Annual Progress Report
Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)- III in CHT
January to December 2020
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<td>Agri-Business Network</td>
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<td>BDT</td>
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<td>Focus Group Discussion</td>
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<td>Integrated Farm Management</td>
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<td>SAAO</td>
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<td>SID-CHT</td>
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<td>Training of Facilitators</td>
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<td>ToT</td>
<td>Training of Trainers</td>
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<td>USD</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
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### PROJECT SUMMARY:

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Project No:</strong></th>
<th>00094983</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Title:</strong></td>
<td>Agriculture and Food Security Project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts - Phase III (AFSP III)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Project Start Date:</strong></td>
<td>February 2018</td>
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<td><strong>Project End Date:</strong></td>
<td>30 June 2021</td>
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<td><strong>Reporting Period:</strong></td>
<td>January-December, 2020</td>
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<td><strong>Project Budget:</strong></td>
<td>DKK 37 Million (USD 5.75 Million)</td>
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<td><strong>Executing Agency:</strong></td>
<td>Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh</td>
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<td><strong>Responsible Ministry:</strong></td>
<td>Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)</td>
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<td><strong>Project Area</strong></td>
<td>Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill districts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh</td>
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<td><strong>Beneficiaries covered:</strong></td>
<td>The marginal and small farmers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts</td>
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| **Project Objective:** | 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. |
| **Project 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

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Executive Summary:
The Agriculture and Food Security Project in Chittagong Hill Tracts (AFSP III) aims to support 1,000 paras/villages with total coverage of 25,000 poor and marginal farm households (1,15,000 people) in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) which will gradually establish 1,000 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 improve 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.

In 2020, though most of the project beneficiaries were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, the project participants have been able to make positive changes in their life with support from the project. The project conducted an annual outcome survey during February-March, 2021 to understand the present situation, thus progress was made yet through the implementation of Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field Schools. The project utilized evaluation focus statistically proven system. A total of 461 respondents (55% female) were selected from 128 IFM-FFSs randomly to collect data for this assessment. However, necessary cross-checking and validation were made with KII and backcheck. This outcome assessment finding revealed that farm households’ agricultural productions increased and diversified among 99% of beneficiary households. However, among those households who were involved in vegetable, fruit and chicken rearing, have increased production 95%, 90% and 92%, respectively. About 97% of HH has taken at least 12 different nutritious food in the last 7 days. The result indicates that the recipient has a good practice of diversified nutritious food intake and similarly correlates with the increase of productivity at beneficiary HH level. Significant progress also observed in the decentralization of extension services- In 2020, around 66% of the household services got all necessary support from local level GoB service providers on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock. Apart from the government services, the beneficiaries have also received assistance
from local-level private service providers. 16% of the beneficiary vaccinated their livestock and poultry before the project, but nowadays, it reached 69% in the reporting period, which is 53% higher than the baseline situation.

The surveyed household have received 38% vaccination services from GoB and 26% from CLWs. The AFSP III learning modules containing around 40 farming technologies and amongst the adaptation rate was assessed for 14 technologies by survey respondents. The analysis refers that 97% beneficiary HH adopted climate-resilient technology of vegetables cultivation in bed and pit, 90% claimed that they prepared and used Farm Yard Manure (FYM) and 88% prepared and use improved hatching pan. 82% reported that they adopted laying and broody hen management. 72% of IFM-FFS received follow up support by GoB line department indicates.

Most communities are in distress and hard to reach areas; thus marketing always a challenge for CHT farmers. However, the project facilitated a group driven collective marketing approach and collection points primarily a place where farmers aggregate and bulk productions to utilize the benefits bargaining towards competitive sales to traders. Annual outcome survey data shows that 33% beneficiaries’ sale their productions at nearby collection points on a regular basis while the majority portion 67% is still not reaching the collection points. These participants were also asked why they do not use the collection points to sell their produces. About 90% of them have replied that there are no nearby collection points to sell their produces. The project also created better access to farmers in getting quality farming inputs. Data on purchasing of high-quality farming inputs shows that about 42 percent of the farmers are getting those from the upazilla market followed by 23 percent from the Own sources and 18 percent from union level market. Findings indicates that most the farmers are getting good quality input at their community. The project also contributed enhancing the capacity of Hill District Councils to manage transferred agricultural services. The project facilitated capacity development training on for GoB line department officials during this reporting period. The capacity development training content included the HDC rules and regulations including act, coordination functions and management functions. The outcome survey refers that 72% of IFM-FFS received follow up support by GoB line department which indicates that HDCs in better position to manage the transferred agricultural services. Overall the outcome survey indicates that the project is driving towards achieving objectives of development cooperation and support by DANIDA to people of CHT.

The financial delivery is also progressing well, with the project incurring an eligible expenditure of USD 1,358,284 by the end of 2020.
Introduction

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is located in the southeast 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 per cent 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, characterised by very steep, rugged mountainous terrain and dense jungle in areas. More than two 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 lives 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 agriculture. 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 poorly used of appropriate farming practices for a range of reasons, including lack of knowledge and skills, supply constraints, land shortages, financial limitation, or inadequate 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% of families of CHT live below the upper poverty line, and 52.4% of families 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 1,000 para/villages with total coverage of 25,000 poor and marginal farm households covering 115,000 people in 3 CHT districts by gradually establishing 1,000 new Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field Schools (IFM-FFS) considering the reduced target of 200 IFM-FFS due to COVID-19 response 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 the 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 the 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 two specific objectives of the project will be achieved by implementing these two 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 and coverage 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 and include of 25,000 poor and marginalised households\(^1\) through 1,000 Farmer Field School (FFS) excluding vested support to farmers during COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 115,000 people that represents around 7% 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 Upazilas in CHT and later 03 Upazilla of Bandarban (Lama, Alikadam, and Naikhongchari) excluded to avoid overlap between AFSP III and SHARIP implementation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The AFSP III targeted to cover 23 Upazilas within the CHT, including (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 systems and associate tools were used for tracking and reporting the activity and outputs of the project. Both field and regional level M&E Officers were intensively involved in collecting, verifying, analysing, and reporting of all activities and outputs. Most of the data collected through different sources during this reporting period were rectified by the respective project focal person to ensure data quality.

For measuring outcome progress, an “annual survey” was conducted during Feb-March, 2021 to capture the progress, achievements and results achieved over a period with the engagement of the 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 Key Informant Interview (KII) was conducted in three HDC District Officer, councilor, UDCC Chairman-member, and Field Facilitators.

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\(^1\) 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.
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 2020, though most of the project beneficiaries were greatly impacted by COVID-19 pandemic, the project participants have been able to make positive changes in their life with support from the project. To measure such changes, an internal outcome survey was conducted. From the survey it has been observed that around 99% of beneficiary households increased and diversified agricultural productions through IFM-FFS. However, agricultural item-wise yields and production was not measured in the survey. It will be reported in the completion report by following a proper methodology.

However, among those households who were involved in vegetable, fruit and chicken rearing, have increased production 95%, 90% and 92% respectively. A positive change has also been observed among the farmers who engaged in vegetable cultivation. Even 85% of beneficiaries brought an average of 16 decimal fellow/unused land under cultivation.

