

Year - 2 Interim

Narrative Report

Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition (LEAN) Project

Reporting period: 01 September 2019 – 31 August 2020

Submitted to

The European Commission
Dhaka, Bangladesh

Submitted by

United Purpose

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Acronyms

AHI	Assistant Health Inspector
DNI	Direct Nutrition Inputs
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
BC	Bazar Committee
BHDC	Bandarban Hill District Council
BNNC	Bangladesh Nutrition Council
BRAC	: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CAB	Consumer Association of Bangladesh
CB	Caritas Bangladesh
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industries
CDC	Communicable Disease Control
CHCP	Community Health Care Provider
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDB	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board
CHTRC	Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council
CIP2	Country Investment Plan-2
COC	Chamber of Commerce
CSO	Civil Society Organization/platform
CVP	Communication and Visibility Plan
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS/DoLS	Department of Livestock Services
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
DoF	Department of Forest
DoYD	Department of Youth Development
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DWCA	Department of Women and Child Affairs
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTU	District Technical Unit

EUD	The European Union Delegation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FD-6	Foreign Donation form-6
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GOB:	Government of Bangladesh
GO-NGO	Government and Non-government organisation
HYV	High Yielding Variety
HDC	Hill District Council
HSI	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
IDF	Integrated Development Foundation
IEC	Information Education and Communications
JF	Jum Foundation
IPHN	Institute of Public Health Nutrition
IPM	Integrated pest management
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
KHDC	Khagrachari Hill District Council
LEAN	Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition
LGI	Local Government Institution
LSP	Local Service Providers
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
MOP	Ministry of Planning
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise

MSP	Multi-Stakeholders' Platforms
NGOAB	NGO Affairs Bureau
NICC	Nutrition Implementation Coordination Committee
NNS	National Nutrition Service
NoC	No objection Certificate
NPAN2	National Action Plan for Nutrition-2
OC	Outcome
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PPP	Project Procurement Plan
PPPP	Public Private Partnership Platforms
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PG	Producer Group
PTI	Primary Teachers Training
PTTI	Primary Teachers Training Institute
RHDC	Rangamati Hill District Council
SBCC	Social Behaviour Change Communication
SMB	Supervisory Management Board (PSC) and Programme Steering Committee
SMC	School Management Committee
SO	Specific Objective
SPA	Service Providers Association
SP	Service Provider
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
TA	Traders' Association
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference
UHFPO	Upazila Health and Family Planning officer
UNCC	Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committee
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UP	United Purpose
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VC	Value Chain
WBC	Women Business Centre
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organisation

1. Description

1.1. Name of coordinator of the grant contract: United Purpose

1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Sriramappa Gochikara, Country Director

1.3. Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the action:

1.3.1. United Purpose (UP)

1.3.2. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation Association

1.3.3. Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

1.3.4. CARITAS Bangladesh

1.3.5. Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)

1.3.6. Jum Foundation (JF)

1.4. Title of the action: Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition (LEAN) project

1.5. Contract number: ACA/2018/397-034

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 1 September 2019- 31 August 2020

1.7. Country or region: Bangladesh

1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):

1.8.1.Final/Key target group

282,000 women and girls (82,000 pregnant and lactating women, 100,000 children under 5 years, 100,000 adolescent girls from 210,000 rural households).

1.8.2.Secondary :

Government line departments (e.g. DAE, DLS, DoF, DoYD, DoA, DWCA, DPHE, etc.), line ministries (e.g. MoCHTA, MOF, MOHFW, MOE, MOP, MOWCA, MOF, MOA, etc.), CHTRC, HDC, BNNC, NICC, CHTDB, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, District and Upazila NGO Coordination Forum, media, academicians, researchers, COC, CAB, FPMU, SMB, corporate companies, and value chain agencies/companies, NGOs, UN agencies (e.g. WFP, UNICEF, FAO, etc.), PTA, SMC, PTTI, UP, Karbaries (Village Head), Headmen (Mouza Head), Offices of the Circle Chiefs (Chakma, MOUNG & Bomang Circle), Upazila Parishads, Headmen Association, Bazar Committees, Traders' Associations, BC, TA, traders, TG, local folk/theatre groups, youth clubs, and CSO, etc.

1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): Bangladesh

¹ 'Target groups' are the groups/entities who will be directly positively affected by the project at the project purpose level, and 'final beneficiaries' are those who will benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

2. Assessment of the implementation of the action activities and its results

2.1. Executive summary of the action

The overall objective of the LEAN project is to improve maternal and child nutrition in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). The specific objectives (Outcomes) of the project are: (Oc-1) to create an enabling environment and increased awareness for improved and sustained nutrition security and (Oc-2) to increase availability and consumption of safe and diversified nutritious food for poor pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescents and children through value chain interventions. Partial of these Ocs are achieved through through the planned activities under project Outputs: (Op1) strengthened nutrition governance; (Op2) nutrition awareness and positive behaviour change; and (Op3) promotion of nutrition-sensitive and climate smart value chains.

In year 2, the LEAN project has successfully conducted the first nutrition governance workshop with DNCCs & UNCCs and developed an annual work plan. Based on the work plan, DNCCs from 3 districts & UNCCs from all 18 working Upazilazs received orientation on NPAN2, CIP2 and other policies and 'Nutrition Sensitive Programming'. Mind mapping concept notes were developed and implemented on Union Parishad level MSPs. This process will be rolled out in working areas at the beginning of year 3. The project set up 164 new Women Business Centres, built capacity of women entrepreneurs, printed & distributed SBCC and IEC materials, formed adolescent clubs and students brigade. The project installed Tippy Tap wash stations in primary schools and initiated setup of hand wash stations at para level. In year 2, the project selected and capacitated new LSPs who are actively delivering services to producers in two value chains. The network of LSPs organized producer groups (36% of whom are female) and provides support to them for better production of safe and nutritious products.

Considering the geographical context of the CHT region, difficulties in language communication, and transportation, the project had to strengthen its capacity by inducting 4 M&E officers and a communications officer at the district level to ensure quality monitoring of the project activities and strengthen communications and visibility of the impact of LEAN project. Technical Coordinators were also relocated to the district level as part of addressing gaps at the field level.

COVID-19 was the main challenge in year 2 of the project. Due to the pandemic, the government of Bangladesh restricted people's movement, restricted mass gatherings, closed all education institutions and among other lockdown actions. LEAN project activities were affected by the circumstances. However, thanks to the hard work of LEAN project staff in setting up WBCs, training LSPs, and organising adolescent clubs before the lockdowns began in March 2020, activities continued at the field level through the centres, enabling the project to achieve the majority of its year 2 targets. For some activities, the project has achieved significant improvement in results while group activities which were school based/involved mass gathering are deferred to year 3.

2.2. Results and Activities

A. RESULT

Outcome 1 (Oc1): Enabling environment and awareness created for improved and sustained pro-poor nutrition security service delivery.

The core strategy for Outcome 1 involves creating an enabling environment through activating and strengthening nutrition governance systems by supporting the creation of multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) at the district and Upazila levels. LEAN has made significant strides towards achieving the targets set under Output 1.

In the year 2, all the planned activities under Outcome 1 were achieved, including facilitation and supporting to the DNCCs & UNCCs through organising workshops and developing the multi-sectoral coordinated annual plan accordingly. These trainings and workshops helped the participants to understand and identify the gaps and challenges in implementing the GoB's NPAN2. As such, the ToR of DNCCs & UNCCs and the roles of individual member departments were defined in order to strengthen inter-departmental coordination in regard to achieving better nutritional outcome to ensure food and nutrition security in CHT. The activities introduced by the DNCCs & UNCCs aim to develop bottom-up nutrition planning process across Union-Upazila-District. In year 2, all participants from targeted institutions received orientation and training on NPAN2, CIP2 and other policies as well as 'Nutrition Sensitive Programming'. The events were facilitated jointly by the BIRTAN and GAIN. Simultaneously, a concept note and mind mapping process were completed by the newly formed Union level multi-stakeholders platforms (MSP) which will be translated to the ground at the beginning of year 3 for expanded coordination with DNCCs and UNCCs.

After the orientation and training, DNCCs and UNCCs have remained active in the working areas. They have developed effective plans to provide necessary nutrition support to all stakeholders at the working areas. Unfortunately, due to the sudden arrival of COVID-19, from March to August 2020, all the activities under this Outcome were slowed down at field level. They will be completed in year3.

Output 1 (Op1): Effective governance system activated, strengthened

In year 2, LEAN facilitated and supported DNCCs in the 3 working districts and UNCCs in 18 working upazilas through organizing the first ever workshop to develop an annual coordinated plan to engage BNNC in CHT. Through that workshop, DNCC & UNCC members were sensitized to the GoB's NPAN2 and developed ToRs for DNCCs & UNCCs and individual member departments' role within interdepartmental coordination in regard to achieving positive nutritional outcomes in CHT. In year 2, all 3 DNCCs & 18 UNCCs have been oriented on NPAN2, CIP2 and other policies and trained on 'Nutrition Sensitive Programming' facilitated by jointly the BIRTAN and GAIN. All trainings were introduced via a locally relevant module for CHT which included local, context-based Emo-Demo tools, like the "1000 Days Calendar for Pregnant Women and Child" which was developed

by LEAN. The 3 hill district councils endorsed and took responsibility to disseminate and publicise these resources through the Health Service and Family Planning Department. A concept note and mind mapping have been completed via the Union level multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) which will be translated to the field level at the beginning of year 3.

Outcome 2 (Oc2): Availability and consumption of safe and diversified nutritious food increased for poor pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent and children through value chain intervention.

The prerequisites of Outcome 2 include the development of smallholder farmers and micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) friendly value chains and markets, building local service provision through LSPs, and selection and promotion of nutrition sensitive and climate smart technologies (i.e. vermicomposting, drip irrigation, sex pheromone traps, etc.). Significant strides were made towards laying this groundwork, as outlined under Output 2 and Output 3. Particularly critical achievements against these prerequisites include the identification and training of 238 local service providers (LSPs), the formation of 153 producer groups and formation of 23 Public Private Partnership Platforms (PPPPs), identification of 23 value chains and dissemination of nutrition sensitive and climate smart agricultural technology, and organizing nutrition awareness raising activities through group sessions and CHT indigenous cultural events.

The significant achievement under Outcome 2 is the selection of nutrition-sensitive value chains which included vegetables (summer and winter), fruits (mango, banana, watermelon and cashew nuts), native chicken and beans. Two separate in depth studies were done through involvement of an external consultant to identify systemic constraints in the selected value chains/markets and to identify strategic options and interventions to address the constraints and/or gaps in the respective markets. The selected and trained 445 LSPs are playing key roles in development of nutrition sensitive value chains, and are providing support to 23,125 producers (8,094 women & 15,031 men) for two main value chains (vegetable and native chicken). The LSPs provide support to producer groups to develop their business plan. Another important action they are undertaking is promoting innovative low-cost, nutrition-smart and climate/DRR sensitive/resilient technologies through 4,634 active trials and demonstrations. In order to promote nutrition sensitive agricultural value chains and respective market system development, 23 public private partnership platforms were formed and onboarded at 18 upazilas through the involvement of 683 LSPs and GOB line departments.²

Output 2 (OP2): Nutrition sensitive awareness, demand and behaviour change increased at community level

A series of actions were conducted against OP2 in year 2, including community campaigns structured around adolescent clubs, installation and trainings on use of the Tippy Tap,

² Department of Live stock, Department of fisheries, Department of Agriculture, Department of Health and family welfare

classroom nutrition education, and indigenous folk songs and theatre shows focusing on nutrition and WASH issues. To increase nutrition sensitive awareness, demand and behaviour change at community level, SBCC materials were adopted from the Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN) and were printed for distribution. In total, 35 events were organised in observation of relevant national and international days³ including World Health Day, World Mothers' Day, National Nutrition Week, Safe Motherhood Day and International Women's Day which contributed to raising community awareness on nutrition as well as safe and nutritious food. To promote WASH and nutrition awareness, 735 theatre and indigenous folk music shows were organised in communities. 1,081 Tippy-Tap water stations were installed in 91 schools and 990 villages, providing locally available water and sanitation facilities made of plastic bottles. 1,498 members (870 male, 628 female) from the school management committees (SMC) of 91 schools were sensitised on nutrition needs as part of creating buy in and drive from the school for nutrition and WASH awareness. As part of building this awareness through peer learning, 88 Student Brigades were formed and provided awareness education on nutrition, health, hygiene and sanitation practices. Student brigades are now overseeing the proper use of Tippy-Tap stations and will conduct sessions on nutrition and WASH awareness in year 2. In addition, the project reactivated 127 adolescent clubs (initially created by Shornokishori, BRAC, YPSA and Department of Women's Affairs) comprised of 874 adolescents (570 girls, 304 boys) which were given day long orientations on adolescent health and nutrition. Finally, in year 2, the project formed 164 Women Business Centres (WBCs) along with 820 women entrepreneurs. As 15 WBCs were equipped in year 1, the remaining 149 WBCs were equipped with furniture and ICT facilities⁴ and all 164 were trained to deliver target services including nutrition services, financial and ICT services, entrepreneurship development and business plan development. In year 2, WBCs conducted nutrition education via 32,730 sessions with pregnant and lactating women. In addition to raw materials, each WBC also received BDT 10,000 as working capital to start their business. Using this capital, some of the WBCs has been producing and selling masks during the pandemic. All of these achievements have created good momentum among the working communities and supported the success of activities related to innovative, climate-smart business planning, maternal and early childhood nutrition, and WASH. Adolescent clubs have been disseminating information on the importance of Iron and Folic acid during adolescent age and leveraging support and connection with Community Clinics, Union health and family welfare centres. A key ancillary benefit of this approach is that communities have an increased awareness of COVID-19 risks and necessary preventative practices.

