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Awardee HQ Contact Name	Avram E. Guroff, Senior Managing Director, Food Security
Awardee HQ Contact Address	ACDI/VOCA, 50 F Street N.W., Suite 1075, Washington DC, 20001
Awardee HQ Contact Telephone Number	(202) 879 0604
Awardee HQ Contact Fax Number	(202) 626 8726
Awardee HQ Contact Email Address	AGuroff@acdivoca.org
Host Country Office Contact Name	Marie Cadrin
Host Country Office Address	House 30, Road 19/A, Banani, Dhaka-1213
Host Country Office Contact Telephone	88-02-8836801
Host Country Office Contact Email Address	mcadrin@acdivoca-proshar.org

Acronyms

ANC	Antenatal Care
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CBDMVG	Community-Based Disaster Management Volunteer Groups
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CFW	Cash for Work
C-IMCI	Community-Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
CPP	Cyclone Preparedness Program
CRA	Community Risk Assessment
CSBA	Community Skill Birth Attendant
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DD	Direct Distribution
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services
DLS	Department of Livestock
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DOC	Day Old Chick
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization
EWR	Early Warning and Response
FFP	Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year
GIAP	Gender Integrated Action Plan
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HA	Health Assistant
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices
LW	Lactating Women
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MT	Metric Ton
MUAC	Measuring mid Upper Arm Circumference
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
PCI	Project Concern International
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PNGO	Partner NGO
PSF	Pond Sand Filters

PW	Pregnant Women
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCI	Save the Children International
SO	Strategic Objective
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committees
USG	US Government
WBA	Well-Being Analysis

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Introduction

The goal of the Program for Strengthening Households Access to Resources (PROSHAR), a five year, USAID-funded Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP), is to “*Reduce Food Insecurity Among Vulnerable Rural Populations in Selected Upazilas in Khulna Division.*” This goal is supported through three strategic objectives (SOs), namely:

- SO1: Income and access to food of poor and ultra poor households improved;
- SO2: Health of pregnant and lactating women and children under five (with particular attention to children under 2) improved; and
- SO3: Institutions and households prepared to respond effectively to shocks.

The program is an integrated initiative that promotes improved livelihoods, improves local knowledge and access to quality basic health and nutrition services, as well as strengthens the capacity of institutions and households to respond effectively to shocks. ACDI/VOCA holds the agreement with USAID and is responsible for overall program results. ACDI/VOCA is directly responsible for overseeing the implementation of SO1 as well as monetization and commodity management, while Project Concern International (PCI) leads the implementation of SO2 and SO3. Direct technical assistance and extension is primarily conducted through partner non-governmental organizations (PNGOs): CODEC, Shushilan, and Muslim Aid. The three targeted districts in the implementation areas are *Batiaghata, Lohagara, and Sharankhola*.

During fiscal year (FY) 2012, PROSHAR continued to improve its systems, as well as coordination with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and other stakeholders in order to better meet the needs of beneficiaries. Activities were implemented across SOs, as described below, reaching 73,538 unique beneficiaries overall.¹ Fortunately, there were no emergencies declared in the intervention areas and PROSHAR was able to continue focusing on development activities as well as assisting communities and households prepare for an emergency.

During FY12 PROSHAR was honored to host special guests including US Ambassador Dan Mozena on May 10, 2012, and the Washington, DC-based FFP Director, Dina Esposito, along with three other key Food for Peace (FFP) staff on October 25, 2012.

SO1: Income and access to food of poor and ultra poor households improved

During FY12, PROSHAR increased food availability and accessibility through the promotion of improved on-farm and off-farm technologies. PROSHAR worked with ultra poor, poor and small holder households in four primary areas: agriculture, poultry and livestock, aquaculture and off-farm livelihood opportunities.

A total of 7,741 rural households benefited directly from PROSHAR SO1 interventions (target: 7,843) in FY12, reaching 99% of targeted households.

Intermediate result 1.1: Agricultural productivity increased and diversified

¹ This includes only direct, unique beneficiaries. Attachment D (beneficiary tracking tables) includes beneficiaries per FFP requirements for this attachment, so accounts for beneficiaries more than once if they benefited from multiple program elements.

In FY12 PROSHAR introduced new crop varieties, provided training in proper production technologies, strengthened market actors for providing quality inputs and provided technical advice on bulk selling and bulk purchasing.

As part of PROSHAR's FY12 activities, homestead vegetable growers prepared beds for vegetable cultivation, maintaining rows and spacing. They used bio pesticides such as ash, kerosene, detergent powder, Neem leaves and Bourduxe mixture for controlling diseases and insects like red pumpkin beetles, aphids and fungi. They practiced weeding, thinning, gap filling, pruning old leaves and branches, and maintaining proper irrigation and drainage.

Under aquaculture initiatives, producers increased their knowledge of new techniques such as using lime during pond preparation, using fish feed, quality fingerlings, and rotenone, and maintaining fingerling quantities. Poultry and livestock producers increased their knowledge of new technologies such as bio security, balanced rations, silage preparation, de-worming, vaccination and urea molasses block preparation.

An estimated 1,457² farmers applied new technologies or management practices in agriculture, poultry and livestock, and aquaculture activities (target: 724³). While overall 20.2% of surveyed respondents indicated uptake of the technologies, there were notable differences between the sexes: 35.7% male farmers applied new technologies or management practices as compared to female farmers at 14.2%. This may have been due in part to social barriers which will be investigated during the mid-term evaluation.

Sub IR 1.1.1: Access to agricultural inputs and technology expanded

Overall, 42.4% of SO1 beneficiaries cultivated a new crop due to PROSHAR interventions; however, survey results indicate that 56.5% of male farmers cultivated a new crop compared with 37.1% for female farmers. Again, PROSHAR will be investigating differences in findings between the sexes.

Annual survey results indicate that the average per unit weight of SO1 beneficiaries' indigenous chickens was 1.1 kg (target: 0.5 kg). Average maize production was 12.3 kg/decimal (target: 13 kg/decimal). Tilapia production was 7.2 kg/decimal against the target of 15 kg/decimal. Due to delayed rains and fingerling scarcity, PROSHAR beneficiaries were late in initiating tilapia production; therefore harvest will be delayed. The project expects that the size of the tilapia will be more in line with target values once the fish are fully grown. As with the tilapia, the carp poly culture started late. They are now growing and will take 9 more months to grow to full size. Next year, PROSHAR will ensure tilapia and carp poly culture production starts at the beginning of the season.

Sub IR 1.1.2: Producers have improved knowledge

Using Well-Being Analyses (WBA) at the community level, a total of 433 producer groups were formed in 23 unions (target: 414). Every group consisted of 25 members. Most group members were female and 100% of the groups had women in leadership due to women coming forward and ensuring their leadership role (target: 15%).

² Extrapolated from the annual survey findings and applied to total number of producer group (PG) members registered as of March 2012 (20.2% of sampling frame containing 7,215 PG members).

³ For the first year of the program, targets were difficult to determine given that there was no baseline value or historic trend to assess. In this and in other cases, targets were conservative.

Sub IR 1.1.3: Producers adopt improved/appropriate practices

In FY12, PROSHAR organized trainings on agriculture, aquaculture and poultry and livestock which were jointly conducted by the PROSHAR Technical Officer, Technical Coordinator and government service providers from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock (DLS), and Department of Fisheries (DoF) at the community level. A total of 7,187 farmers received training on agricultural (crops, aquaculture, and poultry and livestock) activities (target: 7,243). Specific areas of focus included:

Agriculture	Aquaculture	Poultry and Livestock
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed quality and seed preparation • Land, bed and pit preparation • Fertilizer management • Intercultural operations (weeding, irrigation, drainage, thinning, pruning, mulching, artificial pollination) • Insect management • Disease management • Post-harvest management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pond preparation (dike preparation, liming, Rotenone application) • Fingerling stocking (size, rate, hardening, stocking) • Feeding • Disease management • Harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Day Old Chick (DOC) management • Poultry shed management • Feed management • Disease management

A total of 551 demonstration plots/ponds were established during FY12 (target: 600); 310 plots were for agriculture, 110 ponds were for aquaculture and 131 plots were for poultry and livestock.

IR 1.2: Market linkages developed and strengthened

In FY12 PROSHAR facilitated 25 stakeholders meetings and 31 linkage building workshops on agriculture, livestock and aquaculture. 575 producers, 58 input suppliers (wholesalers, dealers, and retailers) and 63 traders (e.g. wholesalers, retailers, mobile sellers) participated in the workshops. In addition to private sector representatives, public service providers also attended. 12.9% of smallholders reported increased market access and use due to PROSHAR interventions (target: 20%). Male farmers reported higher access (20.9%) than their female counterparts (9.9%), which may be explained by cultural and social barriers. Lower than anticipated results were due to the fact that time was spent training producer groups first prior to emphasizing the building of networks; however, linkages were made with private sector companies such as Lal Teer Seed Ltd. ACI Seed Co., Semco Co. Ltd. and BADC. PROSHAR envisages meeting its targets in FY13, given that producer groups will have already gone through necessary training and market linkage initiatives will be conducted earlier in the year.

Sub IR 1.2.2: Producer cooperation improved

A total of 5.3% of producer group members bulked (purchased or sold in a group) their product (target: 0%). Farmers and traders were the key actors in the meetings and workshops organized since the inception of the program (total 41 events) and included 1,230 participants. Whole sellers and seed sellers participated and shared information on market demand, quality of seeds and post harvest activities where target audiences were producer groups.

IR 1.3: Non-agricultural opportunities expanded and diversified

Off-farm producers increased their knowledge and skills for reaching greater production efficiencies, identification of quality inputs, meeting market demand, finishing techniques (needle work) as well as meeting specifications for products such as karchupi (specialized hand embroidery), bamboo products, and tailoring. 43.6% of alternative livelihood producers reported increased market access and use. Increased access was reported as higher for male producers (61.5%) than female producers (38.1%).

Sub IR 1.3.1: Access to non-agricultural inputs and technology expanded

A total of 28 groups were formed around bamboo crafts (14 groups), karchupi (4 groups), tailoring (7 groups), hand embroidery (1 group) and nakshikatha, a specialized needlepoint (2 groups); each group consisted of 20 members. The target was 24 groups for FY12.

Sub IR 1.3.2: Entrepreneurs have improved knowledge

PROSHAR organized trainings for off-farm beneficiaries during FY12 which were facilitated by resource persons from related organizations, such as ADORE and Asher ALO, as well as private entrepreneurs. A total of 554 individuals received US Government (USG) supported short-term, non-agricultural sector productivity training as follows: 80 producers on karchupi, 280 producers on bamboo crafts, 135 producers on tailoring, 19 producers on hand embroidery and 40 producers on nakshikatha were trained. The target was 600 individuals.

Sub IR 1.3.3: Entrepreneurs adopt improved/appropriate practices

25.5% of non-agricultural beneficiaries adopted at least one technology introduced by PROSHAR compared to a target of 10% for FY12. The rates among men and women were similar (male-23.1% and female-26.2%). PROSHAR started promoting non-agricultural activities like bamboo crafts, karchupi, nakshikatha, hand embroidery and tailoring in 3 upazilas. The annual survey found that, on average, each karchupi producer created 1,045⁴ pieces/year. The target was 60; the significant difference can be explained by the fact that after receiving training from PROSHAR, one household member engaged several other people in doing the karchupi. They did karchupi on sharees, panjabies, sheets and bed covers as well as on borkha. Producers of bamboo products averaged 1,087 pieces/year which included mora (sitting chairs), kula, baskets, sieves, and fish catching boxes. The target was 1,080. Tailors produced on average 543 pieces/year including baby clothes, salowar, kamize, maxi, blaus and hosiery products. The target was 1,080.

SO2: Health of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 (with particular attention to children under 2) improved

During FY12, PROSHAR enrolled 10,148 pregnant women (PW) and 4,186 lactating women (LW) in the preventing malnutrition in children under 2 (PM2A) portion of the program. While in the program, beneficiary mothers improved their knowledge of health, nutrition and hygiene practices and participated in antenatal (ANC) and postnatal care. An additional 10,248 children⁵ aged 6-23 months (5,253 boys and 4,995 girls) participated in growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) activities by the end of FY12. All activities were held in coordination with the GoB, UNICEF, WHO, and other national and local health service providers.

⁴ After receiving training from PROSHAR, one household member engaged several other people in doing karchupi.

⁵ These children come from the 14,334 previous pregnant and lactating women in the program whose children are now aged at least 6 months.

According to project records, a total of 56% (or 6,519) of women participating in the program practiced exclusive breastfeeding for children less than 6 months of age, 25% above the target of 45% for FY12.

Intermediate result 2.1: Malnutrition prevented and treated

PROSHAR reached 10,248 children (4,995 girls, and 5,253 boys) through the USG supported nutrition programs. This is 153% of the target, due to the decision by the program in January 2012 to enroll in the program lactating women with children under the age of 6 months. This decision was made due to the delay in program start-up.

Sub IR 2.1.1: PLW and children under 2's access to nutrition and health services improved

The PROSHAR team established GMP sessions in coordination with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in 100% of program communities (all Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) sites) with 94% of beneficiaries participating in GMP (target: 50%). A total of 516 GMP sessions took place in 23 unions between March and September 2012. The program achieved this by providing an invitation at the household level, disseminating information on the dates of GMP sessions and sharing the importance of regular GMP in the care group sessions.

