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October – December
2010

Chars Livelihoods
Programme (Phase 2),
Bangladesh

PO: 4081

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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 October to December 2010. This is the third quarter of CLP-2 and the second quarter of the financial year 2010/11.

1.1 Team Leader's Overview of the Quarter

The second quarter of the CLP financial year is always busy since it coincides with both the start of the *monga* season with the roll-out of the Infrastructure and Employment Project (IEP) while the Livelihoods Unit enters its peak period for asset transfers (ATP). The former involves considerable contracting of partners, especially to raise household plinths. It is usual to split the implementation work between local government and IMO-implemented sites. However, due to the upcoming local government elections, the CLP was obliged to withhold contracts from local government and instead favour IMO implementation. However, following on from testing in the previous year, the majority of IMO-implemented work sites are actually managed by the participants themselves, with IMOs having only an oversight role. In the quarter, a total of 3,222 households have been raised on to plinths at heights significantly above recent record flood levels.

As far as ATP is concerned, assets were distributed to 4,522 core participant households during the quarter. These households have been formed into self-supporting social development groups and their capacity building and information transfer activities started. In the current financial year (FY), the CLP is providing the revised curriculum that was recently developed by the CLP-2 with expert assistance from Smita Premchander.

The market development component of the CLP benefited from the expert assistance of Mike Albu of Practical Action. Mike led some interesting discussions and oversaw field analysis of key value chains. However, there has been slippage in delivery time by the consultant that is regrettable. It is likely that the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) will cooperate into the modified market development activities that CLP will soon introduce to the programme; an example of our new partnership approach and the crowding-in of expertise.

Further, examples of developing partnerships are to be seen within the health activities of the CLP. As anticipated, CLP closed out all its pilot health activities in the old CLP districts of Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Bogra during the quarter. As planning to close-out progressed, there were considerable concerns within the team about the negative impacts of removing these vital services from char households just as they emerge from poverty. However, it is pleasing to recount (at the time of writing) that five of the six partner organisations in these districts are to continue health activities with funds from other (non-CLP) sources. Furthermore, the CLP has led an initiative to bring more traditional players in the health sector into the chars where CLP currently operates. Thus it is pleasing to note that BRAC are to take over CLP activities in Saghata Upazila of Gaibandha. It is hoped that this initial cooperation will be extended into other areas in the near future while GoB will also begin to provide much improved services to these remote areas.

During the month of November, DFID were able to allocate an initial sum of £1 million to the CLP, making a total of £11 million available during the current FY. Given the fixed costs associated with the CLP, additional sums such as these improve dramatically the efficiency of the CLP as can be witnessed by the fact that the CLP has been able to plan to bring close to an additional 2,000 core households into the programme ahead of time.

On the more administrative front, MSP / CLP-2 presented the final version of the Inception report to DFID and looks forward to any feedback. The report does raise certain issues that require further consultation with DFID/AusAID and ultimately some key decisions from the donors. The most

pressing of these is whether or not to permit the entry to the CLP core households of a "second tier" of families that possess slightly more assets than the current selection criterion of Tk 5,000¹. To compensate for the increased level of initial assets, the CLP will provide a considerably reduced package of assets and overall assistance. The option of including the second tier is to be a key decision point for the upcoming annual review (OPR or Output to Purpose Review), programmed for mid-February 2011. In order to provide key supporting data, the CLP has been given approval to test a pilot 1,000 households and, by the time of the review, will present a comparison of the baseline socio-economic state of the "second tier" with the traditional "core" households. The adoption of the second tier will alleviate the issue of insufficient households being present in CLP-2 areas that match the far stricter selection criteria that have been traditionally applied.

The independent impact assessment of the first phase of the CLP is continuing and being carried out by an expert team from HTSPE. It includes a "value-for-money" analysis that was completed during the quarter.

As the CLP enters the third quarter of the financial year (January – March 2011), priorities lie in five main directions: first to ensure that the new batches of asset-transfer households – both from the traditional "core" and the new "second-tier" – receive the assets of their choice; second that the dry season work programme of the infrastructure unit is rolled out successfully across relevant areas with a maximum number of plinths raised. Infrastructure will need to overcome an issue related to a lack of available sand to construct the plinths. Third that the market development review is completed and its recommendation start to be rolled out at the CLP, including the buy-in of SDC to the process; fourth that the OPR occurs on time and is successful in concluding the several outstanding issues, including the inclusion of an expanded "second-tier" of core households. Fifth, that the internal review of CLP progress, covering the first six months of the FY, provides the necessary inputs for a logical amendment of the annual workplan and budget (FY 2010/11). In effect this review will likely allow some funds to be freed up and therefore some delivery objectives to be increased.

Outside the direct remit of the CLP but of fundamental importance, it is anticipated during the upcoming quarter that there will be final resolutions of the outstanding issues of the contract addendum between MSP and DFID as well as the satisfactory completion of the GoB-led activities to develop and obtain acceptance of the DPP (Development Programme Pro-forma) for CLP-2 and the PCR (Project Completion Report) for the first phase of CLP. Any hindrance of these two issues will have detrimental impacts on the rollout of CLP-2 activities going forward.

1.2 Deputy Team Leader's Overview

1.2.1 Political Situation

The political situation in Bangladesh is restless at present. The main opposition party, the BNP, has started protesting against the Awami League led Government through observing a series of hartals (strikes), demonstrating in the streets and boycotting parliament. They blame the government for failing to resolve power and gas shortages, price hikes of daily necessities, deteriorating law and order and for oppressing the voice of the opposition.

1.2.2 Economic Situation

The Bangladesh economy has performed reasonably well during the first half of the current fiscal year. Despite the country's power and energy shortages, it has been able to maintain the upward trend of growth in agriculture, services sector, money and credit, exchange rate and imports and

¹ The CLP is proposing that a limit on total asset value of Tk 15,000 should be set as the major criterion for the second tier. It is worth remembering that the current cut off point of Tk 5,000 was set in 2005 and has never been increased, despite significant inflation over the last six years.

exports. However, in order to continue to maintain satisfactory levels of growth while containing inflation, the government needs to mount major initiatives to tackle power and energy shortages, upgrade infrastructure, develop institutional capacity and facilitate the proper utilisation of the country's healthy foreign exchange reserves.

