



QUARTERLY REPORT

JANUARY – MARCH 2011

Chars Livelihoods  
Programme, Bangladesh

CNTR: 6039J

Prepared for the UK  
Department for  
International  
Development (DFID)

APRIL 2011

## Table of Contents

<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1 Team Leader’s Overview of the Quarter .....	2
1.2 Deputy Team Leader’s Overview .....	4
1.2.1 Political Situation .....	4
1.2.3 Economic Situation.....	4
<b>2. Operations Division .....</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1 General.....	5
2.2 Infrastructure Development .....	5
2.3 Human Development.....	7
2.3.1 Health .....	7
2.3.2 Education.....	8
2.3.4 Village Savings and Loan Project.....	8
2.3.5 Social Development.....	9
2.4 Livelihoods Development .....	10
2.5 Market Development .....	12
<b>3. Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division .....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 IML Overview .....	14
3.2 Improved Visibility of the CLP .....	14
3.3 Monthly verification of CLP Outputs .....	14
3.4 Household level surveys .....	14
<b>4. Partnerships .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5. Finance Division.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<hr/>	
<b>6. Short Term Consultancies.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>7. Next Quarter’s Activities.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex 1: Output targets and achievements .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Annex 2: Financial targets and achievements .....</b>	<b>27</b>

## Abbreviations

ATP	Asset Transfer Project
BCRDV	Baby Chick Ranikhet Disease Vaccine
BNP	Bangladesh National Party
CLP-2	Chars Livelihoods Programme, Phase 2
CPHH	Core Participant Household
CSK	Char Shasthya Karmis or Village Health Workers
DFID	Department for International Development
FY	Financial Year
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
IEP	Infrastructure Employment Project
IML	Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Project
IMO	Implementing Organisation
LSP	Livestock Services Providers
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Maxwell Stamp PLC
PAC	Practical Action Consulting
RDV	Ranikhet Disease Vaccine
RDCD	Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
SD	Social Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SSP	Special Service Provider
TW	Tube well
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officers
UP	Union Parishad
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 January to March 2011. This is the fourth quarter of CLP-2 and the third quarter of the financial year 2010/11.

## 1.1 Team Leader's Overview of the Quarter

The third quarter of the CLP financial year coincides with the final quarter of the DFID year. Thus it is a period when the CLP must report on both its internal progress (within its ongoing year) and on output completion (for the DFID FY). The January through March quarter has had the added interest of an Annual Evaluation (by a joint DFID and AusAID team) and the completion of an Independent Impact Assessment looking at the results of the first phase of the CLP.

The January to March quarter is considered as the first part of the dry season in Bangladesh and the majority of core activities undertaken are seasonally related. Particularly important are asset transfers and plinth-raising but also homestead gardening and improved water provision. During the quarter, the CLP has provided assets to a further 6,116 extreme poor households, including to a cohort of 1,000 "second tier" families. Thus in the year to date, the CLP has provided life changing assets to 12,274 households which, if added to the 3,368 households that received assets in the April to June 2010 quarter, means that CLP has already assisted 15,642 households in the 12-month period from April 2010 to March 2011.

It was mentioned in the previous quarterly report that the number of plinths raised (1,802 households) was disappointing; being impacted by an inability to channel funds through Local Government (Union Parishads) due to the proximity of local elections. This issue unexpectedly continued into the current quarter and thus the infrastructure unit responded by asking IMO partners to increase their level of effort to compensate. During the quarter, IMOs have raised a further 3,460 homesteads on plinths, of which the majority of work sites are managed by the participants themselves, with IMOs playing an oversight role. To date in the current financial year, the CLP has therefore raised a total of 3,586 plinths (6,682 households) which adds to the 540 plinths (991 households) raised in the April to June quarter of 2010.

The rate at which homestead plinths are raised, has a direct sequencing impact on the ability of the CLP to develop homestead gardens and install further water points and build latrines; all must be installed on raised plinths. Nonetheless, the CLP has been able to achieve a total of 1,012 households started on homestead garden development in the quarter and pass contracts and begin installation of 10 tube wells and 335 tubewell aprons. Latrines are not installed in the dry season and so the 3,916 latrines installed earlier in the year, (3,526 five-ring latrines and 390 low-cost latrines) has not increased in number.

The inability of the infrastructure unit to fund local government to raise plinths and the sequential knock-on effect on homestead gardens, latrines and water points, means that the CLP was not able to spend as much of its annual allocation as anticipated. Nonetheless, the livelihoods unit did increase the number of households receiving assets by an additional 4,707 (1,000 belonging to the second tier pilot) over and above the annual workplan target; an excellent achievement.

With the additional asset transfers, the CLP has been able to develop a total of 847 active social development groups operating in five districts with more than 17,000 core participants attending regular weekly meetings. Groups are receiving a modified curriculum that better represents perceived needs (defined in CLP-2 documents) than the previous curriculum that was used during the first phase of CLP. Many of the core participants are also members of the 306 village savings and loans groups that have been formed this year.

Core market development activities (fodder, poultry, milk marketing and livestock service providers) continued as anticipated during the quarter although introduction of work on new value chains has been slower than anticipated as the CLP/DFID negotiates with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) for the development of cooperation in the market development field. One significant problem faced by the CLP is the difficulty in hiring an experienced unit manager to take these activities forward. Despite two advertising campaigns, the level of interest shown and the quality of applicants is disappointing.

CLP's "new" partnerships activity is moving forward well. Apart from the market development cooperation with SDC, the quarter has witnessed a very significant advance in developing a sound and more sustainable future for the health activities. In the previous quarterly report it was stated that BRAC was to take over CLP activities in Saghata Upazila of Gaibandha but since that statement it is pleasing to report that BRAC is now looking to provide health services to remote areas and will likely therefore take over all CLP health activities on the chars.

By the 15<sup>th</sup> March cut-off for invoice submission, the CLP had achieved a total spend during the DFID FY of £9.905 million; marginally below the original £10 million allocation. The programme was unable to utilise the extra £1 million offered by DFID in November 2010 for several reasons, the most important ones being outside the control of the programme team: namely the planned and then delayed local elections at the Union Parishad level, and the delay in signing the contract addendum.

On the administrative front, CLP-2 received valuable feedback on the Inception Report and, from that feedback, has worked with the DFID team to look carefully at the option for ensuring the required numbers of core participants are brought into the programme. A joint DFID/CLP field trip occurred in March and will soon reach a decision on the possibilities of including a second tier of slightly less poor households, modifying some of the entry criteria, adding new districts or looking again in villages already covered by the programme during the first phase of CLP.

