



QUARTERLY REPORT

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Programme, Bangladesh

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Abbreviations

ATP	Asset Transfer Project
AI	Artificial Insemination
BCRDV	Baby Chick Ranikhet Disease Vaccine
BNP	Bangladesh National Party
BQ	Black Quarter
CDO	Community Development Organiser
CDS	Community Development Supervisor
CLP-2	Chars Livelihoods Programme, Phase 2
CPHH	Core Participant Household
CSK	Char Shasthya Karmis or Village Health Workers
DFID	Department for International Development
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DLSO	District Livestock Services Officers
FIVDB	Friends in Village Development Bangladesh
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FY	Financial Year
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IEP	Infrastructure Employment Project
IML	Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Project
IMO	Implementing Organisation
LSP	Livestock Services Providers
M4P	Making Markets work for the Poor
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Maxwell Stamp PLC
PAC	Practical Action Consulting
PRD	Partnerships and Relations Division

RDV	Ranikhet Disease Vaccine
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
SC	Satellite Clinic
SD	Social Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SSP	Special Service Provider
TW	Tube well
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officers
UP	Union Parishad
VfM	Value for Money
VSL	Village Savings and Loans (groups)

1. Introduction

This document reports on progress in the second phase of the Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP-2) in Bangladesh – a programme funded by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) and the Australian Agency for International development (AusAID). The report covers the period July to September 2011. This is the sixth quarter of CLP-2 and the first quarter of the financial year 2011/12.

1.1 Team Leader's Overview of the Quarter

The first quarter of the CLP 2011-12 is just concluded and was a quarter preoccupied with considerable forward planning for the year. This FY will see very significant fieldwork in all areas, especially in the upcoming period (October to December). Key areas achieved in the quarter were particularly related to administrative issues including the selection and contracting of three new IMOs to operate in the districts of Tangail and Pabna to the south and two in the northern part of Jamalpur where a considerable pocket of extreme poor households remained after the closure of CLP-1. The IMO selection exercise included a very valuable contribution to the process by the CLP's acting Programme Director. The new IMOs in tandem with those already existing began to select new participant households. Overseen by the Partnerships Division, the more senior managers (unit managers up to the team leader) have mobilised to verify a 5% random sample of proposed households.

The CLP also welcomed a new unit manager for communications while overseeing a reorganisation of the Market Development unit (MDU) where a senior manager will begin at the CLP in November. Many of the traditional activities of the unit (e.g. backyard poultry and milk marketing), following review by senior management, have been transferred to the Livelihoods Unit since they are considered to be improved livelihoods rather than real businesses. Livelihoods will serve as a "nursery" for these activities and, if they progress satisfactorily will, at a later date, revert to MDU.

The current financial year with a £14 million budgeted work plan is ambitious and, in monetary terms, second only to CLP's 2008-09 FY. Because of the large size of the budget, senior management is keeping a careful eye both on the progress of execution and the progress in spending with an overriding concern for achieving value for money (VfM). In this regard, the CLP was assisted during July by a VfM expert (Emma Chapman) who reviewed the types of data being collected by CLP (in both Finance and IML) and recommended methods to improve the use of those data for VfM purposes.

Key objectives for the full financial year can be found in the detailed Work plan and Budget while a review was included in the Annual Report 2010/11 delivered to DFID in August 2011. However, of note, are the provisions to adopt a further 15,500 core recipient households to the programme, raise over 19,000 plinths, develop strong partnerships (for example with BRAC for health and SDC for market development) while continuing to improve the monitoring of CLP impacts and dissemination of results and drive forward efforts to improve value for money.

Many activities for this new FY occurred during the period July to September; a quarter traditionally disrupted by heavy rainfall and flooding. However, while the monsoon was later than usual in ending, there was no significant flooding and so activities were not overly hindered.

CLP's "new" partnerships activity is gaining pace with the SDC-funded "Making Markets Work for the Chars (M4C) project having been tendered and Swiss Contact awarded the contract. The CLP has been forward in offering assistance to M4C in order to enable them to

begin operations rapidly. As soon as staff can mobilise (towards the end of November apparently) the CLP's market development unit and its partnerships Division will begin integrating M4C activities into its own so as to ensure a rapid generation of synergy and a lowering of unit costs and the costs of impact delivery.

Less satisfactory in the quarter has been the decision by BRAC to delay taking over the CLP health delivery project for the chars. Getting this back on track will be a joint objective of the operations and partnerships divisions.

The Operations Director and key members of his team developed a proposal for nutritional project to be bolted on to the CLP's health activities. We await DFID decisions over the funding of this project but anticipate that issues will become clearer in the next quarter. Additionally, the team leader worked on an initial paper that proposes further activities related to climate change that could be funded from DFID's Climate Change Facility, again as a bolt-on project. This second project is running approximately 3 months behind the nutritional project.

Under an initiative led by Shiree, the four Extreme Poverty Team Leaders of DFID's portfolio (EEP, UPPR, CFPR and CLP) meet on an approximately monthly basis to ensure lessons can be learnt from each other and synergy can be developed. Key cooperation has been arising, for example, from the development of the two bolt-on projects referred to in the previous paragraph.

The quarter saw the finalisation of the Independent Assessment of CLP-1 (activity led by a team from HTSPE, UK). The CLP management has worked closely with both HTSPE and the donors to the programme and has accepted several of the points raised in the document and will ensure that they are incorporated into the programme. However, there remain one or two statements made by the impact team that the programme considers erroneous and so cannot accept. We reserve the right to make the necessary rejoinders to the document.

The deterioration and near-collapse of the national highway system adversely affected transport access to Bogra from Dhaka (the journey taking more than 10 hours at times), and from the CLP office base in Bogra to its operational Districts. While the traffic volume has abated somewhat since the end of the Holy Month of Ramadan, some potholes have been temporarily repaired and some more significant infrastructure improvement work has started, it is nevertheless still the case that the road presents a serious challenge to CLP's working rhythms. Some staff and consultants are experimenting with travelling less frequently back to their home bases in Dhaka concentrating time in the field while positioned in the north of the country.

Finally, as the CLP enters the second quarter (October – December 2011) of its financial year, priorities lie in five main directions:

1. Workshop presentations of progress during the first quarter both in delivering annual targets and annual expenditure. Unit managers and above will meet in November to report on progress/slippage and decide whether any changes to targets/budgets should be recommended to DFID (management);
2. Finalise verification of proposed core households in remaining areas/districts (Operations & Partnerships);
3. Roll-out IEP in monga areas now that the rains have finished (Infrastructure);
4. Complete the definitive log frame for CLP-2 (IML & DFID);
5. Build up the Market Development Unit activities (MDU & Consultants) and begin cooperation with SDC's M4C (management);

1.2 Deputy Team Leader's Overview

1.2.1 Political Situation

The country remains politically unstable. The Awami League-led government has been taking decisions that have resulted in heavy criticisms from the Bangladesh National Party, the main opposition party. There have been many road marches and strikes (*hartals*), for example over the government's decisions to make changes to the constitution. These *hartals* create great disruption for the country and negatively impact the CLP's operations.

1.2.2 Economic Situation

Bangladesh has been able to maintain a stable macro-economic situation in the face of the global economic downturn. It is important to note that the country has placed poverty alleviation central to its development efforts and allocated significant funds in the budget for poverty reduction. In addition the government has created a food stock of 1.43 million tonnes, the highest amount during the decade. This may play a role in containing food price inflation.

The economy does however face a number of challenges:

- Foreign currency reserves are decreasing due to increased spending on imports and the fall in remittances;
- Poor infrastructure, mainly related to power and gas, has slowed foreign direct investment;
- The liquidity crisis has negatively affected the stock market.