The percentage of PM2A children found to be underweight (weight-for-age<-2SD) was 21.6%, which was the same as the target for FY12. The chief obstacle to improved nutritional practices has been the quality of counseling by growth monitoring educators, growth monitoring facilitators, and mother leaders. Their skills in active listening and negotiation will improve through more training from PROSHAR, which will lead to improved behavior change and lower rates of malnutrition.

Sub IR 2.1.2: Improved availability of and access to CMAM

PROSHAR identified a total of 289 severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases during a house-to-house child survey conducted in August, 2012, in all unions. This identification was made possible as a result of training 1,978 mother leaders in visual identification, assessing edema, and measuring mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) using MUAC tapes. PROSHAR could not provide SAM treatment during FY12, as ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) importation was delayed. Therefore, while the program had a target of 80% of malnourished children recovered after receiving SAM treatment, 0% was achieved due to distribution of RUTF⁶. RUTF will be available at outreach therapeutic centers (community clinics) starting in mid-October of 2012 and treatment will start thereafter.

During FY12, the annual survey determined that 99.7% of caregivers adopted at least three recommended behaviors as a result of PROSHAR interventions (target: 35%). The high levels of achievements is due to a cascade effect of different behavior change communication (BCC) interventions such as care group trio sessions, community meetings, community mobilization through participation in various events (e.g. world breast feeding week, national immunization days, Vitamin A and deworming campaigns, etc.), and through the dissemination of BCC materials (e.g. posters and brochures).

⁶ If cases were identified, they were referred to the Upazila health complex for consultation.

In FY12 88.7% of children born to women participating in SO2 were breast fed within one hour of birth (target: 42%). The high levels of achievements are attributed to training through care group trios and distribution of a counseling card on breastfeeding to beneficiaries during GMP counseling.

Of the 531 women registered for PM2A in August 2012, 445 successfully completed the program within 12 months (target: 445).

Intermediate result 2.2: Improved effectiveness of health clinic services

In FY12, PROSHAR had a target of 50% of Health Assistants appropriately applying and treating children (2-59 months) using integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) protocol as a result of PROSHAR intervention. PROSHAR, in coordination with the IMCI unit of the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), trained 78 Health Assistants (HA), 21 Assistant Health Inspectors, and ten Health Inspectors on IMCI in the target area. The program also organized a district level workshop on monitoring and analyzing the progress of their service delivery. PROSHAR expects the trained Health Assistants to start applying their skills in November 2012. Assistant Health Inspectors and Health Inspectors of MoHFW will supervise Health Assistants to provide supportive supervision and to ensure appropriate application of the IMCI protocol.

Sub IR 2.2.1: Integrated services of community health clinics improved

100% of health facilities have IMCI trained personnel (target: 30%). In the first quarter of FY13, the health assistants and community health care providers will start treatment for children under 5 by using the community-IMCI (C-IMCI) protocol. C-IMCI implementation was delayed due to the IMCI unit of DGHS not being able to provide training at the planned time.

During FY12, 53% of PW received three or more ANC visits as well as registration services from qualified service providers (target: 39%).

Skilled personnel attendance during birth was recorded at 34% which is 1% higher than the baseline, though the target for FY12 was 35%. Only 49.8% of postpartum women accessed postnatal care within 48 hours of birth which is 5.5% lower than the annual target. The reason for the low achievement was a decrease in the number of government community skilled birth attendants (CSBAs) in the target areas (i.e. 66 during baseline to 40 at present). Mothers are not allowed to travel outside of their home during the post-partum period, and therefore they do not receive postnatal care if service providers are not available. PROSHAR will continue to mobilize PW's family members to increase awareness, through the care groups, of the importance of delivery by skilled birth attendants and post-partum care within 48 hours. PROSHAR will also train family members on how to assess mothers and newborns during the 48 hour post-partum period, and how to refer those with complications to other health facilities. The MoHFW does not plan to train CSBAs in the near future, so PROSHAR will support MoH to train 60 community women along with MoHFW and NGO staff through an accredited training institute on CSBA to increase coverage. The CSBA training duration will be 6 months, and will follow national curriculum, which requires 2 months of theory, 3 months of practical training at a hospital, and 1 month of field training.

A total of 73% of postpartum women received Vitamin-A capsules within six weeks of delivery (target: 40%). This achievement is attributed to the combination of awareness raising provided through the care groups and the establishment of GMP services at EPI

outreach sites where family members can ensure access to Vitamin-A within the stipulated time for a postpartum mother.

Survey results indicated 59.8% of children 6-23 months of age were receiving 3 appropriate infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) (continued breastfeeding, age-appropriate dietary diversity, age-appropriate frequency of feeding) against a target of 31%. 21.4% of children aged 6-23 months of age with diarrhea were offered increased fluids during illness (target 25%); however, 100% of children 0-23 months of age with diarrhea were continuously fed during illness, against a target of 64%. 35.6% of children 0-23 months who had symptoms of acute respiratory infection received advice or treatment from a trained health care provider, against a target of 39%.

The IMCI unit of DGHS, in collaboration with PROSHAR, completed the training of 78 health assistants, 42 health inspectors and assistant health inspectors (MoHFW health assistant supervisors), and 58 community health care providers on the C-IMCI protocol (target of 55 trained). The number is high due to the incorporation of a new cadre of health assistants and community health care providers to increase coverage on C-IMCI.

Sub IR 2.2.2: Partnerships between health facilities and the communities (they serve) improved

11.8% of households had soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members (target: 25%). In October and November of 2012, PROSHAR will pilot hand washing stations (“tippy taps”) in three unions (i.e. Gangarampur in Batiaghata; Naldi in Lohagara; and Dhansagar in Sharankhola) in three upazilas through care groups to identify acceptance and feasibility. The program will promote soap for proper hand washing. It will be scaled up while implementing the training module on childhood illness and hygiene in April and May of 2013.

During FY12, PROSHAR had a target of an average of 40 supervisory visits/month to observe case management. The training on IMCI was completed in July 2012 and a district level coordination meeting on IMCI supervision and monitoring was completed on September 2012. The upazila level coordination meeting is scheduled for October. Supervisory visits related to case management will be initiated in FY13.

PROSHAR formed 55 community management committees (re-designated as “community groups”), against a target of 55. The groups received orientation on their roles and responsibilities according to the GoB guidelines. On average, 55 groups met each month and took up activities according to the plan. Only 51 groups met with clinic staff during the last month of FY12 due to the absence of clinic staff who were away for training or on leave (target: 55). Collaboration between the MoHFW and PROSHAR will continue in FY13 to ensure the meetings occur as scheduled with full participation of the members.

PROSHAR also provided training to 7,457 community members (i.e. teachers, religious leaders, elected members, care group leaders, village doctors/drug sellers, etc.), which was 638 lower than the target of 8,095. The target was not achieved due to the delay of the village doctor/drug seller training, in addition to the fact that the average number of group leaders in the groups decreased. In FY13, PROSHAR will train village doctors/drug sellers as well as more father leaders as a way of increasing the number of beneficiaries.

SO3: Institutions & Households prepared to respond effectively to shocks

SO3 activities focused on: mobilizing communities and helping them to map their risks and resources; revitalizing existing disaster management committees (DMCs) at union and upazila levels; forming new community-based disaster management volunteer groups (CBDMVG); prepositioning early warning and response materials; conducting disaster preparedness trainings and preparing risk reduction plans; and mobilizing community awareness and behavior change in disaster risk management (DRM) practices, with a focus on 14 prioritized unions. In FY12, PROSHAR's DRM activities reached a total of 860 (20% female) direct beneficiaries against a target of 4,168 and supported 11 unions (target: 4) by pre-positioning critical supplies to better prepare for emergencies, benefiting residents across 99 communities. In FY12, PROSHAR provided disaster management messages to livelihoods (SO1) and health/nutrition (SO2) beneficiaries in order to save lives and assets. The program determined that this is not sufficient to change knowledge or attitudes related to disaster preparedness so, in FY13, PROSHAR plans to organize and facilitate training events directly with livelihood and health/nutrition beneficiaries. For these trainings, PROSHAR has developed several training materials that will be incorporated into the sessions, including flash cards, documentary film on disaster risk management, and a pocket book. PROSHAR will provide training to SO2 Health Promoters (HP) on the developed materials, which they will replicate at trios meetings and directly with group members. The team will also provide training to livelihoods master trainers on critical aspects of disaster preparedness related to protection of assets. These master trainers will, in turn, train their producer group members.

IR. 3.1 Disaster risk reduction plans (DRRPs) functional

In partnership with the Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS), SO3 piloted three community risk assessments (CRA) in accordance with GoB and PROSHAR standards (target: 0). The PROSHAR CRA methodology was designed to build upon existing government strategies for vulnerability mapping and to better capture ward level information; strengthen the way CRAs integrate community participation with a focus on key target groups (e.g. pregnant and lactating women (PLW), landless farmers, adolescent girls, etc.); and mobilize communities to develop action plans for reducing their risks.

In close coordination with the GoB, the SO3 team helped to revitalize 26 DMCs (3 upazila disaster management committees - UzDMCs and 23 union disaster management committees - UDMCs) in FY12 (target: 15) and trained 564 members (466 male and 98 female) from 14 DMCs in preventing, mitigating, preparing and responding to shocks in their communities (target 0); remaining DMC members will be trained in October 2012. All 26 revitalized DMCs are currently considered functional,⁷ and are responsible for communicating early warning messages to communities and convening coordination meetings during disasters, among other key functions.

Though targets for FY12 were generally set for 0 for FY12, it is worth noting some significant achievements under IR1.3. 1 union finalized a disaster risk reduction (DRR) Plan according to PROSHAR and GoB standards though there were two more drafted during the year.

Preliminary CRA results were used to generate multi-hazard vulnerability and resource maps, and initiate community-level risk reduction interventions across the three wards. Findings

⁷ According to the definition of "functional:" conducting regular meetings, clarity among members about roles and responsibilities, submitting annual plans and reports to UzDMC, and participating/leading DRM events.

reflected a shortage of drinking water over the previous year, particularly during the dry season (mid-March–April) that places PLW and children at particular risk to poor health outcomes, among other issues. Based on a consolidated analysis of CRA findings, SO3 initiated 10 projects⁸ designed to reduce community risk to hazards and food insecurity. These included the construction of eight new pond sand filters (PSF) and two cyclone shelter latrines, with support of local authorities and community members.

The SO3 team formed CBDMVGs in each of PROSHAR’s 207 wards, which are responsible for leading DRM efforts at the local level. Each group consisted of 11 community members (2,277 total volunteers) representing different livelihood and social groups, such as religious leaders, care group members, farmers and women who are committed and willing to serve as emergency responders and DRM advocates for their communities. In FY12, CBDMVG members actively participated in the CRA process and played important roles in monitoring the construction of PSFs and cyclone shelter latrines.

IR 3.2: Early warning systems functional

In FY12, 99 assisted communities (wards) across 11 unions were assisted with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems through the provision of early response, search and rescue and first aid supplies via the UDMCs. A total of 13 DMCs (two UzDMCs and 11 UDMCs) were provided with materials for early warning, search and rescue and first aid, and 275 DMC members trained on their use. The materials were identified in consultation with other local organizations with DRM capacity in the region, and included the following items: megaphone, siren, rain coat, helmet, gum boots, warning flag, whistle, bicycle, FM radio and battery.

No communities (wards) monitored trigger indicators associated with vulnerabilities identified in their Community Risk Assessments in FY12, though activities are planned for FY13 (FY12 target: 0)

IR 3.3: Increased knowledge and skills on DRM

SO3 trained a total of 860 people (20% female) in disaster preparedness in FY12 against a target of 4,168 in FY12. They included key members of the community: 564 DMC members, 92 teachers and school management committee members, 30 religious leaders, 150 Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers, and 24 NGO and community-based organization representatives from 15 local organizations in Lohagara Upazila. Each training was designed to support the development of an action plan and appointment of a “champion” to support the implementation of the plans, with partner NGOs serving as mentors. Future trainings will be facilitated by PNGO training officers, who have already been trained through the Training of Trainers (ToT) methodology. The PNGOs have already trained 92 teachers and school management committee members, and 30 religious leaders in disaster preparedness in September 2012. PNGOs will receive several trainings in FY13 in order to facilitate sessions for targeted beneficiaries.

SO3 mobilized 9 DMCs, 6 local schools and 54 communities (exceeding its original target by 18 additional communities) to organize and lead interactive awareness-raising activities on *National Disaster Preparedness Day* and *International Day for Disaster Reduction*, which

⁸ Due to the delay in receiving GoB resources for cash for work (CFW), the SO3 team administered professional service contracts for the construction of 10 projects in FY12. All unskilled activities will be administered to local community members, with a focus on engaging participation from the most vulnerable groups (e.g. “ultra poor,” landless farmers, etc.) once CFW funds and/or FFW are approved for use.

included community rallies, cultural activities, and school-based art competitions. An estimated 16,800 people were sensitized through these events. The 9 DMCs and 6 local schools also were trained in coordinated humanitarian assistance by PROSHAR.

SO3 also facilitated three community-based emergency simulations in collaboration with the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), benefiting an estimated 15,000 residents. Each simulation was designed to showcase a live demonstration of cyclone conditions and response actions to help community members safely reach evacuation shelters, protect assets (e.g. livestock) and save lives. Simulations were accompanied by community discussions to emphasize the importance of caring for vulnerable groups during emergencies and other key messages. A total of 240 local community members, students, fire brigade and civil defense personnel, Red Crescent volunteers, Ansar and Village Defense Police participated as actors in the simulation, including 29 direct PROSHAR beneficiaries (e.g. care group members, CBDMVGs). Pre/post tests conducted before and after the simulation indicated significant positive changes in DRM knowledge among community members.