1.2.3 District Coordination Sub-committee Meetings

The quarterly District Coordination and Sub-committee meetings of the districts of Gaibandha and Kurigram were held in this quarter.

1.2.4 Master Course for Local Government Officials

The Programme Director and Deputy Team Leader held interviews with Upazila Nirbahi Officers of CLP areas in order to select a candidate for a Master course in UK for the session 2010-11. But no suitable person was found. Therefore there will be no Masters sponsorship in the current FY.

1.2.5 GoB Service provision in CLP areas

It was anticipated that some funds from GoB's "Employment Generation Programme for the Extreme Poor" that targets support to monga stricken households might be attracted to island chars, specifically to help with plinth raising. It will be remembered that the CLP Team Leader, when presenting the annual budget for FY 2010/11 specifically asked RDCD Secretary to help achieve this ambition.

The Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs) implement the programme through Union Parishads (UPs). Therefore UNOs of CLP areas were approached about plinth raising work in at least one UP of each Upazila under the programme. However, they informed that for the current financial year, there are no funds allocated to raise the plinths of individual houses, only to undertake earthwork projects to raise playgrounds, educational institutes, mosques, graveyards and to make earthen roads and dig canals. This explains why no UNO or UP chairmen were able to respond to CLP's request for plinth raising.

2. Operations Division

2.1 General

The quarter saw a number of significant activities started at full scale for the first time under CLP-2, such as the Asset Transfer project reaching 4,522 CPHHs, Infrastructure and Employment project providing the equivalent of 288,052 person days of employment. 10,090 people were employed in raising 3,222 households on protective plinths.

The quarter also saw changes adopted as a result of a review of Social Development activities, with the development and deployment of a revised curriculum, both for core HHs and also broadened across the community to other stakeholder groups.

Health activities ceased in former CLP1 working areas, following a six month extension into this year. Encouragingly, 5 out of the 6 IMOs who have implemented this project with the CLP are planning to continue providing health outreach, although not all have confirmed funding at the time of writing. Progress has also been made in working with BRAC which has agreed to implement its Improving Maternal, Neonatal and Child Survival model in one pilot char, namely Upazilla, Saghata in Gaibanda.

New approaches to low cost sanitation have been started in the Districts of the Teesta river. A facilitated village wide process has been followed and many households are building their own low cost latrines. This has opened up options for ensuring improved sanitation for core households and achieving community wide elimination of open defecation. Newly introduced low cost latrine models need to stand the test of the flood season to come in mid-2011 if they are to be maintained, replicated and thus sustainable in the longer term.

The initial field testing of selection criteria to identify a second tier group of core participant households is underway and plans to train field staff, complete verification and initiate the lower level asset transfer project is planned as a priority for the following quarter.

2.2 Infrastructure Development

Some of the key activities during the quarter included:

Access to hygienic sanitation:

Grant agreements were signed in July 2010 with 9 IMOs working in Kurigram and Gaibandha districts to construct, between July and December, 4,450 slab latrines with water seals. All latrines have been constructed.

These 5-ring slab latrines with a corrugated iron sheet superstructure and costing approximately GBP 50, provide access to sanitation facilities for Core Participant Households (CPHHs). Non core households however generally practice open defecation which creates health hazards for the whole community (both core and non core households). Low cost sanitary latrines are therefore being promoted at the community level in three districts (Rangpur, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat). During this quarter the residents of a Nilphamari *char* have installed almost 300 low cost latrines made of bamboo baskets. Some have a water seal attached to a plastic moulded slab and some are without a water seal.

CLP is encouraging the *char* dwellers to have some sort of a latrine in an attempt to stop open defecation. By September 2012, with at least one flood season to test the low cost latrines, CLP needs to define the range of sanitation options it promotes and work out how to strike a balance between:

- community wide adoption of suitable hygienic technology and behaviour change;
- sustainability of behaviour change and impact; and

- cost effectiveness.

CLP currently has the following sanitation options:

- five-ring, concrete slab latrines with water seal and superstructure;
- five -ring and concrete slab without superstructure;
- five -ring and concrete slab with water seal;
- one-ring and slab with water seal;
- very low cost without water seal; and plastic moulded slab with water seal.

Through discussions with *char* residents the CLP will promote the most suitable technology for each area.

The installation of 100% subsidised five-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. CLP thinks it is unlikely that households will adopt a self-build, low cost approach given the previous design of five-ring latrines to others in the same area.

CLP needs to assess the low cost latrines in flood conditions to be confident of the sustainability of this approach. If adopted, this will result in a key objective for CLP i.e. improved sanitation at significantly reduced costs.

Access to clean water:

CLP will continue the policy of providing no subsidy for shallow tube wells (TW) except for disabled households and educational institutions. However, a full subsidy will be provided to construct concrete platforms around TWs on the condition that:

- 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 CPHHs use the TW.

In January 2011 CLP will sign grant agreements with IMOs for new TWs and platforms around already sunk private tube wells.

CLP has been routinely undertaking arsenic testing of TW water in all villages. Two villages in Rangpur district have been identified as having high levels of arsenic contamination. Following its response protocol, CLP has installed three TWs at a greater depth (160-185 feet). CLP will gradually continue arsenic testing in all CLP 2 villages and make suitable responses to mitigate the problem in arsenic 'hotspots'.

Infrastructure and Employment Project:

Grant agreements were signed with all IMOs in five districts for implementation of Infrastructure and Employment Project (IEP) during the September-December 2010 *monga* period. Under this project 288,052 person days of employment were to for plinth raising, calculated at a rate of Tk. 150 per day. During IEP this year, 3,222 households received raised plinths above the highest flood line i.e. 60cms above the High Flood Line. 10,090 people received employment, of whom 2,531 were women.

With Union Parishad (UP) elections initially scheduled for November-December 2010, CLP considered that contracting UPs for *monga* work under IEP would be risky. The assumption was they would be more focused on electioneering rather than managing IEP work. With the need for election expenses, there was an increased risk of stronger kickback demands from labourers. So, CLP, with concurrence from DFID, postponed contracts for household plinth raising through UPs until after the UP elections. These elections have been postponed to March 2011, and therefore it is unlikely that UPs will be in a position to receive funding for infrastructure from CLP this work year. The budget revision due to be submitted to DFID in January will reflect this.