2. Operations Division

2.1 General

This year CLP will reach its largest geographical spread to date, and aims to work at varying levels in eight Districts, reaching an additional 15,500 core participant households. CLP is starting work in two Districts it has not previously worked in (Pabna and Tangail) and is returning to parts of Jamalpur District it did not complete during CLP Phase 1, but where there remain significant pockets of extreme poor chars' households.

Such a large geographic spread presents a logistical challenge to CLP's operational capacity, given both the distances between districts and the need to have adequate local oversight staff based in each District office. Where possible, staff have been assigned to cover an area crossing District boundaries but nonetheless, the CLP needs to maintain six District office bases and associated staff (including those staff who cover areas outside their home District boundaries) in order to maintain CLP's standard level of accompaniment, technical advice and assurance that field work is implemented as planned and contracted. Such coverage is integral to the CLP model and critical to success.

As usual during the first quarter with its monsoon rains, the operational focus has been on ensuring implementing organisations (IMOs) and local government contractors Union Parishads (UPs) have requisite contracts, undertake staff recruitment, orientation and training. Participant household identification, with preliminary stages of participatory community meetings, selection by IMOs and final verification by senior staff was largely completed by the end of the quarter, with the remainder set to be finished by the end of October.

With a steady increase in the number and coverage of other development programmes working on or near to the chars, notably Care's Shouhardo and Shiree's extreme poverty portfolio funding through international and local NGOs; communication and coordination at

different levels is on-going to reduce overlap and double provision of benefits in the same households and villages. This has been largely successful although a few cases have slipped through the initial net and have needed to be resolved through discussions with local communities and elected representatives. There is open and frequent communication between projects at senior level and a high degree of commitment to avoid and, if necessary, resolve these cases.

There was no major or widespread flooding this year and therefore no need for drawdown on the emergency fund budget provisioned in the CLP workplan budget.

Given various factors a workplan budget revision will be prepared and submitted to DFID in December. Work will start on this following the Eid-ul-Fitre holiday in November. Changes anticipated include inclusion of the anticipated Nutrition work, Market Development piloting of new approaches, and Health (given CLP will now continue to implement in existing areas).

Following a lengthy recruitment period, a top quality candidate has been selected and contracted to start as Market Development Unit Manager for CLP from the 1st November. Additional international consultancy inputs have been arranged and agreement obtained from DFID for these to start at the same time, in order to get this Unit up and running as quickly as possible. CLP is aware of the many opportunities for market development on the chars and is very keen to see this become a flagship component of the programme.

Livelihoods Unit has also been through a period of reflection and revision following study and analysis revealed some shortfalls in the sustainability of household practice in maintaining gardens. Modifications to the approach are being finalised and implementation is to start with the new household intake in the coming quarter. The Livelihoods and Market Development Units have also been re-structured ahead of these changes, with poultry, dairy and fodder projects now managed under Livelihoods.

Sanitation has proven that its low cost latrine model is effective, even in moderate monsoon conditions, (but not, it has to be said, in a full, high and lengthy flood on the Jamuna River). A newly piloted approach to water provision has also proven simple and effective, with private households opting to pay and own the tube wells, while agreeing to cede access to anyone who requires water.

2.2 Infrastructure Development

Some of the key activities undertaken by the Infrastructure Development Unit during the quarter included:

Infrastructure and Employment Project:

Monga, a period of limited employment opportunities, affects parts of North-West Bangladesh between mid-September and mid-November. The CLP responds by implementing the infrastructure and employment project (IEP) looking to achieve two objectives: first, provide seasonal employment and improve food security for the poorest households living on island chars and second help to attain plinth raising targets and their commensurate reduction of vulnerability to flood risk on the river.

During the reporting period, grant agreements were signed with 14 IMOs to raise plinths for 4,807 households in Kurigram, Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Tangail and Pabna district during the *monga* period between October and December 2011, with an estimated 20,000 households receiving temporary employment as part of this project.

IEP normally starts from mid-September but, due to late heavy rains beyond the start of October that maintained a high water table, the sand is too wet for earthmoving activities. IEP will therefore start from 1st October wherever this is feasible.

Plinth raising activities during IEP will also be managed by Union Parishads (UP) this season. This follows a year without implementation by local government due to recent elections. Grant agreements were signed with 25 UPs covering 25 villages of cohort 2.3. 80% of these UP Chairs are newly elected during local government elections in March-May 2011. UPs have been contracted to raise plinths for 920 households with the assistance of committees formed of local villagers. This offers an opportunity to work together to high standards of commitment and transparency. A one-day orientation was provided to all UPs during which IEP implementation procedures were explained. Special emphasis was given to transparency, accountability and CLP's zero tolerance to corruption.

The CLP is gaining a better understanding of the factors that affect plinth raising activities in its new operational districts. The soil is more fertile and consequently cultivation takes place throughout the year. The water table is also higher than in the CLP 1 districts and there are relatively more employment opportunities, all of which have an impact on IEP work. In many of the new villages where the CLP is now working household plinths are surrounded by paddy during the IEP season constraining earth collection. In most places plinth raising will have to wait until the harvesting of paddy which will take place from mid-November through to mid-December (and therefore, by definition, post-*monga*). The CLP will thus need to revise its plinth raising targets under IEP during October, and any material changes in expectation will be reported to DFID. Infrastructure Unit will however try to cover any shortfall during the dry season earthwork, following the end of IEP, between January and May 2012.

Access to sanitary latrines:

During July, the CLP contracted two IMOs to install 500 slab latrines between July and December in Rowmari (Kurigram District). These latrines will meet the CLP's definition of a sanitary latrine i.e. they will have water seals, be raised above flood levels and will have superstructures providing privacy.

Between January and June this year, the CLP piloted lower cost sanitary latrines. Based on the lessons learnt the CLP is now scaling up and introducing low cost latrines in the Districts of Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Pabna and Tangail as well as in some parts of Kurigram. The new design consists of a bamboo cage and woven plastic sheet forming the sub-structure, closed with a standard concrete slab and water seal. A super structure for privacy is added by the household user. CLP pays for the slab and seal only, while the households supply the materials and build the structures themselves. These latrines are installed on raised CLP plinths or other raised land. The whole community is encouraged to install them, following inclusion in a community-wide participatory awareness raising process similar to that used in the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. CLP pays for the slab irrespective if the household is a core household or not; and thus encourages widespread adoption as part of the effort to eliminate open defecation across the whole village. Households constructing their latrine on an already raised plinth will receive Tk 400, whilst those who will have to raise their latrine above the flood level will receive a subsidy of Tk 650. Raising the latrines above the flood level will help to reduce health hazards during the monsoon, and protect the latrines from spillage. The advantage of this model of latrine is that, when full, the under structure can be left in situ while the slab and seal is moved to cover a new low cost pit. This eliminates the need for messy, costly and complex cleaning arrangements needed with the other five concrete ring design used elsewhere by CLP.

During the reporting period contracts were signed with 10 IMOs to provide 5,625 low cost latrines to both core and non core households in the same villages with the aim of making all villages open-defecation free. This is a shift in approach. Previously only core households received a higher cost sanitary latrine.

Access to safe water:

It appears that many households in Kurigram and Gaibandha villages where the CLP is working have limited access to TWs. A new approach to ensuring access to safe drinking water has been tried and found successful and efficient. One household among those sharing the TW is asked to pay Tk 1,000 to own the TW. This is a substantial discount to the market cost of the whole apparatus (circ. Tk 7,000 for pump, platform and tube), but such a discount is needed as many households use cheap means of drawing water, such as treadle pumps that are exposed to contamination. The household that agrees to pay and own the subsidised TW promises to the surrounding community that they will maintain and keep the TW operational and give unimpeded access to other users but they have the right to remove the TW should they be forced to move home due to erosion. This establishes a clear responsibility for the duration of the existence of the TW and improves the level of maintenance. It also avoids the type of “committee” ownership of water points, many of which one sees abandoned the world over, due to the lack of joint common responsibility for private goods. This is a relatively new approach to water provision and CLP will review its success in the coming quarter.