PROSHAR’s behavior change strategy for SO3 was based on the barrier analysis and consultations with communities to identify their needs and preferences, which indicated the importance of delivering locally appropriate and acceptable communication materials. To this end, SO3 created flash cards, a documentary film (“docudrama”) and accompanying pocket book designed to generate awareness on key behaviors in DRM. Specifically, SO3 BCC materials targeted improvements in the way community members monitor and respond to early warning signals, support vulnerable persons (e.g. PLW, children, the elderly and disabled) during emergencies, utilize safe water resources, and take adequate household preparedness measures.

Commodity Management/Monetization

ACDI/VOCA received all commodities with minimum loss while maintaining quality. The table below shows the status of commodities received and distributed/sold between October 2011 and September 2012.

Commodity Name	Received Quantity (MT)	Distributed Quantity (MT)
Direct Distribution (DD) Wheat	1,501.200	802.810
DD Lentils	129.300	254.049
DD Veg. Oil	149.928	86.348
TOTAL DD Commodity	1,780.430	1,143.207
Monetization Wheat	28,173.558	28,173.558 to GoB Silo

A total of 347 Food Distribution Committee (FDC) members (male 240 and female 107) received orientation training between November 2011 and February 2012.

During FY12, ACDI/VOCA worked vigorously to acquire RUTF for use in the PROSHAR program. The commodity arrived in Khulna on September 22, 2012.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

PNGO staff was trained on the PROSHAR M&E Plan and the Data Quality Assessment (DQA) standards set by USAID on October 24, 2011. In addition, the M&E team facilitated a number of events for PNGOs to build their capacity. This included a three day workshop on M&E in early FY12. Seven M&E staff from PROSHAR and the PNGOs participated in the USAID-funded TOPS workshop on midterm review, data quality, and qualitative data

analysis during April 8-12, 2012. During this reporting period two DQAs also were conducted by USAID.

PROSHAR created a “vulnerability index” with data that was either collected from government departments at the union level, or from primary data collection, so that cross-union comparisons could be made. Six elements of vulnerability were considered for ranking purposes and included: road quality, ANC coverage, number of health facilities to population, number of markets in a union, including the frequency of the market (weekly vs. daily) and the existence of wholesale buyers in the market, locally defined hazard events, and the socio-economic status of pregnant women. In consultation with the PNGOs, seven unions (3 in Sarankhola upazila and 2 each in both Lohagora and Batighata upazilas) were found to be most vulnerable, while ten and six unions are found moderate and least vulnerable respectively.

In January 2012 PROSHAR conducted a “doer/non-doer” analysis in all three upazilas to identify existing barriers to be overcome. The findings from this analysis have been used in the care group training module. PROSHAR also conducted a “doer/non-doer” analysis, in August 2012 to update the behavior change strategy related to listening to early warning messages and taking shelter during a disaster.

Continuous monitoring of program activities continued during FY12. PROSHAR M&E staff regularly visited operational areas to verify information provided in partner NGO (PNGO) monthly reports and provide feedback. M&E team members visited the fields and provided hands-on training to the field staff. PROSHAR monitored the randomly selected households using the “End-Use Monitoring Tool” to provide information on the use of food rations distributed by PROSHAR. PROSHAR also conducted market observation to determine if any distribution commodity was being sold or if there were any market effects of distribution.

ACDI/VOCA and Save the Children International (SCI) preliminarily agreed to ACDI/VOCA’s use of the USAID funded McAID software for PROSHAR commodity and beneficiary tracking. SCI has agreed to provide support to PROSHAR to build staff capacity in the use of this system and to migrate/export currently collected and stored data in the ACCESS database to McAID. A contract is expected to be finalized in early FY13.

Gender

PROSHAR organized a gender workshop for its staff to share the findings of the gender barrier analysis in October 2012 and drafted the Gender Integrated Action Plan (GIAP). These findings and GIAP have also been shared in the gender training for PNGO staff. Throughout the program, PROSHAR organized orientations to develop the capacity of women and men leaders (group leaders; mother/father/grandmother leaders of care groups; CBDMVG leaders etc.). PROSHAR also organized upazila-based women leaders coordination meetings which helped to build effective coordination and integration among women leaders of all SOs and of different communities, as well as increase their leadership capacity.

Success Stories

PROSHAR identified numerous success stories across the three strategic objectives. Ten of these stories are included as Annex H1, and highlights from three of these stories are included below:

- Parveen Begum received training on carp nursery management through PROSHAR, and with the help of her husband, stocked her previously derelict pond with two varieties of fish. In FY12 she earned approximately Tk. 12,500 (USD 156.3) from selling mature fish, and she now serves as a community resource on aquaculture. She has recently leased two additional ponds and plans to stock them with carp fingerlings to further increase her family's income.
- The Choyghoria community clinic in the Jalma union was largely inaccessible to pregnant women and the elderly due to the absence of an appropriate access road. A PROSHAR-formed local community group identified this as a priority, then started to dialog with land owners. Through these discussions, the community donated land to the clinic for this road, and the chairman of the committee and a local elected member were able to solicit funds from the union welfare fund to construct a 200 meter brick access road for better access to clinic services.
- Akhter Hossain, the Chairman of Joypur, the most vulnerable union parishad in Lohagora Upazila, was recognized by PROSHAR for his leadership skills, particularly in reducing disaster risks in his union. As he lacked the formal understanding of disaster management and the roles and responsibilities of the union disaster management committees (UDMC), PROSHAR trained Mr. Hossain, and all of the other UDMC members, in disaster management and their roles and responsibilities as leaders in their communities. The Joypur UDMC now holds regular meetings to identify disaster risks and mitigation measures. During the last monsoon, Mr. Hossain's UDMC was able to apply this training by working closely with local government authorities and community members to coordinate the repair of an embankment.

Key Lessons Learned

PROSHAR has provided lessons in previous reports, including monthly and quarterly reports. A few of the key findings are highlighted below. Lessons learned are being incorporated into revised strategies (e.g., revised SO1 strategy recently submitted to USAID).

- Single agricultural techniques may not be sufficient to stimulate increased profits and reduce vulnerability, and do not capture the benefits possible from introducing other techniques, such as intercropping, relay cropping, complementary cropping or complementary activities (e.g., fish/rice, poultry/homestead gardens).
- Participation of government extensionists (upazila and union level) in providing technical advice to rural households needs to be more proactive/strategic in order to build linkages and promote support to vulnerable groups over time.
- A focused BCC approach is necessary to stimulate service demand. For example, educating a pregnant woman on how important ANC is for her health as well as that of her unborn child helps to increase ANC service demand in the program area.
- Working closely with government structures (e.g. CPP, DMCs and the Disaster Management Bureau-DMB) and other local professionals (e.g. university teachers, UN staff, etc.) raises awareness of the PROSHAR program at various levels and with different stakeholders. This exposure helps to connect PROSHAR with resources that enhance the quality of program implementation.
- Having various sizes of scoops/pots available results in faster food distribution. Time to time weighing of commodities during distribution resulted in no commodity loss.
- Weighing scales and suggestion/complaint boxes placed in the open at FDPs cultivates an understanding of stronger transparency.

PROSHAR Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Updated on November 5 2012

Indicator Required for	Indicator No.	Indicator	Direction of Change	Baseline	Yr1 Target FY11 Oct 2010-Sep 2011	Actual FY11	Act/Target FY11	Yr2 Target FY12 Oct 2011-Sep 2012	Actual FY12	Act/Target FY12	Yr3 Target FY13 Oct 2012-Sep 2013	Actual FY13	Act/Target FY13	Yr4 Target FY14 Oct 2013-Sep 2014	Actual FY14	Act/Target FY14	Yr5 Target FY15 Oct 2014-May 2015	Actual FY15	Act/Target FY15	LOA	Notes		
Objective 1: Income and access to food of poor and ultra poor households improved																							
OP and FFP IMPACT	IM1	Average # of months of adequate household food provisioning	(+)	9.0 (8.89 - 9.12)													10.2			10.2			
FFP IMPACT	IM2	Average household dietary diversity score	(+)	6.6 (6.57 - 6.71)													6.9			6.9			
PROSHAR IMPACT	IM3	Gross margin per unit of measure at the household level	(+)	12,495.10 (10,764.0 - 14,226.2)													14,994			14,994			
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC1	Value of a set of assets (including savings, livestock, etc.)	(+)	48,453.04 (46,399.3 - 50,506.8)													60,566			60,566			
FFP, FIF and PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP1	Total # rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions	(+)	0				7,843	7,741	99%	21,609						25,021			8,199	43,102		
IR. 1.1: Agricultural productivity increased and diversified																							
OP and FIF OUTCOME	OC2	# of farmers, processor and others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	(+)	0				724	1,457 (20.2% of 7,215) (F- 14.2% M- 35.7%)	201%	8,016						14,580			16,943	16,943	For FY 12, results were extrapolated from the annual survey findings and applied to total number of producer group (PG) members registered as of March 2012 (20.2% of sampling frame containing 7,215 PG members). For the first year of the program, targets were difficult to determine given that there was no baseline value or historic trend to assess.	
Sub IR 1.1.1: Access to agricultural inputs and technology expanded																							
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC3	% of beneficiaries who cultivate a new crops/products as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0%				10%	42.4% F- 37.1% M- 56.5%	428%	25%						35%			40%	40%		
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC4	Percent change in profit per unit of cost of Rice (HYV) as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0%				15%	NA		20%						30%			35%	35%	In FY12, only total profit could be calculated as there was no baseline for this indicator. Next year the percent change in profit will be reported.	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC5	Production as a result of participation in PROSHAR technology transfer - Indigenous poultry (KG/Bird) - Tilapia (KG/Decimal) - Maize (KG/Decimal) - Carp poly (KG/Decimal)	+	0				0.5 15 13 25	1.1 7.2 12.3 9.7	220% 48% 95% 39%	0.65 19 95 30						0.80 22 16 35			0.90 25 17 40	0.90 25 17 40	Due to delayed rains and fingerling scarcity, PROSHAR's beneficiaries were late in starting the tilapia raising and carp poly culture and it will take some more time to harvest and to grow at full size. Next year PROSHAR will ensure the initiation of tilapia and carp poly culture raising at the beginning of the season.	
Sub IR 1.1.2: Producers have improved knowledge																							
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP2	# of producer groups formed/strengthened	(+)	0				414	433	105%	2,162						2,424			820	3,499		
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC6	% of producer groups with women in leadership positions	(+)	10%				15%	100%	667%	30%						45%			45%	45%		
Sub IR 1.1.3: Producers adopt improved/appropriate practices																							
FFP, FIF and OP OUTPUT	OP3	# of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector/food security productivity training	(+)	0				7,243	7187 (F-5036, M-2151)	99%	20,834						24,499			8,199	41,205		
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP4	# demonstration plots used/established	(+)	0				600	551	92%	2,083						1,312					4,547	
IR. 1.2: Market linkages developed and strengthened																							
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC7	% of agricultural smallholders reporting increased market access and use as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0%				20%	12.9% F- 9.9% M- 20.9%	65%	45%						55%			60%	60%	In FY12 PROSHAR spent time training the producer groups first and then started network building.	
Sub IR 1.2.2: Producers cooperation improved																							
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC8	Percentage of producer group members bulking as a result of PROSHAR intervention	+	0%				0%	5.3%	530%	10%						20%			30%	30%	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.	
Sub IR 1.2.4: Access to market services improved																							

PROSHAR Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Updated on November 5 2012