Output 3 (OP3): Nutrition-sensitive and climate smart value chains promoted.

³ World Health Day, World Mothers' Day, National Nutrition Week, Safe Motherhood Day and International Women's Day

⁴ Furniture (multipurpose self, almirah, table, chair), photovoltaic incubator for chick production, Tab, weighing machine and height scale

In year 1, the project began the process of promoting nutrition sensitive activities in 9 upazilas through rapid market assessments. 3 value chains were selected for first year operation: vegetables (summer and winter), fruits (mango, banana, watermelon and cashew nuts), and native chicken. The project expanded its operation to the remaining 9 upazilas in Year 2.

Through implementing similar rapid assessments in year 2, the same nutrition sensitive value chains were identified in the remaining 9 upazilas as were selected in year 1. In addition, bean value chains were also selected. The respective value chain actors like input sellers and companies, output market actors including traders, local service providers, and representative from public extension agencies, participated and contributed in selection of value chains. Upon selection of value chains for all 18 upazilas, the project implemented two separate in depth studies to identify systemic constraints in the selected value chains/markets and to identify strategic options and interventions to address the constraints in the respective markets. The first study was done for 9 upazilas where the project started operation in year 1 and the second study was done in the remaining 9 upazilas expanded in year 2. As the Local Service Providers played key roles in the development of nutrition sensitive value chains, the project selected and capacitated an additional 445 Local Service Providers in year 2 (245 LSPs in new 9 upazilas, and 200 LSPs in old 9 upazilas). Altogether, a total 683 LSPs (Female-220, Male-463) are active and providing support to 23,125 producers (36% female and organised under the umbrella of 1,763 Producer Groups) around two main value chains (vegetable and native chicken) and for the development of associated business plans. Through 5,822 match making sessions, the LSPs have provided technical capacity building for producers in the form of advice and implementation of technical sessions, and linked producers with quality sources of input supplies and output markets through local traders with competitive prices.

Through implementation of 8 workshops in 8 upazilas with involvement of public extension agencies (DAE and DLS), farmers/producers, traders, input suppliers and Local Service Providers, 7 innovative, low-cost, nutrition-smart and climate/DRR sensitive technologies in two value chains (vegetable and native chicken) were identified and selected. These technologies were promoted through 4,634 trial/demonstrations in 18 upazilas as well as the development and printing of 60,000 copies of SBCC materials relevant project messaging.

The project promoted PPPP as multi-stakeholder platforms at the upazila level which played lead roles for the promotion of nutrition sensitive agricultural value chains, respective market system development and implementation related interventions at the upazila level. Continuing on efforts from year 1, the project sensitised district level public and private sector stakeholders to form upazila level PPPPs in agriculture and livestock sectors. With active involvement of district level extension agencies officials (DAE and DLS), 23 PPPPs have been formed in year 2 in 18 upazilas (14 PPPPs in livestock sectors and 9 PPPPs in agriculture sector). These PPPPs actively contributed in value chain selection and analysed related studies done by external consultants. Cumulatively, 33 PPPPs (14 PPPPs in livestock sector and 19 PPPPs in agriculture sector) are active and functioning in 18 upazilas. Each of the PPPPs have established a half-yearly plan which

includes the following interventions: increase availability of quality inputs, promote irrigation technologies and facilities, promote sustainable pest management, promote new technologies and varieties, and access to output markets. The members of these PPPs actively contributed in development of training modules for LSPs and producers, and SBCC materials.

Upazila wise, WASH and DNI product requirements have been assessed through in-house capacity assessments. In total, 5 WASH products and 5 DNI product requirements have been identified for 9 upazilas. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these selected products have not been validated by relevant public and private sector stakeholders. Similar in-house exercises for selection of WASH and DNI products and Upazila level validation will be conducted for the remaining 9 upazilas at the beginning of Year 3. Upon final selection and validation of products, a supply chain assessment study will be conducted in the beginning of Year 3 through engagement of an external consultant.

B. Activities

The following activities implemented in year 1 have been clustered as per the thematic areas of the LEAN project.

Activity 1.1.1: Stakeholder consultation to improve MSPs

Jointly with BNNC, IPHN, CARE, NI and UNICEF, LEAN organized a national consultation workshop on finalizing a plan for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. 9 senior staff members from these organizations joined in the workshop. LEAN project provided venue and food cost, NI provided Daily Subsistence allowance, CARE provided all logistic support and UNICEF provided backpacks for the workshop participants. Local printing media covered the news.

LEAN project finalized the [work plan](#) and submitted to MOHFW. They will roll out the plan through DNCC & UNCC. Based on the plan, BNNC is under process to finalize the 'District Plan Package' based on NPAN2 encompassing 22 ministries. The LEAN has been facilitating MSPs (DNCC & UNCC) considering that plan package including the CHT context.

Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP):

LEAN aims at improving maternal and child health nutrition in CHT through strengthening multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholders and multi-level (3M) actions in alignment with the government's 10-year nutrition plan (NPAN2; 2016-2025) and through triggering two platforms – DNCC and UNCC. These two committees have been formed by a government order dated 12 August 2018 and are characterized as multi-sectoral and confined. But in the CHT, the socio-political context is different compared to plain land districts by law/acts and traditional systems such as Hill District Council (HDC), Circle Chief, Headman and Karbari. Taking these contextual factors into account, LEAN is facilitating the formation and activities of Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) in each of the 78 Unions with the leadership and patronization of HDC for inclusion of traditional leaders, community support groups, private sectors and more towards achieving greater nutrition outcomes in CHT. These MSPs will act as demand side linking agents with UNCC, DNCC and HDC beginning in year 3.

Activity 1.1.2: Annual planning & review workshop to strengthen stakeholder collaboration

- LEAN facilitated 3 DNCCs & 18 UNCCs to organize regular meeting, annual coordinated planning workshop and six-monthly review meeting. Based on the decision of DNCCs, a bottom-up planning process was followed which started from Union Parishad level nutrition planning, Upazila level multi-sectoral nutrition planning for UNCCs, and finally district level multi-sectoral planning combining nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive activities. For initiating the planning process, a team from BNCC and consultants provided support to UNCCs and DNCCs.
- To exercise a better planning process, LEAN developed a list of 100 possible activities based on NPAN2, CIP2 and inputs from BNCC and provided to DNCC and UNCC on their request. At the district level, taking health regulation for COVID-19 into account and suggestions from DNCC, the annual planning workshops were divided in to two-parts. Therefore, a total of 30 workshops and meeting were organized by 18 UNCC and 3 DNCC. All the 3-DNCC, 17-UNCCs and 78-Union Parishads developed their first [annual coordinated multi-sectoral nutrition plan](#) activities while 5-UNCCs have conducted their bi-annual review meeting as the plan implementation duration was 6-months and more. One UNCC could not organize planning meeting due to COVID-19 pandemic and GOB mandated restriction on social gathering and public mobility. The workshops resulted in 78 Union Parishads, 17 UNCCs and 3 DNCCs developed 98 annual nutrition plans on nutrition activities.
- 5 UNCCs in Bandarban hill district reviewed their first annual plan at the upazila level.
- Relevant stakeholders from all levels, including civil society, journalists and nutrition specialized organizations, have been sensitized to their role in achieving nutrition outcomes as stated in the NPAN2, SDGs and 7th five year plan for nutrition.

Activity 1.1.3 Cross-learning events

Organised 22 cross-learning visits for 224 members (48 female, 176 male) from 3 DNCCs and 18 UNCC member-departments to identify, document and share good practices on nutrition, service delivery and the processes followed by different entities for adolescent health and nutrition, WBC's business on health and sanitary materials, hosting community awareness raising events, poultry rearing as sources of nutrition and income, healthy cooking methods followed by the communities, private service provision (LSP & private sector initiatives), and demonstration plots. Through these visits, the DNCC and UNCC members have become more aware about nutrition, WASH and safe food production related demand and supply in the rural areas, and are replicating best practices strengthened by their respective departmental services.

Activity 1.1.4: Establish linkages between MSP and multi-purpose service hubs

Organised 25 workshops (district level-3 & Upazila level-22) with members of DNCCs, members of UNCCs, members of WBCs and LSP and officials from DAE, DLS, DoF, DGFP, DGHS, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Women Affairs, local religious institutions and informal stakeholders and financial service providers (Sonali

Bank). The service-hubs shared their views, constraints, opportunities and potential options. This enabled a close coordination in the COVID-19 response and had important benefits for community health in that context.

The relevant line departments addressed the constraints, centred around slow roll-out at the union parishad level of vertical integration of the MSPs – now scheduled for year 3 – and identified opportunities and potential options of service hubs to provide solutions. The DLO issued a letter to Upazila-DLS for providing regular technical cooperation to WBCs for activities including operating and monitoring incubators, vaccination, and nutrition monitoring for SAM and MAM cases in children under 5. This coordination will allow the project to catch up in this activity in year 3.

Activity 1.1.7: Facilitated MSPs to strengthen relationship with BNNC & BIRTAN

Aiming to build relation between DNCC and UNCC with BNNC and BIRTAN, the BNNC conducted 2 visits to UNCCs, DNCCs and HDCs. BNNC extended their backstopping supports to DNCCs and UNCCs in preparing annual activity plans based on the nutrition budget analysis. A team of BNNC's Deputy Director, Assistant Director and consultants have accompanied the UNCC & DNCC supported annual planning process and budgeting. 3 additional visits were made by BIRTAN to support 'nutrition sensitive programming' through training and demonstrations. BIRTAN's Executive Director (Additional Secretary), Director (Joint Secretary) and Instructor (Deputy Director) visited and facilitated training sessions for DNCCs, UNCCs and other senior government staffs on nutrition sensitive activities. All MSPs will be formed at Union level. After completion of the MSP formation in year 3, this group will be linked with UNCC and DNCC.

Activity 1.2.1. Policy landscape analysis

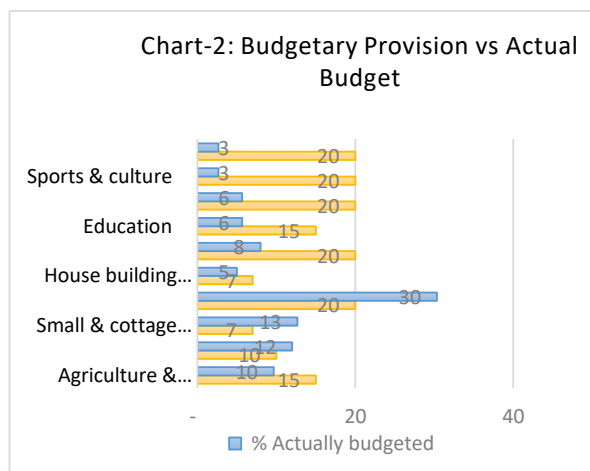
In year 2, one [policy landscape analysis](#) and one [coordination mapping](#) on nutrition in CHT were completed by outsourcing to two individual consultants. Based on the consultants' report, one meeting was organized to find out possible intervention considering the findings. Both the consultants presented their findings with future thrusts for LEAN in presence of GAIN management and policy adviser.

Activity 1.2.2: Organized meetings to levy for budget allocation for nutrition in Annual Development Budget

Conducted nutrition budget analysis at 78-Union Parishads, 18-Upazilas and 3-Districts with participation from several stakeholders and GOB line departments, DNCCs and UNCCs. The budget analysis process found the following issues: no segregation of nutrition budget, inadequate information, and non-cooperation in disclosing budget and plan to stakeholders.

Meetings were then held to analyse existing activities and budget and what could be the activities and budget for achieving better nutrition outcomes considering government provision and how to sensitize these parties to the need for integrating nutrition actions in annual development plan and to facilitate allocation of adequate budget within the provision. It has advised in the Bangladesh Gezett published by the government, in 23 January 2013, to organize nutritional issue related workshop at Union Parishad level.