The annual review of the CLP occurred during February and early March and the review team's report has now been received.

The independent impact assessment team of the first phase of the CLP made an initial presentation in March to an audience from DFID, CLP and some selected IMO partners. Several observations confirmed data generated by the CLP team but there were one or two surprising and negative observations that need to be looked at more closely in the next months.

Outside the direct remit of the CLP but of fundamental importance, is that the CLP team, in cooperation with an external consultant, helped GoB to develop both the Project Completion Report (PCR) for the first phase of CLP and the Development Programme Pro-forma (DPP) for CLP-2. It is hoped that these documents will receive official acceptance by GoB during the next quarter.

Finally, as the CLP enters the final quarter (April – June 2011) of its financial year, priorities lie in six main directions:

1. Ensure that all anticipations of the work plan are completed (Management);
2. Ensure that the remaining selected core participants (from first and second tiers) receive their assets of choice (Livelihoods);
3. Reach a definitive decision on the best manner to achieve the required number of core participants (Management and DFID);
4. Work on the recommendations of the market development review and begin to roll them out – including the cooperation with SDC (Market Development);
5. Start to enact the recommendations of the annual review (CLP team);
6. Develop a detailed work plan and budget for the next (2011/12) Financial Year (CLP team).

## **1.2 Deputy Team Leader's Overview**

### **1.2.1 Political Situation**

The political situation in Bangladesh is currently unstable. The main opposition party, the BNP continues to criticise the Awami League led Government for oppressing the opposition and for failing to address the power and gas shortages, price hikes of both food and non-food commodities and the deteriorating law and order situation. The BNP is threatening strikes (*hartals*) and is demanding mid term elections of the Parliament.

### **1.2.3 Economic Situation**

The country has made remarkable strides in its quest for economic development and to become a middle income country by 2021. A number of indicators provide evidence that the economy has been performing well during the current fiscal year despite several challenges including infrastructure constraints, the need to ensure food security for all, the potential impact of climate change etc. Pressure on the economy has intensified since December 2010 and hence the monetary policy statement for the second half of the current financial year is focusing on calming inflation and extending credit to sectors including agriculture, small and marginal enterprises, the rural economy, ship building, housing loans and rural energy.

GoB prioritises both export-led and domestic market-led growth. It is expected that exports will cross \$ 22 billion surpassing the year's target. Jute has been making a significant contribution to the national economy.

The country has a very sound foreign exchange reserve at present. Thus, the government hopes that there is the potential to achieve GDP growth of over 7% this year. However, this might not be achieved if remittances from Bangladeshi's working overseas fall.

## 2. Operations Division

### 2.1 General

The quarter saw the introduction of a pilot to test the selection of 1,000 households with slightly greater household assets than CLP's core participant households. The rationale for this has been documented elsewhere, and the baseline data for this has been published separately and was the subject of much discussion during the Annual Review. Anecdotally, field observations have found that although village people can readily distinguish between 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier households, the difference in household wealth is marginal. As "shared" cattle are in fact looked after in a caretaking arrangement, and share cropping likewise yields poor returns, it is observed that 2<sup>nd</sup> Tier HHs are likely to be very close to 1<sup>st</sup> Tier HHs in underlying total asset value. Although the revised selection criteria were found easy to apply, following appropriate training and supervision in the field, an unexpected dynamic resulted between the two groups concerned. Part of the justification was a smaller asset transfer could help smooth the distribution of benefits more evenly across the wealth groups in a community. In fact those selected to receive a smaller asset package complain that they, too, need the full package. From observations in the cattle markets, the size and maturity of the cattle it is possible to purchase for Tk. 9,000 will take a full two years of investment and care to mature and give birth to calves. Whatever the differences in wealth revealed by the data collected on the two groups, this period is a very long time to wait before any significant results are returned on this asset transfer.

Significant and encouraging progress has been made in agreeing the transfer of health activities to BRAC for the current working area. However, concerns still remain on the full range of services that BRAC is able to implement (for example its staff are not qualified to enable accreditation by Directorate General of Family Planning for provision of injectable contraceptives). In addition, given that BRAC is not able to cover districts other than those currently served by the CLP, DFID and the Programme need to agree on CLP's implementing health satellite clinics in these new districts in the coming financial year, and identifying an agency to implement these services in the longer term.

The review of market development is completed and the recommendations widely welcomed. The recruitment process is far advanced for a new Market Development Unit Manager.

Discussions and plans have been advanced between CLP and the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (DFID- funded and implemented by UNDP). A joint field trip was undertaken in Sirajganj to compare each project's field work, and a joint workshop is planned in the next quarter to identify areas of collaboration.

### 2.2 Infrastructure Development

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

#### ***Plinth raising in dry season:***

Grant agreements have been signed with 12 IMOs to raise plinths for 5,415 households (HHs) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Rangpur, Nilphamari and Lalmoirhat between January and May 2011. A total of 3,460 HHs had their homesteads raised on a plinth as at the end of this reporting period.

With Union Parishad (UP) elections rescheduled to March/ April 2011 CLP chose not to contract any UPs to undertake plinth raising during this dry season.

**Sanitation provisions:**

Grant agreements were signed in February 2011 with 9 IMOs working in Kurigram and Gaibandha to construct 4,270 slab latrines with water seals between February and June. This work is underway.

Based on previous experience, CLP-2 has agreed to adopt the low cost sanitation approach in the new districts of Rangpur, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat in the Teesta river basin. The Programme will not provide high cost latrines in these areas as this may jeopardize the methodology. During this quarter, residents from a Nilphamari char installed almost 2,000 low cost latrines made of bamboo baskets. Some of the latrines have water seals attached to a plastic moulded slab however some are without a water seal.

CLP is encouraging the char dwellers to have some sort of latrine and avoid open defecation. Simultaneously CLP is seeking to flood proof the latrines as far as possible to avoid health hazards during monsoon flooding.

Out of the several options mentioned in the last quarterly report the CLP has decided to proceed with implementation by providing a low level subsidy of Tk. 850 per household for construction of a latrine consisting of a concrete slab with water seal and 5 feet deep pit to be protected by a bamboo cage or other suitable material. This will be available for the whole community, irrespective of whether households are CLP core participants or not. HHs will be eligible to receive the subsidy provided they construct the latrine on raised ground above the flood line. Any household not living on a raised plinth will be eligible for subsidy if they raise a latrine plinth above the flood level. The contracted IMO will construct and supply the concrete slab with water seal costing Tk. 325. To receive their total cash subsidy of Tk 850, households must:

- Dig a five feet deep pit;
- Raise the latrine on a plinth;
- Make/procure cage/mesh made of bamboo or other materials or procure required number of concrete/mud rings;
- Procure two pieces of bamboo for load support; and
- Make a superstructure to provide privacy.