The Government of Bangladesh's (GoB) guidelines for the '100 days guaranteed employment programme' recommended the CLP homestead plinth raising model be followed. However there has recently been a change in policy. Only community and public assets will now be funded under this scheme, i.e. repairing roads and raising graveyards. This leaves no scope for CLP to persuade local government to raise household plinths using its own resources, as previously thought possible.

2.3 Human Development

2.3.1 Health

During the quarter under review CLP-1 IMOs that were contracted to continue with the health project until December 2010 continued providing health, family planning and nutrition services. The newly-contracted IMOs completed all preparatory work such as basic training of CSKs (Char Shasthya Karmis or Village/Char Health Workers), staff orientation, identifying locations for satellite clinics etc. They also began operating satellite clinics. Key achievements during the quarter for the Primary Health Care – Family Planning (PH-FP) project are stated below:

Phasing out of PHC-FP Project in CLP1 areas:

As per the previous plan the PHC-FP project ceased all activities in Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Bogra after December 31, 2010. The project partially stopped activities in Kurigram and Gaibandha. Accordingly, a phase-out guideline was sent to the concerned organisations. However, of the 6 phased out organisations, five (SPWT, NDP, MMS, GUK-B and Friendship) will continue providing health services in the *chars* either with their own funding or with financial support from others.

Extension of a contract:

CLP management decided to extend the health contract of SKSF-Gaibandha for 6 months (up to June 30, 2011) as other CLP activities will also be implemented by that IMO.

Satellite clinics and health and nutrition education sessions:

During the quarter, a total of 1,477 Satellite Clinics were conducted and 89,848 consultations took place – of which 19.67% were from non-core participants. The CSKs conducted 4,818 health and nutrition education sessions with the participation of 101,582 people including CLP core and non-core participants. The percentage of non-core participants was 24.26%.

Basic training for CSKs:

A total of 96 CSKs received a five-day basic training. LAMB Hospital organised the training in different venues and the concerned IMOs involved the Upazila level GoB Health and Family Planning officials.

Safe delivery training:

As per the plan, five Paramedics from Kurigram, Rangpur and Lalmonirhat districts received a six-week training on Safe Delivery at LAMB Hospital. The objective of this training is to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality and morbidity in the *char* community.

Referral centres:

Out of 13 IMOs 9 signed Memorandums of Understanding with primary and secondary referral centres. Although the Upazila Health Complexes (UHC), a government facility at the Upazila level, cannot sign a MOU, the IMOs have come to an unwritten agreement with 9 UHCs for referral of patients. As most of the primary referral doctors are the Upazila Health and Family Planning Officers and Resident Medical Officers it is expected that the patients going there with CLP's prescription/referral slip will receive special attention of the UHCs.

Internship, private practice and CSK sustainability:

With the objective of increasing their practical knowledge, 18 Junior Midwives who passed from Kumudini Nursing School, were engaged for 3 months with the PHC-FP project as interns. This internship period was extended for another 3 months (October to December, 2010). In the meantime, 10 out of 18 have already been employed by IMOs and others will start private practice in their own community. A consultant worked on the development of a private entrepreneurship strategy for the interns and continuity of service delivery by CSKs. Key recommendations of the consultant include doubling the one time grants for CSKs and interns and imparting business development and leadership training for them. CSKs and interns of phased out IMOs will be self-employed with one time grants as outlined by the consultant and agreed by the project. LAMB will organise training on business development and leadership for the phased out CSKs and interns soon. A further training on quality of care for the interns will also be organised. One Paramedic of a phased out IMO expressed her willingness to undertake private practice in the chars and CLP will extend its support to her as it will also do for the interns.

Other achievements:

- Four case studies of CSKs and Paramedics were developed by the IML Division;
- World AIDS Day was observed by all IMOs in a befitting manner on 1 December;
- Operations Director and Health Coordinator had an exchange sharing meeting with the BRAC health team in Dhaka with regard to BRAC taking over CLP's health project activities in Saghata Upazila of Gaibandha District on a pilot basis;
- Health staff attended the basic training organised for the newly recruited IMO staff to give a briefing on PHC-FP project and some Village Savings and Loan (VSL) training for CSKs; and
- LAMB arranged MIS training for DFAs and quarterly review meeting in Bogra. The Operations Director and other Unit Managers also attended the review meeting to provide a brief on their priority agendas.

2.3.2 Education

An assessment of Class-III pupils was completed and 4,650 students progressed to Class-IV during the quarter.

Subject based training on Class-IV textbooks was conducted and 24 Centre Supervisors, 1 Education Supervisor and 147 Teachers received the training. A total of 221 Centre Management Committee members received a day long orientation session on learning centre management. Monthly follow-up training for the teachers and CMC meetings continued as per plan.

National Curriculum and Text Books for Class-IV have been distributed among the students and IMOs are communicating with the Education Department of the government for getting Class-V textbooks for next year.

Following the required procurement formalities work orders/ contracts were issued for school bags and dresses for the students. It is expected that the students will receive them in January, 2011.

The IMOs, in consultation with FIVDB, have completed assessment of teachers' performance and found 15 who are not capable of teaching in Class-IV. These teachers will be replaced soon and because of the non-availability of quality female teachers in the chars the concerned IMOs may have to hire some male teachers.

2.3.3 Village Savings and Loan Project

During CLP1, the Village Savings and Loan (VSL) project was implemented through a Special Service Provider (SSP). However, with the experience gained CLP no longer requires a SSP. During CLP2 the VSL project will be implemented by CLP's own staff. It is noteworthy to mention that during CLP1 all IMOs were not involved in the implementation of the VSL project whereas during CLP2 all IMOs will

implement the VSL project in all CLP working villages.

