

Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)- III in Chittagong Hill Tracts

(January to December 2019)

Title of Programme: Agricultural Growth and Employment Programme under Denmark's
Bangladesh Country Programme (2016-2021)

Funded by: Denmark

Implemented by: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT)



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ACRONYMS:

ABN	Agri-Business Network
AFSP I	Agriculture and Food Security Project Phase I
AFSP II	Agriculture and Food Security Project Phase II
AGEP	Agricultural Growth and Employment Programme
APU	Agricultural Planning Unit
BARI	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
BHDC	Bandarban Hill District Council
BTOR	Back to Office Report
CARP	Community Aquaculture Resource Person
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCRP	CHT Climate Resilience Project
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDF	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility
CHTRC	CHT Regional Council
CLW	Community Livestock Worker
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DKK	Danish Kroner
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DWG	District Working Group

FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FF	Farmer Facilitator
FFS	Farmer Field School
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GPS	Global Positioning System
HDC	Hill District Council
HH	Household
IFM	Integrated Farm Management
IFM-FFS	Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School
IFMC	Integrated Farm Management Component
KHDC	Khagrachari Hill District Council
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MT	Master Trainer
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PDC	Para Development Committee
RHDC	Rangamati Hill District Council
SAAO	Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer
SID-CHT	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tract
ToF	Training of Facilitators
ToT	Training of Trainers
USD	United States Dollar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT SUMMARY:

Project No:	00094983
Project Title:	Agriculture and Food Security Project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts - Phase III (AFSP III)
Project Start Date:	February 2018
Project End Date:	30 June 2021
Reporting Period:	July to December 2019
Project Budget:	DKK 37 Million (USD 5.75 Million)
Executing Agency:	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh
Responsible Ministry:	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
Project Area	Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill districts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh
Beneficiaries covered:	The marginal and small farmers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
Project Objective:	<p>1. Increased pro-poor inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable employment creation for marginal and small farm households with enhanced food security in Chittagong Hill Tracts,</p> <p>2. Hill District Councils with enhanced capacity to manage transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord.</p>
Project Outcomes	<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Agricultural productivity of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts</p> <p><u>Outcome 2:</u> Hill District Councils are managing transferred agricultural services in line with the CHT Peace Accord</p>
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Executive Summary:

The Agriculture and Food Security Project in Chittagong Hill Tracts (AFSP III) aims to support 1,200 paras/villages with a total coverage of 30,000 poor and marginal farm households (138,000 people) in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) which will gradually establish 1,200 new FFS in 23 Upazilas. The objective of AFSP III is to increase pro-poor inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable employment creation for marginal and small farm households with enhanced food security in CHT and to enhance Hill District Councils' (HDCs) capacity to manage transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord, through building on the key learnings of the AFSP I and AFSP II. The project, which commenced in February 2018, is being rolled out over a four-years duration in partnership with 3 HDCs, and with support by the Danish Government. The total project budget is DKK 37 Million (USD 5.89 Million).

The project conducted an outcome assessment during November-December 2019 to understand the present situation, thus progress made yet through implementation of Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field Schools. The project utilized evaluation focus statistically proven system. A total of 466 respondents (64% female) were selected from 70 IFM-FFSs randomly to collect data for this assessment. A comparative analysis was done based on the beneficiaries' previous (before project intervention) and present situation of the same number of households. However, necessary cross-checking and validation were made with Focus Group Discussion. This outcome assessment findings revealed that the economic return from rearing of country chicken increased annually from BDT 10,709 to BDT 14,307 (34% increase). Around 70% households vaccinated their animals and birds in last one year, but it was around 23% before project intervention – it means 48% households vaccinated their animals newly as the beneficiary of IFM-FFS. Similarly, the economic return from vegetables gardening increased annually from BDT 14,320 to BDT 24,775 (73% increase). Significant progress are noted on used of IFM-FFS technologies by farmers such as vegetable cultivation in pit/bed is the top promoted technology applied by 94% households, 76% household applied the fruit tree management techniques and 76% on improved egg hatching pan for chicken, 69% farmers applied hand pollination techniques in cucurbits, 59% farmers have been preparing and using Farm Yard Manure (FYM), 58% farmers used IPM techniques to their vegetables, orchards and crop fields. Overall, around 89% beneficiary farmers diversified their farming production through the intervention of IFM-FFS. All above factors indicates a positive correlation among increased productions and income through implementations of Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field School initiatives.

The financial delivery is also progressing well, with the project incurring an eligible expenditure of **USD 2,481,964** by the end of 2019.

Introduction

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is located in the south east of Bangladesh and consists of three districts: Bandarban, Khagrachari and Rangamati. The region is home to 11 different ethnic groups, in addition to the Bengali population, and has a population of 1.6 million (1 percent of the national population). Each ethnic group retains a distinct language, culture, tradition, and justice system. Furthermore, the CHT is geographically distinct from most parts of plain land Bangladesh, characterized by very steep, rugged mountainous terrain and dense jungle in areas. More than 2 decades of conflict, ending with a Peace Accord in 1997, have left most of its inhabitants in conditions of extreme poverty. Communities in the region are increasingly experiencing the impacts of environmental and climate change on their life and livelihoods; which in turn deforestation, landslide, seasonal water scarcity, soil erosion and flash flood are becoming common devastating phenomena. Traditionally indigenous communities' practice *jum* cultivation, a local form of 'shifting' or 'rotational' slash and burn cultivation. Out of an estimated about 364,000 acres of available cultivable land where 27% is used for *jum*, 20% is under plough cultivation, 18% is set aside for homesteads and 35% is used for plantation or left to fallow. More recently there has been poor use of appropriate farming practices for a range of reasons, including: lack of knowledge and skills, supply constraints, land shortages, financial limitation or poor access to markets. As a result, those communities located in the remotest parts of CHT live in chronic poverty with very restricted access to services. Other development challenges include a high degree of under-employment, low literacy and limited economic opportunities. The 2013 Household Survey conducted by Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF) (n=2,500 households) identified that 74% households of CHT live below upper poverty line and 52.4% households live below the lower poverty line, as per the direct calorie intake method.

The Agriculture and Food Security Project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (AFSP III) is being implemented to improve the overall situation mentioned above under Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) project of Ministry of CHT Affairs and UNDP. UNDP through funding from DANIDA has implemented the Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP) during 2009-2013 and 2013-2017 benefitting a total of 59,045 poor and marginal farmers through 2,490 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in 121 Unions of 26 Upazilas of 3 Hill Districts in the light of Integrated Farm Management and improved farming practices on crops, fruits, vegetables, spices, livestock and fish.

The current AFSP III (Feb'2018-Jun'2021) aims to support 1,200 para/villages with a total coverage of 30,000 poor and marginal farm households covering 138,000 people in 3 CHT districts by gradually establishing 1,200 new Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field Schools (IFM-FFS) in 23 Upazilas. The AFSP III works to increase pro-poor, inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable employment creation for marginal and small farm households with enhanced food security, through incorporating on the key learnings of previous AFSP I and II phases during

formulation of curricula and modules addressing new strategies on mainstreaming nutrition and consumption of nutritious foods, climate change impacts and high value crops etc. It also seeks to enhance capacity of Hill District Councils (HDCs) to manage transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord. In partnership with 3 HDCs, the current project is being rolled out over a five-year duration from Feb 2018 to June 2021.