This project is underway in Rangpur, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat with 650 households. The CLP will monitor the project closely and observe how the community adopt this approach and change their behaviour. CLP needs to assess the low cost latrines during flood conditions to be confident of the sustainability of this approach. If adopted this will result in key objective for CLP (i.e. improved sanitation at significantly reduced cost).

At the same time, installation of 100% subsidised 5-ring, slab latrines with superstructure will continue in the villages where most of the programme participants have already received such latrines i.e. in Kurigram and Gaibandha. The CLP believes it is unlikely that households will adopt a self-build low cost approach given the previous design of 5-ring latrines to others in the same area.

**Water provision:**

The CLP is continuing the policy of no subsidy for shallow tube wells except for disabled households and educational institutions. However, a full subsidy will be provided to construct concrete platforms around tube wells provided:

- The tube well is on raised ground;
- The depth of the tube well is at least 40 feet;



- The arsenic level of the water is within 0-50 ppb; and
- At least three core participant households use the tube well.

In January the CLP signed grant agreements with IMOs for 5 new tube wells and 333 platforms around already sunk private tube wells. The work is underway.

CLP routinely tests for arsenic in tube well water and will respond accordingly to mitigate the problem in hotspots.

## 2.3 Human Development

### 2.3.1 Health

Some of the key activities undertaken by the Primary Health Care – Family Planning project during the quarter included:

#### ***Satellite clinics and health and nutrition education sessions:***

During the quarter a total of 1,029 satellite clinics were held. Char Shasthya Karmi (CSK) and satellite clinics together provided 42,934 patient consultations. In addition, CSKs conducted 3,216 health and nutrition education sessions with the participation of 77,685 people.

#### ***GoB-NGO coordination and referral meeting:***

CLP IMOs, with assistance from LAMB hospital, organised 8 GoB-NGO coordination meetings in different Upazilas during which Union, Upazila and District level government health and family planning officials, relevant health and nutrition NGOs and local government leaders attended. Objectives of such coordination meetings are mainly to facilitate referral linkages and to ensure better collaboration between service providers at different levels especially with GoB.

#### ***Training on small business development and leadership capacity:***

This training was organised for the CSKs and Junior Midwives of the phased out IMOs of Bogra, Sirajgonj and Jamalpur districts so that they could have skills to continue practising on their own.

#### ***Handover of CLP Shaghata health project to BRAC:***

It has been agreed that BRAC will take over CLP's health project in Shaghata from April 2011. A timeline has also been agreed for a phased hand over of other areas by January 2012. However, before officially handing over the major areas CLP would like to be sure that the proposed drugs and commodities to be used and the curative services to be provided by BRAC are adequate for the char dwellers.

Even with the full and adequate provision of drugs, commodities and curative services offered by BRAC, the CLP intends to implement some nutrition interventions in order to achieve nutrition related targets. The Programme is currently researching and planning how the "positive deviance" methodology mentioned by the Annual Review team could be introduced.

It should also be noted that since BRAC will not be working in Pabna or Tangail, the CLP is planning to implement its current health model there, including establishing satellite health clinics, together with some additional nutrition related interventions. The CLP will need to

identify an alternative provider in due to course to guarantee the sustainability of this intervention.

**Other achievements:**

- In January, Health and Education Coordinators of CLP visited Concern Worldwide field at Lalmonirhat Sadar Upazila implemented by UDPS, a partner NGO of Concern to learn from health and education projects run by them.;
- A special drive was given in health and nutrition education sessions to raise awareness among char dwellers on the recent outbreak of the Nipah Virus in Rangpur Division.

### **2.3.2 Education**

A total of 4,670 students continue to study in 165 learning centers. During the quarter, 27 teachers underwent training on the textbooks of Grade-IV from Friends in Village Development, Bangladesh (FIVDB). FIVDB also organised a day long orientation session in different venues for the capacity building of Centre Management Committee (CMC) members. 262 CMC members participated in the orientation sessions. Monthly follow up training for teachers and CMC meetings continued as per plan.

A total of 4,500 sets of NCTB (National Curriculum and Textbook Board) books for Grade-V were collected by the concerned IMOs from the government education offices at the Upazila level. During the quarter, school bags and school clothes were distributed among the students.

In consultation with FIVDB, IMOs have replaced 17 teachers who did not have the capacity to teach Grade-IV and Grade-V.

In the month of March CLP's Partnership Director Mr. Julian Francis had a meeting with DFID's Education Adviser to discuss strategies on how to encourage GoB to open more schools/learning centres in the chars.

### **2.3.4 Village Savings and Loan Project**

Some of the key activities undertaken by the Village Savings and Loan project during the quarter included:

***VSL group formation:***

During the quarter a total of 306 VSL groups were formed comprising 7,068 members. 5,886 are from CPHHs and the remaining 1,182 are from non-CPHHs. Members of these groups have now received training on VSL and meetings have started (both share and loan meetings). As at the end of March 2011, a total of 454 groups have been formed with 10,400 members; 8,873 CPHHs and 1,527 non-CPHHs.

***Non-Core VSL groups:***

As recommended by the Social Development Consultant (Dr. Smita Premchander), the CLP decided to pilot 20 VSL groups exclusively with interested non-core households in CLP-2 working areas this year. During the quarter, 17 groups were formed and started functioning with 426 members from non-core households. Training on selected modules has been provided to these groups to conduct both share and loan meetings. As at the end of the quarter, a total of 20 groups have been formed with 501 members in 2 IMOs. It has been observed that participants are enthusiastic in VSL group activities and more members are interested in joining the groups. The CLP is now planning to review the performance of these

20 pilot groups and the sustainability of the VSL groups formed under CLP-1 in the next quarter and to implement VSL activities in the whole community of all the working villages of CLP-2 from July 2011.

***VSL activity with additional and 2<sup>nd</sup> tier CPHHs:***

Preparatory work has been going on to start VSL activities with the additional<sup>1</sup> cohort 2.2 CPHHs and second tier CPHHs. This may require a few additional CSKs and 8-10 Village Savings Officers for the IMOs from July 2011.

