

CLP Quarterly Report

January to March 2015



April 2015
CLP

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Acronyms

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

FBG	Fodder Business Group/s
FFD	Farmer Field Days
FIVDB	Friends in Village Development, Bangladesh
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FY	Financial Year
GBF	Grameen Bikash Foundation, a CLP provider
GBP	Great Britain Pound Sterling
GBS	Grameen Bikash Sangstha, a CLP provider
GDFL	Grameen Danone Foods Ltd
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GMC	Group Management Committee
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GIZ	German aid agency
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDU	Human Development Unit
HQ	Headquarters
HS	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
iDE	A Special Service Provider to the CLP in the Market Development area
IEP	Infrastructure and Employment Project
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IMED	Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
IML	Innovation, Monitoring and Learning Division of CLP
IMNCS	Improving Maternal, Neonatal and Child Survival
IMO	Implementing organisation
ISP	Irrigation Service Provider
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LBG	Livestock Business Group/s
LSP	Livestock Services Provider
LTP	Land Tenure Project of the CLP
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
M4C	Making markets work for the chars
M4P	Making markets work for the poor approach
MBG	Milk Business Group OR Meat Business Group
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDU	Market Development Unit of CLP

MFI	Micro-Finance Institution
MLU	Market and Livelihoods Unit of CLP
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Maxwell Stamp PLC
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NGO	Non-government organisation
OD	Open defecation
PEC	Programme Executive Committee
PHC&FP	Primary health care and family planning project
PHD	Partners in Health and Development, a CLP provider
PIC	Programme Implementation Committee
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation – a semi-autonomous government body providing funding to microfinance partners.
PM	Programme Memorandum
PM	Programme Manager
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROSPER	Promoting Financial Services for Poverty Reduction (a DFID-funded programme)
PSPM	Pre-Season Planning Meeting
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RDA	Rural Development Academy, Bangladesh
RDCD	Rural Development & Cooperative Division (of the Bangladesh Government)
SD	Social Development
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SDU	Social Development Unit
SME	Small and Medium-scale Enterprise
SSP	Special Service Provider
ToT	Training of Trainers
TW	Tube well
ULC	United Leasing Company
UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund
UP	Union Parishad
UPPR	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction, a DFID-supported programme
UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VfM or VFM	Value-for-Money
VSL	Village Savings and Loans

VSO	Village Savings Officers
VSS	Village Savings Supervisors
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WiFi	A technology term meaning "wireless computer network" or "wireless local area network." It was invented as a play-on-words using Hi-Fi (high fidelity) as inspiration.

1. Introduction

1.1 Team Leader's Overview

The period covered by this report (January to March 2015) represents the third quarter of the new CLP financial year and the final quarter of the DFID FY.

This first section of the quarterly report will cover: the current political environment; points of interest from the quarter; overall work progress; the Annual Review; some of the key achievements of the quarter; and finally staff movements.

The period from 5 January until the end of the quarter was the subject of extensive and prolonged political turmoil and violence; summarised under the Bangla term "hartals". The opposition BNP alliance instigated a continual blockade (a form of protest that usually aims to stop traffic between Districts, while allowing travel within districts) from 6 January onwards. This length of blockade has no historical precedent. Hartals were also instituted which quickly took the pattern of being announced for 72 hours, then extended by 48 hours, covering the whole working week and causing significant disruption to movement. Although less impact was felt on the chars themselves, staff based at the secretariat in Bogra, district offices, and IMOs in larger towns were unable to move with ease – resulting in disruption to many activities, particularly monitoring and oversight.

The reduction in monitoring and oversight was probably implicated in a 'spike' in incidents of fraud and failure to adhere to CLP policies and procedures. By 31 March, CLP's central Incident Register had registered 17 Incidents, of which seven were definitely fraud, and one probable. To contrast with last year, by end March 2014 there had only been five reported incidents, of which three were fraud. It wasn't until August 2014 that there were 17 incidents in the register.

It is likely that there are at least three contributory factors to this spike in incidents: (i) reduced technical oversight and monitoring by Secretariat and District staff due to hartals, as well as some reduction by IMO staff, etc. (ii) a significant drop-off in implementation performance by one particular IMO, which registered half the number of total fraud cases to date; and (iii) knowledge among IMO staff that the programme is ending in the relatively near future, putting time pressure on any staff that were susceptible to, or tempted by, the prospect of misappropriating funds.

It is, of course, possible that this spike is simply coincidental. However, given the zero tolerance policy, CLP management believes it is best to treat it as a genuine occurrence and react accordingly. Thus in the quarter CLP carried out the following performance and anti-fraud activities:

1. Performance warning to under-performing IMOs (22 Feb and 6 April).
2. Monitoring and oversight visits by the TL and IMLC Director to Jamalpur and Rangpur districts, covering eight IMOs.
3. Feedback on performance issue and anti-fraud activities, as well as recommendations to strengthen both areas provided to all IMOs on 3 March 2015.
4. Formal bi-weekly reporting from District staff, covering hartal impacts as well as a focus on incidents and fraud cases.
5. Incident Case Investigation Training curricula developed and delivered to IMOs during the regular quarterly meetings (which took place in April, but were originally scheduled for March but moved due to political violence);
6. Feedback on anti-fraud activities also provided to PMs, AMs and EDs during these quarterly meetings;
7. Risk Management Workshop developed and delivered to all PMs, AMs and EDs at the quarterly meetings.
8. Revisions to the CLP's incident reporting policy, reporting and information management system to make reporting quicker, easier and more useful.

CLP supports the zero tolerance policy and believes it is the only way to ensure that strong disincentives are in place to discourage fraud, or to identify it and react swiftly and appropriately. Nevertheless, DFID should be aware of certain costs and potential negative impacts on institutional relationships from the zero tolerance policy. These will be detailed to DFID in a separate report, but summarised here:

- IMOs reported feeling demoralised and demotivated that all incidents must be reported to DFID, even before knowing they were fraud.
- They were concerned that such reporting was easy to misinterpret and could impact on their professional reputation.
- They suggested potential alternatives, such as thresholds for reporting, or reporting only when cases were known to be fraud, rather than operational issues.
- CLP Senior Managers have reported spending up to 25% of their time dealing with incidents and reporting. There is concern that such a level of resource allocation was not planned for and may impact on technical, financial and administrative responsibilities.

The donor-supported Annual Review took place between 1 and 12 February, with the Template being delivered to CLP management on 7 April 2015. Thus the Narrative had not been delivered to the CLP at the time of writing this Quarterly Report.

The Annual Review for 2015 was desk-based due to the political disturbances, which meant that field visits were not possible. It was carried out by an internal team of DFID advisors. The AR 2015 scored the CLP at an "A" – "achieved targets." Although this is a good result, the output-oriented nature of the DFID AR template scoring values numbers of outputs over quality and context of implementation. CLP management therefore believes the result – even though good – does not adequately recognise the impressive performance even during a period of severe political disruption.

An example comes from the adolescent training, which was behind in delivery. This delay was mainly caused by CLP insisting on its adolescent participants being housed safely and securely at decent levels of comfort, and for training venues to be in a satisfactory condition, conducive to quality training. The training providers required far more time than expected to be able to meet CLP's quality standards in these areas, with the result that training started late and so numbers were not delivered. CLP would argue that this delay should be considered a good result, and indeed the only developmentally-sound approach. However, the numbers-orientation of the template can see it only as a 'failure to achieve expectations'. In the light of the political disturbances, some recognition of the quality of achievements might have been anticipated.

Notable technical activity during the quarter included the following:

- 6,338 plinths raised against a target of 5,390;
- 12,164 latrines against a target of 10,741;
- 956 shallow tubewell against a target of 1,026;
- the completion of asset transfers, with 5,851 achieved against a target of 5,535;
- 6,071 CPHHs completing livestock training vs. target of 4,860;
- all SD groups now formed, meeting the target of 615;
- 4,083 couples received orientation on gender sensitivity vs target of 3,058;
- 115,367 patient consultations at satellite health against a target of 81,600;
- establishment of core VSL groups nearly complete – 609 vs target of 615;
- non-core VSLs fully established (614 vs target of 615);
- 2,541 DNI visits to pregnant women against a target of 2,706;
- 11,431 adolescent girls visited against a target of 11,408;
- 363 Milk BG yard meetings vs target of 360;
- 530 AI sessions vs a target of 455;

During the quarter, CLP prepared for and attended the Programme Implementation Committee meeting on 23 March. The report on implementation of the partial year to date was accepted by the PIC, with no substantial comments made on performance or expectations.

The quarter held the following meetings, conferences and visits or presentations to VIPs not referenced above:

- Attendance and presentation of a paper at the International Conference on Climate Change Innovation and Resilience for Sustainable Livelihood, 12-14 January 2015, Kathmandu, Nepal. Attended by Mat Pritchard, Team Leader; Dr Mahbub Alam, Livelihoods Coordinator and Presenter; Arifur Rahman, DFID Livelihoods Advisor. The paper was entitled "Empowering Women on the Chars: Increasing resilience to disaster and building sustainable livelihoods."
- 18 January, DFID, DFAT and CLP management meeting
- 19 January, meeting re Char Convention.
- 22 January, meeting with BBC Media Action
- 27 January, CLP SMT meeting
- 27 January, signed MoU with BRAC regarding Artificial Insemination work
- 29 January, meeting with Clody Ayliffe re disaster management, CLP's response to 2014 flood, disaster fund etc.
- 29 January, DFID meeting re upcoming audits
- 10 February, IAD audit meeting
- 17 February, meeting with DFID re Case 2014-022
- 20 February, meeting with US senior management re fraud cases and performance
- 23 February, CLP SMT meeting
- 25 February, DFID, DFAT and CLP management meeting
- 10 March, meeting with Adrian Osborne, MSP Managing Director
- 12 March, meeting with Emily Wylde re Extreme Poverty comparative cost assessment
- 12 March, MoU signing with Pran regarding milk collection centres
- 18 March, MoU signing with Orbis
- 21 March, met with selected IMO EDs re BSRM water project (partnerships)
- 23 March, Programme Implementation Committee meeting

The following major staff movements occurred during the quarter:

- Rabeya Yasmin joined as CLP Partnerships Director on 22 February 2015.
- Wyn Davies resigned as Operations Director on 15 March. His end date was 16 April.

The major management-related activities in the upcoming quarter are to develop staff appraisals for the 2014/15 FY, develop the FY 2015/16 work plan, exit strategy and budget and to present the same for approval to donors and the CLP Programme Steering Committee.

1.2 Deputy Team Leader's Overview

The political situation in the country during this quarter was extremely chaotic with continuous violence instigated by the BNP-led opposition alliance. This was the result of the strategy followed by the Awami league-led grand alliance government which pressured the BNP, weakening the alliance and consequently deterring them from organising any protests. The opposition alliance started protesting through the calling of nationwide strikes and blockades, as well as activities which resulted in the loss of human lives. They demanded immediate dialogue regarding the arranging of a new national assembly election under the watch of a caretaker government.

Despite the adverse conditions, the Bangladesh economy has remained relatively stable. The main drivers of the Bangladesh economy are agriculture, the export of ready-made garments and remittances from workers abroad. The country's efficient macro-economic management, existing monetary policy and good production of food grains has resulted in export growth, a deceleration in inflation and sustained moderation in price pressures. Besides this, Bangladesh has been able to make excellent investments in health, education and social safety nets for the poor which have brought about impressive progress in poverty reduction, human development and economic growth. The nation's foreign reserves have grown to US\$23 billion and GDP growth is expected to be around 6% in the current fiscal year. At present, the proportion of the population living below the poverty line has come down to around 23%, which is undoubtedly significant progress towards achieving the poverty reduction targets set by the MDGs.