Project Objectives:

The objectives of the Development Engagement (DE) are to:

1. Increased pro-poor inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable employment creation for marginal and small farm households with enhanced food security in Chittagong Hill Tracts;
2. Hill District Councils with enhanced capacity to manage transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord;

These 2 specific objectives of the project will be achieved by implementing these 2 outcomes:

Outcome 1: Agricultural productivity of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM-FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts;

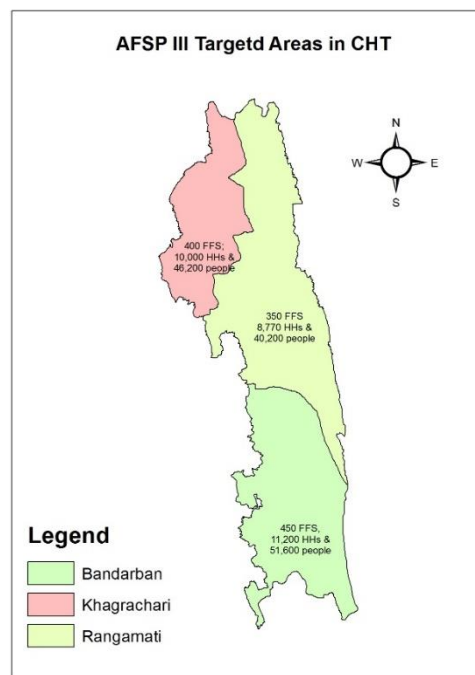
Outcome 2: Hill District Councils are managing transferred agricultural services in line with the CHT Peace Accord;

Intervention areas of AFSP III:

The AFSP III project covers 23 Upazilas (4 Upazilas in Bandarban, 9 Upazilas in Khagrachari and 10 Upazilas in Rangamati District) in CHT to cover gradually include of 30,000 poor and marginalized households¹ through 1,200 Farmer Field School (FFS). A total of 138,000 people that represents 8% of the population in CHT will be enriched through the implementation of Integrated Farm Management - Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS). The AFSP III initially started in all 26 Upazillas in CHT but a revised plan in July 2019 excluded Lama, Alikadam and Naikhongchari Upazilla of Bandarban to avoid overlap between AFSP III and SHARIP implementation in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The AFSP III targeted to cover 23 Upazilas within the CHT, covering **(i) Bandarban district:** Bandarban Sadar, Rowangachari, Ruma, and Thanchi **(ii) Khagrachari**

district: Dighinala, Guimara, Khagrachari Sadar, Lakshmichari, Mahalachari, Manikchari, Matiranga, Panchari and Ramghar. **(iii) Rangamati district:** Baghaichari, Barkal, Bilaichari, Jurachari, Kaptai, Kawkhali, Longadu, Naniachar, Rajasthali and Rangamati Sadar.



Data Collection Methodology:

Regular monitoring and evaluation system and associate tools were used for tracking and reporting activity and outputs of the project. Both field and regional level M&E Officers were intensively involved in collecting, verifying, analyzing and reporting of all activities and outputs. Most of the data collected through different sources during this reporting period were rectified by respective project focal person in order to ensure data quality.

For measuring outcome progress, an "internal rapid assessment" was conducted with the engagement of Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP III) staff of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP. Based on valid statistical sample size, both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from the representative's farmers of IFM-FFS communities where Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were conducted in three Hill Districts. With the support of Planning Monitoring and Reporting (PMR), the Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management unit of SID-CHT, UNDP took the lead on the methods and sample size calculation. IFM-FFS farmers were selected as systematic random

¹ Considering average 6 people in each household and the project targeted to cover around 138,000 people that represents around 8% of the population in CHT.

selection techniques (refer the concept note for details). Finally, this rapid assessment was done by the joint engagement of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP at the end of year 2019.

Progress of AFSP III:

Outcome I: Agricultural production of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM-FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts:

Indicator 1.1: % increase in yields and production (Vegetable, Fruits, Eggs, Chicken, Pig, Goat, Cow and Fish) of beneficiary households

In 2019, the project has been able to bring some positive changes in the life of the project beneficiary as a result of the project intervention. Project participants have increased their production through implementing the IFM FFS. To measure such changes an internal assessment was conducted in December 2019. The survey result shows that around 89% of the total beneficiaries have acknowledged that they have diversified farming production. Among those households who were involved in chicken rearing, 58% of them have increased production. Average number of chickens per household has increased from 14 to 22. As a result, their average annual income has increased from BDT 10,709 to BDT 14,307. A positive change has also been observed among the farmers engaged in vegetable cultivation. Annual sales from vegetables per households have increased from BDT 14,320 to BDT 24,775.

Indicators 1.2: % HH intake of diversified nutritious food
It will measure in next reporting time.

Indicators 1.3: % of beneficiary HH in targeted communities with increased access to decentralized extension services.

In addition to providing support through IFM FFS, the project has developed the capacity of the relevant GoB line department. As a result, they are also providing better services to the community people. In 2019, around 68 percent of the household sought services from local level GoB service providers on agriculture, fisherish and livestock. Apart from the government services, the beneficiaries have also received services from local level private service providers. In total, 70% of the surveyed household have received vaccination services from both GoB and private service providers.

Indicators 1.4: % of HH which adapted to climate resilient technology
It will measure in next reporting time.

IFM-FFS LEARNINGS CREATES AN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SHAHANA AKTAR

Shahana Akter along with her husband and three children live in a remote village/para called “Nayeb ali sorder para's” under Gomti union of Matiranga upazila, Khagrachari Hill District. After her marriage, she was just a housewife, had nothing to do except taking care of household members.

After becoming selected as a Farmer Facilitator (FF) in 2018, she received a 9-day long integrated Farm Management training from Agriculture and Food Security III Project. Gradually she completed 36 days training within four spells. As an immediate result of her learnings, she started cultivating of different vegetables in her own crop field.

Presently, she is a model farmer as well as dexterous Farmer Facilitator in her locality. She has been utilizing homestead space planning for growing vegetable cultivation, preparing compost fertilizer, poultry rearing through improved method. She is also keeping liaison with relevant line departments for receiving technical guidance on her production. Significant changes found to her daily life after being a farmer of FFS within last one year because she earned BDT 1,500 by selling of chicken besides vegetable cultivation.



She also used homemade compost fertilizer (400 kgs) in her basil, sweet bitter gourd, bottle gourd, pumpkin, snake okra, bind weed, okra, long yard bean vegetable fields in last one year. If she sold her compost fertilizer, she would earn around BDT 10,000 (400 kg X 25 Tk per kg). In addition, she earned around BDT 12,000 by selling different kinds of vegetables she produced. In total, over BDT 22,000 was her contribution to her family in last one year.



Her husband, Md. Tofazzal Hossain said, ***“My wife has great financial contribution in last one year, beside consumptions, we sold different vegetables and chicken. Gradually we have been increasing agricultural cultivation areas, chicken rearing and using of compost fertilizer from our own products. All these were possible because of the learning through FFS”***

The results of outcome 1 reflect by five major outputs as follows:

Output 1.1- Community groups and stakeholders mobilized through establishment of IFM-FFS

Output 1.2- IFM FFS Curricula Developed and Promoted

Output 1.3- Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders [Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers enhanced

Output 1.4- IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and ‘learning by doing approach’

Output 1.5- Access to market linkages (Input-output) promoted and facilitated

Output 1.1: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized through establishment of IFM-FFS

Indicator 1.1.1 # of FFS formed/established, including women (50%) and men participated in mobilization initiatives

Formation of IFM-FFS is one of the major achievements of the project in 2019. In 2019, the project established **634 Integrated Farm Management – Farmer Field Schools** with participation of 11,262 farmers (male: 4,189 and female: 7,073 thus 63% women) through community mobilization and participatory process. To run these IFM-FFSs, the project also trained 121 new Farmer Facilitators of which 34% are female.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 are as follows:

Activity 1.1.1: Stakeholder (UzDCC, UDCC, HDC, GoB etc.) mobilisation meeting on FFS at Upazilla Level:

In this reporting period no mobilization meetings were organized - all stakeholder mobilization meetings were organized during the inception period of project phase at Upazilla and district level with intended objectives to orient stakeholders, preparing list of communities for establishment of Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field Schools and extend cooperation and support to the project by all level stakeholders such as Hill District Councils, Upazilla Parishads, Union Parishads, traditional institutions, community leaders and project staff.