***Performance of CSKs:***

Feedback so far received from the Village Savings Officers and VSL group members suggest that CSKs have been well accepted by the group members and are doing well in facilitating the group meetings. BRAC taking over health activities from the CLP will make it difficult for the current CSKs to be able to facilitate the VSL group meetings as they would be busy with BRAC's work from 8:00 am to 2:30 pm. CLP will have to develop another cadre from the chars, possibly to be known as Char Sanchay Karmi (CSK).

### **2.3.5 Social Development**

Some of the key activities undertaken by the Social Development project during the quarter included:

***Selection of CPHHs:***

During the quarter, IMOs successfully completed the selection of 3,707 additional cohort 2.2 CPHHs and 1,000 second tier CPHHs. 5% were subsequently verified by the CLP Secretariat staff.

***New Beneficiary Groups Formed and Group Meetings/Training Held:***

During the quarter, a total of 222 new groups were formed and IMOs began facilitating weekly training as per the social development curricula. The IMOs conducted a total of 143,171 person-days of training for CPHHs on different topics.

***Training of Trainers (TOT) on SD module:***

With the objective of making the CDOs familiar with the revised social development curricula, a Training of Trainers was organised by some of the IMOs. The training was conducted by the IMO Training Officers and Community Development Supervisors.

***Village Development Committees (VDC) and Adolescent Groups:***

The IMOs have completed the formation of Village Development Committees and Adolescent Groups as per the plan and basic training (3 days for VDC members and 2 days for adolescent group members) for most of the groups was also completed. In the case of adolescent groups separate training was arranged for boys and girls. The participants, especially the girls, were very excited to get this opportunity of working as the agents for social change. VDCs are having their monthly meetings regularly while the adolescent groups meet quarterly. As expected, there are instances in a number of villages where VDC and adolescent group members are actively working to stop open defecation and early marriage.

***Training for male groups:***

12 batches of male group training were conducted during the quarter during which 311 men participated.

---

<sup>1</sup> During the second quarter, the CLP received more funds from DFID than were initially budgeted for. Consequently cohort 2.2 comprised original and 'additional' CPHHs

**Orientation of Opinion Leaders:**

During the quarter, 75 opinion leaders (Imam, Purohit, Kazi, School Teachers, etc.) received this orientation. It is hoped they will work as a positive force for change within their community.

**Organisation of Community Mela:**

The IMO's organised 10 community "melas" or fairs during the quarter. The objective is to bring all the community together and demonstrate some of the social issues which cause problems through folk song, dramas, discussion, etc. In Gangachara (Purbo Ecli primary school field) 38 youths took an oath in front of the Chairman, press and community that they will not demand dowry for their marriage.

**Social Protection:**

During the quarter, emergency grants each valued at Tk. 2,000 were distributed among 43 households. Blankets were also distributed to 13,580 HHs during the cold weather in January. CPHHs themselves collectively helped 517 poor families under the Community Safety Net.

**Campaign to reduce open defecation:**

Guidelines for reducing defecation in open places were developed and a number of triggering sessions launched using participatory rural appraisal tools. The Infrastructure Unit arranged a visit to introduce low cost latrine technology in Jaldhaka Upazila of Nilphamari district under POPI's working area. It is very encouraging to report that this initiative has been able to motivate 5,271 households to install 2,457 low cost latrines in different villages during the quarter. Some of these latrines will be shared by more than one household.

**Attendance in a Workshop:**

CLP attended the National Workshop on Child Protection organised by Save the Children Sweden & Denmark at Dhaka CIRDAP Conference Hall, where the Minister of Social Welfare was present along with 100 distinguished guests.

## 2.4 Livelihoods Development

During the quarter, the Livelihoods Development Unit has carried out activities with 5,004 cohort 2.1 CPHHs in Kurigram and Gaibandha and with 7,426 cohort 2.2 CPHHs in Rangpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram and Gaibandha. Activities with 3,707 additional CPHHs and 1,000 second tier households were also initiated. Some of the key activities undertaken by the Livelihoods Unit during the quarter included:

**Asset Transfer:**

During the quarter, a total of 6,116 CPHHs procured assets against the target of 6,500. The participants were from cohort 2.2 (original and additional) as well as the 1,000 second tier households. The majority bought cattle (6,024 CPHHs), 78 leased land and 14 CPHHs invested in a small business (e.g. shops for medicine, groceries, shoes and a restaurant) and rickshaw procurement. 342 CPHHs bought crossbred cattle mostly from the crossbred cattle markets in Pabna. With money still available after purchasing the primary asset, households bought secondary assets (if the remaining money was more than BDT 1,000).

1,488 participants procured sheep/goats, 6 participants procured a rickshaw or rickshaw van and 7 participants procured sewing machines as secondary assets.

***Livestock training:***

During the quarter 2,728 CPHHs completed the full module on livestock rearing training. A total of 21,355 person days training were given on livestock rearing against the target of 18,000. Participants were from cohorts 2.1 and 2.2 (first and second tier).

***Stipend distribution:***

7,046 CPHHs received, for the first time, their family income support and asset maintenance stipend under cohort 2.2 against the target of 7,500. This stipend will continue for 18 months. 5,004 CPHHs from cohort 2.1 continued to receive their monthly stipend.

***Homestead gardening:***

During the quarter a total of 1,768 CPHHs received vegetable seeds for the establishment of homestead gardens. A total of 2,916 compost pits were established against the target of 3,000 and 6,760 vegetable pits were established by the CPHHs.

***Homestead gardening training:***

During the quarter, a total of 1,012 CPHHs completed home gardening training against the target of 1,000. 7,352 person days training were given on vegetable production, seed production & fruit tree management against a target of 7,439 person days. In addition, 4,105 CPHHs completed training on compost production against the target of 3,000. 7,691 person days training were provided on compost production against the target of 8,000 person days.

***Vaccination, De-worming of ATP cattle through voucher scheme:***

A total of 4,079 asset transfer project cattle under cohort 2.1 and cohort 2.2 were vaccinated against the four major diseases of Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) and Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) against the target of 4,000.

***Artificial Insemination of ATP cattle through voucher scheme:***

During the quarter a total of 955 cattle were artificially inseminated with improved semen against a target of 450. Achievement was higher than the target because a higher numbers of heifers had shown heat than expected. Meanwhile, a total of 1,669 cattle were inseminated against a target of 2,400 for the FY 2010 – 2011 of which 357 became pregnant.

***Other activities:***

- ***Revision of Livelihoods quarterly targets and budget:*** The targets of different components and budget of the unit have been revised upwards during the quarter due to the inclusion of additional participants and piloting activities.
- ***Newly recruited District Managers:*** The Unit recruited two District Livelihoods Managers based at Kurigram and Rangpur.
- ***Campaign for year round vegetable cultivation in HGs:*** The Unit has initiated a campaign to enhance the practice of vegetable cultivation in homestead gardens throughout the year.
- ***Promotion of participants' (CPHHs) presence at cattle markets:*** To increase the ownership of assets and encourage female empowerment, core participants have been encouraged to attend cattle markets.

