

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

(January to June 2020)

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

Funded by: Denmark

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



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ACRONYMS:

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

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

Project Summary:

Project No:	00094983
Project Title:	Agriculture and Food Security Project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts -Phase III (AFSP III)
Project Start Date:	February 2018
Project End Date:	30 June 2021
Reporting Period:	January to June 2020
Project Budget:	DKK 37 Million (USD 5.75 Million)
Executing Agency:	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh
Responsible Ministry:	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
Project Area	Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill districts in the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh
Beneficiaries covered:	The marginal and small farmers in the Chittagong Hill Tracts
Project Objective:	<p>1. Increased pro-poor inclusive agricultural growth and sustainable employment creation for marginal and small farm households with enhanced food security in Chittagong Hill Tracts</p> <p>2. Hill District Councils with enhanced capacity to manage transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord</p>
Project Outcomes	<p><u>Outcome 1:</u> Agricultural productivity of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts</p> <p><u>Outcome 2:</u> Hill District Councils are managing transferred agricultural services in line with the CHT Peace Accord</p>
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Executive Summary:

The Agriculture and Food Security Project in Chittagong Hill Tracts (AFSP III) aims to support 1,200 paras/villages with total coverage of 30,000 poor and marginal farm households (138,000 people) in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). The project will gradually establish 1,200 new Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field Schools (IFM-FFSs) 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 the CHT and to improve the capacity of the Hill District Councils to manage transferred agricultural services in line with the CHT Peace Accord, through building on the key learnings of the AFSP I and AFSP II. The project, which commenced in February 2018, is being rolled out over a four-year period in partnership with 3 HDCs, and technical support by the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs.

During this reporting period, the project conducted an outcome assessment for January-June 2020 in order to understand the overall progress made through implementing IFM-FFSs. The project utilized a statistically proven sampling system. A total of 153 respondents (54% female) were randomly selected from 141 IFM-FFSs to collect data for this assessment. Additionally, cross-checking and validation were made with 5% of the respondents using backcheck method. The findings of this outcome assessment revealed that, compared to the last year's achievement, the economic return from the rearing of country chicken increased by 43%. Similarly, the economic return from vegetable gardening increased by 56% compared to last year. Apart from that, the assessment showed that 96% of households (HHs) added additional components in their HH production.

Around 64% of households vaccinated their animals and birds in the last six months. Significant progress is observed on the use of IFM-FFS where 14 different technologies are being used by the farmers. 78% of the surveyed households have applied vegetable cultivation in pit/bed, 69% of the households applied the laying and broody hen management techniques, 67% introduced improved egg hatching pan for chickens and 48% of the farmers applied hand pollination techniques in cucurbits. 42% of the farmers used insect, pest and disease control techniques, while 28% of the farmers used new cattle rearing techniques. All the above factors indicate a positive correlation between increased production through implementation of IFM-FFS initiatives.

The main limitation of this report is that the project was running actively in the first three months in 2020, but from April onwards the COVID-19 situation has delayed the planned implementation in many ways. In this reporting period, the project supported 2,867 individual farmers for IFM-FFS learning utilization and organized 267 monitoring visits by the various GoB departments like DAE DLS, DoF and other stakeholders. Through these monitoring visits, technical information was disseminated directly to the beneficiary. Apart from these, 51 visits were made by the UDCC, Upazila and District Working Group (DWG), and HDCs to assess FFS performance and remedial actions.

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, characterized 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, and deforestation, landslide, seasonal water scarcity, soil erosion, and flash flood are becoming a regular 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, 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 including lack of knowledge and skills, supply constraints, land shortage, 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 the Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Facility (CHTDF) (n=2,500 households) identified that 74% of families in the 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 the Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) project of the Ministry of CHT Affairs and UNDP. UNDP through funding from DANIDA has implemented the AFSP during 2009-2013 and 2013-2017, benefitting a total of 59,045 poor and marginal farmers through 2,490 IFM-FFSs in 121 Unions of 26 Upazilas of 3 Hill Districts, which facilitates learnings about Integrated Farm Management and improved farming practices on crops, fruits, vegetables, spices, livestock, and fish.

The current AFSP III (Feb'2018-Jun'2021) aims to support 1,200 para/villages with a total coverage of 30,000 poor and marginal farm households covering 138,000 people in 3 CHT districts by gradually establishing 1,200 new IFM-FFSs 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 the key learnings of previous AFSP I and II phases during the formulation of training 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 the Hill District Councils (HDCs) to manage transferred agricultural services in line with the CHT Peace Accord. In partnership with the 3 HDCs, the current project is being rolled out over a five-year duration from February 2018 to June 2021.

