs (4 per Upazila, link with JVAs) panaflex, folders/leaflet	32	32	100	32	32	100
Ecological aspects						
Planning workshop on coping strategies with ecological challenges; climate changes and disaster (1 day ToT for staff)	1	1	100	1	1	100
Orientation and planning workshop for CBCs on coping strategies with ecological challenges; climate changes and disaster (lean/winter period of beef	48	48	100	48	48	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
fattening business); (CBC level, 1 workshop/CBC, 2-3 hours)						
Toolkit development for CBC and printing						
Toolkit development for CBCs by external consultant	1	1	100	1	1	100
Intervention – 2: Strengthening LBGs						
Refresher training on financial management (investment and return) for the BGMs, organised by CBCs (char-level, 30 participants, 2/CBC, 2-3 hours)	19	19	100	96	96	100
Refresher training on small-scale commercial beef farming systems for the BGMs focusing on cross/improve breed, organised by CBCs (char level, 30 participants, 2/CBC, 2-3 hours) (link with JVAs)	87	87	100	96	96	100
Cross visit to established small-scale commercial beef farms for	02	02	100	10	10	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
selected LBG members; focusing on cross breed, (1 visit with 2 LBGs, 1 time, 10 participants)						
Intervention – 3: Strengthening Local Trading Systems						
Linkage meeting between char Paikers and mainland buyers (Upazila-level, 30 participants/6 CBC, 1 time, 4-5 hours)	8	8	100	8	8	100
Promotional materials development for char cattle branding through CBCs (4/Upazila)	32	32	100	32	32	100
Intervention – 4: Supply Chain Development for inputs and services						
Linkage meeting with CIDs, MIDs, CBC and PSAs for inputs supply chain development (Upazila level, 15 participants/ 6 CBCs, 4-5 hours, 1 time) (link with JVAs)	4	4	100	8	8	100
Promotion of CIDs business in surroundings community and new chars through CBCs and companies facilitated and lead by private companies	19	19	100	48	48	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
through CIDs/CBC (Char level, 100 participants/ 1 CBC, 2-3 hours, 1 time) (link with JVAs)						
Fodder market strengthening (fodder retailing from CID's shop) workshop through CIDs (Upazila level, 1 time)	8	8	100	8	8	100
<i>Intervention – 5: Strengthening Technology Commercialization (Silage and Chopper)</i>						
Promotional campaign (community meeting) on silage through the silage entrepreneurs (including maize straw bar silage) (Char level, 1 time, 2-3 hours)	10	10	100	48	48	100
Refresher training for the chopper producers on quality chopper machine production	2	2	100	2	2	100
Promotional campaign (community meeting) of green fodder chopper machine through chopper machine producers facilitated and lead by private	39	39	100	39	39	100

Indicators	Oct '15 – Dec '15		% Achieved (QTR)	Jul '15 – Feb '16		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
companies through CBC (Char level, 100 participants/ 1 CBC, 2-3 hours, 1 time)						
Intervention – 6: Monitoring and Result Management (MRM)						
Monthly planning and review meeting with senior staffs	3	3	100	8	6	75
Quarterly all staff progress review and planning meeting	1	1	100	2	2	100
M&E System						
Data collection outsourcing, two times (meat market treatment sample) (850 samples)	1	1	100	2	2	100
Data collection outsourcing, two times (meat market control sample) (125 samples)	1	1	100	2	2	100
Quarterly CLP-iDE Bangladesh M&E management and result sharing meetings	1	1	100	2	2	100

The key achievements of major interventions of IMFP during the current quarter (October to December 2015) are as follows:

Strengthening Char Business Centre (CBCs)

1. A workshop on CBCs good governance was conducted and a total of 16 CBC members including 11 women participated in the workshop;

2. 48 workshops on CBCs' vision and strategy plan review were conducted and a total of 819 CBC members including 405 women participated in the workshops;
3. During the reporting period, a total of 48 meetings with CBCs on documentation progress and further steps were conducted and a total of 800 CBC members including 394 women participated in the meetings;
4. Two linkage and coordination workshops between CBCs and wider community to engage them in diversified business were conducted. A total of 74 CBCs members including 47 women participated in the workshops;
5. Three trainings/workshops for CBCs on business plan were conducted and a total of 53 participants including 30 women participated in these trainings;
6. 10 quarterly CBC network committee progress review and planning meetings were conducted and a total of 164 participants including 25 women participated in these meetings;
7. Eight batches of refresher trainings for selected CBC members on financial management and bookkeeping have been conducted and a total of 146 participants including 18 women participated in these refreshers training;
8. A workshop on progress review of CBCs revenue generation was conducted and total of 19 participants including 11 women participated in this workshop;
9. Three linkages-building meetings between CBCs network committee and private companies were conducted and a total of 51 participants including 12 women participated in these meetings;
10. 48 technologies promotion events were conducted through CBCs and a total of 5,070 participants including 3,349 women participated in these workshops;
11. ACI Seed conducted 96 demonstrations on cluster-based green fodder as per JVA;
12. 45 learning and sharing workshops (FFDs) were conducted and a total of 5,274 participants including 3,600 women participated in these workshops;
13. 32 final drafts of promotional material for char green fodder branding through CBCs were developed;
14. One ToT planning workshop on coping strategies with ecological challenges, climate change and disasters was conducted and total of 23 IMFP project staffs participated;
15. 48 orientation and planning workshops for CBCs on coping strategy with ecological challenges were conducted and a total of 813 participants including 391 women participated;
16. CBC facilitation guideline and CBC operations guideline was developed by an external consultant.

Strengthening Livestock Business Groups (LBGs)

1. 19 refresher training courses on financial management (investment and return) for the business group members (BGMs) were conducted and a total of 560 participants including 385 women participated;
2. 87 refresher training courses on small-scale commercial beef farming systems for the BGMs were conducted by ACI Godrej according to JVA and a total of 2465 participants including 1898 women participated;
3. Two cross visits were conducted to established small-scale commercial beef farms for selected LBG members and a total of 25 participants including 7 women.

