



# Shomoshti Yearly MRM Report '2018

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Prepared By



Prepared for  **care**<sup>®</sup>

# ACRONYMS

HH	Household
LSP	Local Service Provider
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SCA	Social Change Agent
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
DID	Difference in Difference method
VC	Value Chain

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>2. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3. STUDY OBJECTIVE .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>4. METHODOLOGY .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.1. Sampling.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4.2. Value chain wise allocation of Sample .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4.3. Target Respondents .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>5. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK UPDATE.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.1. Purchasing Power Parity .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.2. Household Dietary Diversity Score.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5.3. Household's Monthly Income .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5.4. Producer group members who repeat usage of services.....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>5.5. Producer households adopted improved technology/ .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.6. Households availing at least 2 social services.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5.7. Households gained access to formal and informal financial services .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>5.8. Households gained access to loan .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5.9. Producer group members aware of and understand the .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5.10. Producer's households with at least one member .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5.11. Households involved in savings mechanism .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>5.12. Households have access to at least 2 improved .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>5.13. Number of SCAs continue their roles related to .....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5.14. Number of local service providers have modified.....</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5.15. Increased satisfaction level of targeted households on the.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>5.16. Number of LSPs trained on pro-poor market assessment, .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5.17. Additional business generated (40% sales growth) .....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>5.18. Satisfaction level of targeted households on .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>6. VALUE CHAIN WISE ADDITIONAL INCOME OF HH .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>6.1. Value chain wise average additional income of HH (DID method used) .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>7. UPDATE ON LOCAL SERVICE PROVIDER (LSP) PERFORMANCE.....</b>	<b>25</b>

7.1.	Access outreach .....	25
7.2.	Usages outreach .....	26
7.3.	Benefit outreach .....	27
<b>8.</b>	<b>UPDATE ON SOCIAL CHANGE AGENT (SCA) PERFORMANCE.....</b>	<b>28</b>
8.1.	Households Access by Social Change Agents (SCAs).....	28
<b>9.</b>	<b>HEALTH RELATED INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>29</b>
9.1.	Health service seeking behavior form community clinic .....	29
9.2.	Health cost .....	30
<b>10.</b>	<b>WOMEN EMPOWERMENT.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>11.</b>	<b>ANNEX .....</b>	<b>33</b>
11.1.	VC wise service Modified by LSPs.....	33
11.2.	Value chain wise Additional income per HH from the service.....	39
11.3.	Service wise satisfaction of targeted households on the .....	40
11.4.	Sub sector wise additional business generated .....	41
11.5.	UPDATE ON LOCAL SERVICE PROVIDER (LSP) PERFORMANCE.....	41

# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**CARE Bangladesh is implementing Shomoshti-Prosperity for the Poor and Disadvantaged project in 28 Upazilas in 14 districts, clustered in 4 regions (Northwest, mid-North West, Southwest and Northeast) of Bangladesh. Shomoshti is a Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) mandated project implemented with five partner NGOs. This yearly monitoring and results management (MRM) findings represent the outcome of the project.**

For facilitating the market change, this project engages with the private, public and civil society service providers (such as local service providers, collectors, wholesalers, input companies, service providers in transport sector, and social enterprises in social service delivery). Shomoshti has integrated both Making Market Work for poor (M4P) and Social development approaches for addressing the causes of poverty.

M4P is an overarching approach to development that provides agencies and governments with the direction required to achieve large-scale, sustainable change in different contexts. The project has applied M4P approach to diagnose the problems and inefficiencies within the eleven market pillar interventions and five social pillar interventions that facilitate systemic change.

Consiglieri Private limited ([www.consiglieri.com.bd](http://www.consiglieri.com.bd)) has conducted an advanced analysis following the data shared by the CARE Shomoshti team. The study team has prepared a high-quality report emphasizing on the project results including gender disaggregation and other mandated project requirements such as sanitation, social safety nets, food security, nutrition, education, women empowerment, climate change and inclusive governance through social development approach. The project will work to build local capacities and change market incentives so that the sector addresses the long-term needs of the poor, including women across the project areas. Being a Market and Social services development project, Shomoshti has decided to follow the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED) ([www.enterprise-development.org](http://www.enterprise-development.org)) Standards for Annual Report of Shomoshti MRM system.

For this annual survey, a representative sample size of 1337 has been calculated using statistical formula. It was estimated based on the value chain as well as the working area/ region. Primary respondents for this quantitative survey have been selected from the project's beneficiary list. The list contained the names of the beneficiaries

categorized into rich, middle class, poor and extreme poor. The beneficiaries were divided into two major categories such as non-poor and poor.

The project result of Shomoshti shows a significant reduction in poverty. The number of people living below USD 2.00 (PPP) per day has been reduced by 65.2% which is 11.8% percent lower compared with the baseline result. The average HDDS was increased by 1.74 point from the baseline study. The income of the project beneficiaries has increased by 39% and achieved the log frame target.

Regarding the market service provision, Shomoshti achieved increased satisfaction level of targeted households. On an average, three fourth (75%) of targeted households is satisfied compared to one fourth (25%) of the household in Baseline survey. In the half-yearly survey, it has been found that only 32% of the HH were satisfied. Modification of the existing services by LSPs had influenced the increased level of satisfaction of producer groups.

Almost half of the women (50%) are moderately (index value between 0.5 and 0.79) of empowered, which is nearly 30% higher compared to the control group households.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Shomoshti-Prosperity for the Poor and Disadvantaged project of CARE Bangladesh ([www.carebangladesh.org](http://www.carebangladesh.org)), mandated by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)([www.eda.admin.ch/sdc](http://www.eda.admin.ch/sdc)) is to contribute for 180,000 rural households to improve their livelihoods and wellbeing both economically and socially. The second phase of Shomoshti project for the period of three years from April 01, 2017 to March 31, 2020.

The project aims to work in about 140 unions of 28 upazilas across 14 districts in the northeast, northwest and southwest of the country, targeting 1,500 households per union. As stated in the Swiss Cooperation Strategy Bangladesh 2013-2107, the project will directly contribute to the priorities and objectives of SDC in Bangladesh. Shmoshti envisions that the households will use improved technical services, which will result in higher yields, better price and eventually they will have increased income. The project's outreach will extend to at least 180,000 rural households that include 70% poor, 40% disadvantaged with 30% women participation.

The project will also contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 7th Five Year Plan of Government of Bangladesh ([www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan](http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/7th-five-year-plan))by addressing issues related to poverty, food security, nutrition, water and sanitation, inclusive economic growth, climate change and inclusive institutions. Shomoshti's aspects of food and nutrition security, aspects of inclusive social services and empowering local communities will ultimately contribute to the 7th Five Year Plan which primarily is focusing on inclusive growth and empowering the citizens. Almost half (55%) of the producer households have adopted the improved technology/practices for farm and non-farm activities.

Being a Market and Social services development project, Shomoshti has decided to follow the Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED) ([www.enterprise-development.org](http://www.enterprise-development.org))Standards for Annual Report of Shomoshti MRM system.

### 3. STUDY OBJECTIVE

The project is being utilized M4P approach to identify the challenges and inefficiencies within the eleven market pillar interventions and five social pillar interventions that facilitate systemic change. Following the data shared by the CARE Shomoshti team, Consiglieri Private limited ([www.consiglieri.com.bd](http://www.consiglieri.com.bd)) has led the advanced analysis.

The yearly MRM report will be also used in reinforcing project design, refining targets, and identifying indicators to monitor. In addition, the results of the yearly report will be shared with the relevant stakeholders for evidence-based advocacy.

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1. Sampling

For this annual survey, a representative sample size has been calculated using statistical

(Dairy, beef fattening, poultry, duck, fish culture, fruits - lemon & pine apple, medicinal plants, crab fattening, vegetables, hand stitch –block batik/bamboo/waving)

formula. All the ten value chains (dairy, beef fattening, poultry, duck, fish culture, fruits - lemon & pine apple, medicinal plants, crab fattening, vegetables, hand stitch –block batik/bamboo/waving) have been considered as an individual domain. However, as the same parameters were considered for all the value chains in calculating the sample size. Sample size per value chain was calculated by using the following formula.

$$n = \frac{[Z^2_{\alpha/2} PQ]}{e^2} \cdot (D)$$

Where  $Z_{\alpha/2}$  = is the critical value for normal probability distribution at 95% confidence level, P= Proportion of population with desired attribute, Q=1-P

D= Design effect and e=Maximum desired sampling error at 95% confidence level

Sample design with four stage cluster sampling

Calculated sample size by value chain

Selected sample district using PPS

Selected sample upazala using PPS

Selected sample union using PPS

Selected sample villages using PPS

Selected beneficiaries using systematic sampling

Sample size determines using the finite population correction (FPC) factor when sample sizes are large relative to the population, in particular when  $n/N > 0.05$  using following formula  $FPC = 1 / (1 + n/N)$ . For all value chains 5% non-response has been taken into consideration.

## 4.2. Value chain wise allocation of Sample

The sample size was estimated based on the value chain as well as the working area/ region, therefore, the sample households of each regions is unequal.

Value chain	Treatment	Control	Value chain	Treatment	Control
Fish	35	21	Bean	34	20
Handicrafts	58	18	Tomato	35	16
Bottle gourd	79	40	Dairy	71	41
Karchupi	47	35	Medicinal Plants	69	41
Lemon	36	16	Bull fattening	128	67
Eggplant (Brinjal)	117	73	Pointed gourd	41	25
Crab	57	33	Duck rearing	55	29

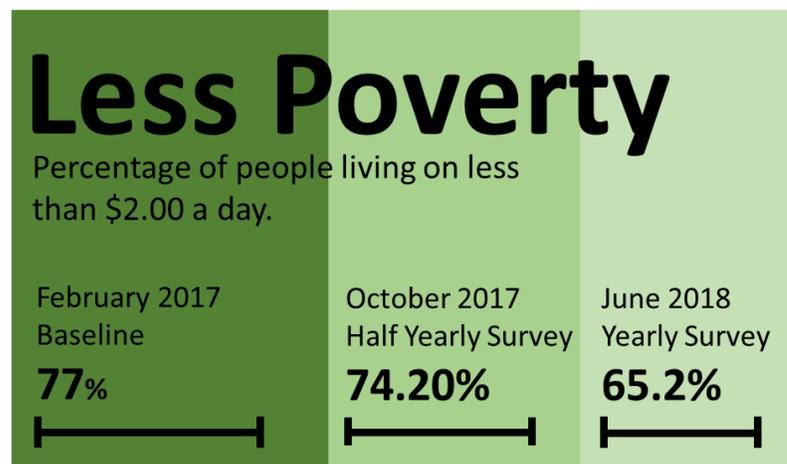
## 4.3. Target Respondents

Primary respondents for this quantitative survey have been selected from the project's beneficiary list. The list contained the names of the beneficiaries categorized into rich, middle class, poor and extreme poor. The beneficiaries were divided into two major categories such as non-poor and poor. Non-poor category includes rich and middle class while poor includes poor and extreme poor. Households have been selected randomly for this survey.

