



Annual Outcome Survey (AOS)



SACP Smallholder
Agricultural
Competitiveness
Project

Sech Bhaban (5th Floor), 22 Manik Mia Avenue, Dhaka-1207



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কার্যক্রমে অংশগ্রহণকারী কর্মকর্তবৃন্দের নাম ও স্বাক্ষর

 জনাব মোঃ মতিউর রহমান প্রধান (অতিরিক্ত সচিব) কৃষি, পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	 জনাব মোঃ আবদুর রৌফ অতিরিক্ত সচিব পরিকল্পনা অনুবিভাগ, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়
 জনাব মোঃ জালাল আহমেদ যুগ্ম প্রধান (যুগ্ম সচিব) ফসল অনুবিভাগ, কৃষি পানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	 জনাব রবীন্দ্র শ্রী বড়ুয়া যুগ্ম সচিব (পরিকল্পনা-২ অধি শাখা), কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়
 জনাব আজিজুন নাহার উপসচিব নরডিক ব্রাঞ্চ এবং ইফাদ সমন্বয়-৬, ইআরডি	 জনাব আইনুর আক্তার পান্না পরিচালক (উপসচিব) বাস্তবায়ন পরিবীক্ষণ ও মূল্যায়ন বিভাগ (আইএমইডি)
 জনাব নুসরাত নোমান উপপ্রধান (উপসচিব) কৃষি ও সমন্বয় অনুবিভাগ, কার্যক্রম বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন	 জনাব মোহাম্মদ সোলায়মান উপপ্রধান (উপসচিব) ফসল অনুবিভাগ, কৃষিপানি সম্পদ ও পল্লী প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
 জনাব সুজয় চৌধুরী উপসচিব পরিকল্পনা অনুবিভাগ, কৃষি মন্ত্রণালয়	 জনাব মোঃ মতিউর রহমান উপপরিচালক পরিকল্পনা, প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন ও আইসিটি উইং, কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর
 ড. মুহাম্মদ এমদাদুল হক প্রকল্প পরিচালক “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”-শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, ডিএই অঙ্গ	 ড. পরিমল চন্দ্র সরকার কম্পোনেন্ট কো-অর্ডিনেটর “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”-শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বারি অঙ্গ, সেচভবন, ঢাকা
 ড. মোঃ আশরাফুজ্জামান কম্পোনেন্ট কোঅর্ডিনেটর “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”-শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, ডিএএম অঙ্গ, সেচ ভবন, ঢাকা।	 জনাব মোঃ রেজাউর রহমান কম্পোনেন্ট ডাইরেক্টর “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”-শীর্ষক প্রকল্প, বিএডিসি অঙ্গ, সেচভবন, ঢাকা
 জনাব রেহানা সুলতানা কৃষি অর্থনীতিবিদ পরিকল্পনা, প্রকল্পবাস্তবায়ন ও আইসিটি উইং, কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর	 জনাব কোহিনুর আক্তার সি: সহ; প্রধান (সি:সহ:সচিব) ফসল অনুবিভাগ, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন
 জনাব সৈয়দ আবু সিয়াম জুলকারনাইন সিনিয়র মনিটরিং অফিসার “স্মলহোল্ডার এগ্রিকালচারাল কম্পিটিটিভনেস প্রজেক্ট (এসএসপি)”-শীর্ষক প্রকল্প	



Preface

The Smallholders Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP) is funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (GoB). SACP is being implemented in 30 Upazilas of 11 Districts in the southern belt of Bangladesh. The Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) is conducted at the end of the year following the COI survey guidelines of IFAD. The main objectives of the survey are to assess the changes, highlight significant accomplishments, target efficiency or program potential, and provide timely performance information and contribution of project interventions to take corrective actions on time.