Indicators 1.2: % HH intake of diversified nutritious food

In February 2021, the outcome assessment tried to identify the current HH diversified nutrition food intake status through the 461 beneficiaries (participated in this assessment), which showed a remarkable change in HH food intake status. About 97% of HH has taken at least 12 different nutritious food in last 7 days. The result indicates that the recipient has a good practice of diversified nutritious food intake and similarly correlates with increase of productivity at beneficiary HH level. It is also a very significant achievement though the field program hampered during COVID-19 outbreak.
Indicators 1.3: % of beneficiary HH in targeted communities with increased access to decentralized extension services

The project has supported to develop skills and capacities of the relevant GoB line department apart from providing support through IFM-FFS. Different training and workshops worked as the bridging between line department’s extension worker and local community people. As a result, they provide better services to the community people. In 2020, around 66% of the household services got all necessary support from local level GoB service providers on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock. Apart from the government services, the beneficiaries have also received assistance from local level private service providers. In total, 16% of the beneficiary that they vaccinated their livestock and poultry before the project, but nowadays, it reached 69% in the reporting period. The surveyed household have received 38% vaccination services from GoB and 26% from CLWs. Apart from the vaccination, participants have received several other services related to seeds, fertilizer, diseases, irrigation, and reworming.

![Types of support received in last 12 months](image)

Indicators 1.4: % of HH which adapted to climate-resilient technology
Beneficiary HH adopted climate-resilient technology as project output, 14 different technology shared in group sessions, which used by the beneficiary to prevent and recover from the disaster. In CHT, traditional farming like shifting farming was practiced, which required more techno-friendly as well as climate-resilient to fulfill the present creased demand of agriculture production. A pool of expert FFs was trained on climate-resilient agriculture technology and management practices to support targeted formers of the community. A significant change was observed and reported during the outcome survey.

In total, 97% of beneficiary HH adopted climate-resilient technology of vegetable cultivation in bed and pit, 90% claimed that they prepared and used Farm Yard Manure (FYM) and 88% prepared and use improved hatching pan. 82% reported that they adopted laying and broody hen management.

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

As the project has been working the GoB Line Department for the long tine to ensure that the rural marginal farmers receive all the support from the officials when required. It is also to ensure the sustainability of the project. Annual outcome survey data shows that around 72% of the total IFM-FFS have been received follow-up support from Government line departments.

IFM-FFS LEARNINGS SCALED UP A HELPLESS TO BECOME HELPFUL

Nikunti Tripura, a hardworking farmer who made the impossible is possible. “Para Karbari informed that the Hill District Council would appoint some people. After hearing this, I showed my interest in the job, and many neighbours told me that I should not apply because of my illiteracy and shame. Karbari inspired me by saying that those who do not get a job after passing BA and MA are, they should feel shame. Why do you? After that, I applied with the courage of the mind. And
later, I was selected as a Farmer Facilitator out of 7 people within three paras," 36-year-old Nikunti Tripura expressed about herself.

Nikunti is the inhabitant of Mantri para under the Bhi-bonchara Union of Khagrachari Sadar Upazila and has been living in this village since ancestor. Mantri para is located so far away from Khagrachari headquarter about eight kilometers along the Panchari road. She bears a leading role in her 05 family members’ family with the support of her husband, along with two children and mother. Her daughter is studying in class four in a local government primary school, which is close to her house and also son studying in class 9 outside Khagrachhari.

Nikunti Tripura achieved up to class five, and her husband not in touch with any study. She has only one Kani of homestead land. There is nothing around the house except a few fruit trees, and those trees do not produce much fruit. Poultry also dies even after rearing. As there is no other way, so both husband and wife run the family by doing daily labour. She gets paid 150 takas per day, and in contrast, the husband receives 200 takas. Besides, they did not get labour work daily. Therefore, approximately 5000-6000 takas they earn in the whole of the month.

Sometimes they had to take two times meal rather than three times. They had to struggle to pay school fees and buy books for their children. They had to run the family expenses by borrowing money every month. Thus, once upon a time, the figure of the debt accumulated to 150,000 Tk to local Mohajon. On the one hand, the amount of debt and, on the other hand, the expense of children’s education as well as family expenses made the life of Nikunti Tripura miserable.

For the time being, in March 2018, she was selected as a Farmer Facilitator under the Agriculture and Food Security Project, which has been implementing by Khagrachhri Hill District Council and collaboration with SID-CHT, UNDP. She received 36 days of long residential training on the “Integrated Farm Management” through farmer field school approach. From the FFS sessions, she came to know that how to grow vegetables, fruit gardening around the house in a planned and year-round, how to benefit from poultry rearing, cow rearing, pigs rearing, how to use a balanced fertiliser, how to use the organic pesticides in vegetables and how to make organic fertiliser. Then she achieved great success in agriculture by cultivating vegetables and fruits in a
planned manner around his homestead and rearing poultry, pigs and goats result in a radical change in her life.

After receiving the training, she starts to cultivate Karla (sweet & bitter gourd), bean, squash, Cucumber, Kangkong, Brinjal, Kayda (snake gourd), Sweet pumpkin, Red Spinach, Kalmi (Bindweed), Indian Spinach, Lemon, Papaya and Banana around the house. She plans such a way to produce and sells vegetables and fruits periodically round the year. Now she sells vegetables in the shop twice a week and every time she gets 1000 Tk to 1500 Tk. She gets a total of 5-6 thousand TK by selling vegetables every month. Now, traders order for plants in advance, and vegetables can be sold at 5-10 TK more than other farmers because its green is looking fresh and tasty also to eat.

Besides, it has some Mango, Jackfruit, Plum, and Grapefruit trees, but these have no expected production. After training, she pruned the fruit tree and applied balanced fertiliser. After pruning, this tree has a lot of Jackfruit. Earlier, she gets 600 TK to sell Jackfruit, but this year, she gets 2900 TK. This year she looks that Jackfruit drops and rot too low, and the size of the Jackfruit has more significant. She also gets 300-400 TK by selling 3-4 Bunch of bananas for two consecutive weeks. And she gets 500 TK by selling plums.

Now she has not only limited to growing vegetables and fruit gardening. Besides, she starts poultry rearing, pig rearing, and goat rearing. Firstly she starts rearing chickens and pigs with three chickens and two pigs. She has a total of 131 chickens in small and big. A month ago, she sold 16 chickens and got a total of 91,400 TK. She gets 2300 TK by selling two big pigs. Twelve baby pigs are reared for two months, two pigs with her, and the rest of the ten pigs sell. Each pig sells 500 TK and gets a total of 5000 TK. At present, she has 115 chickens, five pigs, and two goats.

There is no cost for vegetable cultivation without their labour. Moreover, the husband always supports and gives her morale. She starts making farm fertilisers for the use of organic fertilisers in vegetables. Till now has gotten 300 kg of farm fertilisers. At present, she uses only farm fertilisers and organic fertilisers in plants and uses organic pesticides (Sex pheromone & ash) for insects.
She feeds a balanced diet with improved housing for poultry, pigs, and goats. Moreover, now he regularly vaccinates to chickens. As a result, no mortality in chickens and is ready for sale within 2-3 months—she storage seeds to improve the method and engaging herself in the cultivation of hybrid vegetables.

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

**Output 1.1-** Community groups and stakeholders mobilised through the 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 mobilised through the establishment of IFM-FFS**

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

In 2020, a total 364 new IFM-FFSs were formed and established with participation of 9661 farmers (M:3527; F:6134). The formation and establishment of IFM-FFS includes the mobilization of farmers including communities, map resources, assess the farming need of farmers, prepare curricula and continue sessions to respective following a participatory, hands on and discovery based learning approach in respective community. Activities under this output hampered a bit
due to COVID-19 lockdown situation and restrictions imposed by the Government. A pool of trained Farmer Facilitators and project resources played anchor role in formation, mobilization and establishment of IFM-FFS in selected communities during this reporting period.