- **Livelihoods motivational tour for the staff:** The Agriculture Officers along with the Livelihoods Development Supervisors, and Livelihoods Development Officers of existing IMOs participated in a motivational tour organised at the Bangladesh Agriculture University (BAU), Mymensingh. The aim of the tour was to enhance the team spirit and enthusiasm of the officers in implementing effective Home Gardening activities in the CLP working areas.

## 2.5 Market Development

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

### **Backyard Poultry Rearing Project:**

21,144 person training days were conducted among the poultry participants (all CPHHs) on rearing techniques during 1,298 sessions. In addition, 1,181 poultry model rearers were trained.

189 person refresher training days were held for vaccinators.

1,378 model poultry rearing houses were built by participants. The CLP provided Tk. 1,000 on a cost sharing basis. The objective is to demonstrate good, profitable rearing techniques. A total of 65 households decided to construct poultry rearing houses using their own resources after having seen the benefits.

A total of 78,990 doses of poultry vaccine (63,727 Baby Chick Ranikhet Disease Vaccine and 15,263 Ranikhet Disease Vaccine) were administered by the Vaccinators to CPHHs. In addition, approximately 13,725 Kg of commercial poultry feed was sold by the Vaccinators. 27 Vaccinators (all CPHHs) are selling cattle feed.

### **Commercial Fodder Cultivation Project:**

The season for commercial fodder began in October 2010. During the quarter the CLP provided 270 separate training sessions for CPHHs relating to fodder cultivation, equivalent to 3,611 person days. A total of 400 Kg of fodder seed was purchased by the participants and the area under cultivation at present is 522 acres. An additional 300 farmers not specifically targeted by the CLP have adopted cultivation this season having seen the advantages of fodder cultivation. These farmers received some information e.g. how to sow, source of seeds etc.

### **Improved Cooking Stove Project:**

Previous work by CLP facilitated the training of seven builders/installers of improved cooking stoves. Four of these are based on the mainland and three are based on island *chars*. The main centre for chimney construction is at GUK Gaibandha. During the quarter 669 stoves were constructed (by GUK-G and the seven builders) of which 242 were installed.

### **Milk Marketing Projects:**

During the quarter 4,012 training person days were conducted for milk cow rearers (all CPHHs). The objective is to improve households' understanding of milk cow management, health and hygiene issues, collective milk marketing and record keeping. The average milk production per cow rearer is approximately 27 litres per month of which household consumption is on average 6 litres. 30 collectors are currently collecting milk from the cow rearers at Tk. 30/ litre.

***Livestock Services Project:***

During the quarter 20 LSPs completed their second and third basic training modules of 8 days (the second module comprises 5 days and the third module is 3 days). Another batch of 15 LSPs was selected and they completed their first training module of 7 days.

7 CLP DLSOs are working with 140 LSPs across 5 districts to improve LSPs' professional, technical, and diagnostic abilities, and are facilitating their introduction to CPHHs. The DLSOs are also facilitating LSPs' linkages to a variety of private and public service providers to obtain vaccines, medicines etc. This is achieved through vaccination camps, CLP training meetings and household visits. For example, 16 Upazila quarterly sharing sessions were held with service providers and LSPs. During the quarter, four electric fridges were purchased for LSPs on a cost sharing basis to help maintain the cool chain of vaccines.

97 out of 125 LSPs are working well and earning more than Tk. 4,000 per month. Supplies held by the LSPs are monitored by CLP DLSOs. Vaccines are only administered after the batch number, manufacturing and expiry date and source of production are checked.

During the quarter LSPs working in CLP-2 areas de-wormed 7,781 animals and administered the following number of vaccine doses: Anthrax, 5,887; Foot and Mouth Disease, 7,199; Black Quarter, 4,827; Hemorrhagic Septicemia, 5,534. A total of 1,224 cattle, 2,820 sheep/goats and 400 poultry birds were vaccinated through 25 vaccination campaigns against Anthrax, Peste Des Petits Ruminants and Baby Chick Ranikhet Disease Vaccine.

## **3. Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division**

### **3.1 IML Overview**

For IML, the main focus of the quarter has been to prepare and support the annual review mission. The Division led in the development of a number of documents including the PRISM (DFID progress reporting format), the baseline survey on the second tier pilot project and a report documenting the likely number of CPHHs in additional districts.

IML has continued to work closely with the Operations Division, providing information and responding to requests for surveys. IML is also working with the Finance Division to try and integrate financial and output monitoring systems.

In terms of staffing, Reuben Blackie replaced Roos Helmich, one of two Young Professionals who unfortunately had to leave the CLP due to ill health. Tajmary Akhter completed her internship with IML and found a job based in Dhaka with an organisation called 'Doctors Without Borders'. Fazlul Haque, the CLP's Communications Unit Manager also left the Programme.

IML has also been busy providing information to the Independent Impact Assessment team fielded by HTSPE.

### **3.2 Improved Visibility of the CLP**

CLP is currently in the process of recruiting a new Communications Unit Manager to replace Fazlul Haque. A short list has been prepared and it is hoped the replacement will join the Programme in the next quarter.

### **3.3 Monthly verification of CLP Outputs**

Research, Training and Management International (RTMI) continues to 'verify' a sample of between 5 and 10% of Outputs delivered by the IMOs on a monthly basis.

RTMI is responsible for verifying the quality and quantity of outputs and for reporting back to IML. Findings are shared immediately with the Operations Division so that activities can be adjusted where necessary.

RTMI is responsible for verifying the quality and quantity of reported outputs i.e. outputs that were delivered during the previous month. This is a useful tool for deterring potential leakage. Another tool to deter leakage, but also to provide feedback on CDO/ IMO performance and monitor processes as they are actually happening (rather than one month after the event) is the Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS). CSSs were undertaken by a company called Data Management Aid at plinth raising work sites and cattle markets during the last quarter. Any issues that arise from the CSSs are immediately raised with the IML Division. These are then relayed to the Operations Division.

### **3.4 Household level surveys**

IML has either initiated or completed a number of surveys during the quarter. These include the baseline survey for cohort 2.2 (first and second tier) which has now been published on the CLP website.