## 5. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK UPDATE

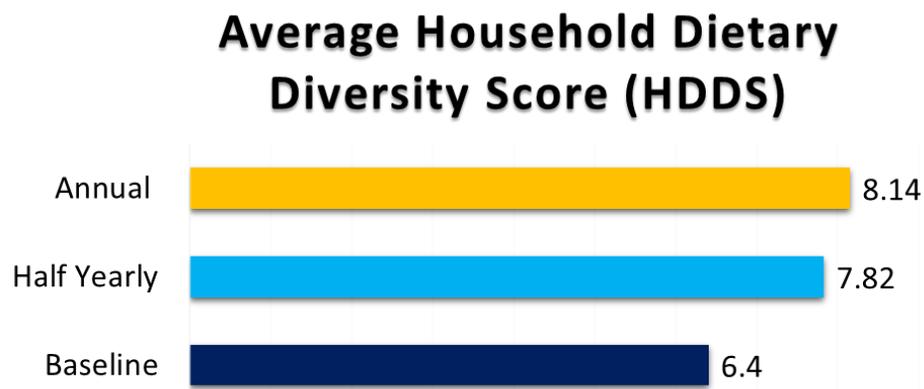
### 5.1. Purchasing Power Parity<sup>1</sup>

This section provides the detailed information about the updated logical framework. The project result of Shomoshti shows a reduction in poverty. The number of people living below USD 2.00 (PPP) per day has been reduced by 65.2% which is 11.8% percent lower from the baseline result. The study also discover that, 65.2% women headed HH living on less than USD 2.00 day. Average PPP score of women headed HH is 56.29.



### 5.2. Household Dietary Diversity Score

Following the FANTA<sup>2</sup> measurement of Household Dietary Diversity Score, Average



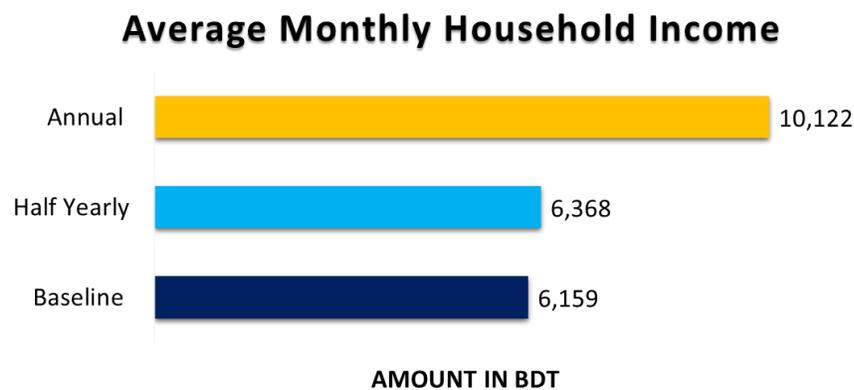
<sup>1</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purchasing\\_power\\_parity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purchasing_power_parity)

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS\\_v2\\_Sep06\\_0.pdf](https://www.fantaproject.org/sites/default/files/resources/HDDS_v2_Sep06_0.pdf)

HDDS was increased to 8.14 from 6.4 comparing with the baseline study. The study also find that, average HHDS score of women headed HH was 7.99 and man headed HH was 8.54.

### 5.3. Household's Monthly Income

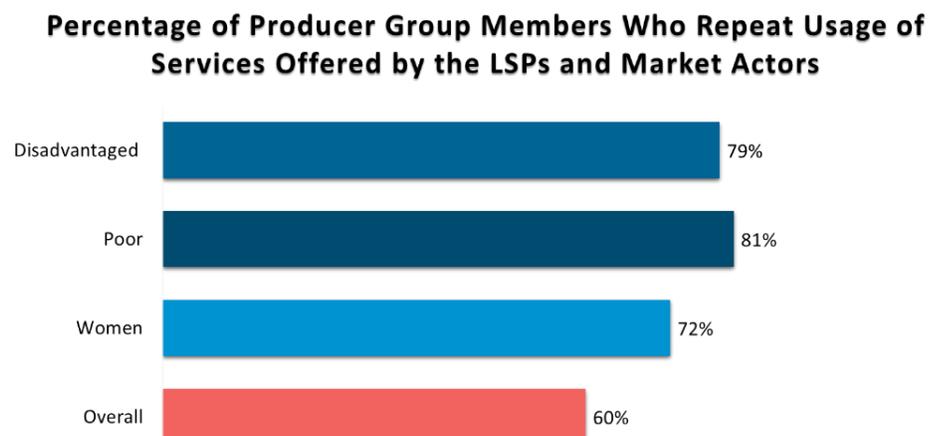
Shomoshti reached the average monthly income of BDT 10,122 during end line, which is 39% higher from the baseline study. Overall log frame target is 30% increase in income from the baseline study.



Generally, the rural households improve their wellbeing because of greater income, dietary diversity and social service opportunities.

### 5.4. Producer group members who repeat usage of services offered by the LSPs and market actors

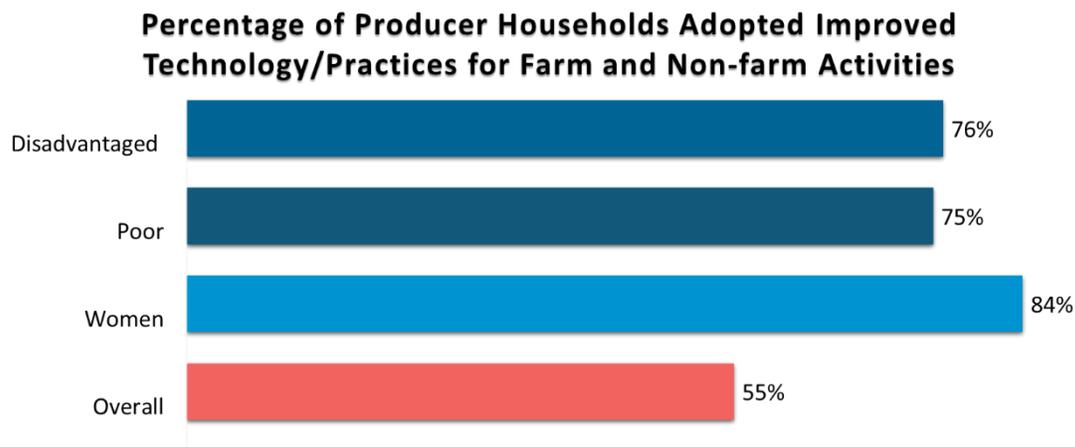
60% of the producer group members (The survey collected data from 878 sample households) repeat usage of services offered by the LSPs and market actors. Poor producer group members had the highest percentage of repeat usage of services (81%)



while women producer group members had the lowest percentage of repeat usage of services (72%). Among the disadvantaged producer group, 79% of the members repeat the usage of services.

### 5.5. Producer households adopted improved technology/practices for farm and non-farm activities

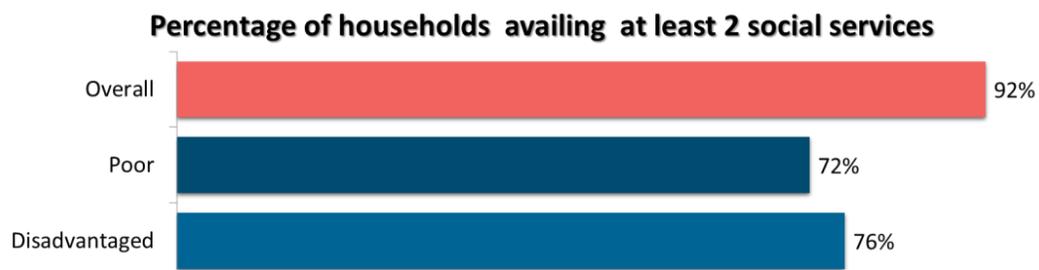
Overall, half (55%) of the of producer households have adopted the improved technology/ practices for farm and non-farm activities. 76% of disadvantaged



households, 75% of poor households, and 84% of female headed households adopted improved technology/practices for farm and non-farm activities.

### 5.6. Households availing at least 2 social services (Safety net, healthcare, nutrition, education, WatSan)

The project target is 90% of targeted 180,000 households will use at least two social services. From the study, it has been found that 92% of the respondents (The survey

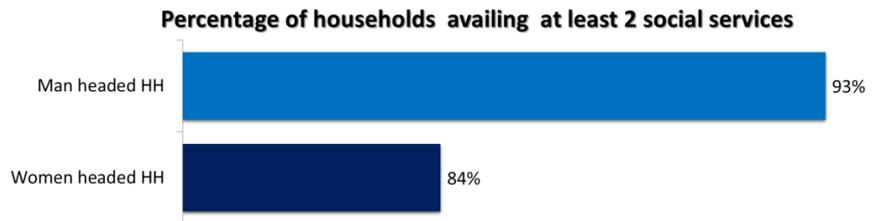


collected data from 878 sample households) availing at least two social services (Safety

net, healthcare, nutrition, education, WatSan), was only 57 % during the baseline study. It has been found from the end line survey, 76% of disadvantaged

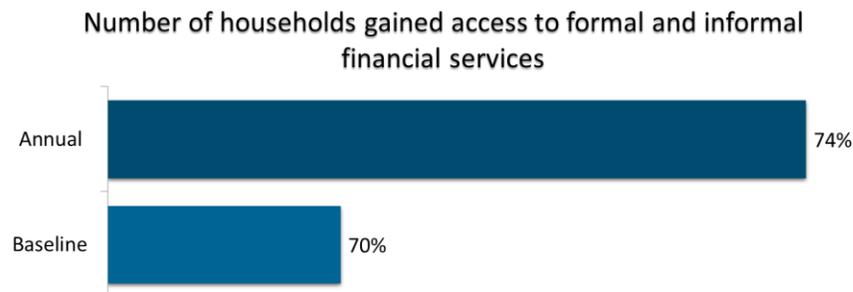
households, 72% of

poor households, and 78% of female-headed households availing at least two social services. In terms of gender segregation, 93% of the man headed HH, and 84% of the women headed HH availing at least two social services.