Activity 1.2.1: Training for PDC EC members from PDCs/paras on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and role of PDCs:

PDC and village Executive members were played a vital role in mobilizing community, recruiting FF, selecting FFS community and monitoring support to FFS. In this reporting period, no PDC Executive Committee members trained. However, as of now 2,012 members from 1,200 IFM-FFS communities were trained on IFM-FFS implementation process, support and monitoring.

Activity 1.3.1: Community Mobilization and FFS Formation:

For conducting stakeholder mobilization and consultation meeting at District and Upazila levels, all FFS communities were selected through participatory discussion and rigorous screening process involving Upazila and district level community member, project team members, line department's by following the AFSP III community selection guideline². The existing Para Development Committee (PDC) and trained village/PDC Executive members were also provided necessary support in mobilizing farmers and forming Farmer Field School (FFS) in respective

² The community selection guideline's basic criteria included coverage of diversified ethnicities, household numbers, farming practices, lack of safety net coverage, remoteness, food insecurity and inclusion of poorest of the poor including women headed households.

community. Community mobilization initiatives orient community farmers on IFM-FFS learning approach, identify interested farmers, finalizing member's with an emphasis to include poorest of the poor farmers, consultation with individual farmers, baseline and profiling, needs identification of farmers and formation of IFM-FFS. In this reporting period, 634 Integrated Farm Management – Farmer Field Schools formed newly with participation of 11,262 farmers (male: 4,189 and female: 7,073 thus 63% women) through community mobilization and participatory process.

Activity 1.4.1: Selection of Farmer Facilitators (FF)

During the reporting period, 121 new Farmer Facilitators of which 34% women farmers were selected to run IFM-FFSs. The selection process of hiring FF was done in accordance with "Farmer Facilitator selection guideline (Annex II). The selection process includes mobilization of farmers to enroll into selection process, screening, aptitude test and primary nomination by a selection committee and finally successful completion of first spell ToF course for Farmer Facilitators. Each Farmer Facilitator is assigned to run 3 FFSs gradually at his/her own and neighboring communities. The key emphasis was given to have an active, experienced farmer as potential candidate from local community. Upon completion of procedure, selected 121 Farmer Facilitators have been trained to run FFS at local communities.

Activity 1.5.1: Capacity building training for project staff (i.e. community mobilization, supervision, monitoring & reporting).

During the reporting period, **23 field staff (women-7 men-16)** were oriented on Internal Rapid Assessment data collection tools, data collection including quality control mechanism, data entry and maintenance of relevant database. Moreover, **08 core project staff** such as District FFS Expert, Monitoring and Reporting Officer, District Officer were trained on Annual Monitoring and Reporting data quality assurance. The main objective of this training was to sensitize staff, improve skills and make a bias-less Rapid Assessment from evaluation perspective.

So far, **34 participants** (28 male and 6 female) from HDC and SID-CHT were trained on effective monitoring and reporting tools and techniques, data collection and quality control mechanism, dataflow and reporting diagram, data entry and maintenance of database.

Output 1.2: IFM-FFS Curricula Developed and Promoted

Indicator 1.2.1 # of modules developed with inclusion and testing of relevant farming HH's reliance on climate change issues into FFS curriculum

As of today, **11 modules comprising 60 sessions** including preparatory, vegetable gardening, fruit gardening, rice cultivation, poultry rearing, pig rearing, cattle rearing, fish culture in pond/creek, marketing, nutrition and high value crop modules have been developed. The curricula also include some general sessions with special topics to address pressing needs of CHT farmers.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 are as follows:

Activity 1.2.1.1: Develop and regularly update curricula for IFM-FFS menu modules

The Curriculum Review Workshop and Technical Coordination Meeting plays important role in reviewing and updating the IFM-FFS curricula and menu modules. During the reporting period a 02-day long **Curriculum Review Workshop** was organized with participation of 11 Technical Experts including Master Trainers (female-02, male-09). The input from these staff was helped update the IFM-FFS curricula and menu modules considering implementation feedbacks and need of farmers. Technical Coordination Meeting arranged on quarterly basis and, during the reporting period **03 Technical Coordination Meetings** were organized to review plan to address the technical needs for further improved quality of Farmer Field Schools.

Activity 1.2.2.1 IFM-FFS Modules, Register's finalised and printed

No new IFM-FFS module and Register's has been finalized and printed during this reporting period. As of this reporting period, **1,750 FFS Registers developed**, printed and distributed to all FFSs. The Register's comprises with detail information of each FFS including community resources, farmer's enrollment and attendance, study plot information with farmer's reaction and monitoring feedbacks. Farmer Facilitators have been maintaining all of those FFS records by using these printed registers.

Output 1.3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders [Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers] enhanced

Indicator 1.3.1: # of Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers

The project has developed the capacities of the relevant stakeholders. In 2019, a total of **28 personnel (female 08 and male 20)** were trained as IFM-FFS for Master Trainers, while **333 Farmer Facilitators (34% female)** were trained on Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School. So far, this project trained **333 Farmer Facilitators** who established **634 IFM-FFSs** at local communities, **187 GoB line department Officers** and **34 field staff** (male-28 and female-06) on IFM-FFS implementation process including community mobilization. During this reporting period, **5,291 monitoring visits** (GoB Officers 883 visits, field staff- 4408 visits) conducted to observe and support IFM-FFS.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 are below:

Activity 1.3.1.1: ToT for Master Trainers on IFM-FFS:

During this reporting period, **28 personnel (female 08 and male 20) were trained** on the 4th spell ToT Course on IFM-FFS for Master Trainers. The ToT course for Master Trainers was organized

for 27 days in 04 spells (01st spell-06 days, 2nd spell-08 days, 3rd spell-08 days and 4th spell 05 days) with residential facilities at Khagrachari and Bandarban districts. The course schedule includes the curricula contents, facilitation skill developments and extra curriculum activities that require to develop a participant to Master Trainer. Course participants were from GoB line department's, Master Trainers, selective Upazilla FFS Coordinators and other potential staff under AFSP III project.

Activity 1.3.1.2: ToF for FFs on IFM-FFS

During the reporting period, **350 Farmer Facilitators** were trained on Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School through season long ToF course. These FFs are using the improved knowledge and skills they have gained from the project's trainings in order to run **IFM-FFSs** at their locality. The ToF course for FFs on IFM-FFS is 36 days including 04 spells (9 days a spell) that enables a farmer to become Farmer Facilitator to run IFM-FFS activities at communities.

Activity 1.3.1.3: Refresher Training for FFs

This activity is planned to organize within January-June 2020 for the 01st round trained 212 Farmer Facilitators.

