

CLP Quarterly Report

October to December
2014



February 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
DFAT	Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade
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
UP	Union Parishad
UPPR	Urban Partnerships for Poverty Reduction, a DFID-supported programme

UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee
VfM or VFM	Value-for-Money
VSL	Village Savings and Loans
VSO	Village Savings Officers
VSS	Village Savings Supervisors
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WiFi	A technology term meaning "wireless computer network" or "Wireless local area network." It was invented as a play-on-words using Hi-Fi(high fidelity) as inspiration

1. Introduction

The period covered by this report (October to December 2014) represents the second quarter of the new CLP financial year and leads to the programmed peak of activity at the CLP. The quarter is traditionally concerned with the cash-for-work activities undertaken by the Infrastructure and Employment Project (IEP) and the start of asset transfers. Given the costs associated with IEP and asset transfer, this is also a period of high cash disbursement.

1.1 Team Leader's Overview

Although the majority of the quarter was calm from the political perspective, a few hartals were called towards the end of December, mainly as a result of the sentencing of political leaders as part of the long-running Independence War Crimes trials.

This quarter sees CLP activities get into full swing, with the full suite of activities coming online, from social development groups to the beginning of VSLs; VDCs being established; and of course asset transfer and plinths beginning to be implemented. By the end of December, nearly 54% of assets had been purchased. This compares with 27% by this stage last year; highlighting the serious impact the hartals had in the run up to the 5 January 2014 election. Plinth-raising was nearly on-target by end December, with an achievement of 96% against the quarter's expectations.

Other major events or milestones for the quarter included the re-design of the markets initiatives. As part of the markets M&E system, which was extensively revised and improved during 2013, outcomes reports published on 31 August 2014 indicated that only 15% of Fodder Business Group Members (FBGMs) were selling fodder as a cash crop and sold only 13% of their harvest. Although the fodder project had achieved significant successes, e.g. a six-fold increase in the numbers of producers growing fodder (among others), nevertheless, analysis by CLP senior management indicated that it would be better value-for-money to fold the fodder activities into the Meat component. Most fodder growers were actually using their fodder to feed their cattle, making their profits from meat sales rather than fodder sales.

On 5 Sept 2014 CLP submitted a draft of the Discussion Note which set out the basis of the argument to modify the projects. This was followed up with the final Discussion Note on 19 October, once the revised project had been thoroughly assessed with iDE, the Markets Special Services Provider. The revision was approved by DFID on 21 October, with a contract signed between CLP and iDE on 30 October, and activities starting from 1 November 2014. This modification has saved in the region of £192,000 while still protecting the gains made from the previous investments. The transition has been seamless, with good results starting to show – see below, Section 2 for more details.

CLP management also submitted the Exit Strategy on 30 September 2014, meeting the deadline set. The Exit Strategy is intended to set out how CLP management believes the final few months of CLP should be implemented. Key points include: substantive technical activities complete by end-February 2016; March is largely technical shut-down; while a possible three-month finance and administrative extension is likely to be required to finalise accounts, audits, asset disposals and reporting. A proposal for the extension will be submitted to DFID in the next quarter.

This quarter also saw the end of the regular reporting against the Annual Review Decision Matrix from the AR of 2014. All activities recommended under the AR were either complete, in process, or integrated into every-day activities by the time of the 6-month review on 13 October. Highlights include:

- 5-day Training of Trainers (ToT) on Market development and Financial Management was organized for CLP Market Development Staff and implemented by GMark Consulting, which has enabled staff to better understand the market projects and the approach to achieve results

- from the projects initiated.
- Implementation of the Milk Project is continuing smoothly, with approximately 1500 litres of milk per day being supplied into the formal milk sector.
- Access to finance (A2F) for Business Groups (BGs) was assessed. It was found that only 27% did not have A2F. CLP aims to expand the Business Savings and Loans Group (BSLG) model to those BGs that are not served. This will take place during the Quarter Jan to Mar 2015.
- A consultant assessed the Char Business Centres (CBCs) during November and December 2014, reporting during Jan 2015. A strategy to ensure the sustainability of CBCs will be implemented during the Jan-Mar 2015 quarter.
- Training on the khas land process was carried out for 51 pax in two batches; 6-8 Sept and 9 - 11 Sept 2014. The average pre-training test score was 17%; the average post-training score was 81%, indicating that the participants' knowledge increased significantly.
- Adolescent vocational training began during this quarter. Approximately 290 adolescents were targeted, with six areas of training:
 - Sewing / tailoring
 - Mobile phone servicing
 - Diesel engine mechanics
 - Motor car driving / mechanics
 - Electrical house wiring
 - Garments
- Two providers were selected: Bangla German Sampriti (BGS) has been contracted to provide training to 247 adolescent boys and girls; and GUK to provide the Garments training to 43 adolescent girls. BGS started the first batch of training in 4 trades with 87 adolescents in December 2014; GUK will begin during Jan / Feb 2015.
- A consultant was hired to produce a strategy for sustainability exit plans for the Village Development Committees. This was presented in December 2014, with implementation expected from Jan 2015.
- The IMO Scorecard was finalised on 25 September 2014. Reporting is due at different points of the year; the first report is expected during Jan / Feb 2015.

The Operations Review began during this quarter, with a first meeting between the lead consultant, Nicholas Freeland, and CLP management on 19 October, with a debrief at DFID on 28 October. The team returned on 26 November, including Dr Malcolm Marks and Shaheen Sultan. A further debrief was held on 4 December. The final report is expected during the third quarter.

The Cooperatives Consultant, Mr Kabir, completed his report on the potential of CLP (and EEP) groups to form Cooperatives. The final report was submitted to DFID on 13 November 2014. It's conclusions were fairly clear. The conclusions are fairly clear: although there is interest from CLP and Shiree groups in cooperatives, it seems to rest on the idea that they will get similar levels of support from DoC (or even greater!) than they received from CLP and Shiree. This expectation is unlikely to be fulfilled. The report therefore concluded that "...attempting to transform CLP and Shiree groups into cooperative societies may not be a good solution at this stage."

Some CLP administrative and technical manuals were updated during the quarter, including: security and safety; IMO recruitment; fraud allegation handling; and the overall CLP HR manual.

The quarter was an exceptionally busy one on the reporting and communications front, including the publication of six research reports, four briefs and four blog posts. In addition, CLP submitted a research paper to IDS for publication, based on the Graduation presentation made to the Rwanda Conference in May 2014. Publication is expected during Jan / Feb 2015.

During late November, the Partnerships Director position, which was vacated with the shocking and saddening death of Mr Abdul Momin, was advertised. As of end December 91 applications had been received and interviews were planned for early January 2015.

Notable technical activity during the quarter included the following:

- 4,695 plinths raised against a target of 4,215;
- 16,896 latrines against a target of 12,953;
- 1,592 shallow tubewell against a target of 1,254;
- 326,829 equivalent person-days' IEP work vs target of 249,000;
- 7,440 CPs received assets against target of 6,000;
- 486 SD groups formed against a target of 537;
- 71 VDCs formed vs. target of 72;
- 1,197 satellite health clinics conducted against a target of 1,632;
- 584 core VSL groups against target of 413;
- 2,977 DNI visits to pregnant women against a target of 3,070;
- 184,702 IFA tablets distributed to pregnant women against a target of 171,103;
- 1,772 Milk BG members received refresher training vs target of 542;
- 96 linkage meetings between Livestock BG members and other market actors vs. target of 110;
- 153 new HHs in BGs received loans for meat production against a target of 50.

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

- Interview of PD Mr Martin and Team Leader Mat Pritchard by BTV for a documentary on CLP, 29 October 2014. The programme was broadcast on 3 December 2014 at 1030hrs.
- 2 – 7 November 2014, visit of Dr Rowan Mactaggart, Maxwell Stamp Director of Rural Development practice area. Meetings held with CLP senior management on 2 and 3 November.
- 9 November, meet at the RDCD, presentation on lessons learned from CLP and EEP study visits.
- 17 November, CLP SMT meeting.
- 18 November 2014, presentation on CLP overview to Heather Apie, APS to the State Minister for DFID.
- 20 November, CLP and EEP Team Leaders' meeting.
- 27 November, meeting with the GoB CLP Mid-Term Review team.
- 7 December CLP – DFID management meeting
- 8 December, CLP procurement process refresher training for CLP staff.
- 9 December, coordination and senior management meeting with M4C.

Consultants:

- Rabeya Yasmin November to December 2014, VDC exit strategy;
- Neeraj Nepali, December 2014 to January 2015, CBC sustainability strategy

Staff movements

- Erika O'Donnell, Young Professional, joined IMLC 10 November 2014.
- Mr. Ruhul Amin, DMLC (District Markets and Livelihoods Coordinator), based in Gaibandha, left CLP during the reporting period (Oct – Dec'14).

1.2 DTL's Overview of the Quarter

The political situation in the country during this quarter was relatively calm until the third week of December 2014. Up until this time there were no mentionable protests from the BNP-led opposition alliance. This period of political stability was due to the strategy followed by the Awami league-led grand alliance government to weaken BNP and the alliance, and consequently deter them from organising strikes. However, since the last week of December, the political situation suddenly became heated. The opposition alliance began protesting again through the implementation of a nationwide blockade and subsequent strikes against the oppression of the government, demanding an immediate dialogue with government to arrange a new national assembly election under the watch of a caretaker government.

Despite many obstacles, 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. Moreover, Bangladesh has been able to make excellent investments in health, education and social safety nets for the poor and these have brought about impressive progress in poverty reduction, human development and economic growth. The nation's foreign reserves have grown to US\$22 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 25%, which is undoubtedly significant progress towards achieving the poverty reduction targets set by the MDGs.

As a result of an apparently stable political situation 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. The GoB also carried out a mid-term evaluation of CLP during this quarter.

2. Operations Division

2.1 Overview

The period July to September 2014 saw heavy monsoon rains and subsequent flooding, exacerbated by the fact that the monsoon rains fell later than normal late into September. The consequence of this is that across all three CLP operational units the planned implementation of many activities was delayed, with some targets not met. This 2nd Quarter October to December 2014 has been a busy period of "catch-up" for all operational units, ensuring that unmet activities / targets from the 1st Quarter as well as those planned for the 2nd Quarter have been implemented and achieved. The result is that the majority of activities and output targets across all three Operations Division Units are by the end of the second quarter of the CLP financial year well on track.

Apart from the required input and energy that has gone into accelerating the progress and "catch-up" of CLP activities during the quarter, substantial time and input has also gone into the preparation, analysis, reviewing and support for the DFID CLP Operational Review and its team. As a self-evaluation exercise, this has been extremely useful in highlighting CLP's evolution, what has and has not worked, and the lessons learned. The exercise has helped to focus thinking on approaches and priorities for the remaining operational time through to 29 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 was undertaken and progress accomplished in the quarter – more on this below.

Infrastructure Unit activities were implemented as planned during the 2nd quarter (October – December 2014). The shortfall of plinth raising under IEP in lean employment season during 1st quarter, due to flood and late monsoon, was recovered in this quarter with 4,695 plinths raised against the target of 4,215. The yearly IEP target has been achieved (109%), along with the employment generation target (131%) in this lean employment season. The 1st quarter sanitation provision shortfalls were also recovered in this quarter. The remaining of FY 2014 –15 water and sanitation targets will be implemented in the next two quarters. Plinth raising in dry season is scheduled to start from first week of January 2015. All January 2015 log frame milestones are also expected to be achieved in time.

As highlighted above substantial input was undertaken and progress accomplished in the quarter by the Human Development Unit to strengthen the capacity, governance and sustainability of its community based organisation (CBO), the Village Development Committee (VDC). The importance of VDCs to villages was also emphasized by the DFID CLP Annual Review 2014, which recommended the CLP to develop a structured phase-out plan transitioning the VDCs from CLP support. A short term consultant was appointed to lead this work, and throughout November worked closely with the HDU and Secretariat Team, IMOs, CLP District Staff, and critically the VDCs to detail the specific actions required. Following consultation with different stakeholders on the findings and plan, the report was prepared, and from January 2015, CLP has begun to implement new activities for strengthening capacity, governance and smooth phase-out of VDCs as recommended in the Consultant's Report and Plan.