Another major shift in the approach is that VSL groups will now be supported by CLP's CSKs for the first two years, whilst under CLP1 they were only supported by Village Savings Organisers (VSOs) for the first year of operation. It is hoped that the move towards CSKs facilitating VSL meetings will have two positive impacts: (i) it will enhance sustainability of the project as CSKs can support groups indefinitely (even after the initial two years of planned support), and (ii) CSKs can highlight the direct link between building up savings and the ability to withstand health shocks, which, along with dowry payment, are the key factors driving extreme poor households even further into poverty.

After staff recruitment, training and mobilisation VSL group activities commenced. The major achievements made by the VSL project during the quarter include:

Staff recruitment:

The last recruited District Microfinance Officer (DMO) joined in October 2010. With the support of DMOs and in consultation with the health project all the IMOs completed the selection of CSKs.

Purchase of equipment:

All VSL equipment have been delivered to IMOs e.g. box, kits and flipcharts and an additional 375 VSL boxes with kits have been purchased during the period.

Training:

During the period, 2 batches of training on the VSL approach for VSOs and Training Officers have been organised. Training for CSKs on the VSL project has been completed by the IMOs.

Commencement of VSL activities:

Implementation of VSL activities with the core and interested non-core participants started through 8 IMOs. A total of 53 groups have started having VSL meetings (orientation, share collection and loan disbursement) with a total of 1,207 participants; 1,042 are core and the remaining 165 are non-core.

CSKs' performance:

Although it is too early to assess the performance of CSKs, initial feedback so far received from the VSL group members and VSOs suggest that the CSKs have been well accepted by the group members and are doing well in facilitating the VSL group meetings.

Non-Core VSL Groups:

As recommended by the Social Development Consultant (Dr. Smita Premchandar), CLP has decided to pilot 20 VSL groups exclusively with interested non-core households in CLP2 working areas this year. Preparatory work has been completed and three groups have already started meeting. Upon successful implementation of these pilot groups, VSL activities would be extended to the whole community of all the working villages of CLP2.

2.3.4 Social Development

During this quarter, SD staff were involved in forming CPHH groups, Village Development Committee (VDC) and adolescent groups following the new SD module. Key achievements during the quarter include:

Review of Social Development Strategy:

During the last quarter of the previous fiscal year CLP engaged an international consultant to review the social development strategy of CLP and to revise the training materials and modules. Keeping in mind the sustainability issue and activeness of community groups after CLP's withdrawal the consultant suggested providing more training for VDCs, adolescent groups, opinion leaders,

influential persons (teachers, imams, elite, etc.), and male groups. Based on the review and recommendations two Social Development (SD) modules together with some supportive flashcards have been prepared – one for the core groups to be delivered during weekly group meetings and the other for the non-core groups as stated above.

Selection of CPHHs:

The concerned IMOs successfully completed the selection of remaining 2,081 CPHHs (5,369 were selected during the previous quarter) and subsequently 5% of them were verified by CLP.

Basic training:

With the objective of orienting the new recruits on the livelihoods of *char* dwellers, the nature of problems and vulnerabilities they face, background to the CLP, activities of different components of CLP etc. a five-day basic training was organised where more than 65 newly recruited staff of all CLP components attended.

Distribution of revised modules, flashcards and posters:

The revised SD group modules, flashcards and posters were distributed to IMOs. The revised group modules are now being delivered to both CLP 2.1 and 2.2 CPHHs. It is expected that the posters designed and developed on the topics of equal wage for men and women, importance of hand washing, equal participation in household work, dowry and domestic violence will enhance awareness.

Group meetings/ training:

The IMOs imparted 79,274 person-days of training for CPHHs on the topic of Somaj Bisleshon (analysis of society). The group members are actively participating in the sessions.

Training of Trainers on SD module:

With the objective of making the CDOs familiar with the revised SD modules, a Training of Trainers were organised by all IMOs. The training was conducted by the Training Officers and Community Development Supervisors. Some of the sessions were attended by the District Social Development Managers and HQ staff.

Formation of VDC and adolescent groups:

The IMOs are in the process of forming VDC and adolescent groups. As per the revised module there would be 1 VDC and 2 adolescent groups (1 with boys and 1 with girls) in each working village. By the end of December a total of 102 VDCs and 156 adolescent groups have been formed. Some IMOs have already conducted basic training for VDC and adolescent groups. Group members are expected to serve the interest of the community people.

Training for male groups:

The revised SD modules emphasise the engagement of men in gender discussions in an attempt to change gender stereo-types within communities. Accordingly, some IMOs conducted this training during the quarter where 50 men participated. Post training feedback/comments of the participants are quite encouraging and exciting. They want continuation of this kind of discussion and training. The front line staff members also want more training like this. They said, 'If we have more training for men, it will definitely create an impact.'

Campaign on Open Defecation Free Village:

During the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and inception phase, the Social Development component of HD Unit run this campaign, with the support of the Infrastructure Unit, in the new villages under CLP 2.2. It is very encouraging to report that this campaign has been able to motivate 777 households to install 649 low cost latrines in 6 villages – some of these latrines will be shared

by more than 1 household. These 6 villages will soon be declared as *Open Defecation Free Villages*.

Social Protection:

During the quarter a total of 672 emergency grants, each of Tk. 2,000 were distributed. 1,341 households received safety net grants under Infrastructure Employment Programme (IEP) in this quarter. During the same period the CPHHs collectively helped 317 poor families under the Community Safety Net.

2.4 Livelihoods Development

During the period under review, the Livelihoods Development Unit worked across three of the 'new' districts, namely Rangpur, Nilphamari and Lalmonirhat as well as Kurigram and Gaibandha. The key achievements of the activities during the quarter include:

Asset Transfer:

During the quarter a total of 4,522 CPHHs purchased assets against a target of 4,500. 4,483 of these CPHHs received 4,486 cattle, of which 196 were crossbred, whilst 39 CPHHs invested their grant in leasing land. In addition 12 CPHHs purchased 12 sheep/goats as a secondary asset from their remaining ATP grant money.

Livestock Training:

A total of 14,735 person training days were provided on livestock rearing against a target of 15,000. In this training participants from both the phases CLP2.1 and CLP2.2 attended.

Stipend distribution:

During the quarter, 2,993 CPHHs (CLP2.2) received their family income support and asset maintenance stipend for the first time. This will continue for 18 months. CPHHs from cohort 2.1 continued to receive their stipends.