Project Objectives:

The objectives of the Development Engagement (DE) are:

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 the following two outcomes:

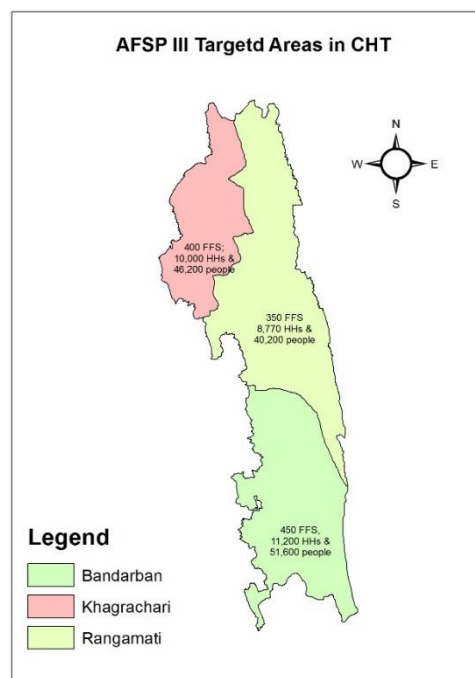
Outcome 1: Agricultural productivity of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM-FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts

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

Intervention areas 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 the CHT to gradually reach 30,000 poor and marginalized households through 1,200 IFM-FFSs. A total of 138,000 people, representing 8% of the population in the CHT¹, will be enriched through the IFM-FFSs. The AFSP III initially started in all 26 Upazilas in the CHT. However, a revised plan in July 2019 excluded Lama, Alikadam, and Naikhongchari Upazila of Bandarban to avoid overlap between AFSP III and SHARIP implementation in Bandarban.

The AFSP III targets to cover 23 Upazilas within the CHT: (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:

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

For measuring outcome progress from January-June 2020, an "internal rapid assessment" was conducted with the engagement of AFSP III staff of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP. The data collection method of rapid assessment was changed due to the COVID-19 situation and restriction on movement by the Government.

¹ Considering an average of 6 people in each household.

So, the project designed a rapid assessment through telephone interviews conducted with 153 beneficiaries. In this scenario, the project had to depend on the project database for selecting sampling size. A preliminary respondent group was formed to identify beneficiaries with valid phone numbers on basis of which the IFM-FFS farmers were selected through random selection techniques. A detailed orientation was conducted with 16 participants from different HDCs through a ZOOM meeting where the key discussion topics were not only the qualitative and quantitative questionnaire but also interviewing techniques and transcription. Based on a valid statistical sample size, the 16 interviewers collected quantitative and qualitative data from the 153 representative farmers from the IFM-FFS communities. In addition to this, 42 Key Informant Interviews (KII) were conducted by three HDC District Officers, HDC Councilors, UDCC Chairman-member, and Field Facilitators. These have been done with the support of Livelihoods and Natural Resource Management unit of SID-CHT, UNDP while the Planning Monitoring and Reporting (PMR) took lead on methods and sample size calculation. This rapid assessment orientation was conducted on 13 July 2020 and the interviews and transcription was completed by 22 July 2020 and these were done through a joint engagement of HDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP.

Limitation of the Rapid Assessment:

This rapid assessment was done internally with the engagement of project staff of AFSP III. However, a proper cross-checking and validation mechanism executed during data/information collection using back check, but it was not done properly just like other physical verification. Another issue was that the assessment was done through phone call, which was a bit challenging to explain in multilingual context.

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

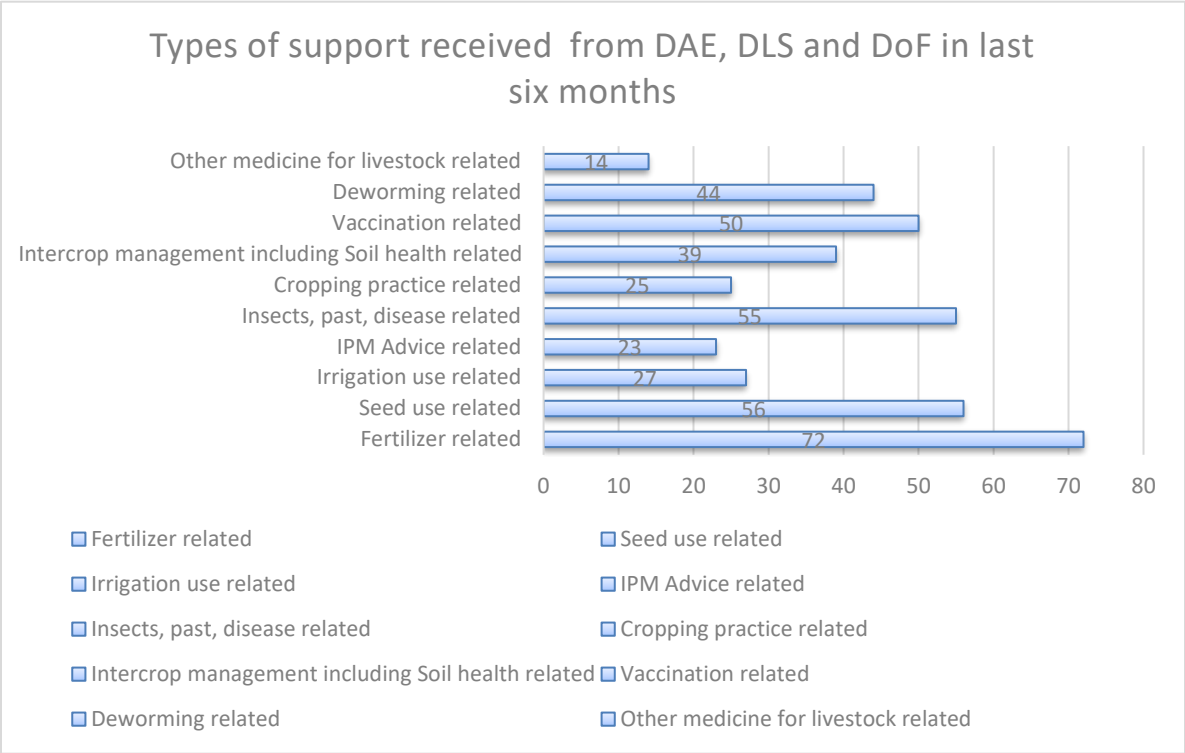
As a result of the project intervention, the trend of an increasing diversified agricultural production has been observed at community and household levels by implementing IFM-FFS activities. To measure such changes, an internal assessment was conducted in July 2020. The survey results show that around 96% of the total beneficiaries added additional components in their HH production in the last six months. The assessment also revealed that 96% of the beneficiaries cultivated vegetables in the last six months where 91% fruits, 83% poultry, 58% high-value crops, 47% cows, 42% pigs, 41% goats, and 9% fish are their regular HH production. The assessment found that 23% of the beneficiaries thought that their harvest was more than expected, but 54% found their yield to be as expected and 21% found their harvest was less than expected due to cash crisis as a result of the COVID-19 lockdown situation, natural disasters and lack of technical knowledge (the latter also a consequence of most staff not being able to reach beneficiaries physically to provide support due to the lockdown situation). About 57% of the beneficiaries from the assessment said that they had extended their cultivation land after they joined the project, and 90% of them used their products for household intake and Income Generation Activity (IGA). In the reporting period, a positive change has also been observed among the farmers engaged in vegetable cultivation. The assessment showed that 76% of farmers brought their harvest to the near market where 44% beneficiary said they deal with the local traders (*paikar*), and 12% went to the nearest collection points.