Strengthening Local Trading Systems

1. Eight linkage meetings between char and mainland Paikers were conducted and a total of 137 participants participated;
2. 32 final drafts of promotional material for char cattle branding through CBCs were developed.

Supply Chain Development for Inputs and Services

1. Four linkage meetings with CIDs, MIDs, CBCs and PSAs for input supply chain development were conducted. A total of 59 participants including 11 women participated;

2. 19 CID business promotional campaigns were organised in surrounding communities and on new chars through CBCs and partner companies. A total of 1951 participants including 1227 women participated;
3. Eight fodder market strengthening workshops were conducted by CBCs and private companies across the IMFP working areas. A total of 134 participants including 14 women participated in these workshops.

Strengthening Technology Commercialisation (Silage and Chopper)

1. Ten silage promotional campaigns were conducted by silage entrepreneurs across the IMFP working areas. A total of 1000 participants including 675 women participated;
2. Two refresher training courses for chopper producers on quality chopper machine production were organised. A total of 24 chopper machine producers from IMFP working areas participated;
3. 39 promotional campaigns for green fodder chopper machines led by chopper machine producers were completed. A total of 4202 including 2278 women participated in these campaigns

Other Activities Carried Out During The Quarter:

1. **Monthly Meeting of CBCs:** This quarter, 144 monthly meetings were held by 48 CBCs with an average member attendance of 92.2%. In these meetings, CBCs figured out their major achievements during this period and planned for next quarter. From these meetings, IMFP was able to collect data for the monthly CBC performance indicators (based on the developed KPI); this data has been incorporated in the progress report;
2. **Registration of CBCs:** Eight CBCs have been registered with the Cooperatives Department of GoB, bringing the current total to 26 CBCs. An additional 17 CBCs have applied for registration ;
3. **JVAs with Private Sector:** iDE Bangladesh and ACI Seed have signed a JVA; Kari Md. Abdur Rahman Munsji, President of Belkuchi CBC network Committee (representative of all CBCs), Dr. F H Ansarey (Executive Director-Agri Business of ACI Seeds Private Limited) and Deepak Dhoj Khadka (Country Director of iDE Bangladesh) were present at the signing on behalf of their respective organisations.

Summary of Key Achievements

1. 26 CBCs registered and 17 CBCs submitted their documents for registration;
2. 47 CBCs have their own office space;
3. 33 CBCs explored new business opportunities (facilitation of cattle aggregation points, cluster-based fodder cultivation, facilitating A2F services, etc.) to increase revenues and help ensure their own sustainability.
4. BGMs are linked with private companies (ACI Godrej, ACI Seeds, AIT, Advanta, Novartis, UFL, GUK) through CBCs and CIDs;
5. 76 CIDs are directly linked with private companies and sold 711.9 tons ready feed, 2,874 kg Mina Mix salt and 1876.5 kg green fodder seeds during this quarter;
6. 84% (2228 out of 2652) of BGMs are using modern beef-fattening technologies (using ready feed, green fodder, de-worming, vaccination) and about 23% of BGM own small-scale commercial beef farms (3 to more cattle/farm);
7. 52 fodder producers sold around 17.745 tons of green fodder commercially during the reporting period, resulting in increased livestock inputs being available in the chars (net profit Tk. 35,490 @ Tk. 2/Kg);
8. 37% of BGMs are using chopper machines for chopping their green fodder. This has expanded business for the service providers.
9. Approximately 82% of BGMs are using sheds for their fatten cattle; approximately 76% of BGMs are using a double manger to ensure proper quantity of drinking water needed to fatten cattle This has resulted in a 72% improvement in cattle breed in working areas.

10. A total of 6,696 fattened cattle have been vaccinated and 4,160 fattened cattle de-wormed by the CIDs and LSPs through the facilitation of CBCs;
11. 2,289 fattened cattle were sold by the BGMs during the reporting period.

2.4.4 Target for the IMFP Activities during the Next Quarter

The following table shows key targets for the next quarter:

Sl. No.	Indicators	Target (January to February 2016)
Int.-1	CBC Strengthening	
1.1	Institutional aspects	
1.1.6	Rollout workshops between CBCs and wider community stakeholders (CBC level; 1 workshop/CBC, 2-3 hours)	48
1.1.8	Final Assessment (performance evaluation of CBC)	1
1.1.9	Staff capacity-building on tools and methodology for CBC Final assessment (iDE and CLP staffs)	1
1.1.10	Final CBC Assessment meeting (Char level, 20 participants/CBC, 2-3 hours)	48
Int-6	Monitoring and Result Management (MRM)	
6.1	Monthly planning & review meeting with senior staffs	2

2.4.5 Livelihoods Development Projects Activities

The following table shows progress against key livelihoods activity targets for this quarter:

Indicators	October–December '15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015-16 (July '15–Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
Livestock						
# of CPHHs completed livestock training	150	192	128	1,350	1,265	94
# of person days livestock training provided to CPHHs	8,716	8,555	98	15,000	14,167	94
# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	2,630	3,206	122	5,000	3,803	76
# of cattle artificially inseminated	378	258	68	1,000	561	56

Indicators	October–December '15		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2015–16 (July '15–Feb '16)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement		Target	Achievement	
<i>Poultry rearing</i>						
# of person days poultry rearing training received by CPHHs	988	1058	107	2,050	1,735	85
<i>Home Gardening</i>						
# of person days HG training provided to CPHHs	8,067	8,216	102	13,500	13,193	98
# of CPHHs received all tree saplings	0	73		160	173	108
# of CPHHs established compost pits	396	754	190	850	863	102
# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	0	50		100	150	150
<i>Livestock Services</i>						
# of person days field training for LSPs provided	300	551	184	750	756	101
# of livestock vaccination camps organised at community level	10	26	260	20	26	130

Livestock Training

This quarter, 192 CPHHs completed the full training module on livestock rearing against the target of 150. This translated into 8,555 person days of training on livestock rearing being provided to CPHHs against the target of 8,716 person days.