The primary activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

Activity 1.1.1.1: Stakeholder (UzDCC, UDCC, HDC, GoB, etc.) mobilisation meeting on FFS at Upazilla Level:

Stakeholders (UzDCC, UDCC, HDC, GoB) mobilization meetings at Upazilla level organized during 2018 and respective stakeholders with their concerned institutions extended cooperation and support in implementation of IFM-FFS activities in all selected communities. In this reporting period, no new mobilisation meetings were organised due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation and GoB imposed restrictions for the mass gathering.

Activity 1.1.1.2: Training for PDC EC members from PDCs/paras on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring, and role of PDCs:

The targeted PDC Executives with para/village representatives were trained during 2018 thus in turn respective trained personnel extended their cooperation and support to mobilization, implementation, and monitoring of IFM-FFS activities in respective communities. During the reporting period, no new PDC executives and para/village representatives were trained.

1.1.1.3: Community Mobilisation and FFS Formation

For conducting stakeholder mobilisation and consultation meetings at District and Upazila levels, all FFS communities were selected through participatory discussion and rigorous screening process involving Upazila and district level community members, project team members, line department's by following the AFSP III
community selection guideline\textsuperscript{2}. The existing Para Development Committee (PDC) and trained village/PDC Executive members were also provided necessary support in mobilising farmers and forming Farmer Field School (FFS) in the respective community. Community mobilisation initiatives orient community farmers on IFM-FFS learning approach, identify interested farmers, finalising members with an emphasis to include the poorest of the poor farmers, consult with individual farmers, baseline and profiling, need identification of farmers and formation of IFM-FFS. In 2020, 364 IFM-FFS were formed with participation of 9661 farmers (M:3527; F:6134) through community mobilization and participatory process.

Activity 1.1.1.4: Selection of Farmer Facilitators (FF)

Progress not reported in this reporting period. All Farmer Facilitators were selected at starting of project activities during 2018.

Activity 1.1.1.5: Conduct FFS sessions at the community level

In the reporting period, there were 18481 FFS sessions conducted with 414857 participants, and the female participation was 63%. On average 88% of farmers were attended in each of conducted sessions. The main objective of these sessions were to learn the improved farming practices through hands-on practices, sharing of experiences, learning by doing and experimentation. It was very difficult and great challenge to conduct the sessions by maintaining social distance and health safety measures though completed quite successfully.

Activity 1.1.1.6: Capacity building training for project staff (i.e. community mobilisation, supervision, monitoring & reporting).

During the reporting period, one capacity virtual orientation training was reported, which was facilitated by the project M&E focal. The orientation training was organised on a quarterly basis.

\textsuperscript{2} The community selection guideline's basic criterions 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.
reporting template (output indicator). The total participants were 60 from all three HDC, three NGO, and UNDP colleagues. The female participants were 8%.

Activity 1.1.1.7: Promotional materials - printing of festoons for Farmer Field Day use (1 set of 6 different types)

In this reporting period, a total 770 festoons (14 different types) were developed and printed for Farmer’s Field Day use. The printed festoons have had been using in all organized Farmer Field days and found effective to disseminate technologies including learning to farmers.

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

IFM-FFS curricula and modules prevail as living documents. The curricula and modules of Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) was updated once within this reporting period. Following the review and update, previously developed 11 modules were fitted better to users and incorporated the feedback of field teams to address the need of farmers. During this reporting period no new module required to develop.

The primary activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

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

In this reporting period, Curriculum Development Team (CDT) conducted one review and update of IFM-FFS modules, including sessions to accommodate field teams’ feedback and address the need of farmers. In turn, 11 modules updated with necessary edits and few session notes such as Jhum Chili cultivation and Betel leaf cultivation remarkably reorganized and rebuilt.

Activity 1.2.1.2: IFM-FFS Modules, Register’s finalised and printed
No new IFM-FFS module and Register’s has been finalised and printed during this reporting period. Previously distributed Register’s comprises detailed information of each FFS, including community resources, farmer’s enrollment and attendance, study plot information with farmer’s reaction, and monitoring feedback. Farmer Facilitators have been maintaining all of those FFS records by using these printed registers.

Activity 1.2.1.3 Visibility & Communication (RF 1.33)

Under the activity, one project brochure was developed and printed 2000 copies for distribution to appropriate users. The printed brochure highlights the project objectives, arrangements, implementations, and achievements by the project.

Activity 1.2.1.4. Printing of IFM FFS modules (11 modules in a set).

In this reporting period, no modules were printed.

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 2020, 03 Master Trainers (all male) were developed through ToT Course for Master Trainers under SHARIP. 3 Upazilla FFS Coordinator developed on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and reporting. So far, this project trained 334 Farmer Facilitators, who established 998 IFM-FFSs in local communities.

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, three male person from each HDC received 21 days of training for Master Trainer on IMF-FFS. The training were provided under SHARIP.

Activity 1.3.1.2: ToF for FFs on IFM-FFS
During the reporting period, a total 76 Farmer Facilitators (male-44, female-32) were trained through **ToF for FFS on IMF-FFS**. After completing the training, these Farmer Facilitators have been conducting the sessions in the FFS and running IMF-FFS at assigned local communities. The session module was on market and marketing, high-value crops, pig rearing, fish culture, message sessions, recap session on Collection, sorting and identification of insects, pests and defenders with their management, session practice for skill development and Register.

**Activity 1.3.1.3: Refresher Training for FFs**

In this reporting period, a total 03 three batches and each for 9 days long refresher training courses were conducted where 54 farmer facilitators (male-36, female-18) participated and received the refresher. Participants were refreshed and rebuilt their knowledge and skills on facilitation and IFM-FFS menu modules including sessions on vegetables gardening, poultry rearing, preparation of vermin compost, high value crop cultivation, fruit gardening, nutrition, rice cultivation, market linkage activity and fish culture. Farmers Facilitators are facilitating session more efficiently and smoothly in the FFS after receiving the refreshers training.

**Activity 1.3.1.5: Promotional materials for Farmer Facilitators (T-shirt, caps, bags) and relevant other promotions (Banner, notebook, different materials, etc.)**

Different promotional materials were produced ensuring visibility of Donor and implementing partners. A total of 8512 materials were developed and distributed during the reporting year across the three hill districts. Among them 144 9 banners, 156 signboards, 89 Bags, 49 T Shirts, 49 Caps, and 8000 Notebooks, and 25 Mugs.
Activity: Recruitment of required AFSP III project staff and selection of FFS Facilitators following the year wise FFS plan and allocation

During this reporting year, a total of 04 new project staff (all are male; 3 in Bandarban and 01 in Rangamati) were recruited to fill up vacant and drop out positions, 03 project staff were recruited in Bandarban and one in Rangamati.

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

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 as follows:

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

No training organized during the reporting period. However, the project trained 185 GoB Officers on IFM-FFS implementation process and monitoring of IFM-FFS during 2018 and 2019.

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

In this reporting period, a cumulative 69% of IMF-FFS participants were graduated who completed full course of IFM-FFS learning for 15 months.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 as follows:

1.4.1.1: Profiling of IFM FFS Households

In the reporting period, a total of 14,066 household data were recorded for the profiling of 541 IFM FFS. The household profile includes all data of IFM-FFS farmers, including physical, professional, and socioeconomic resources. This profiling will support tracking each household's changing status concerning the project’s intervention over the project period.

1.4.1.2: Organise Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year

In this reporting period, a total 111 Farmer Field Day events were organized where 5724 (male-2344, female-3380) participants attended to share experience and learning of IFM-FFS. The Farmer Field Day held by the Farmer Field School with the Farmer Facilitator (FF) leadership in view to
share the lessons that they learned over the FFS period. The PDC/FFS members, community people, UP chairman & member, representatives from DAE, DLS & DoF, Headman, Karbari, and local elite participated in the event. The staff members of the project provided accompaniment support to the FFs to organise the event. The FFS members displayed different techniques, technologies, products, etc. Besides, the FFS member shared different learnings through discussions. On average, 50-60 participants attended each event.