In addition to providing shallow TWs, the CLP is providing a full subsidy for the construction of concrete platforms for TWs that are already in place as long as these TWs are:

- on raised ground;
- to a depth of at least 40 feet;
- arsenic levels are within 0-50 parts per billion, and
- at least three households use the TW.

During August, the CLP signed contracts with IMOs to construct 215 new shallow TWs and 1,229 platforms around existing, private TWs. This will allow more than 22,000 people access to safe drinking water. Work is underway and scheduled for completion by December 2011.

The Infrastructure Development Unit has been undertaking routine arsenic tests on a sample of TWs in all the villages that it now works. If any particular area is found to be contaminated with arsenic the CLP will develop an arsenic response protocol (drilling the TW to a deeper, arsenic free depth).

TWs in the Teesta river basin have been found to be relatively shallow; only bored to depths of 20-35 feet (approx. 10 metres). This is because the water table is relatively very high but also because, according to villagers, there are high concentrations of iron beyond this depth (confirmed by the Department of Public Health Engineering), which tastes disagreeable. The CLP is concerned that tube well bores installed to such a shallow depth will be at high risk of contamination. It has therefore not sunk any TWs or provided platforms in the Teesta belt, while it assesses levels of bacteria. Test results from water samples taken at different depths from a variety of locations have been taken and analysed for bacterial load in the laboratory of LAMB hospital; CLP’s health services and advisory provider. Results are due in October, after which the Infrastructure Development Unit will determine the appropriate response. Early results indicate the water may be safe to drink.

2.3 Human Development

2.3.1 Health

Key activities undertaken or implemented during the quarter are given below:

Satellite health clinics and health and nutrition education sessions:

During the quarter, a total of 1,053 satellite clinics (SC) were conducted by CLP-trained paramedics with the support of Char Shashthya Karmis (CSKs). A total of 56,204 patient consultations took place (for both core and non core households). In addition, CSKs

conducted 3,127 health and nutrition education sessions during which a total of 69,194 women attended. Non core participants comprised 21%.

Contracting specialist service provider for health:

The contract with LAMB hospital as the CLP's special service provider for health was renewed for another year, in agreement with DFID. It has proved a supportive relationship and CLP is very satisfied with the services provided by LAMB. There were slight changes to the team: a new Health Project Manager and a Senior Project Officer were recruited and the new post of Project Officer was created.

Contracting IMOs to provide health services:

12 IMOs with prior experience with the CLP were contracted during the reporting period to continue implementing activities for the health project. Contracts vary from between six and nine months. Three new IMOs for Pabna and Tangail were also contracted for 11 months and the process has been completed to contract two additional IMOs for Jamalpur.

Basic training of CSKs:

Three batches of 5-day basic training for newly recruited CSKs were undertaken in Kurigram and Lalmonirhat for 45 CSKs. Some Upazila Health and Family Planning officials attended the training as resource persons.

Handing over CLP's health project to BRAC:

While it had been provisionally agreed that BRAC was to adopt CLP's health activities in its five northern Districts, staggered through this financial year, BRAC has for the moment concluded it prefers to test its approach in two Upazilas in Gaibandha District, while it assesses costs, explores different models and options. A further review between CLP, DFID and BRAC is now due to occur in January 2012 to decide the future spread of BRAC health provision on the chars.

A final meeting took place between BRAC and the CLP on 12th September at the Shaghata Upazila Health Complex in Gaibandha to formally transfer CLP's health project in the Upazilas of Shaghata and Fulchari (a part of this Upazila) in Gaibandha.

The event was attended by the 'acting' Civil Surgeon of Gaibandha, District and Upazila level government health and family planning officials, representatives from BRAC, the CLP, SKS Foundation (CLP's local partner NGO, which has been providing healthcare services on the chars on CLP's behalf since 2007) and members of civil society.

Speakers stressed the need for continued healthcare services on the chars, particularly family planning and care for pregnant women. Medicines worth TK. 50,000 were donated to BRAC by the CLP. News of the event was covered by BSS (state owned news agency), The Bangladesh Today, The News Today, The Independent and The Daily Jugantor.

Observation of special days/events:

IMOs observed World Population Day in July and World Breastfeeding Week in August in a befitting manner along with other NGOs and government counterparts.

Other events and achievements:

- A tri-partite meeting related to handing over the CLP's health care project to BRAC was held at DFID during the quarter. Staff from the CLP, BRAC and DFID attended;
- The CLP submitted a proposal to DFID for a 'Direct Nutrition Project' that aims to improve the nutrition status of all 67,000 core participants and their families. This is a welcome addition to CLP and will boost nutrition targets it is able to achieve. At the time of writing, the proposal is for GBP3.6m to cover the costs

of providing nutritional supplements (micronutrients, iron and folic acid) and face to face counselling to defined groups of targeted people within CLP's core HHs. The timetable for necessary contract amendment and other procurement issues will mean it is set to start around the beginning of April 2012, and will continue until March 2015.

2.3.2 Education

During the quarter under review contracts were issued to six IMO's to continue implementing the education project. Friends in Village Development Bangladesh (FIVDB), the CLP's special service provider for the education project had its contract renewed.

Three learning centres were eroded during the reporting quarter leaving a total 161 learning centres operational (out of a total 168 that were originally built). A total of 4,395 students are now attending class IV. 5,000 students were brought into the project originally.

Subject based training on Class-V textbooks was conducted by FIVDB for 24 Centre Supervisors and 1 Education Supervisor. Monthly follow-up training for the teachers and Centre Management Committee members continued as per plan.

2.3.3 Village Savings and Loans Project

Core VSL group formation:

During the quarter, a total of 157 core Village Savings and Loans groups (VSL) were formed for core participants comprising 3,206 members. These groups have been conducting their meetings on a regular basis (both share and loan meetings). At the end of the quarter the number of total core VSL groups stands at 697 covering 14,106 CPHHs.

Non-core VSL group formation:

As recommended by the Social Development review (conducted by consultant Dr. Smita Premchandrar), the CLP piloted twenty VSL groups for non core households. This pilot proved popular and the CLP decided to form exclusive non-core VSL groups equal to the number of core groups with interested non-core households in CLP 2 villages. During the quarter, a total of 113 non-core VSL groups were formed comprising 2,538 members. These groups are also meeting on a regular basis (both share and loan meetings).

Basic training for IMO staff:

During this quarter two batches of basic training, each 5 days long, on VSL activities were provided to 48 IMO staff (Village Savings Officers and Village Savings Supervisors and 2 new District Microfinance Officers). These staff will now provide basic training to Char Shasthya/Sanchay, or Savings, Karmis (CSKs).

Performance of VSL staff:

As CSKs are now playing a key role in facilitating VSL group meetings their performance is vital to the success of the project. Feedback suggests the CSKs have been accepted by the group members and are doing well in facilitating group meetings. CSKs and Village Savings Officers will continue to receive refresher and hands-on-training.

VSL study by IML:

During the quarter the Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division conducted a study to assess the sustainability of CLP 1 VSL groups and the performance of both core and non core groups established during CLP 2. This will be circulated and finally published in the forthcoming quarter. However, key findings include:

- 32% of VSL groups formed during CLP1 continue to save and meet regularly;

- About 45% discontinuation of VSL groups have been attributed to migration (33% for river erosion and 12% for other reasons);
- No major differences were observed in the quality or performance of core and non-core groups in CLP-2.

2.3.4 Social Development

During the quarter the Social Development component was occupied with contracting IMOs, staff recruitment, conducting basic training and the selection and verification of CPHHs. The CDOs play an important role in this phase, as with the subsequent household census following verification.