A new key activity started by the HDU in the quarter, again recommended by the DFID CLP Annual Review 2014, was vocational training to adolescent girls and boys, to provide them with new skills and to enhance their prospects for employment. Under this initiative 290 (75% boys and 25% girls) adolescents from CLP's working areas have been selected to receive 3 to 4 months of vocational training in one of six training courses of their choice. Bangla German Sampriti (BGS) has been contracted to provide training to 247 adolescent boys and girls in 5 vocational trades: sewing/tailoring, mobile phone servicing, diesel engine mechanics, motor car driving/mechanics, and electrical house wiring. BGS started first batch of training in 4 trades with 87 adolescents in December 2014. Gana Unnaya Kendra (GUK) has also been contracted for delivering Garments

training to 43 adolescent girls, to start in January/February 2015. CLP will monitor the progress of training with both partners, and the outcome of the training with regards employment created.

The other HDU project activities planned for the quarter (social development, HBCI, social protection, PHC&FP, VSL and DNIP) were implemented according to plan with no major problems encountered. Output targets have largely been achieved or just under achieved, with any shortfalls expected to be rectified in the remaining half of the FY. Under the PHC&FP project a second orientation meeting was held with Orbis International and National Eye Care (DGHS, MoH&FW) with 31 CLP Paramedics and SSP PHD on primary eye care. A MoU of Partnership has been drafted, which is expected to be signed by all parties in January 2015. The objective of the partnership is for the CLP Paramedics via CLP fortnightly health clinics and DNIP CPKs to refer patients (from babies to adults) who require eye surgery for basic eye diseases to Orbis International who will organise treatment at GoB hospitals.

In the Markets and Livelihoods Unit (MLU) a total of 7,440 CPHHs received asset against the target of 6,000 during the quarter. Among them, 7,283 CPHHs procured cattle as primary asset against the target of 5,945 while the majority of CPHHs (6,237) procured local cattle but 1,046 CPHHs bought crossbred cattle. 148 CPHHs have taken land lease and 9 CPHHs chose other asset. The achievement was higher than the target as backlogged target of last quarter was covered during the period. The majority of livelihood activities planned under MLU for the quarter took place, with targets achieved or just under-achieved for the majority, with livestock training, home gardening training and pits established, and LSPs trained and vaccination camps held all exceeding target.

Worth noting from the Backyard Poultry Rearing Project is the average monthly income of poultry vaccinator and model poultry rearer at Tk. 1,385 and Tk. 983 respectively (100% sampled), and general poultry rearers Tk. 530 (5% of total – sample basis) during the quarter. Average production of vegetables of CPHHs (5% of total – sample basis) in the Homestead Gardening Project was 34 kg per month per household during July-September 2014 period. Of this, 22 kg vegetables per month per household was consumed by the family, 8 kg/month/hh vegetables was sold in local markets, with the balance of 4 kg/month/hh vegetables given to neighbours or relatives and/or kept for seeds for future use. On average, CPHHs received net cash Tk. 102 per month from the sale of vegetables in local markets. Considering total production, the average gross return was Tk.472 and net return was Tk. 458 per month per household.

A new partnership initiated by the Homestead Gardening Project in the quarter was with Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI). In this pilot project the BSRI provided free of cost 10,000 disease-free clean chewing sugarcane seedlings to CPHHs of cohort 2.5 in Rangpur and Jamalpur district for cultivation in their homestead. This variety is mainly for chewing purposes; it can be grown in the homestead area and be consumed as an emergency food during flooding as it provides an instant source of high energy and nutrition for the body. The chewing sugarcane can also be utilised as a source of additional income (if sold) and can be considered a disaster-mitigating crop.

Under MLU Markets work substantial input has been facilitated and progress accomplished in the quarter with regard to the need within the remaining time before end of programme to strengthen the capacity, governance and sustainability of its community-based organisation, the Char Business Centres (CBCs). An external consultant facilitated and led the CBC assessment process including supporting and training core team from the milk and meat projects to develop assessment tools and methodology, and to test and refine for implementation at field level. All 70 CBCs were assessed, with work currently ongoing to design a plan that would best support the CBCs in this final phase of CLP. The major objectives of the CBC assessment were to clearly understand the present status of CBC focusing on sustainability, to identify the weak and strong areas and design interventions to address those areas towards sustainability of the CBCs. A report to highlight actions to facilitate strengthening capacity, governance and smooth phase-out of CBCs with recommendations is planned for January 2015, with implementation to follow during 2015.

Substantial time and energy has also been spent this quarter on the start-up of the new Integrated Meat and Fodder Project, which began from 1 November 2014. Last quarter's report outlined the rationale for this (Fodder Discussion Note), which was accepted by DFID in late October. The merger of the fodder project (and its key activities) into the meat project has been seamless, with the activities and outputs planned for November and December executed at field level leading to good results. As examples, during the period a total of 2,447 fattened cattle were sold by 2,101 HHs, with 245 LBG members started small-scale commercial beef farming with 2 to 4 cattle, and 152 started cluster-based commercial fodder cultivation on their 81.13 acres of land.

In the milk project, milk is now being aggregated through a number of char-based milk collection points facilitated by CBCs and operated by goalas, with the milk sold to sweetmeat makers and informal markets on the chars or mainland, or into the formal milk market channel on the mainland. CLP is looking at facilitating the scale-up of a number of milk collection points where possible as a means to lever faster growth and improvements in the char milk market. Approximately 1,500 litres/day of milk is now supplied to 4 mainland formal milk market companies – to PRAN, BRAC Dairy, Milk Vita and RSF via char-based milk collection points. Work is ongoing to increase these partnerships, but is dictated by the need for a regular (daily) high volume milk supply, which is one of the constraints of the char milk sector. To support this, the milk project has intensified its technical support to milk producers, which now includes improved monitoring of KPIs, greater LSP engagement and support, and regular monthly practical yard meetings held at each MBGs cattle and fodder demonstrations / lead farmer's house.

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 well-established and functioning as 'market hubs', providing services as an intermediary between producers and business groups and the private sector input suppliers and output traders/buyers. Strong operational market linkages have been established between 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 good price and easier mode of selling 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 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.

2.2 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure Unit activities were implemented as planned during the 2nd quarter (October – December 2014). The shortfall of IEP outputs during 1st quarter, due to flood and late monsoon, was recovered in this quarter. The yearly IEP targets are achieved and the employment generation target in this lean employment season is also achieved. The 1st quarter sanitation provision shortfalls were recovered in this quarter as well. The remaining of FY 2014 -15 water and sanitation targets will be implemented in the next two quarters. Plinth-raising in dry season is scheduled to start from first week of January 2015. All January 2015 log frame milestones will be achieved in time.

The following table shows progress against key infrastructure targets for the period October – December 2014:

Indicators	October – December 2014		% progress towards quarterly targets	% progress towards FY targets
	Target	Achievement		
Plinth raising under IEP	4,215	4,695	111%	109%
Plinth raising in dry season	-	-	-	-
Pillar with flood mark	14	27	193%	100%
Hygienic latrine	12,953	16,896	130%	54%
Shallow TW	1,254	1,592	127%	64%
Platform around TW	2,218	2,402	108%	60%
GPS coordinates*	7,000	11,831	169%	68%
Arsenic test of TW water*	2,000	3,502	175%	68%
Person days of employment under IEP	249,000	326,829	131%	131%

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

2.2.1 Infrastructure Employment Project (IEP)

IEP is implemented to provide employment for 20 – 25 days to the poorest households during lean employment period (September through December). CLP selected core households are given preference to participate in this employment generation project. One able person from a household is selected to raise plinths in his/her village. Households without an able person to work in this project are given financial assistance, in the form of IEP safety nets, in this lean employment period. The Human Development Unit selects such family and provides them Tk. 35 per week for maximum six weeks. The target for this quarter was to raise plinths for 4,215 households and the achievement was 4,695 (111% of the target).

The FY target was to raise plinths for 4,335 households and to provide 249,000 person day's equivalent of employment in this lean season. Both the targets have been achieved. Plinths for 4,739 households have been raised and 326,829 person days equivalent employment has been generated. 9,736 persons/households got employment for average 23 days under IEP.

2.2.2 Improving Access to Hygienic Latrines

Contracts were signed with 16 IMOs to install 35,000 hygienic latrines in this fiscal year. Target for this quarter was 12,953 latrines and the achievement is 16,896 which is 130% of the target. The shortfall from the first quarter target has been well covered in this quarter.

The performance of the Volunteers recruited from the villages to work on water and sanitation was good, and they were able to motivate the non-core participants effectively to install hygienic latrines with partial CLP subsidy. These volunteers will continue to work in the next quarter as there are still some villages left where CLP doesn't have any staff working. The backlog of villages requiring water and sanitation works will be over by the end of this fiscal year. In 2015-16 CLP water and sanitation works will be implemented only in 2.5 and 2.6 cohorts' villages.

Along with the installation of new water and sanitation provisions the Human Development Unit of CLP is continuing to provide education to CLP villages (core and non-core participants) on water, sanitation and hygiene behaviour changes in order to achieve improved WASH outcomes.

2.2.3 Increasing Access to Improved Water Source

Under the project new tube wells are installed, old private tube wells are repaired and concrete aprons are constructed prioritising the core households in providing access to improved water source. This replaces the previous policy of community wide open targeting. All these water points are installed/repared after water testing for arsenic using arsenic field test kits. Water found with high level of arsenic is re-tested at the Department of Public Health Engineering (a government department for water and sanitation) laboratory.

Contracts were issued to all IMOs (except NDP) to install and repair 3,200 tube wells and to construct 5,800 concrete platforms. 1,592 tube wells and 2,402 concrete platforms have been constructed in this quarter which is 127% and 108% of the quarter targets. These provisions have been mainly installed in cohorts 2.4 and 2.5 villages.

2.2.4 Stipend transfer through mobile SIM cards

4,986 new core participants from 2.5 cohort in 82 villages are receiving their monthly stipends through mobile phone from 1st July 2014. They will continue to receive their monthly stipends till 30th June 2015. To avoid some stipend recipients' accounts becoming dormant, which was experienced last year, CLP has made an arrangement with bKash (the service provider) to open all accounts through special arrangement rather than the normal practice of opening through service provider's agents. The decision is producing better results and the incidence of closing down of accounts is minimal. Recipients are happy and the transfer is now smoother for all parties.

2.2.5 Infrastructure activities for the next quarter

The following table shows key infrastructure targets for the third quarter (January – March 2015):

Indicators	Targets for next quarter (January-March 2015)
HH Plinth raised	5,390
# of female HH members benefiting from raised plinths	10,490
# of male HH members benefiting from raised plinths	10,477
Hygienic latrines installed	10,741
# of female members with access to sanitary latrines	20,904
# of male members with access to sanitary latrines	20,879
Shallow tube well installed	1,026
TW platform installed	1,766
# of female members accessing improved water source	18,298
# of male members accessing improved water source	18,276
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. Plinths for schools and mosques will be raised above highest flood line (new intervention proposed to DFID - TBC). Twin latrines (for boys and girls) with superstructure at school premises will be constructed (new intervention proposed to DFID - TBC). Hygienic 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. Shallow tube wells will be installed to provide improved water access. 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 October-December 2014:

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-15 July 2014 – June 2015		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Social Development					
# of SD groups formed	537	486	615	610	99%
# of VDCs formed	72	71	72	71	99%
# of adolescent girls groups formed	72	71	72	71	99%
# of adolescent boys groups formed	72	70	72	70	97%
# of couples received 1 day orientation on gender sensitivity	3,936	8,049	13,400	12,328	92%
Social Protection					
# of people receiving community safety net	521	630	615	630	102%
# of people receiving incapacity and vulnerability grants	500	2,215	3,000	2,215	74%
# of emergency grants provided	45	248	1,000	661	66%
Primary Health Care & Family Planning					
# of satellite clinics conducted	1,632	1,197	6,528	2,962	45%
# of patient consultations	81,600	75,518	326,400	179,455	55%
Village Savings and Loan					
# of core VSL groups formed	413	584	615	584	95%
# of non-core VSL groups formed	273	201	615	201	33%
Direct Nutrition Intervention					
# of pregnant women visited	3,070	2,977	2,364	4,171	176%
# of 0-6 m children visited	3,240	3,302	3,354	4,355	130%

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# of 7-24 m children visited	8,360	8,308	8,562	9,334	109%
# of adolescent girls visited	11,732	11,652	13,932	12,456	89%

2.3.1 Social Development

During the quarter 486 Social Development Groups (SDGs) were formed in cohort 2.6. A total of 1,227 SDGs (phase 2.5- 617 and phase 2.6- 610) conducted regular weekly group meetings with the Core Participants Households (CPHHs). Topics covered at the weekly group meetings include: social capital, health, nutrition and environment, citizenship and responsibilities, disaster management, social safety nets, and savings and loan management. The sessions aimed to raise awareness about harmful and negative social practices, enhanced opportunities for generating income and employment together with increased capacity to cope with the sudden shocks and stresses that are common on the *chars*. A total 71 Village Development Committees (VDCs) were formed against the target of 72. A total of 141 adolescent groups (71 with girls and 70 with boys) were formed for cohort 2.6 during the period against the target of 144.