Vaccination and De-worming of ATP Cattle Through the Voucher Scheme

Vaccination of targeted cattle was completed against the four major diseases of Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) and Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS). Regular vaccination activities for the subsequent doses were on-going during this quarter for ATP cattle. A total of 3,206

cattle were de-wormed (3 doses) against the target of 2,630. The achievement for de-worming was higher than the target as more cattle were ready for the 3rd doses than expected.

Artificial Insemination

During this reporting period, 258 cattle were artificially inseminated with improved semen against the target of 378. The achievement was lower than the target as less heifers were purchased/re-purchased by CPHHs than anticipated. A total of 383 cows gave birth to AI calves and 805 were at various stages of pregnancy under Cohort 2.6 during the reporting period. MLU organised two coordination meetings (October and December 2015) with 48 AI technicians at seven different locations. Officials from the GoB Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and BRAC AI Enterprise also attended the meetings. The objective of the meetings was to strengthen the linkage among the service providers and DLS/BRAC officials so that they could continue their services after the withdrawal of CLP support.

Poultry Rearing

Poultry vaccinators and model poultry rearers under Cohort 2.6 continued to receive support. A total of 1,058 person days training on poultry rearing were provided to participants under the poultry project, against the target of 988.

MLU organised two coordination meetings (October and December 2015) with 125 poultry vaccinators at 12 different locations. Meetings were also attended by officials from GoB DLS and representatives from different feed companies. The objective of the meetings was to strengthen the linkage among the service providers and DLS officials so that chars poultry vaccinators could get different inputs easily and timely and can continue their services after the withdrawal of CLP support.

Poultry rearers and poultry vaccinators are continuing to earn regular income from their interventions. The average monthly income of poultry vaccinators and model poultry rearers was Tk.1,759 and Tk. 991 respectively while general poultry rearers made Tk. 569 during the quarter.

Homestead Gardening

A total of 73 CPHHs received all tree saplings and 50 CPHHs received cuttings of grass to grow on their homestead area. In addition, 754 CPHHs established compost pits against the target of 396 CPHHs. Exceeding targets for compost pits was due to IMOs completing backlogged targets. During the reporting period, 8,216 person days of refresher training on vegetable, fruit tree and compost production and their management were provided against the target of 8,067 person days.

The average vegetable production in homestead gardens was 25 kg per month per household during this quarter. Of this total, an average of 19 kg was consumed by the family, 4 kg was sold in local markets, and the balance of 2 kg given to neighbours or relatives and/or kept for seeds for future use. On average, CPHHs received Tk. 53 net cash per month from the sale of vegetables in local markets.

Cattle Husbandry Management and Fodder Demonstration

MLU is continuing a new approach on the chars to demonstrate the benefits of improved cattle husbandry and fodder cultivation. It allows farmers and other members of the community to 'see and learn' first-hand how changing their cattle husbandry and management practices, through simple innovations, can increase the productivity of their cattle. During the reporting period, 182 cattle husbandry and management demos and 142 fodder demos were established in the Cohort 2.6 working areas. A total of 17 result demonstration events were organised where group members, as well as the wider community, participated while respective CPs explained practical benefits that she gained from the demonstrations.

Livestock Services Providers Project

A total of 551 person days in livestock training was provided to LSPs against the target of 300 during this quarter. After the flood, 26 community vaccination and 20 de-worming campaigns were organised by different IMO's to make the char's community aware of vaccination and de-worming to prevent their livestock from waterborne diseases. This ensured that LSPs maintained very good relationships with the local DLS officials for vaccines and other supplies.

Other Activities Implemented During the Quarter

MLU initiated a market acceleration programme in Cohort 2.6 working areas. As part of the programme, the livelihoods staff were given an orientation on M4P approach. An association of service providers was established in these areas with training and linkage events planned.

To orientate and enhance skills of CLP and IMO staff, during this quarter CLP:

1. Organised a 1-day orientation meeting with the livelihoods staff at different IMO's;
2. Oversaw the development of market maps for key products in Cohort 2.6 villages by IMO staff;
3. Conducted a 3-day training programme on M4P for IMO staff at different locations in November and December 2015. The training was facilitated by CLP Secretariat staff and District level colleagues. The main purpose was to increase knowledge and skills on the M4P approach and to develop strategies to accelerate markets work in CLP 2.6 areas.

As part of this strategy, 12 Char Service Provider Associations were formed to provide char livestock and agriculture producers with greater access to markets, high quality inputs, private sector support services and access to important market information.

2.4.6 Livelihoods Development Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key livelihoods development targets for the period of January – February 2016:

Indicator	Target for next quarter (January–February 2016)
Livestock:	
# of person days livestock training provided to CPHHs	463
# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	1,500
# of cattle artificially inseminated	180
Poultry rearing:	
# of person days training received by CPHHs poultry rearing training	300
Home Gardening:	
# of person days HG training provided to CPHHs	187

3. Innovation, Monitoring, Learning and Communications Division

For the IMLC Division, the highlights of the quarter included:

- The production of high quality communications products: e-newsletter, weekly news articles etc.
- Support to the Impact Assessment team being conducted by Oxford Policy Management
- Conducting the final annual survey
- The completion of 12 lesson briefs on a range of topics including: financial systems and risk management, M&E, measuring women's empowerment etc.
- Representation by the IMLC Director at the Asia Livelihoods Summit in New Delhi (10-11 December 2015)
- The preparation of a 'glossy' final report outlining CLPs achievements

3.1 Regular Surveys and Output Monitoring

3.1.1 Activity/ Output Monitoring

IMLC continued to coordinate the development of the monthly progress report which presents progress against quarterly, annual and overall CLP-2 targets. The report, (published on the 10th of each month), provided progress against a comprehensive list of activities/ outputs.