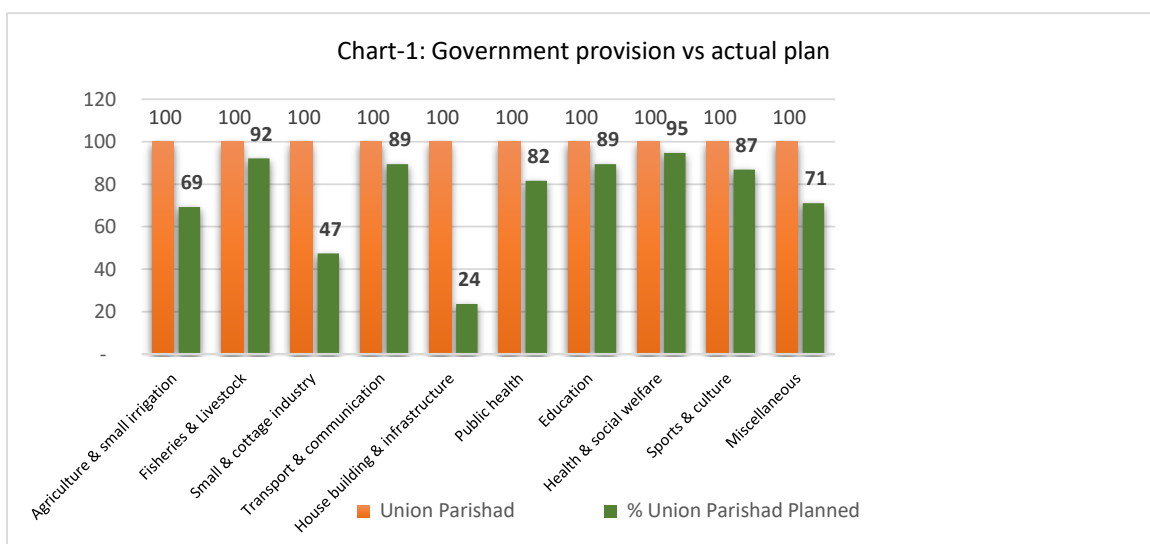
LEAN project has supplement with the government decision and organized workshop accordingly.



The Budget Analysis, which is endorsed by district offices, found the following issues:

- No Union Parishad planned to expense 100% of their budgetary nutrition provision under 10-line activities – Highest 95% to lowest 24%. Furthermore, under-budgeting prevails in most nutrition-sensitive line items – agriculture (69%) and livestock & fisheries (92%) (Chart-1).
- Conversely, Union Parishads are more focused on transport and communication line items (road, culvert etc.) and budgeted in excess of their provisions (30% of total budget while provision is 20%) but less on nutrition sensitive activities (10% of total budget while provision is 15%) (Chart-2).
- If the Union Parishad want to introduce effective nutrition programming, they need more budget allocation considering the unique context of CHT. The analysis found that across the region, there is average 69% of budget deficit according to the demand. If Union Parishads are equipped with needed resources, the majority have the necessary capacity to immediately implement effective nutrition programming.

- At the Upazila level, Department of Family Planning has a lack of budgetary provision for last-mile service delivery, such as conducting ‘courtyard meetings’.



Activity 1.2.4: Developed and Utilized of Emo-Demo materials, translating to indigenous languages in CHT to engage mass population

Emo-Demo is an innovative, accessible SBCC tool that psychologically motivates pregnant women to take care of themselves and their babies through involving family members and following the 1,000 days approach (pregnancy and child nutrition up to 2 years). The Emo-Demo is a 6-page, 1,000-days calendar with catchy, updated scientific Bengali texts and relevant artwork (Chakma, Marma, Tripura and Bengali culture) with positive nutrition behaviour messaging relevant to self-care during pregnancy and child care up to 24 months. Aiming to communicate with the target audiences, the CHT local social contexts has been complied and respected in the [Emo-Demo tool](#).

The DGHS, DGFP, and 3-Hill District Councils endorsed the Emo-Demo and took responsibility to disseminate it to pregnant women through Union Health and Family Welfare Centre (UHFWC) and Community Clinic (CC).

Activity 1.2.6: Annual Programme Review workshop to receive feedback

16 annual programme review workshops were organized with DNCCs and UNCCs. The HDC representatives, Upazila Parishads' Chairmen, Upazila Nirbahi Officers, UNCC members, Union Parishad Chairmen and members, civil society, representatives from service hubs (WBC, LSP, adolescence club), Headmen, Karbaris, representatives of schools and college, and journalists attended the workshop. The LEAN project's interventions are contributing to improve nutritional status among the mother and children, adolescents at the community level and intended to provide necessary support for better implementation of the program activities in future.

Union Parishad will take initiatives to prepare and review nutrition planning, nutrition related budgeting process.

Activity 1.3.2: Organized capacity building and strengthen line agency/inter-departmental coordination (particularly DAE, DLS & DoF)

Bangladesh Institute of Research and Training on Applied Nutrition (BIRTAN) was engaged through GAIN-LEAN for developing modules and conducting training to increase nutrition sensitivity in departments and members of DNCC & UNCC. Prior to developing the module, BIRTAN launched 3-tire training need assessment (TNA) for grade 9 or above government officers within DNCC and UNCC, front line extension agents of DAE, DLS and DoF (SAAO, VFA) and community leaders (Headman & Karbari) through semi-structured questionnaires for each of the target groups. Data were collected using face-to-face and online (Google Form) with the help of mPower Social Enterprise and analysed engaging a consultant. Finally, based on the assessment, a draft module was developed for providing training at DNCC and UNCC levels and to finalize the module based on feedback by the participants. In year 3, the module will be printed to supply to all the participants.

3 batches of training were organized at DNCC level – Bandarban, Rangamati and Khagrachari. In Bandarban, BIRTAN's Executive Director (Additional Secretary, MoA) inaugurated the 3 days long training in presence of DNCC president (Additional Deputy Commissioner) while BIRTAN's Director (Joint Secretary, MoA) was present in the closing ceremony. In Rangamati and Khagrachari, DNCC president (Deputy Commissioner) and member secretary (Civil Surgeon) inaugurated the training events. In addition, 2 batches of 2-day long trainings were organized at Kawkhali UNCC, Rangamati and Ruangchari UNCC, Bandarban that were inaugurated by Upazila Council chairman. The training participants were from DAE (DD, ADD, DTO, UAO, AEO), DLS (DLO, ULO, VS), DoF (DFO, SUFO, UFO), DoWA, Youth development, DDSW, DRRO, DPHE, Department of Cooperative, District Food Controller, CSO-BARI, District Information Officer, DPEO, DEO, Press club (co-opt members) and school teacher (co-opt member) while the trainees number was 72 (female-19 & male-53) at DNCC level and 39 (female-7 & male-32) at UNCC level.

Training modalities: At district level, all the training was a 'Training of Trainers-ToT' titled 'Nutrition Sensitive Programming' to develop a 'Resource Pool' at each of the districts to ensure sustainability. These resource pools will provide further training to the UNCC level.

Activity 1.3.3: District/National level inter-departmental meetings on integrating nutrition sensitive activities

This activity is aimed at inter-departmental coordination based on evidence of undernutrition area identified by DGHS and DGFP while other nutrition sensitive departments give thrust to acceleration of activities. 3 interdepartmental coordination

meetings organized for DGHS, DAE and DLS and another activity jointly organized with DGFP to observe family planning week where nutrition sensitive departments, district administration and law enforcing agencies participated. Before this sort of gathering, these departments worked in silos. This meeting is the first time these agencies have participated in an event together where they were able to learn about other programming and identify areas of alignment. This common planning process has created a new dimension of planning on nutrition sensitive programming for the beneficiaries.

Activity 1.3.5: Facilitate public sector platforms to promote nutrition integration in activity plans, budgets and activities

This activity is separate from the formation of MSPs, which are centred around UNCCs & DNCCs, and is focused instead on facilitating public sector platforms across multi-sector stakeholders to integrate nutrition into their actions, either sensitive or specific. The Civil Surgeon office and Department of Family Planning lead and hosted the GO-NGO coordination meetings at district and Upazila level. 70 public sector platform meetings have been hosted in year 2. Immediate results of this activity were awareness and understanding of the importance of multi-sectoral involvement in achieving nutrition outcomes and reflected nutrition actions into their plan.

Activity 1.3.6: Facilitate mother and child health (MCH) coordination meetings

73 MCH coordination meetings were facilitated to activate the platform led by DGFP involving DGHS to strengthen nutrition services for pregnant and lactating mother and child, especially severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) service delivery.

1,319 persons (513 female, 806 male) and officials from the District and Upazila Department of Family Planning and Health Service participated in the MCH coordination meetings. In district level meetings, LEAN's initiative for the first 1,000-day calendar was shared, and the participants provided inputs to finalise it. Participants were very much interested to use the calendar in their union health and family welfare centre (UHFWC) and Community Clinic (CC).

The UHFWC & CC Deputy Director, Civil Surgeon, Residential Medical Officer, Assistant Director, Upazila Health and Family Planning Officer, Assistant Family Welfare Officer, Sub-Assistant Community Medical Officer, Family Planning Visitors, Community Health Care Providers gave their suggestions to improve the 1,000 Day Calendar .

Activity 1.3.7 Organized capacity building event for Union Parishad bodies on nutrition sensitive programming

The main objective of the capacity building of Union Parishad is to enable elected bodies for an integrated nutrition plan and budgeting based on the provision of *Bangladesh Gazette, Additional, January 23, 2013*, a document published by the government to

organize nutritional issue related workshop at Union Parishad level. As a result, this contributed to improved nutrition status through goods and service delivery, learning tools like vegetable gardening, supporting different service hubs and participating in different forum as well as acting demand and supply side.

A module has been developed to train Union Parishad bodies and in the reporting period one session was organized. In the year 3, all the Union Parishads will come under this capacity building training.

Activity 1.3.8 Facilitate Upazila Parishad and its Standing Committees to strengthen female members as change makers

Aiming to make Union Parishad standing committee female members as change maker towards providing voluntary advisory service for nutrition, 308 female standing committee members have been orientated and trained. These standing committee female members have been providing nutrition and hygiene related advisory services to the pregnant women on pregnancy care and safe delivery, adolescent health and hygiene, proper cooking method, dietary diversity, balanced diet throughout life-cycle etc. to the community people, neighbours and while participating in different forums.

Activity 2.1.1 Sign MoU with DAE

The objective of the activity is to establish formal coordination and working relation with the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) in the implementation of women business centre, school gardening, planting fruit trees. The LEAN project has established a close and active collaboration with DAE which is actively working to support the project activity and objectives with direct engagement at the district and upazila level.

Activity 2.1.2 Needs Assessment on community nutrition behaviour change

The main objective of the needs assessment is to assess the contextual needs in order to adjust the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) materials on nutrition. The needs assessment is conducted through a digital platform developed by the LEAN monitoring and evaluation team. After analysis of assessment data and finding, the final report is produced by the first quarter of year 2 . The report and other assessments [can be found here](#).

Activity 2.1.3 Develop &Print SBCC materials in local language

Aiming to accelerate and strengthen awareness raising activities on nutrition sensitive behavioural change communication, SBCC materials on mother and child nutrition from the Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) were printed in this reporting period. 17 packages of SBCC materials were developed mostly for community mobilization and to increase demand for health services as well as motivate men, women aged 14- 49 years

and adolescents for social and behavioral changes to ensure adequate nutrition and 1000 days proper care by ANC, PNC, and detection of SAM and MAM children. All pictures and pdf versions of the above SBCC materials [can be found here](#).

Activity 2.1.4 Engage communities in awareness-raising events (e.g. World Health Day)

LEAN team members participated in 63 events at community, Upazila and district levels. The team disseminated mass awareness messages on nutrition, health, stopping violence against women and girls, stopping early marriage, safe motherhood, etc. during the observation of national and international days such as International Mother Language Day, International Women's Day, World Health Day, World Mother Day, Safe Motherhood Day, World Malaria Day, World Environment Day and World Population Day. The team's participation in these important days enrich the LEAN project's visibility and contribution to improving nutrition in the CHT.

Activity 2.1.5 Promote nutrition and WASH through theatre, local artists and folk musicians

160 theatre and folk song shows/events on WASH and Nutrition awareness messaging were facilitated by the entrepreneurs of WBCs. 3 indigenous cultural teams from several CHT indigenous communities performed these events in 160 villages. The events were organized to disseminate messages through comedies in CHT indigenous languages (such as Chakma, Marma, Tripura, etc.) about harmful traditional practices that cause obstacles to prevent mal nutrition. Mainstreaming of gender is being promoted through bringing family members on the same page. The awareness messaging through cultural events can communicate with the rural communities easily. The events focused on:

- Mother and child nutrition
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Through these awareness raising events, community members and youth learned about WASH and nutrition related practices. A case story from one such event [can be found here](#).

Activity 2.1.6 Development of CHT specific Information Education and Communications (IEC) materials to identify service providers

4 modules were developed and printed in Year 2. The WBC entrepreneurs, School teachers, Adolescent club leaders conducted sessions as per their session plan. The Entrepreneurship development module has been developed by an external expert institution, SME café. The module will strengthen the WBC entrepreneurs' knowledge and skills to operate group business, value chain and women's access to market system. The modules [can be found here](#).

Activity 2.1.7 Radio messaging in local dialects to promote nutrition

The activity is found to be ineffective in CHT as radio listening is not popular and even in Khagrachari District there is no coverage of Bangladesh Betar nor any FM radio station. As such, this activity will be replaced by some other approaches like success stories shared through participatory film created by rural women nutrition champions. This amendment to the budget has been approved and will be implemented in year 3. These short films will be written and acted out by women leaders and will cover issues like nutrition and WASH issues like complementary feeding for 6 months and above children, and will be developed with support from NNS, FAO and IPHN.