Homestead gardening:

During the quarter a total of 7,327 CPHHs established winter vegetable gardens in their homestead against a target of 7,450. A total of 5,168 compost pits and 28,170 vegetable pits (each CPHH established 4 pits on average) were established by CPHHs against the target of 5,000 and 29,367 respectively. A total of 3,282 fodder plots (Jumbo grass) were established against the target of 2,000.

A total of 366 CPHHs completed homestead gardening training. 12,015 person days training were provided on vegetable production, seed production and fruit tree management against a target of 2,000. In addition, 4,707 CPHHs completed training on compost production against the target of 4,764.

Vaccination and de-worming of ATP cattle:

A total of 3,226 ATP cattle (CLP2.1) were vaccinated against four major diseases, namely Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) and Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) against a target of 3,200.

The vaccination and de-worming of cohort 2.2 cattle also commenced during the quarter. A total of 3,165 cattle were de-wormed for the 1st time and 236, 462, 96 and 340 cattle were vaccinated against FMD, Anthrax, BQ and HS, respectively using the voucher scheme.

Artificial Insemination of ATP cattle:

To increase the productivity of future cattle generations in the *chars* and to increase incomes from cattle rearing the artificial insemination activity was initiated during CLP 1. Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and BRAC staff provided advice in the insemination of ATP cattle using semen from

exotic bulls.

A total of 334 cattle were artificially inseminated against the target of 400. The remaining cows did not show heat during this period.

Additional activities:

Additional activities undertaken by the Livelihoods Unit during the quarter have included:

- **Consultation Meetings:** During the quarter, staff from the Livelihoods Unit met with IMO staff to discuss project guidelines. Staff consulted included Community Development Supervisors (CDS), and Community Development Organisers (CDO) of each of the IMO as well as Livelihoods staff. AI staff from DLS and BRAC were also invited to understand the importance of their AI activities and to create a better linkage with CLP project areas.
- **Quarantine of ATP cattle:** Bearing in mind the Anthrax scare earlier in the year, the Livelihoods Unit took steps to reduce the risk Anthrax spreading to humans. IMO staff and CPHHs were advised to keep their newly purchased cattle in quarantine for seven days i.e. in the cattle shed and away from other cattle. There were no reported cases of Anthrax during the quarter.
- **Modifications to Livelihoods Modules:** Livelihoods training modules and flipcharts were revised and reprinted. The training materials were distributed to respective IMO staff.
- **Responding to high mortality rate of Papaya Seedlings:** IMO staff were instructed to avoid distributing papaya seedlings during monsoon (June-July) and the winter (December-January) seasons. This would significantly increase survival rates.
- **Exchange visits:** Livelihoods Unit staff organized a number of exchange visits with other related Programmes during the quarter. These have included the World Food Programme and CRS – CARITAS Bangladesh

2.5 Market Development

Backyard Poultry Rearing, Livestock Services Project, Commercial Fodder cultivation, Milk marketing, and the Improved Cooking stove project were the main field activities during this quarter. A review of the market development approach was undertaken and is due to be finalised and implemented soon after the end of this quarter period. The main achievements during October-December 2010 are outlined below.

Market Development Study and Strategy Development:

With external consultancy support CLP conducted a review of its Market Development approach and is examining options for changing its strategic direction. This is a key deliverable for CLP2 during its Inception period. Mike Albu and Abdur Rob of Practical Action Consulting (PAC) worked with CLP staff during this review. While the final report is yet to be finalised and adopted, it is clear that CLP2 will be following a M4P (making markets work for the poor) approach for the remainder of the CLP period.

With assistance from PAC, CLP and IMO Market Development staff conducted a study of six potential market sectors to help identify interventions which would improve markets in favour of the poor living on the *chars*. A group of twenty, including staff from IMOs and CLP worked for two weeks in six districts (three 'new' districts and three districts covered by CLP1 and now withdrawn from). IMO and CLP staff were trained on market study techniques during an orientation session by the consultant and taken through the field and analysis process.

Backyard Poultry Rearing project:

12,644 person training days were conducted among the poultry participants on rearing techniques in 789 sessions.

1,290 poultry model rearers were trained. 25% of the participants are selected as model rearers, and

provided additional training, in order to demonstrate techniques to others for secondary adoption.

18 newly recruited and inducted vaccinators were trained on vaccination techniques. Female vaccinators, responsible for at least 2-4 poultry groups depending on distance and geography, were selected by the participants. They are trained on basic vaccination techniques of Baby Chick Ranikhet Disease Vaccine (BCRDV) and Ranikhet Disease Vaccine (RDV) and introduced to vaccine and commercial feed sellers in order to sell products and services to CLP-supported and other poultry participants. The average income made by the vaccinators is about Tk. 1,059 per month.

Refresher training for 39 vaccinators was conducted. 48 model poultry houses were built by the participants with a Tk. 1,000 contribution from the rearers. Model houses are built following the specific design provided. 8 participants built model houses of the same design investing their own resources.

A total of 54,789 doses of poultry vaccines (BCRDV: 43,283 and RDV 11,506) were administered by the vaccinators. Baby chicks were vaccinated with eye drops within 3-7 days and 21-24 days after hatching. Adult birds are vaccinated at the age of 2 months.

About 10,721 Kg of commercial poultry feed was sold by the vaccinators to the participants. Vaccinators are collecting feed from the nearest source using other family members for carrying and transport. Some vaccinators have good communications with bulk sellers and they send feed to them after getting a phone order on short term credit.

Commercial Fodder Cultivation Project:

The commercial fodder cultivation season started in October and 938 fodder farmers attended training out of 1,530 during this quarter. Each participant planned to cultivate 10-20 decimals of land with their own resources. Participants were informed about the availability of inputs, production and processing techniques and provided training, information and linkage with input sources. A total of 677 Kg of fodder seed was purchased by the participants and the area currently under cultivation is about 82 hectares. Some of producers are sowing fodder seed following the rice harvest. 7 local vendors in Upazila towns are supplying the seeds to the participants at full market price after getting seed from a Dhaka-based importer. Local vendors collected seeds from importers on payment and sold locally. More than 108 fodder farmers from last year had jointly sown 6 hectares of fodder under their own initiative after collecting the seed from local vendors at the market price.