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)

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 as follows:

1.4.2.1: Organise FFS Learning Sharing workshop at District level

In this reporting period, a total 02 learning sharing workshops on IFM-FFS were organized where 88 (M:61; F:27) participants attended to share their learning, experiences and prepare recommendations for project. As an outcome, participants shared their learning and experiences with deepening strong and improvement areas, strengthened linkages and cooperation opportunities with stakeholders, and prepared recommendations for addressing by the project. Farmers, Farmer Facilitators, GoB line department Officers, representatives of Local Government Institutions with advisory committees, traditional, input sellers, traders and project resources were attended in learning sharing experiences.

1.4.2.2: Organise FFS Learning Sharing workshop at Regional level)

The region could not hold any Learning sharing workshop in this reporting period due to all public gathering was prohibited and movements also restricted by the Government of Bangladesh to control the COVID-19 outbreak.
1.4.2.3: Support for FFS learning to communities

During this reporting period, FFS running cost was provided to 261 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 support, a total of 18461 sessions were conducted and necessary study plots were set to explore the IFM-FFS learning.

1.4.2.4: Support to individual farmers for FFS learning utilisation

A total of 13,137 individual farmers received the support for post-FFS learning utilization; among them 5208 were male and 7929 female. The post-FFS learning utilization support is applicable only for IFM-FFS farmers who participated in at least 25 sessions over the implementation cycle. Eligible farmers received BDT 2000 each for procuring farming inputs and utilize learning against IGA plan.

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

In this reporting period, a total 717 monitoring and follow up support provided by GoB line departments. IFM-FFS farmers received advises, linkages and GoB extension services through this follow up support.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

1.4.3.1 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. (RF 1.11)

In this reporting period, a total 717 monitoring visits were made by GoB line department (DAE, DLS and DoF) Upazilla and Union/Block level officials. During the monitoring visit, they also provided advises to farmers, explored opportunities to receive GoB extension services. As outcome, farmers including Farmer Facilitators are connected with GoB departments to receive advices and enabled services by concern line departments.

1.4.3.2 Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila and District Working Group (DWG), HDCs, etc.
In this reporting period, there were 144 monitoring visits conducted by UDCC, Upazila, District Working Group (DWG), HDCs, etc. Through the monitoring visits, respective institutions, including development coordination committees witnessed the project activities, created ownerships and linkages with farmers and respective institutions that eventually assume to contribute the linkages between farmers with visiting institutions and prepare recommendations for the project. Visiting committees were satisfied to observe different improved agricultural practices including technologies that have been adapting by farmers.

Mr Anumay Chakma, SAAO, Bilaichari said that “Vermicompost is not only very good but also eco-friendly for the environment than chemical fertiliser. So farmers should use farmyard manure in their field if as possible.”

Mr Bidhan Chakma, Upazila chairman, Barkal, said that “Barkal Upazila farmers are fortunate to have FFS activity. They depend on agriculture production. But they have no idea about technological knowledge. Therefore, there is no alternative to cultivating without modern technologies In this crucial moment t AFSP project is very vital for grassroots people and communities.”

Ruma Upazila Chairman Ulahching marma “we want to this kind of donor activities like FFS regularly.”

Mr. Ashish Chakma, SAAO, Jurachari said that, “Maximum farmers have no opportunity to store or keep their agriculture products especially during rainy season. The Collection points playing important role for FFS members to store their product and getting more benefit like to get fair price from their agricultural product.”

In the District Working Group Monitoring visit to see the progress in the use of fellow land by Farmer Facilitators, Broody hen management and use of improve pan, Vegetable cultivation in the homestead, Cow rearing, Fruit tree management, Vermicompost production, Farm Yard Manure. Few of their recommendation was Need expansion the Vermicompost; their many scopes to use their homestead and fellow land; need to improve linkage with Upazila level department, Use quality input collect from a known source.

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

Indicator 1.5.1 # of FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their agricultural produces (collection centres and group marketing).
A total 69 collection points established and farmers of adjacent IFM-FFS with neighboring communities were linked to traders/buyers through collection points for selling their agricultural productions. 1.5.1.1 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings (1.22 RF)

During this reporting period, a total 76 ABN meeting were organized with the participation of 731 participants (male-679 and female- 57). Agribusiness Network Meeting is the platform where farmer leaders, collection point operators, traders, input sellers and service providers exchange information on agricultural productions with availability, prices, farming inputs demand and availability towards mutual benefits of farmer’s and the businesses.

1.5.1.2 Support community managed collection points for improving market facilities (1.17 RF)

During this reporting period, a total 69 community managed collection points (Rangamati-45, Bandarban-13, Khagrachari-11) were established to explore the benefits to farmers from bulking and collective marketing. Collection points were established at a relatively distant place from established markets, encouraging farmers to bulk productions at collection points and motivating the traders to buy required productions from remote locations. As an outcome, collection points with adjacent IFM-FFS and farmers of neighboring communities are connected to have benefits from marketing and sales of productions.

1.5.1.3 Develop entrepreneurs on Vermi/warm supplier to Promote organic farming

During this reporting period, a total 10 new Vermi worm entrepreneurs were developed to grow and sale Vermi earthworms and compost fertilizers to farmers. Vermicompost contains more micronutrients which contribute to reviving the soil fertility, reduces pressure on organic manure and helps to grow healthy and safe productions. As an outcome, vermicompost has been popularizing in CHT communities.

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

During this reporting period, no new and/or refresher trainings were conducted for community level service providers.
1.5.1.5: Facilitate market linkages workshops- Agri-Business Networks (ABN) actors and Farmers (AR Activity 1.5.2)

During this reporting period, a total 10 market linkage workshops were organised with participation of 207 (181 male and 26 female) farmers and ABN actors to enhance the market linkage and explore the benefits from marketing initiatives. These workshops found useful to have consensus and agreement between farmers and traders to buy and sale agricultural productions. As outcome, farmers, collection point committees and buyers/traders are under consensus and commitment to sale and buy agricultural productions from collection points. Activity 1.5.1.6: Learning visit to other area of best marketing facilities for farmers (AR Activity 1.5.6)

In this reporting period, a total 04 learning visits (02 by Bandarban district and 02 by Khagrachari district) were organised with participation of 73 (male-59 and female-19) participants including farmers, collection point operators including committees, traders, GoB line department officials and project personnel to other area of best marketing facilities for farmers. Khagrachari and Bandarban teams were visited to each other opposite areas to gather knowledge and experiences of sharing for mutual benefits. During the visit both teams visited collection points, ABN including discussion with actors, CIG committees, Rural Sales and Service centers. As outcome, participated members have been materializing knowledge and experiences of visits to improve marketing facilities for farmers.

Indicator 1.5.2 % of HHs with access to quality agricultural inputs.

Annual survey data analysis reveals 34% of farmers have used farming inputs from own source, and 66% of farmers collect inputs from other sources, including local markets, Union and Upazilla markets. The quality of own source farming inputs are endorsed by farmers, but inputs collected from local markets sometimes deprive farmers. About 95% of farmers who collect inputs from other sources rated that their satisfaction on services by input sellers revealed a correlation with objectives of training for input suppliers by the project.