Indicators 1.2: % HH intake of diversified nutritious food

The Rapid Assessment looked into the current status of household intake of diversified nutritious food and found that the beneficiary HHs have a good practice of diversified nutritious food intake (Carbohydrate, Protein, and Vitamin). 97% of the HHs have taken at least 12 different food items in last 7 days. About 29% of the beneficiaries in the assessment claimed that they faced food crisis in the last six months due to the countrywide lockdown imposed during the COVID-19 pandemic followed by the limited scope to sell their produces in the market.

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

In addition to providing support through IFM FFS, the project has developed the capacity of the relevant GoB line departments. In this reporting period, around 63% of the surveyed households received services from local level GoB service providers on agriculture, fisheries, and livestock, and 35% of them said that they got all necessary supports. Apart from these government services, the beneficiaries have also received assistance from local level private service providers. In total, 24% of the beneficiary vaccinated their livestock and poultry before the project, but it reached to 64% in the reporting period. The surveyed HHs received 31% vaccination services by the different GoB departments while received 29% from Community Livestock Workers (CLWs). The box below shows the different types of support provided by GoB departments.



Indicators 1.4: % of HH which adapted to climate-resilient technology

In total, 79% of the beneficiary HHs adopted climate-resilient technology, while 22% faced water scarcity, 15% were affected by cyclone & hailstorm and 12% lost livestock due to diseases. As a project output, 14 different technologies shared through group sessions were applied by the beneficiary to prevent and recover life and livestock from the disaster.

IFM-FFS LEARNINGS CREATE AN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Nikhunti Tripura is a 36-year-old, hardworking mother of 2 children, living in Mantri para under Bhi-bonchara Union of Khagrachari Sadar Upazila. Alongside of her husband, she used to work as a daily labourer earning a minimum wage. Thus, most of the time, Nikhunti’s family had to struggle and continuously face debt in order to pay for life expenses and provide education for the children. A few years back , they became heavily indebted which resulted in a very difficult situation.

Nikhunti did not have any opportunity for employment until she was selected as a ‘Farmer Facilitator’ in March 2018 under the AFSP. She received a 36 days long residential training on the IFM-FFS approach” in different spells.



From the FFS sessions, she came to know about growing vegetables and fruit gardening around the house in a planned manner and year-round. After receiving the training, she achieved great success in agriculture by cultivating vegetables and fruits around her homestead and rearing poultry, pigs and goats which resulted in a radical change in her life. She has also started storing seeds to improve the method and engaging herself in the cultivation of hybrid vegetables.

Nikhunti Tripura started to sell her vegetables and fruits in the shop, which she had cultivated with her improved agricultural knowledge and her own hard work. She was able to increase income to provide expenses to her family and it has significantly improved their family situation.

The results of outcome 1 reflected by the five major outputs are as follows:

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

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

In this reporting period, 363 IFM-FFS groups were formed by following the standard guideline and participatory selection process. There was a total of 9,794 participants with 63% (6,041) female, and 9,781 HHs covered. The primary cause of this low performance is the COVID-19 lockdown situation where transportation and public gathering were restricted by the government in most of the districts.

The primary activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

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

In this reporting period, no mobilization meetings were organized due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation.

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

The activity could not be organized due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation and it has been re-planned in the 3rd quarter of 2020.

1.1.1.3: Community Mobilization and FFS Formation

For conducting stakeholder mobilization and consultation meetings in 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 and line departments by following the AFSP III community selection guideline². The existing Para Development Committee (PDC) and trained village/PDC Executive members were also provided necessary support in mobilizing farmers and forming FFSs in the respective community. Community mobilization initiatives involved orienting the community farmers on the IFM-FFS learning approach, identifying interested farmers, finalizing members with an emphasis on including the poorest of the poor farmers, consulting with individual farmers, baseline and profiling, need identification of farmers and formation of IFM-FFS. In this reporting period, 363 IFM-FFSs were formed with the participation of 9,794 farmers (male: 3,753 and female: 6,041, thus 62% women through community mobilization and participatory processes. The HH profiling was on hold due to the COVID-19 situation.