During the second quarter (October-December) the CLP conducted a survey to assess the sustainability of CLP-1 interventions by sampling a number of CLP-1 CPHHs. Unfortunately IML was unable to document the findings of this study due to time demands of the annual review. This study will however be completed during the next quarter. A component of this 'sustainability study' looking at the sustainability of Livestock Services Providers has now been drafted, shared and will be published during the next quarter.

IML also completed a study to assess the life span and occupancy status of CLP-raised plinths. A brief has been developed on this study which will be published during the next quarter.

Other studies completed, or nearing completion during the quarter include an 'empowerment survey' of cohort 2.2 households (first and second tier). Monthly income and expenditure surveys also continue on cohort 2.1 and 2.2 whilst they remain in the CLP 18 month cycle.

## **4. Partnerships**

Although the position of Partnerships Director has only recently been confirmed, a number of initiatives have taken place and others are being planned.

- Informal discussions have been held with Ministry of Land officials as well as some Upazila Nirbahi Officers to discuss the possibility of allocating government 'khas' land to CLP Core Participants
- Discussion has taken place with DFID's Education Adviser with regards to approaching the Department of Primary & Mass Education to allocate primary schools in the chars where insufficient numbers exist

In the future, both the above initiatives will be further explored and work, referred to elsewhere in this quarterly report with AUSAID, SDC and BRAC, will be deepened.

## 5. Finance Division

During the quarter, the Finance Division focused on ensuring the smooth disbursement of funds, implementing a consolidated financial reporting system and administrating all contract and procurement related issues. The division introduced Activity Based Financial Reporting (ABFR) among the partner organisations to extract real time financial data as per ongoing contracts. The division also started working with IML division to develop a consolidated financial and output reporting system as recommended by the Value for Money (VFM) consultant, fielded by HTSPE as part of the independent impact assessment.

The Finance Division reports an expenditure of GBP 2,126,346 equivalent to 24.21% and Taka 234,025,324 equivalent to 26.65% (approximate) against the annual program budget that has been amended recently for 2010/11 and GBP 415,000 equivalent to 28.47% and Taka 45,683,781 equivalent to 31.34% (approximate) against the annual management agency budget as at the end of this third quarter.

Some of the key activities undertaken by the division during the quarter include:

- Finance started to review and produce analyzing report based on IMO's Activity Based Monthly Financial Report (ABFR) on monthly basis.
- Contract and Finance along with IML fixed some indicators for preparing a consolidated report to measure the efficiency and cost effectiveness of the project that will eventually serve as key performance indicators.
- Finance has updated the inventory register of all CLP-2 inventory and submitted to DFID accordingly.
- Finance also initiated an internal audit procedure among the IMOs as DFID FY has been completed.
- Contract division gathered all the monthly procurement reports received from IMOs and is about to conduct a procurement audit accordingly.
- Contract produced a report on total quantity and value of all CLP-2 contracts and is continuing to exercise another report on value for money (VfM) of the project.
- Procurement started the procedure of supplier enlistment for various goods and services and is about to finish by this month.
- Procurement also introduced a supplier assessment exercise to keep record of performance suppliers.

Finally, in this quarter, finance division recruited a new staff member..

## 6. Short Term Consultancies

The CLP underwent its first annual review during February. The review was led by Dr. Smita Premchander (Founder of Sampark, an Indian NGO), with support from Kazi Ali Toufique (BIDS), and Bernie Wyler (Rural Development Adviser, AusAID, Canberra).

The independent impact assessment team (HTSPE) of the first phase of the CLP made an initial presentation in March to an audience from DFID, CLP and some selected IMO partners. The final report will be published during the next quarter. Prior to the presentation the consultants leading the impact assessment were in regular contact with the CLP team, particularly the IML Division, to source information.

In cooperation with an external consultant, Mr. M. A. Kashem, the CLP helped GoB to develop both the Project Completion Report (PCR) for the first phase of CLP and the Development Programme Pro-forma (DPP) for CLP-2. It is hoped that these documents will receive official acceptance by GoB during the next quarter.

## 7. Next Quarter's Activities

As the CLP enters the final quarter of its financial year (April – June 2011), priorities lie in six main directions:

1. Ensure that all anticipations of the work plan are completed (Management);
2. Ensure that the remaining selected core participants (from first and second tiers) receive their assets of choice (Livelihoods);
3. Reach a definitive decision on the best manner to achieve the required number of core participants (Management and DFID);
4. Work on the recommendations of the market development review and begin to roll them out – including the cooperation with SDC (Market Development);
5. Start to enact the recommendations of the annual review (CLP team);
6. Develop a detailed work plan and budget for the next (2011/12) Financial Year (CLP team).

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

	<b>Significant activities/ deliverables</b>
<b>IML Division</b>	
M&E Unit	Start to implement annual review recommendations e.g. poverty assessment  Complete ongoing studies and disseminate results  Initiate new studies
Communications Unit	Recruiting a new Communications Unit Manager
<b>Operations Division</b>	
Livelihoods Development Unit	<b>ATP</b> Purchasing asset for CLP2.2 and 2 <sup>nd</sup> tier households. Stipend distribution.

	<b>Significant activities/ deliverables</b>
	<p><b>HG</b>  Home gardening establishment and training provided.  Compost training  Vegetable seed distribution  Tree sapling and papaya seedling distribution  Establishment of compost pit and training  Establishment of vegetable pit  Fodder grass cutting distribution</p> <p><b>Livestock:</b>  Livestock Training;  Vaccination and de-worming  Artificial insemination;</p>
Infrastructure Development Unit	<p>Plinth raising: 2,360 plinths for 4,715 households</p> <p>Installing five shallow tube wells</p> <p>Providing 333 platforms around existing tube wells</p> <p>Testing for arsenic (915 tube wells)</p> <p>Taking just over 7,000 GPS points of infrastructure points</p>
Market Development Unit	<p><b>Poultry</b>  Group meetings for cohort 2.1 CPHHs  Vaccinators refresher training  Training of newly recruited vaccinators  Group meetings for 2.2 CPHHs  Model rearer training  Model house building and demonstration  Facilitate vaccinators to start cattle feed businesses  Organise and facilitate group meeting for additional CPHHs</p> <p><b>Fodder</b>  Advise fodder participants on intercultural operation, collection and sale  Advise fodder farmers in increasing sales to community  Group meeting facilitation  Facilitate improvements in disaster preparedness</p> <p><b>Milk</b>  Group meetings for CPHHs  Collectors selection and training  Organising milk producers to drive sales to processors  Facilitate collectors to establish formal links with buyers</p> <p><b>LSP</b>  LSP technical training and development  Technical support to LSP through DLSO  Linking of private and public service providers  Facilitate LSPs to establish cool chain/quality vaccination</p> <p><b>Improved Cooking stove</b></p>