## 5.7. Households gained access to formal and informal financial services

About three fourth (74%) of households (The survey collected data from 878 sample households) gained access to formal and informal financial services which is 24% higher than the baseline survey. Among the households gained access to formal and informal financial services, the percentage was found high in the disadvantaged (75%) compared to poor households (64%). Among the women headed HH, nearly 73% of the



HH have access to the financial services.

Among the women headed HH, more than 21% HH have access in the formal bank, more than 4% HH have access in the NBFIs, and 74% of the HH are connected with the informal financial institution such as NGO, community deposit/savings group, etc.

Financial Services	Percentage of women headed HH have access to formal and informal financial services
Bank (Including Grameen Bank)	21.18%
Non-Banking financial institutions	4.52%
Informal financial sources (NGO, savings group etc.)	74.30%

## 5.8. Households gained access to loan

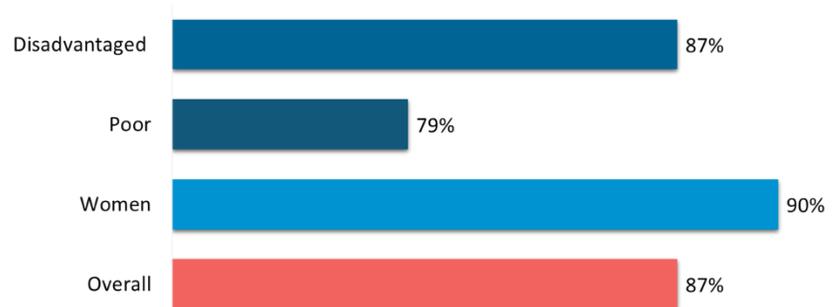
Nearly three fourth (65.71%) of households (The survey collected data from 878 sample households) have taken loan from the last one year period. Among the loan taker, more than 2% of the HH have taken loan from formal banks, almost 72% of the HH have taken loan from NBFIs, and rest of the 25.18% of the HH have taken loan from informal sources of loan such as NGO, community deposit group etc.

Sources of loan	Percentage of HH have taken loan
Bank (Including Grameen Bank)	2.82%
Non-Banking financial institutions	72%
Informal sources of loan (NGO, savings group etc.)	25.18%

## 5.9. Producer group members aware of and understand the benefit of services offered by the LSPs

By and large 87% of the interviewed producer group members (The survey collected data from 878 sample households) know about the benefit of services offered by the LSPs. 79% of poor households, 87% of disadvantaged households and 90% of female headed households are aware of and understand the benefit of services offered by the LSPs.

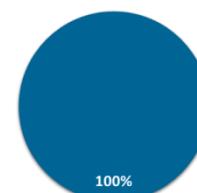
**Number of producer group members aware of and understand the benefit of services offered by the LSPs**



## 5.10. Producer's households with at least one member who have accessed improved services

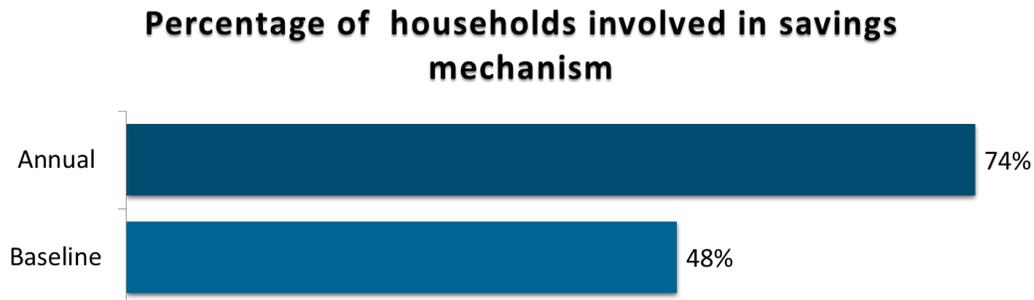
Almost all the (100%) producer's households (The survey collected data from 878 sample households) including poor household, disadvantaged households and female-headed have access to improved services.

**Percentage of Producers Households with at Least one Member who have Accessed Improved Services**



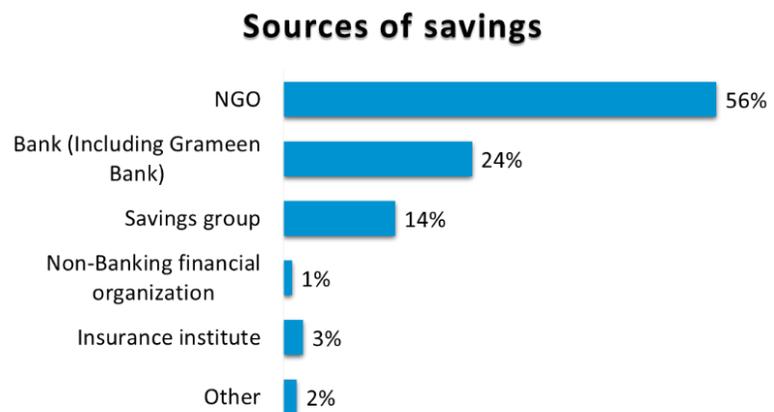
## 5.11. Households involved in savings mechanism

74% of households involved in savings mechanism which is much higher compared to the baseline survey (48%). Among the households who had saved money, the



percentage was higher in the disadvantaged households (78%) compared to the poor (68%) HHs involved in savings mechanism .

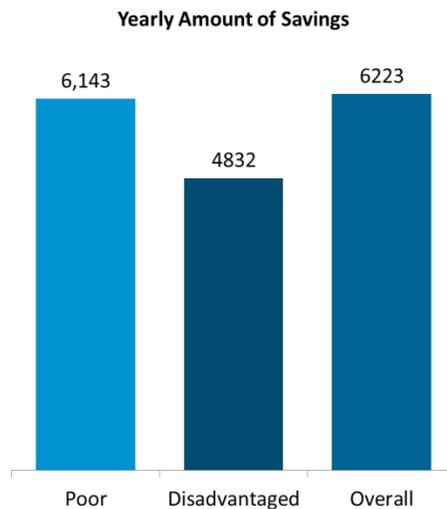
Among the involved HH in the saving mechanism, half of the household (56%) saved their money in the NGO. One fourth of the household (24%) save money in the Bank, and 14% of the HH save money in the savings group. Rest of the 6% of HH save money in different financial organization such as non-banking financial organization and insurance institute.



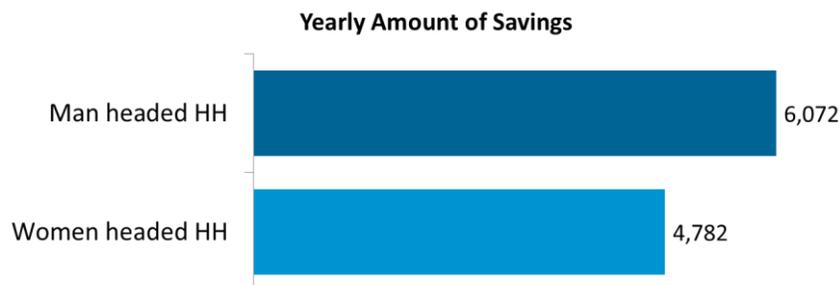
Among the women, 67% of the women have savings. Among them, almost one fourth (24.23%) of the women keep their savings in the formal bank, 35% keep savings in the NBFIs, and rest of the 40.77% of the women keep savings in the informal sources such as NGO, community deposited group etc.

Sources of savings	Percentage of women have savings
Bank (Including Grameen Bank)	24.23%
Non-Banking financial institutions	35%
Informal sources (NGO, savings group etc.)	40.77%

Average yearly household savings was BDT 6,223. The trend of savings was much



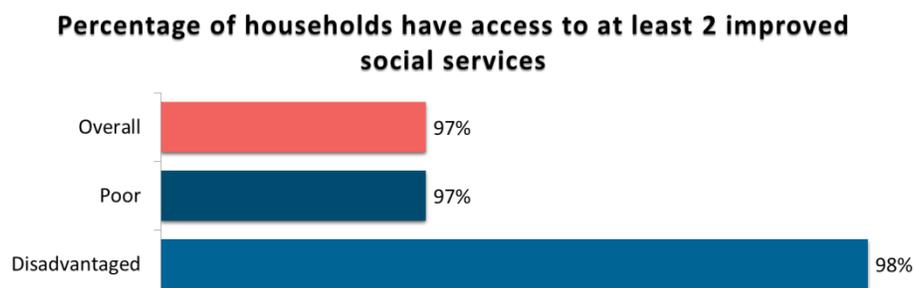
higher among the poor households with BDT 6143/yearly compared to disadvantaged



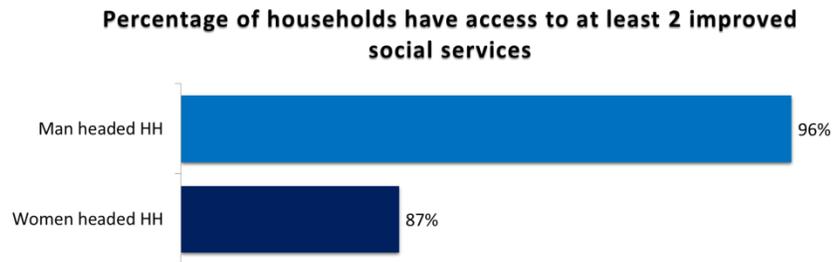
households (BDT 4,831/ Yearly). In terms of gender segregation, average savings of man headed HH was 6,072 and women headed HH was 4,782.

## 5.12. Households have access to at least 2 improved social services (Safety net, healthcare, nutrition, education, WatSan)

Among the interviewed households, around 97% of households (The survey collected

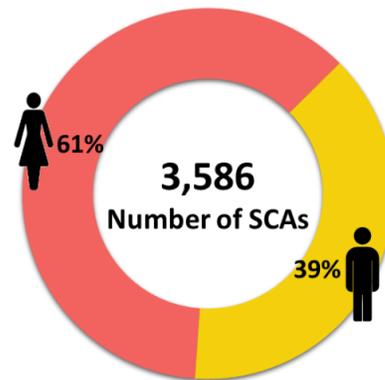


data from 878 sample households) have access to at least two improved social services. 96.58% of the poor households, 98% of disadvantaged households are with at least one member who have accessed improved services. In terms of gender segregation, 96% of the man headed HH and 87% of the women headed HH have access at least two social services.