During this quarter, the Upazila Nirbahi Officers and the Deputy Commissioners of the programme area were able to hold the CLP's Upazila and District Coordination Sub-Committee (DCS) meetings respectively on a regular basis. CLP's third PIC meeting was also held during this quarter.

2. Operations Division

2.1 Overview

This is the final Operations Division Overview from Wyn Davies CLP Operations Director. After 26 months in the post he is leaving CLP on 16th April 2015 to take up a new position as Team Leader on an ongoing DFID Programme in Africa. At the time of writing this report all the necessary arrangements for handing over his responsibilities and duties, archive material and equipment have been agreed with the Team Leader and has been / will be implemented before his departure. CLP operations will end on 29th February 2016 – in less than 11 months' time. To keep CLP Operations Division projects and activities, output targets, milestones and outcomes on track in the remaining period through to EOP, measures to manage and mitigate EOP risks, in addition actions as they relate to operations on CLP sustainability / partnership issues up to EOP and post-CLP, an exit plan / handover note has been prepared and shared with CLP Management Team and MSP. The exit plan / handover note has been reviewed and discussed with the Team Leader and CLP Management Team, with the required actions and responsibilities agreed.

The highlights of the reporting quarter can be characterised by two key events. The first being the ongoing nationwide political unrest, and the second the final DFID CLP Annual Review (AR). The political blockades and hartals from 4th January 2015 to the time of writing this report demonstrate that at field level CLP project activities and outputs have been impacted little by the blockades and hartals, with implementation deliverables achieved under the most difficult of environments and circumstances. The continuation of the blockades and hartals is not therefore viewed as high risk to future CLP outputs being achieved by EOP. However, the risk of operational financial fraud increase is a reality, due to less CLP and IMO oversight and monitoring as a consequence of the hartals, but also due to CLP coming to an end which reduces the time opportunity (window) for fraud, so the risk of theft occurring in the remaining time available to EOP is therefore viewed as high risk. To deal with this, substantial CLP management and staff resource and time have once again been deployed in the quarter – in order to monitor, identify, mitigate and reduce opportunities and level of fraud risk.

The second highlight of the quarter saw the DFID CLP Annual Review 2015 implemented by a team composed of DFID-B advisors and one DFAT advisor from 1st to 12th February 2015. Due to the political unrest the AR team was hampered in that no field visits were undertaken to the chars to observe and discuss programme activities with CPHHs, the IMOs and other CLP stakeholders. As expected, the review took substantial CLP management and Secretariat staff time in preparation, analysis, support and meetings with the DFID AR team, in the month leading up to the review and during the two-weeks of the actual review. As an annual evaluation exercise, the AR proves to extremely useful to CLP Operations, for discussion with a third party on progress, what has and has not worked, challenges faced, the lessons learned, and on future actions / recommendations. The 2015 AR has helped to focus thinking on approaches and priorities for the remaining operational time through to 29th February 2016. In particular, CLP operations has prioritised the need within the remaining time before end of programme to strengthen the capacity, governance and sustainability of its community based organisations (CBOs), specifically VDCs and CBCs, where substantial input and progress has already been made during the quarter.

There has been considerable discussion within CLP on sustainability and partnership issues to EOP and post-CLP within the last year or two, including two sustainability workshops. In particular, since CLP is now in its final year the discussion has increased, and since joining of the new Partnerships Director in February 2015. To this end CLP has agreed with DFID to develop a 'Partnerships Plan', which will outline the CLP's Partnerships focus and work up to EOP and planned for scenario re: partnerships post-CLP. There is consensus within CLP on the priority and focus for CLP Partnerships within the remaining 11-months through to 29th February 2016. However, approach on how best to transition CLP learning and 'brand' to EOP and post-CLP period so as to maximise CLP sustainability and partnerships remains a 'work in progress' and will require a degree of flexibility during implementation phase. This issue has particular

relevance to CLP Operations, its partners (IMOs and other stakeholders), RDCD, char people, and the future of the 18 key projects post-CLP, particularly the basic services, community institutions / CBOs, and market development.

Actions already taken by Operations Division to improve governance and sustainability post-CLP are activities to strengthen Community Based Organisations VDCs and CBCs within the CLP, along with signing of MoUs (e.g. with BRAC Dairy and AI, PRAN Dairy, and Orbis International) during the quarter which aim to continue working in the chars post-CLP period. A third key event which occurred in the quarter was the 3rd meeting of the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) of the CLP2 held on 23rd March. At this meeting presentation was made on CLP Operations Division progress for the first 8-months of the current financial year (from 1st July 2014 to 28th February 2015), along with financial results, partnerships and outcomes highlights. A discussion, questions and answers session took place, with the RDCD pleased with CLPs progress and performance within the current financial year 14/15 and overall for the whole of the CLP2 period.

Given the context of 'normal' operations implementation hindered by the difficulties of movement to the field, of supplies availability, and the threat of violent political unrest throughout the 3-months of the quarter, it is extraordinary that the majority of the CLP activities and output targets across all three operational units are by the end of the 3rd quarter of the financial year well on track / achieved. As a consequence, current FY 2014/15 output targets, milestones and outcomes are on track to be achieved in the remaining 3 months of April to June 2015. The continuation of the blockades and hartals is not therefore viewed as high risk to future CLP outputs being achieved in the next quarter, or within the final financial year of CLP from 1st July 2015 through to 29th February 2016 (8-month period).

Infrastructure Unit activities were implemented as planned during the 3rd quarter (January – March 2015). The IMOs faced problems in transporting tube well materials (bricks, cement, pipes, etc.) due to political blockades which caused achievement shortfall in improving access to water in this quarter. However this will be covered / met in the next quarter. The forecast was to raise 5,390 dry season plinths in the quarter; the number actually raised was 6,338 which is 118% of the target. Hygienic latrines target for the quarter was 10,741 latrines, and the achievement is 12,164 which is 113% of the target. 956 tube wells and 1,412 platforms have been constructed in this quarter which is 93% and 80% of the quarter targets.

Raising school plinths above flood level is a new project, proposed by CLP at the request of char dwellers, and approved by DFID on 16th March 2015. Char communities request was for raising school plinths for un-interrupted classes / schooling of their children during monsoon period. During the quarter all preliminary work was undertaken and completed for this new project. The raising of the 48 school plinths with associated tube well and latrines work will start in early April 2015, with the aim to complete all the work in May 2015 before the onset of the monsoon rains.

Human Development Unit (HDU) project activities planned for the quarter (social development (VDC, HBCI, adolescents vocational training), social protection, PHC&FP, VSL and DNIP) were implemented according to plan with no major problems encountered. Output targets for the quarter have mostly been achieved with just a couple under achieving with many having already met their output target for the year. All FY 14/15 output targets apart from adolescent's vocational training which started late are expected to be achieved in the 4th quarter of the FY 14/15. According to the recommendations of VDC consultant report an activity implementation matrix was prepared in the quarter, and shared with CLP DFID advisor and the DFID CLP Annual Review 2015 Team. From January 2015, social development project began to implement new activities for strengthening capacity, governance, sustainability and smooth phase-out of VDCs as per VDC Report Plan and Matrix. Newly recruited IMO VDC Support Officers are playing a vital role for ensuring these activities.

BGS started adolescent's vocational training in 4 different training courses with 87 adolescents on 1st December 2014. On 31st March 2015, out of 87 students 74 students (52 boys and 22 girls) completed these 4 courses and were awarded course completion certificates in: sewing/tailoring, mobile phone servicing, motor car driving/mechanics, and electrical house wiring. The fifth BGS training course Diesel Engine Mechanics will be completed in April 2015. Out of the 74 graduated students 25 have already got jobs with different companies in Dhaka while 1 got a job at BGS Training Centre in Rangpur. 21 of the graduated girls have assured us that they will start sewing/tailoring enterprise at their locality with their

family support. During the quarter, GUK also started delivering Garments/footwear training to 47 adolescent girls on 1st March 2015. CLP is closely monitoring the progress of all adolescents vocational training with both partners BGS and GUK, and the outcome of the training with regards employment created or new enterprises established.

A MoU was signed between CLP and Orbis International on 18th March 2015 for improved eyesight and eye disease treatment of char people in paediatric and adult eye diseases – to treat cataract, glaucoma and child squint patients. The way it will work is that CLP IMO Paramedics via CLP fortnightly health clinics and DNIP CPKs via their household counselling sessions will refer patients (from babies to adults) who require eye surgery for basic eye diseases to Orbis International who will organise free treatment at GoB hospitals. The intention is for the partnership to continue post-CLP on a sustainable basis between Orbis International, the IMOs and PHD – the specialist health service provider.

In the Markets and Livelihoods Unit (MLU) a total of 5,851 CPHHs received asset against the target of 5,535 during the quarter. The target was fixed conservatively considering probable political unrest situation during the period, however the unrest did not materialise as expected on the cattle purchased. By Saturday 11th April 2015, asset purchasing under cohort 2.6 and for the whole of CLP2 was completed. Having been able to achieve the revised 78,000 CPHH target for CLP2, an additional 118 CPHHs were enrolled in the quarter under GUK in Gaibandha. The consequence of this is that the total CPHHs to have received productive asset under cohort 2.6 is 13,590, with the grand total supported by CLP2 at 78,026 CPHHs. This is 11,026 CPHHs higher than the target of 67,000 CPHHs set at the beginning of CLP2 in 2010.

Under cohort 2.6 a total of 7,222 CPHHs purchased bulls (53.89%) while 6,112 purchased heifers (45.61%); 30 CPHHs purchased cow with calf, 195 CPHHs invested in land leases (2,544 decimal land – i.e. 13.05 dec/HH), 11 invested in small business, 6 in sewing machine and cloth, 1 in handloom, 4 purchased horse cart and 1 rickshaw. A total of 218 CPHHs or 1.60% have purchased assets other than cattle out of the total CPHHs. The average price of all assets procured is BDT18,800, with average price paid for cattle at BDT18,740. Among the cattle 2% are pregnant at different stages and 16% are crossbred. The majority of livelihood activities planned under MLU for the quarter took place, with targets achieved or just under achieved for the majority. It is expected that all livelihood targets will be achieved by 30th June 2015.

On 28 January 2015, DFID approved a differential increase in the asset transfer grant (ATG) for the remaining 3,883 CPHHs that had not yet purchased cattle. This was put in place due to the rising cost and reducing quality of cattle in cattle haats (markets) due to transport restrictions and security concerns regarding the ongoing hartals and blockades. CLP management wanted to make sure that the blockades did not cause some 2.6 participants to have to purchase lower-quality animals than other members of the cohort simply due to the blockades. It was intelligently applied, with some areas requiring 3-5% more than the 'standard' grant of Tk 17,500, while others required up to 15% more. On average, however, the overall increase was less than Tk 1,000 per CPHH.