3.1.2 Outcome Monitoring and Research

During the quarter, IMLC conducted the final annual survey. This collected data on a range of thematic areas (livelihoods, WASH, food security, women's empowerment, graduation, nutrition) from a panel sample of CPHHs from each cohort. Data was also collected from a sample of CLP-1 CPHHs. The data will be used to assess the extent to which logframe targets have been achieved at the Outcome level. The data will also be used by Oxford Policy Management (OPM) which is responsible for carrying out an impact assessment of CLP2.

In addition to the annual survey, IMLC continued to collect information from a sample of Cohort 2.6 households on a bi-monthly basis. Information was collected on a range of indicators including household asset status, income and expenditure, savings etc. Once again, the data will be used by OPM and will be useful to illustrate the effects of seasonality.

In addition to the activity/ output monitoring, it is these household surveys which form the basis for IMLC to prepare reports that explain how the lives of CPHHs are changing as a result of the Programme.

The data often identifies issues that need further exploration and data collection. A typical example of this was the declining involvement of women in the infrastructure employment project. IMLC concluded a piece of research and report documenting the reasons for this decline titled 'Reasons for the decline of female participation in CLP's IEP'

3.1.3 Market Development Monitoring

The Milk Sector

CLP is responsible for M&E related to milk market activities. During November and December IMLC contracted a local company (GBF) to conduct the final survey. Data was collected from a sample of 850 milk producers as well as Goalas (milk collectors) and input dealers. Information was collected on indicators related to profit, production, and use of inputs. The report is expected by the end of January 2016.

The Meat Sector

iDE (a special service provider for CLP) is responsible for M&E related to meat market activities. During October and November iDE contracted a local company (GBF) to conduct the final survey. Data was collected from a sample of 850 meat producers on indicators related to profit, production, and use of inputs. iDE produced a draft report in December. The final report is expected by the end of January 2016.

Meetings between CLP and iDE:

One quarterly CLP-iDE M&E management and result sharing meetings was held during the quarter to share outcome results from meat surveys, communicate the findings to the operational divisions of both CLP and iDE and receive feedback.

3.1.4 Quality Control and Fraud Prevention

Data Management Aid (DMA), a Dhaka based company, continued as the CLP's verification contractor during the quarter. Verification entails checking the quality and quantity of a sample of IMO self-reported activities that were implemented during the previous month. Any issues identified by DMA are immediately reported to the IMLC Director, entered into an incident register and an investigation by one of three Fraud Liaison Officers is launched. The fact that an independent third party has been contracted to verify a sample of activities / outputs acts as a deterrent to leakage.

DMA also conducts the so-called Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) which continued during the quarter. The objective of CSS is the same as Verification. The main difference relates to timing and scope. CSS focuses on two projects in particular: IEP and asset transfer, because of the size of funding for these projects there is a relatively high risk of leakage. CSS inspections happen during implementation, unlike verification which happens one month after the activity has been delivered.

In addition to Verification and CSS, IMLC also managed the District Checklist process. District staff were randomly assigned a village each month which they had to go and visit and check to see if there were any issues of potential fraud and/ or breach of CLP policy.

3.2 Communications Activities

3.2.1 Regular Communication Activities

During the last six months IMLC coordinated the development of a set of lessons briefs. The topics range from our experience in establishing graduation criteria, applying value for money principles through to what we learnt from measuring women's empowerment. The briefs were concluded during the quarter and at the time of preparing this report are being uploaded to the CLP website and disseminated. There is an [overview brief](#). The rest of the briefs include the following:

- [Selecting Core Participants](#)
- [Developing Graduation Criteria](#)
- [Developing M&E Systems](#)
- [Implementing the Direct Nutrition Intervention Project](#)
- [Mobile Money Transfers](#)
- [Measuring Women's Empowerment](#)
- [Systems and Risk Management Strategies](#)
- [Using Value for Money Principles](#)
- [Developing a Good Corporate Culture](#)
- [Forging Partnerships](#)
- [Ongoing Social Protection Debates](#)

IMLC has continued to meet its target of publishing at least one piece of quality and relevant content each week e.g. case study or news article on the CLP website. CLP's social media (LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter) were also updated on a weekly basis. Products generated during the quarter included:

- News Stories: 8
- Quarterly Report: 1
- Research Reports: 3
- Newsletter: 1

IMLC continued to upload quality information to the CLP website and social media including case studies, blogs and news stories. Products generated during the quarter included:

- News Stories: 8
- Quarterly Report: 1
- Research Reports: 3
- Case Studies: 1
- Blog: 1
- Newsletter: 1

	News Stories
1	Raise a hand for hygiene: It's Global Handwashing day!
2	It's National Sanitation Month: CLP is fully behind it!
3	Women's participation in cash for work programme: CLP's experience
4	One small step for CLP, one giant leap for sustainability
5	A snapshot of CLP's impact on families in the chars: meet Mosiron Begum
6	Battling violence against women in the chars: stories from the field-part 1
7	Battling violence against women in the chars: stories from the field-part 2
8	ASEAB and the Centre for Zakat Management sign an agreement to continue offering health services in the chars
	Quarterly Report
1	Quarterly Report July-September, 2015
	Research Reports
1	Brief: Reasons for the decline of female participation in CLP's IEP
2	National Char Convention-Let the light of development spread over the chars
3	National Char Convention-14 points declaration