The inter-ministerial committee comprising members from the Ministry of Agriculture, IMED, Planning Commission, Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), and SACP team played a vital role in conducting the Annual Outcome Survey of the SACP from the initial stage. The Committee approved the data collection methodology as well as instruments (questionnaires) through reviewing and fine-tuning. They were also involved in maintaining data quality through observation, spot check and physical verification. Representatives of the committee supervised/observed Households Interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) during the data collection process and provided constructive feedback and suggestions to the Junior Monitoring & Reporting Specialist (JMRS). They were involved in a data validation workshop and contributed to preparing a comprehensive report. Moreover, they provided substantial support and guidance to the SACP M&E Team in the data analysis process and compilation of qualitative findings. I sincerely would like to convey my gratitude to the Inter-ministerial Committee for providing all the necessary assistance and guidance regarding this outcome review.

I would like to thank all Components Directors, Senior Monitoring Officers, Deputy Directors of DAE, Upazila Agriculture Officers (UAOs), and Sub Assistant Agriculture Officers (SAAOs) and Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist (JMRS) for successfully extending their sincere cooperation in conducting the AOS survey.

The Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists (JMRS) of the SACP were responsible for conducting interviews and actively collecting quantitative and qualitative data. The robust efforts of the JMRS, FAO-TA, SACP M&E team resulted completion of this comprehensive report. Additionally I would like to thank the JMRS and SACP M&E team for their substantial efforts to conduct the survey and prepare a descriptive report.

I believe that the purpose of this report has been fulfilled.

Dr. Md. Emdadul Haque
Project Director, SACP

Acknowledgement

This report is generated as a part of the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) of Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP) implemented by the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture as the lead agency and financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The M&E team gratefully acknowledges the support of the AOS operating Committee, Project Implementation Unit (PIU), especially the technical Inputs and suggestions provided by members of the AOS operating committee, PIU Dr. Md. Emdadul Haque, Project Director, Syed Abu Siam Zulquarnine, Senior Monitoring Officer, SACP-DAE, Dr. Md. Ashrafuzzaman, Component Director, DAM Part, Dr. Parimal Chandra Sarker, Component Coordinator BARI Part; Md. Rezaur Rahman, Component Director, BADC Part, and from the FAO Technical Assistance Team Dr. Gurung Raj Tayan, Senior Technical Advisor, Md. Imtiaz Ahmad, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist.

This study was simultaneously enriched by the active involvement of the Government and Non-Government officers who provided valuable Inputs, cooperation and assistance. We highly acknowledge the inputs provided by the participants of the SACP farmers' groups who were both men and women FGD participants, the lead officials from the respective districts and Upazilas who participated in KIIs, advanced farmers who shared their valuable insights and Officials of various Government organizations such as MoA, Planning Commission, DAE, DAM, BARI and BADC. We also highly appreciate the excellent logistic support and hospitality extended by the Upazila Agriculture Officers (UAO) of DAE during the study period.

Acronyms

AEO	: Agriculture Extension Officer
AOS	: Annual Outcome Survey
AST	: Academic Sub-Team
BADC	: Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation
BARI	: Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute
COI	: Core Outcome Indicators
DAE	: Department of Agricultural Extension
DAM	: Department of Agricultural Marketing
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
HVC	: High-Value Crop
IFAD	: International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAs	: Income Generating Activities
IMED	: Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division
JMRS	: Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist
KII	: Key Informant Interview
MoA	: Ministry of Agriculture
NARS	: National Agricultural Research System
PIC	: Project Implementation Committee
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
RIMS	: Results and Impact Management System
QAQC	: Quality Assurance and Quality Control
SACP	: Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project
SDGs	: Sustainable Development Goals
TL	: Team Leader
TP	: Technical Proposal
UAO	: Upazila Agricultural Officer



Executive Summary

The SACP is being implemented in 11 districts covering 30 upazilas in the Southern Region of Bangladesh, with 250 selected unions based on the targeting criteria. The southern belt of Bangladesh is the most vulnerable climatic zone with salinity intrusion, flooding, cyclone, and other natural hazards. This Project has been working with smallholders, poor and marginal farmers of these areas. Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) is being conducted to assess the achievement of the key outputs and outcomes parameters in 2021 following the COI guidelines of IFAD.

The foremost objectives of the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS) were to assess the change of life standard of project beneficiaries' in term of food security, agricultural production, market access, nutrition intake, minimum dietary diversity of women (MDD-W) and empowerment due to the project's activities.