1.5.2.1: Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers
During this reporting period, a total of 285 (M:256; F:29) input suppliers were trained for day long on the quality of agricultural inputs, drug related laws and rendering general advisory services on the use of farming inputs. Different types of agricultural input sellers such as fertilizer, seeds, pesticides, poultry feed, fish feed seller attended organized training events and most of them expressed that they have been doing business for long time, but first time they got the opportunity to learn such important issues. GoB line department officials and project resources were involve to train input suppliers who eventually committed to follow laws, aware and continue advices to farmers on use of agricultural farming inputs.

**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.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

**Indicator 2.1.1 # of coordination meetings organised**

During the reporting period, a total of 133 coordination meetings were organized (Bimonthly FF Coordination Meetings, AFSP staff Coordination meetings, Project Implementation Committee meeting & District Working Group meeting) with participation of cumulative 2330 participants (male-1633 female-697 )to review plan the project and associated activities and those vested to manage the transferred agricultural services by Hill District Councils.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

**Activity 2.1.1.1 Organise Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazila level (1.10 RF)**
During this reporting period, a total 101 bi-monthly FF Coordination meetings at Upazila level were organized with participation of 1795 (of which the female participants number were 595) participants. By monthly FF Coordination meeting is the platform at Upazilla level to review and plan the project with associated linked activities. Farmer Facilitators, project staff, service providers, GoB line department officials Few meeting decisions in bullet point

- **FFS technical session will be conducted to maintain health tips of Government.**
- **Organized FFD with proper planning and ensure participation of all FFS members in the respective union.**
- **UDCC &UzDCC monitoring visit should be organized and ensuring participation of local Gov. Representative and other relevant stakeholders.**
- **Follow up and ensure implementation of GoB line department monitoring visit findings.**
- **Update FFS register regularly and UFFSC should cross check register while FFs were attended in the FF coordination meeting.**
- **While technical session conducted, study plot should set up according to the proper guideline.**
- **Each FFs prepare a list of producer group and submit to UFFSC, ASAP.**
- **FFs visit household of FFS member after completion every session.**
- **Prepare field for visitor facing in the every Upazila.**
- **Organize line department monitoring visit planning with GoB officials in the all Upazila**
- **Select primarily market collection point place /site the rest union level.**
- **Submit monthly report within 28-30 end of the month.**
- **Regularly and properly deliver GoB officers messages.**
- **Submit HH profile as decided.**
- **FFS members will build communication with CLW and upazila livestock office for ensuring vaccination.**
- **Respective FF will monitor the market collection point regularly.**
- **Take agribusiness related sessions effectively for formation of producer group and marketing.**
- **Regular monitoring of MCP by respective FF.**
- **Use of locally available materials till available of FFS learning support.**

Activity 2.1.1.2 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and quarterly DWG Meetings at HDCs (1.14 RF)

In this period, 32 Monthly AAFS III coordination meetings and 3 DWG meetings organised. The total participants were 535, and the female participants were 102. Few agreements and decision of the monthly AFSP III coordination meeting
• Planned and Organise Learning Sharing cost distribution timely and smoothly.
• Visit all FFS documents during field visits by DO, SMT, MTs, and UFFSC and write remarks in the FFS register.
• Collect NID of all members from formatted all FFS
• Submitted all visit reports, FFS Member list.
• Submitted household profiling of 4th and 5th Batch 1st cycle.
• UFFSCs have submitted monitoring reports through the prescribed format.
• Various VIP Visit face and field prepared timely.
• Provide signboard, notebook, and swiping net in time.
• Organise monitoring visits by GoB officers.
• Organise UDCC and UzDCC monitoring visits.
• Organise the FF coordination meeting.
• Establishment of collection points in the 09 Upazila.
• Facilitate Quarterly Argi-Business Network meeting.
• Support to FFs for procuring FFs running materials.

Activity: District working Group meeting:

In this reporting period- 03 District Working Group meetings (DWG) were arranged with the 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 the 1997 Peace Accord. As an outcome of these 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.

Some of the decisions of the Quarterly DWG meeting

• To complete Capacity development training for GoB line department officer’s Department of Fisheries will be completed within 09-15 March’2020.
• To attach the Upazila level GoB monitoring visit compiled the report.
• District GoB line department officer will inform the respective Upazila line department officer to attend during the DWG monitoring visiting program.
Activity 2.1.1.3 Planning and review meeting/workshop

01 Planning and review meeting/workshop was organized in the this reporting period. The total participants were 13 male and one female; few decisions are as follows of the meeting

• 1 mini solar supported cold storage will be established in Natunbazer, Barkal.
• Given responsibilities of respective Upazila councilors of RHDC to select a suitable place for market collection point implementation.
• UNDP and RHDC will visit the probable places for established ICT outsourcing centre.
• DD (DAE) will share tentative ten suitable place lists as soon as possible to RHDC for building the water retention facilities.
• Capacity development will be organised after DFO joining.

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

The outcome focuses on enhancing 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 features have already been transferred from the line ministries/agencies to the HDCs. However, the HDCs have still not managed to take full ownership of these line ministries/agencies' assigned functions. With the capacities of the HDCs enhanced, the envisaged outcomes will be improved coordination and management functions, including the regulatory framework of HDCs to manage transferred agricultural services. In this reporting period, there were four district working group meetings held. These meetings accelerate agrarian activities through a various decision like follows:

• At the Upazila level, Line Department Officers will participate in bi-monthly farmer supportive coordination meetings

• Line Department Officers will regularly participate in monitoring visits to Farmer Field School and provide advice.

• Farmers will receive training assistance from the Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of livestock, and Department of Fisheries on a variety of materials including seeds, seedlings, fingerlings, vaccines.

• Farmer Assistants and Farmers will be able to seek advice from Line Department officials through mobile phones

Indicator 2.1.2: # of consultative workshops organised
03 capacity development trainings were organised at HDC on identified areas to manage transferred Agriculture services.

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

Activity 2.1.2.1 Capacity development support to HDC’s on the identified area to manage transferred agricultural services (1.23 RF)

Total 04 capacity building training were conducted during this year, two in Bandarban and other two were in Rangamati and Khafrachari each. GoB line department’s staff, HDC staffs were trained on developing linkage and coordination of the HDC and GoB line department, orient the officer about the e-filing and digital documentation system of GoB, inform and develop capacity on recent advance technologies.

The training achievement was as follows

- The participants got a clear concept of HDC management and the relation with their departments.
- A clear idea of e-filing and digital documentation and able to apply it.
- Most of the participants get e-filing ID and get his office admin ID in the e-filing system online.
- Can inform and applied recent advanced technologies on Fisheries and Food Security issues.

Indicator 2.1.3: # of local resilience plans supported.

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

The major activities of this indicator conducted in 2020 are as follows:

Activity 2.1.3.1: Support to Local Resilience Plans Develop under CCRP

No activity reported in this reporting period.
Support to Communities Affected by COVID-19 in CHT

The global COVID-19 pandemic rapidly unfolded, and the number of confirmed cases and deaths was reported in Bangladesh. It also affected the livelihood of the people in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) very badly. CHT districts including local community people, movements were restricted and particularly the farmers were unable to go to the market and sell their produces. Usually, March – August is the time when the jhum farmers face food scarcity before jhum harvest and they need to buy food from market by selling of their agricultural produces. However, since the markets were closed and movements were restricted, therefore, most of the farmers and daily wage earners are facing food scarcity in CHT.

The government had taken some initiatives to support low income earning households during this crisis. However, the support was inadequate compared to the needs. Thereof in consultation and agreement with Danida, funds were repurposed to respond to the emerging COVID-19 pandemic and assist project beneficiaries and other highly marginalized communities to recover from the crisis. Solidarity packages were distributed comprising agricultural input and food and hygiene items, and numerous COVID-19 awareness-raising activities were carried out.