3.2.2 Workshops, Seminars and Meetings

Operations and IMLC Division

- CLP's Senior Management Team (SMT) held a meeting to discuss CLP learning in the light of EPEP Design Mission on 4 October at Maxwell Stamp Limited (MSL), Dhaka.
- Mat Pritchard, Team Leader (TL), and Stuart Kenward, IMLC Director held a meeting with BBC Media action's representative Rachael Canter and Hasib Zuberi Shihan on 8 October at South Breeze Centre, Dhaka
- TL and IMLC Director held a meeting with the Qualitative Team from the Impact Assessment Team on 11 October at MSL, Dhaka
- TL, Operations Director, Lokman Hussain, Human Development UM, Muktaadir Hussain, Markets

and Livelihoods UM, Infrastructure UM, IMLC Director and Maksudul Hannan, IMLC UM, held a meeting with Flood and Riverbank Erosion Risk Management Investment Program – Phase I Project, supported by ADB and the Dutch government on 18 October at MSL, Dhaka

- TL met with Nick Nesbit, Aweke Teklu and Jessie White, EPEP Nutrition Design Team members on 20 October at MSL, Dhaka
- TL, Operations Director and Treena Watson, Young Professional IMLC, met with Mr Erfan Khan, Officer-in-Charge, Sherpur Police Station regarding the recent security situation on 29 October at CLP Secretariat, RDA-Bogra
- TL, IMLC Director, IMLC UM and Moin Chowdhury, Finance Director, met with Philip White and Graeme Ramshaw from the EPEP Design Team on 4 November at MSL Dhaka
- TL, Rabeya Yasmin, Partnership Director, and IMLC Director held a feedback meeting with EPEP Design Team and DFID on 8 November at DFID offices, Dhaka
- TL met Helen O'Connor and Dr Peter Reid, representatives from Palladium (GRM) and Adam Smith, Climate Change, DFID Programme Design Team on 12 November at DFID offices in Dhaka
- TL met with Peter Medway, CMDP representative, regarding CLP flood data on 12 November at BHC Dhaka
- Abdul Ahad, CLP Health Coordinator, attended dissemination meeting of perinatal care project survey, BADS, on 10 December at Spectra Convention Centre, Gulshan, Dhaka
- IMLC Director represented CLP and made a presentation at the Livelihoods Asia Summit, held from the 10-11 December in New Delhi, India
- Mostaque Ahmed, CLP Nutrition Coordinator, attended the 11th IPHN Nutrition Alliance meeting at IPHN offices, Dhaka on 14 December
- CLP SMT held a Programme Steering Committee Meeting with DFID, Representatives of the GoB and PSC on 15 December at Ministry Building, RDCD Dhaka
- CLP Health Coordinator, conducted "CLP-Orbis presentation Session" at 6th Public Health Conference of Bangladesh University of Health Sciences (BUHS) on 20 December at BUHS convention Hall, Mohakhali, Dhaka

Markets

- Markets and Livelihoods UM, Operations Director and Babul Debnath, Markets Coordinator (Meat and Fodder), attended a meeting with Mr. Abrar, Strategic Officer, ACI Agribusiness and Mr. Shakil, Marketing Manager, ACI Swapno on 7 October at ACI Limited Head Office, Dhaka
- Markets and Livelihoods UM and Operations Director attended a meeting with the Impact Assessment Team members Ferdous Jahan and Stephanie Brockerhoff on 11 October at MSL, Dhaka
- Markets and Livelihoods UM and Operations Director attended a meeting with Mr. Toufiqur Rahman, BRAC Dairy Director, on 11 October at BRAC HQ, Dhaka
- Markets and Livelihoods UM and Operations Director attended a meeting with AKM Saifullah, ACI Agribusiness Strategic Manager, on 15 October at MSL, Dhaka.
- Markets and Livelihoods UM and Operations Director attended a meeting with Gupta Bahadur Banjara, Katalyst Head of Sectors, on 15 October at Katalyst office, Baridhara Dhaka
- TL, Operations Director, Markets and Livelihoods UM, Dr. Mahbub Alam, Livelihoods Coordinator, Markets Coordinator (meat and fodder), and Mohammad Ali, Milk Market Coordinator, attended a partnership development workshop with M4C on 19 October, 2015 at Ascott, Baridhara, Dhaka
- Markets and Livelihoods UM and Partnerships Director attended a partnerships development meeting with Dr. Abdul Bari, RDA Director of Training, and EDs from MMS, NDP, GBS, GUKB, DMD, PKSf and PHD on 2 November, 2015 at the RDA Campus, Bogra
- Operations Director, Markets and Livelihoods UM, Markets Coordinator (meat and fodder) and Milk Market Coordinator attended a meeting with Nurul Amin, iDE Operations Director, Chandan Sarker, iDE Team Leader, and Hashem Ali Akash, iDE IMFP Team Leader, on 20 December at MSL, Dhaka

Partnerships

- TL and Partnerships Director, held a meeting with UNICEF representatives on 11 October at UNICEF offices, Dhaka
- TL and Partnership Director met with Business Financing For the Poor representative Kazi Mahfuz M. Rahman on 16 November at MSL, Dhaka
- TL, Partnership Director and Stijn Van Hummelen, Senior Economist, met Bangladesh Bank Governor Mr Atiur Rahman to hand over CSR project proposals on 25 November at Bangladesh Bank HQ, Dhaka
- Partnership Director organised and attended two policy meetings between CLP IMOs and PKSF on 22 and 23 November in Dhaka
- TL, Partnership Director, Mukhlesur Rahman, ASEAB Director, Saiful Alam, ASEAB Chairman, Ayub Mia, CZM CEO, and Mr. Zakaria, CZM Director, signed an MoU on 30 November at MSL, Dhaka
- TL and Partnership Director attended an MoU signing between NDP and BSRM on 6 December at MSL, Dhaka
- TL and Partnership Director presented CLP Presentation to DFID Minister, Baroness Verma, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Junior Minister) for DFID Dhaka and had a meeting with two CLP participants on 9 December at DFID offices, Dhaka
- Partnership Director, as a member of National Char Alliance, attended a meeting with Mr. A.H.M. Mustafa Kamal, GoB's Honourable Planning Minister, on 21 December at the Planning Commission, Dhaka
- Partnership Director organised and attended the MoU signing ceremony between CLP and Deep Eye Care Foundation on 29 December at MSL Dhaka