Members of VDCs and adolescent groups continued playing significant roles in their respective villages for achieving “*open defecation free*” status, reducing the incidence of early marriage and dowry, ensuring birth registration, and increasing the enrolment of children in schools etc. In addition, VDC members also contributed in solving family conflicts, problems associated with plinth raising e.g. plinth location, sourcing earth etc. The adolescent groups formed Peer Groups and conducted awareness sessions with them which contribute to stop “eve-teasing” (sexual harassment of women/girls by men/boys) in the villages, and ensure personal hygiene at individual and household level.

As highlighted above under 2.1 Overview, 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. This point was also emphasized by the DFID CLP Annual Review 2014, which recommended the CLP to develop a structured phase-out plan transitioning the VDCs from CLP support. Short term consultant Rabeya Yasmin was appointed to lead this work, and throughout November worked closely with the HDU and Secretariat Team, IMOs, CLP District Staff, and critically the VDCs to detail the specific actions required. The major findings from the analysis in the assignment report include:

- VDC needs an official legal identity to access resources and services from the government and non-government agencies;
- VDC should remain as a village level CBO and discouraged to evolve in to a bigger federation;
- Creating linkage with government and non-government agencies would require systematic structured interventions;
- VDC activities need reform;
- Further training needed for VDC capacity building;
- VDC needs close supportive supervision from programme before phase out from CLP support.

Following consultation with different stakeholders on the findings and plan, report was prepared, and from January 2015, CLP has begun to implement new activities for strengthening capacity, governance and smooth phase-out of VDCs as recommended in Consultants Report and Plan.

A new key activity started by the HDU in the quarter, again recommended by the DFID CLP Annual Review 2014, was **vocational training to adolescent girls and boys**, in order to provide them with new skills and to enhance their prospects for employment. Under this initiative 290 (75% boys and 25% girls) adolescents from CLP's working areas have been selected to receive 3 to 4 months of vocational training in one of six training courses of their choice. Bangla German Sampriti (BGS) has been contracted to provide training to 247

adolescent boys and girls in 5 vocational trades: sewing/tailoring, mobile phone servicing, diesel engine mechanics, motor car driving/mechanics, and electrical house wiring. BGS started first batch of training in 4 trades with 87 adolescents in December 2014. Gana Unnaya Kendra (GUK) has also been contracted for delivering Garments training to 43 adolescent girls, to start in January/February 2015. CLP will monitor the progress of training with both partners, and the outcome of the training with regards employment created.

Rupantor (a folk cultural team) has been contracted to perform drama, *paut* song on social issues in 27 Community Melas/Fair (CMs). 9 CMs were organized in different *chars*/villages by IMOs where Rupantor performed. The objective of the *melas* is to inform the community people about CLP activities as well as to raise awareness of *char* dwellers and to touch upon different social issues like negative effects of child marriage, polygamy, dowry, divorce, gender and rights issues.



**Rupantor
performance in a CM**

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

- To make the newly recruited IMO staffs familiar about CLP activities, 3 batches of 5 days Basic Training organized with total 96 participants from all IMOs;
- For reinforcing the facilitation skill of social development training with beneficiaries, 42 CDOs received 4 days TOT on SD module;
- A total of 34 batches of 3-days residential training held on Capacity Building for VDC members;
- 3 batches of 3-days residential training on Awareness Raising for adolescent groups held;
- A total of 8,049 couples provided gender orientation to make them gender sensitive;
- Training on gender sensitivity and disaster management given to 200 non-core males in CLP working villages;
- 63 adolescents batches/groups received refreshers training; and
- A total of 83 batches of refreshers training held for VDC members.

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

- All IMOs conducted planned sessions with CPHHs and Non-core HHs following the HBCI strategy;
- To raise awareness on hygiene behaviour change (good and bad practices) in CLP village's hygiene awareness campaign/activity was implemented in 126 villages in cohort-2.5 area. This theatrical activity (similar to Rupantor's CM activity) included rally, folk song, and drama performance to community people.
- 3 batches of two days training on HBCI for CSK and CPK were organized to enhance their facilitation skills and monitoring mechanism for conducting HBCI sessions with *Chars* dwellers.
- 1 batch of two days training on HBCI for 21 Technical Officers (TOs) of Infrastructure

- Unit were organized to enhance their facilitation skills and knowledge on HBCI.
- Agreement with Development Research Associate (DRA), a private research and consulting firm, has been done to conduct the Baseline survey on HBCI in CLP-1 and CLP-2 area.

2.3.2 Social Protection

Emergency grants of Tk. 3,000 were given to 248 households (core and non-core) for a variety of emergencies such as homestead erosion, cyclones and incidence of fires. 14,800 blankets were distributed among CPHHs of cohort 2.6 and the recipients of community safety-nets and IEP safety net grants during the severe cold weather of November 2014.

During the reporting period weekly incapacity and vulnerability grants of Tk.250 (ranging from 4 weeks to 10 weeks) were provided to 2,215 households who did not have capable member (mainly old aged, disabled, chronic sick and pregnant women etc.) able to participate in the labour intensive earth moving work (under Infrastructure Employment Programme-IEP) that CLP offers during *monga* period.

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 CPHHs collectively helped 1,217 poor families under community safety net. These supports ensure the food security, treatment of vulnerable people as well as encourage them to involve with small IGAs like goat rearing, poultry etc.

2.3.3 Primary Health Care and Family Planning

1,197 satellite clinics were held against a target of 1,632 and the Paramedics and Char Shasthya Karmis (CSKs) together provided 75,518 consultations to core and non-core participants against the set target of 81,600. During the same period 2,939 Health and Nutrition Education (HNE) sessions were conducted by the CSKs against a target of 3,264 where 67,623 participants attended against a target of 65,280. Targets were not fully achieved due to a delay in the establishment of social development groups with 2.6 CPHHs. The shortfalls in targets are expected to be achieved in the coming quarters.

Other achievements of the health project for the quarter include:

- A total of 100 Community Birth Attendants (CBA) received 3 days orientation to make them referral agents in maternal health services;
- Safe delivery training for 24 CSKs (2 batches from cohort 2.4) over two week period where GoB officials (Civil Surgeon, Deputy Director-Family Planning and UH&FPO) also delivered different sessions to the participants;
- A total of 15 Paramedics received 3 days training on Clinical Protocol;
- Partners in Health and Development (PHD), the Specialist Service Provider to CLP health project personnel continued paying field visits for providing on-the-job coaching for Paramedics and CSKs;
- A total of 31 Paramedics, 4 POs of PHD attended the follow-up orientation on Primary Paediatric Eye Care delivered by Orbis International and National Eye Care, DGHS, MoH&FW.



Safe delivery training to CSKs

In the months of November and December 2014 PHD organized 22 joint Satellite Clinic visits with the respective government Upazila Health & Family Planning Officer (UH&FPO) & Upazila Family Planning Officer (UFPO). They have shown their satisfaction with the CLP health service provided and the project's activities, but advised for further improvement of the HNE sessions the following:

- To increase the number of non-core participants in the meeting;
- To emphasise proper use of medicine among the patients; and
- To discuss further the advantages and side effects of all FP methods.

2.3.4 Village Savings and Loan

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

- A total of 785 groups were formed; 584 core and 201 non-core;
- A total of 17,307 members were enrolled; 12,877 core and 4,430 non-core members;
- A total of 648 groups (536 core and 112 non-core) have shared out their capital at the end of the 1st cycle (first year). The average share out money per group and member was approximately Tk.68,730 and Tk.3,185 respectively. All these groups have started their 2nd cycle with an initial seed capital of Tk.10,225,295;



Share out meeting of a VSL group

- A total of 792 groups have shared out their capital at the end of the 2nd cycle (2nd year). The average share out money per group and member is approximately Tk.99,469 and Tk.4,449 respectively. Out of a total 792 groups, 760 have started their 3rd cycle with an initial seed capital of Tk.11,399,351 while 32 groups discontinued due to river erosion;
- VSL pilot (business savings and loan groups – BSL) activities are running well in 6 selected Milk Business Groups (MBGs) in the 2nd cycle;
- A total of 37,363 non-core group members received training on selected Social Development Modules (SDMs);
- 42 Village Savings Officers (VSOs), 7 Village Savings Supervisors (VSSs) received 3 days refresher training on VSL project;
- 81 CSKs received 5 days basic training on VSL project; and
- A total 2,185 number of GMC members received training on the group management skills.

2.3.5 Direct Nutrition Intervention

Overall, the intervention is progressing as planned, which was scaled up to include 2.6 cohort villages / counselling from November 2014. The key activities implemented during this quarter are summarised below:

- 471 CPKs have facilitated one-to-one counselling to target HHs in all IMOs and 135 new CPKs for 2.6 cohort have started work from November 2014. A total of 2,977 pregnant women, 3,302 lactating mothers of 0-6m child, 8,308 children 7-24m children and 11,652 adolescent girls were visited and counselled;
- A total of 637,284 IFA tablets were distributed; 184,702 to pregnant women, 208,991 to mothers of 0-6m child and 243,591 to adolescent girls. 183,700 MNP sachets were also distributed to children of 7-24m;
- A total of 135 CPKs (cohort 2.6) received one day CPK register training;
- 19 new CPKs from two IMOs have received basic training on IYCF;
- New initiative by CLP is that 4 different flipcharts (for different target groups) on IYCF for CPKs were developed and distributed to the IMOs. The CPKs will use the flipcharts during counselling;
- CLP arranged one day flipchart orientation for all Nutrition Supervisors (NSs) and Nutrition Officers (NOs) in two batches;
- 138 CPKs received household listing survey training for 2.6 cohort;
- The household listing survey and data entry has been completed for all IMOs for 2.6 cohorts;
- The IMOs jointly arranged basic training for 24 replaced CPKs. The replaced CPKs were due to 'drop outs' - due to new job, migration, weak performance etc.;
- Total 289 SAM, MAM and other medically complicated U-5 children were referred by the respective IMOs during the quarter;
- A total of 434 CPKs from 2.1 to 2.5 cohorts received CPK refresher training in 21 batches;
- 3rd de-worming activity started from December 2014 and will be completed in January 2015. To date 20,327 children from 12-59 m, 9,477 adolescent girls and 141,344 other household members from CPHHs were de-wormed by the IMOs;
- Total 31 CPKs have received Hygiene Behaviour Change Intervention (HBCI) training from CLP. Char Pusti Karmi (CPKs) are implementing the HBCI interventions in the phase out areas/cohorts;
- Total 2 batches Community Clinic Management support group orientation was completed with 37 participants;
- One quarterly review and coordination meeting was held with all Nutrition Supervisors

- and Nutrition Officers; and
- All IMO's conducted monthly meeting with CPKs as per plan.