Contracting IMOs:

During the quarter, contracts were processed and issued to 17 IMOs, four of which were for new IMOs, for implementing social development activities. The necessary processes have also been completed for issuing contracts to another 2 IMOs in Jamalpur.

Selection and verification of CPHHs:

The 'old' IMOs completed the identification of CPHHs as per the CLP's selection criteria. 5% of those CPHHs identified were randomly selected and 'verified' to check for inclusion error, by staff teams picking households at random from the selection list. Each team contains at least one senior staff member down to Unit Manager level. It is expected that the IMOs of Pabna and Tangail will complete their CPHHs selection by mid-October while the IMOs in Jamalpur will complete the selection of their CPHHs by the end of November.

Group meetings:

Weekly meetings of the social development groups for cohorts 2.1 and 2.2 continued as planned during the quarter. The IMOs provided 175,951 person-days of training for CPHHs following the Social Development Module 1.

Workshop on SD modules:

Prior to arranging basic training for newly recruited CDOs and Community Development Supervisors (CDS) on the Social Development Modules, a one-day experience-sharing workshop was organised with all Training Officers and selective CDSs in attendance. The Training Officers and the CDSs provided valuable inputs for effectively imparting the training for the new CDOs and CDSs and accordingly a training programme/schedule was prepared. All the Social Development staff attended the workshop and contributed significantly.

Basic training:

165 newly recruited IMO staff of all units/components received 5 days of basic training during the quarter in 6 batches. The objective of the training was to orient the new recruits on the livelihoods of char dwellers, the nature of the problems and vulnerabilities they households face, about the CLP's activities, roles and responsibilities of IMOs and their staff, etc. Personnel of all CLP units/components were engaged as resource persons. Another 4 batches will be required to cover all the new recruits.

The first batch of a 3-day basic training on the social development modules was organized for the newly recruited CDOs and CDSs of Rowmari based IMOs with the objective of ensuring they have the necessary skills to effectively facilitate the weekly group meetings.

2.3.5 Social Protection

During the quarter a total of 1,210 emergency grants, each of Tk. 2,000 were distributed to eroded households and fire victims. During the same period the CPHHs collectively helped 785 poor families under community safety net project. Anticipating the start of the

Infrastructure and Employment Project, IEP Safety Net Cards were distributed to all IMOs. There was no excessive flood this year, and therefore no need to respond.

2.4 Livelihoods Development

During the quarter, the Livelihoods Development Unit worked with 17,113 CPHHs (5,004 under cohort 2.1, 11,109 under cohort 2.2 and 1,000 from the 2nd tier) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Rangpur, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat districts. In this quarter the Unit has seen considerable change to its scope following the incorporation of several activities previously under the Market Development Unit. The major activities that have been conducted by the Unit during the quarter are as follows:

Livestock training:

A total of 3,201 CPHHs from cohorts 2.1 and 2.2 completed the full course on livestock rearing, exceeding the target of 2,800. In total 17,403 person days training were provided on livestock rearing against a target of 16,500. Targets were exceeded because a lower than expected workload in other areas allowed IMOs to deliver more training than planned during the quarter.

Stipend distribution:

Distribution of asset maintenance stipends to CPHHs from cohort 2.1 is now complete while some CPHHs from cohort 2.2 will continue to receive the stipend into the next quarter. All CPHHs from cohorts 2.1 and 2.2 are now receiving the family income support stipend and this will continue for 18 months. It is expected that the final stipends will be distributed to 2.1 CPHHs in December, while some 2.2 CPHHs will continue to receive the stipend until the spring of 2012. The 1,000 HHs from the 2nd tier were not originally allocated the family income support stipend but following decisions taken in the last financial year by the CLP senior management in agreement with DFID, all HHs are now receiving it. This has made the package more comparable to the "first" tier.

Vaccination, de-worming of ATP cattle through voucher scheme:

146 asset transfer project (ATP) cattle from cohort 2.1 completed 3 rounds of de-worming, against a target of 150. A total of 1,065 ATP cattle from cohort 2.2 were vaccinated against the four major diseases of Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) and Hemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) against the target of 1,500. This achievement was lower than planned due to a shortage of FMD and BQ vaccines, which are manufactured primarily by the Department of Livestock Services (DLS).

Artificial insemination of ATP cattle through voucher scheme:

During the quarter, a total of 357 cattle were artificially inseminated with improved semen against the target of 500. Achievement was lower than the target because a lower than expected number of cattle came into heat during the period. This brings the CLP 2 total (cohorts 2.1 and 2.2) to 2,957 cattle inseminated of which 841 have become pregnant and 194 calves have been born.

Establishment of compost pits:

During this quarter the target of 300 compost pits established by CPHHs was met. The majority of 2.1 and 2.2 CPHHs established their compost pits in the previous financial year and are already producing compost for use in their homestead gardens.

Homestead gardening training:

In this quarter, a total of 6,286 CPHHs completed homestead garden training against a target of 6,500, and 10,237 person days training were given on vegetable production, seed production & fruit tree management; exceeding the target of 9,000 person days due to lower than expected workload in other areas. Compost production training was on target, with

6,009 CPHHs completing the course against a target of 6,000. This was delivered through 6,595 person days training on compost production against a target of 6,000 person days.

Follow up and monitoring of livelihoods activities at CPHHs level:

Livelihoods staff from the IMOs and the CLP visit CPHHs regularly throughout each quarter to monitor standards and follow up progress. During each visit staff monitor the health and housing of cattle, status of vaccination and de-worming, and feeding and breeding practices. The condition of homestead gardens, compost pits and saplings are also examined, and the quality of training delivered to CPHHs is monitored on a regular basis. During the quarter, the vast majority of visits reported satisfactory findings, but any issues uncovered were reported to the relevant IMO and CLP staff, in order that action could be taken immediately.

Training and refresher training for poultry project participants:

18,104 person training days were delivered through 724 sessions to poultry rearers (all of which are CPHHs) on rearing techniques, against a target of 12,287 due to lower than expected workload in other areas. In addition, 2,554 poultry model rearers were trained, to act as examples of best practice to the wider community. In order to maintain the quality of poultry services on the *chars*, 111 person days of refresher training were delivered to existing poultry vaccinators.

Construction of model poultry rearing houses:

The CLP is currently working with poultry rearers to develop model poultry rearing houses on a cost sharing basis. The CLP provides Tk 1,000, while participants contribute the remaining labour and materials (typically worth around Tk 2,500). The objective is to demonstrate good, profitable poultry rearing techniques that can then be adopted by other members of the community. In this quarter, 577 model poultry rearing houses were built by participants. Following their construction, a further 18 non-CPHHs decided to construct poultry rearing houses on their own initiative, after having seen the benefits.

Vaccination for poultry chicks:

A total of 123,116 doses of poultry vaccine (99,957 Baby Chick Ranikhet Disease Vaccine and 23,159 Ranikhet Disease Vaccine) were administered by vaccinators to CPHHs through the vaccine voucher scheme. In addition, approximately 26,023 kg of commercial poultry feed was sold by the vaccinators to households across the *chars* (CPHH and non-CPHH).

Training for fodder producers:

The season for commercial fodder, which runs from October to July/August, was drawing to a close during this quarter. In anticipation of the next season, the CLP provided 100 separate training sessions on fodder production for CPHHs, delivered through 2,096 person days, significantly exceeding the target of 1,360 person days. This over delivery was due to lower than expected workload in other areas.

Fresh fodder production

A total of 203,993 kg fresh fodder was produced by the participants in this quarter, compared to a target of 105,720 kg. 30,042 kg (15% of production) of fresh fodder was sold. Over delivery was a result of increased training outlined above.