Indicator Required for	Indicator No.	Indicator	Direction of Change	Baseline	Yr1 Target FY11 Oct 2010-Sep 2011	Actual FY11	Act/Target FY11	Yr2 Target FY12 Oct 2011-Sep 2012	Actual FY12	Act/Target FY12	Yr3 Target FY13 Oct 2012-Sep 2013	Actual FY13	Act/Target FY13	Yr4 Target FY14 Oct 2013-Sep 2014	Actual FY14	Act/Target FY14	Yr5 Target FY15 Oct 2014-May 2015	Actual FY15	Act/Target FY15	LOA	Notes	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP5	# of enterprises/producers receiving grants	(+)	0							4,950			4,050							9,000	
IR 1.3: Non-agricultural opportunities expanded and diversified																						
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC9	% of alternative livelihood groups members reporting increased market access and use	(+)	0%				20%	43.6% F- 38.1% M- 61.5%	218%	45%			60%				80%			80%	
Sub IR 1.3.1: Access to non agricultural inputs and technology expanded																						
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP6	# of alternative livelihood groups formed/strengthened	(+)	0				24	28	117%	31			21							76	
Sub IR 1.3.2: Entrepreneurs have improved knowledge																						
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP7	# of individuals who have received USG supported short term non-agricultural sector productivity training.	(+)	0				600	554	92%	775			522							1,897	
Sub IR 1.3.3: Entrepreneurs adopt improved/appropriate practices																						
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC10	% of non-agriculture beneficiaries who adopted at least one technology introduced by the PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0%				10%	25.5% F- 26.2% M- 23.1%	255%	30%			40%				40%			40%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC11	Quantity sold as a result of participation in PROSHAR technology transfer - Karchupi (Piece/year/beneficiary) - Bamboo products (Piece/year/beneficiary) - Others (Piece/year/beneficiary)	+	0				60 1080 1080	1045 1087 543	1742% 101% 50%	72 1200 1200			84 1320 1320				96 1440 1440			96 1440 1440	
Objective 2: Health of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 (with particular attention to children under 2) improved																						
FFP Impact	IM4	Percentage of stunted (HAZ <-2) children aged 6-59 (height-for-age - 2 S.D.)	(-)	42.4%																	34.4%	34.4%
OP and FFP Impact	IM5	Percentage of underweight (WAZ <-2) children aged 0-59 (weight-for-age - 2 S.D.)	(-)	31.4%																	24.4%	24.4%
PROSHAR IMPACT	IM6	% chronic malnutrition (energy deficient) of ever-married women 15-49 (BMI < 18.5mm)	(-)	23.9%																	21.5%	21.5%
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC12	Prevalence of exclusive breast feeding of children under six months	(+)	41.4%				45%	56%	124%	50%			55%				60%			60%	
IR 2.1: Malnutrition prevented and treated																						
FIF and OP OUTPUT	OP8	Number of children reached by USG supported nutrition programs	(+)	0				6,696	10248 F- 4,995 M- 5,253	153%	15,623			20,087				13,391			26,217	
Sub IR 2.1.1: PLW & Children under 2's access to nutrition and health services improved																						
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC13	% of children under 2 from PM2A household who are underweight (weight-for-age - 2 S.D.)	(-)	22.7%				21.6%	21.6% F- 22.5% M- 20.7%	100%	19.6%			18.5%				17.5%			17.5%	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP9	% program communities who have received GMP and antenatal services on a monthly basis over the previous three months	(+)	0%				50%	100%	200%	80%			90%				90%			90%	
Sub IR 2.1.2: Improved availability of and access to CMAM																						
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC14	% of severely malnourished children who recovered after receiving SAM treatment	(+)	NA				80%	0%	0%	80%			80%				80%			80%	PROSHAR could not provide direct SAM treatment as Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) importation was delayed. RUTF will be available at outreach therapeutic center (community clinic) in mid-October of 2012 and treatment will start thereafter.
FFP and PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC15	% of caregivers who adopted at least three of the recommended behaviors as a result of USG assistance	(+)	0%				35%	99.7%	285%	45%			55%				60%			60%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC16	Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	(+)	38.2%				42%	89%	211%	48%			52%				57.3%			57.3%	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP10	# of pregnant/lactating women completing at least 12 months of PM2A programming.	(+)	0				455	445	98%	8,473			8,928				2,232			20,088	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP11	# of children over 23 months who have completed the full PM2A program.	(+)	0							2,232			8,928				2,976			14,136	As PM2A program started in September 2011 and just completed one year, no children completed the full PM2A program.
IR2.2: Improved effectiveness of health clinic services																						
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC17	% of trained Health Assistants that appropriately apply and treat children (2-59 months) using the IMCI protocol as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0%				50%	0%	0%	85%			85%				85%			85%	PROSHAR expects that the trained Health Assistants will apply the protocol in November 2012 as they just received the training
Sub IR 2.2.1: Integrated services of community health clinics improved																						

PROSHAR Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Updated on November 5 2012

Indicator Required for	Indicator No.	Indicator	Direction of Change	Baseline	Yr1 Target FY11 Oct 2010- Sep 2011	Actual FY11	Act/Target FY11	Yr2 Target FY12 Oct 2011- Sep 2012	Actual FY12	Act/Target FY12	Yr3 Target FY13 Oct 2012- Sep 2013	Actual FY13	Act/Target FY13	Yr4 Target FY14 Oct 2013- Sep 2014	Actual FY14	Act/Target FY14	Yr5 Target FY15 Oct 2014- Mar 2015	Actual FY15	Act/Target FY15	LOA	Notes
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC18	% of targeted health facilities with trained staff in IMCI as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0%				30%	100%	333%	60%			80%			80%			80%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC19	% of women who received at least 3 antenatal checkups by a qualified provider during pregnancy	(+)	32.3%				39%	53%	136%	42%			50%			50%			50%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC20	% of children age 0-23 months whose births were attended by skilled personnel in targeted areas.	(+)	33.0%				35%	34%	97%	36%			40%			41.3%			41.3%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC21	% of mothers of children age 0-23 who received a post-partum visit from an appropriate trained health worker within two days after the birth in targeted areas	(+)	46.9%				55.3%	49.8%	90%	55.8%			56.3%			56.7%			56.7%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC22	% of mothers of children 0-23 months who received high-dose vitamin A supplement within six weeks post-partum	(+)	34.6%				40%	73%	183%	43%			48%			55.4%			55.4%	
FFP OUTCOME	OC23	% of children 6-23 months of age with 3 appropriate infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF) (continued breastfeeding, age-appropriate dietary diversity, age-appropriate frequency of feeding)	(+)	29.2%				31%	59.8% Girl- 57.4% Boy- 62.3%	191%	34%			35%			36.5%			36.5%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC24	% of children aged 6-23 months of age with diarrhea who were offered increased fluids during illness	(+)	17.9%				25%	21.4% Girl- 21.4% Boy- 21.4%	85%	26%			27%			28.6%			28.6%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC25	% of children aged 0-23 months of age with diarrhea continuously fed during illness	(+)	58.1%				64%	100% Girl- 100% Boy- 100%	156%	67%			70%			72.6%			72.6%	
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC26	% of children 0-23 months who had symptoms of ARI that sought advice or treatment from trained health care provider	(+)	37.0%				39%	35.6% Girl- 43.2% Boy- 30.2%	91%	41%			44%			46.3%			46.3%	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP12	# of facility based people trained in IMCI as a result of PROSHAR intervention		0				55	178	324%	55			0			0			110	
Sub IR 2.2.2: Partnerships between health facilities and the communities (they serve) improved																					
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC27	% of households with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members	(+)	23.0%				25%	11.8%	47%	30%			35%			36.8%			36.8%	PROSHAR did not start intervention regarding washing station. It will be started in FY13. Results may be due to other NGO or government interventions.
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP13	Average # of supervisory visits per month to observe case management as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0				40	0	0	78			78			78			78	C-IMCI implementation was delayed (due to late training) as IMCI unit of DGHS could not provide training at the planned time.
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP14	Average monthly management meetings held at targeted clinics		0				55	55	100%	55			55			55			55	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP15	# of community health groups that have met in the last month		0				55	51	93%	55			55			55			55	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP16	# of community persons trained in child health care & nutrition through USG-Support health area program		0				8,095	7,457	92%	8,095			5,667			4,048			8,095+	
Objective 3: Institutions and Households prepared to respond effectively to shocks																					
FFP and PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP17	# of targeted direct beneficiaries reached	(+)	0				Total- 159 Female- 14 Male- 145	860 F- 173 M- 687	21%	23,908			9,273			5,260			42,609	SO3 has upgraded its strategy for direct beneficiaries and expects to reach people in FY 2013 through integrated trainings with SO1 and SO2 teams.
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP18	# of unions with pre-positioned health, hygiene, water, sanitation, food supplies in accordance with their emergency plans as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0				4	11	275%	11			17			23			23	
IR. 3.1 Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (DRRPs) functional																					
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC28	# of Unions with Community Risk Assessments and vulnerability maps developed according to GoB and PROSHAR standards	(+)	0				0	3	300%	14			14			14			14	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC29	# of functional DMCs and CBDMVG at the ward, union, upazila levels as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0		4		15	26	173%	60			143			143			143	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP19	# of DMCs members trained in prevention, mitigation, preparation and response to shocks as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0				0	564 F- 98 M- 466	56400%	2,267			1,188			0			3,455	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC30	# of Unions with DRR Plans created according to PROSHAR and GoB standards	(+)	0				0	1	100%	14			14			14			14	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC31	# of DMCs that have comprehensive Disaster Risk Reduction Plans as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0							16			16			16			16	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP20	# of agreements established with key public and private sector partners to support implementation of DRR plans.	(+)	0							3			7			2			12	

PROSHAR Indicator Performance Tracking Table

Updated on November 5 2012

Indicator Required for	Indicator No.	Indicator	Direction of Change	Baseline	Yr1 Target FY11 Oct 2010-Sep 2011	Actual FY11	Act/Target FY11	Yr2 Target FY12 Oct 2011-Sep 2012	Actual FY12	Act/Target FY12	Yr3 Target FY13 Oct 2012-Sep 2013	Actual FY13	Act/Target FY13	Yr4 Target FY14 Oct 2013-Sep 2014	Actual FY14	Act/Target FY14	Yr5 Target FY15 Oct 2014-May 2015	Actual FY15	Act/Target FY15	LOA	Notes
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP21	# of projects included in DRR plans successfully accomplished with CFW resources, as a result of PROSHAR intervention.	(+)	0				0	10	1000%	76			152			76			304	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC32	# of communities (wards) with emergency plans that incorporate activities related to WASH, protection of vulnerable populations, evacuation, shelter, nutrition, and health as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0							99			126			0			126	
IR 3.2: Early warning systems functional																					
FFP OUTCOME	OC33	# of assisted communities (wards) with disaster early warning and response (EWR) systems in place as a result of project assistance	(+)	0							99			126			126			126	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC34	# of communities (wards) monitoring trigger indicators associated with vulnerabilities identified in their Community Risk Assessments	(+)	0							99			126			126			126	
IR 3.3: Increased knowledge and skills on disaster risk management (DRM)																					
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC35	# of Communities (Unions) utilizing new resources from public, private, and NGO partners to implement DRR plans	(+)	0							6			9			5			20	
OP OUTPUT	OP22	# of people trained in disaster preparedness as result of USG assistance	(+)	0				4,168	860 F- 173 M- 687	21%	23,908			9,273			5,260			42,609	SO3 has upgraded its strategy for direct beneficiaries and expects to reach 23,908 additional people in FY 2013 through integrated trainings with SO1 and SO2 teams.
PROSHAR OUTCOME	OC36	# of communities (wards) participating in training and awareness campaigns on disaster preparedness, prevention, mitigation and response as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0				36	54	150%	99			207			207			207	
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP23	# of local NGOs, CBOs, and volunteer groups trained in coordinated humanitarian assistance as a result of PROSHAR intervention	(+)	0				0	15	1500%	45			0			0			45	The target was 0 for FY12. In order to calculate actual/target, the target was assumed to be 1.
PROSHAR OUTPUT	OP24	Total # of beneficiaries (livelihood+PM2A+RUTF) registered to receive benefit directly from the PROSHAR activities - Livelihood - PM2A - RUTF	(+)	0				10,950 6,696 200	11,323 14,334 289	103% 214% 145%	30,235 15,623 1,166			43,102 20,087 2,132			43,102 26,217 2,776			43,102 26,217 2,776	The purpose of this indicator is to show the number of beneficiaries registered each year. Per discussions with FFP, we have only included the currently listed three categories.
Note: This IPTT is updated from the version submitted to USAID during last PREP (November 2011) and is based on documents submitted to FFP on August 26, 2012. Per our understanding with FFP, we have used the revised IPTT for this report.																					
Note: Serial numbers of OP, OC and IM indicators have been revised to make it more meaningful and organized																					
Note: OP= Output; OC= Outcome; IM= Impact; NA= Not available																					
Note: Until Sept 2012, SO1 groups were formed with 25 HH; after this time, agricultural groups will be formed with 10 HHs, while non-agriculture groups will remain 25 HH.																					

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Conduct market observations to ensure that food distribution has not distorted the local market and ration reselling is not happening	M&E team, CDC and PNGO													On-going
	Prepare quarterly report on progress on relevant indicators mentioned in the IPTT	M&E team, TLs, DTLs, CDC and PNGO													On-going
	Attend GoB quarterly performance review meeting	Liason Specialist, M&E Team, TLs and DTLs													On-going
	Prepare GOB annual workplan	Liason Specialist, M&E Team, TLs and DTLs													On track
	Conduct data quality assessment	M&E team, CDC and PNGO													Programmed by USAID in October, 2012
	Prepare Annual Results Report for FY2012	M&E Team, TLs and DTLs													On track
	Reporting and Deliverables														
	Submit monthly progress reports to USAID	TLs, M&E Director, COP													Shifted to quarterly reports
	Submit quarterly financial reports to USAID	Finance Director, ACDI/VOCA HQ													On-going
	Implement mid-term evaluation, as per grant requirements	COP, M&E Director													Delayed due to challenges in finding qualified consultants. Expected to start in December, and end by mid- February
	Submit Pipeline Resource Estimate Proposal (PREP) to USAID	TLs, Commodity Team, M&E Director													On track
	Submit Annual Results Report to USAID	TLs, Commodity Team, M&E Director													On track
	SO 1: Income and access to food of poor and ultra poor households improved														
	Provide TOT Refreshers for PNGO staff	Training and Curriculum Development Specialist,													Completed
	Provide TOT to 75 PNGO staff on enterprise development through FaaB approach	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Completed
	Provide training to PNGO staff on value chain development	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Delayed, shifted to January 2013 due to decision to restructure Livelihood Team and field location of Livelihood Coordinators.
	Conduct Upazila based Coordination meeting every 2 months for Women Leaderes	PNGOS PM; Gender Specialist;													On-going
	Conduct Refresher session of every 4 months on Gender Integration for PNGOS staff (1 per Upazila)	PNGOS PM; Gender Specialist; Training Specialist													On track
	Initiate / form, train and mobilize producer groups (PGs)	Group Formation Specialist, PNGOs													
	Form 558 groups (25 persons per group)	Group Formation Specialist, PNGOs													Ongoing; Approach changed per new Livelihoods Strategy