Under MLU market projects engagement with various private sector companies continued to increase, with two MoUs signed within the milk project in the quarter. In January a MoU with BRAC Dairy and AI to strengthen both input and output side activities of MMDP. In March MoU with PRAN Dairy to build partnership for supplying milk from the chars MBGs to PRAN through milk project. In the meat project a total of 8 linkage meetings were held between CBCs and char based paiker, meat sellers (butchers) and Upazilla/district based big paiker, a total of 149 participants including 15 women. Among them 58 were meat sellers/butchers and Upazilla/district based big paikers. Through these meetings a comprehensive plan was developed between the output market actors and CBCs to strengthen the overall beef marketing system. Selection of potential CBCs to facilitate Cattle Aggregation Point (CAP), quality beef marketing, identification of improved breed sources, transportation and security support from CBCs as its external stakeholder, etc. were discussed.

76 Char Input Dealers (CIDs) business model were assessed to measure their business capacity, current product volumes, customer base, future plans, etc. Through this assessment 12 CIDs were found suitable to become dealers or sub dealers considering their business status, trade license, bank account, solvency, communication, customers coverage etc. Work is now ongoing with private companies to formally register these CIDs as dealers or as sub dealers on the chars, thus enabling sustainable flow of future support and input supplies from mainland private companies to char CIDs and farmers.

A key activity facilitated, with a report prepared in the quarter, was the Assessment of all 70 CBCs. The major objectives of the CBC assessment were to clearly understand the present status of all 70 CBCs focusing on their governance and sustainability, to identify their weak and strong areas, and to design where applicable and relevant interventions for CLP to address those areas towards strengthening the governance and sustainability of the CBCs. During the assessment, all 70 CBCs were categorised into either A, B or C class for which separate strategies and work plans were developed. The report findings, recommendations and proposed future actions were discussed and agreed at a joint meeting of iDE and CLP senior level staff, with detailed CBC intervention activities plan subsequently designed and budgets prepared and finalised. The CBC intervention activities plan with a different / tailored level of activity support to be provided to the 70 CBCs, started implementation in the quarter to help strengthen CBCs future governance and sustainability.

The initial 'thin markets' constraint faced by both milk and meat projects has developed, now with more private sector market players and greater participation / levels of cooperation and partnership evident along the milk and meat value chain actors. Many CBCs are now seen as well established and functioning as 'market hubs', providing service as intermediary between producers and business groups and the private sector input suppliers and output traders/buyers. Strong operational market linkages have been established between many CBCs and business group members and meat buyers (paikers), along with milk buyers (goalas). In the meat sector output is being sold primarily to paikers as they provide a good price and an easier sale when compared to formal meat buyers.

The combination of market systems initiatives facilitated by both projects are now starting to bear fruit with increased milk, meat and fodder production in the chars especially at the household level. A key factor has been improved access to private sector market inputs – seed, feed, forage, credit, LSPs, etc. When combined with changed cattle husbandry and management practices (improved producers' capacity and practices) has increased produce sales – creating the 'incentives' for producers and private sector actors to cooperate. Systemic market change is now becoming embedded into these market systems which it is anticipated is sustainable and will lead to continued economic growth, market access and opportunities, crowding-in and scale-up over the next few years as the markets further develop.

The DFID CLP Annual Review 2015 verifies the above conclusions, and has given CLP market systems development work an outputs score of A+, and made the following comments:

"The project has made significant progress on the market development work, with outputs now back on track after a delayed start. There are signs that the market development work is delivering results, with input dealers and buyers expanding activities on the chars and Business Group members raising productivity and profit."

"The market development work now seems to be building some momentum after a delayed start and slow progress over the first two years. The hybrid approach, linking 'Making Markets Work for the Poor' (M4P) with a livelihoods model, appears to be working. The sustained investment in supply side constraints as well as institutions to facilitate market coordination now showing results and some markets possibly reaching a tipping point."

2.2 Infrastructure Development

Bangladesh experienced political blockades and hartals from the first week of January through to the end of March 2015. Though the political disturbances did not have a high impact in the char areas, nevertheless CLP and IMO supervisory staff could not provide proper monitoring and supervision due to restricted movement. The shortcomings in supervision have had some negative impacts on the quality of work. CLP learned of some irregularities, lapses and misappropriation of CLP funds in recent times which have also been reported to DFID. Necessary steps are being taken to stop these irregularities with the aim to better control and mitigate the risk of fraud.

The Infrastructure Unit activities were implemented as planned during the third quarter (January – March 2015). The IMOs faced problems in transporting tube well materials (bricks, cement, pipes etc.) due to the political blockades which caused an achievement shortfall in improving access to water in this quarter. However, this shortfall will be compensated for in next quarter.

The following table shows progress against key infrastructure targets for the period of January – March 2015.

Indicators	January - March 2015		% Achieved (Qrt)	FY 2014 - 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Plinth Raising						
Plinth raising under IEP	-	-	-	4,200	4,205	100%
Pillar with flood mark	-	-	-	135	135	100%
Plinth in dry season	5,390	6,338	118%	8,787	6,872	78%
Water & Sanitation						
Hygienic latrines	10,741	12,164	113%	35,000	31,098	89%
Shallow tube wells	1,026	956	93%	3,223	3,008	93%
Platform around TW	1,766	1,412	80%	5,836	4,916	84%
GPS coordinates*	10,000	10,235	102%	30,000	30,750	103%
Arsenic test of TW water*	2,500	2,283	91%	8,500	7,758	91%
Person days of employment under IEP	-	-	-	249,000	326,829	131%

*(GPS coordinates recording and arsenic test on water are being done mainly by CLP district office staff)

2.2.1 Improving Access to Hygienic Latrines

The plan for the fiscal year (July 14-June 15) was to install 35,000 hygienic latrines while the target for this quarter (January – March 2015) was 10,741 latrines. The achievement is 12,164 – 113% of the target. Households have gained access to improved sanitation and their hygiene behaviour is changing due to greater access to a sanitary latrine and hygiene education through Human Development Unit initiatives.

The volunteers recruited in the second quarter of the year to work on water and sanitation were efficient and they are continuing their work. These volunteers will continue to work in next quarter as well, as there are still some villages left where CLP doesn't have any staff presence. The backlog of villages in need of water and sanitation work will be cleared by the end of this fiscal year. In 2015-16, CLP water and sanitation work will be implemented only in 2.5 and 2.6 cohorts' villages.

2.2.2 Improving Access to Improved Water Source

Improving access to clean water is a criteria for graduation of core participants. CLP is therefore prioritising the core participants in the provision of access to an improved water source. New tube wells, repair of old tube wells and construction of aprons are done after testing of water on arsenic.

956 tube wells and 1,412 platforms have been constructed in this quarter, which is 93% and 80% of the quarter targets. The shortfalls are due to problems in transportation of raw materials due to the political crisis. These provisions have been mainly installed in cohorts 2.4 and 2.5 villages. The shortfalls will be compensated for in the next quarter.

2.2.3 Stipend transfer through mobile SIM cards

4,986 core participants from 2.5 cohort in 82 villages are getting their monthly stipends through their mobile phones since July 2014. They will continue to receive their monthly stipends till June 2015.

The process of providing stipends through mobile to 2.6 cohort will start in April-May 2015, with the first mobile transfer effective for July stipends. CLP is aiming for the highest possible degree of inclusion. The only problem is non-availability of suitable agents of the service provider (bKash) in all areas. CLP is in continued discussion with bKash regarding deploying new agents in the chars or close to the chars.

2.2.4 School plinth raising

Raising school plinths above flood level is a new project proposed by CLP at the request of char dwellers, and approved by DFID on 16th March 2015. The char communities' request was to raise school plinths so that classes would not be interrupted and to ensure the continuation of the schooling of their children during the monsoon period. CLP, with DFID approval, plans to raise plinths for 48 schools which meet certain eligibility criteria in the present working areas of 2.5 and 2.6 cohort villages. The schools that meet the eligibility criteria will also get a tube well (new or repaired) and a twin latrine (separate for boys and girls).

The pre-condition (eligibility criteria) for getting these provisions are:

1. The school was inundated in last year's flood;
2. The school management committee is interested and formally requested the raising of the school on a plinth;
3. The land has been legally transferred under the name of the school;
4. The school has at least three teachers and five classes;
5. The school management committee agrees to arrange the soil for plinth raising and the undertaking to re-build the school structure onto the raised plinths within 15 days of plinth completion;
6. The local administration (education department and the Upazila Nirbahi Officer) give their consent to raise the plinth; and
7. The school is not under any development project of the government or any other agency.

The above tasks along with survey for ascertaining costs has been done, and grant agreement signed with 12 IMOs to start the work during the quarter. The physical work will start in early April 2015 with the aim to complete all work by the end of May 2015.

Recording GPS coordinates of all infrastructure points is continuing. 11,831 coordinates have been recorded in this quarter. CLP district staff take the coordinates.

2.2.5 Infrastructure activities for the next quarter

The following table shows key infrastructure targets for the fourth quarter (April – June 2015).

Indicator	Target for next quarter (April-June 2015)
HH Plinth raised	3,262
# of female HH members benefiting from raised plinths	6,348
# of male HH members benefiting from raised plinths	6,341
Low cost latrines installed	8,049
# of female members with access to sanitary latrines	15,665
# of male members with access to sanitary latrines	14,868
Shallow tube well installed	731
TW platform installed	968
# of female members accessing improved water source	11,342
# of male members accessing improved water source	11,329
GPS coordinates recorded	10,000
Arsenic test of TW water	2,500

More specifically, the most significant activities/deliverables for the unit are shown below:

Unit	Significant Activities
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household plinth will be raised above 0.6m of highest flood line. School plinths will be raised above highest flood line (new intervention approved by DFID). Low cost latrines (consisting of bamboo basket or clay rings or other materials to protect sand walls, concrete platforms with pan and water seal) will be installed for all households (core and non-core) in selected villages. Twin latrines (for boys and girls) with superstructure on raised school premises will be constructed (new intervention approved by DFID) Shallow tube wells above flood line will be installed to provide improved water access to households and students. Concrete platforms will be constructed around privately owned shallow tube wells to improve the water quality. Repair of old tube wells (changing pump head and extension of GI pipe etc.) will be done to improve the water quality. GPS coordinates of infrastructure points (plinth, TW, platform, latrine) will be recorded. TW water will be tested for arsenic.