Counseling on IYCF by CPK

2.3.6 Human Development Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key HDU targets for the period January - March 2015:

Indicators	Targets for Next Quarter Jan-Mar 2015
Social Development	
# of couples received 1 day orientation on gender sensitivity	3,058
Social Protection	
# of emergency grants provided	200
Health	
# of satellite clinics conducted	1,632
# of patient consultations	81,600
Village Savings and Loan	
# of core VSL groups formed	31
# of non-Core VSL groups formed	414
Direct Nutrition Intervention	
# of pregnant women visited	2,364
# of 0-6 m children visited	3,354
# of 7-24 m children visited	8,562
# of adolescent girls visited	13,932

2.4 Markets and Livelihoods Unit

2.4.1 Livelihoods Activities

The following table shows progress against key Livelihoods activity targets for the period October 2014 – December 2014:

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
a) Asset Transfer					
# of CPHH received assets	6,000	7,440	13,564	7,626	56
# of CPHH received cattle as primary asset	5,945	7,283	13,285	7,469	56
# of CPHH received cross-bred cattle as primary asset	618	1,046	1,385	1,059	76
# of CPHH received local cattle as primary asset	5,327	6,237	11,900	6,410	54
# of CPHH received land lease as primary asset	40	148	209	148	71
# of CPHH received other assets as primary asset	15	9	70	9	13
# of CPHH received stipends (for 1st time)	5,500	6,967	13,564	7,104	52
b) Home Gardening					
# of CPHH completed HG training	0	188	13,564	188	1
# of person days HG training	13,884	13,992	40,707	17,424	43

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
provided to CPHH					
# of CPHH received vegetable seeds	8,157	8,229	12,836	8,229	64
# of CPHH received all tree saplings	0	0	12,721	550	4
# of CPHH established compost pits	3,414	3,426	11,683	3,426	29
# of vegetable pits established by CPHH	31,160	33,126	51,351	33,126	65
# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	0	0	12,330	358	3
c) Livestock					
# of CPHH completed livestock training	1,173	1,156	14,500	4,014	28
# of person days livestock training provided to CPHH	14,536	16,137	55,000	21,217	39
# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	571	436	11,300	2,935	26
# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	600	635	8,690	635	7
# of cattle artificially inseminated	517	656	5,300	1,154	22
e) Poultry rearing					
# of CPHH received	242	120	1,015	120	12

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
inputs supports to model rearer					
# of CPHH received training on backyard poultry rearing	3,761	3,625	13,564	3,625	27
# of CPHH completed training on model poultry rearing techniques	0	0	1,058	41	4
# of person days training received by CPHH on poultry rearing	4,863	4,714	18,500	5,237	28
# of poultry vaccinators received Inputs supports for poultry vaccination	133	94	136	94	69
# of poultry vaccinators received training on poultry vaccination techniques	133	115	136	115	85
Livestock Services					
# People completed training as Livestock Service Providers (Para-vets)	25	25	85	25	29

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
# of person days field training for Livestock Service Providers provided	600	695	2,500	1,335	53
# of livestock vaccination camp organized at community level	50	53	110	88	80

Asset transfer

A total of 7,440 CPHHs received asset against the target of 6,000 during the quarter. Among them, 7,283 CPHHs procured cattle as primary asset against the target of 5,945 while the majority of CPHHs (6,237) procured local cattle but 1,046 CPHHs bought crossbred cattle. 148 CPHHs have taken land lease and 9 CPHHs chose other asset. The achievement was higher than the target as backlogged target of last quarter was covered during the period. The Markets and Livelihoods Unit also continued to providing technical support and advice to 13,579 CPHHs under cohort 2.5.

Livestock training

A total of 1,156 CPHHs completed livestock rearing training against the target of 1,173. 16,137 person days training on livestock rearing were provided to CPHH from cohort 2.5 and 2.6 against the target of 14,536 during the period.

Stipend distribution

During the quarter 6,967 CPHHs received first time stipend payments against the target of 5,500. In this case, achievement was also higher than the target as it is related with 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 436 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 571. Achievement was lower than the target due to non-availability of vaccines in some working areas.

Artificial insemination

During the quarter a total of 656 cattle were artificially inseminated with improved semen against the target of 517. Achievement was higher than the target as more cattle than expected were in heat during the quarter. A total of 295 cows gave birth to AI calves and 1,036 were at various stages of pregnancy under cohort 2.5. The unit organised meetings for artificial insemination technicians at different locations in the period. Markets and

Livelihoods Development Supervisors (MLDS) and Livestock Officers (LO) of respective IMOs participated in the meetings. Business Development Officers (BDO) of IMOs under CLP 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 65 AI technicians attended the various meetings. The MLU also conducted two meetings with senior personnel BRAC AI project at CLP Secretariat and BRAC headquarter, Dhaka. The objective of the BRAC AI meetings was to strengthening the CLP/BRAC AI activities in CLP working areas.

Backyard Poultry rearing

A total of 120 CPHHs received inputs as model poultry rearer against the target of 242 during the period. Achievement was lower as the respective CPHHs were less interested to buy poultry due to cold weather. A total of 3,625 CPHHs received training on back yard poultry rearing against the target of 3,761. A total of 4,714 person days training were provided on poultry rearing to CPHH against the target of 4,863 during the quarter. Further, a total of 94 poultry vaccinators received input support for poultry vaccination against the target of 133 while 115 poultry vaccinators received training on poultry vaccination techniques against the target of 133 during the quarter. Moreover, 129 poultry vaccinators, 1,003 model poultry rearers and 10,095 general poultry rearers under cohort 2.5 continued to receive MLU support as technical advice, training and different inputs.

The average monthly income of poultry vaccinator and model poultry rearer was Tk. 1,385 and Tk. 983 respectively (100% sampled), and general poultry rearers Tk. 530 (5% of total – sample basis) during the quarter. The MLU organized coordination meetings with poultry vaccinators at 17 different locations in CLP working areas. A total of 125 poultry vaccinators participated in the meetings. Markets and Livelihoods Development Supervisors (MLDS) and Livestock Officers (LO) of the respective IMO participated in the meetings. Officials from Government Department of Livestock Services (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 8,229 CPHHs received different kinds of vegetable seeds to cultivate both in bed and pit in their homestead area against the target of 8,157. Through the vegetable seeds provided to CPHHs, a total of 33,126 vegetable pits were established at homesteads for growing creeper vegetables. 3,297 compost pit were established by the CPHH to produce compost for cultivating vegetables in homestead against the target of 3,414. Achievement of compost pit establishment was lower than the target as the expected number of homesteads were not raised/ready during the period.

A new partnership initiated by the Home Gardening Project under MLU of CLP in the quarter was with Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute (BSRI). In this pilot project the BSRI provided free of cost 10,000 disease-free clean chewing sugarcane seedlings to CPHHs of cohort 2.5 in Rangpur and Jamalpur district for cultivation in homestead. This variety is mainly for chewing purposes; it can be grown in the homestead area and can be consumed as an emergency food during flooding as it provides instant source of high energy and nutrition for the body. The chewing sugarcane can also be utilised as a source of additional income (if sold) and disaster mitigating crop.

Homestead gardening training

A total of 188 CPHHs completed homestead gardening training though it was not targeted during the quarter. 13,992 person days training were provided to CPHHs under cohort 2.6 and 2.5 on homestead gardening against the target of 13,884 during the reporting period. In addition, the CPHHs under cohort 2.5 continued to receive technical support and advice on year round vegetable cultivation in homestead, compost production and their use as well as management of fruit tree saplings.

Utilization of vegetables produced in home garden

Average production of vegetables in homestead garden was 34 kg per month per household (5% of total - sample basis) during July-September 2014 period. Of this, 22 kg vegetables per month per household was consumed by the family, 8 kg/month/hh vegetables was sold in local markets, with the balance of 4 kg/month/hh vegetables given to neighbours or relatives and/or kept for seeds for future use. On average, CPHHs received net cash Tk. 102 per month from the sale of vegetables in local markets. Considering total production, the average gross return was Tk.472 and net return was Tk. 458 per month per household.

Cattle husbandry management and fodder demonstrations

The MLU is continuing new approach on the chars to demonstrate the benefits of improved cattle husbandry/management and fodder cultivation. The CLP Markets and Livelihoods Unit is countering 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 109 cattle husbandry and management demos and 200 fodder demos were established in the cohort 2.5 during the quarter. A total of 1 result demonstration event was organized where group members as well as community people participated and respective Core participants explained practical benefits that she gained from the demonstrations.

Livestock Services Providers Project

Livestock Service Providers (LSP) in Cohort 2.5 areas continued to receive support such as advice, technical knowledge and inputs from CLP. During the quarter a total of 25 new LSPs were developed under Cohort 2.6 area. Three different trainings on Livestock Husbandry and Veterinary Services were provided over a period of 15 days to develop the 25 new LSPs. Trainings were divided into three parts 7 days, 5 days and 3 days. The first training covered basic livestock husbandry and management and common diseases. The training sessions were facilitated by DLS officials from upazila and district level and CLP staff. At the end of each training LSPs went back to their working area and started work to serve primary level veterinary services like vaccination, de-worming and provide advice to farmers on health of their livestock. The relevant IMO based livestock officer and CLP district level officers provided back up support to the livestock services providers at the field level to increase their knowledge and skill.

In the second round training, emphasis was on primary treatments of different livestock diseases. In this training there was a provision for practical learning with the assistance of local DLS livestock hospitals. In the third round of training specialized issues like beef fattening, bull castration, broiler farming and some other livestock related updated topics were discussed.

Newly developed LSPs have conducted community vaccination campaign to make the char's community aware on vaccination and de-worming and to inform livestock farmers about the supplies and services he/she can offer as a local LSP. 53 vaccination and 43 de-worming camps have been implemented in CLP working areas at the community level with the assistance of DLS officers and veterinary field assistants during the quarter. These camps allow LSPs to promote their services and to develop good relations with DLS for vaccine and other supplies.

Department of Livestock services (DLS) is the only the government department to provide livestock related services to livestock keepers in the community and also the only source of livestock and poultry vaccines in Bangladesh. Although there are some private companies now producing or importing some vaccines, none provide the full range of vaccines required to maintain healthy and productive livestock. Livestock farmers and LSPs are therefore dependent on government source for vaccines. In remote chars, LSPs and other paravets are the main means for ensuring livestock supplies and services. Considering this practical aspect and to build up good working relations with the local DLS officials and others private sector actors (Feed sellers, Medicine Companies), quarterly coordination meeting with the LSPs were organized in upazila level at 16 different locations in this quarter. As a result, LSPs are receiving supplies of quality medicines, de-worming drugs and livestock feeds at a reasonable price. Local DLS officials are also committed to supply quality vaccines and necessary advice to the LSPs to ensure level of veterinary cover in the chars in the absence of DLS presence.

Other Activities implemented during the quarter

- Markets and Livelihoods Unit (MLU) organized a preparatory meeting with the livelihoods staff including Community Development Supervisors of HDU in different IMOs. The meeting was conducted by respective district level staff and CLP secretariat staff of MLU during October 2014. The main objective of organizing the preparatory meeting is to discuss the Livelihoods implementation strategy and plan of different projects under MLU;
- The MLU had meeting with the personnel of ACI Ltd. on 19th October 2014 at Dhaka. The main objective of the meeting was to review opportunities for partnership and development of MoU with ACI. Operations Director CLP led the MLU team and briefed the meeting on opportunities and potential areas of cooperation and partnership between CLP and ACI. MoU between CLP and ACI is now under progress;
- An orientation session on the cultivation technology of sugarcane was organized by MLU in Rangpur and Jamalpur district office during December 2014. Orientation session was conducted by personnel from BSRI and participants were AO and LDO from respective IMOs.

2.4.2 Livelihoods Development activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key Livelihoods Development targets for the period January to March 2015:

Indicators	Targets for next quarter (January 2015–March 2015)
a) Asset Transfer	
# of CPHH received assets	5,535
# of CPHH received cattle as primary asset	5,471
# of CPHH received cross-bred cattle as primary asset	646
# of CPHH received local cattle as primary asset	4,825
# of CPHH received land lease as primary asset	42
# of CPHH received other assets as primary asset	22
# of CPHH received stipends (for 1st time)	5,926
b) Home Gardening	
# of CPHH completed HG training	7,799
# of person days HG training provided to CPHH	16,292
# of CPHH received vegetable seeds	3,782
# of CPHH received all tree saplings	0
# of CPHH established compost pits	6,464
# of vegetable pits established by CPHH	16,328
# of plinths planted with grass / fodder	0
c) Livestock:	
# of CPHH completed livestock training	4,860
# of person days livestock training provided to CPHH	25,203
# of cattle vaccinated (4 doses)	5,526
# of cattle de-wormed (3 doses)	5,791
# of cattle artificially inseminated	835
d) Poultry rearing:	
# of HHs received Inputs supports to model rearer	746
# of CPHH received training on backyard poultry rearing	7,595
# of CPHH completed training on model poultry rearing techniques	110
# of person days training received by CPHH poultry rearing training	9,881
# of poultry vaccinators received Inputs supports for poultry vaccination	27
# of poultry vaccinators received training on poultry vaccination techniques	16
e) Livestock Services:	
# People completed training as Livestock Service	50

Indicators	Targets for next quarter (January 2015–March 2015)
Providers (Paravets)	
# of person days field training for Livestock Service Providers provided	450
# 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 development project for the period of October 2014 – December 2014:

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014–15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Strengthening Milk Business Group (MBG)					
# of Yard meetings with previous MBGs (25 members/meeting)	360	398	1,440	708	49
# of Follow up discussion with 1-yr old MBG members to capture market linkage improvements (25 members/meeting)	15	11	120	12	.10
Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder					
# of Linkage meeting with input suppliers (conc. Feed) between mainland and chars (15 person/meeting)	5	8	11	10	91
Demonstration on establishment of fodder plot (3plot/MBGS)	162	272	360	285	79
Results demonstration on fodder (30 person/event)	99	9	120	9	8

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014–15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Exchange visits to fodder fields (35 persons/event)	5	3	11	4	36
Promotion of improved AH Practices and Vet Services					
Training on improved cattle rearing and fodder production for previous MBGs (25 members /training)	82	65	120	70	58
Lactation improvement of cows of MBG members	752	637	2,000	748	37
Demonstration on cow-comfort (1 demo/MBG)	53	71	120	77	64
Result demonstration on Cow comfort (30 person/event)	58	2	120	2	2
Improving Milk Supply Network					
Linkage meeting between producers and collectors (37 person/event)	18	20	34	24	71
Linkage meeting between milk collectors and informal processors(37 person/event)	14	18	37	18	49
Develop Char-based informal Milk Processor					
Building Capacity (meeting training etc) of potential processors (5 processors/event)	5	1	22	1	5

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014–15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
Facilitate the char processors to initiate the business (cost sharing basis)	4	9	30	9	30
Promotion of Access to Finance					
Linkage meetings with finance service provider and milk business groups (1 event per group avg. 25 participants per event)	14	15	59	15	25
Livestock Service Provider (LSP) Engagement in MMDP					
No. of visits by LSPs to the MBG (2 visits / member /month)	17,562	17,406	70,248	17,406	25
Artificial Insemination (AI) Technician Development under MMDP					
Artificial Insemination of cattle through voucher	463	212	1,520	215	14
Feed Voucher for AI Calf	132	64	491	64	13
Strengthening Char Business Centre (CBC)					
Building Capacity of CBC committee (business planning, financial management, constitution development etc.) 30 member/event	54	56	164	77	47
CBC committee planning meeting	12	22	82	37	45

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014–15 (July'14 – June'15)		% Achieved (FY)
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
(production & sale) 20 person /event					
Exposure visit to effective collection point and institutional buyers (35 person/event)	06	02	10	02	20
Institutional linkage workshop with milk producer group, Buyer and input sellers, FBG etc	10	6	41	7	17
CBC future planning meeting with Goala, informal / formal processor, LSP etc. (18 person/event)	0	0	13	0	0

Strengthening Milk Business Groups (MBG)

During the quarter, a number of events were organized to strengthen the MBGs. Basic training for the MBGs has been completed and some activities continued at present including follow up and supervision of activities including yard meeting sessions focused on milk production, market access, and access to finance and how to grow the milk business etc. During the reporting period, a total of 398 yard meeting sessions carried out in 120 MBGs.

Promotion of access to feed and fodder

Feed and fodder availability on the chars is a primary requirement for profitable dairy cow milk production where people depend only on the natural green grass and rice straw to feed their animal which is not available throughout the year. During the reporting period, a total of 8 linkage meetings with input suppliers of mainland and chars have been organized to improve the accessibility of fodder and feed in these chars. A total of 272 demonstration plots of fodder cultivation were established. 9 result demonstration presentations were also carried out during the quarter. To improve the knowledge and interest of the fodder farmers, 3 exposure visits was organized to different fodder fields. During this quarter, flood water submerged most of the working areas and after focus was given on rehabilitation and preparation of fodder production.

Promotion of improved AH Practices and Vet Services

CLP Milk Market Development Project (MMDP) is working to change the traditional practices of char dairy cow husbandry and management of farmers to a more modern and commercially focused system which increases production (milk yields) and profits. During this quarter, new initiative for lactation cycle management has been initiated which would help improve significantly milk production within two weeks of calving and identification of

genetic potentiality of dairy cow and reduction of inter calving period, i.e. **One Calf One Year**. A total of 637 MBG members participated in lactation cycle management initiative during the reporting period.

A total of 65 batches training on improved cattle rearing and fodder production were organized for Milk Business Groups. 71 demonstrations on cattle husbandry and management practices were established in the field, with 2 result demonstrations held at the village level. In addition, there is continuous cooperation with the private sector actors (PSA) to engage their services/supplies in chars.

Improving milk supply network

The CLP Milk project is facilitating a number of initiatives to improve the milk supply network in the chars. During this quarter 20 linkage meetings were held between producers and selected collectors (goalas) in addition to another 16 linkage meetings between milk collectors and informal processors. Continuous milk collection is going on through scaling up of milk collection points at every CBC.

Develop char based informal milk processors

During this quarter continuous monitoring and support of potential processors in the chars were carried out to grow their business. The theme of this initiative is to start business training (build capacity) for the processors on chars on cost sharing basis. A number of high demand food items (yogurt, cheese, sweetmeats etc.) could be produced from milk and made available on the chars for better income of the processors, collectors and milk producers. During this quarter one capacity building training was organized for 9 char based processors to develop their 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 for 120 MBGs. The initiative has resulted good impact in the char villages and now the business group members are gradually accessing various appropriate sources of finance for their business needs. During this quarter 15 linkage meetings were organized with 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 ensure Improved Animal Husbandry Practices and provide veterinary services to the MBG member at household level and to keep record on some key performance indicators under the milk project. During December 2014, one batch of orientation training on "counseling of skilled AI worker cum LSP for breed up gradation" of milk project area was organized where all the selected LSPs were briefed about the objective and modality of their engagement with the project. After the training these LSPs started their assigned work at the field with support and supervision of the BDF and BDO of the project. During this quarter LSP's made a total of 17,406 visits to farmer's 'door step' (household) to follow up and support farmer's to change their traditional practices.

Strengthening Char Business Centres (CBCs)

During the reporting quarter, 56 capacity building events were organized for CBC committees, 22 production and sales planning meeting (PSPM) and 6 institutional linkage workshop organized for CBC committees and 2 exposure visits to effective collection points.

CBC assessment for strengthening governance and sustainability

To strengthen the CBCs ability for self-governance and to become sustainable market development service provider (market hub) in chars, CLP initiated an assessment of all the 70 CBCs in the quarter. An external consultant (Neeraj Nepali) facilitated and led the CBC assessment process including supporting and training core team from the milk and meat projects to develop assessment tools and methodology, and to test and refine for implementation at field level. All 70 CBCs have been assessed (including 22 entirely in milk project areas), with work currently ongoing to design a plan that would best support the CBCs in this final phase of CLP. A report with recommendations is planned for January 2015.

Key achievements under milk market development project

- **Lactation Cycle management improvement** – during the reporting period technical support has been facilitated to raise milk farmers' capacity and practices in 'how-to' maximise milk production through improved lactation cycle management: i.e. within two weeks post calving/and through the cycle, through genetic improvement of dairy cows, and reducing inter calving period, i.e. one calf per year. Various activities under this initiative include cost sharing of concentrate feed with farmers, monitoring and follow up of activities through LSP and BDF for good animal husbandry practices, etc.
- **Livestock Service Provider Engagement (LSP)** – the initiative has been carried out during this reporting quarter to scale up better animal husbandry practices among the MBG members and ensure regular livestock development services at farmers doors step.
- **Milk production increase** – average milk production has increased to 78% from the baseline which is around 5,989 litres per day production at present against 3,359 litres per day at baseline survey. The improvement is due to farmers adopting improved animal husbandry practices, in particular cow diet and nutrition, and better lactation cycle management, including cattle replacement (culling) at the char level for higher yielding (crossbred) cows.
- **Private Sector Engagement (PSE)** – is ongoing in the milk market working areas both in forward and backward market linkages. Due to increased production of milk, both formal and informal milk markets continue to provide scope for growth. Informal milk market engagement is done directly through goalsas buying from the producers and selling milk either at local markets/retailers or through sweetmeat makers either on the chars or the mainland. Demand for milk remains good on the chars where supply often does not meet demand, thus limiting (at this point in time) the quantity and supply of milk to the formal milk market on the mainland. However, with substantial scope to further increase milk production, it is envisaged that at some future point more milk will be available for sale to the formal milk market on the mainland subject to demand and milk prices remaining high. Engagement with formal milk market (processors) has been facilitated through their agents. Approximately 1,500 litres/day of milk is now supplied to 4 mainland formal milk market channel companies – to PRAN, BRAC Dairy, Milk Vita and RSF. Work is ongoing to increase these partnerships, but is dictated by the need for a regular (daily) high volume milk supply, which is one of the constraints of the char milk sector.

In backward market linkages several initiatives with PSAs are ongoing with ACI Godrej, Lalmoni Agro and Novartis pharmaceutical companies providing inputs to farmers promoting increased production of milk and fodder crops. In this quarter joint meetings held with PRAN and BRAC Dairy, with draft MoUs prepared to work collaboratively. Many MBGs and CBCs are actively liaising with PSAs 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** – establishment and scaling up is underway which has been appreciated by business group members, different market actors, govt and formal companies. The collection point system of milk marketing is a time saving and systematic approach for all the stakeholders in milk business. CLP is looking at facilitating scaling up this activity where possible as a means to lever faster growth and improvements in the char milk market.

2.4.4 Milk Market Development Project Activities for the Next Quarter

The following table shows key targets of the milk market project for the period of January-March 2015:

Indicators	Targets for next Quarter (Jan – March 2015)
Formation of Milk Business Group (MBG)	
Yard meetings with MBG members (25 member/meeting)	360
Follow up discussion with 1-yr old MBG members to capture market linkage improvements (25 member/meeting)	77
Promotion of Access to Feed and Fodder	
Linkage meeting with input supplier (conc. feed) between mainland and char (15 persons/meeting)	1
Demonstration on establishment of fodder plot (3 plots/MBG)	38
Result demonstration on fodder (30 person/event)	63
Exchange visits to fodder fields (35 person/event)	5
Promotion of improved AH Practices and Vet Services	
Training on improved cattle rearing and fodder production for previous milk business group members (25 member/training)	34
Lactation, improvement of cows of MBG members	735
Demonstration on Cow-comfort (1 demo/MBG)	19
Result demonstration on cow comfort (30 person/event)	43
Improving Milk Supply Network	
Linkage meeting between producers and collectors	9
Linkage meeting between milk collectors and informal processors	19
Develop Char-based informal Milk Processor	
Building Capacity (meeting, training, etc.) of the potential processors	17
Facilitate the char processors to initiate the business (cost sharing basis)	14
Promotion of Access to Finance	
linkage meeting with finance service provider and milk	21

Indicators	Targets for next Quarter (Jan – March 2015)
business groups	
Livestock service provider (LSP) Engagement	
No. of farm house visit	17,562
Artificial Insemination	
Artificial insemination of cattle through voucher	455
Feed voucher for AI calf	183
Development of CBC	
Building Capacity of CBC committee (business planning, financial management & constitution development.	42
CBC committee planning meeting (production & sales)	29
Exposure visit to effective collection points and institutional buyers	4
Institutional linkage workshop with milk producer group, buyer, input sellers,	25
CBC future planning meeting with Goala, informal / formal processor, LSPs etc.	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 project for the period of October to December 2014:

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014–2015 July'14–June'15)		% Ac hieved (FY)
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
CBC Strengthening (Institutional, financial and business/market aspects)					
Institutional aspects					
# of Staff capacity building on tools and methodology for CBC assessment (iDE and CLP)	1	1	1	1	100
# of CBCs Assessment meeting	48	48	48	48	100
# of CBC's institutional capacity building training	0	0	24	0	0
# of Linkage and coordination meeting with cooperatives and social welfare officials for CBCs	0	0	4	0	0

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-2015 July'14-June'15)		% Ac hie ved (FY)
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
registration					
# of CBC network committee formation workshop	8	8	8	8	100
# of CBC network committee strengthening meeting	0	0	8	0	0
# of Business plan development and linkage meeting with inputs and output market for CBC network	0	0	8	0	0
Financial aspects					
# of CBCs' capacity building training on investment and expenditure plan	0	0	48	0	0
# of CBCs' capacity building training on accounting and financial record keeping	0	0	16	0	0
Marketing/Business aspects					
# of CBCs' capacity building training on market /business development	0	0	48	0	0
# of JVA making meeting with private companies and activity plan making with CBC and private companies to implement JVA	4	3	8	3	38
# of Cattle aggregation point development and link with district based big paikers	0	0	8	0	0
# of Livestock business and technology fair to involve other neighbor farmers and new char (scale)	0	0	8	0	0
Strengthening LBGs					
# of LBGs capacity building training on financial management, organized by CBCs	0	0	96	0	0
# of LBGs capacity building training on marketing	0	0	96	0	0
# of Training on small scale commercial beef farming system for selected participants	0	0	96	0	0