The Annual Outcome Survey covered 416 sampled respondents; 259 were from project beneficiaries, and 157 samples was from control groups. The data collection was done through Households interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Key Informants Interview (KII) from the randomly selected respondents.

The main findings of the Annual Outcome Survey-2021 in the form of key performance indicators are described below.

Demographic Information of the Respondents

- 72.81% of respondents were male whilst 27.19% were female respondents. 24% of total respondents were reported as youth (age below 35).
- In control group, 5.29% of interviewed households were found to be female-headed; whereas in project beneficiaries' group 2.58% of household head were reported female.

Livelihoods of the Households

- Agriculture production and selling is the primary sources of income for the most households for both the control (97%) and beneficiary (99%) groups.
- 85% respondents from the beneficiary group reported that they contributed to the main source of income of the household while in control group only 42% spouses have own income to contribute the family..
- Average monthly income for the beneficiary group was recorded Taka 19,648 which is comparatively higher than that of baseline (Taka 12701).For the control group average income was Taka 18508).

Perception and Satisfaction on Project Activities

- Number of beneficiaries participated in the activities under the component 1 and component 2 found to be higher than that of in the component 3. Overall the rate of participation in the project activities is increased comparing to the previous years.
- Highest number of the beneficiaries are voted for moderately satisfied in all Districts.
- 91% of the respondents reported that SACP is the prime source of awareness to improved practices while 8% of them reported that they received awareness messages from government extension services.

Participation and Empowerment

- 100% of respondents was belong to the producers' group where as 56% of them were from marketing groups.
- 25% of total female responders was included in the formed producers group.

Use of Improved Technology and Practice

- 100% farmers adopted and cultivated High Value Crops.
- The second two highest adopted interventions are vermicompost (98%) and the farmers' post-harvest processing (87%) technologies.
- The lowest rate of adoption was recorded for rain water harvesting and solar powered plant; Only 4% beneficiaries had been found to be adopted these technologies.

Increase in Agricultural Production

- 92% of responders from the beneficiary group reported that their agricultural production has increased compared to the previous year.
- 66.23% of the beneficiary responders reported increase of agricultural land area by small percentage whereas, 33.12% defined that increase as moderate type.

Irrigation and On-farm Water Management

- 53% of farmers reported that they fully use irrigation which is 21.03% higher than the control group, and only 0.50% responded that they do not use irrigation for cultivation.
- For both beneficiary and control groups, about 65% of the responders reported that pond/lake was the primary source of irrigation water..
- 77.50% participants from beneficiary group and 81.42% from control group were satisfied with the quality of irrigation water, whereas others reported that quality of irrigation water was not up to the mark.

Processing, Access to Markets, Enterprise Development and Employment

- Farmers' access to market information regarding costs of primary agricultural products is suggested significantly higher than that of control group and It was increased comparing to last year (2020).
- 65% of responders from beneficiary group and 54% from control group reported that they were used to sell their agro-product directly to the local market as per previous year (2020)
- 98.06% responders from beneficiary group was not involved with rural non-farm enterprises.

Climate Resilience

- 70.98% responders from the beneficiary group and 51.23% from control group were found to be aware about saline tolerant varieties (2020) and this rate significantly increased comparing to last year (2020).
- 64.87% of total respondents opined that cyclone is the major hazard in their areas.
- 53% respondents of beneficiary group reported that soil salinity reached up to peak in the month of April/2021 and lowest (2%) soil salinity was recorded in November/2021.

Food Security

- 83.60% responders from beneficiary group and 84.87% from control group reported that they had sufficient food
- 83.07% responders of beneficiary group and 64.44% of control group reported that they can afford healthy and nutritious food for their family.
- 84.57% responders from beneficiary group and 79.63% from control group putted tick on "No" regarding few kinds of foods.

- 94.18% responders from beneficiary group and 78.97% from control group responded that they do not skip a meal.
- 86.77% responders from beneficiary and 82.59% control respondents' responded in this regard that they ate less food compared to their expectation.
- 90.48% responders from beneficiary and 77.49% from control respondents' responded "No" regarding totally running out of food.
- 90.48% beneficiary respondents and 77.49% of control respondents' responded "No" regarding have no food to meet their hunger .
- 95.77% responders from beneficiary and 76.67% of control respondents' responded "No" regarding having no food for a entire day.