2.3 Human Development Unit

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

Indicators	January - March 2015		% Achieved (Qtr)	FY 2014 - 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Social Development						
# of SD groups formed	0	5	-	615	615	100%
# of VDCs formed	0	0	-	71	71	100%
# of adolescent girls groups formed	0	0	-	71	71	100%
# of adolescent boys groups formed	0	0	-	71	70	99%
# of couples who received 1 day orientation on gender sensitivity	3,058	4,083	134%	14,000	16,411	117%
# of targeted girls and boys trained	87	74	85%	290	74	26%

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (Qtr)	FY 2014 – 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Social Protection						
# of people receiving community safety net	1,217	1,219	100%	1,232	1,219	99%
# of people receiving incapacity and vulnerability grants	0	114	-	3,000	2,329	78%
# of emergency grants provided	0	22	-	1,000	683	68%
Primary Health Care & Family Planning						
# of satellite clinics conducted	1,632	1,535	94%	6,528	4,497	69%
# of patient consultations	81,600	115,367	141%	326,400	294,822	90%
Village Savings & Loan (VSL) Project						
# of core VSL groups formed	31	25	81%	615	609	99%
# of non-core VSL groups formed	414	413	100%	615	614	100%
Direct Nutrition Intervention Project (DNIP)						
# of pregnant women visited	2,706	2,541	94%	7,009	8,166	117%
# of 0-6 m children visited	3,379	3,520	104%	7,568	8,428	111%
# of 7-24 m children visited	8,288	8,123	98%	14,516	13,916	96%
# of adolescent girls visited	11,408	11,431	100%	18,479	14,982	81%

2.3.1 Social Development

During the quarter, five Social Development Groups (SDGs) were formed from 118 Core Participants Households (CPHHs) from cohort 2.6. A total of 1,232 SDGs (cohort 2.5 - 617 and cohort 2.6 - 615) conducted regular weekly group meetings with the CPHHs. Topics covered at the weekly group meetings included: social capital, health, nutrition and environment, citizenship and responsibilities, disaster management, social safety nets, and savings and loan management. These sessions aimed to raise awareness about negative social practices, enhanced opportunities for generating income and employment, as well as increased capacity to cope with the sudden shocks and stresses that are common on the *chars*. A total of 165 (cohort 2.5 - 94 and cohort 2.6 - 71) Village Development Committees (VDCs) are performing their regular activities with the support of IMO staff. All adolescent groups (girls and boys groups) are receiving awareness-raising through bi-monthly meetings and the dissemination of the messages through peers. This contributes to stopping child marriage and eve teasing (female sexual harassment) in the villages, and ensuring good personal hygiene at the individual and household level.

Members of VDCs and adolescent groups continued playing significant roles in their respective villages in achieving “*open defecation free*” status, hygiene behaviour change, reducing the incidence of early marriage and dowry, ensuring child vaccination, birth and death registration, and increasing the enrolment of children in schools etc. In addition, VDC members have also contributed to solving family conflicts, problems associated with plinth raising - e.g. plinth location and sourcing earth etc.



In accordance with the **recommendations of the VDC consultant report** an activity implementation matrix was prepared. From January 2015, the social development project began to implement new activities for strengthening capacity, governance, sustainability and smoothing the phase-out of VDCs. Newly recruited IMO VDC Support Officers are playing a vital role in ensuring these activities.

The social development project also initiated a number of **capacity building training events** among the beneficiaries as well as IMO staff during the reporting period. These were:

- A total of 6 batches of 3 day residential training held on capacity building for VDC members;
- 122 batches of 3 day residential training on awareness raising for adolescent groups held;
- A total of 4,083 couples provided with gender orientation to encourage more gender sensitivity;
- Training on gender sensitivity and disaster management given to 1,550 non-core males in CLP working villages;
- 137 adolescents groups received refreshers training; and
- A total of 7 batches of training for opinion leaders held to raise awareness on different social issues, such as; gender, citizen rights, etc.

Under the **vocational training to adolescent girls and boys** initiative, 295 (75% boys and 25% girls) adolescents from CLP's working areas have been selected to receive 3 to 4 month long vocational training in one of six training courses of their choice. CLP, through a tender process, has contracted two vocational training specialist companies to deliver this training, namely Bangla German Sampriti (BGS) and Gana Unnaya Kendra (GUK).



BGS started training on 4 different training courses with 87 adolescents on the 1st of December 2014. On 31st March 2015, 74 out of 87 students (52 boys and 22 girls) completed the training and were awarded course completion certificates in: sewing/tailoring, mobile phone servicing, motorcar driving/mechanics, and electrical house wiring. The fifth BGS training course on diesel engine mechanics will be completed by April 2015. Out of the 74 students who graduated, 25 have already secured jobs with different companies in Dhaka while 1 got job at the BGS Training Centre in Rangpur. 21 of the graduated girls have plans to start a sewing/tailoring enterprise in their locality, with their family's support.

GUK started delivering garments/footwear training to 47 adolescent girls on the 1st of March 2015. CLP is closely monitoring the progress of all vocational training with both partners, and the outcome of the training with regard to employment created or new enterprises established.

Under the **Hygiene Behaviour Change Intervention (HBCI)**, a number of planned activities were implemented during the quarter. The key activities accomplished were:

- All IMOs conducted planned sessions with CPHHs and non-CPHHs following the HBCI strategy.
- To monitor the hygiene behaviour change (good and bad practices) in CLP villages, a hygiene CAP and map was prepared by VDCs in 85 villages in the cohort 2.6 area.



- 9 batches of two day training on HBCI for CSKs and CPKs were organized to enhance their facilitation skills and monitoring mechanism for conducting HBCI sessions with char dwellers.
- Development Research Associate (DRA), a private research and consulting firm, conducted the Baseline survey on HBCIs in CLP-1 and CLP-2 area.

2.3.2 Social Protection

Emergency grants of Tk. 3,000 were given to 22 households during this quarter (core and non-core) for a variety of emergencies such as homestead erosion, cyclones and incidence of fire, etc.

The community safety net (CSN) activity is a voluntary collective donation made by the CLP social development groups to a vulnerable person/household of their choice. During the reporting period, the CPHs collectively helped 1,219 poor families under the community safety net project. This support ensures the food security and medical treatment of vulnerable people, as well as encouraging them to get involved in small IGAs like goat rearing, poultry, etc.



2.3.3 Primary Health Care and Family Planning

1,535 satellite clinics were held against a target of 1,632. Paramedics and Char Shasthya Karmis (CSKs) together provided 115,367 consultations to core and non-core participants against the set target of 81,600. During the same period, 3,502 Health and Nutrition Education (HNE) sessions were conducted by the CSKs against a target of 3,264, where 85,391 participants attended against a target of 65,280.

Other achievements of the health project for the quarter include:

- A total of 139 CSKs received 5 day C-IMCI training in 6 batches.
- Personnel from Partners in Health and Development (PHD), the specialist service provider of CLP's health project, continued paying field visits to provide on-the-job coaching to Paramedics and CSKs.
- A MoU was signed between CLP and Orbis International on 18th March 2015 for improved eyesight and eye disease treatment for char people, both in paediatric and adult eye diseases – such as the treatment of cataract, glaucoma and child squint patients.

In the months of January and February 2015, PHD organized two joint satellite clinic visits by the respective government Upazilla Health and Family Planning Officers (UH&FPO). They have expressed their satisfaction with the CLP health service provided and the project activities delivered, advising for further improvement of the HNE sessions in the following ways:

- Strengthening the delivery of messages on FP methods in HNE session and its implementation.
- Informing the community about the services provided by the satellite clinic to at HNE sessions and household visits.

2.3.4 Village Savings and Loan (VSL) Project

The major activities undertaken by the VSL project during the quarter included:

- A total of 438 groups were formed; 25 core and 413 non-core;
- A total of 9,743 members were enrolled; 529 core and 9,214 non-core members;
- A total of 507 groups (71 core and 436 non-core) have shared out their capital at the end of the first cycle (first year). The average share out money per group and member was approximately Tk.69,385 and Tk.3,126 respectively. All these groups have started their second cycle with initial seed capital of Tk.7,923,265;



- A total of 460 groups have shared out their capital at the end of the second cycle (second year). The average share out money per group and member is approximately Tk.91,160 and Tk.4,058 respectively. All 460 groups have started their third cycle with an initial seed capital of Tk.5,917,856;
- VSL pilot Business Savings and Loan (BSL) activities, under MLU market development business groups, are running well in the 6 selected Milk Business Groups (MBGs) during the second cycle. Due to the 6 BSL groups' pilot success, the BSL activities have been further expanded (scaled up) during this quarter, from 6 to 34 groups in some IMOs;
- Piloting VSL activities are running well in 10 adolescent groups (5 boys and 5 girls groups) in the second cycle;
- A total of 29,217 non-core group members received training on selected Social Development Modules (SDMs);
- 71 Village Savings Officers (VSOs) and 7 Village Savings Supervisors (VSSs) received a 3 day refresher training on the VSL project;
- 168 CSKs received a 3 day refresher training on the VSL project; and
- A total 5,133 GMC members received one day of training on group management skills.

2.3.5 Direct Nutrition Intervention Project

Overall, the direct nutrition intervention project (DNIP) is progressing as planned. The key activities implemented during the quarter are summarised below:

- 606 CPKs have facilitated one-to-one counselling to target HHs in all IMOs. A total of 2,541 pregnant women, 3,520 lactating mothers of 0-6m children, 8,123 children 7-24m children and 11,431 adolescent girls were visited and counselled;
- A total of 670,486 IFA tablets were distributed; 165,748 to pregnant women, 241,132 to mothers of 0-6m children and 263,606 to adolescent girls. 264,378 MNP sachets were also distributed to children of 7-24m;
- A total of 53 Nutrition Supervisors and Nutrition Officers received refresher and skill development follow-up training in 2 batches;
- A total of 51 CPKs from 2.6 cohort received a 3 day long CPK refresher training in 3 batches;
- A total of 9 batches of one day Community Clinic Management support group orientation was completed with 169 participants;
- A total of 8 batches of 2 days village doctors training on IYCF was completed with 140 participants from 2.6 cohort;
- A total of 81 newlywed couples from 2.6 cohort received one day long IYCF orientation in 8 batches;
- A total of 67 batches of 1 day adolescent girls orientation on IYCF was completed with 1,326 participants from 2.6 cohort;
- A total of 66 batches of 1 day adolescent boys orientation on IYCF was completed with 1,318 participants from 2.6 cohort;
- A total of 601 CPKs from 2.1 to 2.6 cohorts received 1 day orientation on the NEW flip charts (X4) to improve CPKs counselling in 34 batches;
- A total of 4 batches of CPK learning visits were completed with 107 participants;
- A total of 39 video shows on IYCF were screened. The communities of CLP working villages enjoyed these video screenings;
- 1 district multi-sectoral workshop was held;
- The third de-worming activity started in December 2014 and was completed in January 2015. In this quarter, 466 children aged 12-59 months, 227 adolescent girls and 3,435 other household members from CPHHs were de-wormed by the IMOs;
- A total of 92 CPKs from 2.6 cohorts have received Hygiene Behaviour Change Intervention (HBCI) training from CLP in this quarter. Char Pusti Karmi (CPKs) are implementing the HBCI interventions in the phase out areas/cohorts;



- A total of 613 new patients (SAM-67, MAM-250 and other medical complications-296) U-5 children were referred by the IMOs, and a total of 57 patients (SAM-04, MAM-19 and other medical complications-34) received follow-up treatment during the quarter;
- All IMOs conducted monthly meetings with CPKs, as planned.