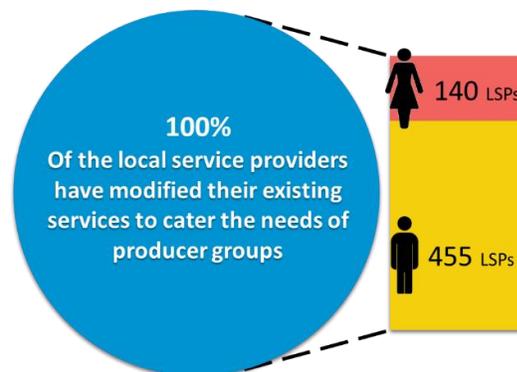
**5.13. Number of SCAs continue their roles related to facilitation, leadership, negotiation, savings and linkage establishment to better serve the participating household**

3,586 number of Social Change Agents (SCAs) continue their roles related to facilitation, leadership, negotiation, savings and linkage establishment to better serve the participating household. Among the SCAs, 39% is male and 61% is female.



**5.14. Number of local service providers have modified their existing services to cater the needs of producer groups**

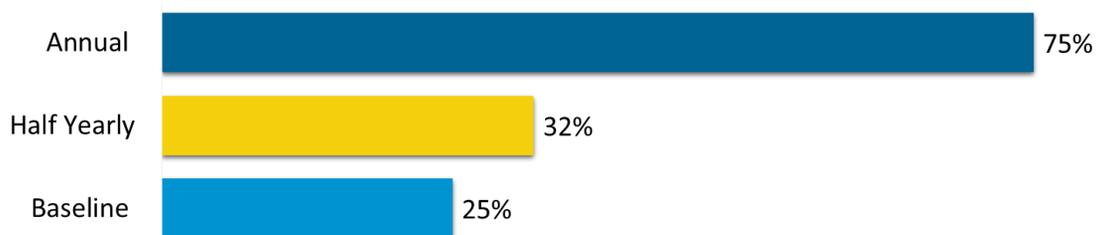
All of the local service providers (The survey collected data from 595 LSPs) have modified their existing services to support the needs of producer groups. Among the LSPs, total number of females are 140 and male are 455.



### 5.15. Increased satisfaction level of targeted households on the improved market service provision

Regarding the market service provision, Shomoshti achieved increased satisfaction level of targeted households. On an average, three fourth (75%) of targeted households

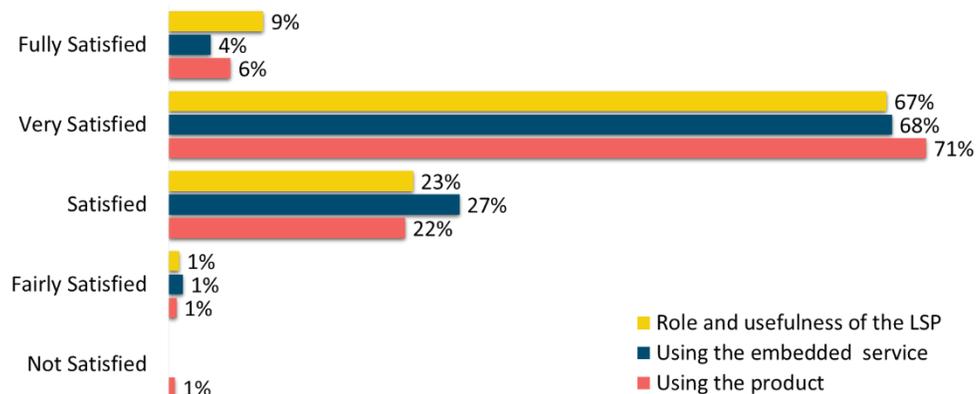
#### Satisfaction level of targeted households on the improved market service provision



is satisfied compared to one fourth (25%) of the household in Baseline survey. In the half-yearly survey, it has been found that only 32% of the HH were satisfied. Modification of the existing services by LSPs had influenced the increased level of satisfaction of producer groups.

In terms of roles and usefulness of LSP, 9% of the HH are fully satisfied, 67% of the HH are very satisfied, 23% of the HH are moderately satisfied, and only 2% of HH did not

#### Details satisfaction level of targeted households on the improved market service provision

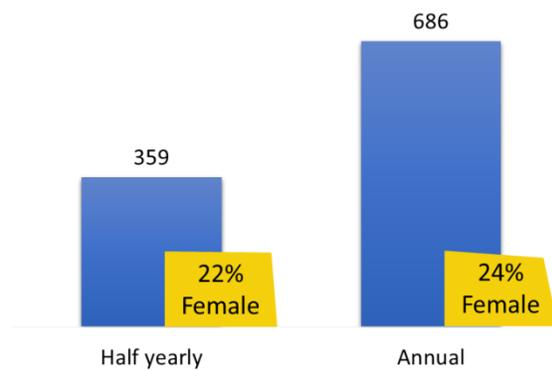


found LSP as a useful market actor. Regarding using the embedded services, only 4%

of the HH is fully satisfied, 68% of the HH are very satisfied, 27% of the HH are moderately satisfied, and rest of the 1% HH are not satisfied. Regarding using the product, 6% of the HH are fully satisfied, 71% of the HH are very satisfied, 27% of the HH are moderately satisfied, and 2% of the HH is not satisfied by using the product. Among the three types of services provided by the LSP, HH is very satisfied by using the products that supplied/ linked by LSP.

### 5.16. Number of LSPs trained on pro-poor market assessment, product/ service development and marketing

**Number of LSPs trained on pro-poor market assessment, product/service development and marketing**

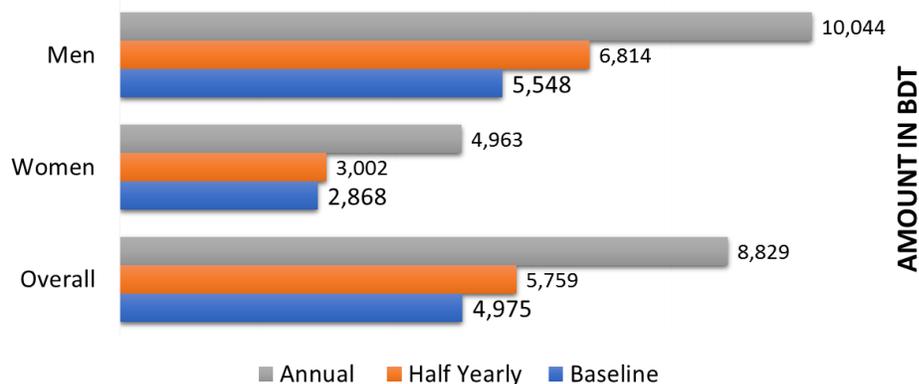


686 number of LSPs trained on pro-poor market assessment, product/service development, and marketing. Among the trained LSPs, 24% of them are female. The project target is to train 700 LSPs including 30% female.

### 5.17. Additional business generated (40% sales growth) by LSPs by serving the producer group members

From the annual survey, it has been found that, overall additional income was BDT 8,829 generated by per LSPs/month by serving the producers group which is 77% higher in compared to the baseline survey.

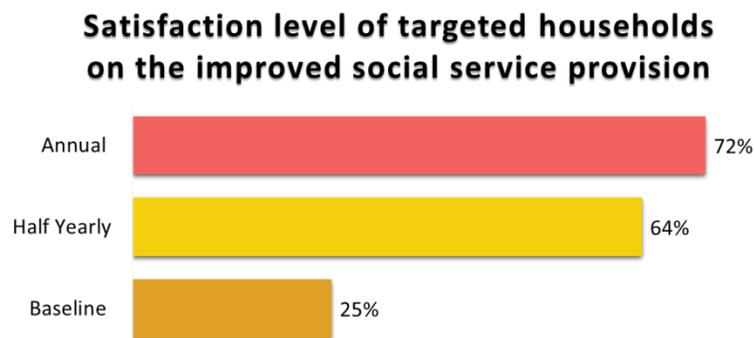
**Average monthly income of LSPs**



Among the LSPs, average income of female LSPs is BDT 4,963 which is 73% higher compared to the baseline survey. Male LSPs also increased their income by 81% compared to the baseline study.

### 5.18. Satisfaction level of targeted households on the improved social service provision

Shomoshti achieved increased satisfaction level of targeted households on the improved social service provision. On an average 72% of targeted households are



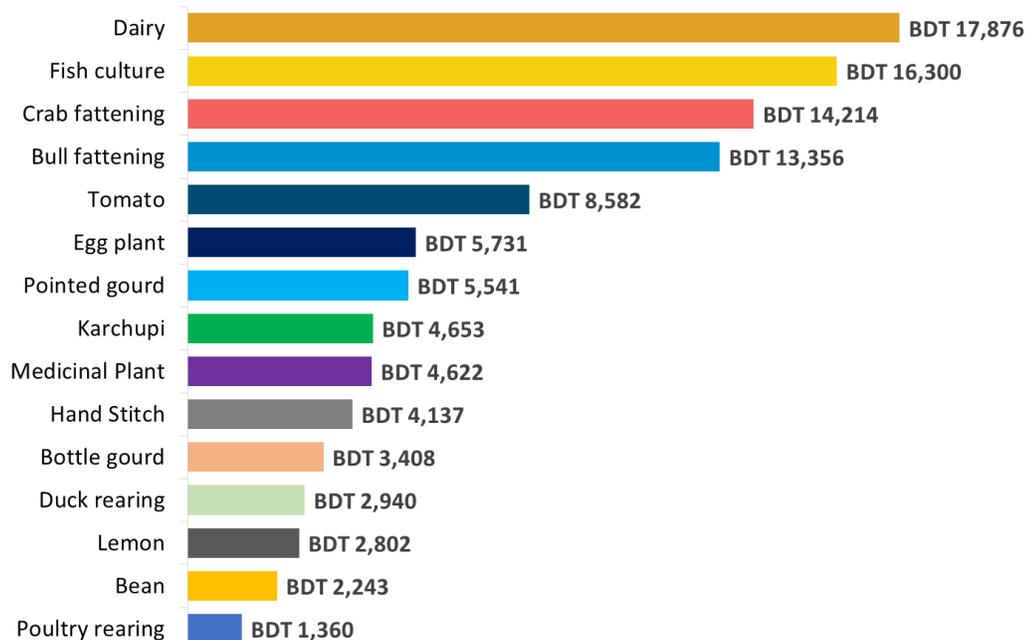
satisfied compared to the baseline survey (25%). See annex 11.3 for detailed satisfaction level of targeted households on the improved social service provision.