Food Safety - Knowledge, Awareness and Practices

- 24.44% responders from beneficiary group and 11.29% from control group reported that always check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation.
- Responders from the both groups, beneficiary (55.26%) and control (42.47%) reported that they don't use the food after expiration date.
- Responders from the both groups beneficiary (above 50%) and control (below 50%) group reported that they believe that well-cooked food is free from microbes and foodborne disease.
- Responders from the both groups beneficiary (around 80%) and control (above 60%) reported that they believe that washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them are enough to make these foods safe for consumption.
- A major percentage of respondents from both the beneficiary (56.60%) and control (43.55%) group are reported that they don't eat leftovers foods that are not properly stored.
- A major percentage of respondents from both the beneficiary (79.70%) and control (60.22%) group are well aware about negative health impact of adding artificial color, taste and/or smell ingredients with food. .
- Almost all the participants from the both groups (beneficiary 97.37% and control 94.62%) reported that they cover their food for protection against flies.
- A major percentage of respondents from both the beneficiary (95.49%) and control (81.52%) group believe that keeping meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place is a good practice.
- Almost all the participants from the both groups beneficiary (93.98%) and control (96.72%) agreed that a child's thousand Golden nutrition days depend on the mother's nutrition and her health condition during the pregnancy and lactating period.

Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

- In beneficiary group 90.19% women () consumed at least five food groups out of the ten (10) predefined food groups



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1. Background of the Project

More than two-thirds of the rural population of Bangladesh is landless or functionally landless (owning less than 0.2 hectares of land), 24.3 percent are below the national poverty line and 12.9 percent are classified as very poor. As such the agriculture sector remains fundamentally important to the country's prosperity and it utilizes three-quarters of the scarce land space of Bangladesh and supports the livelihoods of the majority of the population (40.6%). Despite significant improvements in rural development in many areas, challenges remain to be addressed in the southern part of Bangladesh with increasing population, climate change, salinity intrusion, aging polders, tidal submergence, continued erratic and unpredictable monsoon and severe and longer droughts. There are significant potentials in Southern Bangladesh for increasing production, productivity sustainability through more efficient utilization of surface water and adoption of crops specifically adapted to southern agro-ecological zones.

The SACP project is funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). Through a direct partnership with MoA which is the mandated agency for agriculture development in the country. SACP supports the Government's strategic master plan of transforming agriculture in Southern Bangladesh.