Activity 2.1.8 Promote Tippy Tap at community level and in schools

The objective of this activity is to educate and habituate the community people and school children to using Tippy Tap for WASH practices. This has been essential during the COVID-19 pandemic and has enabled widespread increase in handwashing and sensitization to infectious disease prevention. 1,081 new Tippy Taps were installed in 989 villages and 92 schools, which is more than the targeted 650 under three districts in year 2.

Tippy Tap:

The Tippy Tap is a simple device for hand washing with running water made from a 5L container with a small hole near the cap. The device is filled with water and tipped with a stick and rope tied through a hole in the cap.

Activity 2.2.1 Integrated Little Doctor scheme through nutrition sensitised PTTI staff

This activity could not be implemented due to COVID-19 and the government mandated lockdowns which restrict social gathers and public mobility. Dependent on the operation of schools in year 3, the activity will be implemented then. The draft module is [available here](#).

Activity 2.2.2 MOU with DPHE

Aiming to establish a cooperation MOU with DPHE head office in Dhaka, the LEAN project's interventions around promotion of Blue School programme in the schools has been submitted to DPHE. The DPHE head office confirmed no necessity to sign in MOU and asked to coordinate with district level DPHE offices. Communication and coordination with the district and Upazila offices of DPHE is ongoing, but could not complete official procedures due to COVID-19 pandemic situation. As the Blue School Programme will be implemented in year 3, it has been planned to complete the official procedures with the DPHE Office in the 3 hill district by first quarter of year 3.

Activity 2.2.3 Sensitise School Management Committee on nutrition

Aiming to sensitizing SMCs on nutrition, 91 workshops with 91 SMCs were organised at the community level. The SMC members were oriented on the importance of mother and child nutrition, importance of vegetables and fruit gardens and hygiene practices to improve WASH and nutritional status at households and community level. A total 1,580 (664 female, 916 male) students participated in nutrition classes and nutrition interventions (such as school gardens, fruit orchards etc.) at the school level.

- The teachers agreed to facilitate student leaders with nutrition and WASH module and include relevant activities in the Annual Academic Plan.
- The management committee were supported to make linkages with LSPs for establish vegetable and fruit gardens on school premises

Activity 2.2.4 Promote Blue School Concept

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and government mandated lockdown, schools have been closed so this school based activity was hampered. The main components of Blue School are access to sustainable safe drinking water sources, access to healthy toilets and health education, vegetables gardens and co-curriculum activities on Hygiene, Nature and Environment. In year 2, the following progress around Blue School Programme has been done before closing of schools due to starting of COVID-19 pandemic: in year 2, 140 Schools have been selected out of 204 Schools and project staff have been trained virtually; 24 selected Blue Schools, fencing for Nutrition/Vegetables Garden was completed and the remaining 116 schools are now conducting this in consultation with SMCs and Teachers.

Student Brigade

Student Brigade is a school-based nutrition sensitive awareness and campaign activity where students get exposure to adequate nutrition information and WASH practices.

Activity 2.2.5 Develop, promote and engage Student Brigades on nutrition

In year 2, 88 student brigades have been formed with 1,268 female students and 1,116 male students in primary schools. The student brigades have been oriented on facilitation of sessions with their brigade members through using nutritious food's flip chart. The flip chart is available as part of the [SBCC Material Package](#). These students are being trained with nutrition and WASH sensitive IEC materials. Now they are acting as leaders to disseminate messages to peer groups in the school as well as in the community.

Prior to the lockdown, students brigades were practicing hand washing in the school after every classes, after they use toilet and, in the playground and using the innovative Tippy Taps. Student brigades were also being sensitised by their teachers in school with the Flip charts provided and developed by LEAN project. It includes the balanced diet chart, micro nutrients, safe water sources and sanitary information with pictures.

Activity 2.2.6 Organize school-based nutrition fair

In year 2, 4 nutrition fairs had been organised in 4 schools. However, the remaining planned nutrition fairs could not be organized due to closing of schools and COVID-19 pandemic situation. Hence, the unimplemented number of school based nutrition fairs shifted to year 3.

Activity 2.2.8 Facilitate private sector to hold innovative nutrition activities and school competitions

In consultation and coordination with LSPs and WBCs, the School Management Committees of 63 schools organized innovative nutritional activities. A total 575 students participated in the events. Among them 315 were girls and 260 boys. The activities included drawing and quiz competition on nutrition. The topics/themes of the competitions were nutrition, dietary diversity, hygiene and WASH. This was intra-school competition on nutritional issues for the students.

Activity 2.2.9 Nutrition-themed essay writing and school debate competitions

Private sector was involved to hold 4 essay competitions between 63 school competitions. 170 female students and 88 male students participated. This contributed to the increased awareness and knowledge of positive nutrition practices and behaviours among students and teachers alike and was then radiated into the community through the students and contributes to community participation.

Activity 2.3.2 Adolescent project exposure visits

263 Exposure visits were conducted for 524 adolescent groups to visit other groups in neighbouring unions to learn from models of best practice, share experiences and increase motivation. 263 exposure visits were organized with the Department of Women's Affairs and Community Clinics to learn about the services and resources and facilities. A part of immediate results of these exposure visits, the Upazila Department of Women and Child Affairs provided sanitary napkins to adolescent girls with free of cost.

Activity 2.3.3 Identify, re-engage and train existing adolescent clubs on nutrition activities

Adolescents are not only capable of being changemakers within their communities, they are also the community leaders of the future. For this reason, LEAN takes training adolescents in nutrition, hygiene, gardening and sanitation very seriously. In year 2, 17,820 adolescents (5,553 female, 12,266 male) were oriented across 1,831 adolescent clubs and linked with officials from Community Health Care Provider (CHCP), Union Health and Family Planning officer (UH&FPO). The training sessions covered the following subjects:

- Adolescent nutrition
- Reproductive health care

- Menstruation management and hygiene
- Vitamin B complex and folic acid supplementation for pregnant women
- Anaemia prevention in pregnant women
- Child marriage prevention
- Childhood nutrition
- Diversification of food

After the training, the participants had an increased awareness of health, hygiene, reproductive health and nutrition. Building on this knowledge, they are working as change agents through organizing community awareness events and participating in the construction of demonstration plots for nutritious and diverse crop production, gender equity and protection, health, WASH and nutrition activities.

Activity 2.3.4 Demonstrations for clubs engaging the private sector

The activity held on adolescent club's initiated vegetables gardening demonstration plots and innovative seeds by private sectors. 159 adolescent clubs established 159 demo plots through seed provision support from AR Malik Seed Pvt Ltd.

Activity 2.3.5 Demonstrations on diet diversification for clubs and community

275 events were organised where diet diversity information, value chain products and micro nutrients information of vegetable and fruits were discussed by demonstrating cooking process, showing all available food groups required for children and women. Officials from DAE, Family Planning and Welfare department joined the events.

Activity 2.3.6 Support adolescent clubs to host awareness-raising events

552 adolescent clubs organised 269 events on nutrition, adolescents health, hygiene and sanitation at village level. These actions have supported adolescents to grow as change makers in their communities and share lessons and practices for targeted WASH and nutrition-related behaviours. Part of this has been supporting adolescents to develop their communication and messaging skills in public forums. This has the added benefit of tailoring SBCC materials to local contexts and knowledge.

Activity 2.4.1 Identify and train women entrepreneurs to establish WBCs

LEAN project identified and trained 820 women entrepreneurs to provide nutrition sensitive information and counselling services in remote areas beyond the lifespan of the project using the sustainable WBC model. Thanks to the hard work of the LEAN team in establishing all of the 164 WBCs and training the 845 entrepreneurs prior to March 2020, the project was able to implement nearly all field activities despite the COVID-19 pandemic by implementing directly through the centres. This is testament to the resilience and capacity established at the field level.

In this reporting period:

- Following the formation of 15 WBCs in year 1, 149 new WBCs were formed in year 2. 700 WBC entrepreneurs across all 164 WBCs were provided Basic Nutrition training and provided equipment and furniture at the community level as one stop service centre for nutrition sensitive agriculture advice, inputs marketing and information hub for women
- 126 WBC entrepreneurs were trained on computer tablets operation, data entry, NNS session materials and relevant education materials to provide ICT services and taking remote sessions. The remaining entrepreneurs will be trained in year 3.
- 3 Exchange Learning visit were facilitated from Khagchari, Bandarban and Rangamati to Lakhsipu district to visit and exchange learning from the WBC entrepreneurs of USAID funded INCA project

Women Business Centre

Women's Business Centres (WBCs) aim to improve rural women's access to services and improve their position within family and community by promoting women led enterprises linked to agricultural value chains. Typically managed by 4-5 female entrepreneurs in the community, WBCs are collective social enterprises (with trade licences and bank accounts) that provide technology and knowledge transfer, supply inputs and link women producers to markets; provide women specific DNI, WASH and Nutrition services and products. Agricultural products and nutrition services. Women's Business Centres are unique in that they are owned and managed by women for women.

Activity 2.4.2 Support women entrepreneurs to establish Women Business Centre

In order to support women entrepreneurs in the formation of WBCs, the project provided assistance to the second batch of 149 WBCs in procuring technology and materials for the centres. The following equipment was procured and provided:

- 136 Tablets uploaded with all doc and apps were made ready for use by WBC. Remaining tablets will be distributed in year 3.
- 149 Multi purpose shelf
- 720 plastic Chair
- 18 incubators that serve as micro Hatchery that can hatch 200 eggs in a batch, thereby propelling country chicken and duck rearing in the project villages.
- 328 pcs of 6 ft/ 18 Meter Tarpaulin
- 149 weighing machines, 149 height scale for children for growth monitoring.
- 164 WBCs were supported to open group Bank Account and get trade licence
- 164 WBCs were transferred small grants as COVID 19 emergency group business capital

Activity 2.4.3 Facilitate WBCs to organize nutrition session for women producers groups (Lactating mothers and Pregnant women)

In this reporting period 32,730 sessions were facilitated by WBCs for para-level target groups. The sessions covered:

- Improved nutrition practices for pregnant women and lactating mothers
- Exclusive Breast Feeding till 6 months children
- Breast Feeding technic and breast feeding up to 2 years old children
- Complementary feeding for 6 months and above children
- BMI and GMP services keeping for under five children
- Adolescents Nutrition Issues

Activity 2.4.4 Facilitate community events hosted by WBCs

WBCs hosted 466 community events on WASH and nutrition awareness with local theatre groups and performers. The themes of the events focused on Mother and child nutrition, Dietary diversity, Adolescent nutrition, complementary feeding of children under 5, and WASH. 7,509 persons (Female 6,452, Male 1,057) attended the events which created community awareness on nutrition and WASH.

Activity 2.4.5 Strengthen Farmer Information and Advice Centres/Union Digital Centres

A needs assessment was done on the union digital services equipment, resources and structural process to operate services for the community people to reduce hassles to get GoB core services for rural remote people. The infrastructural gaps that hinder their effective functioning were identified. (non-functional IT infrasture, lack of sanitation facilities, lack of uninterrupted power supply, etc) .

Activity 3.1.1: Rapid local food/production/market assessment and identification of LSPs

Two separate studies (each covering 9 upazilas) on local food/ production/market assessment have been conducted to identify constraints in the market and to develop strategic interventions and market opportunities in the selected nutrition sensitive value chains for each sub-district. The assessment reports have been finalised and [can be found here](#). The selected value chains include summer and winter vegetables (Eggplant, Tomato, Bitter gourd, Okra, Spinach, Beans, Sweet gourd, Bottle gourd, Maringa etc.), Native Chicken, Fruits (Banana, Mango, Pineapple, Water melon, Papaya and Cashew nut) and beans. In year 1, the project implemented interventions to promote vegetable value chains in 9 upazilas, and in year 2 expanded the intervention to 18 upazilas and include native chicken. In year 3, additional value chains will be included for nutrition sensitive value chain development.

In this reporting period a total of 445 Local Service Providers (119 female, 326 male) in all 18 upazilas under three districts (Khagrachari-104, Rangamati-241 and Bandarban-100). These LSPs have been selected considering their existing experience in local food production and consumption systems and their interest to develop their career as private sector actor. During selection process, the project staffs members considered first experience and Helvetas previous experience to promote LSP in 4 upazilas of Bandarban and Rangamati districts.

Activity 3.1.2 Analysis of local food production & market assessments by PPPP

As the activity is linked with local food/production/market assessment (A3.1.1), the activity was shifted to year 2 as the assessment didn't completed in year 1. Upon completion of first study on local food/production/market assessment for 9 selected upazilas, the project implemented 8 upazila level workshops (Dighinala, Panchari and Guimara under Khagrachari hill district, Baghaichari, Longodu, Kawkhali under Rangamati hill district and Thanci and Alikadam under Bandarban hill district) with the lead role of respective PPPP to analyse the results of the assessment and develop/revise interventions in the respective value chains. A total of 163 PPPP members (59 female, 104 male) participated in these workshops. The PPPPs analysed the study findings for all selected value chains and developed/revised their interventions for the two ongoing value chain development. The report will be a reference document for ongoing and future value chain development interventions in respective upailas. The analysis on the first study report by one upazila (Nikhangchari) will be conducted in September 2020. As the second study was completed at the end of August 2020, similar analysis cannot be done in the remaining 9 upazilas. However, such analysis on the second study report by the PPPPs of the respective 9 upazilas will be conducted in first quarter of Year 3.