## 6. VALUE CHAIN WISE ADDITIONAL INCOME OF HH

### 6.1. Value chain wise average additional income of overall HH (DID method used<sup>3</sup>)

Considering the value chains, dairy, fish culture, crab fattening, bull fattening is among the top four income-generating value chains. The study team used Difference in

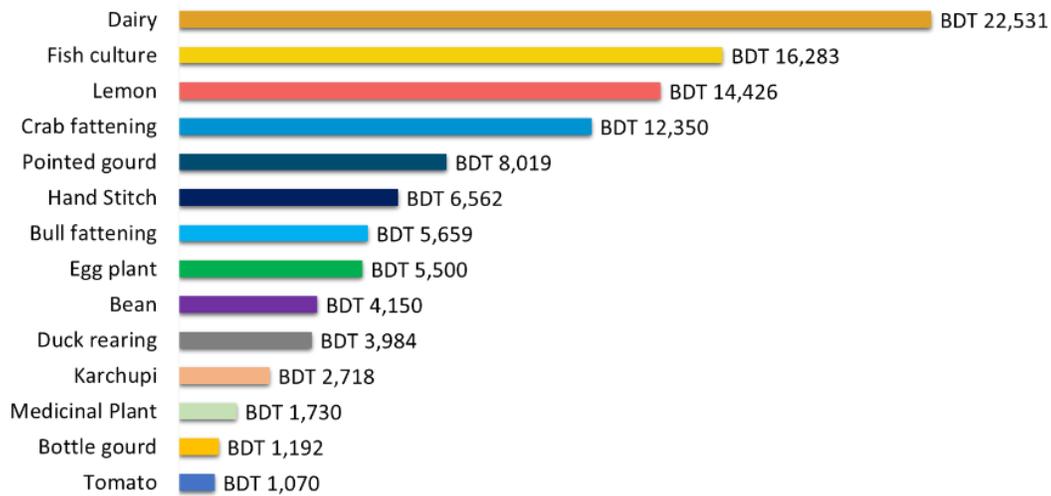
**Value chain wise average additional income of overall HH (DID method used)**



difference (DID) method for calculating additional annual income of the value chain. Among the value chain, dairy has generated highest additional income of BDT 17, 876 and the lowest additional income BDT 1,360 came from poultry rearing. Hand stich, Bottle gourd, duck rearing, lemon and bean are among the lowest income generating value chain.

<sup>3</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Difference\\_in\\_differences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Difference_in_differences)

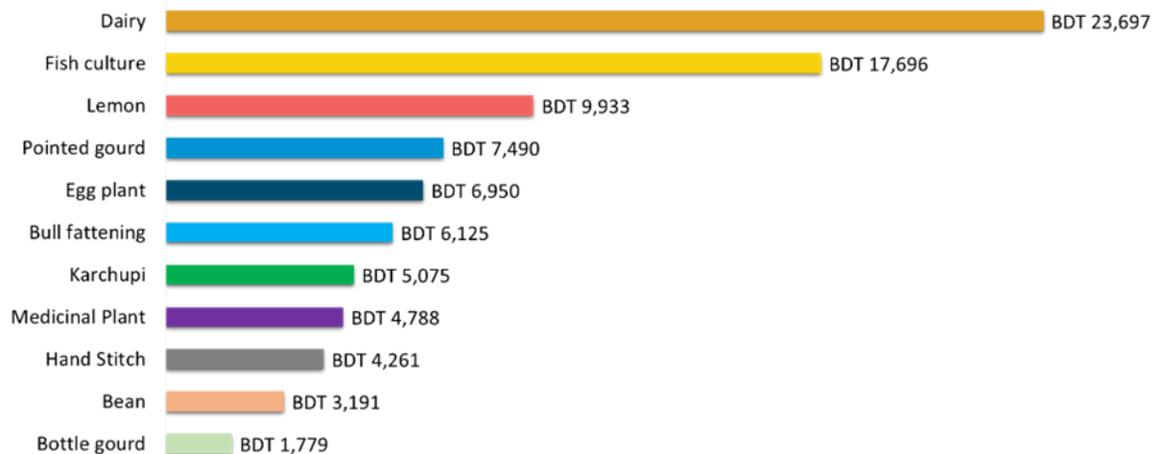
### Value chain wise average additional income of poor HH (DID method used)



Among the poor HH, dairy, fish culture, lemon and crab fattening is the top four income-generating value chain. Highest additional income generated from the dairy farm is BDT 22,531. On the other hand, low income generating value chain is Tomato.

Among the disadvantaged HH, dairy, fish culture, lemon and pointed gourd is the top four income-generating value chain. Highest additional income generated from the dairy

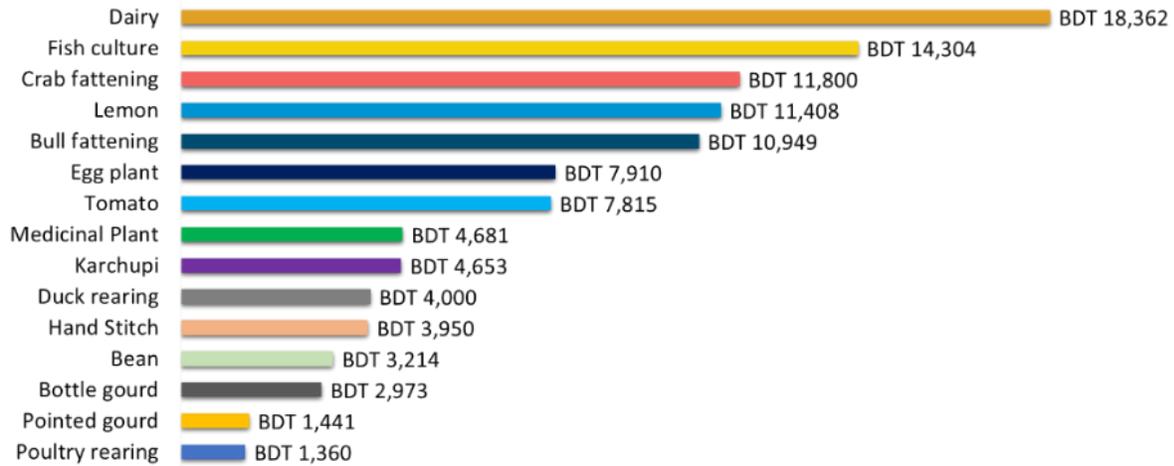
### Value chain wise average additional income of disadvantaged HH (DID method used)



farm is BDT 23,697. On the other hand, low income generating value chain is bottle gourd. Only BDT 1,779 income generated per HH from the cultivation of bottle gourd.

For the female headed HH, dairy, fish culture, crab fattening and lemon are the top four

### Value chain wise average additional income of Female Headed HH (DID method used)



income-generating value chain. Highest additional income generated from the dairy farm is BDT 18,362. Low income generating value chain is poultry rearing with only BDT 1,360 income/per HH.



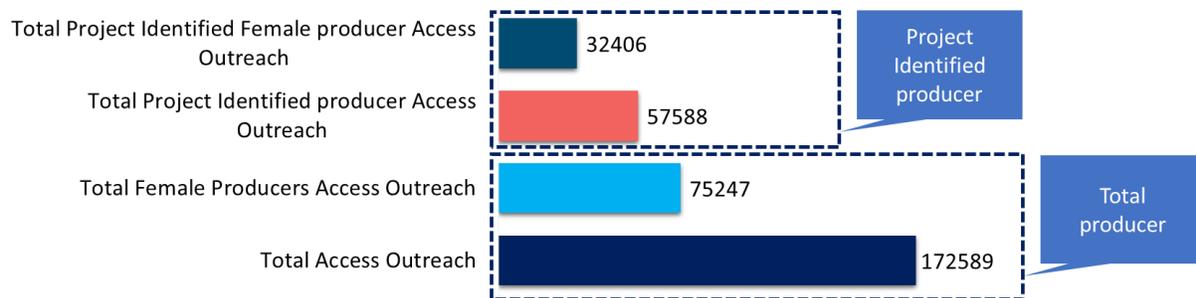
## 7. UPDATE ON LOCAL SERVICE PROVIDER (LSP) PERFORMANCE

(Please see annex 11.5 for detailed combined Access, Usages and Benefit Outreach)

### 7.1. Access outreach

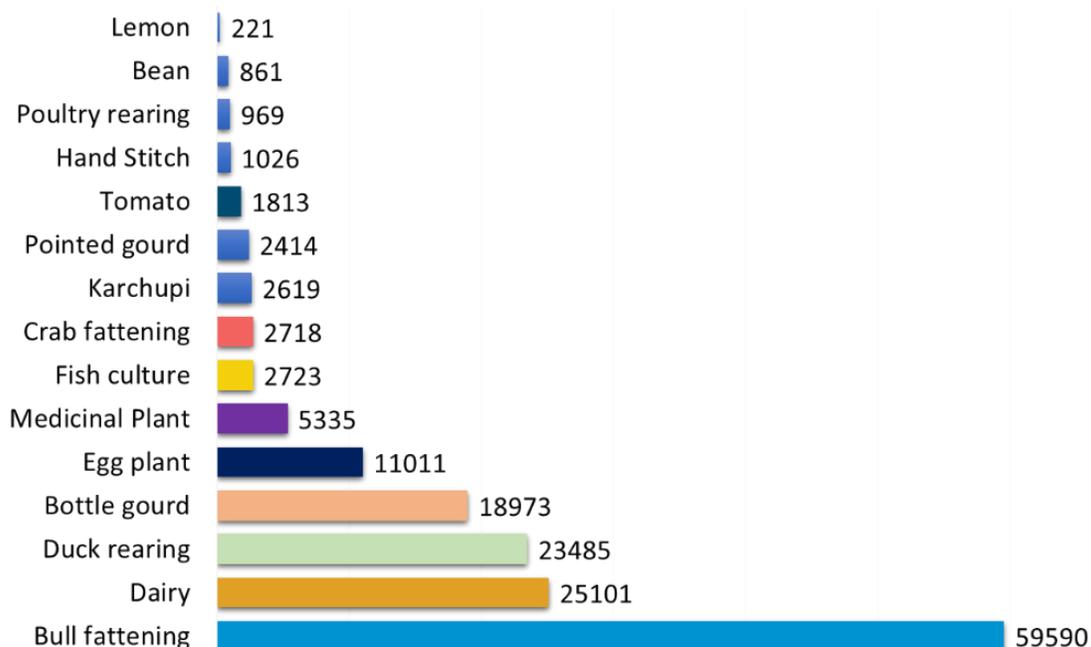
Local service providers have reached total access outreach of 1,72,589 producer group