Training and installation of Improved Cooking Stoves

CLP facilitated the training of seven builders/installers of improved cooking stoves. During the quarter 44 stoves were constructed and 135 were installed by the main centre, which is managed by GUK-Gaibandha. This project will be subject to an internal review in the coming quarter. CLP has started discussions with DFID on the possibility for scaling up low carbon development activities, in addition to the adaptation to climate change approach which CLP is already following. Improved cook stoves are central in the array of innovative ideas CLP wishes to scale up.

Training for milk marketing project participants and milk collectors:

During the quarter 3,465 training person days were delivered to participants of the milk marketing project (all of which are CPHHs), against a target of 2,502. The objective of the training is to improve households' understanding of milk cow management and collective milk marketing. The average output per producer is approximately 28 litres per month of which household consumption is on average 8 litres. 37 collectors are currently collecting milk from milk producers at a rate of Tk. 28/litre.

Other activities:

- **Preparation of work plan budget and request for proposals:** At the beginning of the quarter, the Livelihoods Development Unit asked selected IMO's to submit their bids for work contracts in the new districts. Accordingly these proposals were submitted to CLP and were reviewed based on annual work plans and budgets, and contracts were awarded in September. Since contracts were signed, all the IMO's have completed their staff recruitment process according to their work allocation.
- **Review of homestead gardening and agriculture support projects:** Following the findings of the Sustainability Study conducted by the IML Division in relation to homestead gardening activities, implementation strategies have been revised and the changes will be in place from the next quarter. These changes are intended to address issues of sustainability raised in the study, and their level of success will be reported during the coming year. These will be more fully explained in the next quarterly report following formal internal approval and adoption. At the same time, the agriculture support project has also been developed to provide support to those CPHHs taking land leases as their choice of income generating asset (IGA). In this regard, a training manual on improved crop production technology has been devised with the aim of increasing crop production by participants.
- **Printing necessary project materials:** During this quarter the Livelihoods Development Unit has taken steps to modify and print passbooks, information leaflets for CPHHs, vouchers and rain-proof bags for the use by CPHHs.
- **Recruitment of District Livelihoods Coordinators:** Due to expansion of the CLP's working area, it has become necessary to recruit new district livelihoods coordinators. Interviews have taken place and final candidates have been selected, and are expected to begin work shortly, following the completion of administrative formalities.
- **Organising workshop for Artificial Insemination technicians:** To strengthen capacity and reduce problems in the field related to artificial insemination (AI), a number of day-long workshops were organised in different project locations. The main focus of the workshops was availability, suitability and maintenance of quality of semen in the *chars* area, technical efficiency of technicians and the use of the CPHH AI vouchers.
- **Incorporation and review of poultry, fodder and milk marketing projects:** Several activities previously under the Market Development Unit moved across to the Livelihoods Development Unit during this quarter. These were: improved backyard poultry rearing, fodder cultivation and milk marketing projects. Following the move, these activities were reviewed and some recommendations for improvement were made, based on field observations.

2.5 Market Development

The Market Development Unit has undergone some significant changes during the quarter, as several activities and staff previously within the unit moved across to the Livelihoods Development Unit. At the present time, the focus of the unit is on providing Livestock Services, principally through the Livestock Services Providers (LSP) Project. A candidate for the post of Market Development Unit Manager has been identified and will start on 1st November.

Finally filling that role will allow the Unit to begin implementation of additional activities, which will likely include the Agricultural Services Providers project to provide services to arable farmers and a project to deliver improved livestock nutrition supplements to the *chars*. The new Unit Manager, with external support, will be responsible for initiating a Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach.

2.5.1 Livestock Services Project

Recruitment of new staff:

During the quarter, seven District Livestock Services Officers (DLSOs) were recruited and underwent a 3-day orientation on the CLP's activities and the implementation strategy for the project. A range of staff were involved in facilitating this training.

Livestock Services Providers:

81 new LSPs were selected by IMO's and will ensure the delivery of livestock services and supplies on the *chars* as new cohorts come on-stream. These LSPs have already begun training, which has been scheduled in two batches consisting of 24 LSPs in each batch.

DLSOs have been facilitating support to existing LSPs that are considered comparatively weak or moderate, in order to increase their diagnostic and primary treatments skills. A total of 755 person days training were provided during this quarter for LSPs.

In order to maintain the quality of services providers, LSPs periodically undergo refresher training. During this quarter 29 LSPs took the refresher course, aimed at improving their knowledge and skills in primary treatment.

Linkage with other services providers:

De-worming, various treatment drugs and vaccines are collected from private companies and government sources respectively. Presently there is an inadequate supply of different vaccines - particularly FMD and BQ throughout Bangladesh due to low production by the government (the monopoly producer of several vaccines). Demand remains higher than supply, resulting in competition between NGOs and farmers for the vaccines. To overcome this problem and ensure easy access to supplies DLSOs have been facilitating Upazila-wide LSP meetings on a quarterly basis, involving LSPs, government representatives and private-sector service providers. These meetings allow LSPs to raise access issues, with the objective of ensuring LSPs are given the first priority access to the drugs by government where possible. This can also help to build relationships between LSPs and their suppliers. During this quarter 16 Upazila meetings were organised where all LSPs and 271 different service providers were present.

A total of 7 vaccination campaigns were organised in the community to increase the awareness of different vaccines at the community level and to introduce the new LSPs to their communities. Campaigns involve community-based day-long workshops where interested residents can have livestock vaccinated, meet the LSPs and learn about diseases, vaccines and their uses.

A total of 32 out of the 37 CLP-2 LSPs report earning more than Tk 4,000 per month. DLSOs are continuing to assist LSPs in accessing quality de-worming drugs and vaccines. During this quarter, LSPs vaccinated 3,375 cattle against Anthrax, 2,732 against FMD, 3,050 against BQ, 4,074 against HS and delivered 3,096 de-worming doses. Quality of vaccines was monitored by CLP staff members checking the batch number, manufacturing date and expiry date.

Ongoing issues:

There continues to be inadequate supply of FMD and BQ vaccines from government sources, and the CLP is working to ensure LSPs have priority access. However, it is likely that this will remain an issue for the foreseeable future, which will affect delivery of these vaccines. The FMD vaccine currently available on the market from private sources is priced much higher than the value of the vouchers provided to CPHH, but if additional funding were made available, supply shortfalls could be addressed through the private sector.

3. Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division

3.1 Innovation, Monitoring and Learning overview

The IML Division has focussed on two key areas this quarter: 1) concluding the research commitments undertaken as a result of recommendations made during the annual review in March 2011 and 2) developing a clear direction for the new Communications Unit Manager and achieving some 'quick wins'. A lot of work has also gone into strengthening the CLP's output monitoring system. The M&E Unit is now in a position to present progress by IMO, as recommended by the independent impact assessment team, and in a more user friendly manner with the introduction of graphs.

3.2 Improved Visibility of the CLP

Kabir Hossain joined the CLP in July and has settled quickly. A draft communications strategy has now been developed, based on extensive consultations with many stakeholders, which sets out a direction for communications within the CLP.

In addition to developing a strategy for the Unit, the Communications Unit has focussed on a few key areas during the quarter:

- Designing a new look and structure for the CLP website and sub-contracting this work;
- Preparing for the upcoming Extreme Poverty Day (25th October) during which the CLP will be represented. This has entailed developing a range of new communications materials;

3.3 Monthly verification of CLP Outputs

Research, Training and Management International (RTMI) continues to verify, on a monthly basis, a sample of 5 to 10% of outputs delivered by the IMOs. No significant variations between reported and actual outputs were found by RTMI this quarter. They are responsible for verifying the quality and quantity of reported outputs i.e. outputs that were delivered during the previous month, and for reporting back to IML. Findings are shared immediately with the Operations Division so that activities can be adjusted where necessary. This is also a useful tool for deterring potential leakage.

Another tool to deter leakage, but also to provide feedback on Community Development Organiser / IMO performance and monitor processes as they are actually happening (rather than one month after the event) is the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS). Any issues that arise from the CSS are immediately raised with the IML Division and then relayed to the Operations Division. IML plans to contract a service provider during the next quarter to undertake CSS at cattle markets and IEP work sites.