Covid-19 Response and solidarity packs:

In CHT, Solidarity Packs (food items, hygiene items, and agricultural inputs) are believed to be the most effective response considering many villages' remoteness and poor market and financial infrastructure. In some areas, local markets are already closed and possibilities for purchasing goods are less. As most of the rural community members are poor, buying from neighbors who have surplus production is also limited. Therefore, the Solidarity Pack is the best option for CHT rural communities.

The Food and Hygiene Basket:

The food items were included rice, cereals, salt, oil etc. A total number of 40,000 households in 19 Upazilas in CHT were selected to provide this pack. The unit pack of food and hygiene may include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>No. of Unit</th>
<th>Rate (BDT/unit)</th>
<th>Estimated Cost in BDT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The farming inputs basket for securing food production:

The beneficiaries selected for the food package will also receive a package of farming input in support of continued homestead gardening in the short-term perspective and to recover from effect of on the agricultural sector in the long run. The farming input package contains various summer and winter vegetable seeds. The priority will be given to the project beneficiaries so that they can use IFM-FFS learnings while utilising these agricultural seeds. It is expected that the farmers will be able to produce some vegetables which will support their own needs which ultimately will reduce their dependency on the market. This will also help saving household income if they are not required to buy vegetables from the market. The agricultural input pack may include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable Seeds</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Unit no</th>
<th>Rate (BDT/unit)</th>
<th>Estimate Cost in BDT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Spinach (Pushaak)</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>25 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okra (Dherosh)</td>
<td>Mukut/Shokhee/Green finger</td>
<td>10 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber (Shosha)</td>
<td>Baromashi/Green king</td>
<td>3 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter gourd (Tita Korolla)</td>
<td>Tia/Taj/Moyna</td>
<td>10 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax gourd (Chal Kumra)</td>
<td>Sufala/Duranta/Durbar</td>
<td>10 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet gourd (Pumpkin/Misti Kumra)</td>
<td>Baromashi/Thailand-1/Sweeti</td>
<td>05 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle gourd (Lau)</td>
<td>BARI lau/Martina/Khet lau/Barsha</td>
<td>10 gm packet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Raising awareness among the communities about preventive measures and the possible negative impact of COVID

Many smaller ethnic communities face difficulties in understanding the mainstream Bangla language. Since many are living in remote places, access to information also remains a challenge. Therefore, raising awareness about COVID-19 preparation among the people was equally important to get well prepared for dealing with the crisis and also adapting with post crisis situation.

Considering the above situation, there was a need to expand ongoing efforts to raise awareness on COVID-19 and preventive measures. The awareness raising activities will include developing awareness raising materials on e.g. hygiene practices, social distancing and they will be disseminated through miking, posters, leaflets, banners and songs in different local languages (Marma, Mro, Tripura, Chakma, Bangla, Chattagonian etc.). Social media and massage dissemination through community leaders, UP Chairmen and Members, Karbaries, Headmen etc. will also be used.

Beneficiary Selection

The Hill District Councils of Khagrachari and Rangamati, the Deputy Commissioner’s Offices, Upazila Parishads, Union Parishads, Headmen and Karbaries were engaged to mobilize the communities and prepared the list of target beneficiaries. HDCs also engaged in organizing consultation meetings with respective community leaders / local government people to verify the list.

The following criteria was applied to select beneficiaries:

- Widows or women-headed households
- Day laborers
- Poor households with low income earners
- Landless households
- Poor farmers with only very small piece of cultivable land
- Physically challenged persons
- Disadvantaged communities/groups
- People living in remote areas or living far from Upazila headquarters or markets
- The enlisted beneficiaries of SID-CHT project activities will get preference
Implementation arrangement

The local administration and local government authorities were engaged in the implementing the activities – particularly the solidarity package distribution. During distribution of the Solidarity Packs, all Headmen, Karbaries and respective Union Parishad Chairmen, Upazila Chairman, UNO and other local stakeholders will be invited to join the distribution. The local NGOs may also be engaged where necessary. Considering the remoteness and cultural diversity of the area, customized implementation also requires and therefore, flexible principles were followed. Where necessary and possible, the current partners and field level project teams will also be engaged to support the implementation.

Visibility & Communication:

In this reporting period, the project developed and printed a total of 8,000 nos notebook and 78 FFS signboard extended relevant stakeholders utilised those for visibility purpose. Besides, the project also developed some corporate promotional materials such as wall calendars, desk calendars, annual report printing through using 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. A project Brochure also finalised but couldn’t print due to the Covid-19 countrywide lockdown situation.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

With the utilisation 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 AFSP 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. They participated in staff planning and coordination meetings with the stakeholders to identify critical successes and areas for further improvement. This information is collected and analysed by the AFSP III, before making clear recommendations for addressing challenges observed in the field.
A detailed breakdown of the different parties involved in the monitoring of AFSP III given below:

**Community Level:** The PDC Executive members who participated in IFM FFS training are involved as the primary vehicle for overseeing and monitoring the FFS activities. They have been following 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 visit the FFS communities and share their feedback 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 the progress of FFS activities and seek necessary support from the UPs as appropriate.

**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 regularly. The major findings from field visits, lessons learned, and achievement is shared at the HDCs monthly coordination meeting with major decisions if any shortfall/or deviation as per their plan.

**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 practice by SID-CHT team to maintain Back To Office Report (BTOR) immediately after each field visit. This report has been sharing with senior management of SID-CHT and the National Project Director (NPD) of MoCHTA. Based on the offline 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 the field. Quarterly reports are prepared based on the immediate results of the activities. They 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.
Lesson Learned, Challenges, and Action Taken:

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

CHT a place of diverse ethnicities and different ethnic community utilizes own languages. Sometime languages diversity brings challenges when facilitator and participant of FFS session don’t understand comfortably each other language. Hands on and learning by doing approach was utilized by the project and found helpful to overcome the language barriers.

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

Mature and 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, preventing dropout rate thus smooth implementation of plan and secure quality of FFS.

The concept Farmer Facilitator as model farmer works well specially to develop their confidence, proven skills, and establish trust to wider communities, and sustaining themselves as resource person and securing livelihoods from farming profession.

Local political unrest in few areas of Naniachar, Baghaichari, Jurachari, Mahalchari, Panchari, Laxmichari and Rowangchari Upazilla hampered mobilization and monitoring activities by the project. However, with support and involvement of local leaders and stakeholders helped to overcome the barriers and continue planned regular activities.

COVID-19 pandemic lockdown situation and restrictions on mobility and mass gathering hampered to organize few planned events which later organized as soon the situation improves and withdrawal of restrictions by Government. Moreover, but urgently required events were organized with participation relatively less number and/or smaller groups.