Activity 3.1.3: Mapping and selection of nutrition sensitive value chains through PPPP

The project implemented 08 upazila level workshops ((Laxmichari and Mohalchari under Khagrachari district, Jurachari, Barkal, Belichari and Naniarchari under Rangamati district and Roma and Rowangchari under Bandarban district) to select nutrition sensitive value chains for the respective upazilas. A total of 169 (33 female, 136 male) members of respective PPPP participated in these workshop. The participant members of the PPPPs included agricultural input retailers, representatives of private input companies, output traders, LSPs, representatives of market/bazar committee, farmers and representatives of public extension agencies like Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Department of Livestock Services (DLS). These value chains were identified chains and ranked following a set of criteria. After ranking, each PPPP on average selected 3 value chains for respective sub-districts. At the same time, PPPPs also identified constraints and options for each selected value chain and drafted primary intervention matrices. During selection process, the members discussed and considered how the selected value chain may contribute to improving the nutrition status in the respective upazila, more especially the nutrition status of poor households. The selected value chains are mostly similar with those selected by the previous 9 upazilas. The selected value chains are: vegetables (a wide range of winter, summer and year-round vegetables); fruits (mango, banana, cashew nuts), native chickens and dairy.

Activity 3.1.4: Development of skills training modules/manuals for local service provision based on capacity and need

The project developed [6 different of modules](#) for the technical capacity building of LSPs. These modules have been developed with involvement of resource persons from public and private sector experts. The modules will be used by LSPs to implement technical sessions at the producer group level. These skill development training modules/manuals are as follows: implementing business planning exercise for producer group; low-cost, nutrition sensitive and climate smart technologies for vegetables and beans cultivation (moringa/drumstick, eggplant, tomato, bitter gourd, okra, spinach, sweet gourd, bottle gourd, yard long bean, country bean, French bean); improve native chicken rearing technology (chicken rearing by semi scavenging method, and natural chicken hatching technique); revise the module on innovative and low-cost technologies (vermin compost, pit compost, bio fertiliser, sex pheromone trap, bait trap, low cost irrigation technique/drip irrigation); post-harvest handling; and nutritious food production and consumption.

Out of the above 6 types of modules, 3 types of module (improve vegetables cultivation technology, improve native chicken rearing technology and nutritious food production and consumption) have been printed (total 3,600 copies printed including 1,200 copies for each type of module).

Activity 3.1.5: Skills training for LSPs on nutrition sensitive agricultural, business development and finance for women economic empowerment:

Conducted 28 batches of skill development trainings in 18 upazilas for LSPs through involving public and private sector experts on nutrition sensitive agriculture and business planning. A total of 484 LSPs (183 female, 301 male) participated in these training batches. The training sessions covered the following subjects:

- Business planning methodology for producer groups
- Improved techniques of nutrition sensitive vegetables production (moringa/drum stick eggplant, tomato, bitter gourd, okra, spinach, sweet gourd, bottle gourd, yard long bean, country bean, French bean)
- Improve techniques of native chicken rearing
- Working modality as private local service provision model

It should be noted that the expert 14 LSPs from other work areas of Helvetas (Gaibandha, Kurigram, Sunamganj and Jamalpur) were mobilised to CHT districts to provide on job accompaniment support to 84 LSPs to build their confidence to provide services to farmers/producers. The trained 399 LSPs have internalized the subject matter and are able to conduct technical sessions at producer group level on related subject matter at the same time, functional linkages of LSPs are established with public and private sector. These training sessions have been planned and implemented based on constraints identified in local food production assessment. However, the project will organise refresher training sessions for the same LSPs in year 3 based on their actual need.

Activity 3.1.6: Match making between producers and input and output value chains actors including financial service providers

The organised 23,125 producers/farmers (8,218 female, 14,907 male), under the umbrella of 1,763 producers group (in village level) participated in 5,614 matchmaking sessions mobilized by 638 LSPs (Khagrachari-1,842, Rangamati-2,157 and Bandarban-1,615). This was done to address the needs of farmers/producers in terms of technical assistance, linkage with input (mainly seed and fertiliser) retailers and buyers. The major topics of the sessions were as follows:

- Business planning for groups
- Linkage workshop among LSPs, farmers, input suppliers and traders
- Improve vegetables cultivation technologies (seeds, fertilizer and improve cultivation techniques of eggplant, Tomato, Bitter gourd, Okra, Spinach, Beans, Sweet gourd, Bottle gourd, Maringa, vermin-compost, pit compost, sex pheromone, bait trap, bio-fertilizer etc.)
- Improve technique of native chicken rearing (breed, housing, feed and water management, vaccination, treatment etc.)

A total 78,385 (32,305 female, 46,080 male) participants from producer groups, LSPs, traders, input suppliers, private company representatives, and public sector organisations attended these match making sessions. Each of the producers participated in 1-3 match making sessions in the reporting period. Through these sessions, the LSPs built technical capacity of members of producer groups on selected production and post-harvest technologies in the selected two value chains. The LSPs also provided post session accompaniment support to the trained producers/farmers during implementation of learning in farming activities. Through these match making workshops, LSPs provided support to farmers/producers to establish functional linkages with traders/buyers and input suppliers that helped them to make available quality agricultural inputs at village level as required and ensure the fair price of their produce.

Activity 3.1.7 Facilitation of multi-stakeholder joint initiatives to establish collection and sale points in production zones

This activity, originally scheduled for year 1 was moved to year 2. In the reporting period, the project facilitated PPPP who further facilitated producers, LSPs traders/buyers and took lead role to establish 19 collection points (Khagrachari-3, Rangamati-13 and Bandarban-3) at village level. These 19 collection points haven been established and are managed by a local management committee called “Collection Point Management Committee (CPMC)”. The CPMC is formed involving representative from local traders, LSPs, farmers and local elites. Through the collection points, LSPs and farmers have the opportunity to build up functional linkages with market/buyers with competitive prices while reducing time and cost for selling produces.

Activity 3.2.1 Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies related to nutrition sensitive agriculture, consumption behaviour and nutritious food intake

The study on knowledge, attitude and practices related to nutrition sensitive agriculture, consumption behaviour and nutritious food intake was planned to be conducted in May 2020 through external consultant. The TOR for the study has been drafted, but due to COVID-19 and the lockdown, the project could not mobilise a consultant to conduct the study. Therefore, the project has to shift the activity in to first quarter of year 3.

Activity 3.2.2: Identification and selection of innovative, low-cost, nutrition smart and climate/DRR sensitive technologies

In year 1, low-cost, nutrition smart and DRR sensitive technologies were identified for 9 upazilas. In year 2, the project implemented 8 workshops in the remaining 8 upazilas to identify and select similar potential technologies for these 8 upazilas (Roma and Rouangchari of Bandarban district; Mohalchari and Laxmichari of Khagrachari district; Bilaichari, Borkol, Jurachari and Naniarchar of Rangamati district). A total of 158 (37 female, 121 male) participants representing farmers, LSPs, traders, input suppliers, private companies, and government extension agencies, participated in these workshops. These workshops are facilitated by experts from government extension agencies. The following innovative low-cost nutrition sensitive and climate smart technologies are identified and selected from these workshops:

- Organic manure: vermin-compost production and use, pit compost production and use and bio-fertilizer
- Organic pesticide: sex pheromone trap and bait trap
- Low cost drip irrigation technique
- Household level seed production and preservation technique
- Natural chicken hatchery (Hazol method)
- Post-harvest harvest handling techniques of vegetables
- Improve intercultural operation techniques

The project disseminated these technologies to the producers through technical sessions, trail/demonstration and SBCC materials.

Activity 3.2.3 Selection and training of early adopters and LSPs on selected technologies and methods enhancing nutrition outcomes:

In year 2, the project implemented 35 batches of training for 683 early adopters and LSPs. These training sessions have been conducted through experts from public and private sector organisations. The major topics included in the training session were as follows:

- Improved techniques of vermin-compost production and use
- Improved techniques of pit compost production and use
- Using techniques of bio-fertilizer and its importance
- Using techniques of sex pheromone trap and its importance
- Preparation techniques of bait trap and its importance
- Low cost drip irrigation technique

- Household level seed production and preservation technique
- Natural chicken hatchery (Hazol method)
- Post-harvest harvest handling techniques of vegetables
- Improved intercultural operation techniques

Trained LSPs internalized the subject matter and disseminates to 15,677 producers.

Activity 3.2.4: Trials, demonstration and pilots on nutrition sensitive agricultural activities:

LEAN established 186 trial/demonstration plots (Khagrachari-59, Rangamati-41 and Bandarban-86) in year 2. As per this requirement, the project engaged 3 renowned private companies A.R Malik Seeds, Ispahani Agro and AgroSAL with this activity. These companies provided inputs and technical assistance for implementation of trail/demonstrations. In addition, the demo farmers and LSPs also invested labour, intercultural operation, irrigation, fencing etc. for the trials and demonstrations. Therefore, the investment requirement by project for each of the trials were significantly lower than planned. Considering local requirements and the interest of private company and farmers, the project decided to increase the number of trials/demonstrations. With joint understanding between project, private companies and interested/LSPs, a total of 4,634 trial and demonstration plots (Khagrachari-1419, Rangamati-1631 and Bandarban-1584) have been established on the following technologies: vermicompost production, pheromone traps, drip irrigation, natural chicken hatchery, variety demonstration 8 summer and 5 winter vegetable etc. These trials and demonstrations will enable farmers to improve soil fertility, reduce cost of fertilisers, reduced cost of irrigation, increase production and income.

Activity 3.2.5 Design and development of post-training, SBCC materials

The project developed 4 types of SBCC materials (3 leaflets and 1 crop calander) through involving experts from government extension agencies. During the reporting period, the project designed and developed 4 types of SBCC materials and printed 15,000 copies for each type of materials. Altogether, 60,000 copies of 4 SBCC materials were printed and distributed to the sub-district level service provider association (SPA). The LSPs started distribution of these [SBCC materials](#) to producer groups where respective technical sessions have been implemented. For the future training sessions in producers groups, the LSPs will distribute these SBCC materials after the training sessions. The subject matter and number the SBCC materials are as follows:

SI #	Title of the SBCC materials	Printed Number

1	Vermi-compost production and its use	15,000
2	Sex pheromone trap and its use	15,000
3	Low-cost drip irrigation technique	15,000
4	Crop calendar	15,000
	Total	60,000

Soft copy of printed SBCC materials are provided separately.

Activity 3.3.1 Sensitization of district level public and private stakeholders for PPPP:

The project implemented 3 sensitisation workshops in three districts (Khagrachari-1, Rangamati-1 and Bandarban-1) to sensitise the district level public and private sector officials to form PPPP in agriculture and livestock sector in all 18 upazilas. A total of 68 participants (Female-9 and Male-59) participated in these sensitisation workshops. The participants were from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Private Company (A.R Malik Seeds, Ispahani Agro, AgroSAL, ACI Limited etc.), Traders association, Input suppliers Association, LSPs and farmers. Through these workshops, district level public and private sector representatives (departmental chief) internalised the objectives, concepts and working mechanism of public private partnership platform (PPPP) and agreed to form PPPPs in agriculture and livestock sectors in 18 upazilas. They also committed to provide support and active involvement in organisation of PPPP at the sub-district level and to implement interventions by PPPP. Through district level workshops, it has been agreed that in each upazila two PPPP (1 for agriculture sector and 1 for livestock sector) will be formed in each of the 18 upazilas. As a result of the district level workshops, the district level actors actively engaged in formation PPPPs in 18 upazilas.

Public Private Partnerships Platform:

Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP) is a collaborative platform of public and private sector actors including local service providers and producer groups, the Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock and the Department of

	PPPPs Formed	Agriculture	Livestock	# Upazilas Covered
Year 1	10	10	0	10
Year 2	23	9	14	8
Total	33	18	15	18

Activity 3.3.2: Facilitation of PPP launch and dialogue at sub-district level:

Organised 23 workshops (Khagrachari-5, Rangamati-12 and Bandarban-6) in 18 upazilas and facilitated the respective stakeholders to form PPP in agriculture and livestock sectors. A total of 484 participants (91 female, 336 male) attended and contributed in these workshops. The participants were from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Private Company representative (A.R Malik Seeds, Ispahani Agro, ACI Limited etc.), Traders, Input suppliers and LSPs and farmers.

Through these upazila level workshops, the participants were sensitized with the objectives, concepts and working mechanism of public private partnership platform (PPPP). After sensitization, 23 Public Private Partnership Platforms (PPPP) were formed in 18 sub-districts, off which 9 PPPPs were formed in agriculture sector and 14 PPPPs were formed in livestock sector. The members of the PPPPs represented producer groups, LSPs, representatives from input suppliers and buyers, and government extension agencies. It should be noted that respective upazila office of DAE lead the agriculture sector PPPP and the respective upazila office of DLS lead the livestock sector PPPP. The LSPs perform as Member Secretary in PPPPs. These PPPPs taken lead role for coordination and implementation of respective value chains and market development activities in the respective upazilas.