3.4 Household level surveys

The M&E Unit continues to outsource household monitoring activities of a sample of CLP-2 households as well as a sample from CLP-1. These households are monitored against a set of key indicators including asset status, savings, income, expenditure, food security etc. During the quarter, a local company, Grameen Bikash Foundation had their contract for household monitoring renewed for another year due to the high quality of their work and their vast experience of data collection activities on the *chars*. In an attempt to make impact data more accessible, IML will show on the revised website, how sampled households are progressing against key indicators ‘in real time’ i.e. as soon as data become available.¹

Towards the end of this reporting period, the M&E Unit geared up for the major annual survey, in October each year. This annual survey involves the collection of data on a wider set of indicators e.g. nutrition data and on more households i.e. a sample of CLP 1 households and a census of cohort 2.3 households.

Important studies, initiated during the quarter, are now drawing to a conclusion. Three studies in particular, as recommended by the annual review in March 2011, involved a range of qualitative and quantitative tools and, and included:

- A review of the CLP’s selection and graduation criteria;
- Seasonal demand for labour on island *chars* and its effect on migration and remittances;
- The Tier 2 Pilot: Reviewing the decision not to scale-up and exploring the relationship between sharecropping and income.

Another important study was conducted during the quarter to assess the sustainability of CLP-1 VSL groups and the performance of both core and non core groups established during CLP-2. Key findings include:

- 32% of VSL groups formed during CLP-1 continue to save and meet regularly;
- About 45% discontinuation of VSL groups have been attributed to migration (33% for river erosion and 12% for other reasons);
- No major differences were observed in the quality or performance of core and non-core groups in CLP-2.

Briefs, containing ‘headline news’ have been prepared for each of these studies and in some cases reports have been developed. Based on feedback from various stakeholders, the IML Division will complete the reports and publish on the CLP website during the next quarter.

4. Partnerships

CLP’s Partnerships and Relations Division (PRD) has the responsibility of:

- **Partnerships:** target the “crowding-in” of complementary services (GoB and donor-led) to the *chars* in a multitude of disciplines but especially in such areas as education and health delivery, agricultural production, animal welfare, support to the handicapped and gender issues, etc. Partnership activities target two overriding objectives. First, increased sustainability of CLP activities and second, improved service provision and choice for *char* communities;
- **Advocacy:** work with partners; especially the GoB but also leading NGOs, donors and similar programmes, to improve access to citizens rights and representation;

¹ Visit the ‘CLP Progress/ Impacts’ page

- **Frontline relations with partner organisations:** liaise, particularly with partner NGOs (IMOs) and special service providers, and
- **Human resources:** lead on HR issues within the CLP to cover recruitment, evaluation, promotion and discipline.

The following activities in partnerships took place during the quarter under review:

- BRAC has taken over CLP's health activities in Shaghata Upazila and part of Fulchari Upazila of Gaibandha district. BRAC is expected to take over CLP's health activities in Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Kurigram districts and the rest of Gaibandha district by July 2011.
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation's (SDC) have now awarded their M4C project that will work closely with CLP's Market Development Unit. M4C is expected to the end of this year;
- In the field of Advocacy, discussions have been held with officials of the Ministry of Land and Upazila Nirbahi Officers to discuss the allocation of government 'khas' land to CLP Core Participants in Upazilas covered in CLP-1. Once CLP's Development Project Proforma has been approved by the GoB, it is hoped that agreement can be reached to have a 'trial' union or Upazila;
- The approval of the Development Project Proforma is also required before the Department of Primary & Mass Education can be formally approached to allocate primary schools in the *chars*; where insufficient numbers exist. Further detailed discussions were also held with BRAC's Education section and more negotiations will follow;
- Discussions have taken place with the GiZ Wetland & Biodiversity Project and it is expected that meaningful cooperation will take place in Pabna district where CLP's recently recruited IMO, ASEAB, is also a partner of GiZ;
- CLP has continued to work closely with GiZ in a pilot project developing self financing units of improved cooking stoves.

The PRD successfully oversaw the recruitment and selection of IMOs for CLP-2 to work in northern Jamalpur.

Working with the IMOs, the PRD has led on the random verification of the 15,500 Core Participant Households which are being selected in this fiscal year (cohort 2.3). Over 40% of these core participant households have been selected in this quarter and at least 5% have been re-verified against CLP's selection criteria.

The CLP's HR Manual has been shared with IMOs and IMOs have shared their manuals and policies with the CLP. To ensure greater transparency, IMOs have been requested to ensure that all their staff declare any possible 'conflict of interest'.

Future priorities for the PRD are:

- Establishment of the selected IMOs for work in northern Jamalpur;
- Monitor the establishment and functioning of new CLP district offices in Pabna and Tangail districts;
- Selection and verification of the balance of 15,500 new CPHHs for cohort 2.3;
- Continuation of monitoring BRAC's takeover of CLP's health activities in Shagata and Fulchari upazilas, Gaibandha district;
- Work closely with SDC so that Market Development activities are strengthened for CLP's CPHHs.;
- Follow-up education possibilities with Primary & Mass Education Department of the GoB and BRAC;

- In selected Upazilas initiate efforts to ensure that 'safety net' grants reach the correct recipients;
- Contact the best pharmaceutical and other companies re their Corporate Social Responsibility schemes and how they will assist CLP's work; and
- Maintain close contact with GiZ with regard to the pilot improved cooking stoves initiative as well as the Wetland and Biodiversity Project.

5. Finance Division

During this quarter, the Finance Division has concentrated on ensuring a very significant fund disbursement programme alongside its regular financial reporting and analysis of IMO's fund management. The Activity Based Financial Reporting system that was introduced in the last financial year has proved very useful in tracking the fund conditions of IMOs, and has been efficiently maintained by the division in this quarter. In addition to this work, the Contracts section developed and dispatched all the yearly grant agreements to the relevant partners, including new IMOs which will work in the additional districts. The Procurement section successfully completed the procurement of essential Laptops, NetBooks and Desktops for new areas through Crown Agents. The division has also continued working hard to find a reliable set of consolidated Key Performance Indicators for the project as changes have been adjusted throughout the period.

During this quarter the Finance Division reported expenditures (both programme and management contract) of Tk 401,466,878 - equivalent to 25% (approximately) of the annual work plan budget for 2011-2012.

Some of the key actions and interventions by the division are as follows:

- An external audit of IMOs and SSPs was conducted by an independent Chartered Accountant Firm and reports were received accordingly
- Finance and Contracts fulfilled the requirement of the management agency (Maxwell Stamp PLC) by providing invoice and contractual documents as part of internal audit;
- Finance produced a quarterly report based on the Activity Based Financial Reporting received from the IMOs and is planning to conduct an audit on the findings;
- The process of delivering Accounting Software (QuickBooks Pro) and related training sessions to the new IMOs has begun, following an open tendering procedure;
- All the grant agreements have been handed over to partners after the necessary budget negotiations by the Contracts section;
- The agreements for the establishment of two new district offices and guest houses in Pabna and Tangail have been delivered;
- Essential computer accessories (Laptop, NetBook and Desktops) have been procured through Crown Agents and are ready to dispatch to new areas;
- During the quarter the Procurement section has been working with Crown Agents to complete the complicated process of procuring a huge number of motorbikes. The related tender was published in EU Journal during this period;
- Procurement also prepared concise reports based on the monthly procurement status of IMOs throughout the quarter and is shortly to conduct a procurement audit among IMOs;
- A time-consuming but worthwhile initiative was taken by Procurement to collect suitable furniture for two new guest houses in Pabna and Tangail toward the end of this quarter.