#### Total Access Outreach



members till the annual survey. Among them 75,247 are women which is 43% of total access outreach. Total number of projects identified producer is 57,588 among them female producer is 32,406. Considering the value chain wise access outreach, bull fattening, dairy, duck rearing, bottle gourd, eggplant are among the top five value

#### Value chain wise access outreach

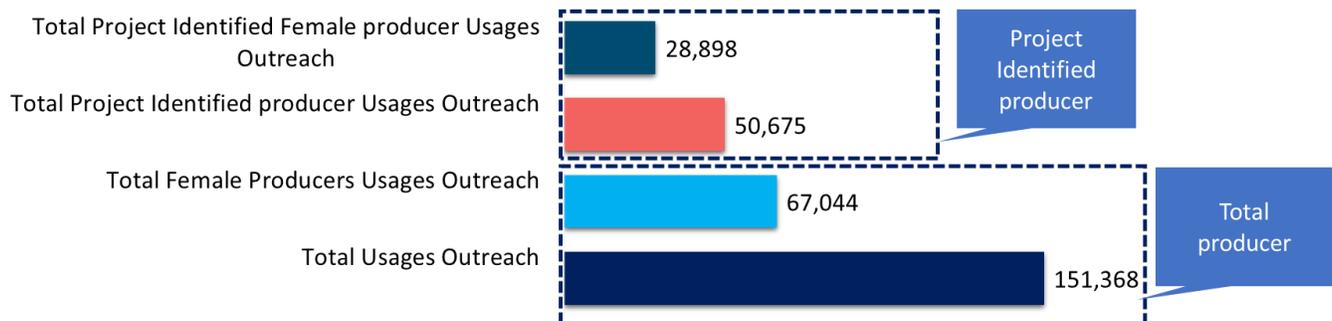


chains. The highest access outreach value chain is Bull fattening and reached 59,590 producers group members.

## 7.2. Usages outreach

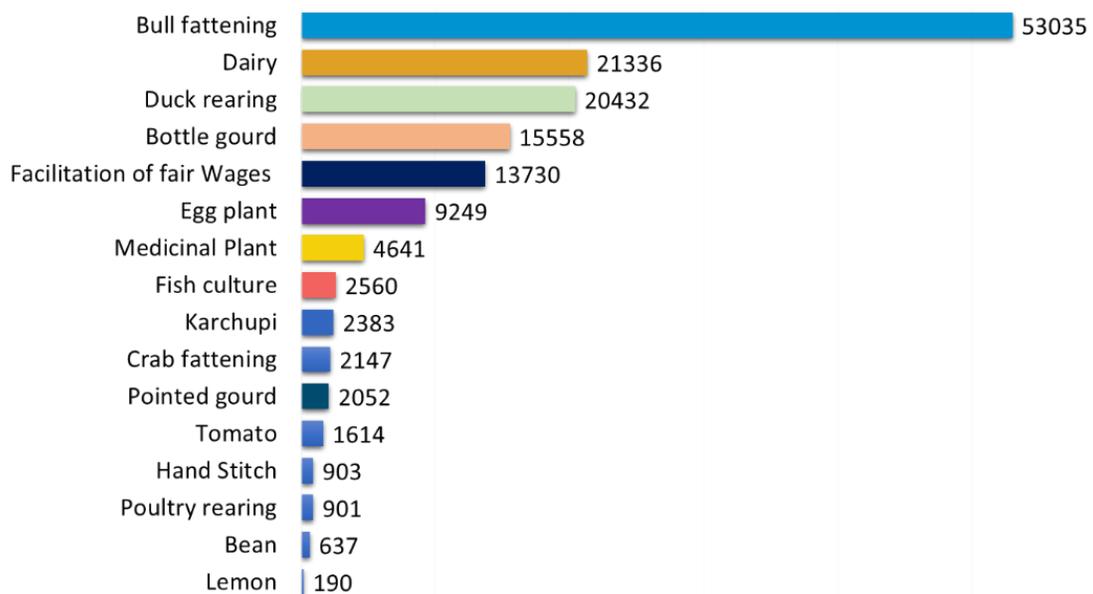
Local service providers have reached total usages outreach of 1,51,368 producer group members till the annual survey. Among them 44.29% are women. For the total usages

### Total usages outreach



outreach, total number of project identified producer is 50,675 including 28,898 female

### Value chain wise usages outreach

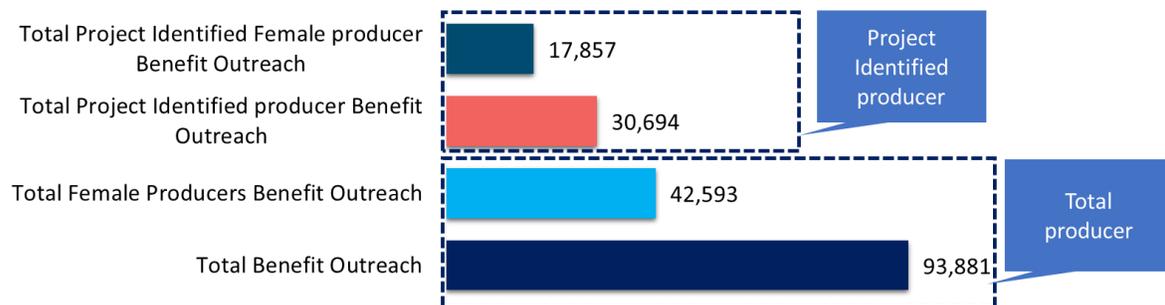


producer. Considering the value chain wise usages outreach, bull fattening, dairy, duck rearing, bottle gourd, eggplant is among the top five value chains. The highest usages outreach value chain is Bull fattening and it reached 53,035 producer group members.

### 7.3. Benefit outreach

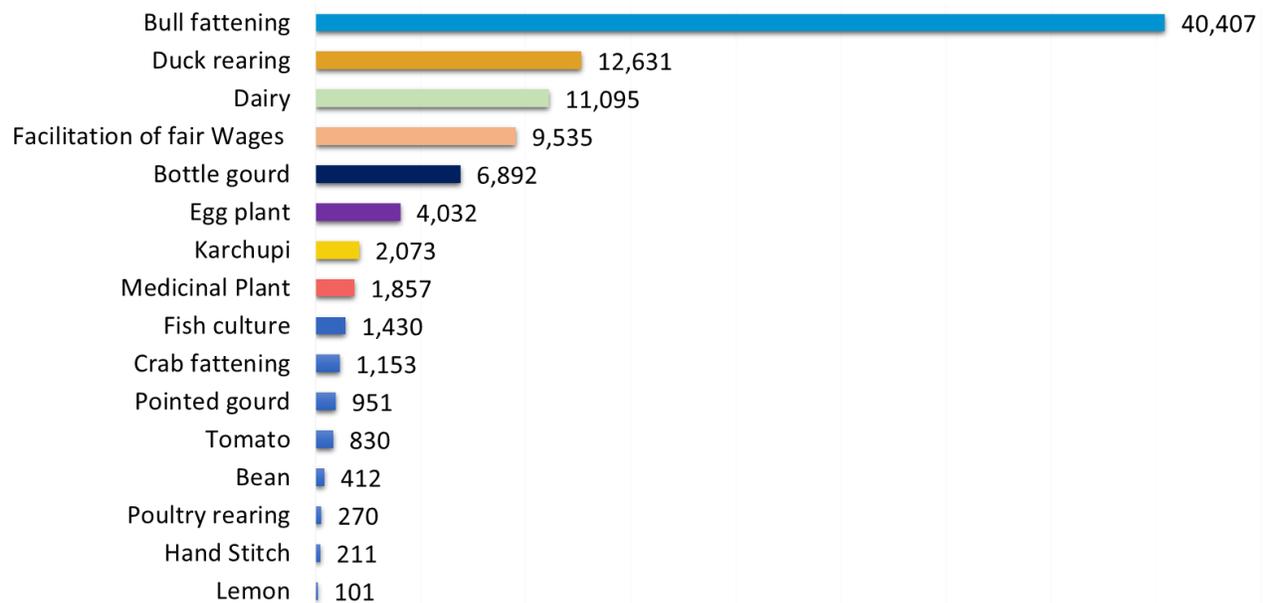
93,881 number of producer group members have been reached by the local service providers. Among them, 45% are women. Total number of project producer is 30,593

#### Total benefit outreach



including 17,857 female producers. Considering the value chain wise benefit outreach, bull fattening, dairy, duck rearing, facilitation of fair wages, bottle gourd, and eggplant

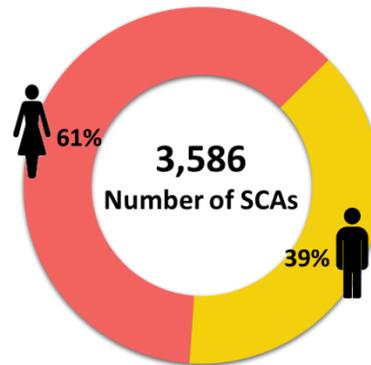
#### Value chain wise benefit outreach



are the top five benefit outreach value chains. The highest benefit outreach value chain is Bull fattening reached 40,407 producers group member.