Activity 3.3.3 Development of strategies & action plans for food production and value chain improvement

The facilitated 31 PPPPs implemented 31 planning workshops (Khagrachari-8, Rangamati-18 and Bandarban-5) at sub-district levels to develop half yearly action plans for their respective platforms. As a result of these workshops, during the reporting period, each of the 31 PPPPs (organised in Year 1 and Year 2) developed half yearly action plans. In these action plan development workshops, the respective 594 members (Female-195 Male-399) of 31 PPPPs participated. The participants of the action plan development workshops were from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Department of Livestock Services (DLS), Private Company representative (A.R Malik Seeds, Ispahani Agro, ACI Limited etc.), Traders, Input suppliers and LSPs and farmers.

Activity 3.3.4 Implementation of measures for market system and value chain improvement

The purpose of this activity is to address systemic constraints in the value chains through measures taken by PPPP in collaboration with private sector. As part of it the PPPPs invited private sector stakeholders to come with proposals to address constraints in the respective markets. During the reporting period, 16 PPPPs (all in agriculture sector) implemented 32 measures (Khagrachari-5, Rangamati-24 and Bandarban-3) in collaborated with 120 LSPs/advance farmers to address the following systemic constraints in vegetable value chain: lack of availability or inadequate supply of quality seeds, pesticides and fertiliser; non or limited availability spraying service; and lack of irrigation facilities. The implementation measures of the 16 PPPPs in 16 upazilas were as follows: 24 measures to promote 24 LSPs as micro seed vendor; 6 measures for making spraying services available for farmers through 70 LSPs; and 2 measures for promoting irrigation service through 25 LSPs. In these measures, the PPPP provided matching grants in-kind which is around 65% to 70% of the total costs of the respective measures. The remaining 30% to 35% costs were borne by the respective LSPs.

Activity 3.3.5: Sensitisation of PPPP on sub-sector planning and programming for DRR

The project implemented 4 batches of workshops in 4 sub-districts (Laxmichari and Mohalchari upazilas of Khagrachari; and Roma and Rouangchari upazilas of Bandarban district) to sensitise respective 4 agriculture sector PPPP members on DRR programming in the respective sub-sector. A total of 88 PPPP members (20 female, 68 male) participated in these workshops from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Private Company representative (A.R Malik Seeds, Ispahani Agro, ACI Limited etc.), Traders, Input suppliers and LSPs and farmers. In these livestock sectors, PPPPs have not been formed but upazila level representatives from Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and LSPs-Livestock were also invited considering implementation of similar interventions in livestock sector in these upazilas in future. As these workshops have been implemented in the fourth quarter of year 2, DRR programming is yet to be completed by the respective PPPPs of these four upazilas. Through these workshops, the PPPP members are sensitized on sub-sector planning and programming for DRR. Major content of these workshops include concept of DRR, types of DRR, implication of disasters in sub-sector development, DRR programming and role of PPPPs in pre, ongoing and post disaster situations.

A3.3.6 Review and development of disaster preparedness and recovery programmes with regard to nutrition outcomes:

As per the revised activity plan and budget, this activity has been revised as per following:

- Facilitate local communities and prepare village based Disaster Risk Reduction Plans with especial focus on nutrition demand during pre and post disasters (A3.3.6.1).
- Facilitate local community leaders, WBC leaders, LSPs, PGs, adolescent leaders to integrate the village level plans Disaster Risk Reduction Plans with Union Parishad's Disaster Risk Reduction plans (A3.3.6.2).

To enable local communities to prepare village-based DRR plans, tools and guidelines have been drafted.

The translation of this tools and guidelines into Bangla version for front line staff members is in progress. The orientation training for the staff members was planned but cannot be implemented due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that staff orientation sessions will be implemented during September/October 2020 and the village-based planning exercise will launched from October 2020.

Activity 3.4.1 Facilitation and orientation of Upazila level SPA and agri-business enterprise networks and associations (MSMEs)

The project facilitated LSPs from 18 upazilas to be organised under the umbrella of upazila level associations for expansion of their business and future sustainability. A total of 18 workshops (Khagrachari-5, Rangamati-8 and Bandarban-5) have been organised to form SPAs in sub-district level. In addition, 8 SPAs developed their annual business plan through organisation of 8 planning workshops at upazila level. In these workshops, 560 LSPs (Female-215 and Male-345) participated. The president of respective sub-district level PPPPs participated in these workshops as resource person. Through these workshops, LSPs have been oriented on concept of private local service provision model (LSP Model), working modality through SPA, bi-laws, sustainability of the association, planning process etc. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, the formation of agribusiness networks (MSMEs) have not been implemented and deferred to year 3

Activity 3.4.3 Orientation training to SPAs and MSMEs on nutritious food production and consumption

In the reporting period, 03 batches of orientation training have been organized for LSPs at district level. A total of 70 LSPs (18 female, 52 male) participated in these workshops. Through these workshop, LSPs are oriented on improved techniques of nutritious food production and consumption. After the training, 1,800 farmers received knowledge on improve techniques of nutritious food production and consumption from LSPs and are practicing the gained knowledge. In the future, batches of the similar training sessions both LSPs and MSMEs will be invited to participate in the same training sessions in respective upazilas.

Activity 3.5.1: Prioritization of economically and socially viable WASH and DNI products and services for supply chain improvement:

The project planned to prioritise the list of required WASH and DNI products (economically and socially viable) through upazila level consultations with related public and private stakeholders. In year 2, a total of 9 consultation workshops have been planned for 9 upazilas. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation, the project could not organise the planned workshops in year 2. Therefore, as an alternative strategy, the project organised staff level consultations and list and prioritise upazila-wise WASH and DNI product requirements for 9 upazilas. Such lists of priority products will be validated at upazila level through engagement of respective public and private sector stakeholders. The validation process will be completed by first quarter of third year.

A3.5.2 Assessment of options for WASH and DNI supply chain development and product promotion:

This activity is related with A.3.5.1. i.e. prioritization of economically and socially viable WASH and DNI products and services. Due to COVID-19, A3.5.1 was not completed in year 2. In addition, implementation of the activity is required to engage external consultant, which was also not possible due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Activities Moved to Year 3

In year 2, the major challenges the project faced was COVID-19 that limit staff mobility, mass gathering and field movement. The following activities have been moved to year 3 as they require certain parameters to be met before they can be initiated.

Activity 2.2.7 Facilitate PTI teacher training on nutrition sensitive interventions

The activity is planned in year 2 as it is linked with A 2.2.2. Again shifted to Y3 due to COVID-19.

Activities 3.2.1 Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies related to nutrition sensitive agriculture, consumption behaviour and nutritious food intake

The project was supposed to mobilise 2 studies in the second year and it was planned to mobilise in May 2020. But due to COVID-19, the project could not mobilise these studies. The activity will be implemented by first quarter of third year.

Activities 3.2.6 Development of extension guidelines and training modules for LSP for roll-out and scaling

The project was supposed to develop 1 extension guideline and a training module for roll-out and scaling the innovative low-cost nutrition sensitive and climate smart technologies in the second year. The activity was planned to implemented in April 2020. But due to COVID-19 pandemic , the project could not implement the activity. The activity is deffered to third year.

Activities 3.3.6 Review and development of disaster preparedness and recovery programmes with regard to nutrition outcomes

The project was supposed to implement 360 events in the second year of the LEAN project. But due to COVID-19 pandemic situation, the project could not implement these events. The activity is diffired to year 3.

Activities 3.5.1 Prioritization of economically and socially viable WASH and DNI products and services for supply chain development improvement

The project was supposed to implement 9 workshops in the second year. Due to COVID-19 pandemic situation, the project could not implement workshops in second year. The activity is deffered to year 3.

Activity 3.5.2 Assessment of options for WASH and DNI supply chain development and product promotion

The project supposed to mobilise 01 study in the second year and it was planned to mobilise in May 2020. But due to COVID 19 pandemic situation, the project could not mobilise these studies. The activity will be implemented by first quarter of year 3.

2.3. Logframe and Activity Matrix Updated

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
Overall objective	Overall objective: To improve maternal and child nutrition in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)	OO 1: Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years old in Chittagong Division	40.80%			Household survey: anthropometric data	
		OO2: Prevalence of low BMI (Body Mass Index <18.5) among ever-married women age 19-49 years in Chittagong Division	10%			Household survey: anthropometric data	

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
		OO 3: Prevalence of undernourished adolescent girls in Chittagong Division	62.50%			<input type="checkbox"/> Household survey; <input type="checkbox"/> Anthropometric data	
Outcome -1	Enabling environment and awareness created for improved and sustained pro-poor nutrition security service delivery.	OC 1.1 Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) e.g. DNCC, UNCC in CHT are functional and advocated CHT nutrition agenda at national level	0	Total: 90% Y1-0 Y2-60% Y3-70% Y4-80% Y5-90%	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MSPs annual plan Meeting minutes 	Risk: The stakeholders of MSP do not coordinate with each other. Assumption: The stakeholders work according to NPAN2.
		OC1.2: Percentage of National level line agencies prioritized allocation of budget for CHT in nutrition related area.	0	Total: 8 Y1-0 Y2-40 % Y3-60 % Y4-80 % Y5-100 %	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual survey, Line department annual budget reports, Annual reports; External evaluation. 	Risk: Allocated budget are not distributed towards nutrition activities. Assumption: The Government prioritises budget redistribution and policies in favour of CHT.
		OC 1.3: Relevant ministries, public line agencies, and Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill District Councils developed and/or revised their annual activity plans in line with	0	Total: 12 Y1-0 Y2-03 Y3-03 Y4-03 Y5-03	03	<input type="checkbox"/> Annual reports; <input type="checkbox"/> External evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual activity plans of relevant ministries, line agencies and Hill District Councils. 	Risk: All the revisions by the ministries are not implemented at District and Upazila level line departments. Assumption: The Government ministries and line agencies

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
		NPAN2 and CIP2.					prioritise nutrition as a national issue in their plan.
Outcome 2	Availability and consumption of safe and diversified nutritious food increased for poor pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent and children through value chain intervention	OC2.1: Prevalence of household food insecurity	35.60%	Total: 25% Y1-0% Y2-34% Y3-31% Y4-28% Y5-25%	35.04 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Survey through FIES Annual report 	<p>Risk: No major disruptions to food production of e.g. weather patterns, floods, waterlogging, cyclones or outbreaks of pests and diseases. No major economic setbacks to household income and expenditure.</p> <p>Assumption: Farmers have access and afford adequate foods</p>
		OC 2.2: Percentage of women who consume 5 or more out of 10 food groups (MDD-W indicator) daily	52.70%	Total: 63% Y1-0 % Y2-54% Y3-57% Y4-60% Y5-63%	53.75 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Survey Annual Report External evaluation 	<p>Risk: Stable market price and affordability of nutritious food. No major economic setbacks to household income and expenditure</p> <p>Assumption: Women's knowledge, attitude and behavior changes to consume at least 5 food</p>

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
							out of 10 food groups
		OC2.3: Percentage of households practicing adequate hygiene practices for food preparation and consumption	52%	Total: 67% Y1-0% Y2-55% Y3-59% Y4-64% Y5-67%	60 %	<input type="checkbox"/> Household Survey <input type="checkbox"/> Annual report <input type="checkbox"/> External evaluation	Risk: Households are not interested to practice. Assumption: WASH services are available, utilised and maintained. Caregivers engage and adopt sustained, improved hygiene practices
		OC 2.4: Decreased percentage of children affected by infectious diseases.		Total 15% Y1- 5% decrease Y2- 5% decrease Y3- 5% decrease Y4- 5% decrease Y5- 5% decrease	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report External evaluation School Report 	Risk: Natural disaster spread diseases Assumption: Care givers do hygiene practices and feed safe food
		OC 2.5: Prevalence of Children 6 – 23 months consuming a minimum	40%	Total: 55% Y2-43% Y3-47% Y4-52% Y5-55%	41.72 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Survey Annual report 	Risk: Stable market price and affordability of nutritious food. No

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
		acceptable diet (Meal frequency and diet diversity)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> External evaluation 	<p>major economic setbacks to household income and expenditure.</p> <p>Assumption: Women's knowledge, attitude and behavior change to children diet and meal frequency</p>
		OC 2.6: Percentage of women have decision-making power and control over productive resources	2.10%	Total: 18% Y2-6% Y3-10% Y4-14% Y5-18%	9 %	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household Survey Annual report External evaluation 	<p>Risk: The current push for empowerment of women will not be thwarted by conservative religious undercurrents.</p> <p>Assumption: Male HH members respond positively to the project.</p>
Output 1	Effective governance system activated, strengthened	OP 1.1: Number of Hill District Councils facilitating functioning multi-stakeholder platforms in line with NPAN2 and CIP2.	0	Total: 3 Y1-0 Y2-3 Y3-3 <i>continue</i> Y4-3 <i>continue</i> Y5-3 <i>continue</i>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform formation Workshop Report/meeting minutes Annual report External evaluation 	<p>Risk: The Hill District Councils are not responsive</p> <p>Assumption: Local political stability and continued prioritisation of nutrition sensitive services at the district level</p>