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Conduct 56 3 day training events for 1400 beneficiaries on enterprise development (MSE) through FaaB approach	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On-going
	Conduct 44 follow-on training (1 day each) for capacity building of group beneficiaries on MSE development through FaaB to 1,100 beneficiaries	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Provide refresher training on FaaB for select group beneficiaries	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													This is cancelled as it is same as above
	Conduct 44 1 day cross-visits	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Establish 3 one-stop service centers in support of livestock health	Production Specialist-Livestock													Cancelled per new livelihoods strategy
	Provide orientation on the use of cattle health cards (CHC) to 23 livestock health workers	Production Specialist-Livestock													Cancelled per new livelihoods strategy
	Provide orientation on CHC for 75 NGO staff members	Production Specialist-Livestock													Cancelled per new livelihoods strategy
	Conduct regular meetings with economic growth program implementers to (a) identify opportunities for farmer cross-visits and (b) coordinate use of technical expertise	SO1 DTL/On-farm & SO1 DTL/off-farm													On track
	Conduct cross-visits of select farmers groups to learn from other economic growth programs supported by USAID (eg. Feed the Future)	Horticulture Specialist, Aquaculture Specialist													On track
	Conduct semi-annual livelihoods conference with key stakeholders (gov't, NGO, private sector) to share lessons learned	Director, Economic Growth, SO1 DTL/On-farm & SO1 DTL/Off-farm													On track
	IR 1.2 Market Linkages Developed and Strengthened														
	Strengthen capacity of the market committees	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													
	Strengthen capacity of 102 market committees (15 members each committee) through meetings every 2 months	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Reduced number of MMCs, per new livelihoods strategy
	Strengthen capacity of the 30 market committee members through 3 workshops (30 attendees per workshop)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Cancelled per new livelihoods strategy
	Conduct 1 day monthly meeting with 35 groups of market actors (information sharing on input costs and output commodity markets) (30 per group)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Cancelled per new livelihoods strategy
	Conduct 17 1 day union-level workshops among agriculture beneficiaries, input suppliers and buyers (30 per group)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Conduct 14 1 day union-level workshops among aquaculture beneficiaries, input suppliers and buyers (30 per group)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Conduct 11 1 day union-level workshops among poultry-livestock beneficiaries, input suppliers and buyers (30 per group)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Facilitate selected beneficiaries to participate in 3 government-organized upazila-level trade fair (90)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Cancelled per new livelihoods strategy
	Conduct 12 1 day workshops between beneficiaries and local level GoB agencies to improve collaboration (30 per group)	Training and Curriculum Development Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Facilitate 27 one day upazilla workshops between beneficiaries, and banks and MFIs	Livelihood Specialist, ACDI/VOCA													On track but reduced the target number

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Conduct 42 meetings with a total of 1,260 beneficiaries on post harvest value-added activities	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Distribute livelihoods assets (micro grants) to 3,200 individuals or groups	Livelihood Specialist,													Delayed start. Target number will be reduced
	IR 1.3 Non-Agricultural Opportunities Expanded and Diversified														
	Conduct 6 upazilla-level 1 day linkage building workshops between off-farm producers and private enterprises to benefit 180 off-farm producers	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													Delayed start. Target number will be reduced
	Conduct 40 5 day trainings on off-farm livelihood options for 800 beneficiaries	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Provide refresher training to 28 producer groups in off-farm livelihood options (1 day) (20 members per group)	Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	Conduct 7 1 day learning-sharing visits with groups of 10 for off-farm livelihood options	SO1 DTL (Off-farm), Marketing Specialist, PNGOs													On track
	SO 2: Health of pregnant and lactating women and children under 5 (with particular attention to children under 2) improved														
	IR 2.1 Malnutrition Prevented and Treated														
	<i>Sub IR 2.1.1 PLW and Children under 2's access to nutrition and health services improved</i>														On-going
	Continue on-going registration & service to a total of 13,087 pregnant women in the 23 unions	HPs, CDCs, Care Group Supervisors and MIS													On-going
	Identify newly pregnant women in the community	HPs and CG Supervisors													On-going
	Verify newly pregnant women	CDCs													On-going
	Ensure registered women are receiving antenatal care and are participating in care groups	HPs, CG Supervisors, CSBAs, FWVs and GM Facilitator													On-going
	Monitor, evaluate and provide feedback and improve the food distribution process	Food and Logistics Coordinator													On-going
	Continue end use monitoring (constant) at household level	M&E, CDCs, GMF and CG Supervisors													On-going
	Care Groups (CG)														
	Continue Training/Meeting with 249 care group trios by health promoters	HP and CG Supervisor													On-going
	Develop CG module 3, 4 and 5 (for LM, LF and LG), including the flip charts, integrating the results of BCC strategy, gender analysis and the barrier analysis	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL, H and N Specialist, and BCC Training Specialist and Consultant													Completed Module 3 in Sep 12. Delayed Module 4 (Dec 12). Delayed Module 5 (Feb 13)
	Facilitate meeting with SO1 and So3 to integrate key messages in module 3	TL and DTL													Delayed - To coincide with module development
	Provide 3 CG ToT (module 3, 4 and 5) to CG Supervisors (10), Community Clinic Liaison Officers (4), Growth Monitoring Facilitator s(12), Technical Coordinators (3) and Health and Nutrition Coordinators (3)	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL, H and N Specialist, BCC Training Specialist, Gender Specialist and M & E Specialist													Delayed - anticipated completion by April 13

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Conduct sensitization, to a minimum of 10 people at each of 68 distribution points, regarding commodity distribution, including the Food Distribution Committee members, UP Chairman and Secretary and local police station	CDC, TCs, Health and Nutrition Coordinator and Food Logistics Coordinator (FLC)													On-going
	<i>Activity 2.1.2: Improved availability of and access to CMAM</i>														
	Provide CMAM from 55 Community Clinics														Planned for first quarter of FY13, after receiving RUTF
	Provide Refresher Training for 56 persons, including CC Liaison Officers, GM Facilitators, CG Supervisors, Technical Coordinators, Health and Nutrition Coordinators, and MoH Health Inspectors in CMAM	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL, H & N Specialist, M & E Specialist and BCC/Training Specialist													On-going
	Provide refresher training for 62 HAs and 50 HPs on CMAM	CC Liaison Officer, GM Facilitator, CG Supervisor, TCs, Health and Nutrition Coordinator, and MoH Health Inspector													Delayed- Planned for April 13, basic training completed on Sep 12
	Provide refresher training for 1,938 mother leaders to identify SAM in the community including signs and symptoms with MUAC, etc.	CG Supervisor and HPs													On-going
	Establish and maintain RUTF supply chain between 55 community clinics and the PROSHAR warehouse	Warehouse Manager, FLC, HAs and CC Liaison Officer													Delayed- Planned for Oct 12
	IR 2.2 Improved Effectiveness of Health Clinic Services														
	<i>Improve Sub IR 2.2.1, Integrated services of community health clinics</i>														
	Improved management of 55 community clinics	CC Management Committee, and Community Support Groups													On-going
	Provide refresher training for the Community Clinic Liaison Officers (4), TCs (3) and Health & Nutrition Coordinators (3) on community clinic management to build the capacity of the community clinic management committee	MoH and SO2 TL													Delayed- Planned for January 13
	Conduct follow up meeting with 55 CC management committees three times a year	CC Liaison Officer, Health and Nutrition Coordinator and TCs													On-going
	Conduct follow up meeting with 165 community support groups (CSGs) three times a year	CC Liaison Officer, Health and Nutrition Coordinator and TCs													On-going
	Implementation of Hospital to Household Continuum of Care (HHCC)	SO2 Team, MoH staff, M and E Team, MIS, and BCC/Training Specialist													On-going
	Conduct 6 months training for 60 community midwives on basic Essential Obstetric Care (EOC)	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL													Delayed- Training will start Dec 12
	Conduct 6 Days TOT on home based life saving skills training (HBLSS) for 15 PROSHAR Staff	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL, SO3 TL, SO3 DTL													Delayed- ToT will be conducted Dec 12
	Conduct 2 batches of 3 days Training for 66 Community Skilled Birth Attendants (CDSBAs) on HBLSS	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL, H & N Nutrition Specialist													Delayed - Planned for Jan 13

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Conduct 4 days TOT for TCs (3), H&N Coordinators (3), CC Liaison Officers (4), GM Facilitators (12), CG Supervisors (10) CCM of ARI and diarrhea case management supervision and monitoring training in Khulna.	SO2 TL, SO2 DTL, H &N Specialist, UHFPO													Delayed- Planned for Apr 13
	Conduct basic 3 day trainings for 275 selected ML on Community Case management of Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and Diarrhea	TC , H&N Coordinator , CC Liaison Officer, GM Facilitator, CG Supervisor													Delayed- Planned for May 13
SO 3: Institutions and Households Prepared to Respond Effectively to Shocks															
<i>Sub IR 3.0.1. Established Technical Advisory Group (TAG)</i>															
	Receive support from TAG through quarterly meetings, documents reviewed, referring best practices and field visits	SO3 team													On-going- TAG has formed and have had 2 meetings. Two meetings (June 12 and Sep 12) were not held. Remaining meetings will continue as planned
<i>Sub IR 3.0.2. Established disaster response team ready to respond</i>															
	Review PROSHAR emergency response plan	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL													Completed- Plan drafted and under review process
	Validate membership in PROSHAR disaster response team	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													Delayed- Structure of the team is formed and will be validated Dec 12
<i>Sub IR 3.0.3. Training Materials Developed</i>															
	Develop one training module for PROSHAR staff on humanitarian standards	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													Delayed- Planned for Dec 12
	Review 4 modules on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response for community disaster management volunteer groups (CDMVG), DMCs, school teachers, school management committees, religious leaders and students	PNGOs													Completed- Modules have been developed and will be revised as per plan
	Review 6 modules on early warning system for Community Disaster Management Volunteer Group (CDMVG), DMCs, school teachers, school management committees, religious leaders and students	PNGOs													Completed- Modules have been developed and will be revised as per plan
	Develop 1 training module for shelter management committee	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM TC & DRM Engineer													Ongoing- Drafted and to be finalized by Nov 12
	Develop 1 training module for water option operation and Management (PSF, rain water harvesting etc.)	DRM Engineer & DRM TC													Ongoing- Drafted and to be finalized by Nov 12
IR 3.1 Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (DRRPs) Functional															
<i>Sub IR 3.1.1. Strengthening Disaster Management Committees (DMCs)</i>															

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Review and update the membership of 3 upazila and 3 district DMCs with a total of 281 members once a year	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM TC, PNGO													On-going
	Conduct regular monthly meeting with 128 UzDMC members in 3 upazilas	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM TC, PNGO													On-going
	Review and update the membership of 23 union DMCs (total of 897 members) once a year	PNGO													On-going
	Hold regular monthly meetings with 23 union DMCs	PNGO													On-going
	Conduct regular quarterly meeting with 207 Community Disaster Management Volunteer Groups	PNGO													On-going
	<i>Sub IR 3.1.2. Capacity building of Disaster Management Committees</i>														
	Organize 3 workshops with 3 district DMCs attended by 153 members to share the findings from community risk assessments (CRAs), update PROSHAR SO3 activities down to community level and planning	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist,													Delayed- Planned for Dec 12
	Provide 2 days training to 128 participants in 3 upazila DMCs on early warning system	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM TC													On-going
	Provide 2 days training to 897 participants in 23 union DMCs on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response	PNGO													On-going- Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Oct 12
	Provide 1 day training to 2,277 participants of 207 CDMVG on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response	PNGO													On-going
	<i>Sub IR 3.1.3. Community Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Action Plans Functional</i>														
	Establish agreement with 3 key public and private sector partners to support implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plans (DRRAP)	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, PNGOs													On-going
	Conduct implementation of 76 DRRAP through CFW resources and other resources from public, private and NGO partners	DRM Engineer & PNGOs													On-going- Started in Sep 12 with professional service contract, will be continue as planned
	<i>Sub IR 3.1.4. Community and Household level preparedness</i>														
	Develop emergency response plans at 99 CDMVG	PNGOs													On-going
	Assist 900 most vulnerable households to develop HH level risk reduction action plan	PNGOs													On-going
	IR 3.2 Early Warning Systems Functional														
	Provide 1 day training to 39 members of 23 union DMCs on early warning system	PNGO													On-going
	Provide 1 day training to 11 members of 99 CDMVG on early warning system	PNGO													On-going
	Provide 1 day training to 90 school teachers, 90 school management committees on early warning system	PNGO													Delayed- Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Dec 12