Finance and Admin

- CLP's Finance Division organised a "Workshop on Project Closure Management, Human Resource Management and Fraud & Risk Management" for all IMO and SSP programme managers, assistant programme managers, and accountants on 11-13 December at RDA Campus, Bogra

3.3 Additional Activities

DFID has contracted a UK-based company, Oxford Policy Management, to conduct an impact assessment of CLP2. This commenced in September 2015 and the results are expected towards the end of May 2016. The team are drawing on data collected during CLP's annual surveys. They will also collect additional qualitative data during the first quarter of 2016.

During the quarter, IMLC spent considerable resources in responding to queries from OPM.

3.4 Plans for the Next Quarter

Priorities for IMLC during the period January to March 2016 will include:

- Providing support to the Impact assessment team
- Documenting headline results from the October 2015 annual survey
- Completing and disseminating a set of lessons learnt briefs
- Regular communications activities (updating website and social media)
- Supporting Programme staff to organise a series of dissemination meetings
- Providing support to the preparation of the CLP Final Report.

4. Policy, Partnership and Governance Division

4.1 Partnership

CLP's Partnerships Division is currently executing the Partnerships Plan for the period of March 2015 to March 2016. The purpose of this report is to update and report on the achievements against the targets set out in the Partnerships Plan. The report documents the actions taken against the planned activities, outcomes in terms of contacts and connections developed, commitment for finance through signing of agreements, thus creating a deeper understanding financing options.

4.2 Planned Activities

Possible areas of partnerships and potential partners to engage with were identified in CLP's 2015 Partnership Plan. Progress of work against the Partnership Plan in this area is explained in the following section.

4.2.1 Partnership between Implementing Organisation and the Rural Development Academy

1. A MoU has been signed between CLP and the Rural Development Academy (RDA). The purpose of the MoU is to create space for CLP's implementing organisations (IMOs) to access RDA's expertise and resources.
2. A workshop was organised to set the tone for continuation of RDA and IMO engagement in chars after CLP ends. In this event, the IMOs and RDA elaborately discussed their thoughts on future engagement and the potential scope of work in chars. As a result of this discussion, the following areas were identified to work on:
 - Continue work of livestock service providers (LSPs) in the chars, help LSPs to grow as entrepreneurs.
 - Work on improving livestock breed in the chars.
 - Connect livestock producers from char with mainstream market.
 - Scale up and strengthen village savings and loan group (VSL) activities.
3. To materialise the discussions in the workshop, RDA asked for a project proposal on livestock development from IMOs. A proposal template was jointly developed by RDA, CLP's Partnerships Division and CLP's Market and Livelihoods Unit. Four IMOs responded submitted proposals to RDA. RDA has called a meeting with those IMOs on 13 January 2016 to inform them of their decision on these proposals.
4. RDA has also submitted a Tk.500 crore livestock development project proposal to the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB's) Planning Commission. RDA plans to implement this project through IMOs after CLP comes to an end. A brief presentation on this new plan was made by Director General of RDA during CLP's quarterly meeting of the Senior Management Team (SMT) on 26 October 2015.

4.2.2 Partnership with Private Sector

CLP's Partnerships Plan gave emphasis on creating partnerships with private sector especially in the areas of health, education and microfinance. The following section explains the results with the private sector.

4.2.2.1 Health

BRAC

- Under the existing MoU with CLP, BRAC has agreed to expand its essential health care activities to include 98 new villages in CLP working areas and in the chars. Therefore, a total of 423 out of 640 CLP villages will be covered by BRAC's health programme post-CLP.

Orbis

- An MoU was signed between CLP and ORBIS in April 2015 to provide free of cost eye care to char people. Under the MoU, 10 children received cataract surgery at the National Institute of Ophthalmology (NIO) in Dhaka.
- ORBIS has developed a business model called 'Vision Center' that aims to offer eye care support to the poorest. CLP's Partnerships Division organised a workshop to inform IMOs about the business model and thus also to explore the possibility of connecting them to ORBIS. As a result of the workshop, two IMOs, DCPUK and GUK, are now working with ORBIS on developing their own Vision Centers.

Deep Eye Care Foundation (DECF)

- An MoU was signed with DECF in June 2015. Under this MoU, an eye care camp was held in Kaunia, Rangpur in September 2015. CLP's IMO, RDRS, mobilised the patients for the camp. A total of 325 patients were screened, and 26 were operated by DECF. CLP paid a subsidised cost for 10 patients while DECF covered the cost of the remaining patients.
- Another eye camp was held in Gaibandha in October 2015. CLP IMO, GUK, mobilised patients for the camp. A total of 955 patients were screened, and 38 were received operations. CLP paid a subsidised cost for 4 patients and DECF bore the cost of the remaining 34 patients.
- As a value addition to the above mentioned MoU, DECF and five CLP IMOs signed another agreement on 29 December 2015 to continue eye care services in chars post-CLP. The IMOs were: ZIBIKA, MJSKS, GUK, Solidarity and DCPUK.
- Center for Zakat Management (CZM)
- CZM is a private sector initiative to collect and manage corporate and individual zakat funds to contribute to poverty alleviation in the country. On 30 November 2015, CZM signed an agreement with CLP's IMO ASEAB with the purpose of contributing Tk.7.5 Million (75 lakhs) towards the running of satellite health clinics in CLP chars in Pabna district post-CLP.
- CZM is also reviewing a proposal from four IMOs to create access to specialised health facilities in Dhaka for the poor char dwellers. CZM is keen to provide financial support as well as technical support to this initiative.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)

- After reviewing a proposal from four IMOs to create access to DAM's cancer and general hospital for the poorest from chars, DAM has agreed to sign an agreement with those IMOs on 24 January 2016. Once concluded, the agreement will ensure a 40% discount on overall treatment costs from the hospital for all referred patients. In addition, 10% of the patients will be offered free treatment. The IMOs will bear the costs associated with logistics such as traveling, food, and accommodation in Dhaka.