2.3.6 Human Development Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key HDU targets for the period of April - June 2015:

Indicators		Targets for Next Quarter Apr-Jun 2015
Social Development		
# of couples who received 1 day orientation on gender sensitivity		1,454
# of targeted girls and boys trained		203
Health		
# of satellite clinics conducted		1,632
# of patient consultations		81,600

2.4 Markets and Livelihoods Unit

2.4.1 Livelihoods Development Project Activities

The following table shows progress against key livelihoods activity targets for the period of January-March 2015:

Indicators	January-March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014-15 (July'14-June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
a) Asset Transfer:						
# of CPHH who received assets	5,535	5,851	106	13,564	13,477	99
# of CPHH who received cattle as primary asset	5,471	5,790	106	13,285	13,259	100
# of CPHH who received cross-bred cattle as primary asset	646	1,120	173	1,385	2,179	157
# of CPHH who received local cattle as primary asset	4,825	4,670	97	11,900	11,080	93
# of CPHH who received land lease as primary asset	42	47	112	209	195	93
# of CPHH who received other assets as primary asset	22	14	64	70	23	33

Indicators	January–March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014–15 (July'14–June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
# of CPHH who received stipends (for 1st time)	5,926	6,368	107	13,564	13,472	99
b) Home Gardening:						
# of CPHH who completed HG training	7,799	7,924	102	13,564	8,112	60
# of person days HG training provided to CPHH	16,292	16,061	99	40,707	33,485	82
# of CPHH who received vegetable seeds	3,782	3,140	83	12,836	11,369	89
# of CPHH who received all tree saplings	0	0	0	12,721	550	4
# of CPHH who established compost pits	6,464	5,149	80	11,683	8,575	73
# of vegetable pits established by CPHH	16,328	17,336	106	51,351	50,462	98
# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	0	0	0	12,330	358	3
c) Livestock:						
# of CPHH who completed livestock training	4,860	6,071	125	14,500	10,085	70
# of person days livestock training provided to CPHH	25,203	26,281	104	55,000	47,498	86
# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	5,526	7,669	139	11,300	10,604	94
# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	5,791	6,738	116	8,690	7,373	85
# of cattle artificially inseminated	835	1,345	161	5,300	2,499	47

Indicators	January-March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014-15 (July'14-June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
e) Poultry rearing:						
# of CPHH who received inputs supports to model rearer	746	827	111	1,015	947	93
# of CPHH who received training on backyard poultry rearing	7,595	7,797	103	13,564	11,422	84
# of CPHH who completed training on model poultry rearing techniques	110	114	104	1,058	155	15
# of person days training received by CPHH on poultry rearing	9,881	10,033	102	18,500	15,270	83
# of poultry vaccinators who received inputs support for poultry vaccination	27	38	141	136	132	97
# of poultry vaccinators who received training on poultry vaccination techniques	16	17	106	136	132	97
f) Livestock Services:						
# People who completed training as Livestock Service Providers (Para-vets)	50	48	96	85	73	86
# of person days field training for Livestock Service Providers provided	450	443	98	2,500	1,778	71
# of livestock vaccination camps organized at community level	12	0	0	110	88	80

Asset transfer

A total of 5,851 CPHHs received assets against the target of 5,535 during the quarter. Among them, 5,790 CPHHs chose cattle as their primary asset against the target of 5,471. The majority of CPHHs (4,670) procured local cattle but 1,120 CPHHs bought crossbred cattle. 47 CPHHs have leased land and 14 CPHHs chose other assets. The target was set conservatively considering the political unrest during the period, though ultimately, there was limited impact seen on cattle purchasing. Furthermore, cattle purchase was expedited due to the increase of the Asset Transfer Grant. The purchasing of crossbred cattle was significantly higher as larger numbers of crossbred cattle were available in the market during the quarter, especially at the markets of Tangail and Pabna areas. The Markets and Livelihoods Unit also continued to provide technical support and advice to 13,579 CPHHs under cohort 2.5.

Livestock training

A total of 6,071 CPHHs completed livestock rearing training against the target of 4,860. 26,281 person days training on livestock rearing were provided to CPHH from cohort 2.5 and 2.6 against the target of 25,203 during the period.

Stipend distribution

During the quarter, 6,368 CPHHs received their first stipend payments against the target of 5,926. In this case, achievement was also higher than the target as it is related to the procurement of assets. In addition, a total of 4,986 CPHHs under cohort 2.5 received their stipend through mobile cash transfer provider bKash during this quarter. The rest of the CPHHs in cohort 2.5 received their stipend in cash through the usual master roll system.

Vaccination and de-worming of ATP cattle through voucher scheme

A total of 7,669 cattle were vaccinated against the four major diseases of Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter (BQ) and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) while the target was 5,526. Achievement was higher than the target because of emphasised importance to cover the first four doses of vaccines. This was achieved despite the fact that during this period there was greater unavailability of vaccines than expected due to political unrest.

Artificial insemination

During the quarter a total of 1,345 cattle were artificially inseminated with improved semen against the target of 835. Achievement was higher than the target as more cattle than expected were in heat during the quarter. A total of 582 cows gave birth to AI calves and 1,147 were at various stages of pregnancy under cohort 2.5, while 102 heifers were pregnant under cohort 2.6. The unit continued quarterly meetings for artificial insemination technicians at different locations during the period. Markets and Livelihoods Development Supervisors (MLDS) and Livestock Officers (LO) from respective IMOs participated in the meetings. Business Development Officers (BDO) from IMOs under CLP's Milk Market Development Project (MMDP) also participated in the meetings to create linkages with AI Technicians so that the activity could be extended to milk project areas. The objective of the AI meetings was to discuss and share experiences, field problems and prospects of artificial insemination (AI) in the CLP2 working areas, as well as to expand working areas and to involve AI Technicians in cohort 2.6 areas. A total of 66 AI technicians attended the various meetings. The Government Department of Livestock Services (DLS) officials from Upazilla and district level and regional level personnel from BRAC AI project also attended the meetings. A MoU between CLP and BRAC Dairy and AI was signed during the quarter. One of the objectives of the MoU is to strengthen BRAC AI activities in CLP working areas.

Backyard Poultry rearing

A total of 827 CPHHs received inputs as model poultry rearers against the target of 746 during the period. Achievement was higher as the respective CPHHs were more interested in buying poultry due to the warm weather. A total of 7,797 CPHHs received training on back yard poultry rearing against the target of 7,595. Meanwhile, 114 CPHHs completed training on model poultry rearing technique against the target of 110. A total of 10,033 person days training were provided on poultry rearing to CPHH against the target of 9,881 during the quarter. Further, a total of 38 poultry vaccinators received input support for

poultry vaccination against the target of 27 while 17 poultry vaccinators received training on poultry vaccination techniques against the target of 16. Additionally, 129 poultry vaccinators, 1,003 model poultry rearers and 10,095 general poultry rearers under cohort 2.5 continued to receive MLU support in the form of technical advice, training and different inputs.

The average monthly income during the quarter for cohort 2.5 poultry vaccinators and model poultry rearers was Tk. 1,497 and Tk. 969 respectively (100% sampled), while the income for general poultry rearers was Tk. 551 (5% of total – sample basis). For cohort 2.6, data collection started in February 2015, with the average monthly income data of poultry vaccinators, model poultry rearers and general poultry rearers Tk. 925, Tk. 502 and Tk. 244, respectively. The MLU organized coordination meetings with poultry vaccinators at 18 different locations in CLP working areas. A total of 120 poultry vaccinators participated in the meetings. Markets and Livelihoods Development Supervisors (MLDS) and Livestock Officers (LO) of the respective IMOs participated in the meetings. Officials from DLS and representatives from different feed companies also attended the meetings. The objective of the meetings was to strengthen linkages and cooperation among the service providers (poultry vaccinators), DLS officials and private sector companies so that poultry rearers could receive different inputs and support easily and efficiently.

Homestead Gardening

During the quarter a total of 3,140 CPHHs received different kinds of vegetable seeds to cultivate (both in bed and pit) in their homestead area against the target of 3,782. Through the vegetable seeds provided to CPHHs, a total of 17,336 vegetable pits were established at homesteads for growing creeper vegetables against the target of 16,328. 5,149 compost pits were established by the CPHH to produce compost for cultivating vegetables in homestead against the target of 6,464. The achieved number of vegetable seeds provided and compost pits established was lower than the target as the expected number of homesteads were not raised/ready during the period.

Homestead Gardening training

A total of 7,924 CPHHs completed homestead gardening training against the target of 7,799 during the quarter. 16,061 person days training were provided to CPHHs under cohort 2.6 and 2.5 on homestead gardening against the target of 16,292. Moreover, 154 person days training on Improved Crop Production Technology was provided to CPHHs during the quarter for CPHHs who have leased land. Furthermore, the CPHHs under cohort 2.5 continued to receive technical support and advice on year round homestead vegetable cultivation, compost production and use, as well as management of fruit tree saplings

Utilization of vegetables produced in home garden

The average vegetable production in homestead gardens was 24 kg per month per household (5% of total – sample basis) during the October-December 2014 period. Of this, 18 kg vegetables per month per household was consumed by the family, 4 kg/month/hh vegetables was sold in local markets, with the balance of 2 kg/month/hh vegetables given to neighbours or relatives and/or kept for seeds for future use. On average, CPHHs received Tk. 58 net cash per month from the sale of vegetables in local markets. Considering total production, the average gross return was Tk. 338 and net return was Tk. 334 per month per household.

Cattle husbandry management and fodder demonstrations

The MLU is continuing a new approach on the chars to demonstrate the benefits of improved cattle husbandry/management and fodder cultivation. The CLP Markets and Livelihoods Unit is supporting this trend by giving live demonstrations to ensure that char dwellers understand the benefits of good cattle husbandry and management, and therefore practice improved cattle husbandry and management to achieve maximum productivity. This approach allows farmers and other members of the community to 'see and learn' first-hand how changing their cattle husbandry and management practices, through simple innovations, can increase the productivity of their cattle. A total of 95 cattle husbandry and management demos and 114 fodder demos were given during the quarter. A total of 53 result demonstration events were organized in cohort CLP2.5 areas where group members as well as the wider community participated.

Livestock Services Providers (LSP) Project

Livestock Service Providers (LSP) in Cohort 2.5 areas continued to receive support such as advice, technical knowledge and inputs from CLP. A total of 48 new LSPs were trained during this quarter in cohort 2.6 areas. Three different trainings on Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary Services were provided over a period of 15 days to develop the new LSPs' skills. Trainings are divided into three parts: 7 days, 5 days and 3 days respectively with a considerable interval in between each training.

Department of Livestock Services (DLS) is the only government wing to provide livestock related services to livestock keepers in the community and the only reliable and proven source of livestock and poultry vaccines in Bangladesh. Most of the livestock rearers in the chars are fully dependent on government sources for vaccines. In remote chars, LSPs and other paravets are the main / only means for ensuring livestock supplies and services. To build good working relations with the local government officials, 16 quarterly coordination meetings with the LSPs and others private sector actors (feed sellers, medicine companies) were organized in Upazilla level in this quarter. As a result LSPs are receiving supplies like quality medicines, de-worming medicines, and livestock feeds at a reasonable price, with local DLS officials committed to supplying quality vaccines and necessary advice to the CLP LSPs.

Other Activities implemented during the quarter

- In January 2015, CLP signed a MoU with BRAC Dairy and AI at BRAC HQ, Dhaka, for the purpose of building a partnership with BRAC to strengthen the activities of the Milk Market Development Project (MMDP). CLP Team Leader, UM-Markets and Livelihoods, UM-Infrastructure Development, Milk Market Development Coordinator along with BRAC personnel were present during the signing event.
- In March 2015, CLP signed a MoU with PRAN Dairy to build a partnership for supplying milk from the chars to PRAN through CLP's Milk Market Development Project (MMDP). CLP Team leader, Partnerships Director, UM-Infrastructure Development and Milk Market Development Coordinator along with personnel from PRAN dairy were present during the signing event.