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Completion of 75 school teachers conducting 2 hour sessions for 3,450 students on early warning system	PNGO													Delayed-Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Feb 13. Due to final exam at school, we have to stop training until Dec 12
	Provide training to 90 religious leaders on early warning system	PNGO													Delayed-Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Dec 12
	Provide 3 days training to 330 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers on basic disaster management, first aid and, early warning and search and rescue	PNGO													Delayed- Basic training planned in Dec 12
	Provide 3 days training to NGOs staffs and CBOs (150 persons) on basic disaster management, first aid and, early warning and search and rescue	Technical partner, DRM TC & DRM Engineer													On-going- Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Dec 12
	Preposition of limited (essential) early warning, first aid and search & rescue materials to 99 CDMVG as needed	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM Engineer & PNGOs													Ongoing- Procurement completed in Sep 12. Preposition at CBDMVG level planned in Nov 12
	IR 3.3. Increase Knowledge and Skills on disaster management														
	<i>Sub IR 3.3.1. DRM training and awareness campaigns</i>														
	Provide 2 days training to PROSHAR disaster response team on humanitarian standard-1 batch with 30 persons	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													On-going
	Provide 3 days training to PROSHAR partners in first aid and search & rescue- 1 batch with 30 persons	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													Delayed- Planned for Nov 12
	Conduct DRM Awareness Campaigns- observation of International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR), National Disaster Preparedness Day (NDPD), World Environment Day (WED), including preparation of 10,000 posters for NDPD and 10,000 posters for IDDR	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM TC & DRM Engineer													On-going
	Printing and distribution of communication materials (pocket book on early warning - 11,500; on disaster preparedness and response- 11,500; leaflet on early warning -11,500; leaflet on emergency preparedness and response -11,500,	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist, DRM TC & DRM Engineer													On-going
	Provide 1 day training to 2 teachers in each of 2 schools per union, and 2 school management committee members in each of 2 schools per union on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to shocks (total participants 184)	PNGO													Delayed-Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Dec 12
	Conduct sessions by a team of 2 teachers in 2 schools per union to 75 students each on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to shocks - total students 3,450	PNGO													Delayed- Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Feb 13. Due to final exam at schools, we have to stop training until Dec 12

PROSHAR DETAILED WORKPLAN - June 2012 to May 2013

#	Schedule	Responsible Party	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Comments
	Provide training to 90 religious leaders on prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response to shocks	PNGO													Delayed- Training started in Sep 12 and will be completed by Dec 12
	Organise folksong/ potsong in 23 unions to a total of 11,500 participants on disaster preparedness and response	PNGO and SO3 Team													On-going
	Organise 6 simulations on disaster preparedness and response	SO3 Team and PNGO													On-going- One completed. The remaining 5 will be Mar and Apr 13 but these will be small simulations
	<i>Sub IR 3.3.2. Establish linkages with different disaster and emergency networks</i>														
	Convene PROSHAR emergency response coordination workshop at regional level/ Khulna- 1 with 35 persons	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													Delayed- Planned in Jan 13
	Hold 8 coordination meetings with national and regional disaster forums, UN agencies, Disaster Management Bureau, CDMP, WASH & other clusters	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													On-going
	Develop formal relationship with UN agencies through MoU (eg PROSHAR/UNICEF)	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													Delayed-Organizational audit was completed but MoU yet to be signed
	Support emergency working group (EWG) to convene 4 regular meetings so that members including PROSHAR are better ready to respond to disasters.	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL													On-going- Planned for Jan 13
	Support John Hopkins (1) and/or local University (1) students to review existing documents on climate change, DRR and other best practices so that PROSHAR can build on those experiences.	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist													Delayed- Planned in Jan 13
	<i>Sub IR 3.3.3. Integration with all SOs</i>														
	Facilitate two coordination workshop with all SOs to ensure that DRR issues are incorporated across the SOs	SO3 TL and SO3 DTL, DRM Specialist & PNGOs													On-going- One workshop has taken place in July 12 and other will be as per plan
	Incorporate 480 sessions on disaster management issues in SO1 & SO2 training as per SO1 & SO2 plan (4 per Disaster Risk Management Training Officer and Assistant Disaster Risk Management Training Officer - 10 PNGO staff)	PNGO													On-going- Planned in Nov 12

FFP Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ) - FY 2012

YOUR COMMENTS

AWARDEE FOOD AID PROGRAM INFORMATION

Awardee Name(s)	ACDI/VOCA
Host Country <i>(or Countries, for Regional Programs)</i>	Bangladesh
Program location(s) in the host country	Khulna Division
Program Start Date <i>(mm/dd/yy)</i>	5/24/10
Program Expiration Date <i>(mm/dd/yy)</i>	5/31/15
Program Name	PROSHAR (Program for Strengthening Household Access to Resources)
Award Number (unique for each program)	AID-FFP-A-10-00012

AWARDEE CONTACT INFORMATION

Contact Name (person filling out the SAPQ)	Marie Cadrin
Contact Email	mcadrin@acdivoca-proshar.org
Contact Address	House 30, Road 19/A, Banani, Dhaka-1213
Contact Phone	88-02-8836801

****Please Refer to Skip Instructions to the Right of each Question****

I	Was your food aid program awarded in Fiscal Year (FY) 2011 or after?	Yes/No No FY	If "Yes"; skip to QIII
II	If answered "No," in what FY was your food aid program awarded?	FY10	Enter FY
III	Has your food aid program conducted a quantitative, population-based, statistically representative baseline survey?	Yes/No Yes FY	If "No"; skip to QVII
IV	In what FY was this data collected?	FY11	Enter FY
V	Is final data available?	Yes/No Yes	If "No"; skip to QVII
VI	Has this data been recorded in a previous SAPQ?	Yes/No Yes	If "No"; skip to Section 1
VII	Has your program conducted a quantitative, population-based, statistically representative final evaluation?	Yes/No No FY	If "No"; skip to QXI
VIII	In what FY was this data collected?		Enter FY
IX	Is final data available?	Yes/No	If "No"; skip to QXI
X	Has this data been recorded in a previous SAPQ?	Yes/No	If "Yes"; You are FINISHED. SUBMIT SAPQ. If "No"; skip to Section 1
XI	Has your food aid program collected annual monitoring data? (This is data about direct beneficiaries coming from your routine monitoring system)	Yes/No Yes	If "No", You are FINISHED. SUBMIT SAPQ
XII	In what FY was the most recent annual monitoring data collected?	FY12	Enter FY
XIII	Has this data been recorded in a previous SPAQ?	Yes/No No	If "Yes", You are FINISHED. SUBMIT SAPQ

You may make comments, if desired in this column. i.e., if you are uncertain whether a particular indicator is what FFP is looking for, mention it here.

SECTION 1: Data from a Representative Population-based Survey

This section asks for impact data coming from a quantitative survey such as a baseline or final evaluation

1	From the dropdown list, please select <u>all</u> FFP indicators applicable to your program included in IPTT?	Dropdown List 1A Months of Adequate Food Provisioning 1B Household Dietary Diversity score 1D Underweight 1E Stunting	Select from dropdown menu: If Q1 is "No"; ONLY select from indicators: 1A, 1B, 1D AND 1E. If Q1 is "Yes"; select from all applicable indicators but 1A
2	What is the estimated number of households in your target geographic area? (Applicable to Questions: 3, 4, 5, 14, 15, 25 & 26)	94673	Applicable only when indicators: 1A, 1B, 1C, 1J, 1K, 1R OR 1S are checked in Q1
1A: Months of Adequate Household Food Provisioning (Impact Indicator)			Applicable only when 1A is checked in Q1

3 **What was the average number of months of adequate household food provisioning?**

Fill out the table below with the data from your survey. Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY 11	Final Evaluation Target	
	# months	What FY is the final evaluation?	# months
Average number of months of adequate food provisioning	9	FY15	10

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1B: Household Dietary Diversity (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1B is checked in Q1

4 **What was the average household dietary diversity score?**

Fill out the table below with the data from your survey. Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY 11	Final Evaluation Target	
	# of food groups	What FY is the final evaluation?	# of food groups
Average household dietary diversity score	7	FY15	7

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1C: Household Hunger Scale (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1C is checked in Q1

5 **What was the percentage of households reported to have moderate or severe hunger?**

Fill out the table below with the data from your survey. Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% HH	What FY is the final evaluation?	% HH
Household Hunger Scale	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

6 **What is the estimated total number of children living in your target geographic area:**

	# 0-5 mo	# 6-23 mo	# 0-59 mo
0-5 months of age (Refer to SAPQ Help: "Children 0-5 months of age" for Calculation Instructions)			
6-23 months of age (Refer to SAPQ Help: "Children 6-23 months of age" for Calculation Instructions)	5136	15279	58983
0-59 months of age (Refer to SAPQ Help: "Children 0-59 months of age" for Calculation Instructions)			

Applicable only when indicators 1D, 1E, 1F OR 1G are checked in Q1

1D: Underweight (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1D is checked in Q1

7	<p>What was the percentage of children 0-59 months reported to be underweight (WAZ < -2)?</p> <p>Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FY 11</td> <td>Final Evaluation Target</td> </tr> </table>		FY 11	Final Evaluation Target
	FY 11	Final Evaluation Target			
	Indicator	% underweight	What FY is the final evaluation?	% underweight	
% of children 0-59 months of age who are underweight (WAZ<-2)	31%	FY15	24%		

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1E: Stunting (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1E is checked in Q1

8	<p>What was the percentage of children 0-59 months reported to be stunted (HAZ <-2)?</p> <p>Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FY XX</td> <td>Final Evaluation Target</td> </tr> </table>		FY XX	Final Evaluation Target
	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target			
	Indicator	% stunted	What FY is the final evaluation?	% stunted	
% of children 0-59 months of age who are stunted (HAZ<-2)	%	FY	%		

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1F: Exclusive Breastfeeding (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1F is checked in Q1

9	<p>What was the percentage of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed?</p> <p>Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FY 11</td> <td>Final Evaluation Target</td> </tr> </table>		FY 11	Final Evaluation Target
	FY 11	Final Evaluation Target			
	Indicator	% exclusively breastfed	What FY is the final evaluation?	% exclusively breastfed	
% of children 0-5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	%	FY	%		

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1G: Minimum Acceptable Diet (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1G is checked in Q1

10	<p>What was the percentage of children 6-23 months of age who are receiving a minimum acceptable diet?</p> <p>Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FY XX</td> <td>Final Evaluation Target</td> </tr> </table>		FY XX	Final Evaluation Target
	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target			
	Indicator	% min diet	What FY is the final evaluation?	% min diet	
% of children 6-23 months of age receiving a minimum acceptable diet	%	FY	%		

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

11	<p>What is the total number of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) living in your target geographic area (for Q12 & 13 only)? (Refer to SAPQ Help: "Women 15 to 49 years of age" for Instructions on Calculation)</p>	
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Applicable only when indicators 1H OR 1I are checked in Q1

1H: Underweight among Women of Reproductive Age (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1H is checked in Q1

12	<p>What was the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) reported to be underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m2)?</p> <p>Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook. If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>FY XX</td> <td>Final Evaluation Target</td> </tr> </table>		FY XX	Final Evaluation Target
	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target			
	Indicator	% underweight	What FY is the final evaluation?	% underweight	
% of women of reproductive age reported to be underweight (BMI < 18.5 kg/m ²)	%	FY	%		

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1I: Women's Dietary Diversity Score (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1I is checked in Q1

13 What was the mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (15–49 years)?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	Mean # of food groups	What FY is the final evaluation?	Mean # of food groups
Women's Dietary Diversity Score	#	FY	#

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1J: Access to Improved Drinking Water (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1J is checked in Q1

14 What was the percentage of households using an improved drinking water source?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% HH	What FY is the final evaluation?	% HH
% of households using an improved drinking water source	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1K: Access to Improved Sanitation Facility (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1K is checked in Q1

15 What was the percentage of households with access to an improved sanitation facility?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% HH	What FY is the final evaluation?	% HH
% of households with access to an improved sanitation facility	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

16 What is the total number of households with children 0-23 months of age in your target geographic area (for Q17 only)?

Applicable only when indicator 1L is checked in Q1

1L: Access to Cleansing Agents at Hand Washing Place (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1L is checked in Q1

17 What was the percentage of households with children aged 0–23 months that have water and soap or locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% HH	What FY is the final evaluation?	% HH
% of households with children aged 0–23 mo having access to water and soap or locally available cleansing agent at a hand washing place	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

18 What is the total number of beneficiary farmers in your target geographic area (for Q19, 20, 21 & 22 only)? (Refer to SAPQ Help: "Farmers" for Instructions on Calculation)

Applicable only when indicators 1M, 1N, 1O OR 1P are checked in Q1

1M: Access to Financial Services (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1M is checked in Q1

19 What was the percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% farmers	What FY is the final evaluation?	% farmers
% of farmers who used financial services in the past 12 months	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1N: Practice of Value Chain Activities (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1N is checked in Q1

20 What was the percentage of farmers who practiced the value chain activities promoted by the project in the past 12 months?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% farmers	What FY is the final evaluation?	% farmers
% of farmers who practiced the value chain activities in the past 12 months	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1O: Sustainable Agriculture Practices and/or Technologies (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1O is checked in Q1

21 What was the percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% farmers	What FY is the final evaluation?	% farmers
% of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

1P: Improved Storage Techniques (Impact Indicator)

Applicable only when 1P is checked in Q1

22 What was the percentage of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the past 12 months?

Only provide data if you used the standard methodology in FFP handbook.
If this survey is a baseline survey, please also provide your final evaluation target for this indicator.

Indicator	FY XX	Final Evaluation Target	
	% farmers	What FY is the final evaluation?	% farmers
% of farmers who used at least [a project-defined minimum number of] improved storage techniques in the past 12 months	%	FY	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (QIV OR QVIII)

SECTION 2: Annual Monitoring Data
This section asks for annually monitored data about direct beneficiaries, coming from your routine monitoring system

23 Did your food aid program implement activities (deliver goods and services (assistance) to beneficiaries) in FY12?

Yes/No
Yes

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

2A: Anthropometry (Monitoring Indicators)

24 Did your food aid program implement activities to maintain or improve the nutritional status of beneficiaries in FY12?

Yes/No
Yes

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)
If "No", skip to Q26

What anthropometric indicators does your program use for regular monitoring of the nutritional status of beneficiaries?