Indicator 1.3.2: % of trained CHT stakeholders who believe their knowledge and skills on IFM-FFS have increased after training

About 89% of trained CHT stakeholders mentioned that this knowledge and skills on IFM-FFS have enhanced after getting trained.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 as follows:

Activity 1.3.2.1: Training for project staff and GoB line department officials on AFSP III and FFS implementation:

During this reporting period, 350 Farmer Facilitators trained who established 634 IFM-FFSs at local communities. The objective of this training was to build capacities of GoB line department Officers (Department of Agricultural Extension-DAE, Department of Fisheries- DoF, Department of Livestock Services- DLS) on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and backstopping arena so that they can organize support to implementations beside project resources. So far, this project trained a total of **187 GoB line department Officers** and **34 field staff** (male-28 and female-06) on IFM-FFS implementation process including community mobilization; who made **5,291 monitoring visits** (GoB Officers 883 visits, field staff- 4,408 visits) to IFM-FFSs during this reporting period.

Output 1.4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning by doing approach'

Indicator 1.4.1: % of IFM-FFS participants graduated (disaggregated by sex and age) with 50% women

Around 6,750 farmers (62% women) were graduated through completing the IFM-FFS learning cycle organized at their communities.

Indicator 1.4.2: % of IFM-FFS graduate applying sustainable and climate resilient intensification (increased yield levels, enhanced soil fertility, averting loss of stock/crops)

This is not measured in this reporting period; however, we will show its progress in next reporting period.

Indicator 1.4.3: % of GoB Line Department Offers that provided follow up support

68% of the total IFM-FFS have been received follow-up support from Government line departments.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 are as follows:

Activity 1.4. 1: Profiling of IFM FFS Households:

During the reporting period, household profiling of **422 IFM-FFS communities** were recorded where about 63% of enrolled farmers are women participants. The household profile includes all data of IFM-FFS farmers including physical, professional and socio-economic resources. This profiling will support tracking the changing status of each household with respect to the project's intervention over the project period.

Activity 1.4. 2: Conduct FFS Session

In this reporting period, a total of 12,348 IFM-FFS sessions (over an average 3 sessions per month for each FFS) were conducted on improved agricultural practices and 2,126 study plots were set to explore the IFM-FFS learnings through hands-on approach. Over an average 22 out of 25 farmers were participated in each learning session ensuring 89% attendance rate. Around 5,534 farmers (62% women) were graduated through completing IFM-FFS learning cycle organized at their communities. As a spillover effect due to this learning session organized at FFS communities, a total of 5,193 neighboring farmers (not FFS member) also participated spontaneously in FFS sessions in order to learn and practice agriculture around his/her household.

Activity 1.4. 3: FFS Running Cost

During this reporting period, FFS running cost provided to 718 IFM-FFS communities group bank account for managing expenses of training materials for FFS sessions, procuring materials to establish study plots and arranging refreshments to FFS session participants. As an outcome of

this activity, weekly FFS sessions were organized at established IFM-FFS where 2,126 study plots were set to explore the IFM FFS learnings.

Activity 1.4. 4: Organize Farmer Field Days:

In this reporting period, 101 Farmer Field Days organized where around 5,449 farmers (47% women) participated. All Farmer Field Days were organized by host FFS community farmers where neighboring IFM-FFS members also joined to share learning and experiences among themselves and wider community people.

Activity 1.4. 5: Support to Farmers - Post FFS Learning utilization

In this reporting period, post-FFS learning utilization support provided to 678 IFM-FFS. Farmers who participated at least 25 IFM-FFS sessions within after 09 months of IFM-FFS implementation cycle were identified as eligible to receive BDT 2,000 for post-FFS learning utilization support. As an outcome, recipient farmers have been better utilizing their learning at their post-FFS phase.

Activity 1.4. 6: Organize Exchange Visit to Explore IFM FFS Learning:

During this reporting period, 03 exchange visits were organized. The objective of this visit was to enhance the learning for materializing by one district team to another district team through physical observations and sharing experiences for mutual benefits. As an outcome of this event, visiting district team provided critical observations to host team as well as identified learning for materializing from sharing of experiences.

Activity 1.4. 7: Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at District and Regional level

In this reporting period, 04 workshops were organized on FFS learning sharing at district level with participation of 89 people (male: 73 and female:16) to identify challenges, opportunities and learnings of FFS implementation. Project stakeholders such as farmers, Farmer Facilitators, GoB line department officials, different level of HDC based project staff with management, representatives of Local Government Institutions and Traditional Leaders were participated in this event and shared practical experiences individually and within group works for preparing recommendations.

Activity 1.4. 8: Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting at HDCs

In this reporting period- 32 monthly AFSP III Coordination Meetings were organized with attendance of average 17 participants at district level. Meeting participants were joined from Hill District Council based AFSP III staff working within district and SID-CHT, UNDP project staff. During the meeting, participants discussed the implementation progress, identify challenges and plan the implementations for following month. The meeting found effective for enhancing the

coordination, support and responsibilities and imply decisions. The monthly meeting acted as an interactive forum for AFSP Upazila level staff to present their findings/observation and solutions to practical constraints and challenges.

Activity 1.4. 9: Organize Bimonthly FF Coordination Meeting:

In this reporting period, **132 bi-monthly FF Coordination meetings** were organized with average 17 participants (30% women) at Upazila level to review the progress of FFS implementation for effectively organizing of activities in the field. Upazila FFS Coordinator with guidance by Master Trainer facilitated this meeting where Farmer Facilitators, Upazila level GoB line departments (DLS, DAE and DoF) and the service providers i.e. Community Livestock Worker (CLW), Community Poultry Workers (CPW) and Community Aquaculture Resource Person (CARP) participated. Key discussion points were review of progress, plan FFS sessions and provide guidance, plan the monitoring and backstopping support to IFM-FFS, plan the coordination and better utilize service delivery provisions, sharing monitoring findings, discussion on technical issues and agenda on basis to address the need.

Activity 1.4.10: Organize Monitoring visit by GoB officers (DAE, DLS, DOF) and other stakeholders

In this reporting period, **5,291 monitoring visits** were conducted of which 883 monitoring visits made by GoB officials (DAE, DLS, DoF), 4,408 visits by different level AFSP staff including Master Trainers to monitor the process and progress. These monitoring visits helped to provide necessary support to the beneficiaries as well.

Activity 1.4. 11: Monitoring visits by UDCC, UzDCC, DWG etc

In this reporting period, **564 monitoring visits** conducted by Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCC) and Upazila Development Coordination Committees (UzDCC) who provided impressive feedbacks with improvement notes to project, those found beneficial for the project towards achieving project objectives.

Output 1.5: Access to market linkages (Input-output) promoted and facilitated

Indicator 5.1 # of FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their agricultural produces (collection centers and group marketing)

In this reporting period, 30 community managed collection points were set to improve market facilities through linking farmers and traders for competitive sales and mutual benefits. **Around 3 IFM-FFSs are linked** with each collection point. As a result, those IFM-FFSs have number of farmers under 90 were benefited from those collection points.

Indicator 5.2 % of HHs with access to quality agricultural inputs

During this reporting period- 238 farming input suppliers (11% women) were trained on quality of farming inputs, precautionary measures and general advises during selling of inputs. Most of the participants are supplying different sorts of inputs such as seeds, fertilizer, poultry & fish feed, poultry and livestock vaccines and medicine. Findings from the rapid assessment suggests that around **88% farmers have access** to quality agricultural farming inputs.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 are as follows:

Activity 1.5.1: Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers

During this reporting period- **238 farming input suppliers** (11% women) were trained on quality of farming inputs, precautionary measures and general advises during selling of inputs.