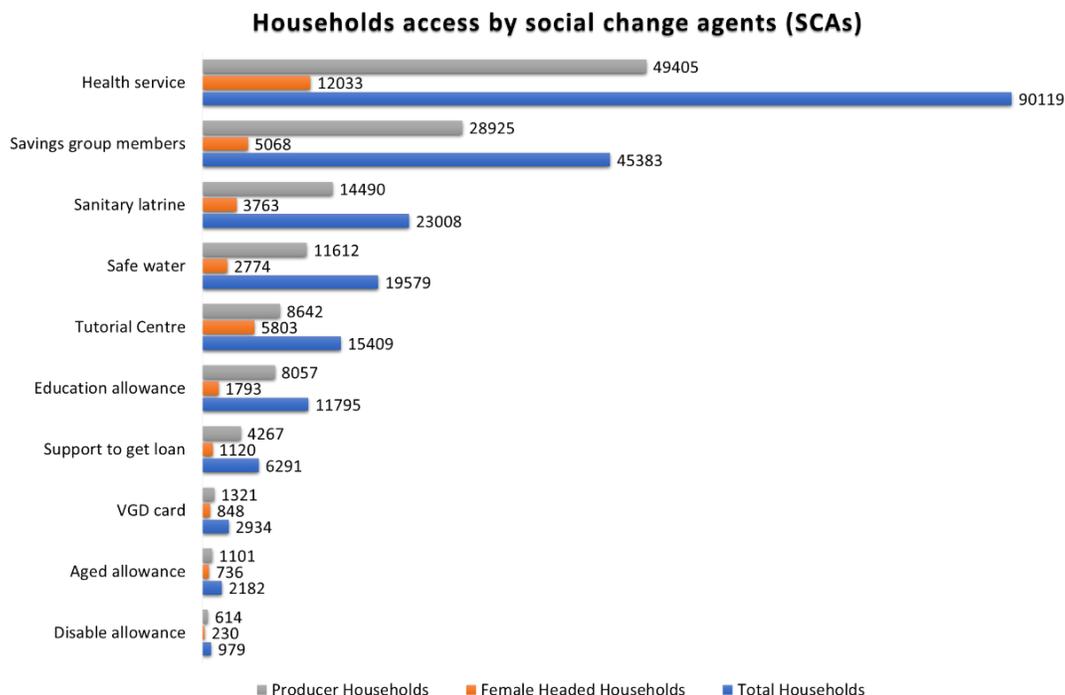
## 8. UPDATE ON SOCIAL CHANGE AGENT (SCA) PERFORMANCE

The Social Change Agents (SCAs) are introduced by CARE. 3,586 number of Social Change Agents (SCAs) continue their roles related to facilitation, leadership, negotiation, savings and linkage establishment to better serve the participating household. Among them 39% is male and 61% is female. Previously, they were also involved with CARE during poverty ranking of HHs (PPA & WBA) in Shomoshti projects intervention area including preparation of community action plan.



### 8.1. Households Access by Social Change Agents (SCAs)

Total 2,17,679 number of household's access was reached by Social change agent. Highest number of HH access reached by SCAs from health services (90,119) followed by sanitary latrine (23,008) and savings group (8,103).



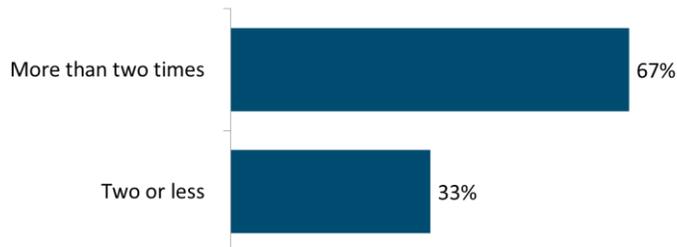
## 9. HEALTH SERVICE SEEKING BEHAVIOR

### 9.1. Health service seeking behavior form community clinic

Among the interviewed households, 86% of households have visited community clinic at least ones. Among them, 91% takes different services to form community clinic in the last six months.



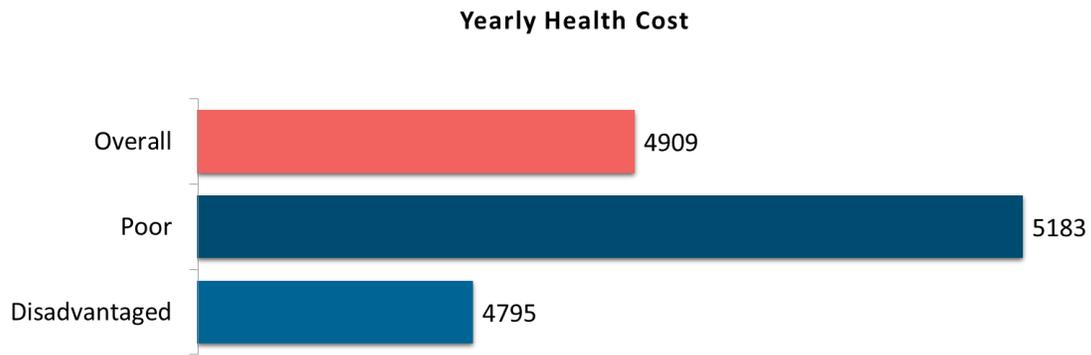
Among the service user, more than 55% of the households have visited community clinic because of cold, cough, fever, etc. 30% of the households have visited CC because of first aid service, and the rest of the 15% of household have visited CC to



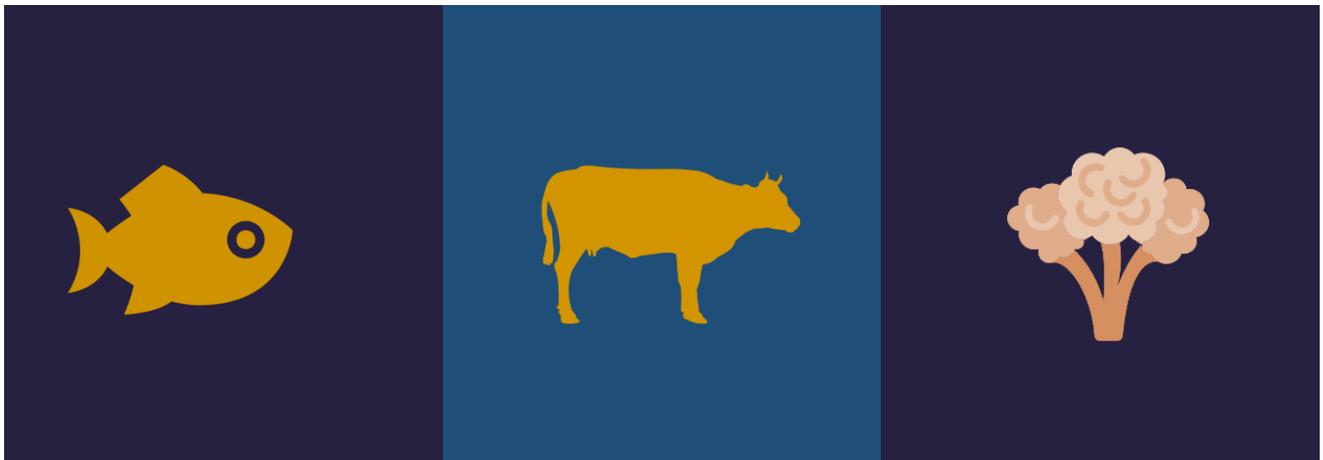
take the vaccination, consultation, technology services, etc. Among the CC service takers, more than 67% of households have visited community clinic more than two times in the last six months, and rest of the 33% of households have visited community clinic one or two times in the previous six months.

## 9.2. Health cost

The data showed that from last one year, the overall household healthcare cost was BDT 4909. Poor households have the highest healthcare expenditure of BDT 5,183



followed by disadvantaged households with BDT 4,795. In terms of gender segregation, women headed HH spend average BDT 5,365 and man headed HH spend BDT 4,918 per year as health cost.



## 10. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The Specific Women Empowerment indices for overall households are given below:

Almost half of the women (50%) are within the moderate level (index value between 0.5 and 0.79) of women empowerment, which is nearly 30% higher compared to the control group households.

Overall	% of Women	
	Treatment	Control
Low level (Index value less than 0.5)	37%	77%
Moderate level (Index value between 0.5 and 0.79)	50%	20%
High level (higher than 0.8)	13%	3%

13% of the women are highly empowered with an index value higher than 0.8. 37% of the women fall within the low level of women empowerment.

The Specific Women Empowerment indices for poor is given below:

For the poor segment of households, more than 46% of the women are within the moderate level (index value between 0.5 and 0.79) of women empowerment, and it is closely 27% higher compared to control group households.

Poor	% of Women	
	Treatment	Control
Low level (Index value less than 0.5)	40%	79%
Moderate level (Index value between 0.5 and 0.79)	46%	19%
High level (higher than 0.8)	14%	2%

40% of women fall within the low level of women empowerment. From the annual survey, the study team found that 14% of the women are highly empowered while only 2% of women are highly empowered in the control group households (Index value higher than 0.8).

**The Specific Women Empowerment indices for disadvantaged is given below:**

For disadvantaged women, 46% of them fall within moderate level (index value between 0.5 and 0.79) of women empowerment and it is nearly 21% higher compared to control group. 37% of the women are within the low level of women empowerment. 17% of women are highly empowered (Index value higher than 0.8) and it is 13% higher compared to control group.

Disadvantaged	% of Women	
	Treatment	Control
Low level (Index value less than 0.5)	37%	71%
Moderate level (Index value between 0.5 and 0.79)	46%	25%
High level (higher than 0.8)	17%	4%

**Percentage of women are able to equally participate in households decision making:**

Almost two third of the women (76%) are within the high level (index value higher than 0.8) of women empowerment, 20% of the women are moderately empowered with an index value between 0.5 and 0.79. 4% of the women fall within the low level of women empowerment.

Level	% of Women
Low level (Index value less than 0.5)	4%
Moderate level (Index value between 0.5 and 0.79)	20%
High level (higher than 0.8)	76%

**Percentage of women are able to equally participate in households financial decision making:**

More than two third of the women (79%) are within the high level (index value higher than 0.8) of women empowerment, 17% of the women are moderately empowered with an index value between 0.5 and 0.79. 4% of the women fall within the low level of women empowerment.