Please provide only ANTHROPOMETRIC indicators which are a measure of the physical body. Acceptable anthropometric measures include prevalence of stunting (height for age Z - HfA), underweight (weight for age - WfA), wasting (weight for height WfH), weight gain, growth faltering (trend of weight gain), body mass index (BMI), middle-upper arm circumference (MUAC); average HfA Z score (HAZ), WfA Z score (WAZ), WfH Z score (WHZ); proportion of children/adults recuperating to defined cutoffs (e.g. WAZ 80% median). Measures such as breastfeeding, vaccination rates, or numbers of ration recipients are NOT anthropometric.

25 Only include data for indicators that you monitor annually among direct beneficiaries. These data will be based on regular monitoring of your program beneficiaries and not on a representative sample survey of a broader population. DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION

	Indicators	Desired direction (+ / -)	FY 11	FY 12
			actual %	actual %
25.1	% of children under 2 from PM2A household who are underweight (weight-for-age - 2 S.D.)	- decrease	%	22%
25.2			%	%
25.3			%	%
25.4			%	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

FY XX-1 should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

2B: Behavior Change: Health, Nutrition, Hygiene (Monitoring Indicators)

26	Did your program implement activities to improve the health, nutrition or hygiene behaviors of beneficiaries in FY12?	Yes/No
		Yes

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)
If "No" skip to Q29

27 What behavior change indicators does your program use for regular monitoring of beneficiaries?

For each indicator, fill in data on the FYXX indicator value (i.e. the result achieved) and the number of beneficiaries reached in FYXX. Please provide future year targets for the indicator, as applicable.

Use the drop down menu to select the indicator on which you are reporting. Give the percentage (%) of **beneficiaries** adopting the improved health, nutrition or hygiene behaviors. You may take a census or a sample of your beneficiaries. DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION. Only the indicators on the drop down menu can be included.

See FFP Information Bulletin 07-02 (http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/ffp/fy08_ffpib_new_reporting.pdf) for further information on these indicators. For indicators with an *, the specific behaviors that comprise these indicators are to be defined by the awardee. See the "Definitions" tab for a definition of "beneficiaries".

Indicators	FY 12		Future Targets			
	actual %	# beneficiaries	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY XX+4
	target %	target %	target %	target %	target %	
27.1 % children 0-6 months of age exclusively breastfed	56%	#	50%	55%	60%	%
27.2 % children 6-23 months of age w/3 appropriate infant & young child feeding practices (continued BF'ing, age-appropriate dietary diversity, age-appropriate frequency of feeding)	60%	#	34%	35%	37%	%
27.3	%	#	%	%	%	%
27.4	%	#	%	%	%	%

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)
Future Target Years (i.e., FY XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Please note that targets are set for the total population while FY12 achievements has been reported from the beneficiary based sample survey result.

2C: Agricultural Extension (Monitoring Indicator)

28	Did your food aid program provide farmers with extension/outreach services in FY12?	Yes/No
		Yes

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)
If "No" skip ahead to Q34

29 How many farmers (individuals, not households) received extension/outreach services in FY12?

Please provide future year targets for number of farmer beneficiaries, as applicable.

FY 12	Future Targets			
	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY XX+4
	# farmers	# farmers	# farmers	# farmers
7,187	20,834	24,499	8,199	#

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)
Future Target Years (i.e., FY XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

30	How many sustainable agricultural technologies did your program transfer in FY12? See the "Definitions" tab for more information about "agricultural technologies"	# technologies
		10

31 What are the sustainable agricultural technologies your program made available for transfer in FY12?

If you transferred more than 10 technologies, you can list the others in the comments column to the right.

31.1	Use of improved variety seed
31.2	Use of 2-3 seedling per hill for rice
31.3	Maintenance of proper spacing
31.4	Intercrop/relay cropping
31.5	Use of balanced integrated pest management or organic fertilizers
31.6	Use of recommended seed storage methods
31.7	Use of Green manure
31.8	Use of Weed control (herbicides, weeding)
31.9	Conservation agriculture (zero/minimal tillage, composting)
31.10	Use of improved post-harvest management

32	What is the minimum number of sustainable agricultural technologies your program would like an individual farmer to use/adopt as a result of your program's assistance? See the "Definitions" tab for a definition of "minimum number." This number should be less than the response to question 30.	# technologies
		1

	What percentage (%) of program beneficiaries (farmers) adopted the	Future Targets
--	--	----------------

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Targets are based on previous indicator: % of beneficiaries (farmers) using a project-defined

33	minimum number of technologies in FY12? Please provide the future year targets, as applicable. DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION.	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY XX+4
		% beneficiary farmers				
		20%	35%	50%	60%	%

Future Target Years (i.e., FY XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

minimum number of sustainable agriculture technologies. ACDI/VOCA removed this indicator from its last submitted IPTT/PMP in August 2012.

2D: Disaster Early Warning Systems (Monitoring Indicator)

34	Did your food aid program assist communities to develop disaster early warning and response systems in FY12? See the "Definitions" tab for a definition of "disaster early warning and response system".	Yes/No
		Yes

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)
If "No", skip to Q37

35	How many communities does your program plan to assist to develop disaster early warning and response systems over the life of the award?	# communities
		126

How many of your program's targeted communities had disaster early warning and response systems in place in FY12 as a result of your program's assistance? Please provide the future year targets for # of communities, as applicable. Future targets should be cumulative. For instance, if 25 communities have early warning systems in Year 1 and another 25 are added in Year 2, the Year 2 target would be 50, not 25. DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION.

36		FY 12	Future Targets				
			FY 13	FY 14	FY 15	FY XX+4	
			# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities
			0	99	126	126	#

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Future Target Years (i.e., FY, XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

2E: Infrastructure To Mitigate Shocks (Monitoring Indicator)

37	<p>Did your food aid program assist communities to improve or develop physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks in FY12?</p> <p>See the "Definitions" tab for a definition of "infrastructure"</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Yes/No</td></tr> <tr><td>Yes</td></tr> </table>	Yes/No	Yes
Yes/No				
Yes				

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

If "No", skip to Q41

38	How many communities does your program plan to assist to improve or develop infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks over the life of the award?	# communities
		10

39	<p>What kinds of physical infrastructure did your program improve or develop in FY12?</p> <p>If there are more than 5 kinds of infrastructure, you can list the others in the comments column to the right.</p>
39.1	Construction of eight new pond sand filters (PSF)
39.2	Construction of two cyclone shelter latrines
39.3	
39.4	
39.5	

40	<p>How many of your program's targeted communities had improved physical infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks in FYXX as a result of your program's assistance?</p> <p>Please provide the future year targets for number of communities, as applicable. Future targets should be cumulative. For instance, if 25 communities have infrastructure in place in Year 1 and another 25 are added in Year 2, then the Year 2 target would be 50, not 25.</p> <p>DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION.</p>	FY 12	Future Targets				
			FY 13	FY 14	FY XX+3	FY XX+4	
			# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities
			5	6	5	#	#

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Future Target Years (i.e., FY, XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

2F: Safety Nets (Monitoring Indicator)

41	<p>Did your food aid program assist communities to strengthen safety nets to address the needs of their most vulnerable members in FYXX?</p> <p>A community-based safety net supported under a Title II development program can be a broadly defined system for addressing the food security needs of a community's most vulnerable members during a shock. A community-based safety net is: managed and maintained by the community; internally resourced, at least in part; and can be year round or seasonal. Examples include community food banks or insurance schemes.</p>	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Yes/No</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td></tr> </table>	Yes/No	No
Yes/No				
No				

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

If "No", skip to Q44

42	How many communities does your program plan to assist to strengthen safety nets over the life of the activity?	# communities
		#

43	<p>How many of your programs targeted communities that had safety nets in place in FYXX as a result of your program's assistance?</p> <p>Please provide the future year targets for number of communities, as applicable. Future targets should be cumulative. For instance, if 25 communities have safety nets in place in Year 1 and another 25 are added in Year 2, then the Year 2 target would be 50, not 25.</p> <p>DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION.</p>	FY XX	Future Targets				
			FY XX+1	FY XX+2	FY XX+3	FY XX+4	
			# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities
			#	#	#	#	#

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Future Target Years (i.e., FY, XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

2G: Community Capacity (Monitoring Indicator)

Part of the unions are considered as communities.

44	Did your food aid program assist communities to strengthen community capacity in FYXX? Community capacity refers to a community's ability to govern itself; to organize, analyze, plan, manage, problem-solve, implement actions, and represent its interests and participate in broader fora. This goes beyond targeted efforts to strengthen communities in nutrition, agriculture, infrastructure, early warning, or other topics covered elsewhere in the SAPQ.	Yes/No	FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII) If "No"; You are FINISHED. SUBMIT SAPQ
		No	
45	How many communities does your program plan to assist to strengthen community capacity over the life of the award?	# communities	
		#	
46	What are the components of community capacity that your program strengthened in FYXX? Select from the drop down menu. If there are more than 10 components, you can list the others in the comments column to the right.		

46.1	
46.2	
46.3	
46.4	
46.5	
46.6	
46.7	
46.8	
46.9	
46.10	

47	How many of your program's targeted communities had strengthened community capacity in FYXX as a result of your program's assistance?	Future Targets			
	Please provide the future year targets for number of communities, as applicable. Future targets should be cumulative. For instance, if 25 communities have strengthened capacity in Year 1 and another 25 are added in Year 2, then the Year 2 target would be 50, not 25	FY XX+1	FY XX+2	FY XX+3	FY XX+4
	DO NOT PROVIDE DATA FROM A POPULATION BASED SURVEY SUCH AS A BASELINE OR FINAL EVALUATION.	# communities	# communities	# communities	# communities
		#	#	#	#

FY XX should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Future Target Years (i.e., FY XX+1; FY XX+2; etc) should be entered based on survey year (in QXII)

Congratulations! You have finished the SAPQ

Attachment H1: PROSHAR Success Stories

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Livelihoods (Strategic Objective 1)

Mr. Nasir Sikder Learns how to Augment his Household Income

Baranirpar Village, Khuntakata Union, Sharankhola Upazila, Bagerhat District, Khulna Division

The Program for Strengthening Household Access to Resources (PROSHAR), a \$45 million cooperative agreement funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), applies a long-term approach to reduce food insecurity in three upazilas in the Khulna division by leveraging opportunities in a number of value chains based on market analyses, strengthening health systems, and empowering communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Mr. Nasir Sikder (43 years old) is a poor farmer who owns no arable land, and leases 30 decimals of land for his crop cultivation. He owns his homestead, which is less than ten decimals in size. His family consists of five members including two sons and one daughter, and he is the sole wage earner in the family. Until recently, he has been reliant on income earned from transporting materials on his bike cart, in addition to the local paddy (amon) he has been able to harvest once a year from the leased land. In past years, this land has remained unused for the remaining period of the year due to high soil salinity.



Mr. Nasir struggled to earn income for his family by operating a transportation service. Photo: Probir Baral, Technical Officer (Agriculture), PROSHAR-CODEC on 12 June-2012

Once Mr. Nasir found that PROSHAR was forming a producer group in his village, he attended the community meetings, and requested that he be added as a group member. As Mr. Nasir met the targeting criteria of PROSHAR, he was included as one of the members of the Gulap Dal group formed in Baranirpar village. As a member of this group, Mr. Nasir received training, access to seed, and was trained in cultivation technologies for saline tolerant rice production. He was also provided with BINA-dhan 8 rice seeds, developed by the Bangladesh Institute of Nuclear Agriculture (BINA).



The paddy field of Mr. Nasir

Photo: Probir Boral, Technical Officer (Agriculture), PROSHAR-CODEC on 29 April-2012

Within approximately four months, Mr. Nasir harvested 440 kg of BINA-dhan 8 rice, with a total value of Tk 7,920 (USD 99). He also made Tk. 1,000 (USD 12.5) by selling the rice straw by-product. The total cost of production (including the value of the seed provided by PROSHAR) was Tk. 4,007 (USD 50.1). Mr. Nasir, has plans to lease an additional 33 decimals of land to cultivate saline tolerant rice.

Introduction of this variety not only benefitted Mr. Nasir, but also inspired many of his neighbors to use BINA dhan 8 to improve their production.

Mrs. Parveen's New Aquaculture Enterprise Shows Great Success

Uttar Bahirpara, Kasipur Union, Lohagara Upazila, Narail District, Khulna Division

The Program for Strengthening Household Access to Resources (PROSHAR), a \$45 million cooperative agreement funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), applies a long-term approach to reduce food insecurity in three upazilas in the Khulna division by leveraging opportunities in a number of value chains based on market analyses, strengthening health systems, and empowering communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Parveen Begum is married, and living with her three sons, and husband, Mr. Uzir Mollah, an ultra-poor farmer. Mr. Uzir was previously the only member of the family earning an income, but this was insufficient to meet the family's financial needs year-round.

Mrs. Parveen received training on carp nursery management through PROSHAR, and with the help of her husband, stocked her derelict pond with ten kgs of fish (carp and japani puti, a local carp hybrid), worth about Tk. 1200 (USD 15).



Mrs. Parveen and her husband, Mr. Uzir, making her pond

Photo: Mastafa Zamal Technical Officer- Aquaculture, Muslim Aid, Lohagara, Narail on 15 April, 2012



Mr. Uzir observing the growth of fries

Photo: Mastafa Zamal Technical Officer- Aquaculture, Muslim Aid, Lohagara, Narail on 21 May, 2012

As a result of the labor invested by her husband and herself, Mrs. Parveen earned approximately Tk. 12,500 (USD 156.3) from the pond in 2012. After seeing her success, Mrs. Parveen's neighbors have started to visit her pond to seek suggestions from her on how to improve their own ponds' productivity. Mr. Uzir is very supportive of this successful enterprise, and is happy that his wife is now earning income that will improve their lives.