2.4.2 Livelihoods Development activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key Livelihoods Development targets for the period April to June 2015:

Indicators	Targets for the next quarter (April 2015 – June 2015)
a) Asset Transfer:	
# of CPHH who received assets	113
# of CPHH who received cattle as primary asset	113
# of CPHH who received local cattle as primary asset	113
# of CPHH who received stipends (for 1st time)	118
b) Home Gardening:	
# of CPHH who completed HG training	5,764
# of person days HG training provided to CPHH	7,122
# of CPHH who received vegetable seeds	897
# of CPHH who received all tree saplings	12,079
# of CPHH who established compost pits	1,805
# of vegetable pits established by CPHH	3,800
# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	11,682

Indicators	Targets for the next quarter (April 2015 – June 2015)
c) Livestock:	
# of CPHH who completed livestock training	5,430
# of person days livestock training provided to CPHH	9,000
# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	3,200
# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	1,800
# of cattle artificially inseminated	1,300
d) Poultry rearing:	
# of HHs that received inputs support to model rearer	96
# of CPHH who received training on backyard poultry rearing	2,141
# of CPHH who completed training on model poultry rearing techniques	907
# of person days training received by CPHH poultry rearing training	3,385
e) Livestock Services:	
# of person days field training for Livestock Service Providers provided	772
# of livestock vaccination camp organized at community level	12

2.4.3 Milk Market Development Project (MMDP)

The following table shows the progress against key output targets of the milk market project for the period of January 2015 – March 2015:

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Strengthening of Milk Business Groups (MBG)						
# of yard meetings with previous MBGs (25 members/meeting)	360	363	101	1,440	1071	
# of Follow-up discussion with 1-yr old MBG members to capture market linkage improvements (25 members/meeting)	77	58	75	120	70	

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder						
# of linkage meetings with input suppliers (conc. feed) between mainland and chars (15 person/meeting)	1	1	100	11	11	100
Demonstrations on establishment of fodder plot (3 plot/MBGs)	38	45	118	360	330	92
Results demonstration on fodder (30 person/event)	63	81	129	120	90	75
Exchange visits to fodder fields (35 persons/event)	5	3	60	11	7	64
Promotion of improved AH Practices and Vet Services						
Training on improved cattle rearing and fodder production for previous MBGs (25 members/training)	34	50	147	120	120	100
Lactation improvement of cows of MBG members	752	691	92	2,000	1439	72
Demonstration on cow-comfort (1 demo/MBG)	19	30	158	120	107	89
Results demonstration on Cow comfort (30 person/event)	43	76	177	120	78	65
Improving Milk Supply Network						
Linkage meetings between producers and collectors (37 person/event)	9	9	100	34	33	97

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Linkage meetings between milk collectors and informal processors(37 person/event)	19	12	63	37	30	81
Develop Char-based informal Milk Processor						
Building Capacity (meeting training etc) of potential processors (5 processors/event)	17	13	76	22	14	64
Facilitating char processors to initiate the business (cost sharing basis)	14	8	57	30	17	57
Promotion of Access to Finance						
Linkage meetings with finance service provider and milk business groups (1 event per group avg. 25 participants per event)	21	35	167	59	50	85
Livestock Service Provider (LSP) Engagement in MMDP						
No. of visit by LSP to the MBG (2 visits/member/month)	17562	18222	104	70,248	35628	51
Artificial Insemination (AI) Technician Development under MMDP						
Artificial Insemination of cattle through voucher	455	530	116	1,520	745	49
Feed Voucher for AI Calf	183	165	90	491	229	47

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Development of CBCs						
Building Capacity of CBC committee (business planning, financial management, constitution development etc.) 30 member/event	42	37	88	164	114	70
CBC committee planning meeting (production & sale) 20 person /event	29	30	103	82	67	82
Exposure visit to effective collection point and institutional buyers (35 person/event)	4	1	25	10	3	30
Institutional linkage workshop with milk producer group, Buyer and input sellers, FBG etc	25	11	44	41	18	44
CBC future planning meeting with Goala, informal / formal processor, LSP etc. (18 person/event)	4	2	50	13	2	15

Strengthening Milk Business Groups (MBG)

During the quarter, a total of 363 monthly yard meeting sessions were carried out in 120 MBGs. The milk project is now emphasizing the importance of follow-up and supervision of activities of MBG members, including yard meeting sessions focused on milk production, market access, access to finance and how to grow the milk business at the home / group level.

Promotion of access to feed and fodder

Feed and fodder availability on the chars is a primary requirement for productive and profitable milk production where people depend only on natural grass and rice straw to feed their animal, which is not available throughout the year. During the reporting period, one linkage meeting with input suppliers from the mainland and chars was organized to improve the accessibility of fodder and feed in milk project areas. A total of 330 demonstration plots of fodder cultivation were established. To improve the knowledge and interest of the fodder farmers, 3 exposure visits were also organized to different fodder fields.

Promotion of improved Animal Husbandry Practices and Vet Services

CLP Milk Market Development Project (MMDP) is working to change the traditional practices of dairy cow husbandry and management of farmers to a modern and commercially oriented system which helps farmer's production and profit increase. During this quarter, dairy cow lactation cycle improvement initiatives were continued which would improve the cow's lactation total milk production, reduce calving interval, and improve overall productivity of the cow. A total of 691 MBG members participated in lactation cycle improvement initiatives during the reporting quarter. A total of 50 batches training on improved cow husbandry and management and fodder production practices were organized for Milk Business Groups. A further 30 demonstrations on cattle husbandry and management practices were established in the field during the quarter. 76 results demonstrations/events were run at the village level which has played an important role in promoting the concept.

Improving milk supply network

The milk supply network in the chars is underdeveloped. The CLP Milk project is facilitating a number of initiatives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the milk supply network in the chars. During this quarter, 9 linkage meetings were held between producers and selected collectors and also 12 linkage meetings between milk collectors and informal processors. Continuous milk collection is going on through the scaling up of milk collection points, which have proved extremely popular by all market actors aggregating milk supplies, achieving economies of scale, and improving efficiency, effectiveness and viability of the milk market supply network. CLP is looking at scaling-up milk collection points with CBCs where appropriate.

Develop char-based informal milk processor

During this quarter, continuous monitoring and supervision of potential processors in the chars were carried out to grow their business. The theme of this initiative is to start business training for the processors on chars on cost sharing basis. A number of high demand food items (yogurt, cheese, sweetmeats etc.) can be produced from milk and will be made available on the chars for better income of the collectors and milk producers. During this quarter one capacity building training for 9 char-based processors was carried out to initiate / develop this business.

Promotion of access to finance

The CLP milk project and HDU micro finance component are working together to ensure access to finance (A2F) in the chars especially for the 120 MBGs. The initiative has resulted in good impact in the char villages and now the business group members are gradually accessing loans available for their business. During this quarter, 35 linkage meetings were held between different finance service providers and MBGs.

Livestock Service Provider (LSP) engagement

During the reporting period, a total of 37 potential LSPs were engaged in the milk market development project to promote and support MBG farmers to adopt improved dairy cow husbandry and management practices at the household level, provide veterinary services to the MBG member, and to keep record on some key performance indicators under the milk project. During the quarter, orientation meetings were organized for LSPs. After the meetings, these LSPs started their assigned work in the field with support and supervision of the BDF and BDO of the project. During the quarter, LSPs visited farmers' households 18,222 times to motivate farmers to change from their traditional practices to a more productive and profitable dairy cow system.

Strengthening of CBC

As part of the strengthening activity, 37 capacity-building events were organized for CBC committees, 30 production and sales planning meetings and 11 institutional linkage workshops and 1 exposure visit to effective collection point. In this quarter, the CBCs assessment exercise was implemented and the report completed, with activities recommended (and subsequently implemented) to help strengthen CBCs governance and sustainability.

Key achievements under milk market development project

- Lactation Cycle Improvement initiatives are continuing to yield improvements at household level in farmer's dairy cow husbandry and management practices. Activities under this initiative are sharing the cost of feed with the farmers, monitoring and follow-up of the activities through LSP and BDF for good animal husbandry and practices, etc.
- 5 LSPs were selected and attended an artificial insemination technician development training at Bangladesh Agricultural University Mymensingh which was organized by BRAC Dairy and AI.
- Private sector engagement is ongoing in the milk market working areas both in forward and backward linkages. Due to increased production of milk in the chars, formal and informal processors were engaged more in forward market linkages. In backward linkages, pilot initiatives have been undertaken with ACI Godrej, Lalmoni Agro and Novartis pharmaceutical companies to promote farmers for better production of milk and fodder crops. In the quarter, a MoU was signed with PRAN Dairy and BRAC Dairy and AI to work together for the improvement of the farmer in forward and backward linkages with formal processors.
- MBG members and milk collectors are now more knowledgeable about improved dairy cow husbandry and management practices for increased production and income. This has resulted in the replacement of local cows with high yielding milking cows instead. This trend in cattle replacement is increasing in the milk market working areas.
- MBGs and CBCs have continued liaison and business coordination among the various milk market actors for different inputs and services in their respective chars like de-worming, vaccination, treatment, milk price negotiation, ready feed availability, better business relation among LSPs, milk collectors and input dealers.
- Community-based milk collection points were established and the scaling up of collection points is ongoing.
- Training on Market development approach was organized for the MMDP staff. Staff are now able to prepare a Market Map and work plan to follow the market development approach.

2.4.4 Milk Market Development Project Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key targets of the milk market development project for the period April to June 2015:

Indicators	Targets for next quarter (April – June 2015)
Formation of Milk Business Groups (MBG)	
Yard meeting with MBG members (25 member/meeting)	369
Follow up discussion with 1-yr old MBG members to capture market linkage improvements (25 member/meeting)	46
Business development training on Financial Management for MBGs	120
Business development training on Marketing Management for MBGs	120
Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder	
Demonstration on establishment of fodder plot (3 plots/MBG)	30
Result demonstration on fodder (30 person/event)	30

Indicators	Targets for next quarter (April – June 2015)
Exchange visits to fodder fields (35 person/event)	4
Promotion of improved AH Practices and Vet Services	
Lactation, improvement of cows of MBG members	561
Demonstration on Cow-comfort (1 demo/MBG)	13
Result demonstration on cow comfort (30 person/event)	42
Exposure visit to Dairy hub	41
Improving Milk Supply Network	
Linkage meeting between producers and collectors	1
Linkage meeting between milk collectors and informal processors	9
Exposure visit of milk collector at milk collection point.	
Establishment of Milk collection point	41
Develop Char-based informal Milk Processor	
Building Capacity(meeting ,training ,etc) of the potential processors	8
Facilitate the char processors to initiate the business (cost sharing basis)	13
Promotion of Access to Finance	
Linkage meeting with Finance service provider and milk business groups	9
Livestock service provider (LSP) Engagement	
No. of Farm house visits	17562
Artificial Insemination	
Artificial Insemination of cattle through Voucher	775
Feed voucher for AI Calf	226
Development of CBCs	
Vision building & strategy planning workshop of CBC	22
Workshop on Constitution development of CBC	22

Indicators	Targets for next quarter (April – June 2015)
Training on documentation & organizational record keeping for CBC	22
Workshop on restructuring CBC	13
Sensitization meeting about CBC function with executive committee	13
Linkage buildings between CBCs and PSA at Upazilla level	22
CBC net work committee at Upazilla level for business operation & Negotiation.	5
Exposure visit to establish strong CBC	12
Meeting with cooperative/other relevant department for interaction and acquire registration.	4
Training on business plan with market development approach.	22
Training on Financial Management revenue generation & book keeping.	22
JVA Making meetings	22
CBC committee planning meetings (production & sales)	15
Exposure visits to effective collection points and institutional buyers	7
Need base support to organize technology trade fair and promotion event	4