Activity 1.1.1.4: Selection of Farmer Facilitators (FF)

Progress not reported in this reporting period due to the less movement of COVID.

Activity 1.1.1.5: Conduct FFS sessions at the community level

In the reporting period, 7,051 FFS sessions were conducted with 161,447 participants, with the female participation being 55% (88,578).

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

During the reporting period, 1 virtual orientation training on the quarterly reporting template (output indicators) was organized for project staff. The training was facilitated by the project M&E focal person. The total participants were 14 and from all three HDCs, three NGOs, and UNDP colleagues. The female participants were 7%.

² The community selection guideline criteria include coverage of diversified ethnicities, number of household members, farming practices, lack of safety net coverage, remoteness, food insecurity and inclusion of poorest of the poor including female-headed households.

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

Under the activity, 78 promotional materials for the signboards for IFM-FFS were printed.

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

A number of modules were produced in the last six months. All are described in sections below:

The primary activities of this indicator conducted in Q2 were as follows:

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

1 module review has been conducted in Q2 addressing the report of the Curricula Development Team (CDT) where the Jhum chili cultivation and betel leaf cultivation were the main topics.

Activity 1.2.1.2: IFM-FFS Modules, Register's finalized and printed

No new IFM-FFS modules and registers have been finalized and printed during this reporting period. Previously distributed registers comprise 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 the FFS records by using these printed registers.

Activity 1.2.1.3 Visibility & Communication

Under the activity, 42 banners were printed in Q1 and 1 project brochure was developed and finalized but could not be printed out due to COVID-19 countrywide lockdown.

Activity 1.2.1.4. Printing of IFM-FFS modules

As per the plan, the IFM-FFS manual will be printed in Q3 of 2020.

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 Q2 1 male from KHDC received training as a Master Trainer (MT).

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

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

During this reporting period, 1 male staff from KHDC received 22 days of training for Master Trainer on IMF-FFS in Bandarban. The training was jointly conducted for SHARIP project participants.

Activity 1.3.1.2: ToF for FFs on IFM-FFS

During the reporting period, 1 ToF for FFs on IMF-FFS was organized by the KHDC (5th Batch 4th Spells) with a total of 22 participants (12 males, 10 female). After completing the training, these Farmer Facilitators has been conducting the sessions in the IFM-FFS. The session module was included 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

Though there was a plan for refresher training for 212 Farmer Facilitators, this was not possible due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation.

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

Within the reporting period, 8,000 notebooks were printed under this activity.

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

This indicator will be measured in next reporting due to Covid pandemic.

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

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

During this reporting period, no progress reported under this activity.

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, 11% of IMF-FFS participants graduated, with 1,248 farmers (71% of females) completing the IFM-FFS learning cycle organized in their own communities.

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

1.4.1.1: Profiling of IFM FFS Households

In the reporting period, a total of 1,770 household profiling completed, and a few are remaining due to the COVID-19 lockdown situation.

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

There were 50 farmer Field Day events organized in the last six months. The Farmer Field Day is held by the Farmer Field School with the leadership of the Farmer Facilitator with the 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 events. The staff members of the project provided backstopping support to the FFs to organize the event. The FFS members displayed different techniques, technologies, products, etc. Besides, the FFS member shared different learning through discussion. On average, 50-60 participants attended each event. The total number of participants was 2,645 (1,654 women, constituting 63%).

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

This was not measured in this reporting period; however, we will show its progress in the next reporting period. Not much progress was observed in the last six months.

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

1.4.2.1: Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at District level

No learning sharing workshop conducted in this reporting period due to all public gathering being restricted by the Government of Bangladesh to control the COVID-19 outbreak.

1.4.2.2: Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at Regional level

No learning sharing workshop conducted in this reporting period due to all public gathering being prohibited by the Government of Bangladesh to control the COVID-19 outbreak.

1.4.2.3: Support for FFS learning to communities

345 FFS leaning support was provided to the selected committees of the project during the reporting period. This activity was mostly done in the Q1 though there was a plan for Q2, which had to be postponed due to COVID-19

1.4.2.4: Support to individual farmers for FFS learning utilization

A total of 2,867 individual farmers received support for FFS learning utilization. This activity was mostly achieved in Q1. Q2 some support was provided under KHDC whereas RHDC and BHDC were announced as RED Zones to control the COVID-19 epidemic.

1.4.2.5: District/Regional/National level seminars/workshops

No district and regional workshop organized in the reporting period.

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

About 75% of the total IFM-FFSs have received follow-up support from Government line departments in this period.

The major activities of this indicator conducted were 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.

GoB line departments made 274 monitoring visits (DAE-124, DLS- 61, DoF- 7) and 75 field trips were completed by the SMT (Senior Master Trainer), MTs (Master Trainer) and other stakeholders to provide technical support to FFS.

1.4.3.2 Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila and District Working Group (DWG), HDCs, etc.

The Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCC), Upazila, and District Working Group (DWG), HDCs, etc. conducted 50 monitoring visits . An overall observation through these site visits was that the good preparation of FF can entail good learning outcomes from a session. The visit involved a total of 1,459 participants, with 455 female participants (31%). The major improvement areas were found to be session delivery process, new technical knowledge during session delivery, use of proper materials during the session, enhanced motivation of farmers to replicate their learnings in their own field. Regular monitoring of study plots by all stakeholders was also found a key observation.