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
		OP1.2: Number of GoB Line Department officials are trained on nutrition sensitive inter-sectoral programming.	0	Total: 84 Y1-0 Y2-84 Y3-0 Y4-0 Y5-0	84	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation report, Consolidated stakeholder orientation training attendance sheet Annual report 	Risk: The related line department are not interested to participate in training. Assumption: Stakeholders consistently attend and engage training sessions.
		OP1.3: Number of local government and traditional institutions are trained on nutrition related activities.	0	Total: 99 Y1-10 Y2-89 Y3- <i>Continued</i> Y4- <i>Continued</i> Y5- <i>Continued</i>	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated stakeholder orientation training 	Risk: No major setbacks from conservative religious undercurrents, particularly around women's increased social, political and economic positioning. Assumption: Traditional institutions are consistently engaged in training session
Output 2	Nutrition sensitive awareness, demand and behaviour change increased at community level	OP2.1: Number of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls with nutrition knowledge received from community spaces (WBCs & FIACs)	0	Total: 120,000 Y1-500 Y2-30,000 Y3-40,000 Y4-40,00 Y5-9,500	37,185	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual HH survey Annual report 	Risk: Pregnant Women and lactating mothers are not allowed by their families or communities to attend awareness session Assumption: Women and adolescent

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
							girls are not prevented from attending knowledge-sharing and training sessions at WBCs by male community members.
		OP 2.2 Number of pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls received information on nutrition and health services from WBC	0	Total: 50,300 Y1- 300 Y2- 15,000 Y3-15,000 Y4-15,000 Y5-5,000	37,185	WBC serve register Annual report	<p>Risk: Pregnant Women and lactating mothers are not allowed by their families or communities to attend awareness session</p> <p>Assumption: Adolescents are enthusiastic to participate, and family members allow to attend sessions</p>
		OP 2.3 Number of adolescents trained on nutrition sensitives issues	0	Total: 65,500 Y1-500 Y2-20,000 Y3-20,000 Y4-20,000 Y5-5,000	874	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance sheet 	<p>Risk: Adolescents are not allowed by their families or communities to attend awareness session</p> <p>Assumption: Adolescents are enthusiastic to participate, and family members allow to attend sessions</p>

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
		OP 2.4 Number of student brigade activated	0	Total: 360 Y1-40 Y2-100 Y3-100 Y4-100 Y5-20	246	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report Student brigade formation record at school	Risk: The line department and parents-guardian associations do not cooperate the school management committees and students. Assumption: School Management committees help the student brigades.
		OP 2.5 Number of women started selling inputs, outputs and services	0	Total: 1640 Y1-0 Y2-100 Y3-700 Y4-800 Y5-40	820	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WBC register Annual report 	Risk: Women are not allowed by their families or communities to do business Assumption: Women does business from WBC
		OP 2.6: Number of peoples who participated in awareness sessions on proper handwashing practices	0	Total: 315,000 Y1-3000 Y2-100,000 Y3-100,00 Y4-75,000 Y5-37,000	16,943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual report 	Risk: Women and Adolescents are not allowed by their families or communities to attend awareness session Assumptions: Women and adolescent girls are not prevented from attending knowledge sharing and training sessions at WBCs by

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
							male community members
		OP 2.7 Number of nutrition sessions facilitated by adolescent	0	Total: 55,000 Y1-0 Y2-15,000 Y3-15,000 Y4-15,000 Y5-10,000	15,801	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance Report 	Risk: Adolescents are not allowed by their families or communities to facilitate of the sessions. Assumption: Adolescents are enthusiastic
		OP 2.8 Number of adolescents performed in nutrition events	0	Total: 20,000 Y1-0 Y2-6,000 Y3-6,000 Y4-6,000 Y5-2,000	2,490	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attendance Report 	Risk: Adolescents are not allowed by their families or communities to perform the events. Assumption: Adolescents are enthusiastic
Output 3	Nutrition-sensitive and climate smart value chains promoted.	OP3.1: Number of smallholder farmers have linkages with both input and output market actors under improved market conditions	0	Total: 101,00 Y1-1,000 Y2-15,000 Y3-30,000 Y4-40,000 Y5-15,000	12,046	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual household Survey Annual report 	Risk: Local and National political environment deteriorate Assumptions: Smallholder farmers have access to roads in good conditions. Traders continue to supply inputs. Social relations permit farmers and traders to

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
							organise themselves.
		OP3.2: Number of Smallholder farmers adopt innovative, climate smart and agro-ecological production technologies after receiving guidance from LSPs	0	Total: 101,000 Y1-1000 Y2-15,000 Y3-30,000 Y4-40,000 Y5-15,000	10,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Household survey Annual report 	Risk: Stable market price and affordability and availability of technologies Assumption: Farmers is ready to invest on innovative, climate smart and agroecological technologies
		OP3.3: Number of Smallholder farmers and MSMEs increase income more than 25%	0	Total: 75,750 Y1-750 Y2-11,250 Y3-22,500 Y4-30,000 Y5-11,250	10,125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Household Survey Annual report MSME register book External evaluation 	Risk: Stable market price and affordability with no major environmental shocks that could significantly affect production. Assumption: Demand for nutritious food is high in local and national market
		OP 3.4: Percentage of local rural markets have availability of competitively priced diversified and nutritious foods (5 food groups)	Rangamati-59.4% Khagrachhari-90% Bandarban-90.5%	Total - 90% Y1-0% Y2-82% Y3-84% Y5-86% Y5-90%	81%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural market survey Annual report External evaluation 	Risk: No major environmental shocks that could affect crop production and raise market prices

	Result Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Current Value	Means of Verification	Risks / Assumptions
							Stable market price and affordability Assumption: Local demand for nutritious food is high
		OP 3.5: Number of Smallholder farmers increase their own food production in nutrition sensitive value chains by 20%	0	Total: 101,000 Y1-1,000 Y2-15,000 Y3-30,000 Y4-40,000 Y5-15,000	10,125	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Household Survey External evaluation 	Risk: Farmers production hampered due to natural calamities Assumption: Access to inputs and services such as water, fertiliser, transportation, etc.
		OP 3.6: Number of smallholder farmers who receive access to adaptive financial services	0	Total: 31,000 Y1-0 Y2-1,000 Y3-5,000 Y4-10,000 Y5-15,000	1,332	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Household Survey Annual report Financial institutions' record 	Risk: No major changes in policies and profitability of MFIs and other Finance Institutions. Assumption: Interested MFIs are available

2.4. Year 3 Work Plan

Year -3														
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body	
	Month 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
OUTPUT-1: Effective governance system activated, strengthened.														
A.1.1. Promote multi-stakeholders’ platforms (MSP) that link to MSMEs, Service Provider Associations (SPAs), relevant government ministries, Hill Councils, Local Government Structures, market leaders, finance institutions and Chambers of Commerce & Industries (CCI)														
A1.1.1.Stakeholder consultation to improve MSP		3											GAIN	
A1.1.2.Bi-Annual planning & review workshop to strengthen stakeholder collaboration		7	26	23	29	27	9	16	25	22	12	4	GAIN, CB, IDF, IF	

A.1.1.2.1 Facilitate Union-MSPs and organise dialogues with the Hill District Councils on linkage workshop with HDC																	
A.1.1.3.Cross learning events					1	1	1			3	3	3					GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.1.4.Establish linkages between MSP and multi-purpose service hubs					6	6	6	1	1	1							GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.1.5.Linkage with Sun Movement				1													GAIN
A.1.1.6.Involve MSP with NPAN2 & CIP2 for inclusion of CHT nutrition needs				3	3	3	4	4	4								GAIN
A.1.1.7.Facilitate MSP to strengthen relationship with BNNC			3						3								GAIN
A1.2 Advocacy for inclusion of CHT agenda as priority in national nutrition governance related policies, strategies and action plans																	
A.1.2.1.Policy landscape analysis				2	2												Completed in year 1
A.1.2.2.Meetings to levy for budget allocation for nutrition in Annual Development Budget				20	26	26	24		1								GAIN
A.1.2.3.Develop policy and advocacy tools for nutrition inclusion								1	1	3							GAIN
A.1.2.4.Develop and Utilize of Emo-Demo materials, translating to indigenous languages in CHT to engage mass population																	GAIN
A.1.2.5.Roundtable to convene discussions on nutrition priorities and issues in CHT				3	3	1	1										GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.2.6.Annual Programme Review workshops to receive feedback														6	3		CB, IDF, JF
A1.3 Strengthen capacity and inter-departmental coordination in nutrition sensitive programming and service delivery of relevant government line departments, Local Government Institutions (LGIs), Hill Councils, and relevant service providers																	
A.1.3.1.Coordination mapping of LGIs, HC and SPs to identify synergies								1	1	7	6	6					Completed in year 1
A.1.3.2.Capacity building and strengthen line agency/inter-departmental coordination (particularly DAE, DLS & DoF)				5	13	5											GAIN, JF, IDF, CB
A.1.3.3.District/National level inter-departmental meetings on integrating nutrition sensitive activities									21	10							GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.3.4.Capacity building of Hill Councils, District & Upazila Councils/administration nutrition-sensitive programming			3		4	4											GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.3.5.Facilitate Public sector platform to promote nutrition				1	4	4	3	3	3	3							GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.3.6.Facilitate mother and child health (MCH) coordination meetings					1	1	1	1	11	11	10	6					GAIN, CB, IDF, JF
A.1.3.7.Capacity building of Union Parishad Bodies of Nutrition Sensitive Programming								20	20	20	18						CB, IDF, JF
A.1.3.8.Facilitate Union Parishad and its Standing Committees to strengthen female members as change maker				16	20	20	20	20	20	20	20						CB, IDF, JF
OUTPUT-2: Nutrition sensitive awareness, demand and behaviour change increased at community level																	
A2.1 Dynamic community level Social Behaviour Change Communications (SBCC) nutrition and WASH campaigns																	
A2.1.1 Sign MoU with Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE)																	UP
A2.1.2 Needs Assessment on community nutrition behavior change																	Completed in year 1
A2.1.3 Print SBCC materials in CHT local language(s)								2									UP
A2.1.4 Engage communities in awareness-raising events (e.g. World Health Day)			36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	24						CB, IDF, JF
A2.1.5 Promote nutrition and WASH through theatre, local artists and folk musicians					25	25	25	25	25	25	16						UP, HSI, CB, IDF, JF
A2.1.6 Development of CHT specific IEC materials to identify service providers																	UP
A2.1.7 Radio messaging in local dialects to promote nutrition																	UP
A2.1.7.1 Disseminate community awareness messages on nutrition, health and WASH through social institutions.			30	30	30	300	30	30	30	30	01						
A2.1.7.2 Develop and screening awareness raising audio-visual materials WBC and community level..				30		40		80	14								
A2.1.8 Promote Tippy Tap at community and schools																	CB, IDF, JF

A2.1.8.1 Facilitate and support to adolescent leaders and WBC entrepreneurs, Student Brigades and local community leaders to install hand washing points at common places in villages.																			
A.2.2 School based awareness, school garden campaigns and innovation solutions from school children to integrate nutrition sensitive interventions																			
A2.2.1 Integrated Little Doctor scheme through nutrition sensitised PTI staff				1															UP
A2.2.2 MOU with DPHE																			CB, IDF,JF
A2.2.3 Sensitise School Management Committee on nutrition			30			60				23									CB, IDF,JF
A2.2.4 Blue School Concept			20		30				30										CB, IDF,JF
A2.2.5 Develop, promote and engage Student Brigades on nutrition					79	60													CB, IDF,JF
A2.2.6 Organise school-based nutrition fair					30			30	30	30									CB, IDF,JF
A2.2.7 Facilitate PTI teacher training on nutrition sensitive interventions				10	10														UP
A2.2.8 Facilitate private sector to hold innovative nutrition activities and school competitions					20			20		20									CB, IDF, JF
A2.2.9 Nutrition-themed essay writing and school debate competitions							20	20	20	31									CB, IDF,JF
2.3 Support adolescent clubs with a focus on girls and nominate nutrition champions from communities and Hill District Councils to lead nutrition sensitive activities																			
A2.3.1 Departmental collaboration with DoYD/DoA/DWAE/DoLS																			Completed in y1
A2.3.2 Adolescent exposure visits			60	60	60	60	30												CB, IDF,JF
A2.3.3 Identify, re-engage and train existing adolescent clubs on nutrition activities				2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	500								CB, IDF,JF
A2.3.4 Hold demonstrations for clubs engaging the private sector		20		20		40		40		40									CB, IDF,JF
A2.3.5 Hold demonstrations on diet diversification for clubs and community			20		20		50		50		20								CB, IDF,JF
A2.3.6 Support adolescent clubs to host awareness-raising events			30	30	30	30	30	30	30	58	60								CB, IDF,JF
2.4: Establish multi-purpose information and service hubs in collaboration with relevant existing government services for CHT																			
A2.4.1 Identify and train women entrepreneurs to establish WBCs	2	12	24	30	20	20	10												UP, HSI
A2.4.2 Support women entrepreneurs to establish Women Business Centre					82					82									UP
A2.4.3 Facilitate WBCs to organize nutrition session for producers groups			2800	2800	2800	2800	2900	3000	3000	3000	3000	3420							CB, IDF,JF
A2.4.4 Facilitate community events hosted by WBCs		76	100	100	100	100		100		100									CB, IDF,JF
A2.4.5 Strengthen Farmer Information and Advice Centres/Union Digital Centres		3	6			15					9								UP
OUTPUT-3: Nutrition-sensitive and climate smart value chains promoted.																			
A3.1 Support small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurs and local service providers to enhance access to and production of nutritious foods																			
A3.1.1 Rapid local food/production/market assessment & identification of LSPs											1								HSI, CB/IDF/JF
A3.1.2 Analysis of local food production & market assessments by PPPP			19																HSI
A3.1.3 Mapping and selection of nutrition sensitive value chains through PPPP																			HSI
A3.1.4 Development of skills training modules/manuals for local service provision based on capacity and need	2		5		5		5		8		5								HSI
A3.1.5 Skills training for LSPs on nutrition sensitive agriculture, business development and finance for women's economic empowerment			10	4		15						10							CB, IDF,JF
A3.1.6 Match making between producers and input and output value chain actors, incl. financial service providers			328	328	328	328	328	328	328	269	197								CB, IDF,JF
A3.1.7 Facilitation of multi-stakeholder joint initiatives to establish collection and sale points in production zones			9			6			6		5								CB, IDF,JF
A3.2. Strengthen horizontal and vertical alliances through match making and establish and strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)																			