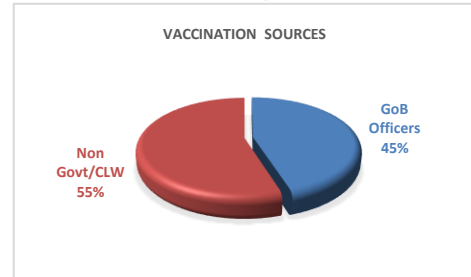
Activity 1.5.2: Facilitate market linkages workshops- Agri-Business Networks (ABN) actors and Farmers

During this reporting period- **14 market linkage workshops** with participation of 339 people (male: 284 and female: 55) were organized to find linkages mechanism between farmer groups, collection points and Agribusiness Network actors. Workshop participants were from farmer group leaders, collection point operators and different types forward market businesses such as *arothdar*, *paikar*, input sellers and public-private service providers who discussed to find business opportunities through buy and sales for mutual benefits. As an outcome of organized workshops new business deals have been established among participating members and detail progress including number of FFS linked to buyer/trader will be measured before next reporting period.

Activity 1.5.3: Training (new batch/refreshers) for community level service providers on agricultural services

In this reporting period, **56 community resource persons** (male: 49 and female: 7) were developed as new Community Livestock Workers (CLW) through 05 days long hands-on training on primary animal healthcare including vaccination procedures. Resource personnel were engaged from Department of Livestock Services and project internal sources for conduction of this training. So far this project developed 101 Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) who vaccinated 24,063 livestock animals and have been providing general health care support to FFS farmers.

Moreover, an internal Rapid Assessment conducted in November 2019 refers that around 70% households vaccinated their animals and birds in last one year, but it was around 23% before project intervention – it means 48% households vaccinated their animals newly as the beneficiary of IFM-FFS. The assessment data stated that farmers received vaccination services for their animals from two sources: GoB and Non-GoB services. Around 55% got services from Local Livestock Workers (CLW) or non government sources where as 45% got this service from GoB officers. The Focus Group Discussion stated that the local services providers (CLW) made necessary linkage with GoB Officials for this services.



In this reporting period, 27 youth participants (female 04, male 23) trained on Vermi earth worm production and learnt hands-on relevant production techniques to supply the vermi worms to farmers. Notably vermi earth worms are special type earth worms that utilize for preparing good quality compost fertilizer within shorter period. Indeed, such earth worms have much demand and there is shortage of supply in rural CHT communities. As an outcome of the training, trained personnel have been supplying vermi worms including compost fertilizers to farmers. Detailed progress will be measured and reported on this intervention in next reporting period.

Activity 1.5.4: Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings

In this reporting period, **84 quarterly Agrobusiness Network meetings** were organized at Upazilla level with participation of 822 people (male: 782 & female: 40) mostly from farmer’s group leader, collection point operators, forward market businesses (arothdar, paikar, bapery), backward market businesses (input sellers/suppliers), community service providers for agrobusiness deals and getting market response.

Activity 1.5.5: Support community managed collection Points for improving market facilities

In this reporting period, **30 community managed collection points** were set to improve market facilities through linking farmers and traders for competitive sales and mutual benefits. FFS farmers have been organized into Producer Groups to prepare their production plan and market their products collectively. The project has been mobilizing communities on group marketing and link them to traders for better access to market for increased access to market through mobilizing communities for group marketing and linking buyers and producers at collection points. Detail progress including number of FFS linked to traders/buyers will be measured and reported in next six-monthly progress report.

Activity 1.5.6: Learning visit to other area of best marketing facilities for farmers

In this reporting period- **04 learning visits** were organized where 79 participants (female-16, male-58) attended to gather marketing experiences. Participants of these visits were from farmers, Agribusiness Network actors including forward market businesses and project staff who gathered experiences from the visit to add value in implementing marketing interventions under the project in CHT.

Findings of Internal Rapid Assessment during November-December 2019

Background:

An "internal rapid assessment" was conducted with the engagement of Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP III) staff of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP. Based on a valid statistical sample size, both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from representative farmers' of IFM-FFS communities and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) conducted accordingly in three Hill Districts. With the support of Planning Monitoring and Reporting (PMR), the Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management unit of SID-CHT, UNDP took the lead on the methods and sample size calculation. IFM-FFS farmers were selected as systematic random selection techniques. Finally, this rapid assessment was done by the joint engagement of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP at the end of year 2019.

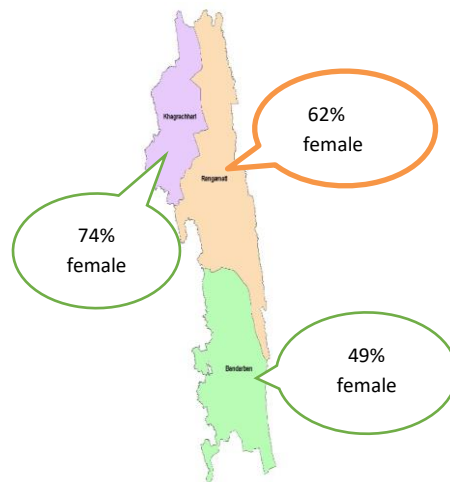
Study Basic: A total of 466 IFM-FFS sample beneficiary households/farmers were selected in three Hill District for this rapid assessment. Overall, 64% were female respondents who were the members of IFM-FFS, AFSP III.

A comparative analysis was done based on the beneficiaries previous (before project intervention) and present situation of the same number of households. However, necessary crosschecking and validation were made with Focus Group Discussion.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the respondents 89% (including Jhum), others are the day labour and housewife.

Average around 4.7 members exists in each FFS beneficiary household.

Around 18% farmers are illiterate, 27% can sign only, 35% have primary, 17% have secondary and only 2% have higher secondary level education.



IFM-FFS Findings:

Promoted technologies used:

The beneficiary households in IFM-FFS communities have been applying new IFM-FFS technologies and learning in their own farms. The project has been utilizing versatile number of technologies to boost the agricultural productions. Among many technologies the project included only 08 technologies in Rapid Assessment data collection tools to measure the progress and adaptation rate on popularities and application by farmers. The rapid assessment findings revealed that vegetable cultivation in pit/bed is the top promoted technology applied by 94% households, 76% household applied the fruit tree management techniques and 76% on improved egg hatching pan for chicken, 69% farmers applied hand pollination techniques in cucurbits, 59% farmers have been preparing and using Farm Yard Manure (FYM), 58% farmers used IPM techniques to their vegetables, orchards and crop fields.

Below stated the most popular technologies adopted by farmers.

Table 1: Some popular IFM-FFS technology in terms of percentage of farmers adapting

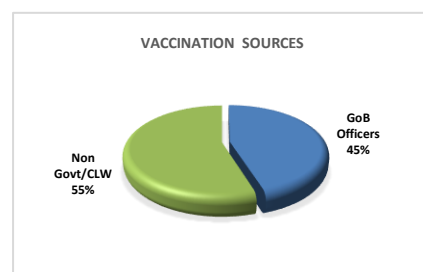
SL	Name of technology	% of HH applied
1.	Vegetables cultivating in pit/bed	94%
2.	Prepared and using improved egg hatching pan for chicken	76%
3.	Fruit Tree Management	76%
4.	Hand pollination in Cucurbits	69%
5.	Preparation and use of Farm Yard Manure	59%
6.	Use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques in vegetables and/or orchards	58%

linkage with GoB Services:

Over 68% farmers communicated with the local level GoB service providers on agriculture, fisherish and livestock related problem and sought services.

Around 70% households vaccinated their animals and birds in last one year, but it was around 23% before project intervention – it means 48% households vaccinated their animals newly as the beneficiary of IFM-FFS.

The assessment data stated that farmers received vaccination services for their animals from two sources: GoB and Non GoB services. Around 55% got services from Local Livestock Workers (CLW) or non government sources where as 45% got this service from GoB officers. The Focus Group Discussion stated that the local services providers (CLW) made necessary linkage with GoB Officials for this services. It indicates the coordination and linkage with GoB service providers and the CLW among the community level farmers.