2.4.5 Integrated Meat and Fodder Project

The following table shows the progress against key output targets of the Integrated Meat and Fodder Market Development Project (IMFP) for the period of January to March 2015:

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 2015 (Jul'14 – Jun'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
Strengthening Char Business Centre's (CBCs)						
# of Staff capacity building on tools and methodology for CBC assessment	0	0		60	60	100

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 2015 (Jul'14 – Jun'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
# of CBCs Assessment meeting	0	0		48	48	100
# of CBC network committee formation	0	0		8	8	100
Strengthening Livestock Business Groups (LBGs)						
# of LBGs capacity building training on financial management	96	96	100	96	96	100
# of LBGs capacity building training on marketing	96	96	100	96	96	100
# of Training on small scale commercial beef farming systems for BGMs	96	29	30	96	29	30
# of Training on block/cluster based fodder cultivation for selected group members	48	48	100	48	48	100
Strengthening Local Trading System (Input- CIDs and Output- Paikers)						
# of Capacity building training of CIDs on small scale commercial beef farming systems and cluster based green fodder cultivation	8	16	200	8	16	200

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 2015 (Jul'14 – Jun'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
# of Demonstrations set up in chars on small scale commercial beef farming systems and cluster based green fodder cultivation	96	96	100	96	96	100
# of Linkage meeting between CBCs and char based paiker, meat sellers (butchers) and Upazilla/district based big paiker	8	8	100	8	8	100
# of Linkage meeting between CBCs, CIDs, char based paiker on improve breed (IBs) sources	48	48	100	48	48	100
Strengthening Local Supply Chain (Dealership development of CIDs)						
# of CIDs' business model assessed	100	100	100	100	100	100
# of Meeting between CBCs, CIDs and ready feed company on the process of getting dealership/sub dealership as per link JVA	8	1	13	8	1	13
Strengthening Technology Practices (Silage) & Commercialization (Chopper machine & Manger)						

Indicators	January – March 2015		% Achieved (QTR)	FY 2014 – 2015 (Jul'14 – Jun'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved		Target	Achieved (9 months)	
# of Promotional campaign of green fodder chopper machine and manger through CBCs and respective entrepreneurs (Chopper and manger)	48	48	100	48	48	100

The Integrated Meat and Fodder market project has several on-going interventions in the field, with several activities in each intervention. A brief overview of some key achievements of major interventions during the reporting quarter are as follows (January to March 2015);

Strengthening Livestock Business Groups (LBG)

- **Capacity-building Training on Financial Management for Livestock Business Group (LBG) members:** During the reporting quarter (January-March 2015), 96 batches of Capacity Building Training on Financial Management for Livestock Business Group (LBG) members has been conducted and a total of 1,232 participants including 959 women participated in these trainings.
- **Capacity Building Training on Market/business Development for Livestock Business Group (LBG) members:** In January to March 2015, 96 Capacity Building Training on Market/business Development for Livestock Business Group (LBG) members has been conducted and a total of 1,288 participants including 1,026 women participated in these trainings.
- **Capacity Building Trainings on Small Scale Commercial Beef Farming System for Livestock Business Group (LBG) members:** In the quarter, 29 Capacity Building Trainings on Small Scale Commercial Beef Farming System for Livestock Business Group (LBG) members have been conducted in IMFP working areas. A total of 841 participants including 612 women participated in these trainings. These trainings were facilitated by ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited.
- **Training on Block/Cluster Based Fodder Cultivation:** During the reporting period, a total of 48 batches of Training on Block/Cluster Based Fodder Cultivation were conducted across the working areas and 984 business group members including 663 women participated in these trainings.

Strengthening Local Trading System (Input- CIDs and Output- Paikers)

- **Capacity Building Training on Small Scale Commercial Beef Farming Systems for CIDs:** During the reporting period, 8 batches of Capacity Building Training on Small Scale Commercial Beef Farming Systems for CIDs have been completed and a total of 80 CIDs ,including 7 women CIDs, participated in these trainings. These trainings were facilitated by ACI Godrej Agrovet Private Limited.
- **Capacity Building Training on Cluster Based Green Fodder Cultivation:** During the reporting quarter, a total of 8 Capacity Building Trainings on Cluster Based Green Fodder Cultivation for CIDs' have been arranged and a total of 80 CIDs including 7 women CIDs participated in these trainings facilitated by Ispahani Agrovet Limited (IAL) and project developed Mainland Input Dealers (MIDs).
- **Demonstrations on small scale commercial beef farming and green fodder cultivation system set up:** During the quarter, 48 demonstrations on small scale commercial beef farming system were set up. The demonstrations facilitated and managed by CBCs and CIDs through private sector actors. The main objective of the demonstration is to popularize new and modern technologies especially in small scale beef farming systems in char areas. 48 demonstrations on cluster based green fodder cultivation were also set up. The demonstrations facilitated and managed by CBCs and CIDs through private sector actors.

- **Linkage meetings between CBCs and char based paiker, meat sellers (butchers) and Upazilla/district based big paiker:** During the reporting period, a total of 8 linkage meetings were held between CBCs and char-based paikers (meat sellers/butchers) and Upazilla/district based large scale paikers. A total of 149 participants, including 15 women, participated in these meetings. Among them 58 were meat sellers/butchers and Upazilla/district based large scale paikers. Through these meetings a comprehensive plan was developed between the output market actors and CBCs to strengthen the overall beef marketing systems. Selection of potential CBCs to facilitate Cattle Aggregation Point (CAP), quality beef marketing, identification of improved breed sources, transportation and security support from CBCs as its external stakeholders, etc were discussed during the meetings. In addition, 48 linkage meetings among CBCs, CIDs, and char based paikers on improved breed have been conducted. Total 1,483 different stakeholders, including 900 women, participated in these linkage meetings. Improved breed sources, prices, demand, supply system, experiences sharing etc. were the major discussion points.

Strengthening Local Supply Chain (Dealership development of CIDs)

In the quarter, 76 CID's business models have been assessed to measure their business capacity, current product volumes, customer base, future plans, etc. Through this assessment, 12 CIDs were found suitable to become dealers or sub dealers considering their business status, trade license, bank account, solvency, communication, customers coverage etc. One meeting was held between CBCs, CIDs and ready feed company on the process of getting dealership/sub dealership where 16 CIDs/CBCs member and MIDs along with the distributor and ACI Godrej personnel participated.

Strengthening Technology Practices (Silage) and Commercialization (Chopper machine and Manger)

A total of 48 promotional campaigns of green fodder chopper machine and manger have been conducted through CBCs and respective entrepreneurs. In these campaigns, a total 4,995 char livestock producers, including 3,370 women, participated. In these campaigns chopper and manger users shared the benefits of these technologies. From these campaigns char livestock producers showed their interest in using these technologies, the chopper and manger entrepreneurs understood the demand of these technologies and planned to make these equipment available in char areas.

Other activities carried out during the quarter under Integrated Meat & Fodder Project

- **CBCs assessment report meeting:** During the current quarter, CBCs assessment was completed and report drafted, with the report findings, recommendations and proposed future actions discussed and agreed at a joint meeting of iDE and CLP senior level staff.
- **CBCs activities finalization and budget preparation:** During the reporting period, newly designed activities under CBC interventions was finalized and accordingly budget has been prepared and shared with senior team of iDE-Bangladesh and CLP.
- **Monthly Meeting of CBC:** In the quarter, project facilitated 48 CBCs to conduct monthly meeting in regular basis. In these meetings, CBCs figured out the major achievement during this period and planned for next month. From these meetings, the project collected CBCs' monthly key performance records.
- **Access to finance:** During the quarter, a total of 38 new clients received a loan for their cattle fattening business from NDP in Belkuchi Upazilla under Sirajgonj district, facilitated by respective CBCs.
- **Rapid market assessment on green fodder seed:** A rapid assessment on green fodder seed has been conducted during the reporting period due to unavailability of Jumbo plus fodder seeds of the ADVANTA Company.
- **Monthly progress review meeting between CLP and iDE field team:** In this quarter one monthly progress review meeting was held between CLP and iDE field team conducted at Rangpur.
- **Meeting with ACI Godrej and Ispahani Agro Limited:** In this reporting period, 2 meetings have been conducted with iDE and ACI Godrej and IAL where action plan developed to carry out the JVA activities.

2.4.6 Integrated Meat and Fodder Project Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key targets for the Integrated Meat and Fodder project for the period April to June 2015:

Indicators	Targets for next Quarter (April–June 2015)
CBCs Strengthening	
Institutional aspects	
Staff capacity development TOT on Organization Vision Building, strategy planning and financial management	3
Organization vision building and strategy planning workshop; CBC based	48
ToT on Training/Workshop on -Constitution, by-laws, operation guideline (including AoP and AGM), development, good governance (accountability and transparency)	2
Training/Workshop on -Constitution, by-laws preparation, operation guideline (including AoP and AGM), development, good governance (accountability and transparency) for CBCs; 1 day training, CBC based.	48
Documentation (organizational record like resolution, attendance etc. keeping) training; CBCs based	48
Re-structuring of executive committee; CBC based	5
Sensitization (about CBC functions) Meeting with the executive members	5
Exposure visit to established/strong CBCs	20
Linkage building meetings between CBCs and PSAs/GOs (DLS, UP, etc.) for overall CBC business functions	39
Linkage and coordination meeting with cooperatives and social welfare officials for CBCs registration	4
CBC network committee strengthening meeting	8
Financial aspects	
ToT on revenue generation, investment and financial management	1
CBC training on revenue generation, investment and financial management	48
Training/workshop on business plan with market development approach (focusing the CBC role of market facilitation for Char)	48
JVA making meeting with private companies and activity plan making with CBC and private companies to implement JVA	8
Technological aspects	
Cattle aggregation point development and link with district based big paikers	8
Livestock business and technology fair to involve other neighbor farmers and new char (scale)	8
Toolkit development for CBC intervention and printing	
Toolkit development for CBC intervention	1

Indicators	Targets for next Quarter (April–June 2015)
Workshop on toolkit development for CBC intervention	1
Toolkit printing	1
Strengthening LBGs	
Training on small scale commercial beef farming system for selected participants	67
Strengthening Local Trading System (Input- CIDs and Output-Paikers)	
Learning sharing meeting on small scale commercial farming and green fodder production system as per JVA	96
Strengthening Local Supply Chain (Dealership development of CIDs)	
Meeting between CBCs, CIDs and ready feed company on the process of getting dealership/sub dealership as per link JVA	7
Business deal making meeting between feed and seed company for dealership development	8
Promotion of CIDs business in surroundings community and new chars through CBCs and companies	8
Strengthening Technology Practices (Silage) & Commercialization (Chopper machine & Manger)	
Capacity building training for silage entrepreneurs on silage production	2
Demonstration set up on silage production	48
Silage promotional campaign (FFDs)	48

3. Innovation, Monitoring, Learning and Communication Division

For the IMLC Division, the highlights of the quarter included

- The production of high quality communications products: e-newsletter, the impact series/ glossies, weekly news articles etc.
- Representing the CLP at a conference in Thailand
- The production of a number of reports and papers: nutrition impact report, markets reports, plinth performance brief, two papers for the upcoming char convention etc.
- Preparing the self-assessment for the annual review.
- CLP featured in Creative Cowboys magazine

3.1 Regular Surveys and Output Monitoring

3.1.1 Output and Household Monitoring

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

In terms of regular household monitoring, IMLC collects information using an independent company (Grameen Bikash Foundation), from a sample of households whilst they are receiving CLP support on a bi-monthly basis. During the quarter under review this was Cohort 2.5 and Cohort 2.6. Information is collected on a range of indicators including household asset status, income and expenditure, savings as

well as the CLP's graduation criteria. The data has proved useful in a number of recent reports that have looked at seasonal effects on key indicators.