The division also produced more real time financial and contractual reports along with various Value for Money (VfM) exercises throughout the quarter, to help other units develop a clear picture of funds utilisation.

Finance Division staff also took part in the yearly verification to identify errors in participant selection.

6. Short Term Consultancies

During July, for a period of fifteen days, Emma Chapman of MSP conducted a short term assignment to assess the data requirements for conducting a VfM Study of the Programme. The overall objective of the study was to review data collection and reporting systems to ensure a sound basis for assessing value for money. The report will be published on the CLP website during the next quarter.

The first annual review of CLP 2, in March 2011, recommended the CLP undertake a 'poverty assessment' essentially to review the CLP's selection and graduation criteria. The IML Division has undertaken this work during the last quarter with support from Enamul Huda, an expert in participatory data collection and analysis.

Apart from this short input there were no short term consultancies to the CLP during the quarter.

7. Next Quarter's Activities

As the CLP enters the second quarter of its financial year (October – December 2011), priorities lie in six main directions:

1. Ensure that all new and existing IMOs start field work, following staff recruitment, training, completion of office set up, and household selection in the previous quarter. Completing household verification process in all new working areas. (Management);
2. Ensure that priority activities of group formation, household plinth raising and associated works, and asset transfer are all initiated and facilitated smoothly (Human Development , Infrastructure and Livelihoods Units);
3. Facilitate Market Development Unit initiation, new Unit Manager start, remaining staff recruitment and induction, including international consultancy inputs (Management);
4. Nutrition and Climate Change response proposals and associated contractual conditions completed. (CLP team);
5. Develop a revised, detailed work plan and budget for remainder of the financial year (by end December 2011) for submission to DFID (Management).

More specifically, the most significant activities/ deliverables by Unit are shown below:

	Significant activities/ deliverables
IML Division	
M&E Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing studies and disseminating key findings as part of the 'poverty assessment' work; • Baseline data collection for cohort 2.3 and follow up survey for CLP 1 CPHHs; • Initiating new studies; • Introducing qualitative tools/ processes as part of the monitoring system.

	Significant activities/ deliverables
Communications Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing communications strategy; • Ensuring CLP is adequately covered in the national press; • Develop video case studies to demonstrate impact of the CLP; • Modified CLP website goes 'live'.
Operations Division	
Livelihoods Development Unit	<p>Asset Transfer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO staff orientation/preparatory meeting and basic technical training; • CPHHs orientation meetings; • Purchasing of assets; • Distribution of stipends . <p>Homestead Gardening</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO staff basic technical training on agriculture; • CPHHs training on vegetable production; • Distribution of vegetable seeds; • CPHHs training on compost pit establishment; • Completion of minor revisions to project design and implementation. <p>Livestock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPHHs training and refresher on livestock rearing; • Vaccination and de-worming of cattle procured by CPHHs; • Artificial insemination of cattle procured by CPHHs. <p>Poultry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMO staff orientation and training; • Selection of new CPHHs under cohort 2.3; • Organizing refresher and training for vaccinators; • Training of model rearers; • Building and demonstration of model houses; • Vaccination and feed supply by vaccinators; • Completion of minor revisions to project design and implementation. <p>Fodder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of new CPHHs under cohort 2.3; • Interested fodder participants selection; • Fodder production training for CPHHs; • Facilitate and promote importers, local vendors to collect and sale fodder seed to participants; • Completion of minor revisions to project design and implementation. <p>Milk</p>

	Significant activities/ deliverables
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of new CPHHs under cohort 2.3; • Collectors selection and training; • Milk producers organization and starting of milk sale; • Completion of minor revisions to project design and implementation. <p>Improved Cooking stoves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate installer to build and sell/install stoves and to have a campaign on improved stove use; • Review improved cooking stoves project as priority by new Market Development Unit.
Infrastructure Development Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plinth raising: 775 plinths for 1,500 hhs • Water testing for arsenic: 300 TWs • Taking 7,500 GPS points of infrastructure points. •
Market Development Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and induction of new staff team for Market Development Unit; • Coordination of international consultancy inputs; • Development of initial strategy plan, annual workplan, and sector selection.
Human Development Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing verification of core households; • Starting community wide processes in selected communities, including establishment of VDCs, community wide sanitation improvements, starting savings groups; • Starting core household group meetings; • Initiating Village Savings groups for both core and non-core households; • Continuing with health satellite clinics in all working Districts, (two Upazilas in Gaibanda now transferred to BRAC).
Finance Division	
Finance Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Fund Management. • Refresher Training of IMO Staffs on QuickBooks & IT • Unspent balance reconciliation among IMOs and SSPs • Conducting Internal Audit to IMOs and SSPs • Inventory update reconciliation • Negotiation with DFID regarding asset disposal policy • Continuing Activity Based Financial Reporting.
Procurement Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Contract Preparing and management. • Conducting Procurement Audit among the partners. • Continuing to produce Monthly Contract Update Exercise. • Keep producing Value for Money exercise. • Update the database of Enlisted Supplier.

In addition to these activities, the CLP identified a suitable candidate from the GoB to attend a Masters Programme in the UK. Md. Asif Ahasan, the Upazila Nirbahi Officer of Gaibandha Sadar was selected and travelled to Y|UK to begin his course in September.

Annex 1: Output targets and achievements

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September' 2011)		Target for next quarter (October-December' 2011)
		Target (July-September' 2011)	Achievements 2 nd quarter CLP2 (July-September' 2011)	
1	INFRASTRUCTURE			
1.1	Infrastructure Work			
	# of plinths raised	0	0	2,864
	# of HHs raised on plinths	0	0	5,727
	# of concrete pillars with flood marks installed	0	5	116
	# of 5-ring slab sanitary latrines installed (CPHHs)	0	0	500
	# of low cost sanitary latrines installed	1,000	399 ²	5,226
	# HHs with access to a sanitary latrine	1,000	399 ³	5,726
	# of shallow tube-wells installed	65	74 ⁴	141
	# of tube-well platforms installed	500	600 ⁵	629
	# of HHs with access to an improved water source	2,520	2,992 ⁶	3,644
	# of tube-wells tested on arsenic	1,660	1,255 ⁷	1,000
	# of tube-wells mechanics trained	0	0	0
	# of GPS coordinates recorded	5,100	4,491 ⁸	8,000
1.2	IEP			
	# of people employed			18,750
	Men			15,000
	Women			3,750
	Equivalent # of person days work			350,000
2	LIVELIHOODS			
2.1	Asset Transfer Project			
	# of CPHHs received assets	0	0	2,500
	# of CPHHs received cattle as primary asset	0	0	2,470
	# of CPHHs received cross-bred cattle as primary asset	0	0	145
	# of CPHHs received local cattle as primary asset	0	0	2,325
	# of CPHHs received land lease as primary asset	0	0	30

² Site was not ready because water stagnation, participant could not give the site instantly.

³ Delay in latrines installation

⁴ Took advantage of early delivery of site materials

⁵ Took advantage of early delivery of site materials

⁶ Due to install of more Tube-wells and tube-well platforms.