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-2015 July'14-June'15)		% Ac hie ved (FY)
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
# of Facilitate CBC to identify potential cluster base fodder producer for commercial fodder cultivation	48	48	48	48	100
# of Training on block/cluster base fodder cultivation for selected group members	0	0	48	0	0
# of Improved Breed Linkage Workshop with LBGs	48	48	48	48	100
# of Paiker Linkage Workshop with LBGs	48	48	48	48	100
Strengthening Local Trading System (Input- CIDs and Output- Paikers)					
# of Capacity building training of CIDs on small scale commercial farming and cluster green fodder cultivation through feed and seed company, organized by CBC as per JVA.	0	0	8	0	0
# of demo holder for commercial small scale beef farming identified by CBC with the facilitation of project	24	24	24	24	100
# of demo holder for commercial green fodder cultivation identified by CBC with the facilitation of project	24	24	24	24	100
# of Demonstration set up in chars on small scale commercial farming and green fodder cultivation technologies by CIDs, feed & seed company as per JVA	0	0	48	0	0
# of Learning sharing meeting on small scale commercial farming and green fodder production system as per JVA	0	0	48	0	0
# of Linkage meeting between CBCs and char based paiker, meat sellers (butcher), Upazilla and district level big paikers	0	0	8	0	0
# of Linkage meeting between	0	0	48	0	0

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-2015 July'14-June'15)		% Ac hie ved (FY)
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
CBCs, CIDs, char based paiker on improve breed (IBs) sources					
Strengthening Local Supply Chain (Dealership development of CIDs)					
# of Linkage Workshop between Char and Mainland Input Sellers	8	8	8	8	100
# of Assessment of CIDs business model (Lead by CID, assist by CMDI staff and private companies)	100	76	100	76	76
# of Meeting between CBCs, CIDs and ready feed company on the process of getting dealership/sub dealership as per link JVA	0	0	8	0	0
# of Business deal making meeting between feed and seed company for dealership development	0	0	8	0	0
# of Promotion of CIDs business in surroundings community and new chars through CBCs and companies	0	0	8	0	0
Strengthening Technology Practices (Silage) & Commercialization (Chopper machine & Manger)					
# of Identification and selection of potential entrepreneurs for silage business by CMDI staff and private companies	48	48	48	48	100
# of Linkage meeting between entrepreneurs and chopper machine producers	8	8	8	8	100
# of Capacity building training for silage entrepreneurs on silage production	0	0	2	0	0
# of Demonstration set up on silage production (1/CBC; facilitated by CBCs and private companies-1 time)	0	0	48	0	0
# of Silage promotional campaign (FFDs)	0	0	48	0	0

Indicators	October – December 2014		FY 2014-2015 July'14-June'15)		% Ac hie ved (FY)
	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	
# of Promotional campaign of green fodder chopper machine and manger through CBCs and respective entrepreneurs	0	0	48	0	0

Up until 30th October 2014 the meat and fodder projects were implemented as two separate market development projects. However, after internal review, it was found that it was no longer feasible or VFM to continue implementing Fodder as a separate market development project. Key factor in coming to this decision was that less than 15% producers were selling fodder as a cash crop with this market gauged not to grow by EOP – so potential and scope to develop forward market is not feasible at this time. It was concluded that the quantity of fodder grown as a consequence of the fodder project has increased, but that growers (85%) are utilising fodder grown as an **input** for their own milk or meat cattle. Fodder project interventions thus merged into a new Integrated Meat and Fodder Project which started from 1st November 2014.

The integrated Meat and Fodder Market Project has several interventions on-going in the field which has a number of activities in each category. Brief overview of the key achievements of the major interventions during the reporting quarter (October-December 2014) is as follows:

Char Business Centre (CBC) Strengthening

During the reporting quarter, one staff capacity building training on tools and methodology for CBC assessment arranged and a total of 36 staff (IDE-18, CLP-9, and IMOs-9) participated in this training. Before conducting this training, a core team was formed incorporating 5 members for developing assessment tools including a field test to verify its feasibility. After finalizing the tools, this training was conducted to orient staff so that they can collect data smoothly and accurately. The whole process has been guided by the international consultant.

Forty-eight (48) CBC assessment meetings have been completed followed by an orientation and a total of 807 participants including 333 women participated in these meetings. The major objectives of CBC assessment meeting were to know the present status of CBC focusing sustainability, to identify the weak and strong areas and design interventions to address those areas towards sustainability of the CBCs. 70 CBC assessments undertaken in total, of which 48 CBCs were assessed under the integrated project.

During the reporting quarter, eight (8) CBC network committee formation workshops arranged and a total of 229 participants including 29 women participated in these workshops. This CBC network committee is formed by accumulating all level of market actors so that it can ensure necessary services for the livestock business in chars. This is an Upazila-level committee that comprised of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Communication secretary, Cashier and general members having 13-15 members (2-3 representatives from each CBC). This committee will act as a pressure committee and will provide support to livestock producers with greater access to market, high quality inputs with affordable prices, private sector Actors (PSAs) support services and recent market information.

Private Sector Engagement (PSE)

In this quarter, three (3) JVA (joint venture agreement) making meeting with ACI Godrej (Cattle Feed), ADVANTA and Ispahani Agro (Fodder Seed) have been conducted at Dhaka. Draft JVA with ACI Godrej and Ispahani have been developed and shared. ADVANTA will not continue with their previous Fodder seed (Jumbo Plus) since other companies' seeds are available in the market at lower price. They are also thinking to import such type of seeds to exist in the competitive seed market. For continuing project activities with the targeted business group members, the project is looking for alternative best seed varieties / companies that exist in the market. A short survey was conducted by Expert-Livestock Development to find the best alternatives. Based on the survey results, variety of ACI Seed and Ispahani Agro look better. As per the interest of Ispahani Agro, project has conducted a meeting with Ispahani management. Ispahani has agreed to collaborate with the project at Sirajgonj, Pabna, Bogra and Gaibandga and will submit a proposal for collaboration including budget, number of activity, cost sharing, etc.

Strengthening Livestock Business Groups (LBG)

During the reporting quarter (October-December 2014), forty eight (48) improved/cross breed linkage workshops with LBGs arranged and a total of 1,564 participants including 1,039 women participated in these improved breed linkage workshops. These events ensured the participation of associated market actor i.e. LBGs, CBCs' representatives, improved/cross breed supplier, improved/cross breed farm owner etc. Major topics discussed in these workshops included: different cross breed for fattening, experience sharing of cross breed fattening, sources of cross breed, price of cross breed, how LBGs clients could procure cross breeds for fattening, etc. Through these workshops a plan was developed for purchasing improved/cross breed cattle. After these workshops, it was observed that LBGs members are well informed on the sources of cross/improved breed cattle and more confident regarding improved/cross breed fattening. Some of them showed interest to procure improved/cross breed for fattening and communicate with different improved/cross breed farms/suppliers/haats to procure improved/cross breed cattle for fattening.

Forty eight (48) paiker linkage workshops with LBGs were arranged and a total of 1,600 participants including 1,040 women participated in these workshops. In these workshops, paiker shared the process of cattle marketing (purchasing/selling), fattened cattle demand, colour, size, price, mode of payment including market information (season and place of sale/purchase of fatten cattle), etc. LBGs also shared information on the production volume of fattened cattle and explored continuous paiker support for better cattle marketing. Through these workshops a plan was developed including specific tasks and responsibilities. After these workshops, it was observed that LBGs and paiker communication increased; paiker mobility increased in the chars and consequently fattened cattle purchased by paiker directly from the chars and paiker also assisted LBGs members to purchase cattle for fattening business.

Project facilitated 48 CBCs to identify commercial green fodder producers. CBCs have identified 950 commercial fodder producers with the help of project staff. The following criteria have been considered for identification of commercial green fodder producers:

- Intend to commercial production; mainly for marketing/selling (not for own consumption only)
- Bigger plots/areas; 20-30 decimals or more can be grown
- Cluster base-combine with 5-6 LBGs members in same/common areas
- Interested and highly motivated

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

In this quarter, project facilitated CBC to identify potential demo holders for commercial small scale beef farming systems. CBCs have identified 53 potential demo holders with the help of project staff. The following criteria have been considered for identification of demo holder of commercial small scale beef farming systems:

- Must be char inhabitants in the respective chars
- Rear more than 1 cattle (2 to 4)
- Have some land for green fodder cultivation
- Should be skilled and sincere regarding care and management for the targeted cattle
- Have working capital

Project also facilitated CBC to identify potential demo holders for commercial green fodder cultivation. CBCs have identified 53 potential demo holders with the help of project staff. The following criteria have been considered for the identification of demo holder for commercial green fodder cultivation:

- Must be char inhabitants in the respective chars
- Advance / lead farmer
- Interest to cluster base commercial fodder cultivation
- Should be skilled and sincere regarding care and management
- Demo fodder land must be high
- At least 50 decimal land for demo fodder
- Demo fodder land must be located at road side
- Available irrigation facility

Strengthening Local Supply Chain (Dealership development of CIDs)

During this reporting period, eight (8) linkage building workshops between Char and mainland inputs sellers have been arranged and a total of 159 clients including 8 women participated in these workshops. These workshops helped to develop better coordination among mainland and char input dealer so that char input dealer will get supply of product more quickly. These workshops also helped to understand their responsibilities to ensure better business. Mainland input seller got better idea regarding the demand of chars and CIDs got idea regarding the supply and mode of supply to chars as well.

Seventy six (76) CIDs has been assessed to measure their business capacity, current product volumes, customer base, future plan, etc. Before conducting the assessment tools were developed with the assistance of IQ team (iDE) and CLP personnel. Data has been collected accordingly followed by an orientation. The major objective of this assessment was to find out potential CIDs suitable for dealership. Data cleaning and reporting are under way.

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

Forty eight (48) potential silage entrepreneurs from 48 chars have been identified and selected, who will produce silage commercially and sell within the community year round. The following criteria have been considered for identification and selection of silage entrepreneur:

- A permanent char dwellers and member of project (LBGs/FBGs/CIDs-preferably from business group members who are producing green fodder)
- At least 1 ton (1000 kg) silage production (the amount of silage is considered as after making silage from the green fodder) per season

- Has some experience in producing silage, interested to engage in silage business,
- Willingness to receive silage production training
- Disseminate the silage production technologies to the business group members or the whole community people
- Has enthusiasm to scale up silage business in chars
- Will supply quality silage and provide services to the business group members along with other char dwellers
- He/she will be the key actor to promote silage business in char areas
- He could produce green fodder or could purchase green fodder from the producers.

Eight (8) linkage meeting between entrepreneurs and chopper machine producers arranged and total 72 participants including 4 women participated in these meetings. The linkage meeting is an initiative to promote chopper machine in the chars. Through these linkage meetings chopper machines will be available in the chars and char cattle producers will be able to use it for chopping fodder and straw that ultimately increases feed intake efficiency of cattle and also increases the profitability of meat business.

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

- **Coordination meeting with private companies:** During the current quarter, Coordination meetings among private companies and CIDs have been arranged in Saghata Upazila under Gaibandha district. In this meeting, representative of private company discussed the process of getting dealership in char areas from the private companies. Similar types of coordination meeting were also held at Char Norsingh in Kounia upazila under Rangpur district, where the representative of ACI Godrej were present and discussed the process for getting dealerships (terms and conditions, facilities, commissions, etc).
- **Collaboration with M4C and CLP for Common Hub Development:** In this quarter, project and M4C organized a meeting to develop a new committee for common hub at Char Majhbari of Bohail Union in Sariakandi Upazila under Bogra district. This initiative is aiming to coordinate livestock markets (Meat, milk or and fodder) with agricultural markets (maize, chili, jute, etc) systems in common areas where char dwellers could get easy access to quality inputs and services for production of their targeted produce (livestock/agriculture), and for selling their produce at a fair/high price. Through this meeting a common hub committee formed with 17 members; among them 5 are from SSC (Sales and Service Centre) and 12 are from CBC (Char Business Centre) as pilot basis.
- **Vaccination campaign:** During this quarter, four (4) vaccination campaigns were arranged with prioritized basis by 4 CBC and a total of 1,000 fattening cattle were vaccinated on BQ (Black Quarter) diseases through CIDs/LSPs with the support of DLS.
- **CID's business expansion meeting:** In this quarter, one (1) input business expansion meeting was arranged by CID in Roumari Upazila under Kurigram district. Total 25 personnel from IMO (implementing organizations) of CLP (RDRS and RSDA) and integrated project staff participated in this meeting. Dr. Md. Golam Sorowar Khan, DMLO of CLP coordinated the meeting. At the meeting, CID shared information on his inputs, services, market information, supply chain, etc., and requested to disseminate the information within participants of CLP to enhance the ready feed/livestock inputs business in char areas.
- **Training Need Assessment (TNA):** Project conducted TNA of Business groups members and CIDs on small scale commercial beef farming and block/cluster based green fodder cultivation. The aim of Training Need Assessment (TNA) is to assess knowledge, skill and experience level of CMDI clients and to gauge need of training areas/contents on small scale beef farming system and cluster based green fodder

cultivation.