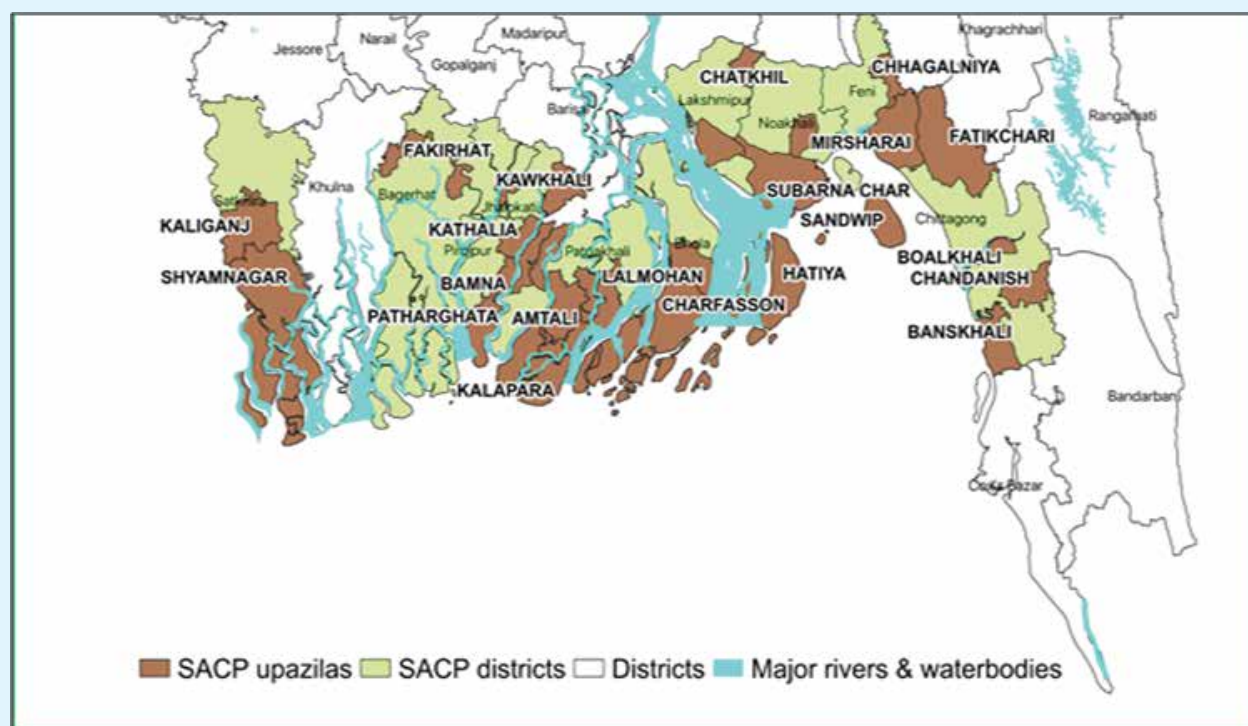


Figure 1. Project area

The SACP project is being implemented in 11 districts covering 30 upazilas (The total population is 7,018,218 representing 1,246,021 households) in the southern region of Bangladesh, 250 unions selected based on the targeting criteria. The Project Development Indicators include (1) benefit at least 250,000 rural households or 1,400,000 people, i.e. one-fifth of the population through smallholders' responsiveness and competitiveness in high-value crops production and marketing of fresh and/or processed products; (2) increase sustainable production intensification and improve women's dietary diversity score; (3) increase farmers' incomes and livelihood resilience through demand-led productivity investments, crop diversification and increased market linkages; and (4) New and existing technologies researched, developed and adapted to agro-ecological constraints. The project would be implemented by five agencies (DAE, DAM, BADC, BARI, and FAO).

¹ Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2016, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

² Labour Force Survey 2016-2017, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

1.1. Brief Description of the Project

OUTPUT	OUTCOME	DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE
1.1. Supporting organizational development of farmer groups in HVC technology requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 Producer Groups formed or mobilized 50,000 rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages 	New and existing technologies researched, developed and adapted to agro-ecological constraints <u>Component-1: Enhanced production of HVC and technology adoption</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200,000 households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices 175,000 of households reporting an increase in production 	To increase farmer incomes and livelihood resilience through demand-led productivity investments, crop diversification and increased market linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 beneficiary households reporting at least 20% income increase from HVC production and marketing 50% households reporting improvements in household asset ownership index
1.2. Adaptive trials of new or existing technologies under farm field conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250,000 persons trained in production practices and/or technologies 1,300 market led FFS organized in engagement with private sector actors 2,500 field days on different demonstrations 		
1.3. Improving access to district market-led research and extension facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 offices, training and lab facilities renovated/ improved 570 common facility centers established for marketing and processing 		
2.1 Developing smallholder farmers' capacity in production and post-production practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9,000 Marketing Groups formed 225,000 rural farmers from Marketing Groups trained in business management 11 functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported 	Production decisions respond to market opportunities <u>Component-2: Processing and marketing of HVC</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 180,000 Marketing Group members reporting an increase in sales and/or profit 20,000 women provided with targeted support reporting minimum dietary diversity 	To contribute to Bangladesh's agricultural smallholders responsiveness and competitiveness in high value crops production and marketing of fresh and/or processed products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 women from project supported households reporting minimum dietary diversity 60,000 hectares of land under productive, profitable and sustainable agriculture
2.2 Provision of small infrastructure (by group or individual on cost-sharing basis) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated under matching grant 		
2.3 Improved awareness of nutrition, hygiene and food safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30,000 women provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition 		
3.1 Conservation and utilization of surface water through improved infrastructure development in sustainable manner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,942 surface water technologies for irrigation construct 20,000 hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/ rehabilitated 	Improved availability of irrigation water and efficient usage <u>Component-3: Climate Resilient Surface Water Management</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50,000 households reporting reduced water shortage vis-à-vis production needs 	OUTREACH Direct beneficiaries receiving project services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 250,000 households reached 1,150,000 persons from project supported households receiving services promoted or supported by the project
3.2 Strengthening capacity of water interest groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 789 Water User Groups formed and mobilized 23,670 persons in Water User Groups trained 		