A3.2.1 Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies related to nutrition sensitive agriculture, consumption behaviour and nutritious food intake		1	1														HSI
A3.2.2 Identification and selection of innovative low-cost nutrition smart and climate/DRR sensitive technologies																	HSI
A3.2.3 Selection and training of early adopters and LSPs on selected technologies and methods enhancing nutrition outcomes				7	4		2										HSI
A3.2.4 Trials, demonstrations and pilots on nutrition sensitive agricultural activities		60	40				40	40									CB, IDF,JF
A3.2.5 Design and development of post-training, SBCC materials							500	00									HSI
A3.2.6 Development of extension guidelines and training modules for LSP for roll-out and scaling											1						HSI
A3.2.7 Assessment of constraints and development of strategies for scaling and crowding in												1					HSI
A3.3. Strengthen horizontal and vertical alliances through match making and establish and strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)																	
A3.3.1 Sensitization of district level public and private stakeholders for PPPP			1								1						UP, HSI
A3.3.2 Facilitation of PPPP launch and dialogue at sub-district level			3														UP, HSI
A3.3.3 Development of strategies & action plans for food production and value chain improvement			12			12					7						CB, IDF,JF
A3.3.4 Implementation of measures for market system and value chain improvement				13			13			14							CB, IDF,JF
A3.3.5 Sensitisation of PPPP on sub-sector planning and programming for DRR						18	5										UP, HSI
A3.3.6 Review and development of disaster preparedness and recovery programmes with regard to nutrition outcomes																	CB, IDF,JF
A3.3.6.1 Facilitate local communities and prepare village based Disaster Risk Reduction Plans with especial focus on nutrition demand during pre and post disasters.			50	50	50	500	50	50	50	50							
A3.3.6.2 Facilitate local community leaders, WBC leaders, LSPs, PGs, adolescent leaders to integrate the village level plans disaster Risk Reduction Plans with Union Parishads's Disaster Risk Reduction plans.						15	15	15	15	18							
A3.4. Support MSME and service provider associations (SPAs) in nutrition sensitive approaches, traceability and peer control mechanisms																	
A3.4.1 Facilitation and orientation of Upazila level SPA and agri-business enterprise networks and associations (MSMEs)					11	13				15							CB, IDF,JF
A3.4.2 Training to SPAs and MSMEs on business planning and development and service provision for nutrition sensitive agriculture				4	4												UP, HSI
A3.4.3 Orientation training to SPAs and MSMEs on nutritious food production and consumption					9												UP, HSI
A3.4.4 Skills training to SPAs and MSMEs on farmer/agri-business advocacy and lobbying						8											UP, HSI
A3.4.5 Orientation and skill training of SPA and MSMEs on market requirements							3	3									UP, HSI
A3.4.6 Peer learning visits between SPAs and MSMEs						3	3										UP, HSI
A3.5. Promote WASH and DNI markets																	
A3.5.1 Prioritization of economically and socially viable WASH and DNI products and services for supply chain development improvement			12	12	12												UP, HSI
A3.5.2 Assessment of options for WASH and DNI supply chain development and product promotion					1	1	1										HSI
A3.5.3 Orientation and skills training for SPA/LSP and front-line extension staff on WASH and DNI product promotion								10	8	10	8						CB, IDF,JF
A3.5.4 Matchmaking of suppliers and local retailers/business centres for establishment of supply chains										10	8						CB, IDF,JF
A3.5.5 Establishment of local production and sales centres and skills and business development support for local entrepreneurs										10	8						CB, IDF,JF
A4 Knowledge Management																	
A4. Knowledge Management																	
A4.1 Staff Orientation Training on Project Activities at Central Level			1														Completed in Y1

A4.2 Staff Orientation Training on Project Activities at District Level		3									Completed in Y1
A4.3 Quarterly Staff Coordination Meeting at Central Level		1		1			1			1	UP
A4.4 Quarterly Staff Coordination Meeting at District Level		3		3			3			3	UP, HSI
5.4.4. Annual Monitoring & Evaluation										1	UP
Publication of the community achievements and success stories from the LEAN project.				1					1	0	UP
News stories/blogs disseminating informal results through online social networks, print and electronic platforms			10				10			10	UP
Publish on-site reports in national dailies reflecting impacts and benefits of the project.				3				3			UP
Publication and dissemination of print and electronic newsletters				1			1			1	UP

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities, trainees and other cooperation

3.1. United Purpose assesses its relationship with beneficiaries and affiliated entities of this grant contract in the following way:

3.1.1. United Purpose, as lead organization, is in charge overall of the project implementation and supervision and responsible for ensuring quality standards, compliance with procedures and maintaining the project accounts. In addition, it is directly responsible for the preparation, management, and implementation of the project activities with its partner. United Purpose maintains close coordination with all consortium partners and maintains a robust community partner (beneficiary) engagement mechanism whereby it prioritises community input, feedback and interest. In its role as lead organization, United Purpose recognizes strong relationships and collaboration as core to LEAN's success. In addition to these coordination and management activities, United Purpose also provides technical support in output 2 “*Enhanced awareness demand and consumption of nutritious food intake of direct Nutritious inputs (DNIs) and improve WASH practices*”. The project steering committee meets quarterly and is comprised of country directors, focal person of respective consortia and project director. The project implementation unit (PIU) meets monthly and is comprised of the project director and technical coordinators, including MRM and Communication Coordinator, to review progress and plan for the upcoming month.

3.1.2. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation Association has been collaborating with UP since 2011. Since then a number of projects (Improving Food Security and Livelihoods, Cross boarder project) have been implemented in close partnership. Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation is responsible for providing technical support for Output 3 “*Strengthening horizontal and vertical alliances for nutrition sensitive, transparent and climate smart value chains*”. The organization also responsible for managing two implementing partner Caritas Bangladesh in Bandarban district and Jum Foundation in Rangamati district. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation completed contractual partnership with Caritas and Jum Foundation on 3 April 2019. United Purpose maintains a close relationship with

Helvetas and shares alignment in many areas of strategy and approach to community engagement.

- 3.1.3. The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) provides technical expertise in multi stakeholder platform facilitation, policy advocacy, private sector alliance building and inter sectoral cooperation in the CHT. The partnership agreement between UP and GAIN was completed on 15 the September 2018 and is the first project implemented jointly between the two organizations. GAIN provides technical support for output 1 “*activating, strengthening and replicating effective governance system*”. United Purpose maintains close coordination with GAIN in issues related to nutrition and governance.
- 3.1.4. UP has long standing collaborative relationship with Caritas Bangladesh through implementing the USAID funded project, “Improving nutrition through Community based approach (INCA)”. Caritas has worked in the Bangladesh development sector since 1976 in a wide range of areas including: nutrition, health hygiene and WASH, livelihoods and DRR. Caritas has strong presence in Bandarban district in nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) outreach as a local NGO. Caritas is responsible for implementation in Bandarban district and provides technical support in WASH in the other two districts. United Purpose and Caritas collaborate around key areas of community partner engagement.
- 3.1.5. UP has a strong relation with Jum foundation although it is the first time UP has implemented a project in partnership. Jum foundation has extensive experience in micro agribusiness development and eco-friendly jum cultivation in Rangamati. It is working in Rangamati since July 2003. Jum foundation is working as implementing partner in Rangamati. Jum foundation has extensive experience in micro agribusiness development and eco-friendly jhum cultivation in Rangamati and has been working in Rangamati since July 2003. Jum foundation is working as implementing partner in Rangamati and maintains a close relationship with local stakeholders, community partners and consortium partners.

- 3.1.6. The Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) is a local NGO that has been working in CHT since 1992 on a range of projects in micro insurance of life, health, income generating activities, technology transfer, and value chain development. IDF is working as the implementing partner in Khagrachari district. United Purpose maintains a strong collaborative engagement with IDF that leverages its extensive financial experience for maximum benefit of community partners.
- 3.1.7. The LEAN project recognizes the importance of state authorities and their role in creating an enabling environment for smooth implementation of project activities. The project has established close cooperation with all corresponding government agencies represented by the relevant responsible officials. LEAN project also established good relationship with Chittagong Hill Tract Regional Council (CHTRC) and got approval for implementation in Chittagong Hill Tract on 24 December 2018. During the reporting period the project signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh national Nutritional Council (BNNC) dated 20 June 2019 to facilitate Nutrition governance at district and Upazila level. The LEAN project has also good relationship with Institute of Public health and Nutrition (IPHN). The SBCC materials of IPHN have been adopted in the LEAN project. The project issued a formal letter to IPHN for those materials and the institute made available to the project. This process is being repeated for IEC materials and is currently in progress. MoUs with IPHN, Department of Public Health engineering (DPHE), Department of Youth Development (DoYD) , Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Livestock (DoLS) and Primary Teachers Training Institute (PTTI) are under process and will complete by the first quarter of year 2. The established partnership helps LEAN project to boost up Year 2 activities and left-over activities of year 1 in a smooth manner.
- 3.2. United Purpose and the LEAN consortium partners have established the following links and synergies:
- 3.2.1. United Purpose established link with the BNNC and NNS, MOCHTA and FPMU of MoFood and SMB during this reporting period. United Purpose submits project progress report to FPMU and SMB on monthly and quarterly basis.
- 3.2.2. Helvetas is using skills of existing LSPs developed under its SIERRC project to develop the skills of LSPs under LEAN project. This synergy will be extended through sharing skills, resources and networks.
- 3.2.3. LEAN project also links with ICCO led Bangladesh Initiative to Enhance Nutrition Security and Governance (BIeNGS) project, CARE Bangladesh Led Joint Action for Nutrition Outcome (JANO) project and Sustained Opportunities for Nutrition Governance (SONGO) project. The progress, challenges and learnings are shared reciprocally. The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) working group also sits quarterly to share learning.
- 3.3. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

N/A

- 3.4. Where applicable, include a traineeship report on each traineeship which ended in the reporting period to be prepared by the trainee including the result of the traineeship and assessment of the qualifications obtained by the trainee with a view to his/her future employment.

N/A

4. Visibility

UP and consortia partners undertook all communications and visibility actions in line with the requirements of the “general conditions applicable to European Union-financed grant contracts for external actions”, Article 6, Visibility, in order to ensure visibility of the EU financial contribution for the actions.

In year 1, the beneficiary has developed a communication and visibility guideline for the project. Along with the year 1 interim report, the EC approved the community and visibility plan. Since year 1, United Purpose and consortium partners have been following the communication and visibility plan in all materials and in implementation of project activities.

Case stories are collected throughout the project implementation from exemplary community leaders and beneficiaries to share the successes of the programme with others in the community, stakeholders and EC. All case studies collected to date [can be found here](#).

In year 2, the project adopted and printed SBCC materials on maternal and child nutrition and branded folders, notebooks. EU visibility were ensured on these materials in line with approved branding guidelines and highlighting the support of the EU. The folders, notebooks and pens have been used for stakeholder workshops in order to ensure understanding among stakeholders that the project is funded by EU and co-funders. The SBCC activity photographs and visibility materials are available result-wise via the following hyperlinks:

- [Result-1 activity photographs](#)
- [Result-2 activity photographs](#)
- [Result-3 activity photographs](#)

The district, Upazila and community events which were published in print and electronic media were branded in accordance with the EU and consortia visibility plan.

The project doesn't have any objection regarding publication in EuropeAid website

Name of the contact person for the action:

Sriramappa Gonchikara, Country Director, United Purpose Bangladesh

Signature:

Location: H#26, R #28, Block-k, Level-3-4, Banani, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Date report due: 30 October 2020

Date report sent -- ----- 2020