Yields and Production:

Overall, around 89% beneficiary farmers diversified their farming production through the intervention of IFM-FFS. The beneficiary also stated that their crops attacked by insects, they basically used the IPM techniques and suggestion from GoB Officials to get better production. It means, there is a positive correlation with improvement of crop productivity of the beneficiary farmers, application of technologies and linkage of GoB service providers.

The data revealed no significant changes on household level duck rearing, but significant positive changes made on chicken rearing. The beneficiary households, those involved in chicken rearing increased chicken production (in number) around 58% after project intervention. Around 14 number of chicken (all types/categories in age) were in each household before project intervention but presently it is increased to 22 in number. It means average 8 chicken increased in each household after project intervention.



*Increased 34%
economic return
through poultry rearing*

34% increase of yearly economic return from poultry. Average income from poultry Tk. 10,709 during baseline and post the project intervention average income raised to Tk. 14,307.

73% yearly economic return increased from vegetable. The vegetable production contributed to the household economic return. It seemed, the average market value of the vegetable production per household was Tk.14,320 before project intervention and it increased to Tk.24,775 after project intervention.



*Increased 73%
economic return from
growing vegetable*

No significant changes made in fish cultivation, it seemed around 16% households involved with fish cultivation before project intervention and the similar response came after project intervention. Even, the average fish production is almost in the similar direction – no significant changes made after project intervention.

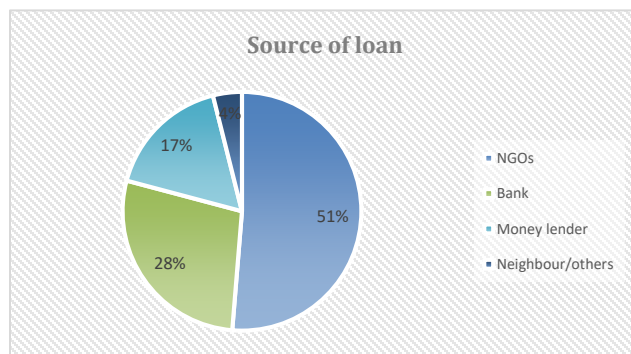
56% economic return increased from poultry and vegetable together (Tk, 25,032 before project intervention and Tk. 39,082 presently)

Annual Income:

It seemed, it was difficult to collect the accurate data/information on household level annual income through this simple assessment, need in-depth assessment to collect household level income data/information.

Households saving and Loan practices:

It seemed, the saving practices increased over the time among the beneficiary households. A total of 48% households reported on their savings before the project intervention which increased up to 63% at the end of 2019, around 15% households started their savings newly after project intervention. The beneficiaries, generally keep their savings to NGOs, Bank, Grameen Bank.



Total 48% households involved with loan practices with average Tk. 10,000 to 12,000 last one year. The main source of the loan is the NGOs with around 51%, Bank 28%, money lender 17% and neighbor/relatives 4%. It indicates that significant number of households still borrowed money from money lender.

Marketing:

Around 88% farmers/IFM-FFS households stated that the necessary/essential agricultural inputs i.e fertilizer, seeds, seedlings are available and can managed in their areas as required;

Use of FYM:

Presently 57% farmers/IFM-FFS households are preparing and using the Farm Yard Manure (FYM) in crop cultivation, it was 7% before project intervention (around 50% farmers engaged newly on FYM preparation and applying after project intervention.

18% farmers/FFS household needed to bought Farm Yard Manure (FYM) and used in their fields;

Limitation of this Rapid Assessment:

This rapid assessment was done internally with engagement of project staff of AFSP III, although cross checking and validation mechanism exist during data/information collection but might have biasness of data/information gathering since the implementing partners were directly engaged with this exercise.

It was a short assessment with simple questionnaire and checklist, the higher-level data/information may not well captured – particularly household level income and expenditure data which need mores field exercises with more time for well captured.

Outcome 2: Hill District Councils (HDC) are managing transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord:

Indicator 2.1: # of guideline on sustainable agriculture policies and strategies and services developed and in place at HDC.

This indicator has not been produced any progress in this reporting period.

Indicator 2.2: Coordination mechanism among the transferred departments related to agriculture services strengthened with functional agricultural planning Unit under the leadership of HDCs

The outcome focuses to enhance the capacities of the HDCs in managing agricultural services decentralized with the CHT Peace Accord and subsequent legal reforms - 33 functions and powers are to be transferred to the HDCs as per the Peace Accord, including agricultural services. On paper, these power and functions have already been transferred from the line ministries/agencies to the HDCs. However, the HDCs have still not managed to take full ownership of the transferred functions from these line ministries/agencies. With the capacities of the HDCs enhanced, the envisaged outcomes will be improved coordination and management functions, including regulatory framework of HDCs to manage transferred agricultural services. In this reporting period, **58 GoB line department officers** trained on enhanced coordination mechanism to manage transferred agricultural services.

Output 2.1: Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and monitor Local Resilience Plans

Indicator 2.1.1: # of coordination meeting organization.

During the reporting period, a total of 17 coordination meetings were conducted.

Indicator 2.1.2: # of consultative workshops organized

3 capacity development training to HDC on identified area to manage transferred Agriculture services.

Indicator 2.1.3: # of local resilience plans supported.

During this reporting period, **13 local resilience plans** have been developed with engagement of community people by Climate Resilience Committee. Most of the plans are being reviewed and assessed by HDC and project staff for economic and environmental feasibility aspects.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2019 are as follows:

Activity 2.1: Support to strengthen HDC's capacity and enhance coordination to manage agricultural services

In this reporting period, the project trained 58 GoB line Department Officials (male-51, female-7) from DAE, DoF and DLS to enhance coordination mechanism. The objective of this event is to build awareness and knowledge of GoB line department officials on HDCs coordination mechanism, management functions, regulatory framework and some technical subjects. The training widely covered the coordination mechanism with transferred departments, mandates of Hill District Councils, HDC rules including act and regulations, and some technical subjects such as e-filing, advanced agricultural technologies.

Activity 2.2: Organize District Working Group Meeting:

In this reporting period- 08 District Working Group meetings (DWG) were arranged with active participation of respective Councilors of Hill District Council, district level officers from three-line departments (DLS, DAE and DoF), and AFSP District Officer. Apart from the AFSP III activities, the quarterly DWG coordination meetings covered discussion on inter-departmental coordination matters. The DWG meeting has been contributing to improving the coordination and management functions of Hill District Councils towards managing transferred agricultural services in line with 1997 Peace Accord. As an outcome of this initiatives, 03-line departments under a coordination mechanism between Hill District Councils and within line departments to explore and extend support each other interrelated needs.

Activity 2.3: Conduct Consultative Workshops:

The activity is planned to organize during 2nd quarter of 2020.

Activity 2.4: Support to Local Resilience Plans Develop under CCRP:

In this reporting period- 20 sites (average 5 paras/villages in each site) were selected for rendering support to fulfill the intended objectives of CHT Climate Resilience Project. Respective communities were mobilized for developing capacities in response to climate change.

The AFSP III intends to support the LRP through i) Supporting communities to address their farming needs through establishment of Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field Schools. ii) addressing synergies between AFSP III and CCRP towards sustaining the development.