- **ToT on Financial management and Market Development Approach:** Nineteen (19) project staff received ToT on Financial management and Market Development approach in two batches facilitated by Gmark Consultancy Ltd. and organized by CLP at UTI Complex in Bogra. Based on the learning of ToT, the project staff will provide 1-day training on financial management and 1-day training on market development to LBG members of 48 CBCs.
- **Access to finance (A2F):** During the reporting quarter (October – December 2014), total 153 new clients received loan for cattle fattening business from **Annana** (80) in Bera Upazila, **United Finance** (18) in Gangachara and Kawnia Upazila, and **GUK** (55) in Saghata Upazila.
- **Facilitate CID to arrange campaign for commercial fodder cultivation:** Two (2) campaigns for commercial fodder cultivation were arranged at Belkuchi Upazila in Sirajgonj by CIDs. Total 149 participants including 113 women were present in the campaigns. The main objective of the campaign was to promote cluster based commercial green fodder cultivation within the communities.
- **Monthly Meeting of CBC:** In this quarter, project facilitated CBC to conduct one hundred and forty four (144) monthly meetings (1 meeting/month/CBC) in 48 CBC. In these meetings CBC figured out the major achievement during this period and planned for next month. From these meetings, project has collected monthly CBC key performance that has been incorporated in the monthly progress report.

Key achievements under integrated meat and fodder project

- During the period, a total of 2,447 fattened cattle sold by 2,101 HHs and income increased by up to 55%.
- The usage of double manger in project working chars has increased and during the reporting period 890 mangers were purchased by clients in project working chars.
- The availability of improved breeds for cattle fattening has also increased, with 512 improved breed cattle purchased by the char clients.
- A total of 254.05 tons ready feed purchased by the char clients during this period. They also purchased 1,744 kg mina mix salt and 1,842.3 kg fodder seeds.
- Paiker procurement from chars has increased. About 60% of cattle sold directly to char paiker during this quarter.
- During this period, about 245 LBG members have started small-scale commercial beef farming with 2-4 cattle and 152 clients started cluster-based commercial fodder cultivation on their 81.13 acres of land and maximum plot size is 180 decimals.
- 5 commercial fodder producers have started to sell green fodder and already 7.5 tons green fodder have been sold during this quarter.
- The number of secondary adopters have increased and during the reporting period a total of 245 indirect clients have started beef fattening business, by adopting modern technology, as well as 232 indirect clients have started green fodder cultivation after seeing the benefits of the project clients.
- Project approach is being duplicated in other (non-project) chars, and during the reporting quarter it was observed that 150 farmers of Char Vogobotipur under Jatrapur union of Kurigram Sadar Upazila are copying project approach. They sold about 350 fattened cattle and cultivated Jumbo Plus fodder in 300 decimal of their land during this period. There also developed a CID (Mr. Abdus Salam) who is selling about 1 ton ready feed in a month. Farmers are using chopper machine, ready feed and improved green fodder for beef fattening business.
- The availability of green fodder chopper machine has also increased with 260 chopper machines purchased by the char clients.
- In this current quarter total 989 char clients de-wormed their 1,550 cattle and 810

- char clients vaccinated their 1,189 cattle by LSPs.
- The procurement of meat sellers (butchers) has increased 10% during the current quarter.

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 January to March 2015:

Indicators	Targets for Next Quarter Jan-Mar 2015
CBC Strengthening (Institutional, financial and business/market aspects)	
Institutional aspects	
# of CBC's institutional capacity building training	24
# of Linkage and coordination meeting with cooperatives and social welfare officials for CBCs registration	2
# of CBC network committee strengthening meeting	8
# of Business plan development and linkage meeting with inputs and output market for CBC network	0
Financial aspects	
# of CBCs' capacity building training on investment and expenditure plan	48
# of CBCs' capacity building training on accounting and financial record keeping	16
Marketing/Business aspects	
# of CBCs' capacity building training on market /business development	48
# of JVA making meeting with private companies and activity plan making with CBC and private companies to implement JVA	4
# of Cattle aggregation point development and link with district based big paikers	4
Strengthening LBGs	
# of LBGs capacity building training on financial management, organized by CBCs	96
# of LBGs capacity building training on marketing	96
# of Training on small scale commercial beef farming system for selected participants	96
# of Training on block/cluster base fodder cultivation for selected group members	48
Strengthening Local Trading System (Input- CIDs and Output- Paikers)	
# of Capacity building training of CIDs on small scale	4

commercial farming and cluster green fodder cultivation through feed and seed company, organized by CBC as per JVA.	
# of Demonstration set up in chars on small scale commercial farming and green fodder cultivation technologies by CIDs, feed & seed company as per JVA	48
# of Learning sharing meeting on small scale commercial farming and green fodder production system as per JVA	24
# of Linkage meeting between CBCs and char based paiker, meat sellers (butcher), Upazilla and district level big paikers	4
# of Linkage meeting between CBCs, CIDs, char based paiker on improve breed (IBs) sources	18
Strengthening Local Supply Chain (Dealership development of CIDs)	
# of Meeting between CBCs, CIDs and ready feed company on the process of getting dealership/sub dealership as per link JVA	8
# of Business deal making meeting between feed and seed company for dealership development	8
Strengthening Technology Practices (Silage) & Commercialization (Chopper machine & Manger)	
# of Promotional campaign of green fodder chopper machine and manger through CBCs and respective entrepreneurs (chopper and manger).	48

3. Innovation, Monitoring, Learning and Communications Division

For the IMLC Division, the highlights of the quarter included

- Making significant contributions, in terms of preparations and content, for the Operational Review led by Nicholas Freeland;
- Managing the annual survey, outsourced to two companies, which collected data from a sample of households from cohorts 2.1-2.6 and a sample of CLP-1 households;
- Collecting baseline data on all Cohort 2.6 households (census) and completing data entry;
- Documenting and reviewing the results of the 2013 annual survey (including related communications products);

IMLC was very happy to welcome Erika O'Donnell who joined the Programme as a Young Professional on 10th November.

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 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

During the quarter, IMLC conducted the annual survey to collect data from a sample of households from each cohort. In the case of cohorts 2.1 to 2.5 and CLP 1 households this was a follow up survey. For the incoming cohort (2.6) baseline data was collected. Information was collected on the following themes: WASH, Women's Empowerment, Nutrition, Livelihoods, Food Security and Graduation.

Two companies were contracted to collect the data (GBF and Data Management Aid). GBF collected data on Livelihoods and WASH whilst DMA collected data on Food Security, Health and Nutrition. Clean data sets were provided and analysis commenced towards the end of the quarter. The headline results will be made available during the next quarter. Dr Rie Goto (a nutrition consultant from the University of Cambridge) has been contracted to analyse and report on the nutrition data. Her report is expected in January 2015.

IMLC's Data Entry Monitoring Officers were tasked with collecting data in relation to Women's Empowerment. By the end of the quarter all data had been collected and data entered.

In addition to collecting data from a sample of households using independent companies, CLP also collected baseline data on a limited set of indicators from all (census) Cohort 2.6 households. Data entry was completed by the end of the Programme.

In addition to managing the annual sample-based survey and the baseline census during the quarter, IMLC also reviewed and published thematic reports from the 2013 annual survey (WASH, Livelihoods, Women's Empowerment and Food Security).

In conjunction with the Human Development Unit, IMLC commissioned a Dhaka-based company (Development Research Associates) to collect baseline data in relation to the Hygiene Behaviour Change Initiatives (HBCI) project. The baseline report will be published during the next quarter.

3.1.3 Market Development Monitoring

M&E coordination meeting

Series of meetings were held between IMLC and MLU in November and December to separately discuss outcome monitoring, output monitoring and preparation for the annual review.

Meetings with iDE

A Market M&E Strategy meeting were held between IMLC and iDE on 24 November 2014 to clarify the roles and responsibilities of both parties under the renewed contract. In the meeting, an overall plan of action was discussed and a detailed workplan for the contract period was proposed.

To conduct the joint analysis and reporting of October 2014 meat survey data, a series of meetings were held between IMLC Officer (Markets M&E) and MRM Manager of iDE in December 2014. The outcome is the meat sector outcome report that provides the progress against logframe for the year 2014.

Milk sector surveys

Several milk sector surveys have been conducted in November-December. These were milk producer survey (treatment), milk producer survey (control), milk process survey and char input dealer survey.

Meat sector surveys

Two meat producer surveys were conducted in October and December 2014 along with a control group survey in December. The October data has been analysed and a report has been prepared. The December 2014 survey data is undergoing the analysis process.

Report to be developed next quarter ahead of annual review

Two sectorial outcomes reports (milk and meat) will be prepared and finalised before the annual review. Additionally, milk processor and input dealer survey results will be reported.

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 relevant operational units is launched. The incident register was shared with DFID during the quarter.

The fact that an independent third party has been contracted to verify a sample of activities / outputs acts as a deterrent to leakage. Only a few relatively minor issues were identified during the quarter.

DMA was also awarded the so-called Customer Satisfaction Survey (CSS) contract during the quarter and surveys commenced. 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.

3.1.5 Additional IMLC activities

During the quarter IMLC put significant resources into the Operational Review which was led by Nicholas Freeland and included Maheen Sultan and Pippa Freeland. Malcolm Marks, PD MSP supported the review.

The primary purpose of the operational review is to inform DFID-Bangladesh's (DFID-B) and DFAT's programming for its next cycle of funding to help the extreme poor in Bangladesh. The findings from this review should contribute significantly to this process, by informing the design and by obviating the need to re-learn lessons during startup and implementation.

Nicholas Freeland and his team made two visits during the quarter. The first visit (during the week commencing October 19) was for the inception period, the output of which was an inception report. The second visit (during the week commencing November 30) began with a half-day workshop with CLP Secretariat staff and focused on lessons learnt from both phases. The team then spent time in the field.

In preparation for the workshop, IMLC coordinated much of the content (which will comprise four sections of the final report) i.e. timelines, an initial draft of lessons learnt (headings only), key results and useful resources.

The first draft of the report, being developed jointly between Nicholas Freeland, his team and CLP will be prepared by 31st December. The report will be completed during the first quarter of 2016.

3.2 Communication Activities

3.2.1 Regular Communication activities

Last quarter there was a comms review. This quarter starting to implement the recommendations (stories, less content, etc.)

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 11

Quarterly Report 1

Research Reports 6

Briefs 4

Blog 4

Photo of the Week/Info graphics 7

3.2.3 Workshops, Seminars and Meetings

CLP has been represented at numerous workshops, seminars and meetings. These have included:

- Moslema Akter Ranu, Nutrition Specialist attended a workshop on "Sustainable solution for ending hunger and poverty" at Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka on 01 October, 2014
- Stuart Kenward, Maksudul Hannan, Muhammad Lokman Hossain has attended a meeting at DFID Dhaka office on Share result field findings of Nutrition Impact Assessment on 15 October, 2014.
- Meeting with CLP TL, Directors, Unit Managers and a combination of DFID and DFAT team on review of CLP's risk management system at CLP HQ on 27 October, 2014
- Team Leader, Unit Directors, Unit Managers, Coordinators and Officers attended Quarterly Progress Meeting with District Staff, PMs and EDs of IMOs at RDA Conference Room on 21-23 October, 2014.
- Maksudul Hannan (IMLC UM) and Lokman Hossain (DH UM) attended a meeting with Maheen Sultan about monitoring empowerment approach at Maxwell Stamp Dhaka Office on 9 November, 2014
- IMLC,MLU and iDE team attended a meeting on "Finalising work plan with iDE for M&E at CLP Meeting Room on 24 November, 2014
- IMLC,MLU and iDE team attended a meeting on "Finalising work plan with iDE for Meat Market Development Project" on 25 November, 2014.
- CLP Directors, Unit Managers and Coordinators attended on Workshop with Operational Review team on lessons learnt at RDA International Hostel on 1 December, 2014.
- A budget review workshop with Finance team and all their units held at RDA Conference Room on 10 December, 2014.
- Maksudul Hannan (IMLC UM), Zohora Khanum(SD Coordinator) and Haran Chandra Sarker (Wash Specialist) attended a workshop on Discussion on field plan and questionnaire for HBCI baseline survey at DRA, Lalmatia, Dhaka on 18 December, 2014.