Improved Cooking Stove Project:

GTZ and GUK Gaibandha (GUK-G) signed a contract to build and install 1,000 improved stoves through trained and equipped builders/installers as income generating activities. Under the contract, GTZ will pay GUK-G Tk. 400 / stove after successful compilation of the contract. CLP facilitates the communication and contract between GTZ and GUK-G, and is giving project design advice. 8 installers previously trained by GTZ previously faced input supply problems, such as sourcing chimneys. The project has now been modified and another 8 installer cum builders covering a larger area and 4 of them have been trained to use stove building moulds. To overcome the chimney supply problem a production centre has been established with chimney making facilities in addition to stove building capacity. So far, one builder has installed 10 stoves and another installed 137 during this quarter.

The key to the success of this project will be getting the business model right for stove builders and chimney producers to be able to sell these products with minimum interference from NGO project staff.

Milk Marketing Project:

The Milk Marketing project is working with core participants to facilitate a fresh milk selling process.

CLP core participants have a small amount of milk left after domestic consumption, but access to milk markets is limited. As cows purchased under CLP 2 are not yet at milking stage, CLP has provided these participants with information on milking cow management, milk marketing and has facilitated communication with local milk collectors so in future they can collect and sell milk to local markets and processors. About 1,408 cow rearers have been provisionally organised into 127 groups. 501 of the selected participants attended 41 meetings. 36 collectors are planning to start milk collection and selling to the market soon.

Livestock Services Project:

22 newly selected Livestock Services Providers (LSP) of Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari and Kurigram have been trained on Livestock Services Project Modules 1 and 2. Newly trained LSPs were closely supported by District Livestock Services Officers (DLSO). Vaccination campaigns were arranged in the new LSPs areas to introduce them to the community as well as to help them establish themselves as independent service providers. A total of 2,500 doses of Anthrax and 258 doses of Black Quarter (BQ) were administered to community cattle to increase LSPs' confidence and acceptance within the community for the first time. Promotional materials were also distributed among the LSPs trained recently.

DLSOs are giving practical diagnosis assistance to the weaker and newly trained LSPs. They also help link households with public and private supply sources. Monthly group information sharing and problem solving is ongoing. The Department of Livestock Services has a very good linkage with the LSPs. LSPs are collecting vaccine and seek treatment advice from Government officials like the Upazila Livestock Officer and Veterinarian Surgeon based in Upazila towns. LSPs are administering vaccine, maintaining the cool chain using solar and AC fridges installed earlier. CLP2.1 cattle recipients are getting de-worming and vaccination support from 62 LSPs and the average monthly income of 56 LSPs out of 62 is about Tk. 4,000.

A total of 2,970 cattle have been de-wormed, and vaccination numbers for CLP2.1 and CLP 2.2 are:

	CLP 2.1	CLP 2.2
Anthrax	95	617
Foot and Mouth disease	195	286
Black Quarter	1,615	97
Haemorrhagic Septicemia	519	363
Peste des Petits Ruminants	75	

3. Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division

3.1 IML Overview

An important deliverable during the quarter was an updated M&E strategy. This document outlines the core activities, deliverables, resource requirements etc. during the second phase of the Programme.

In terms of staffing, Laura Gisby left CLP to work with an organization from Dhaka. Laura was replaced by Nicola McIvor who has settled in well.

3.2 Improved Visibility of the CLP

The Communications Unit Manager is currently developing a Communications Strategy for the CLP. The strategy, to be completed during the next quarter, will outline what activities are required to improve CLP's brand and visibility. The strategy will also explain what messages and tools will be used to communicate 'downward' to *char* communities as well as what messages and tools will be used to communicate internally.

Whilst the Communications Strategy is under development staff continue to ensure the CLP is 'visible' and that lessons are being shared. For example, documentation is published on the CLP website at regular intervals. The CLP also had a presence at the Urban Poverty day event organised by the Economic Empowerment of the Poorest project/ Shiree.

In an attempt to make key findings more accessible the IML Division continues to develop two-page briefs that are published on the website.

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 IMO's 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 IEP 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

The M&E Unit continues to outsource household monitoring activities on a sample of CLP2 households, as well as on a sample of CLP1 households. Households are monitored against a set of key indicators including asset status, savings, income, expenditure, food security etc.

In an attempt to make data more accessible, the IML Division will show on the website, how sampled households are progressing against key indicators 'in real time' i.e. as soon as data become available.²

A number of studies were also launched during the quarter:

² Visit the 'CLP Progress/ Impacts' page

- a study to assess the occupancy/ erosion status of plinths raised during CLP1;
- a study looking at the sustainability of core CLP1 activities;
- a study looking at how LSPs are performing after support from the CLP has ceased;
- a study looking at the impact of *monga* on food security;
- a baseline study for CLP2.2 households (focusing on socio-economic, nutrition and empowerment indicators).

Reports on these studies will be completed during the next quarter.

4. Finance Division

The Finance and Procurement division began the second quarter on a high note with disbursing fund, developing some new financial reporting systems and issuing contracts to partners. The Finance division also carried out various reports and exercises to share with other divisions/units to provide a clear picture of programme progress.

CLP Finance Division reports an expenditure of GBP 2,520,192 equivalent to 30% and Taka 267,008,107 equivalent to 31% (approximate) against the annual program budget for 2010-11 and GBP 405,000 equivalent to 28% and Taka 42,769,428 equivalent to 29% in Taka (approximate) against the annual management agency budget as at the end of the second quarter.

Some of the key activities during the quarter include:

- a workshop was conducted to introduce a new financial reporting system as well as consolidated procurement plan for the IMOs;
- the Finance division visited the IMOs to take necessary measures against the audit observations made by the external auditor;
- following the procurement plan, a procurement audit system was introduced to ensure greater transparency;
- necessary amendments were administrated to ensure the smooth running of the programme;
- numerous service contracts were issued to keep the programme flow easier;
- contract and procurement division procured laptops from Crown Agents for replacing old desktops that were out of order. They also received medical equipment from the same agency for the annual nutrition survey survey;
- the Procurement Unit also initiated the procedure of procuring school bags and clothes for students along with some IT equipment.
- Finally, in this quarter, the division also initiated the selection process to recruit and train new staff in order to bridge the gap that is currently prevailing in Finance division and undertook all the actions and exercises to make the fund disbursement efficiently and effectively to support operational programme activities.