Visibility & Communication:

In this reporting period, the project developed and printed a total 8,773 nos visibility and promotional materials such as t-shirts, caps, bags, signboards, banners those were utilized by relevant stakeholders. In addition, the project also developed some corporate promotional materials such as wall calendars, desk calendars, annual report printing through utilizing matching funds of donors. All of those materials printed following the UNDP visibility guideline thus in turn immensely helped to brand the project including donors and implementing partners.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

With utilization of earlier learnings (Phase II), the AFSP III established a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism in all places i.e FFS community, Upazila, District and regional level. In this reporting period the AFSP III Result Framework (RF) is at the final stage with baseline status and target setting till to project period up to June 2021. The AFSP III indicators are placed in the UNDP M&E Plan with year wise target breakdown. The core staff of FASP III trained up on the Monitoring and reporting mechanism, data collection tools techniques and the database. An offline data management system is already placed to track the process and progress monitoring data each month.

At the field level, the staff of the project and implementing partners (HDCs), GoB line department officials, union and Upazila parishad representative undertook monitoring visits and participated in staff planning

and coordination meetings with the stakeholders to identify key successes and areas for further improvement. This information is collected and analyzed by the AFSP III, before making clear recommendations for addressing challenges observed in the field.

A detailed breakdown on the different parties involved in monitoring of AFSP III given below:

Community Level: The PDC Executive members who participated in IFM FFS training are involved as the main vehicle for overseeing and monitoring the FFS activities. They have been monitoring the ongoing session attendance, FFS session conduction by FFs and finally each FF maintains a monthly monitoring tool which is checked by the PDC chairperson and submitted to the Upazila FFS Coordinator.

Union Level: Union Parishad representatives visits the FFS communities and share their feedbacks and suggestion to FFs and community people. Even, the UP representatives discuss the findings in their monthly meetings where union parishad representatives and other union level stakeholders, including PDCs/FFs representatives and women leaders, discuss progress of FFS activities and seek necessary support from the UPs as appropriate. In this reporting period, a total of 118 visits made at the field level to provide necessary guidance to the communities for smooth implementation of AFSP activities.

Upazila Level: AFSP III Upazila-based staff are the lowest tier in monitoring and inputting data in the project's database. A simple offline data management system is placed at each Upazila. The Upazila FFS Coordinators have been maintained to track the process and progress mentoring data each month. Data is verified during field visits to the FFS communities. The monitoring data and field experiences are shared with relevant stakeholders in the progress sharing meeting at Upazila level. Upazila level other actors, such as regional GoB staff, have periodically visited FFS to undertake monitoring activities and provide technical support.

District Level: HDC based project staff and SID-CHT based staff made monitoring visits and follow-up support to the FFS communities. They also maintained the FFS Progress Monitoring Database on regular basis. The major findings from field visits, lessons learnt, and achievement are shared at the HDCs monthly coordination meeting with major decision if any shortfall/or deviation as per their plan. In this reporting period, a total 1404 visits made to FFS communities by the AFSP III staffs.

Regional/Central Level: Ongoing monitoring visits are conducted by regional/central based AFSP III staff, Senior Management with time to time feedbacks to AFSP III core staff. It's a regular practices by SID-CHT staff to maintain Back To Office Report (BTOR) immediate after each field visit. This report has been sharing with senior management of SID-CHT and National Project Director (NPD) of MoCHTA. Based on the off line data management system, progress reports are prepared on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly and yearly). Monthly reports reflect activity and output level indicators, such as the number of beneficiaries trained, number and types of grants distributed, demonstration plots established and number of GoB visits to the field. Quarterly reports are prepared based on the immediate results of the activities and are focused on qualitative information – how farmers are implementing their FFS learning, their feelings, challenges faced and way forward. Senior management of CHTDF and UNDP also visit project sites to facilitate the implementation and to provide quality-assurance and oversight to these activities.

The project has a plan to do Internal Data Quality Assessment (IDQA) both at desk and field level, and it will be placed in 2019 as the part of project's systematic monitoring mechanism. Moreover, to capture the results of AFSP III, the project planned to conduct an internal result study in the middle of year 2019. This study will support to measure the upper level indicators as per the Result Framework of AFSP III.

Lesson Learned, Challenges and Action Taken:

Whilst the project has faced several issues during implementation of the planned activities, necessary actions have been taken to overcome those challenges. The challenges faced and actions taken by the project include the followings:

Selection and mobilization of communities took more time than originally it expected. However, mobilization of communities including farmers, found helpful for implementation of FFS.

Good farmers were selected for developing as Farmer Facilitators, involving local communities and other stakeholders. It took time but found helpful for developing skills of Farmer Facilitators thus implementation of FFS.

Basic Bengali language and literacy was helpful during ToT sessions. Most of the Master Trainers (MTs) are not able to speak or understand languages of minor ethnic/indigenous communities. To overcome this challenge the participants were engaged to facilitate the discussion and learning from others.

Local political unrest in few areas like Naniarchar, Baghaichari, Jurachari hampered regular activities particularly the Upazila stakeholder mobilisation in the field. However, with support and involvement of local leaders and stakeholders helped continuing planned activities. Local political unrest delayed some of the activities.

Expenditure in 2019:

Project Name: Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)-III		
Major outputs	Expenditure Report (Jan'19 to Dec'19)	
	DKK	USD
Output 1: Communities/Stakeholders mobilised to establish IFM-FFS	25,287	3,787
Output 2: IFM-FFS Curricular Developed	5,693	853
Output 3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders (Master trainers, FFS Trainers/Facilitators on IFM-FFS, GoB Officers) enhanced	1,074,603	160,932
Output 4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning by doing' approach	14,878,394	2,228,180
Output 5: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated		-
Output 6: Coordination enhanced and HDCs strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and coordinate LRPs and monitor Local Resilience Plans	589,025	88,212
Total	16,573,003	2,481,964

Next Plan/Way Forward:

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Output 1.1 Community groups and stakeholders	1.1.1 # of FFS formed/established, including women (50%) and men participated in	Training for PDC EC/Para members on IFM-FFS implementation process and role of PDCs/Para members (2 members from each	204 PDC EC/Para members	X				

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviati on
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
mobilized through establishment of IFM-FFS	mobilization initiatives.	para/PDC, maximum 30 participants)						
		1.5 Conduct FFS sessions at community level (FF Remuneration)	435 FFs (5200 person months)	X	X	X	X	
		1.15 Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project Staffs Salary)	48 staff	X	X	X	X	
		Promotional materials-printing of festoons for Farmer Field Day use (1 set of 6 different types)	183 sets		X			
		1.27 Contingency reserved for FFS implementation	Lumpsum (Need based)	X	X	X	X	
Output 1.2: IFM-FFS Curricula Developed	1.2.1 # of Modules developed with inclusion and testing of	Printing of IFM FFS modules (11 modules in a set). SID-CHT will be sharing final draft for printing	570 sets	X	X			

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviati on
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
and Promoted	relevant farming HH's reliance on climate change issues into FFS curriculum.	1.33 Visibility & Communication	Lumpsum (Need based)			X	X	
Output 1.3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders [Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers] enhanced	1.3.1 # of MT, FFS Facilitators trained (at least 30 % women), GoB Officers.	ToT for Master Trainers	3					To be covered from SHARIP
		1.4 ToT for FFs on IFM-FFS including promotional materials (T-shirt, caps and bags)- each batch average 30 participants for 9 days	16 Batches	X	X			
		Recruitment of required AFSP III project staffs and selection of FFS Facilitators following the year wise FFS plan and allocation	102 FFs	X				