⁷ IMO were delayed in testing

⁸ As latrines were not installed coordinated could not be recorded

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September' 2011)		Target for next quarter (October-December' 2011)
		Target (July-September' 2011)	Achievements 2 nd quarter CLP2 (July-September' 2011)	
	# of CPHHs received other assets as primary asset	0	0	0
	# of CPHHs received stipends (for 1st time)	0	0	1,800
2.2	Homestead Gardening (HG)			
	# of CPHHs completed HG training	6,500	6,286	0
	# of person days HG training provided to CPHHs	9,000	10,237 ⁹	18,000
	# of CPHHs completed compost training	6,000	6,009	0
	# of person days compost training provided to CPHHs	6,000	6,595	5,000
	# of CPHHs received vegetable seeds	0	0	13,500
	# of CPHHs received all tree saplings	0	0	0
	# of CPHHs established compost pits	300	300	4,000
	# of vegetable pits established by CPHHs	0	0	53,500
	# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	0	0	0
2.3	Livestock			
	# of CPHHs completed livestock training	2,800	3,201 ¹⁰	5,500
	# of person days livestock training provided to CPHHs	16,500	17,403	19,000
	# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	1,500	1,065 ¹¹	200
	# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	150	146	1,000
	# of cattle artificially inseminated	500	357 ¹²	400
3	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
3.1	Social Development			
	# of SD groups formed	0	8	588
	# of CPHH members enrolled in SD groups	0	180	14,047
	# of SD groups currently active	827	834	1,255
	# of person-days of SD training provided to CPHHs	146,212	175,951	277,258
	# of VDCs formed	0	5	58

⁹ As the other activities on home gardening were less during this quarter.

¹⁰ Took advantage of lower than expected workload

¹¹ Vaccines unavailable.

¹² As the less number of cattles shown heat during the quarter.

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September' 2011)		Target for next quarter (October-December' 2011)
		Target (July-September' 2011)	Achievements 2 nd quarter CLP2 (July-September' 2011)	
	# of VDCs currently active	87	92	129
	# of adolescent girls groups formed	0	10	57
	# of adolescent girls enrolled	0	200	1,090
	# of adolescent girls groups active	85	95	128
	# of adolescent boys groups formed	0	10	56
	# of adolescent boys enrolled	0	200	1,085
	# of adolescent boys groups active	86	96	128
	# of person days training provided for opinion leaders	0	0	210
	# of person days training provided for male orientation	0	0	520
	# of person days training provided for couples' (husband & wife) orientation	0	0	1,364
	# of Community Melas held	0	0	2
	# HH installed low-cost latrines	NA	934	2,883
3.2	Social Protection			
	# of community safety net recipients enrolled	15	71	377
	# of people currently receiving Community Safety Nets	750	785	817
	# of people receiving Incapacity & Vulnerability Grants recipients enrolled	0	0	1,560
	# of people currently receiving Incapacity & Vulnerability Grants	0	0	1,560
	# of Emergency Grants provided	1,500	1,210	1,480
3.3	Health			
	# of satellite clinics conducted	1,028	1,053	1,216
	# of patient consultations	46,260	56,204	54,720
	# of patients from CPHHs	37,008	47,546	43,776
	# of patients from non-CPHHs	9,252	8,652	10,944
	# of Health, Nutrition and Education (HNE) sessions conducted	2,056	3,127	2,836
	# of participants HNE sessions	41,120	69,194	56,720
	# of CPHH members	30,840	54,348	42,540
	# of non-CPHH members	10,280	14,469	14,040
3.4	Education			

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September' 2011)		Target for next quarter (October-December' 2011)
		Target (July-September' 2011)	Achievements 2 nd quarter CLP2 (July-September' 2011)	
	# of learning centres operational	165	161	161
	# of children studying in learning centers	4,607	4,395	4,395
	# of girls	2,356	2,194	2,194
	# of boys	2,251	2,201	2,201
3.5	<i>Village Savings and Loans Groups</i>			
	# of core VSL groups formed	190	157 ¹³	207
	# of CPHH members enrolled in core VSL groups	4,180	3,206 ¹⁴	4,554
	# of non-CPHH members enrolled in core VSL groups	0	0	0
	# of core VSL groups active	793	697	1,000
	# of CPHH members active in core VSL groups	16,335	14,106	20,889
	# of non-CPHH members active in core VSL groups	1,782	1,281	1,782
	# of non-Core VSL groups formed	304	133 ¹⁵	321
	# of non-CPHH members enrolled	6,270	2,538 ¹⁶	7,062
	# of non-core VSL groups active	357	133	677
	# of non-CPHH members active in non-core VSL groups	7,454	4,320	14,559
4	MARKET DEVELOPMENT			
4.1	<i>Agriculture Service Provider (ASP) pilot</i>			
	# of people completed ASP training	0	0	0
	# of person days field training on ASP provided	0	0	0
	# of HHs receiving services from ASPs	0	0	0
	# of CPHHs	0	0	0
	# of non-CPHHs	0	0	0
4.2	<i>Improved Cooking Stove Pilot</i>			
	# of stove builders/installers completed training	0	0	0
	Number of person days field Training on building/installing provided	0	0	0
	# of stoves installed/built	0	0	0

¹³ Target was not achieved because of late deployment of some VSOs by the IMOs.

¹⁴ Target was not achieved because of late deployment of some VSOs by the IMOs.

¹⁵ Target was not achieved because of late deployment of some VSOs by the IMOs.

¹⁶ Target was not achieved because of late deployment of some VSOs by the IMOs.

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September' 2011)		Target for next quarter (October-December' 2011)
		Target (July-September' 2011)	Achievements 2 nd quarter CLP2 (July-September' 2011)	
4.3	Fodder Production			
	# of people completed field training on fodder	0	0	0
	# of person days field training on fodder production provided	1,360	2,096	5,099
	# active fodder growers	294	0	2,161
	Area under cultivation (acres or 100 decimals)	4	55	251
	Total production of fresh fodder (kg)	105,720	203,993	565,600
	Total Fodder sold (kg)	6,700	30,042	93,400
	Average price/kg	NA	NA	1.4
	Total fodder consumed (kg)	99,020	173,951	472,200
4.4	Poultry Rearing			
	# of people completed field training on poultry rearing	0	0	0
	# of CPHHs	0	0	0
	# of non-CPHHs	0	0	0
	# of person days field training on poultry rearing provided	12,287	18,104 ¹⁷	26,976
	Average monthly income from poultry made by trained HHs	NA	NA	499
	# of new poultry vaccinators trained	9	0	80
4.5	Milk Marketing			
	# of people completed field training on milk marketing	0	0	0
	# of CPHHs	0	0	0
	# of non-CPHHs	0	0	0
	# of person days field training on milk marketing provided	2,502	3,465	6,857
	Average monthly income from milk sales made by trained HHs	NA	NA	616
	Average price/litre milk	NA	NA	29
	Average quantity of milk sold per HH trained (litres)	NA	NA	22
	Average quantity of milk consumed per HH trained (litres)	NA	NA	28
4.6	Livestock Services Providers			
	# People completed training as Livestock Service Providers (Paravets)	0	0	24

¹⁷ As other activities were less, more training was conducted due to seasonality.

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September' 2011)		Target for next quarter (October-December' 2011)
		Target (July-September' 2011)	Achievements 2 nd quarter CLP2 (July-September' 2011)	
	# of person days field training for Livestock Service Providers provided	575	755	1,288
	# LSPs active in the field (earning more than Tk. 4,000 per month)	31	32	30
5	GOVERNANCE			
5.1	Governance			
	# of UP Chairmen completed capacity building training	0	0	34
	# of UP Members completed a capacity building training	0	0	408
	# of UP Secretaries completed capacity building training	0	0	34

Annex 2: Financial targets and achievements

Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (July-September'2011)		Reason for non/over achievement	Target for next quarter (October-December'2011) (Taka)
	Target July- September'2011 (Taka)	Achievements 2 nd Quarter of CLP2 (July-September'2011) (Taka)		
Infrastructure Unit	49,241,993	72,642,822		97,665,267
Livelihoods Unit	46,327,276	131,296,183		234,330,377
Market Development Unit	21,500,755	19,820,087		17,480,475
Human Development Unit	88,112,760	82,994,050		79,195,446
Innovation, Monitoring and Learning	12,823,740	10,444,686		13,798,440
IMO Implementation	27,075,631	33,127,740		16,149,927
Response Fund	8,250,000	-		2,750,000
Management Contract: National and International staffs and other Costs	55,000,000	51,141,310		55,000,000
Total	308,332,155	401,466,878		516,369,932