5. Short Term Consultancies

Professor Nick Mascie-Taylor visited the CLP during December. He made a presentation focusing on the nutrition results from a survey conducted earlier during 2010. He also advised on CLP2's approach to nutritional monitoring.

The CLP also conducted a review of its Market Development approach with support from Mike Albu and Abdur Rob of Practical Action Consulting.

6. Next Quarter's Activities

The most significant activities during the next quarter will be launching the 'second tier' pilot and the Output to Purpose Review which is currently scheduled for mid-February. Significant activities/ deliverables by Unit are shown below:

Significant activities/ deliverables	
IML Division	
M&E Unit	Undertake baseline for second tier households and additional CLP 2.2 CPHHs Document baseline results for second tier households Assessing number of CPHHs in additional districts Analysis and presenting survey results: plinth erosion study, CLP1 sustainability study, monga impact study etc.
Communications Unit	Completing communications strategy Ensure District offices and IMO's are updated on progress/ issues
Operations Division	
Livelihoods Development Unit	Purchasing assets for CLP2.2 and second tier households; Stipend distribution;; Vaccination and de-worming of cattle procured by CPHHs; Artificial insemination of cattle procured by CPHHs; Training of CPHHs on livestock rearing; Establishing compost pits; Distribution of papaya seedlings; and Training of CPHHs on Homestead Gardening etc.
Infrastructure Development Unit	Household plinth raising 0.6m above highest flood line Construction of TW and TW platform Construction of latrines Arsenic testing of TW water Recording GPS coordinates of plinths, TWs and latrines
Market Development Unit	<u>Poultry</u> Group meeting facilitation of 2.1 CPHHs Vaccinators refresher training Training of newly recruited vaccinators Group meeting facilitation of 2.2 CPHHs Model rearer training Model house building and demonstration <u>Fodder</u>

Significant activities/ deliverables	
	<p>Interested fodder participants selection from additional CPHHs</p> <p>Group meeting facilitation</p> <p>Fodder processing training</p> <p><u>Milk</u></p> <p>Group meeting facilitation of 2.2 CPHHs</p> <p>Collectors selection and training</p> <p>Organising milk producers for sale to processors</p> <p><u>LSP</u></p> <p>LSP selection and training</p> <p>Technical support to LSP</p> <p>Linkage with private and public service providers</p> <p><u>Improved Cooking stove</u></p> <p>Facilitate installer to build and sell/install stoves</p> <p>Training new installer</p> <p>Campaign on improved stove use</p> <p><u>Agricultural services</u></p> <p>Selection of ASPs and basic training</p>
Human Development Unit	<p><u>Social Development</u></p> <p>Selection of 1st tier (increased allocation) and 2nd tier CPHHs</p> <p>Group formation</p> <p>Facilitation of weekly group meetings</p> <p>Training for newly recruited CDOs on SD group and non-group modules</p> <p><u>Health</u></p> <p>Operations of SCs as usual</p> <p>Stakeholders meeting and referral linkage workshops</p> <p>TOT on ANC, PNC and ENC for HS and Training Officers</p> <p>Orientation for religious and community leaders and newly-wed couples on health and family planning issues</p> <p><u>Education</u></p> <p>Collection of NCTB Books for Class-V</p> <p>Running the classes on-the-job training for Teachers</p> <p><u>VSL</u></p> <p>Facilitation of already formed VSL groups</p> <p>Formation of 242 VSL groups</p>
Finance Division	
Finance Unit	<p>Fund Management</p> <p>System audit among IMOs followed by quarterly scorecard.</p> <p>Implementing new financial reporting system among IMOs</p>

Significant activities/ deliverables	
	Advanced Tax and VAT training for IMO accountants. Listing of all CLP inventory including district office.
Procurement Unit	Carry on procurement activities as per procurement plan. Issuing contracts and work orders Vendor Enlistment Vendor Evaluation

Annex 1: Output targets and achievements

SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
1	INFRASTRUCTURE			
	# of plinths raised	2,400	1,802	700
	# of HHs raised on plinths	4,200	3,222	1,200
	# of concrete pillars with flood marks installed	41	26	15
	# of 5-ring slab latrines installed (CPHHs)	3,539	3,526	
	# of low cost latrines installed (non-CPHHs)	100	390	
	# of shallow tube-wells installed	0	0	0
	# of tube-well platforms installed	0	0	0
	# of tube-well water bacteria tests conducted	0	0	0
	# of tube-wells tested on arsenic	300	402	0
	# of tube-wells mechanics trained	0	0	0
1.1	IEP			
	# of people employed	16,200	10,090	0
	Men	10,800	7,559	0
	Women	5,400	2,531	0
	Average # of days employment (per person) ^[1]	25	21	0
	Men	25	21	0
	Women	25	20	0
	Average daily rate ^[2]	120	187	0

^[1] 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

^[2] 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.

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SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
	Men	140	204	0
	Women	80	170	0
1.2	IEP earth work			
	Equivalent # of person days work ^[3]	490,000	288,052	0
2	LIVELIHOODS			
2.1	Asset Transfer Project			
	# of CPHHs received assets	4,500	4,522	2,924
	# of CPHHs received cattle as primary asset	4,500	4,483	2,905
	# of CPHHs received cross-bred cows as primary asset	100	196	68
	# of CPHHs received local cows as primary asset	4,400	4,287	2,837
	# of CPHHs received land lease as primary asset	10	39	11
	Average area of land leased (in decimals - primary assets only)	20	18	20
	# of CPHHs received other assets as primary asset	0	0	0
	# of CPHHs receiving stipends (for 1st time)	3,500	2,993	4,453
2.2	Homestead Gardening (HG)			
	# of CPHHs completed HG training ^[4]	230	366	0
	# of person days HG training provided to CPHHs	12,000	12,015	3,885

[3] 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)