Level	% of Women
Low level (Index value less than 0.5)	4%
Moderate level (Index value between 0.5 and 0.79)	17%
High level (higher than 0.8)	79%

# 11. ANNEX

## 11.1. VC wise service Modified by LSPs

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Bean

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Linkage building between Producer Government and Non-government Service Provider	25%
Promote improved seeds/AI	25%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	13%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	38%
Provide training on shorting and grading	25%
Establish Collection Point	25%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Bottle gourd

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	62%
Sell medicine and vaccination with a fair price	4%
Linkage building between Producer Government and Non-government Service Provider	48%
Provide training on modern production technique	44%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	30%
Sell and buy produced products	24%
Promote improved seeds/AI	30%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	20%
Cattle/Duck, poultry treatment service	2%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	4%
Provide training on shorting and grading	26%
Establish Collection Point	6%
Disaster (flood, saline, etc.) tolerant cultivation technique	2%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Bull fattening

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	27%
Provide vaccination and de-worm	25%

Sell medicine and vaccination with a fair price	22%
Linkage building between Producer	42%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	45%
Provide training on modern production technique	12%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	21%
Sell and buy produced products	7%
Promote improved seeds/AI	12%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	1%
Cattle/Duck, poultry treatment service	35%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	21%
Provide training on shorting and grading	1%
Establish Collection Point	8%
Provide training on modern technology for beef fattening.	5%
Improved farming practice, concentrate food, buy and sell bull.	1%
Advice to protect new virus, assist to link with high end market, support to apply pesticide.	2%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Crab fattening

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	8%
Linkage building between Producer	4%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	4%
Sell and buy produced products	8%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	4%
Other	8%
Pond/Gare preparation	8%
Point preparation and suggestion on crab fattening	12%
Soil and water Test	35%
Marketing information	8%
Advice for gher preparation process.	4%
Grading and sorting of product and link with high end market.	4%
Fish grading and packaging technology.	8%
Fertilizer and lime use technology and feeding management.	8%
Crab grading and cleaning before marketing and crab culture cycle.	4%
Seedling, Product grading and sorting, support to link with high end market.	4%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Dairy

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	56%
Provide vaccination and de-worm	52%
Sell medicine and vaccination with a fair price	30%
Linkage building between Producer	10%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	10%
Provide training on modern production technique	24%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	10%
Sell and buy produced products	2%
Promote improved seeds/AI	38%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	2%
Cattle/Duck, poultry treatment service	37%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	10%
Establish Collection Point	5%
Other	2%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Duck rearing

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	57%
Provide vaccination and de-worm	41%
Sell medicine and vaccination with a fair price	31%
Linkage building between Producer	41%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	41%
Provide training on modern production technique	24%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	21%
Sell and buy produced products	26%
Promote improved seeds/AI	6%
Cattle/Duck, poultry treatment service	60%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	11%
Provide training on shorting and grading	14%
Establish Collection Point	20%
Disaster (flood, saline, etc) tolerant cultivation technique	7%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Egg plant

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	43%
Sell medicine and vaccination with a fair price	4%
Linkage building between Producer	25%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	25%
Provide training on modern production technique	21%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	26%

Sell and buy produced products	21%
Promote improved seeds/AI	38%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	23%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	6%
Provide training on shorting and grading	15%
Establish Collection Point	19%
Disaster (flood, saline, etc) tolerant cultivation technique	11%
Other	2%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Fish culture

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	12%
Linkage building between Producer	3%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	3%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	12%
Sell and buy produced products	12%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	12%
Establish Collection Point	3%
Other	12%
Finger link stocking and fish grading in marketing.	3%
Pond/Gare preparation	15%
Soil and water Test	32%
Fish Culture Procedures	3%
Disease management	6%
Advice for improved feeding, vaccine and link with GO, NGO Office.	6%
Advice for water and soil.	9%
Point and Feeding management	3%
Fish grading and packaging technology.	3%
Crab grading and cleaning before marketing.	3%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Hand stich

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	25%
Linkage building between Producer	25%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	25%
Provide training on modern production technique	25%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	50%
Sell and buy produced products	25%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	25%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	25%

Provide training on modern technology for beef fattening.	25%
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Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Handicraft

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Linkage building between Producer	61%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	61%
Sell and buy produced products	17%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	39%
Provide training on shorting and grading	39%
Establish Collection Point	22%
Provide training on modern technology for beef fattening.	6%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Karchupi

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	45%
Linkage building between Producer	73%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	73%
Provide training on modern production technique	64%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	9%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Lemon

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	67%
Provide training on modern production technique	33%
Sell and buy produced products	33%
Promote improved seeds/AI	100%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	33%
Provide training on shorting and grading	67%
Establish Collection Point	33%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Medicinal Plant

Percentage of LSPs	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	32%
Linkage building between Producer	26%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	26%
Provide training on modern production technique	16%

Help to the producers for marketing to their products	11%
Sell and buy produced products	21%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	11%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	11%
Provide training on shorting and grading	11%
Establish Collection Point	5%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Pointed gourd

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	32%
Linkage building between Producer	32%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	32%
Provide training on modern production technique	4%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	28%
Sell and buy produced products	4%
Promote improved seeds/AI	4%
Help to get a Loan for products/cattle rearing	4%
Provide training on shorting and grading	40%
Establish Collection Point	8%
Promote improved seeds	12%
Help to get a Loan for products	8%
Other	12%
gher preparation process, water and soil test.	8%
Seedling, Product grading and sorting, support to link with high end market.	20%
Improved fodder cultivation, concentrate food, buy and sell bull.	4%
Insecticide apply of proper dose pesticide.	8%
Grading and sorting of product, made preparation and organic fertilizer.	4%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Poultry rearing

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	67%
Sell medicine and vaccination with a fair price	33%
Linkage building between Producer	33%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	33%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	33%
Promote improved seeds/AI	33%

Percentage of LSPs modified their services related to Tomato

Modified services	Percentage of LSPs
Provide information and advice	75%
Linkage building between Producer	17%
Government and Non-government Service Provider	17%
Provide training on modern production technique	25%
Help to the producers for marketing to their products	67%
Sell and buy produced products	8%
Promote improved seeds/AI	67%
Sell seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.	33%
Provide training on shorting and grading	17%
Establish Collection Point	42%
Other	8%

## 11.2. Value chain wise Additional income per HH from the service

Serial #	List of Services/intervention by Sub-sector	Access to usages ratio	Usages to benefit ratio	Additional income per HH from the service
<b>1</b>	<b>Bull fattening</b>			
1.1	Facilitating vaccination campaign	84%	71%	19925
1.2	Facilitating de-worming campaign	94%	77%	13096
1.3	Awareness for integrated livestock farming	50%	50%	
1.4	Demos on UMS	22%	67%	22902
1.5	Facilitating collection point for collective selling	13%	73%	45613
<b>2</b>	<b>Duck</b>			
2.1	Facilitating vaccination campaign	73%	63%	
<b>3</b>	<b>Crab fattening</b>			
3.1	Facilitating access to community-based collection point	91%	73%	14214
<b>4</b>	<b>Medicinal Plant</b>			
4.1	Facilitating access to land (roadside)for planting MP	23%	8%	4986
4.2	Facilitating access to collection point	61%	53%	15801
4.3	Access to financial services	37%	81%	11979
<b>5</b>	<b>Vegetables</b>			
5.1	Access to improved variety seed information	49%	48%	3867
5.2	Access to improved vegetable cultivation and marketing methods	85%	63%	29066
5.3	Facilitating Demo plot	24%	48%	
5.4	Facilitating collection points	72%	66%	16669
<b>6</b>	<b>Lemon</b>			
6.1	Access to inputs and information	100%	69%	19522

6.2	Introduced new and improved variety (Colombo)	44%	94%	13640
6.3	Facilitating collection points	56%	65%	29510
6.4	Access to financial services	44%	69%	13639
<b>7</b>	<b>Karchupi/ HAND STITCH</b>			
7.1	Access to improved design and production information via skill training to the producers	51%	70%	5911
7.4	Access to financial services	10%	83%	8558
<b>8</b>	<b>Fish Culture</b>			
8.1	Access to improved fish feed via promotion by Mega Feed	24%	75%	24051
8.2	Facilitating collection points	100%	100%	
<b>9</b>	<b>Dairy</b>			
9.1	Demos on fodder cultivation	55%	67%	15,550
9.2	Promoting Artificial Insemination (AI) services	43%	100%	22,300
9.3	Facilitating De-worming campaign	82%	49%	16,800
9.4	Facilitating Vaccination campaign	80%	64%	18,200
9.5	Access to financial services	8%	20%	14,100

### 11.3. Service wise satisfaction of targeted households on the improved social service provision

Services Provided by SCAs	Fully Satisfied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Fairly Satisfied	Not Satisfied
Use safe and clean toilets	6%	5%	35%	54%	
Help to get health aid	3%	3%	30%	58%	6%
VGD card	11%	41%	21%	24%	3%
Handicapped allowance	22%	52%	10%	13%	3%
Education allowance	11%	23%	22%	37%	8%
help to saving group	5%	12%	24%	52%	8%
Tutorial Center	10%	26%	28%	31%	6%
CAP facilitation and reviewing	5%	4%	41%	45%	4%
linkage building with different governmental and non-governmental institutions	5%	6%	47%	38%	4%
Raised issues to UP meeting	6%	11%	41%	19%	1%
Playing leadership role for solve ward level problem	8%	20%	49%	23%	1%
Awareness raising on nutrition issue	6%	6%	47%	39%	3%
Awareness raising on healthcare	6%	6%	43%	42%	4%
Awareness raising on water and sanitation	8%	15%	40%	31%	7%
Awareness raising on education	7%	18%	43%	29%	3%
Awareness rising on women empowerment	7%	9%	47%	34%	3%

#### 11.4. Sub sector wise additional business generated (40% sales growth) by LSPs by serving the producer group members

Sub sector	Female	Male	Average
Bean	850	6500	5088
Bottle gourd	4136	5495	5060
Bull fattening	4535	11070	10496
Crab fattening	4050	12710	12044
Dairy	5300	10778	10170
Duck rearing	5422	6160	5897
Egg plant	2534	4589	4183
Fish culture	6433	16853	14095
Hand stich	6550		6550
Handicraft	3648	11000	4057
Karchupi	6505		6505
Lemon		5800	5800
Medicinal Plant	2238	9509	6447
Pointed gourd	18339	13712	14452
Poultry rearing	4087		4087
Tomato	7855	36406	26889

#### 11.5. UPDATE ON LOCAL SERVICE PROVIDER (LSP) PERFORMANCE

Access, usages and Benefit outreach

	Access outreach	Usages outreach	Benefit outreach
Project Identified Female Producer	32,406	28,898	17,857
Total Project Identified Producer	57,588	50,675	30,694
Total Female Producers	75,247	67,044	42,593
Total Outreach	172,589	151,368	93,881

Valuechain wise Access, usages and Benefit outreach

Name of the Value chain	Access outreach	Usages outreach	Benefit outreach
Dairy	25101	21,336	11,095
Bull fattening	59590	53,035	40,407
Fish culture	2723	2,560	1,430
Crab fattening	2718	2,147	1,153
Medicinal Plant	5335	4,641	1,857
Poultry rearing	969	901	270
Duck rearing	23485	20,432	12,631

Lemon	221	190	101
Hand Stitch	1026	903	211
Karchupi	2619	2,383	2,073
Bean	861	637	412
Bottle gourd	18973	15,558	6,892
Tomato	1813	1,614	830
Pointed gourd	2414	2,052	951
Egg plant	11011	9,249	4,032
Facilitation of fair Wages	13730	13,730	9,535

## 11.6. Several analysis

Percentage of households member have lost their working days in the last six months due to sickness

Working days loss due to sickness	Percentage of households have lost days
1 – 10 Days	64%
11 – 20 Days	25%
More than 20 days	11%

### Hygiene Latrine

Average risk level of Hygiene Latrine is **5.38**.