Mr Anumay Chakma, SAAO, Bilaichari said "Vermicompost is not only a very good compost but also more eco-friendly for the environment than chemical fertilizer. So farmers should use farmyard manure in their field if possible."

Mr Bidhan Chakma, Upazila chairman, Barkal, mentioned "the farmers of Barkal Upazila are fortunate to have such FFS activity. Naturally they depend on agriculture production technological knowledge. Therefore, there is no alternative to cultivating without modern technologies in this crucial moment. The AFSP project is very vital for grassroots people and communities."

Most of the visits conducted by the District Monitoring Working Group were to assess the progress of use of fallow land by Farmer Facilitators, broody hen management and use of improved pan technique, vegetable cultivation in the homestead, cow rearing, fruit tree management, vermicompost production, and farm yard manure. The recommendation of the Group was needed to expand vermicompost, proper use of their homestead and fallow land, improve linkage with Upazila level department, and use of quality input collects from a known source.

Activity 1.4. 3: FFS Running Cost

FFs organized weekly learning session to the respective IFM-FFS members. In connection with organizing sessions to IFM-FFS members, the FFs require training materials and materials for setting up study plots. UNDP is, therefore, supporting each IMF-FFS with a grant amount worth to BDT 22,000 to cover the running costs. As of June 2020, 74 IFM-FFSs have received these running cost.

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 centers and group marketing).

114 Collection points have established in this reporting period; there are 84 collection points in Rangamati, 15 in Bandarban, and 15 in Khagrachari. These collection points are being used by both sellers and buyers.

1.5.1.1 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings

42 Agri-Business Networks meetings were held where the total number of participants were 378, while the female participation was 26. From the meetings, a few decisions were made as follows:

- *UP Chairman or Member has to select the rest of the union-level market collection point place /site as soon as possible;*
- *Market collection point's committee member will collect local agriculture products, buyers and seller name list and mobile number;*
- *Committee will discuss with buyers and sellers to fix up possible days and times for selling agriculture produces;*
- *An immediate discussion needs to be conducted among the present committee members to reform and indicate new market collection points;*
- *The construction works of the market collection point center need to be completed soon for those which are yet to be completed to date.*

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

In the reporting period, there were 31 collection points providing support to the communities, of which 12 are in Rangamati and 11 are in Bandarban and Khagrachori districts.

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

No activity progress reported in this period, because it was not possible due to Covid-19.

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

The planned training could not be organized due to the pandemic situation.

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

10 workshops were organized for Agri-Business Networks actors and farmers. A total of 207 males and 26 females participated in the workshops. These workshop participants will organize and participate bi-monthly coordination meeting including GoB line department officer, UP representative and traders later in their own Upazial. These workshops are a very appropriate platform to collect regular information on seasonal agriculture products and they facilitate participants to review their strengths and weaknesses.

Activity 1.5.1.6: Learning visit to other area of best marketing facilities for farmers

3 learning visits were organized within the reporting time, of which 2 were in Bandarban and 1 was in Khagrachari. The total number of participants were 73, while female participants were 14.

SL.	The objective of the visit	Name of the visiting place	The key learning of the visitors
1	Gather practical knowledge about market linkage activities	Komolchari Mukh collection point and headman para collection point at Khagrachari district.	CIG Committee, Collection point & various market situation
2	Gather practical knowledge about outside FFS activities	Chitroronjon Para and headman para at Khagrachari district.	Diversified production
3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure fair prices for farmers by developing market linkages. 2. To learn about better practices in various areas such as diversified crops. 3. To share experiences of different IFM-FFS issues 	Chattogram, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban district	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production costs and time comparatively less and crops might be harvested in advance to help farmers getting a better price. 2. A crop field is used the maximum time for vegetable cultivation (5-6 times a year), and the market channel continues over the year. 3. Farmers cultivate pepper, brinjal, been, sweet gourd, gourd with extensive technical support by DAE. These products were sold from the farm which minimizes transport cost and time. 4. After fulfilling the family's consumption, farmers sell remaining products in the market and earn cash. 5. Farmers are supplying their products in the Reazuddin Bazar, Chattagram collectively, and got 6% commission by Arottdar Kallan Samittee. 6. The demand for CHT products is high in the Riuzuddin Bazar, and also the price is better than other district products of the country.

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

In the reporting period, no progress yet recorded due to local and regional the lock-down situation.

1.5.2.1: Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers

No activity reported in this reporting period due to local and regional the lock-down situation.

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

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

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

Indicator 2.1.1 # of coordination meetings organized

During the reporting period, a total of 36 coordination meetings were conducted (PIC & DWG).

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

Activity 2.1.1.1 Organize Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazila level (1.10 RF)

42 bi-monthly FF Coordination meetings were conducted at Upazila level where the total participants were 730, and the female participant number was 215. Major meeting decisions include:

- FFs will be conducting FFS session in their respective FFS by maintaining social distance.
- The recommendation and consultation messages of GoB officers to be accurately delivered to FFS member.
- To submit HH profile within 30 June
- UDCC and UzDCC monitoring visits will be organized by a discussion with Upazila administration.
- FF were asked to propose the place /site for the market collection point for the remaining unions.
- Respective FFs should be regularly monitoring the market collection point.
- Monthly reports to be submitted by the end of the month.