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

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SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
	# of CPHHs completed compost training ^[5]	4,764	4,707	0
	# of person days compost training provided to CPHHs	4,764	4,707	5,053
	# of CPHHs received vegetable seeds	7,450	7,327	0
	# of CPHHs received all tree saplings	0	0	0
	# of compost pits established by CPHHs	5,000	5,168	2,029
	# of vegetable pits established by CPHHs	29,367	28,170	0
	# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	2,000	3,282	0
2.3	Livestock			
	# of CPHHs completed livestock training ^[6]	0	0	1,500
	# of person days livestock training provided to CPHHs	15,000	14,735	12,000
	# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	3,200	3,236	3,000
	# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	0	0	3,000
	# of cattle artificially inseminated	400	335	450
		0	0	
3	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
3.1	Social Development			
	# of new SD groups formed	294	353	50
	# of CPHH members enrolled as SD group members	7,450	7,434	1,000
	# of SD groups currently active	294	1,475	655

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

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

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SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
	# of new VDCs formed	0	102	28
	# of VDCs currently active	0	157	130
	# of new Adolescent groups formed	242	110	56
	# of Adolescent groups currently active	242	102	260
	# of Community Mela's held	0	0	5
3.2	Social Protection			
	# of Community Safety Net recipients	450	317	100
	# of Emergency Grants provided	750	672	600
	# of Incapacity & Vulnerability Grants provided	1,122	1,172	0
3.3	Health			
	# of satellite clinics conducted	0	1,477	1,020
	# of patient consultations	0	89,849	40,800
	# of patients from CPHHs	0	72,174	30,600
	# of patients from non-CPHHs	0	17,675	10,200
	# of Health, Nutrition and Education (HNE) sessions conducted	0	4,818	3,369
	# of participants HNE sessions	0	101,582	61,350
	# of CPHH members	0	76,937	46,013
	# of non-CPHH members	0	24,645	15,337
3.4	Education			
	# of learning centres operational	166	165	165
	# of children studying in learning centers	4,780	4,710	4,724
	# of girls	2,435	2,402	2,407
	# of boys	2,345	2,308	2,317
3.5	Village Savings and Loans Groups			

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SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
	# of new VSL groups formed	150	148	225
	# of CPHH members	3,000	2,987	4,500
	# of non-CPHH members	750	342	1,125
	# of total VSL groups formed	150	95	225
	# of CPHH members	3,000	2,987	4,500
	# of non-CPHH members	750	342	1,125
	# of VSL groups active	150	148	225
	# of CPHH members	3,000	2,987	4,500
	# of non-CPHH members	750	342	1,125
	Average total savings per VSL member (in Tk.) ^[7]	0	0	0
	Average total loan from VSL member (in Tk.) ^[8]	0	0	0
		0	0	0
4	MARKET DEVELOPMENT			
4.1	Agriculture Service Provider (ASP) pilot			
	# of people completed ASP training ^[9]	0	0	25
	# of HHs receiving services from ASPs	0	0	4,000
	# of CPHHs	0	0	2,500
	# of non-CPHHs	0	0	1,500
4.2	Improved cooking stove pilot			
	# of stove builders/installers completed trained	0	10	4
	# of stoves installed	0	147	400
	Average monthly income stove builders/installers (in Tk.)	0	0	1,000
4.3	Fodder production			

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

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

^[9] ASP selection ongoing.

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SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
	# of people completed field training on fodder ^[10]	0	0	NR
	# of person days field training on fodder production provided	0	1,439	3,000
	# of active fodder growers	0	938	1,400
	Area under cultivation (acres or 100 decimals)	0	202	100
	Total production of fresh fodder (kg)	0	0	900,000
	Total fodder sold (kg)	0	0	300,000
	Average price/kg	0	0	NR
	Total fodder consumed (kg)	0	0	NR
	Ratio of fodder sold:consumed	0	0	NR
4.4	Poultry rearing			
	# of people completed field training on poultry rearing ^[11]	0	0	NR
	# of CPHHs	0	0	NR
	# of non-CPHHs	0	0	NR
	# of person days field training on poultry rearing provided	12,027	12,662	20,000
	Average monthly income from poultry made by trained HHs	0	375	350
	# of new poultry vaccinators trained	0	45	10
4.5	Milk marketing			
	# of people completed field training on milk marketing ^[12]	0	0	NR
	# of CPHHs	0	0	NR
	# of non-CPHHs	0	0	NR
	# of person days field training on milk marketing provided	0	502	NR

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

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

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

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SI No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October – December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (January – March' 2011)
		Target (October – December'10)	Achievements 3rd quarter CLP2 (October – December'10)	
	Average monthly income from milk sales made by trained HHs	0	0	NR
	Average price/litre milk	0	0	NR
	Average monthly quantity of milk sold per HH trained (lt)	0	0	NR
	Average monthly quantity of milk consumed per HH trained (lt)	0	0	NR
	Ratio of milk sold:consumed by HHs trained	0	0	NR
4.6	<i>Livestock Services Providers</i>			
	# People completed training as Livestock Service Providers (Paravets)	0	0	NR
	# LSPs active in the field (earning more than Tk. 4,000 per month)	0	56	90
5	GOVERNANCE			
	# of UP Chairmen completed capacity building training	0	0	NR
	# of UP Members completed capacity building training	0	0	NR
	# of UP Secretaries completed capacity building training	0	0	NR

Annex 2: Financial targets and achievements

SL No.	Activities	Target and achievements during reporting period (October-December' 2010)		Target for next quarter (Q-3, Jan-Mar 2011) (£)
		Target October-December'2010 (£)	Achievements 2nd Quarter CLP2 (October-December'2010 (£)	
1	Infrastructure Unit	£768,417	£248,981	£334,908
2	Livelihoods Unit	£894,321	£1,430,001	£698,101
3	Market Development Unit	£112,701	£98,630	£94,632
4	Human Development Unit	£495,789	£501,849	£376,101
5	Innovation, Monitoring and Learning	£104,344	£80,155	£77,576
6	IMO Implementation	£102,362	£152,971	£102,362
7	Allowances for GOB	£8,760	£5,336	£8,760
	Total	£2,486,694	£2,517,923	£1,692,440