Mrs. Parveen has now leased two more ponds, and plans to stock them with carp fingerlings, so that she can further increase her family's income.

Defeating Poverty through Goat Rearing

Char Kalna Village, Lohagara Union and Upazila, Narail District, Khulna Division

The Program for Strengthening Household Access to Resources (PROSHAR), a \$45 million cooperative agreement funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), applies a long-term approach to reduce food insecurity in three upazilas in the Khulna division by leveraging opportunities in a number of value chains based on market analyses, strengthening health systems, and empowering communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Mrs. Sekha Begum is married and has three children. Her husband, Md. Sahanar, is a cart puller, which has been the sole source of income for the household. Mrs. Sekha Begum could not provide nutritious food or education support to her children, and was struggling to find a way to meet these needs.

PROSHAR selected her as a member of the Charkalna PG-1 producer group through a Well Being Analysis in her community. After selection, she received two days of training on goat rearing, arranged by PROSHAR and facilitated by experts from the Department of Livestock Services. She started raising goats in February, 2012. By mid-October, Mrs. Sekha had eleven healthy goats on her farm, with a total current market value of Tk 33,000 (USD 412.5). She attributes the health of her goats to timely vaccinations (subsidized by PROSHAR), provision of concentrated feed, access to green grass through pasturing her goats in the char (a riverine sand and silt landmass at the mouth of a river), as well as the addition of a shed (also subsidized by PROSHAR) to protect the goats from the elements.



In addition to the income Mrs. Sekha earns from selling goat kids, her family is benefiting from a fresh supply of goat milk, which her baby is now drinking daily.

Other adjacent households are showing interest in rearing goats like Mrs. Sekha. Her family is very happy and grateful after getting this support from PROSHAR. Mrs. Sekha believes that the poverty of her family will be defeated very soon.

*Sekha Begum taking care of the goats at her house
Photo: Apel Mahmud, Technical officer-Poultry and Livestock PROSHAR, Muslim Aid, Lohagara, Narail on 10 July, 2012*

Nutritious Vegetable Production Improves Family Diet and Earns Income

Raipasha Village, Kotakol Union, Lohagara Upazila, Narail District, Khulna Division

The Program for Strengthening Household Access to Resources (PROSHAR), a \$45 million cooperative agreement funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), applies a long-term approach to reduce food insecurity in three upazilas in the Khulna division by leveraging opportunities in a number of value chains based on market analyses, strengthening health systems, and empowering communities to prepare for and respond to disasters.

Mrs. Rahima Begum's husband, Mr. Hafiz Sheikh, passed away, leaving her to take care of four family members. She owns only one decimal of homestead land, which is insufficient for many agricultural activities. Due to this lack of arable land, she and her family have been cultivating field crops on other people's land, which serves as their primary income. In addition, Mrs. Rahima sometimes works as a laborer for other families to earn more money.

Unfortunately, income from these sources was not enough to support her family. Through the Well-Being Analysis conducted by PROSHAR, Mrs. Rahima was identified in December 2011 as being "ultra-poor," and thus, eligible for support from the program. She is now a member of the producer group "PROSHAR Raipasha Producer Dal-1".

Considering her strong agricultural background, Mrs. Rahima was selected to receive training and inputs for homestead vegetable gardening from PROSHAR. She received two days of training on homestead vegetable gardening, and a number of different high quality vegetable seeds, including: kangkong (water spinach), amaranth, Indian spinach, okra, snake gourd, sweet gourd, white gourd, cucumber, yard long bean and eggplant.

Mrs. Rahima used her knowledge and the seeds provided to establish a homestead garden, which she has been maintaining since the spring of 2012. At first she harvested fresh vegetables for her family's consumption, then she began to sell vegetables to earn money to support the education of her children.

Mrs. Rahima has earned approximately Tk 1,650 (USD 20.6) to date, and expects that she could earn Tk 4,000 (USD 50) over a one year period, in addition to now being able to provide nutritious vegetables to feed her family. She is very happy and is grateful to PROSHAR for providing her with the necessary training and initial seeds for her to be successful in this enterprise. She now plans to lease additional land in order to expand the area for vegetable cultivation, which will enable her to commercialize her operations.



*Mrs. Rahima weeding her homestead garden
Photo: Mokter Hossain, Technical Officer-
Agriculture, Muslim Aid, Lohagara on 11 June,
2012*

Ray of Hope for a Single Mother

Karia Village, Amirpur Union, Batiaghata Upazila, Khulna District, Khulna Division

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Mrs. Momena Begum was married at an early age, and has a six year old boy. Four years ago, her husband abandoned her, and she returned to her parents' house with her child. She was barely able to meet the living costs of her and her son by working at a biri (cigarette) factory.

Mrs. Momena learned about PROSHAR's activities and became a producer group member. Based on her experience and interest, PROSHAR selected her for assistance with poultry and livestock. The project provided her training on goat rearing, and provided her with four goats to set a small goat pen. Although one goat died shortly after she received it, the remaining goats are healthy, and two of them have given birth to a total of three kids. Considering the current market price, the total value of her goats is at least Tk. 15,000 (USD 187.50).



Smiling Momena in her goat pen

Photo: Sirajul Islam, Field facilitator, PROSHAR Sushilon, Botiaghata on 5 June, 2012

Mrs. Momena is happy with her goat enterprise. Because her goats are now healthy and reproducing well, her neighbors now visit to seek suggestions from her on how to improve their own goat rearing.

One Poultry Enterprise and One Dream

Dhalua Charpara Village, Baliadanga Union, Batiaghata Upazila, Khulna District, Khulna Division

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Mrs. Firoza Begum has been living on a char (a riverine sand and silt landmass at the mouth of a river) for the last 15 years. She has been living in poverty, as her husband has not been able to earn money, two of her sons have been separated from the family, and only her daughter is married.

Although Mrs. Firoza had extensive experience in poultry rearing, she lost her entire chicken flock (with the exception of one bird) in a fire five years ago. From this one bird she was able to regrow her flock, and now has many birds. She dreams of developing a big poultry farm one day.

Seeing her interest, and with endorsement of the community, PROSHAR selected her as a member of a poultry livestock group and provided her with training in poultry rearing as well as additional poultry birds. With the assistance of PROSHAR she improved her poultry housing in order to provide better protection for the birds.



Mrs. Firoza taking care of her birds in improved poultry housing. Photo: Mustafizur Rahman, Field Facilitator, Sushilon, Botiaghata on 16 May, 2012

Mrs. Firoza currently has 74 birds. Each day she harvests between eight and ten eggs, which earns her approximately Tk. 2,000 (USD 25) per month. In addition, she is earning Tk 3,000 (USD 37.5) each month from selling poultry birds. She also works as a poultry vaccinator and is earning at least Tk. 1,000 (USD 12.5) per month providing this service to other poultry producers. With support from PROSHAR, her dream of becoming an independent business woman is being realized.

Quality Vegetable Production Improves Mr. Kuddush Mir's Livelihood

Khada Village, Raiyenda Union, Sharankhola Upazila, Bagerhat District, Khulna Division

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Mr. Kuddush Mir migrated from the neighboring district of Pirozpur to earn income as an agricultural laborer. His family consists of five members, including two sons and one daughter, and he has no other land beyond his homestead. Mr. Kuddush has also worked as a rickshaw puller, a fisherman, and has collected forest resources from the Sunderbans for sale, but this has been inadequate to meet his family's basic needs.

As the head of an ultra-poor household, Mr. Kuddush was selected by PROSHAR to participate in a producer group focusing on vegetable seed production. After improving his knowledge and skills through training provided by PROSHAR, he started cultivation of summer vegetables, including snake gourd, bitter gourd, string bean, kangkong (water spinach), and red amaranth, using fallow and unused land on his homestead.

Within three months, he earned approximately Tk. 1,700 (USD 21.3) in profit from the sale of vegetables and started a small business.

In addition to the sale of vegetables, he produced and stored three kgs of snake gourd seed to sell, with a local value of Tk 1,500 (USD 18.8).



*Mr. Kuddush Mir with snake gourd in his seed production garden
Photo: Probir Baral, Technical Officer (Agriculture), PROSHAR, CODEC on. 6 August, 2012*

Now, Mr. Kuddush will be able to continue to cultivate quality vegetables, and neighboring farmers will be able to access improved quality seed from a local source.

Health and Nutrition (Strategic Objective 2)

Motivated Mother Leader Makes a Difference

Joypur Village, Amirpur Union, Batiaghata Upazila, Khulna District, Khulna Division

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PROSHAR works with mother leaders to educate them on behavior change communication messages related to maternal child health and nutrition. These mother leaders are trained to be peer counselors for six to ten pregnant and lactating women in their communities. Mrs. Bipasha Kundu is one such mother leader. Mrs. Bipasha received training to help mothers in her village learn the importance of early and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child's life. She is a good role model in her community as she practices proper breastfeeding learned during her participation in one of PROSHAR's care groups.

Mrs. Lima Kundu, a PROSHAR beneficiary in Mrs. Bipasha's community, delivered her baby at her own residence with the help of a traditional birth attendant. Immediately after the birth, Mrs. Bipasha counseled Mrs. Lima on the importance of early initiation of breastfeeding in order for her baby to receive the yellow milk that protects the baby from disease. She also stressed the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for six months until the baby is ready for family foods, and to feed on demand whenever the baby is hungry.

Mrs. Bipasha made frequent home visits in the ensuing days and weeks to encourage Mrs. Lima to practice proper breastfeeding and to ensure a good milk supply. As a result, Mrs. Lima's baby is gaining weight and is healthy, and Mrs. Lima has become another role model for her village.



Mrs. Bipasha Kundu (left) and Mrs. Lima Kundu (right) with her child in her lap in the courtyard of Mrs. Lima's house.

Photo: Md. Arif Hossain, Upazila Health and Nutrition Coordinator, SHUSHILAN, June 2012

Community Groups Improve Access to Choyghoria Community Clinic

Choyghoria Village, Jalma Union, Batiaghata Upazila, Khulna District, Khulna Division

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The Choyghoria community clinic serves ward-3 of the Jalma union. While the land for the clinic was donated by the community, and the building itself was constructed by the Ministry of Health, it lacked a proper access road. The only access to the clinic was through a neighbor's private courtyard, which was embarrassing for many of the patients. The path also became muddy and troublesome during the rainy season and was difficult for pregnant women and elderly people to access. The community clinic service providers tried to obtain the land and funds to build an access road, but were unsuccessful.

PROSHAR assisted in the development of the annual plan for the clinic in March 2012. The PROSHAR-formed local community group then made the access road a priority and started to dialog with land owners. This community group is one of 55 groups under PROSHAR trained on the roles and responsibilities as a community support group and to act as a community lead in promoting quality services from these clinics.

In August 2012, the group invited all of the concerned people to their monthly meeting and came to a consensus to build the access road for the betterment of the services. The chairman of the committee and a local elected member managed to receive funds from the union welfare fund, and land was donated by the community. The Choyghoria community clinic now has a 200 meter brick access road for better access to services.



Approach Road and Choyghoria Community Clinic

Photos: Md Rasel Ahmed, Community Clinic Liaison Office, SHUSHILAN, August 2012

Disaster Risk Reduction (Strategic Objective 3)

Quality Leadership Supports Union Disaster Management Committees

Chachoi Village, Joypur Union, Lohagara Upazila, Narail District, Khulna Division.

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Akhter Hossain, is Chairman of Joypur, the most vulnerable union parishad in Lohagara Upazila. He lives in the village of Chachoi, which is very prone to monsoon floods, droughts and river erosion. As Union Chairman, he is also the appointed Chairperson of the Joypur Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC). PROSHAR recognized his leadership skills and found him to be someone with a significant potential to drive the UDMC towards reducing disaster risks in his union. However, he lacked the formal understanding of disaster management and the roles and responsibilities of the UDMCs.

As part of PROSHAR's capacity building initiatives for disaster management committees (DMCs), the program provided basic orientation to all of the UDMC members, including Mr. Akhter, on disaster management and their roles and responsibilities as leaders in their communities. This orientation was a great stimulus in shifting Mr. Akhter's disaster management paradigm. He has since emerged as a strong community leader and motivator.

Since the orientation, Mr. Akhter has motivated his fellow members to prioritize disaster risk as an effort to develop the union. The Joypur UDMC now holds regular monthly meetings, to analyze and prioritize disaster risks, identify realistic measures to reduce those risks.

During the last monsoon, excessive rainfall and subsequent water logging caused damage to the embankment of the Modhumoti River in Joypur Union. Mr. Akhter, along with his UDMC members, coordinated the repair of the embankment, working closely with local government authorities and community members. Mr. Akhter also played a proactive leadership role in motivating community members to contribute labor to the effort and helped mobilize Tk. 60,000 (USD 750) in government safety net resources, in addition to contributing Tk. 30,000 of his own money to fund the rehabilitation project. This effort helped protect crops from flood damage and improved access to rural vulnerable villages.



Meeting with UDMC members in Joypur Union Parishad



Repaired embankment at Modhumoti River of Bojury, Ariara & Dhanair villages in Joypur union.

Photos: Md.Shariful Islam, DRM Coordinator, Muslim Aid, Lohagara, September 26, 2012