BNSB Eye Hospital

- CLP and Dr. K. Zaman from the BNSB Eye Hospital in Mymensingh signed a contract on 18 March to implement eye care services. Under this agreement, an eye camp was conducted on 15 November in Jamalpur. A total of 850 eye patients were screened and 54 adult cataract operations took place as a result (29 male and 25 female).

Partners in Health and Development (PHD)

- PHD are a long term contractual partner of CLP in its health care activities. A discussion is ongoing between PHD and CLP's Partnership Division to explore the potential for future partnerships between PHD and IMOs post-CLP. PHD has shown keen interest in developing primary health care programmes for chars jointly with IMOs.

4.2.2.2 Skill Training

- Bangla German Shamprity (BGS), a leading vocational training centre, and the IMO NDP entered into a partnership to provide skill development training to the poorest adolescents from chars. Twelve batches of training were held in October–November and a total of 296 adolescent boys and girls participated.

4.2.2.3 CSR Funding

Several CLP IMOs have submitted project proposals to banks, non-bank financial institutions and other companies including BSRM, IDLC, HSBC, Standard Chartered Bank, and Green Delta Insurance. The proposals are mainly focused on education, health care, microfinance and vocational training. CLP's Partnerships Division is facilitating the process of this work. This is an initiative to access the CSR funds of the corporate sector for 2016. The following section explains the actions and results in this regard.

BSRM

BSRM, a leading steel and reolling mill in the country, is working with CLP IMOs in two sectors: water and microfinance.

- A MoU was signed between BSRM and six IMOs to install water points in in chars. With Tk. 1 Million (10 Lakh) of BSRM contribution 114 water points were installed.
- An Agreement was signed between BSRM and IMO NDP for the provision of microfinance to the chars. BSRM contributed Tk. 2.5 Million (25 Lakh) as an interest free loan to NDP initially for three years. NDP matched BSRM's contribution, making a total fund of Tk. 5 available for microfinance. This fund will be used to cater to the finance need of over one thousand CLP graduates in chars. BSRM is keen to expand this collaboration after a successful operation of the first 3 years.

Standard Chartered Bank (SCB)

- In December 2015, SCB signed an agreement with IMO MMS to finance comprehensive education and health centers on the chars. SCB agreed to contribute more than Tk. 900,000 (70% of the project cost) over 3 years to run one school as a pilot programme. SCB showed keen interest in expanding this programme in chars after successful completion of the pilot.

HSBC

- A project proposal on a primary education programme on the chars was submitted to HSBC and is currently being reviewed by HSBC management. A result will be known by January or early February 2016.

Bangladesh Bank

- Project proposals prepared on health care on the chars by five IMOs, namely MJSKS, ZIBIKA, MMS, GBS, and RDRS, were submit to the Governor of Bangladesh Bank . These proposals seek to access the CSR funds of the Central Bank. The proposal are now under the review of the bank authority.

ROBI Axiata

- ROBI Axiata, one of the leading telecommunication companies in the country, is exploring the possibility of solar light and developing a computer centre on the chars in partnership with IMO GUK. The discussion is in progress

4.2.2.4 Markets

ACI

- In May 2015, an MoU was signed between CLP and ACI (a leading Agro Business Company in Bangladesh) with the aim of creating provisions for further skills development as well as market linkages for the poorest agriculture producers in remote chars. As a value addition to this ongoing collaboration, ACI's Seed Unit is now establishing direct contact with CLP-initiated Char Business Centres (CBCs) and char input dealers for dealership.

4.3 Partnerships between Financial Institutions and IMOs

PKSF

- CLP's Partnerships Division initiated a discussion with Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation (PKSF) on how to use surplus from microfinance to improve health care and access to finance. 12 out of 17 IMOs have microfinance as one of their core programmes and most of these IMOs are partners with PKSF.

As per Microcredit Regulatory Authority's policy and also PKSF's own policy, 10% of the surplus generated from microfinance should be used for poverty alleviation programmes such as health and education. However, there were questions and concerns among IMOs regarding the use of this surplus. A workshop was organised by the Partnerships Division on 2 November 2015 to initiate an open discussion among IMOs and PKSF to resolve these questions. A deep engagement from PKSF senior management in that workshop clarified questions from IMOs.

As an outcome of this meeting, two follow up meetings were scheduled on 22 and 23 November between PKSF and IMOs. In the course of discussions, it was revealed that IMOs are permitted to use this surplus from microfinance to benefit microfinance borrowers only. People outside microfinance will not be eligible to benefit from this surplus. This policy issue was identified during the meeting and PKSF assured that they would bring this issue to the notice of the appropriate authority and to make sure that this policy is changed.

4.4 Bilateral Donors and IMOs

DFATD

The Canadian Government's aid agency, DFATD, was approached by the Partnerships Division in August 2015. DFATD clarified their new funding policy. According to this new policy, DFATD will now work only with GoB, and bilateral funding arrangements with NGOs will not operate.

DFID

The UK's Department for International Development was approached in April 2015 by the Partnerships Division to explore the possibility of bilateral funding for IMOs to continue the operation of satellite health clinics. Currently there is no possibility for bilateral funding from UKAID for such small projects.