Activity 2.1.1.2 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and quarterly DWG Meetings at HDCs

In this period, 26 monthly AFSP III coordination meetings and 3 DWG meetings were organized. The total number of participants were 264, while the female participants were 41. The main agreements and decisions of the monthly AFSP III coordination meetings were as follows:

- Planned and organize Learning Sharing cost distribution should be 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 using a standard format
- Submit all visit reports, FFS member list.
- Submit household profiling of 4th and 5th Batch 1st cycle.
- UFFSCs will be submitting monitoring reports through the prescribed format.
- Field visits will be prepared timely to accommodate various VIP visits.
- Provide signboard, notebook, and swiping net in time.
- Organize monitoring visits by GoB officers.
- Organize UDCC and UzDCC monitoring visits.
- Organize the FF coordination meetings.
- Establish collection points in the 09 Upazila.
- Facilitate Quarterly Argi-Business Network meetings].
- Support to FFs for procuring FFs running materials.

In this reporting period, 3 District Working Group (DWG) meetings 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 meetings have 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.

Some of the decisions of the Quarterly DWG meetings at RHDC were e.g. as follows:

- Department of Fisheries will be completed the capacity development training for GoB line department officer's within 09-15 March'2020.
- The Upazila level GoB monitoring visit report summary has to be added in the DWG meetings.
- 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

5 Planning and Review meetings/workshops were held. The total number of participants were 31 male and 8 female. The decisions included:

- 1 mini solar supported cold storage will be established in Natunbazer, Barkal.
- Responsibility given to respective Upazila councilors of RHDC to select a suitable place for market collection point implementation.
- UNDP and RHDC will visit the potential places for establishing the ICT outsourcing center.
- DD (DAE) will share the list of the ten tentative suitable places for building the water retention facilities as soon as possible with the RHDC.
- Capacity development will be organized after joining the DFO in September 2020.

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

The outcome focuses 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 powers and features have already been transferred from the line ministries/agencies to the HDCs. 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 the reporting period, there were 4 district working group meetings held. These meetings focused on accelerating agrarian activities through various decisions as 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 Schools 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 issues 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 organized

One capacity development training was organized in the identified areas to manage transferred Agriculture services at HDC.

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

Activity 2.1.2.1 Capacity development support to HDC's on the identified area to manage transferred agricultural services

A three-day long capacity development training for GoB line department's staff (Department of Fisheries) was organized in Rangamati. 20 GoB officials participated of which the female participation was 8. The key training achievements were as follows:

- Provide a clear concept of RHDC management and the relation with their departments.
- A clear idea and practice of e-filing and digital documentation
- Most of the participants received e-filing ID and office admin ID in the e-filing system online.
- Now the training participants are able to inform about and apply 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 by the Climate Resilience Committees with the engagement of community people. Most of the plans are being reviewed and assessed by HDCs and project staff for economic and environmental feasibility aspects.

The major activities of this indicator conducted were as follows:

Activity 2.1.3.1: Support to Local Resilience Plans Develop under CCRP

No activity reported in this reporting period.

Visibility & Communication:

In this reporting period, the project developed and printed a total of 8,000 notebook and 78 FFS signboards for project stakeholders and visibility purpose. Besides, the project also developed some promotional materials such as wall calendars, desk calendars, and annual report using matching funds of donors. All of those materials were printed by following the UNDP visibility guideline. These materials helped immensely

to brand the project as well as donors and implementing partners. A project brochure was also finalized, which will be printed in Q3.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

With the utilization of earlier learnings (Phase II), the AFSP III established a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism in all places, i.e. FFS community, Upazila, District, and regional level. In this reporting period, the AFSP III Result Framework (RF) is at the final stage with baseline status and target setting 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 are trained on the monitoring and reporting mechanism, data collection tools techniques, and the database. An offline data management system is already in place to track the process and progress 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 analyzed 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 is given below:

Community Level: The PDC Executive members who participated in IFM FFS trainings 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 trained to track the process and progress 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. Other Upazila level actors, such as regional GoB staff, also periodically visited the FFSs to undertake monitoring activities and provide technical support.

District Level: HDC based project staff and SID-CHT 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 achievements are shared at the HDC monthly coordination meetings. In these meetings major decisions are taken if any shortfalls/or deviations are observed.

Regional/Central Level: Monitoring visits are conducted periodically by regional/central based AFSP III staff and Senior Management to facilitate the implementation and to provide quality assurance and

oversight to these activities, and they provide feedback to AFSP III core staff. It is a regular practice by SID-CHT team to maintain Back to Office Report (BTOR) immediately after each field visit. This report is shared 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 to 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.

Lesson Learned, Challenges, and Action Taken:

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

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

Good farmers were selected as Farmer Facilitators, involving local communities and other stakeholders. It took time but this is needed for fully developing the skills of the Farmer Facilitators.

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

Local political unrest in a few areas like Naniarchar, Baghaichari, Jurachari, Rowangchari, Ruma, Rajbila hampered regular activities, particularly the Upazila stakeholder mobilization in the field. However, with support and involvement of local leaders and stakeholders it was possible to continue planned activities, although some events were delayed due to domestic political unrest.

To cope with the COVID-19 situation, the project has adopted online meetings more frequently within the team. As a result, project staffs' capacity on virtual communications (Zoom, Team, etc.) has increased. In this COVID-19 pandemic, an alternative learning, sharing, and supporting mechanism is adopted by the project. Master Trainer and Upazila Farmer Facilitator have been vastly using smartphones to help the communities by providing technical information through audio and video calls.