Figure 2. Intervention logic and key performance targets

³The average people per household in the project area is 5.6

2. Introduction

As part of IFAD RIMS, COI requirements, and SACP logical framework, an annual outcome survey was carried out to assess the outcome (component), impact (objective and goal) level changes, and overlap estimation for mandatory annual IFAD results report submitted. The exercise primarily involves the collection and analysis of primary data from the counterfactual/ comparison group.

The Data collection questionnaire, the guideline of Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Key Informant Interview (KII) administered following the COI guideline of the IFAD ensured the involvement of different levels of Officials. Two-day hands on training was provided to the JMRS with a field test on the data collection process. The Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists (JMRS) of the SACP collected quantitative and qualitative data from the sampled respondents. The Inter-ministerial committee was formed, comprising members from the Ministry of Agriculture, IMED, Planning Commission, and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE). The Committee played a vital role in conducting the Annual Outcome Survey of the SACP from the initial stage. The Committee approved the data collection instruments through reviewing and fine-tuning. The high officials of Ministries and SACP team Departments were involved in maintaining data quality through observation and physical verification. Thus, they observed Household Interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and Key Informant Interview (KII) in the field during the data collection process and provided constructive feedback and suggestions to the Junior Monitoring & Reporting Specialist (JMRS). They were also involved in a data validation workshop and contributed preparing a comprehensive descriptive report. They provided substantial support and guidance to the SACP M&E Team in the data analysis process and compilation of qualitative findings as well.

1.2. Objectives

- To measure the positive or negative outcomes that occurred at the household level.
- To provide lessons, highlight significant accomplishments, target efficiency or program potential, and recommend improvement and future planning.
- To provide timely performance based information and contribution of project interventions to take corrective actions on time.

3. Methodology

The Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, composed of members from the Ministry of Agriculture, IMED, Planning Commission, and Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), and SACP team (please see the list of committee members in annexure-5), suggested to follow the workflow in the figure below to complete the Annual Outcome Survey.



Figure 3. Work flow

3.1.1 Household Interview

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered to collect data from the sampled farmers from the selected upazila of the project area. The questionnaire mainly focused on demographic and socio-economic data, homestead vegetable cultivation, high-value crop production status, technology adoption, and access to market, cost-benefit analysis of the crops, food security, nutrition, climate-resilient irrigation system, and

coping strategies of the respondent. The finalized questionnaire upon review by PMU was then transferred to KoBo Collect (a mobile/android based application) and finalized after the field test. The JMRSs then entered data on-site using the KoBo Collect mobile app.

JMRSs collected data using the questionnaire through household interviews in the presence of the other family members. The enumerators asked the questions in vernacular language so respondents could easily understand and answer the questions perfectly.



Figure 4. HH interview using smartphones at Monpura Upazilla, Bhola

3.1.1.1 Sample Size Determination

The sampling strategy was developed as per IFAD outcome survey guidelines. A simple random sampling method was used to select the sample, and data were collected accordingly. A total of 416 samples were selected from 11 Districts of the supported regions to attribute project performance. The samples included 259 beneficiaries (from 26 clusters; on average 10 households at each selected cluster) and 157 control households (from non-project upazilas and non-beneficiary households). The sample of respondents was selected in such a way that all categories of respondents were covered, such as male, female, youths, and ethnic group, etc. The distribution of samples in different upazila is mentioned below.