	<b>Significant activities/ deliverables</b>
	<p>Facilitate installer to build and sell/install stoves Campaign on use of improved stoves</p> <p><b>Agricultural services</b> Decision pending</p>
Human Development Unit	<p>Continued group formation of VSLA groups for cohort 2.2 CPHHs</p> <p>Quarterly review (health) conducted by LAMB</p> <p>Refresher training of CSKs (health)</p> <p>Quarterly review (education) by FIVDB</p> <p>Continuation of social development modules</p>
<b>Finance Division</b>	
Finance Unit	<p>Fund Management</p> <p>System Audit among IMO's followed by quarterly scorecard as part of internal audit</p> <p>Analysing Activity Based Financial Report received from the partners and producing report accordingly</p> <p>Developing key performance indicators for the project</p> <p>Continuing CLP inventory listing including district offices</p>
Procurement Unit	<p>Contract Preparing and management</p> <p>Developing new data base of suppliers after completing enlistment</p> <p>Exercising supplier assessment</p> <p>Conducting Procurement Audit among the partners</p> <p>Developing cost effective report based on procured goods and services</p> <p>Keep producing VfM exercise.</p>

## Annex 1: Output targets and achievements

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
<b>1</b>	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
	# of plinths raised	400	1,784 <sup>2</sup>	2,360
	# of HHs raised on plinths	700	3,460 <sup>3</sup>	4,715
	# of concrete pillars with flood marks installed	23	18	-
	# of 5-ring slab latrines installed (CPHHs)	0	0	4,270
	# of low cost latrines installed (non-CPHHs)	0	0	630
	# of shallow tube-wells installed	0	0	5
	# of tube-well platforms installed	0	0	333
	# of tube-well water bacteria tests conducted	0	0	-
	# of tube-wells tested on arsenic	960	1,088	915
	# of tube-wells mechanics trained	0	0	-
<b>1.1</b>	<b>IEP</b>			
	# of people employed	0	0	
	Men	0	0	
	Women	0	0	
	Average # of days employment (per person) <sup>[1]</sup>	0	0	
	Men	0	0	
	Women	0	0	
	Average daily rate <sup>[2]</sup>	0	0	
	Men	0	0	
	Women	0	0	
<b>1.2</b>	<b>IEP earth work</b>			
	Equivalent # of person days work <sup>[3]</sup>	0	0	

<sup>2</sup> This is linked with HHs on raised plinth. As more HHs are on raised plinth the number of plinths has also exceeded the target.

<sup>3</sup> IMO in Kurigram have changed the achievement plan to complete the works by April instead of June 2011. So, the achievement is 5 times of the plan in this qtr. and hence the achievement in next qtr. will fall

<sup>[1]</sup> Information regarding the average number of days employment per person under CLP-2's IEP programme is collected once a year, hence the columns for the month and quarter are blank

<sup>[2]</sup> Information regarding the average daily rate under CLP-2's IEP programme is collected once a year, hence the columns for the month and quarter are blank.

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
<b>2</b>	<b>LIVELIHOODS</b>			
<b>2.1</b>	<b><i>Asset Transfer Project</i></b>			
	# of CPHHs received assets	6,500	6,116	1474
	# of CPHHs received cattle as primary asset	6,450	6,024	1472
	# of CPHHs received cross-bred cows as primary asset	250	342	
	# of CPHHs received local cows as primary asset	6,200	5,682	1472
	# of CPHHs received land lease as primary asset	45	78	
	Average area of land leased (in decimals - primary assets only)	NR	48	
	# of CPHHs received other assets as primary asset	7	14	2
	# of CPHHs receiving stipends (for 1st time)	7,500	7,046	2073
<b>2.2</b>	<b><i>Homestead Gardening (HG)</i></b>			
	# of CPHHs completed HG training <sup>[4]</sup>	1,000	1,012	4038
	# of person days HG training provided to CPHHs	7,439	7,352	5149
	# of CPHHs completed compost training <sup>[5]</sup>	3,000	4,105 <sup>4</sup>	618
	# of person days compost training provided to CPHHs	8,000	7,691	9478
	# of CPHHs received	78	1,768 <sup>5</sup>	3010

<sup>[3]</sup> Information regarding the equivalent number of person days dry season earth work is collected once a year, hence the columns for the month and quarter are blank. It is calculated by dividing total wage by average standard wage (in respective area and period)

<sup>[4]</sup> This indicator refers to the number of CPHHs who have completed all training modules on HG (except refresher training)

<sup>[5]</sup> This indicator refers to the number of CPHHs who have completed all training modules on compost (except refresher training).

<sup>4</sup> Compost training figure is more because training for next quarter were carried out within this quarter.

<sup>5</sup> Due to early rain, IMOs distributed summer seeds during this quarter in March that was supposed to be distributed during next quarter.

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
	vegetable seeds			
	# of CPHHs received all tree saplings	0	0	11140
	# of compost pits established by CPHHS	3,000	2,916	2779
	# of vegetable pits established by CPHHs	0	6,760	12937
	# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	1,500	1,592	8126
<b>2.3</b>	<b>Livestock</b>			
	# of CPHHs completed livestock training <sup>[6]</sup>	0	2,728 <sup>6</sup>	4276
	# of person days livestock training provided to CPHHs	18,000	21,355	22927
	# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	4,000	4,079	6440
	# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	1,000	1,120	8830
	# of cattle artificially inseminated	450	955 <sup>7</sup>	731
<b>3</b>	<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Social Development</b>			
	# of new SD groups formed	234	222	0
	# of CPHH members enrolled as SD group members	4,254	4,295	0
	# of SD groups currently active	NR	827	827
	# of new VDCs formed	11	26	0
	# of VDCs currently active	NR	87	87
	# of new Adolescent groups formed	34	75	0
	# of Adolescent groups currently active	NR	171	171
	# of Community Mela's held	10	11	6
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Social Protection</b>			

<sup>[6]</sup> This indicator refers to the number of CPHHs who have completed all training modules on livestock (except refresher training).

<sup>6</sup> Livestock training was supposed to take place in April and was therefore not included as a target this quarter. The IMOs undertook the training this quarter ahead of schedule.