Expenditure in 2020:

Project Name: Agriculture and Food Security Project (AFSP)-III		
Major outputs	Expenditure Report (Jan'20 to June'20)	
	DKK	USD
Output 1: Communities/Stakeholders mobilized to establish IFM-FFS	-	-
Output 2: IFM-FFS Curricular Developed	-	-
Output 3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders (Master trainers, FFS Trainers/Facilitators on IFM-FFS, GoB Officers) enhanced	87,190	12,909
Output 4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning by doing' approach	526,773	77,994
Output 5: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated	-	-
Output 6: Coordination enhanced and HDCs strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and coordinate LRPs and monitor Local Resilience Plans	76,127	11,271
Total	690,090	102,174

Next Plan/Way Forward:

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Output 1.1 Community groups and stakeholders mobilized through the	1.1.1 # of FFS formed/established, including women (50%) and men who participated in mobilization initiatives.	Training for PDC EC/Para members on IFM-FFS implementation process and role of PDCs/Para members (2 members from each para/PDC, maximum 30 participants)	204 PDC EC/Para members	X				

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
establishment of IFM-FFS		1.5 Conduct FFS sessions at community level (FF Remuneration)	435 FFs (5200 person months)	X	X	X	X	
		1.15 Human Resources - HDC (HDC Project Staffs Salary)	48 staff	X	X	X	X	
		Promotional materials-printing of festoons for Farmer Field Day use (1 set of 6 different types)	183 sets		X			
		1.27 Contingency reserved for FFS implementation	Lumpsum (Need based)	X	X	X	X	
Output 1.2: IFM-FFS Curricula Developed 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.	Printing of IFM FFS modules (11 modules in a set). SID-CHT will be sharing final draft for printing	570 sets	X	X			
		1.33 Visibility & Communication	Lumpsum (Need-based)			X	X	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
Output 1.3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders [Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers] enhanced	1.3.1 # of MT, FFS Facilitators trained (at least 30 % women), GoB Officers.	ToT for Master Trainers	3					To be covered from SHARI P
		1.4 ToT for FFs on IFM-FFS including promotional materials (T-shirt, caps, and bags)- each batch average of 30 participants for nine days	16 Batches	X	X			
		Recruitment of required AFSP III project staffs and selection of FFS Facilitators following the year wise FFS plan and allocation	102 FFs	X				
		Refresher ToF for Farmer Facilitators (FF) on IFM FFS (Average 30 for each spell- and each spell for 9 days for 01st batch Farmer Facilitators)	7 batches	X	X			
		Promotional materials for Farmer Facilitators (T-shirt, caps, bags)	102 set (T-shirt, caps, bags)	X	X			

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	1.3.2 % of trained CHT stakeholders who believe their knowledge and skills on IFM-FFS have increased after training	1.32 Study/Assessment/Evaluations	Need based	x				
Output 1.4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning by doing approach'	1.4.1 % of IFM-FFS participants graduated (disaggregated by sex and age) 50 % women	1.7 Organise Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year	121	x	x	x	x	
		1.9 Management support to FFS Implementation - operational cost for HDCs (travel, DSA, office rent, office supplies, fuel and maintenance etc.)	12 months		x	x	x	
		1.31 Project M&E Activities (designing, data collection, orientation etc.)	Per annum		x		x	
	1.4.2 % of IFM-FFS graduates applying	1.13 Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at District and Regional level	3 workshops		x		x	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
	sustainable and climate resilient intensification (increased yield levels, enhanced soil fertility, averting loss of stock/crops)	1.29 Organize FFS Learning Sharing workshop at Regional level	1 workshop		x			
		1.6 Support for FFS learning to communities	485 FFS communities	x	x	x	x	
		Support to individual farmers for FFS learning utilization	525 FFS communities	x	x	x	x	
		1.30 District/Regional/National level seminars/workshops	Lumpsum (Need Based)	x	x	x	x	
	1.4.3 % of GoB Line Department Officers that provided follow up support to FFS	1.11 Organize Monitoring visit by GoB officers (DAE, DLS, DOF) and other stakeholders, and support to the technical sessions of the FFS (2 sessions in each FFS) by SAAO/VFA/FA.	771 Monitoring visits	x	x	x	x	
		1.12 Monitoring visits by UDCC, Upazila and District Working Group (DWG), HDCs etc.	134 monitoring visits	x	x	x	x	
		1.22 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings	92 ABN meetings	x	x	x	x	
Output 1.5: Access to	1.5.1 # of FFS linked to traders/buyers	1.22 Facilitate Quarterly ABN meetings	92 ABN meetings	x	x	x	x	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated	for selling their agricultural produces (collection centers and group marketing)	1.17 Support community managed collection Points for improving market facilities	12 collection points	x	x	x	x	
		Develop entrepreneurs on Vermi/warm supplier to Promote organic farming	1 Batch (29 Participants)		x			
	1.5.2 % of HHs with access to quality agricultural inputs	1.18 Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers (2 Upazila 1 batch, two days training)	Four bunches (120 Participants)		x	x		
Output 2.1: Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services	2.1.1 # of coordination meetings organized	1.10 Organize Bi-monthly FF Coordination meeting at Upazila level	129 Meetings	x	x	x	x	
		1.14 Organize Monthly AFSP III coordination meeting and quarterly DWG Meetings at HDCs	48 coordination meetings	x	x	x	x	
		1.32 Planning and review meeting/workshop	Need Based				x	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe				Remarks/ Deviation
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	
and monitor Local Resilience Plans	2.1.2 # of consultative workshops organized	1.23 Capacity development support to HDC's on the identified area to manage transferred agricultural services	3 workshops		x	x		
	2.1.3 # of Local Resilience Plans supported			x	x	x	x	Progress made through CCRP, Funded by DANI DA
Total								