UNICEF

A meeting was held with UNICEF to explore the possibility of support for education in chars. UNICEF is close to the end of its current country programme; they are now working on the new country programme strategy. UNICEF showed keen interest to visit the chars, and in exchanging views with and getting insight from CLP and IMOs to inform their new country programme.

4.5 Partnerships with Other Development Actors

Char Alliance

- CLP's Partnerships Division is working closely with the Char Alliance on accessing a Tk.50 crore allocation from GoB for the development of chars. To this end that a small group from the Char Alliance, led by OXFAM, is working on preparing a concept note on primary education and health in chars in Gaibandha district to be submitted to the Planning Ministry.
- CLP, through its Partnerships Division, is also playing an active role in the formation of the Char Foundation – a task undertaken by the Char Alliance under the leadership of its chair, Professor Ibrahim Khaled. A committee was formed to take this task forward. CLP and two of its IMO (MMS and GUK) are included in the Char Foundation Formation Committee.

4.6 Other Activities

Seminars / meetings

- In May 2015, a workshop was organised jointly by CLP and RDA in Bogra to initiate the process of future partnerships between RDA and IMOs. All IMO executives and RDA executives were present in the workshop.
- In June 2015, a dissemination workshop was organised in Dhaka by CLP on the concept of Vision Center as a business model. All CLP IMO were present in the workshop, ORBIS presented the business model.
- In August 2015, CLP organised a seminar on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activity carried out by national and international banks, non-bank financial institutions and other businesses. The Governor of the Bangladesh Bank was the chief guest of the event. Policy makers from some of the country's leading companies attended the seminar and shared their views and commitment to poverty alleviation in the country.

4.7 Potential Outcomes against the Strategic Principles Outlined in Partnerships Plan

CLP's 2015 Partnerships Plan outlined the strategic principles for partnerships, which are as follows:

- Support the sustainability of CLP's achievements
- Continue or increase outcomes / impacts
- Be targeted at strategically-chosen organisational partners, particularly those with the mandate or aim of developing long-term and sustainable relationships and activities in the chars
- Not require CLP to commit significant direct funding, or to play an unsustainable role (i.e. being a central player such that any agreement or activity will fail when CLP closes)
- Bring additional resources and / or partners to the chars
- Support access to basic services (e.g. health and education) where possible
- Create sustainable linkages between CLP-supported community-based organisations, entrepreneurs, service providers etc.
- Be practical and 'doable' in the time and with the resources remaining to CLP

The previous sections in this report explained the achievements against planned activities in Partnership Development works. An in-depth analysis of the all these activities would confirm that they were quite well guided by the strategic principles that were outlined in the Partnerships Plan. The project proposals submitted to RDA, private sector, PKSf and others were about bringing additional resources to chars for continuing the basic services such as health, education, access to finance. None of these activities will require CLP funding as they are planned to be implemented after CLP ends.

4.8 Logframe Tracking Spreadsheet

From April 2015 to October 2015, twenty-one organisations were contacted by CLP's Partnerships Division. Out of these, eleven were new and ten were old (previously contacted). Eighteen MoUs were signed in health (1) education (1) market development (2), water (6), eye care (7), skill development training (1), and agriculture (1). Thirteen proposals are currently under review with private sector with actors such as HSBC, IDLC, ROBI AXIATA, CZM, DAM and RDA. These proposals are focused on health referral service, education, vocational training and livestock development

5 Finance and Administration

The second quarter of Year 6 for the Chars Livelihoods Programme has finished. Laborious financial and administrative management plans have been implemented to keep the CLP's activities on track till the closure of the Programme.

5.1 Finance

By the end of Q2, the Finance Division disbursed approximately GBP 5.88 million out of total budget GBP 7.61 Million to run the regular operation. This confers an overall achievement of 77.27% within this quarter, denoting good operational performances. To begin with the regular procedural financial activities, the Finance Division has carried out following activities in Q2:

- Conducted training on Quick Book and Microsoft Office software for IMO and SSP staff.
- Conducted training on project management, value for money, and fraud and risk management to boost the knowledge of the participants from IMOs and SSPs.
- Met with the EPEP Design Team to share finance-related experience throughout the CLP 2 period.
- PSC meeting held, during which the Finance Director presented the financial achievements of Year 6 up to November 15 to the committee members of PSC and DFID team.
- Harmonised the work plan budget with updated planned activities. Budget was revised and VfM was achieved for planned activities.
- Strong monitoring on overall financial, procurement and administrative activities. Monitoring was used as a control mechanism for carrying out activities without any anomalies at this final stage of the Programme.
- A final round of internal auditing was conducted by the members of CLP Finance team as planned. Auditing was completed for all IMOs based in Gaibandha, Pabna and SSPs areas within this quarter.

5.2 Contracts and Procurement

5.2.1 Contracts

This quarter was very critical for contracts as the department had to cross check most of the received invoices as per contract FY-2015/16 to prevent duplication of invoices.

5.2.2 Procurement

In this quarter, procurement department compared the current procurement status with the target set out in the annual procurement plan. With the end of the Programme near, there were only very small purchases, namely nutrition items, which were procured through DFID.

5.3 Administration & IT

5.3.1 Administration

Major activities of the Administrative department this quarter were:

- A flawless inventory audit for the whole of CLP was conducted to document the exact condition and location of all CLP's asset.
- Updating all ongoing monitoring processes for vehicle-related and office management issues.
- Admin department has arranged for eighteen motorcycles in good condition to be handed over by IMOs and transferred to another DFID-funded project, SUCHANA.

5.3.2 Information Technology

The main activities of the IT department this quarter were:

- Reviewed all IT equipment to fix problems occurring within CLP HQ, district offices and in IMO offices.
- Maintenance of server (regular task of the department).
- Organised a visit to all of CLP to check the conditions of all IT equipment.
- Jointly worked with Internet Service Provider to fix the problem with internet service.