Regular monitoring and continuation of planned activities largely hampered during April to July 2020. Comprehensive planning, distance monitoring and use of door hand resources were involved to overcome the situation. Virtual platforms also used to continue meetings, orientations, organizing staff level training in few cases during countrywide extreme lockdown period.
Expenditure in 2020:
During the reporting year 2020 the AFSP-III expenditure recorded USD 1,358,284 which is provided in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major outputs</th>
<th>Actual Expenditure Report (from 1st Jan to 31 Dec’2020)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DKK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1: Communities/Stakeholders mobilised to establish IFM-FFS</td>
<td>70,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2: IFM-FFS Curricular Developed</td>
<td>50,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders (Master trainers, FFS Trainers/Facilitators on IFM-FFS, GoB Officers) enhanced</td>
<td>248,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and ‘learning by doing’ approach</td>
<td>4,506,238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 5: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated</td>
<td>225,973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 6: Coordination enhanced and HDCs strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and coordinate LRPs and monitor Local Resilience Plans</td>
<td>78,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covid-19_Expenditure as of 31 Dec’2020</td>
<td>3,722,677</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure from Jan’2020 to 31 Dec’2020</strong></td>
<td>8,902,191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Next Plan/Way Forward:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Activities for 2021 (As per AWP)</th>
<th>Activity Target 2021</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expected Output 1: Strengthened community land, resource</td>
<td>Indicator 1.1: Percentage of small and marginal farm households in target communities</td>
<td>1.5 Conduct FFS sessions at community level (FF Remuneration)</td>
<td>49 FF-196 person months</td>
<td>X         X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and livelihood management. Improved food security through agricultural production, Baseline: TBD, Target: 80% (in 2021)

**Indicator 1.2:** Percentage increase in yield and production (crops, livestock and fish) of beneficiary households in target communities Baseline: TBD, Target: 25% crops & 30% livestock & 30% fish (in 2021).

**Indicator 1.3:** Percentage of small and marginal farm households in target communities that have improved farming skills, Baseline: TBD, Target: 90% (in 2021).

**Indicator 1.4:** Percentage of poor households in target communities that have improved their living condition benefiting from community development projects, Baseline: TBD, Target: 80% (in 2021).

**Custom indicator:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Expected Output</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of FFS formed/established, Baseline: 2490, Target: 1200 (in 2021).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of FFS formed/established, Baseline: 2490, Target: 1200 (in 2021).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Conduction FFS sessions at community level (FF Remuneration)</td>
<td>44 FFs- 176 person months</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Conduction FFS sessions at community level (FF Remuneration)</td>
<td>150 FFs(600 person months)</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Organize Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year</td>
<td>17 Events</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Organize Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year</td>
<td>38 Events</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Management support to FFS Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)</td>
<td>5 Months</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Management support to FFS Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)</td>
<td>5 Months</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Organize Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazilla level</td>
<td>8 Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Organize Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazilla level</td>
<td>9 Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Organize Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazilla level</td>
<td>10 Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and quarterly DWG Meetings at HDCs</td>
<td>5 +1=6 Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and quarterly DWG Meetings at HDCs</td>
<td>5 +1=6 Meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Custom Indicator</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Target/Baseline</td>
<td>Actions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1.</td>
<td>Number of PDC EC members and community leaders trained on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring (male and female),</td>
<td>Baseline: 2,770, Target: 1200 (in 2021)</td>
<td>1.14 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and Quarterly DWG meeting at HDCs 5 +1=6 Meetings X X 1.15 Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project StaffSalary) 10 Staff X X 1.15 Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project StaffSalary) 16 Staff X X 1.15 Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project StaffSalary) 18 Staff X X 1.22 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings 4 Meetings X 1.22 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings 9 Meetings X 1.22 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings 10 Meetings X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1.</td>
<td>Number of FFs trained to conduct FFS sessions at communities (male and female),</td>
<td>Baseline: 436, Target: 120 (in 2021)</td>
<td>PIC Meeting at KHDC 1 meeting X PIC Meeting at RHDC 1 meeting X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1.</td>
<td>Number of monitoring visits conducted by GoB officers and other stakeholders in the FFS, Baseline 12,644, Target: 1200 (in 2021),</td>
<td>Baseline 12,644, Target: 1200 (in 2021)</td>
<td>1.27 Contingency reserved for FFS implementation Lumpsum X X 1.29 Organize workshop to identify and consolidate lesson learnt at Bandarban 1 Workshop X 1.29 Organize workshop to identify and consolidate lesson learnt at Khagrachari 1 Workshop X 1.29 Organize workshop to identify and consolidate lesson learnt at Rangamati 1 Workshop X 1.30 District/Regional/National level seminars/workshops to consolidate lessons learning Lumpsum X 1.32 Planning and review meeting/workshop Need based X X 1.33 Visibility &amp; Communication Lumpsum X X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prepare video documentary on IFM-FFS learning process in CHT</th>
<th>1 video documentary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study/Assessment</td>
<td>1 Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Programme Staff Salaries</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Management Services (GMS @ 8%)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Progress Against Result Framework of AFSP III till December 2020**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Project Target</th>
<th>Target in 2020</th>
<th>Progress till December 2020</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Outcome 1: Agricultural production of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM-FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>% increase in yields and production of beneficiary Households (HH) of 1200 FFS</td>
<td><em>Vegetable: 40%, Fruits: 30%, Chicken Eggs: 50%, Chicken Meat: 30%, Pig: 25%, Goat: 25%, Cow: 15% and Fish: 50% (of 1200 FFS)</em></td>
<td>80% HH of 1200 FFS</td>
<td>80% HH of 941 FFS</td>
<td>Increase in production of agricultural item requires a different survey methodology which will be conducted before the completion report. A third-party assessment will be made at the end of Year 2020 to measure this higher-level indicator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>% HH intake of diversified nutritious food: 80% HH diversified nutritious food and average 2,100 KCAL food intake</td>
<td>80% HH of 1200 FFS</td>
<td>80% HH of 941 FFS</td>
<td>97% HH</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Project Target</td>
<td>Target in 2020</td>
<td>Progress till December 2020</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>% of beneficiary HH in target communities with increased access to decentralized extension services</td>
<td>75% of beneficiary HH (1200 FFS)</td>
<td>75% of beneficiary HH (941 FFS)</td>
<td>66% of beneficiary HH (941 FFS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>% HH adapted climate resilient technology</td>
<td>60% HH (1200 FFS)</td>
<td>60% HH (941 FFS)</td>
<td>90% HH</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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        | 282 FFS formed/established with 53% 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                     | Total target achieved in 2019 |

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                            | 31 MT (male:20, female: 8)     | Total target achieved in 2019 |
|       |                                                                           | 401 of FFS Facilitators                                                        | 401 of FFS Facilitators          | 333 of FFS Facilitators         | Total target achieved in 2019 |
|       |                                                                           | 180 GoB Officers.                                                               | 180 GoB Officers.                | 187 GoB Officers.               | Total target achieved in 2019 |
| 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 | 97% of IFM-FFS members          | Rapid assessment conducted on IFM-FFS members as |

Rapid assessment conducted on IFM-FFS members as
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Project Target</th>
<th>Target in 2020</th>
<th>Progress till December 2020</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>have increased after training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>primary stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 23,525 IFM-FFS participants | 82% of 9,343 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 23,525 IFM-FFS participants | 90% 9,343 IFM-FFS participants |         |
| 1.4.3 | % of GoB Line Department Officers that provided follow up support to FFS | 71% to 1200 FFS | 71% to 941 FFS | 72% to 282 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 | 312 FFS | 291 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 312 FFS | 96% HHs of 291 FFS |         |

Outcome 2: Hill District Councils (HDC) are managing transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Project Target</th>
<th>Target in 2020</th>
<th>Progress till December 2020</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td># of guidelines on sustainable agricultural policies and strategies developed and in place at HDC</td>
<td>3 guidelines</td>
<td>3 guidelines</td>
<td>3 guidelines</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Coordination mechanism among the transferred departments related to agriculture services strengthened with functional Agricultural Planning Unit under the leadership of 3 HDCs</td>
<td>Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)</td>
<td>Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)</td>
<td>Will be addressed in the completion report</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1.</th>
<th># of coordination meetings organized</th>
<th>36 coordination meetings</th>
<th>33 coordination meetings</th>
<th>101 coordination meeting (PIC &amp; DWG)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.</td>
<td># of consultative workshops organized</td>
<td>6 consultative workshops</td>
<td>6 consultative workshops</td>
<td>4 capacity development training to HDC on the identified area to manage transferred Agriculture services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.</td>
<td># of Local Resilience Plans supported</td>
<td>20 Local Resilience Plans</td>
<td>20 Local Resilience Plans</td>
<td>0 Local Resilience Plans developed</td>
<td>Through CCRP intervention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Success Stories:

A success story of Mrs Shely Akter’s vegetables and papaya cultivation (Red Lady variety)

Mrs. Shelly Akter, 35 aged, husband of Jamal Uddin, is living in the Taracha Mukh bazar para under the Taracha Union of Rowangchari Upazila. It’s located in the western part of the Bandarban hill district and about to 5 KM far away from the Bandarban Sadar Upazila Headquarter, on the way of Bandarban to Ruma upazila river road. She is a real farmer and member of Farmers Field School. She was cultivated papaya in 10 decimal areas. She have 1 son & 2 daughters altogether five members family. She got on various topics dividing in 1 year from Agriculture & Food Security project by Thuisapruce Marma, Farmer Facilitator. The common occupations of the villagers are farmer and Mrs Shelly Akter’s family also not diverse from this. Last four-five years and return got little due to poor knowledge on fruit cultivation. Profit got minimum amount, because, most of virus diseases in his orchard and little size of papaya. Receiving session on papaya cultivation, vegetables and vermi compost session, she started to use session knowledge in his practical life and added more cultivation in his field e.g. Vegetable bed, pit. She is using session knowledge, she got remarkable amount of papaya from papaya orchard. She told that got the profit satisfied.

She is selling ripe papaya from her orchard in 30 taka per kg and got net 60,000/- profit in last year.

She is selling bottle gourd per pcs 20 taka and got 5000/- and bean selling 50 taka per kg and got 8000/- profit in last year. She prepares vermi compost manure and uses it in papaya cultivation and vegetables cultivation. Last winter season a total of 400kg of vermi compost fertilizers have been used in the cultivation of vegetables such as bottle gourd, bean and papaya cultivation. She is very happy now because she does not have to buy chemical fertilizers from the market.

Now, her success is encouraging to other families in the village and finally Shely Akter is happy with papaya cultivation, vegetables cultivation and thanking to BHDC and SID-CHT-UNDP for involving in the project. In future she will more papaya cultivation and vegetables cultivation.
Mr. Milon’s success story with his fellow land

One of Bangalkata Headman para IFM-FFS member named Mr. Milon Chakma lived at Bangalkata Headman para a one-hour long way remote area from Bilaichariupazilasadar with his four family members. Mr. Milon Chakma said “I start to cultivate my winter vegetables at November and due to water scarcity in stream I never did properly. But after joining at FFS at September 2019, as guidance of FF Mr. Mitu Chakma I started at September, which gives a lot of profit. Even FF and UFFSC inspired and helped me for maximum utilizing my 40 decimals fellow land. After joining with FFS he began to cultivate cucumber, bottle gourd, red pumpkin, red amaranth, brinjal and radish on his fellow land. He applies learnings of FFS like ideal pit and bed, bio fertilizer, hand pollination and IFM methods. “After cultivation, I got Tk-24000/= from my fellow land by expending Tk-5000/= for land preparation, seed and fertilizer. I expend my fellow land income to purchase 02 piglets and 10 chickens and for different family activities. The sow gave birth 06 piglet and got Tk-18000/= after selling it and bought 01 bull calf with the money. Through this fellow land I can able to expand my farm animal numbers and vegetable garden like 01 bull, 02 pigs and 40 chicken whose total market price near Tk-67000/= and a newly fellow land prepared for vegetable garden with different vegetables. Before FFS membership I had 07 chickens, 01 pig and 06 goats.” Mr. Milon added. This year he also cultivates different vegetable like red amaranth, cabbage and bottle gourd on the same land and prepared to cultivate brinjal, potato, tomato and bitter gourd. The surrounding inspired to see his fellow utilization and its profit. By this, not only the production increased but also improved his nutritional supply along knowledge on livestock farming. His future plans to expand his farm size for better profit.
Farmer Field School changes the farm dynamics

Farmer Field School member Mr. Kajol Tanchangya said, ‘Really, these kinds of trainings or learning are new to us that we have never received before and now we are practicing. In our method damage of ¾ eggs was certain. But in FFS method not only hatchability increased but also the hen weight increased. Even we know now how to examine a fertile egg.’ ‘Besides, we did not know what vermi-compost fertilizer was before. Now we are getting good yield by making fertilizer and by applying it in different crops. The use of chemical fertilizers in crops has declined.’” other FFS members added. This is the story of Barghonia Tanchangya Para IFM-FFS situated at Chandraghona Union of Kaptai upazila of Rangamati dist. which is about 03 km. from upazilasadar. It’s a mix community para with Bengali, Thanchangya, Marma and total 80 farmer families. 36 years old FF of AFSP-IIIMs Athui Thanchangya, an ideal farmer and married. Due to the financial difficulties of the family, she studied up to class eight. The number of his family members is five (male: 3 and female: 2). In 2019, he was appointed as Farmer Facilitator from Wagga Union of Kaptai Upazila through the Agriculture and Food Security Project which is jointly implemented by Rangamati Hill District Council and SID-CHT, UNDP. After being recruited through the RHDC, she participated in a 36 days Season Long Learning Residential Training. After that, she went to her own village and in collaboration with the local Karbari, she formed IFM-FFS on 26/03/2019. Farmer Field School was formed with 26 members (Male 10 and Female 16). She take session on regular basis once in a week with the active participation of IFM-FFS members in different season and need base topics like vermi-compost production technique, Farm Yard Manure preparation, Homestead space planning, vegetable cultivation technique, hand pollination technique, fruits tree management, poultry rearing, broody hen management and production technique of high value crop Malta etc. The members of Farmer Field School participate in regular sessions and directly apply the leaning in their farm and are benefited. Member are also set different study plot to prove their learning among all farmers. UzDCC and UDCC visited the IFM-FFS and praise their different activities.
UzDCC member UNO and Upazila Chairman visited Vermi-compost Production pit at the time of visit.

UzDCC member UNO and Upazila Chairman Sharing their views with all FFS members after the transect walk of the Visit.

Athui Tanchangya, Farmer Facilitator shows the papaya production in her Homestead space planning study plot of her house.

Sumita Tanchangya, FFS member demonstrate the benefit of using pheromon trap in her chichinga plot.

Manosh Tanchangya, FFS member take care of his FYM.

Shyamal Kanti Tanchangya, FFS member show her poultry rearing success in his yard.

The president the Farmer Field School Management Committee Mr. NiharRanjanThanchangya said that this year the members of Farmer Field School have got good yield and price by spraying pesticides and fungicides in time to test the knowledge of Farmer Field School training in the mango and litchi orchard. The fruit did not attack by any kind of insects and diseases. The use of balanced fertilizers in different vegetables, planted in mada and bed system helps to establish cost effective irrigation system and use of sex pheromones trap in cucumber families’ also very good practice in the fields.

Mr. Nihar Ranjan Thanchangya, the village Karbari and ward member, said that AthuiThanchangya was performing very good role as a Farmer Facilitator. She coordinates with the line departments and project officials for getting proper advice in different agricultural techniques for FFS members.
Mr. Md. Harun, Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer, Wagga Block, Department of Agricultural Extension, said that AthuiThanchangya is an ideal and active farmer. As a farmer facilitator, she must inspire the members to grow more vegetables in the backyard and meet the nutritional needs of their own family. He requested her to take any advice in case of any problem in the field.