3.3 Plan for the next quarter

Priorities for IMLC during the period January to December 2014 will include:

- Conducting initial analyses of the recent annual survey (October/ November 2014)
- Supporting preparations for the annual review, scheduled for 1-12 February. This will include:
 - Coordinating the self-assessment
 - Updating the logical framework (progress against target)
 - Providing highlights from the recent annual survey
- Coordinating the development of a lessons learned series of briefs
- Printing and publishing 1) a series of CLP background briefs in Bangla 2) updated versions of the so-called glossies based on recent research (WASH, Livelihoods, Women's Empowerment, Food Security)
- Regular communications activities (updating website and social media)
- Markets M&E: documenting results from milk and meat surveys (conducted in December and January respectively)
- Preparing a report on the sustainability of graduation rates

4. Policy, Partnerships and Governance Division

With the vacancy in the Partnerships Director role, activities in this quarter were patchy. However, mainly driven by the operational units, some useful Partnerships activities occurred.

4.1 Markets and Livelihoods Activities

During this quarter, Memorandums of Understanding were initiated with the following organisations:

- Brac AI division, to provide support and inputs to improve the genetic base of the chars milk producers.
- Pran, to organise milk collection centres.
- BSRI, the Bangladesh Sugarcane Research Institute, to provide disease-free sugarcane roots to 10,000 chars-based producers.
- The RDA, also to promote artificial insemination in the chars to upgrade the genetic base of chars animals.

4.2 Human Development Activities

- Contact with Brac health and education divisions did not occur due to conflicting schedules. This is expected to be taken up by the incoming Partnerships Director during Jan / Feb 2015.
- Vocational training for around 290 adolescents started, as reported above.
- The SNAD Foundation continued to hold eye camps and look for participants for cleft lip / palette operations.

4.3 Governance and GoB Issues and Activities

- A meeting was held to view presentations on lessons learned from the CLP and EEP study tours, as reported on in the last quarterly report. The presentation of the RDA visit to Indonesia was particularly impressive, indicating that interesting ideas were indeed absorbed, with possible application to RDA's work and possible positive impact on chars-dwellers.
- Two Masters students (see previous QR) mobilised successfully, while one needed to delay for a second semester (Jan 2015) start due to slow processing of his visa.

4.4 Khas Land Project

This project has continued to be a success, with the number of IMOs involved expanding to 13 and a target of 2,365 applications. So far, 294 HHs have received title, 135 of which are ex-CLP CPs, while 159 are not.

Slightly worryingly, 233 applications have been rejected to date. This will be kept under scrutiny and investigated during the next quarter to see if any issues with processing could be identified to increase the chances of HHs being awarded khas land.

For full details, please see the table overleaf.

4.5 Priorities for the Next Quarter

- Receive incoming Partnerships Director and conduct induction and handover.
- Continue pushing for additional land titles to be allocated. Investigate reasons for the relatively high number of applications rejected and modify processes / approaches as necessary.
- Integrate legal/advocacy activities with CLS and its local partners, to begin to bring

- legalservices and to provide training to VDC leaders on alternative dispute resolution.
- Continue follow-up with Terre Des Hommes and Rangpur Community Medical College Hospital on the treatment of SAM and MAM patients.
- Finalise the MoUs with Pran, Brac and RDA to bring services to the chars.
- Liaise with Brac re:
 - expanding their microfinance service coverage in char area;
 - take-over of health services;
 - providing additional education services.
- Continue exploring opportunities to bring other health and education-focused organisations into the chars.
- Continue exploring opportunities with IMOs and other microfinance branches and products for expansion on the chars.
- Continue discussions with SNAD Foundation for operations of cleft lip/palate patients, conducting eye and dental camps and providing wheelchairs;
- Continue liaising with Orbis International for conducting eye camps on the chars.
- Continue discussion with D-Net (Aponjon) for disseminating health services through mobile phone technology.
- Continue discussion with EngenderHealth regarding health and family planning services.
- Introduce new Partnerships potentials, such as contacting companies with Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programmes.

Progress of khas land project up to October 2014

SI #	IMO	Target (2014-15)	HHs received land	CPHhs	Non- CPHhs	Applications submitted	Application s rejected	# of Applications pending in DCs & UNOs offices	# of Pending applications of CPHHs	# of Pending applicati ons of Non- CPHhs
1	ZIBIKA	230	163	83	80	377	46	169	110	59
2	MJSKS	100	18	18	00	411	147	246	160	86
3	RSDA	176	00	00	00	120	00	120	78	42
4	AID-COMILLA	172	23	08	15	472	00	411	250	161
5	RDRS-Rangpur	225	00	00	00	39	00	39	34	05
6	MMS	102	10	01	09	143	00	133	17	116
7	Unnayan Sangha	320	10	07	03	243+105	00	348	180	168
8	ESDO	300	18	12	06	233+50	00	283	183	100
9	GUK-G	205	19	01	18	260	00	260	116	144
10	AKOTA	100	00	00	00	86	00	86	53	31
11	GBS	235	28	00	28	165	40	125	00	125
12	DCPUK	100	05	05	00	18	00	18	11	07
13	SKS	100	00	00	00	32	00	32	12	20
	Total	2365	294	135	159	2203	233	1900	1204	696

5. Finance and Administration

5.1 Finance

This being the most demanding quarter in terms of fund requirement and disbursement, efficient fund management across all operational units has been the most important task for the Finance Division. The division carried out all the analysis and reporting tasks, both from CLP and partners, and shared the result and recommendation to the stakeholders. Finance also circulated the fund utilizing report to all the internal units to help them in planning their future activities.

Finance reports the disbursement of approx. £ 4.36 million during the quarter. The fund disbursement process was handled smoothly, based on the analysis of the Activity Based Financial Report (ABFR) that presents the original scenario of fund positions by the IMOs.

After finishing the first quarter successfully, it became essential to revise the budget of the current financial year; as per the progress trend of the programme and to meet the requirement of essential cost centres, Finance facilitated the internal process of revising the budget by re-analysing all the financial data related to the cost centres and gave the management team clear guidance for preparing the revised budget for Year-5 -CLP 2. Individual inter-departmental budget analysis meetings were arranged with different units to plan the shape and range of the budget and for ensuring a unified budget exercise. Apart from that, Finance also prepared a draft budget for the remaining period of CLP 2 (year 6).

Following the tradition of yearly fund reconciliation sessions with the IMOs and partners, the mission has been accomplished with the assistance of various financial reports produced by CLP and partners. The reconciliation process was designed and performed effectively for the FY 2013-2014, along with the core settlement of unspent funds. The entire Finance team was involved in the process to finish the job in the shortest possible time considering the security issue due to the political turmoil.

During the quarter, Finance completed 60% of its internal financial audit and existing fund reconciliation among the IMOs. Day-long audit sessions among the IMOs offered CLP auditors a thorough opportunity to look into all possible financial aspects of the IMOs and to make immediate recommendations on the weaknesses and areas for further improvement.

The division also underwent an internal audit, with a team consisting of members from both DFID and DFAT. The team audited all components of Finance on a sample basis and delivered their further recommendations. CLP Finance received good feedback for their existing systems, policies and methods of operations.

As per the conventional strategy of the Finance division, a day-long training session was organized on Financial Management, VfM, Fraud and Risk Management which was the integral part of the division's approach on the capacity building initiative. That was the second time for CLP to have all the Programme Managers, Accounts Mangers and Accounts Officers come together to receive a comprehensive training. The training sessions gave them a great opportunity to discuss and share knowledge on such a platform.

Lastly, Finance division dispatched all the external audit reports received from the selected independent chartered accountant firms to the IMOs after necessary record keeping for further references was identified. IMOs will now inform CLP and the audit firm with their management responses.

5.2 Contracts and Procurement

5.2.1 Contracts

The quarter can be reported as an important one because amendments of different components were initiated during the quarter due to the change in CPHH number and revised operational activities. Contracts received a considerable number of invoices from all the units of CLP and dispatched them towards further process for payment after thorough checking of the invoices.

The major tasks carried out by contracts section during the quarter are given as follows:

- Major contracts like Dry Season Plinth Contracts with both IMOs and local government were dispatched during the quarter.
- Vocational training programme for adolescent boys and girls were introduced at CLP by contracting Bangla-German Sampreeti after negotiating the unit cost in an efficient manner.
- Contracts section took part in the firm selection process of different consultancy services required for the programme.
- Two Lease agreement for CLP Tangail and Pabna office was negotiated and issued in the quarter.
- Fixed asset lists of IMOs have been brought to CLP following a template as the list will be in high priority in near future due to the slowly approached closure to the programme.
- Contingency cost centre of IMO Management contract was under scrutiny throughout the quarter and very few approvals were delivered to use the fund as part of CLP's internal control and VfM strategy.
- Various ad hoc reports based on contractual information especially on Land Tenure Project were produced as per the necessity of different units to assist them in doing better fund management.

5.2.2 Procurement

Procurement usually collects most of its essential programme materials in this period. Procurement was quite successful initiating and completing almost all procurement assignments with due diligence.

The significant activities of the section during the quarter are:

- CLP efficiently planned for the procurement of winter blankets duly approved by DFID and all the assignments were successfully completed by the first week of January before the cold wave hit the region. The recipients of the blankets were extremely happy to receive this ahead of the winter cold.
- Annual procurement plan was updated due to the requests received from different units to make some changes in the plan.
- Quarterly procurement status report from all the partners have been received at CLP's end and the overall task of analysing the reports was done accordingly in order to conduct further audits on the observations.
- A significant amount of money has been saved in the VfM register by initiating proper negotiation sessions with different service providers.
- The section was thoroughly audited by a team lead by both DFID and DFAT officials and systems were found well in place.
- Following the recommendation by DFID during the systems audit, the section has updated the list of enlisted suppliers by adding a number of new potential suppliers in the portfolio.
- Procurement also took part in some negotiation sessions with suppliers alongside with operational people and ended up achieving positive result on VfM in those.

In this quarter, Procurement reports an amount of £34,000 deposited so far in the VfM register for the current financial year.

5.3 Administration and IT

5.3.1 Administration

Administration's key challenge during the quarter was to dispatch various programme materials to the field to ensure smooth operational activities. Admin followed different ways to fulfil its jobs and was successful in delivering the products to all destinations. The maintenance task of CLP vehicle fleet has been properly addressed on a regular basis. Moreover, all the meetings and seminars were arranged as per the requirement of relevant units. Admin continued to extend the visas of senior team members. Admin section successfully faced an internal fixed asset audit conducted by DFID among the assets of both secretariat and district offices. Last but not least, Admin distributed the winter blankets among the IMOs following the plan ahead of the extreme cold weather.

5.3.2 IT

IT section continued to configure all the laptops and desktops received during the quarter and sent them to the users. Some of the IT equipment like printers and network cables have been re-arranged for maximum utilization. Other regular activities including networking & help desk support are ensured accordingly. The section has started conducting IT equipment audit among the IMOs during the quarter and hope to complete the task by next quarter.

Annex 1 Financial Update

Activities	Annual Budget (GBP in Million)	Approx. Expenditure as at 2nd Quarter, Q2 (GBP in Million)	Approx. Achievement as at 2nd Quarter, Q2 (%)
Infrastructure Unit	4.19	2.57	61%
Livelihoods Unit	4.76	3.08	65%
Market Development Unit	0.60	0.12	20%
Human Development Unit	2.57	1.32	51%
Innovation, Monitoring and Learning	0.61	0.29	48%
IMO Implementation	0.77	0.41	53%
Response Fund	0.16	0.16	100%
Management Contract	2.00	0.87	44%
Total	15.66	8.82	56%

(K & Local) allocated in various components.