Progress Against Result Framework of AFSP III till June 2020

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2020	Progress till June 2020	Remarks
Outcome1: Agricultural production of female and male marginal and small farm households increased and diversified through IFM-FFS in the Chittagong Hill Tracts					
1.1	% increase in yields and production of beneficiary Households (HH) of 1200 FFS	<i>Vegetable: 40% Fruits: 30%, Chicken Eggs: 50%, Chicken Meat: 30%, Pig: 25% Goat: 25%, Cow: 15% and Fish: 50%</i>	<i>Vegetable: 96% Fruits: 91%, Chicken Eggs and meet: 83%, Pig: 42% Goat: 41%, Cow: 47% and Fish: 9% (of 153 FFS)</i>	An internal sample rapid assessment was done internally where few areas measured as below: <i>Increased Vegetable: 56% Fruits: 61%,</i>	A third-party assessment will be made at the end of the Year 2020 to measure this higher-level indicator.

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2020	Progress till June 2020	Remarks
		<i>(of 1200 FFS)</i>		<i>Chicken Eggs and meet: 43% (avg), Pig: 17% Goat: 16%, Cow: 32% and Fish: -49% production (in number) increase by 79% (of 153 FFS)</i>	
1.2	% HH intake of diversified nutritious food: 80% HH diversified nutritious food and average 2,100 KCAL food intake	80% HH of 1200 FFS	80% HH of 153 FFS	Yet to measure this higher-level indicator	Do
1.3	% of beneficiary HH in target communities with increased access to decentralized extension services	75% of beneficiary HH (1200 FFS)	75% of beneficiary HH (270 FFS)	63% of recipient HH (153 FFS as rapid assessment)	
1.4	% HH adapted climate resilient technology	60% HH (1200 FFS)	60% HH (270 FFS)	79% HH (153 FFS)	Do
Output 1.1: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized through establishment of IFM-FFS					
1.1.1	# of FFS formed/established, including women (50%) and men participated in mobilization initiatives.	1200 FFS formed/established	941 FFS formed/established	370 FFS formed/established with 50% 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	0	
Output 1.3: Knowledge and skills of CHT stakeholders [Master trainers, FFS Facilitators, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Officers] enhanced					

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2020	Progress till June 2020	Remarks
1.3.1	# of MT, FFS Facilitators trained (at least 30 % women), GoB Officers.	26 MT	26 MT	1 MT (male:1, female: 0)	
		401 of FFS Facilitators	401 of FFS Facilitators	22 of FFS Facilitators	
		180 GoB Officers.	180 GoB Officers.	0	
1.3.2	% of trained CHT stakeholders who believe their knowledge and skills on IFM-FFS have increased after training	95% of qualified CHT stakeholders	95% of qualified CHT stakeholders	0	A rapid assessment conducted on IFM-FFS members as primary stakeholders.
Output 1.4: IFM-FFS implemented through participatory and 'learning by doing approach'					
1.4.1	% of IFM-FFS participants graduated (disaggregated by sex and age) 50 % women	90% of 30,000 IFM-FFS	90% of 6,750 IFM-FFS participants	11% of 1,248 IFM-FFS participants with 71% women	
1.4.2	% of IFM-FFS graduates applying sustainable and climate resilient intensification (increased yield levels, enhanced soil fertility, averting loss of stock/crops)	60% of 30,000 IFM-FFS	60% of 6,750 IFM-FFS	Yet to measure this indicator	
1.4.3	% of GoB Line Department Officers that provided follow up support to FFS	71% to 1200 FFS	71% to 270 FFS	52% to 481 FFS	
Output 1.5: Access to market linkages (input-output) promoted and facilitated					
1.5.1	# of FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their agricultural produces (collection centers and group marketing)	363 FFS	78 FFS	114 FFS	A total of 34 collection points established and average 3 FFS linked to traders/buyers for selling their

SL	Indicator	Project Target	Target in 2020	Progress till June 2020	Remarks
					agricultural produces
1.5.2	% of HHs with access to quality agricultural inputs	60% of HHs of 363 FFS	60% HHs of 78 FFS	88% HHs of 90 FFS	
Outcome 2: Hill District Councils (HDC) are managing transferred agricultural services in line with CHT Peace Accord					
2.1	# of guidelines on sustainable agricultural policies and strategies developed and in place at HDC	Three guidelines	0		
2.2	Coordination mechanism among the transferred departments related to agriculture services strengthened with functional Agricultural Planning Unit under the leadership of 3 HDCs	Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)	Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)	Coordination mechanism placed (Qualitative indicator)	
Output 2.1: Coordination enhanced and HDC strengthened to manage transferred agriculture services and monitor Local Resilience Plans					
2.1.1	# of coordination meetings organized	36 coordination meetings	21 coordination meetings	36 coordination meeting (PIC & DWG)	
2.1.2	# of consultative workshops organized	Six consultative workshops	Three consultative workshops	Three capacity development training to HDC on the identified area to manage transferred Agriculture services	
2.1.3	# of Local Resilience Plans supported	20 Local Resilience Plans	8 Local Resilience Plans	13 Local Resilience Plans developed	Through CCRP intervention