3.1.2 Outcome monitoring and research

The following reports were concluded and published on the CLP website during the quarter, largely in preparation for the 2014 annual review:

Achieving outcomes: Headline results from the 2014 annual survey	http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/2014-10-29-Headline-Outcomes-Annual-Survey.pdf
Plinth Performance Review	http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Brief-Plinth-Performance-Feb-1st-2015.pdf
Milk Sector Outcome Report	http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Milk-sector-outcome-report_December-2014_FINAL.pdf
Meat Sector Outcome Report	http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Meat-sector-outcome-report_December-2014_FINAL.pdf
Annual nutritional survey report (2008-2014)	http://clp-bangladesh.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/CLP-Annual-Nutritional-Survey-Report-2008.pdf

In addition, the Division began analyzing data related to the sustainability of graduation rates. The report will be published at the start of the next quarter.

3.1.3 Market Development Monitoring

The milk sector

A report on the outcomes of the milk market development project in 2014 was prepared at the beginning of this quarter and presented to the 2015 annual review team. Additionally, drafts for the reports on the char input dealers survey and the milk processors survey have been developed. These will soon be finalised.

The meat sector

The bi-monthly meat producer survey was conducted in February, as planned, along with a control group survey. A verification survey of meat producers (December 2014) was also conducted at the beginning of the quarter.

The outcome report of the meat sector market development project was prepared in January. This report as well as the milk sector report have been published on the CLP website. A bi-monthly report on the findings from the meat producer survey of December 2014 has been prepared and shared between CLP and iDE. Additionally, a brief report on the verification of the meat producer survey (December 2014) has been prepared by iDE and shared between IMLC of CLP and the Innovation & Quality Unit (M&E) of iDE.

Coordination between CLP and iDE

Joint monitoring and reporting of the meat sector market development project by CLP and iDE has continued successfully. This partnership conducted a meat producer survey and a verification survey; produced an outcome report, a verification report and a draft report based on the latest meat producer survey.

Market Development Plans for the next quarter

Surveys: A number of surveys are scheduled for the next quarter: two meat producer surveys (both on treatment and control group), a verification survey, a milk producer survey, a char input dealers' survey and a milk processors' survey.

Reports: The meat sector outcome report from the February 2015 survey will be finalised. Additionally,

two more reports from the April and June 2015 surveys are to be developed during the next quarter. A verification report on the meat producer survey (April 2015) is also in the work plan for this quarter.

Meetings with iDE: The quarterly Markets M&E meeting will be held between IMLC and iDE at the beginning of the next quarter to share the results found from different surveys, communicate the findings to the operational divisions and receive their feedback.

3.1.4 Verification

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

The fact that an independent third party has been contracted to verify a sample of activities / outputs acts as a deterrent to leakage. A total of 8 issues were identified by the Verification process during the quarter.

DMA also conducts the so-called Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) which continued during the quarter. The objective of CSS is the same as Verification. The main difference relates to timing and scope. CSS focuses on two projects in particular: IEP and asset transfer, because of the size of funding for these projects there is a relatively high risk of leakage. CSS inspections happen during implementation, unlike verification which happens one month after the activity has been delivered. A total of 3 issues were identified by the CSS process during the quarter.

3.2 Communication Activities

IMLC has continued to meet its target of publishing at least one piece of quality and relevant content e.g. case study or news article on the CLP website each week. CLP's social media (LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter) have also updated on a weekly basis. This quarter IMLC has been continuing to implement the recommendations (stories, less content, etc.) from last year's Communications Review.

This quarter has also seen a new round of CLP's Impact Series published, both in print and on the website. This consists of four thematic-focused publications (WASH, Food Security, Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods).

3.2.1 Regular Communication activities

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

- News Stories: 14
- Quarterly Report: 1
- Research Reports: 3
- Briefs: 2 (English) ; 8 (Bengali)
- Blog: 1
- Newsletter: 1
- Impact Series/ 'Glossies': 4

3.2.2 Workshops, Seminars and Meetings

CLP was represented at numerous workshops, seminars and meetings including:

IMLC

- IMLC Unit manager attend a workshop in Thailand on the "Regional Forum on Enhancing Disaster and Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Asia" on 26th -27th February 2015 in Bangkok at AVANI Atrium Hotel.
- IMLC Unit manager attended a meeting on "Qualitative indicators" on 9th March in DFID, Bangladesh office.

Operations Division

- Director of Operations Division Wyn Davies attended a programme launch of the DFID funded Business Finance for the Poor in Bangladesh (BFP-B) at the Westin Hotel, Dhaka on 8th February, 2015.
- Director of Operations Division Wyn Davies attended an event on "International Mobile Financial Services Expo" organised by CGAP at Raddison Blue Hotel on 8th February, 2015.

Infrastructure

- Infrastructure Unit Manager Zubairul Hoque attended a Seminar on "Innovative use of mobile phone platforms" organised by mStar-USAID at Dhaka on 19th February, 2015.
- Infrastructure Unit Manager Zubairul Hoque attended a public lecture on "Contemporary global climate change-debate" by- Sir David King, Climate Change Envoy, UK at Independent University Bangladesh (IUB) on March 16th 2015, organised by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GOB.

HDU

- Social Development Coordinator Zohora Khanum attended a Gender Working Group meeting on "Addressing Gender Equality in the Context of Disability" at WorldFish office on 22nd January, 2015.
- Government health sector Officials including Deputy Director- Family Planning and from CLP, Nutrition Coordinator, Data Processing and Monitoring Officer (DPMO) and CLP Gaibandha District Managers attended a district multi-sector workshop to share and coordinate the DNIP with the relevant GoB departments at Gaibandha Surgeon Office on 19th March, 2015.

Markets

- CLP team leader Matthew Pritchard and Milk Market Coordinator Mohammad Ali with Mr. Anisur Rahman, Chief Operating Officer of PRAN Dairy attended a MoU signing event with PRAN Dairy Limited in Dhaka on 12th March, 2015.
- CLP Team leader Matthew Pritchard, Markets and Livelihoods Unit Manager Mohammad Muktadir Hossain, Infrastructure Unit Manager Zubairul Hoque, Milk Market Coordinator Mohammad Ali and IMLC Officer Pablo Amos attended a MoU signing event with BRAC Dairy & Food Enterprise at the BRAC Centre, Dhaka on 2nd January, 2015.

3.3 Plan for the next quarter

Priorities for IMLC during the period April to June 2015 will include:

- Regular communications activities (updating website and social media)
- Completing a report on the sustainability of CLP graduation rates
- The preparation of a significant final report/ brochure (outcomes/ impacts)
- Preparing databases for the impact assessment (scheduled June/ July '15)
- Coordinating the development of a lessons learned series of briefs
- Responding to the recommendations made in the 2015 annual review
- Contribution to and representation at the Chars Convention

4. Policy, Partnerships and Governance Division

4.1 Partnerships

Partnerships in market development

- A MoU was signed between CLP and PRAN Dairy with the objective of linking the poorest milk producers to the market and enhancing the technical skill of livestock rearers.

Partnerships in health

- A MoU was signed between CLP and ORBIS International with the objective of providing eye care services free of cost to the poorest char dwellers.

Exploring CSR Funds

- Significant advancement has been made in partnership discussions with a leading steel company (BSRM) that aims to invest their CSR funds in the water, microfinance and health sectors in the chars. CLP aims to facilitate the process of establishing a long-term partnership between BSRM and CLP IMOs to be continued post-CLP.

Value added to current partnerships

- Discussions are on-going with BRAC regarding expanding their health services to more CLP areas.

CLP Partnerships Strategy Paper

- A partnerships plan is being prepared. A final draft will be submitted by the 30th of April.

5. Finance and Administration

5.1 Finance

The quarter was an eventful one for the Finance division, as it had to coordinate some of its activities in alternative ways due to the political unrest in the country. Despite the disturbance, the division has met its target by disbursing funds according to the requirements in the field. The division called emergency office meetings at RDA, Bogra several times during the period of political unrest, and kept the funds flowing smoothly from CLP's core accounts to the IMOs remote bank accounts.

The division reports financial disbursement of Approximately £ 3.53 million during the quarter. A few important activities during the period are presented as follows:

- The division underwent the Annual Review carried out by its donors' and produced all necessary financial documents relevant to the review.
- Internal Audit Department (IAD), UK has been provided with all appropriate documents related to their queries by the division.
- The division also handled the annual FAPAD audit from GoB during the period and the auditors randomly audited financial systems of 10 IMOs.
- The DFID year-end financial exercise was carried out and circulated to all important stakeholders of the project.

5.2 Contracts & Procurement

5.2.1 Contracts

The significant activities of the section during the quarter are as follows:

- All the necessary contract amendments for the Human Development unit (due to the increased VDC activities) were issued following the amended budget.
- The required contracts and amendments for the dry season plinth raising work with local government/IMOs were awarded to the grantees for meeting the additional targets on time.
- All Milk marketing contracts were amended to cover the new target for the activities, as set by the revised work plan/budget.
- A service contract was developed and granted to Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK) for providing Vocational Training to the selected adolescent girls and boys.

5.2.2 Procurement

The important activities of the section during the period are as follows:

- All the planned procurement assignments of the quarter have been carried out with contingency transportation planning.
- The section appeared before Annual Review and IAD audit teams with different analytical reports on procurement information and systems.

- The section produced a consolidated fixed asset report of IMOs and submitted to the donors for further decision on asset disposal.
- All the newly enlisted suppliers were visited and a report on the visits was delivered for further reference.
- 70% of procurement audits among the partners were carried out online, as moving around was made difficult by the political situation.
- A draft 'Conflict of Interest' policy and register have been outlined and forwarded for further review.

5.3 Administration and IT

5.3.1 Administration

- All required project support materials have been dispatched to various field destinations to ensure smooth operation of project activities.
- Necessary vehicle repairing and servicing along with tire changes has been carried out.
- Various meeting and seminars have been arranged as per the requirement of different units.

5.3.2 IT

- Online UPS of Local Server has been repaired and attached with the network as it had been out of order.
- Changed all edge modems of CLP Secretariat users from 2G to 3G network in order to get the latest services from the service provider, Grameenphone.
- Other regular servicing activities of different IT equipment were carried out as usual.

Annex 1: Financial Update

Activities	Annual Budget (GBP in Million)	Approx Expenditure as at 3rd Quarter, Q-3 (GBP in Millions)	Approx Achievement as at Q-3 (%)
Infrastructure Unit	4.04	3.42	85%
Livelihoods Unit	4.79	4.57	95%
Market Development Unit	0.60	0.28	47%
Human Development Unit	2.19	1.79	82%
Nutrition Intervention (NI)	0.38	0.29	76%
Innovation, Monitoring and Learning	0.56	0.37	66%
IMO Implementation	0.77	0.60	78%
Response Fund	0.16	0.16	100%
Management Contract	2.00	1.28	64%
Total	15.49	12.76	82%

Note: Financial charges (UK & Local) allocated in various components.