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviati on
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
		Refresher ToF for Farmer Facilitators (FF) on IFM FFS (Average 30 for each spell- and each spell for 9 days for 01st batch Farmer Facilitators)	7 batches	X	X			
		Promotional materials for Farmer Facilitators (T-shirt, caps, bags)	102 set (T-shirt, caps, bags)	X	X			
	1.3.2 % of trained CHT stakeholders who believe their knowledge and skills on IFM-FFS have increased after training	1.32 Study/Assessment/Evaluations	Need based	x				
Output 1.4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning	1.4.1 % of IFM-FFS participants graduated (disaggregated by sex and age) 50 % women	1.7 Organise Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year	121	x	x	x	x	
		1.9 Management support to FFS Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office	12 months		x	x	x	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviati on
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
by doing approach'		supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)						
		1.31 Project M&E Activities (designing, data collection, orientation etc.)	Per annum		x		x	
	1.4.2 % of IFM- FFS graduates applying sustainable and climate resilient intensification (increased yield levels, enhanced soil fertility, averting loss of stock/crops)	1.13 Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at District and Regional level	3 workshop s		x		x	
		1.29 Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at Regional level	1 workshop		x			
		1.6 Support for FFS learning to communities	485 FFS communi ties	x	x	x	x	
		Support to individual farmers for FFS learning utilization	525 FFS communi ties	x	x	x	x	
		1.30 District/Regional/Natio nal level seminars/workshops	Lumpsum (Need Based)	x	x	x	x	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	1.4.3 % of GoB Line Department Officers that provided follow up support to FFS	1.11 Organize Monitoring visit by GoB officers (DAE,DLS, DOF)and other stakeholders, and Support to the technical sessions of the FFS (2 sessions in each FFS) by SAAO/VFA/FA.	771 Monitoring visits	x	x	x	x	
		1.12 Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila and District Working Group (DWG), HDCs etc.	134 monitoring visits	x	x	x	x	
Output 1.5: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated	1.5.1 # of FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their agricultural produces (collection centers and group marketing)	1.22 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings	92 ABN meetings	x	x	x	x	
		1.17 Support community managed collection Points for improving market facilities	12 collection points	x	x	x	x	
		Develop entrepreneurs on Vermi/warm supplier to Promote organic farming	1 Batch (29 Participants)		x			

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	1.5.2 % of HHs with access to quality agricultural inputs	1.18 Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers (2 upazila 1 batch, 2 days training)	4 batches (120 Participants)		x	x		
Output 2.1: Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and monitor Local Resilience Plans	2.1.1 # of coordination meetings organized	1.10 Organize Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazilla level	129 Meetings	x	x	x	x	
		1.14 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and quarterly DWG Meetings at HDCs	48 coordination meetings	x	x	x	x	
		1.32 Planning and review meeting/workshop	Need Based				x	
	2.1.2 # of consultative workshops organized	1.23 Capacity development support to HDC's on identified area to manage transferred agricultural services	3 workshops		x	x		
	2.1.3 # of Local Resilience Plans supported			x	x	x	x	Progress made through CCRP,

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviati on
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
								Funde d by DANID A
Total								

Progress Against Result Framework of AFSP III till December 2019

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2019	Progress till December 2019	Remarks
Outcome1: Agricultural production of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM-FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts					
1.1	% increase in yields and production of beneficiary Households (HH) of 1200 FFS	<i>Vegetable: 40% Fruits: 30%, Chicken Eggs: 50%, Chicken Meat: 30%, Pig: 25% Goat:25%, Cow: 15% and Fish: 50% (of 1200 FFS)</i>	<i>Vegetable: 40% Fruits: 30%, Chicken Eggs: 50%, Chicken Meat: 30%, Pig: 25% Goat:25%, Cow: 15% and Fish: 50% (of 270 FFS)</i>	An internal sample rapid assessment was done internally where few areas measured as below: <i>Increased Vegetable: 38% Chicken production (in number) increase by 57% (of 634 FFS)</i>	A third-party assessment will be made at the end of Year 2020 to measure this higher-level indicator.
1.2	% HH intake of diversified nutritious food: <i>80% HH diversified nutritious food and average</i>	<i>80% HH of 1200 FFS</i>	<i>80% HH of 270 FFS</i>	Yet to measure this higher-level indicator	Do

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2019	Progress till December 2019	Remarks
	<i>2,100 KCAL food intake</i>				
1.3	% of beneficiary HH in target communities with increased access to decentralized extension services	75% of beneficiary HH (1200 FFS)	75% of beneficiary HH (270 FFS)	68% of beneficiary HH (634 FFS)	
1.4	% HH adapted climate resilient technology	60% HH (1200 FFS)	60% HH (270 FFS)	Yet to measure this higher-level indicator	Do
Output 1.1: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized through establishment of IFM-FFS					
1.1.1	# of FFS formed/established, including women (50%) and men participated in mobilization initiatives.	1200 FFS formed/established	941 FFS formed/established	634 FFS formed/established with 62% women	
Output 1.2: IFM-FFS Curricula Developed and Promoted					
1.2.1	# of Modules developed with inclusion and testing of relevant farming HH's reliance on climate change issues into FFS curriculum.	11 Modules	11 Modules	11 Modules	
Output 1.3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders [Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers] enhanced					
1.3.1	# of MT, FFS Facilitators trained (at least 30 % women), GoB Officers.	26 MT	26 MT	28 MT (male:20, female: 8)	
		401 of FFS Facilitators	401 of FFS Facilitators	333 of FFS Facilitators	
		180 GoB Officers.	180 GoB Officers.	187 GoB Officers.	
1.3.2	% of trained CHT stakeholders who believe their knowledge and skills on IFM-FFS	95% of trained CHT stakeholders	95% of trained CHT stakeholders	89% of IFM-FFS members	Rapid assessment conducted on IFM-FFS members as

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2019	Progress till December 2019	Remarks
	have increased after training				primary stakeholders.
Output 1.4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning by doing approach'					
1.4.1	% of IFM-FFS participants graduated (disaggregated by sex and age) 50 % women	90% of 30,000 IFM-FFS	90% of 6,750 IFM-FFS participants	82% of 6,750 IFM-FFS participants with 62% women	
1.4.2	% of IFM-FFS graduates applying sustainable and climate resilient intensification (increased yield levels, enhanced soil fertility, averting loss of stock/crops)	60% of 30,000 IFM-FFS	60% of 6,750 IFM-FFS	Yet to measure this indicator	
1.4.3	% of GoB Line Department Officers that provided follow up support to FFS	71% to 1200 FFS	71% to 270 FFS	68% to 481 FFS	
Output 1.5: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated					
1.5.1	# of FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their agricultural produces (collection centers and group marketing)	363 FFS	78 FFS	90 FFS	A total of 30 collection points established and average 3 FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their agricultural produces
1.5.2	% of HHs with access to quality agricultural inputs	60% of HHs of 363 FFS	60% HHs of 78 FFS	88% HHs of 90 FFS	
Outcome 2: Hill District Councils (HDC) are managing transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord					

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2019	Progress till December 2019	Remarks
2.1	# of guidelines on sustainable agricultural policies and strategies developed and in place at HDC	3 guidelines	3 guidelines		
2.2	Coordination mechanism among the transferred departments related to agriculture services strengthened with functional Agricultural Planning Unit under the leadership of 3 HDCs	Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)	Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)	58 GoB line department officers trained on enhanced coordination mechanism to manage transferred agricultural services.	
Output 2.1: Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and monitor Local Resilience Plans					
2.1.1	# of coordination meetings organized	36 coordination meetings	21 coordination meetings	17 coordination meeting (PIC & DWG)	
2.1.2	# of consultative workshops organized	6 consultative workshops	3 consultative workshops	3 capacity development training to HDC on identified area to manage transferred Agriculture services	
2.1.3	# of Local Resilience Plans supported	20 Local Resilience Plans	8 Local Resilience Plans	13 Local Resilience Plans developed	Through CCRP intervention