Table 1. Distribution of sampled respondents by Upazila (Beneficiary and Control)

District	Upazila	Control	Beneficiary	Total
Bagerhat	Fakirhat	10	10	20
	Kachua		10	10
Barguna	Amtali		10	10
	Betagi		10	10
	Patharghata		9	9
Bhola	Char Fasson		14	14
	Lalmohan	10	10	20
	Manpura		6	6
Chattogram	Banshkhali		11	11
	Boalkhali		11	11
	Chandanaish		8	8
	Mirsharai		10	10

⁴Statistically representative at 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error.

District	Upazila	Control	Beneficiary	Total
Feni	Chhagalnaiya	30	9	39
Jhalokati	Kanthalia		10	10
	Nalchity	20	10	30
Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	30	10	40
Noakhali	Chatkhil		10	10
	Hatiya		10	10
	Kabirhat		10	10
	Subarnachar		10	10
Patuakhali	Kalapara		20	20
	Mirzaganj	10	10	20
Pirojpur	Kawkhali	27	12	39
Satkhira	Kaliganj		19	19
	Shyamnagar	20		20
Total		157	259	416

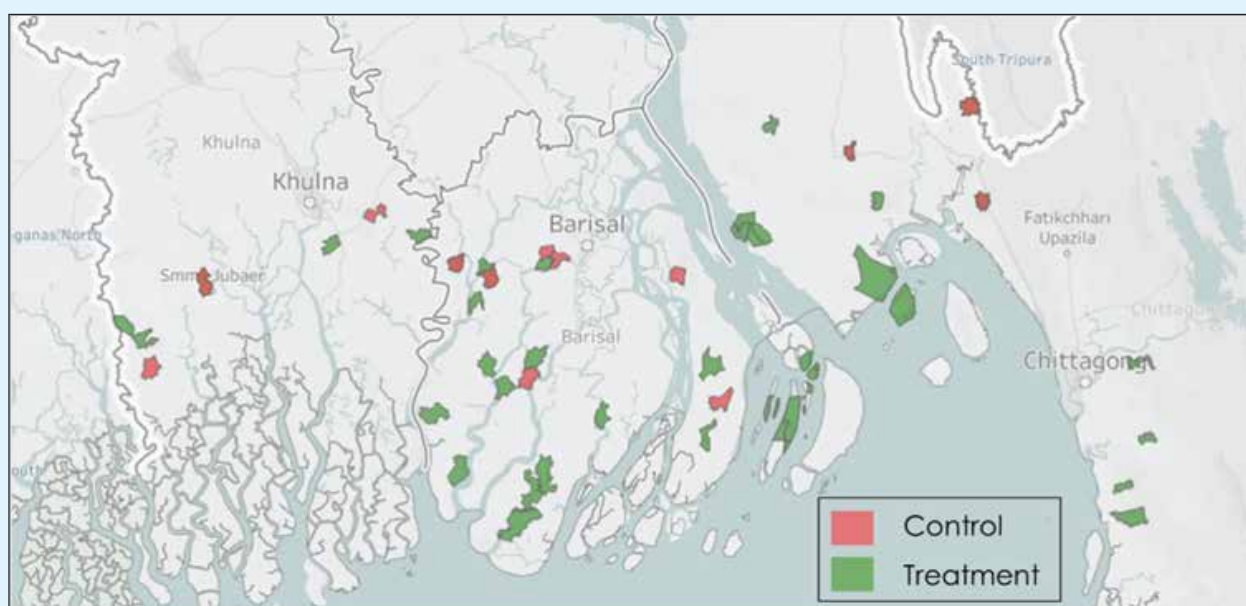


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of sample unions

3.1.2 Qualitative Data Collection and Analysis

The Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) were conducted to collect qualitative data collection for the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS). A total of 22 FGDs and 33 KIIs were conducted with farmers group at upazilla level under different Districts, simultaneously, 33 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with Upazila Agriculture Officer (UAO), Deputy Director (DD) of District level, and other high Officials who know well about the SACP Project.



Figure 6. Data collection through digital device

Thus, qualitative data were collected from the respective groups and officials and compiled all the information collected. The compiled report was informative, reflecting descriptive, contextual, and underlying causes of different problems and obstacles in the actual field.

The overall objective of the FGD and Key Informant Interview (KII) was to collect qualitative information about the progress of Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness project activities. The FGD was held with the existing farmers' groups, and KII was the officers, directly and indirectly, involved in implementing the project activities at the field level. The specific objectives are given below-to measure farmers' group activities and identify their problems.