<sup>7</sup> More heifers showed heat during this quarter than assumed. So the number of AI became higher than targeted



SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
	# of Community Safety Net recipients	500	517	517
	# of Emergency Grants provided	200	13,622 <sup>8</sup>	500
	# of Incapacity & Vulnerability Grants provided		0	0
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Health</b>			
	# of satellite clinics conducted	1,020	1,029	1100
	# of patient consultations	40,800	42,934	44160
	# of patients from CPHHs	30,600	33,806	35328
	# of patients from non-CPHHs	10,200	9,128	8832
	# of Health, Nutrition and Education (HNE) sessions conducted	3,369	3,216	3285
	# of participants HNE sessions	61,350	77,685	65700
	# of CPHH members	46,013	64,122	52560
	# of non-CPHH members	15,337	13,563	13140
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Education</b>			
	# of learning centres operational	165	165	165
	# of children studying in learning centers	4,724	4,660	<b>4660</b>
	# of girls	2,407	2,382	2,382
	# of boys	2,317	2,278	2,278
<b>3.5</b>	<b>Village Savings and Loans Groups</b>			
	# of new VSL groups formed	245	311	225
	# of CPHH members	4,500	5,827	4,500
	# of non-CPHH members	1,625	1,209	1125
	# of total VSL groups formed	245	311	225
	# of CPHH members	4,500	5,827	4,500
	# of non-CPHH members	1,625	1,209	1125
	# of VSL groups active	245	311	225
	# of CPHH members	4,500	5,827	4,500
	# of non-CPHH members	1,625	1,209	1125
	Average total savings per VSL member (in Tk.) <sup>[7]</sup>	NR	417	NR

<sup>8</sup> In January 2011 CLP distributed 13,580 blankets to households affected by the cold wave.

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
	Average total loan from VSL member (in Tk.) <sup>[8]</sup>	NR	960	NR
<b>4</b>	<b>MARKET DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Agriculture Service Provider (ASP) pilot<sup>9</sup></b>			
	# of people completed ASP training	25	0 <sup>10</sup>	0
	# of HHs receiving services from ASPs	4,000	0	0
	# of CPHHs	2,500	0	0
	# of non-CPHHs	1,500	0	0
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Improved cooking stove pilot</b>			
	# of stove builders/installers completed trained	4	3	0
	# of stoves installed	400	272	200
	Average monthly income stove builders/installers (in Tk.)	1,000	1,278	2200
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Fodder production</b>			
	# of people completed field training on fodder <sup>[10]</sup>	NR	0	0
	# of person days field training on fodder production provided	3,000	3,101	3200
	# of active fodder growers	1,400	4,244	1750
	Area under cultivation (acres or 100 decimals)	100	131	50
	Total production of fresh fodder (kg)	900,000	78,346 <sup>11</sup>	2500000
	Total fodder sold (kg)	300,000	33,783 <sup>12</sup>	750000
	Average price/kg	NR	8	NR
	Total fodder consumed	NR	59,633	NR

<sup>[7]</sup> The average total savings per VSL member (in Tk.) will be monitored on a quarterly basis, starting from October 2010.

<sup>[8]</sup> The average total loan from VSL member (in Tk.) will be monitored on a quarterly basis, starting from October 2010.

<sup>9</sup> ASP is not in ground.

<sup>10</sup> Delayed. Awaiting new MDU Manager

<sup>[10]</sup> This indicator refers to the number of CPHHs who have completed all training modules on fodder production (except refresher training).

<sup>11</sup> Underachieved as harvesting is actually taking place in the next quarter.

<sup>12</sup> Ditto

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
	(kg)			
	Ratio of fodder sold:consumed	NR	2	NR
<b>4.3</b>	<b><i>Poultry rearing</i></b>			
	# of people completed field training on poultry rearing <sup>[11]</sup>	NR	0	0
	# of CPHHs	NR	0	0
	# of non-CPHHs	NR	0	0
	# of person days field training on poultry rearing provided	20,000	19,228	24500
	Average monthly income from poultry made by trained HHs	350	262	300
	# of new poultry vaccinators trained	10	66	30
<b>4.4</b>	<b><i>Milk marketing</i></b>			
	# of people completed field training on milk marketing <sup>[12]</sup>	NR	0	0
	# of CPHHs	NR	0	0
	# of non-CPHHs	NR	0	0
	# of person days field training on milk marketing provided	NR	3,219	2570
	Average monthly income from milk sales made by trained HHs	NR	555	1150
	Average price/litre milk	NR	20	30
	Average monthly quantity of milk sold per HH trained (lt)	NR	19	35
	Average monthly quantity of milk consumed per HH trained (lt)	NR	4	7
	Ratio of milk sold:consumed by HHs trained	NR	1	1.3
<b>4.5</b>	<b><i>Livestock Services Providers</i></b>			
	# People completed	NR	0	0

<sup>[11]</sup> This indicator refers to the number of CPHHs who have completed all training modules on poultry rearing (except refresher training).

<sup>[12]</sup> This indicator refers to the number of CPHHs who have completed all training modules on milk marketing (except refresher training).

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)		Target for next quarter (April-June' 2011)
		Target (January-March' 2011)	Achievements 4th quarter CLP2 (January-March' 2011)	
	training as Livestock Service Providers (Paravets)			
	# LSPs active in the field (earning more than Tk. 4,000 per month)	90	119	119
<b>5</b>	<b>GOVERNANCE</b>			
	# of UP Chairmen completed capacity building training	NR	0	NR
	# of UP Members completed capacity building training	NR	0	NR
	# of UP Secretaries completed capacity building training	NR	0	NR

## Annex 2: Financial targets and achievements

SL No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (January-March' 2011)			Target for next quarter (Q-4, April-June 2011) (£)
		Target January-March,2011 (£)	Achievements 3rd Quarter CLP2 (Jan-Mar'11) (£)	Reason for non/over achievement	
1	Infrastructure Unit	£534,908	£769,816	IMO's in Kurigram have changed the achievement plan to complete the works by April instead of June 2011. The achievement is higher than the plan for this quarter	£183,721
2	Livelihoods Unit	£843,101	£699,913		£881,695
3	Market Development Unit	£159,632	£45,268	Agriculture Services Providers have not yet started. Some capital item purchases are pending.	£164,033
4	Human Development Unit	£490,101	£420,810		£196,378
5	Innovation, Monitoring and Learning	£89,576	£71,887		£75,401
6	IMO Implementation	£124,362	£113,759		£91,634
7	Allowances for GOB	£8,760	£2,000	PD allowance and other GOB activities are now closed.	£15,013
	<b>Total</b>	<b>£2,250,440</b>	<b>£2,123,453</b>		<b>£1,607,875</b>

N.B. Targets are approximations. The revised work plan budget amendment does not disaggregate by quarter.