- To identify the farmers' accessibility in project activities and their problems.
- To determine the trade, processing, storage, and irrigation conditions of farmers' products.
- To identify the migration and food security status of the Upazila.

The FGD was conducted at 11 districts under Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP). The selection of FGD site has been made in consultation with M&E team of Project Management Unit (PMU). Then the farmer's groups by locations were finalized in consultation with officials of implementing agencies (like, UAO, SAAO and other stakeholders). The study consisted of both Key Informant Interview (KII) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD).

3.2 Training to the JMRS

Comprehensive training was provided to the Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialists (JMRSs) on KoBo tools to collect quality data from the respondents. The contents of the training mainly focused on AOS questionnaire with detailed methodology, data quality, data collection tips, qualitative data collection methods such as HH survey, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII). The sample was determined and distributed evenly among the JMRS equally.

3.3 Data Aggregation and Analysis

The data were collected with KoBo. The data collection was of high quality (due to substantial induction of the enumerators and validation constraints) and the minimal delay in data tabulation. The collected data was directly downloaded from KoBo in Excel format for analysis.

3.4 Data Quality Control Mechanism

One of the benefits of utilizing KoBo for data tabulation and aggregation was that it allows assigning necessary validation constraints and skip logics that can substantially reduce error. In addition, necessary treatments were made to the data before analysis.

3.5 Data Analysis, Compilation and Report Preparation

The validated data was accumulated in the main KoBo central repository. The secured dataset at the KoBo server was then exported as a Microsoft Excel database for further analysis. The analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics. Finally, the explanatory report was prepared based on the statistically analyzed data.

Thus the qualitative data collected using FGD & KII were compiled and prepared synopsis. The compiled report reflected the underlying reason of obstacles faced by the farmers in their actual field to cultivate the crops and social phenomenon. It provided the descriptive information of their expression and opinion with the exact scenario of the agricultural area. The findings from the FGD & KII were incorporated in the different sections of this report.

3.6 Validation Workshop

The Data Validation workshop was conducted where different level officials from ministries and departments participated. The findings of the Annual Outcome Survey were shared with the participants for their review and feedback. The participants' feedback and comments were incorporated in the report to finalize it.

3.7 Limitation

As a part of the global community Bangladesh also faced the worst experience of Covid-19. The virus was confirmed to have spread to Bangladesh when its index case, in Dhaka, was confirmed on 08 March 2020. It resulted in total lockdown all over the country from March 2020 to still now. (May 2021). COVID-19 pandemic has affected the movement of the JMRS for interviewing the respondents at the household level. Thus, the Coronavirus pandemic reflected the most significant challenge on the data collection from the field. The JMRS also encountered the same hurdles to conduct the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) at the field level as a part of the Annual Outcome Survey.

4. Results and Discussion

This section describes the major findings of the Annual Outcome Survey 2020. The findings are divided into component wise sections.

4.1. Demographic Information of the Respondents

This section describes the basic information of the both beneficiaries and control groups respectively. The basic information mainly covers the sampled respondents' sex, gender, assets, housing status, and ownership of agricultural lands.

Key findings:

- 72.81% were male whilst 27.19% were female respondents and 24% were youth.
- 5.29% of respondents' household heads are female-headed in control and 2.58% in project beneficiaries group.

4.1.1 Sex of the Respondents

Under the Annual Outcome Survey 2020, male and female respondents were selected from both the project beneficiaries and control groups to assess the actual changes of farmers' livelihoods through project implementation. though apparently it was found that males were much more than females in both the groups, female farmers were selected proportionately from the 30% female beneficiaries and from the population of the control group.

Table 2. Male & female ratio of the respondents

Respondent group	Gender (Sex) of the respondent		Youth
	Female	Male	
Control	15 (12.61%)	104 (87.39%)	38 (20%)
Beneficiary	72 (35.82%)	129 (64.18%)	73 (27%)
Total	87 (27.19%)	233 (72.81%)	111 (24%)

4.1.2 Sex of the Respondents' Household Head

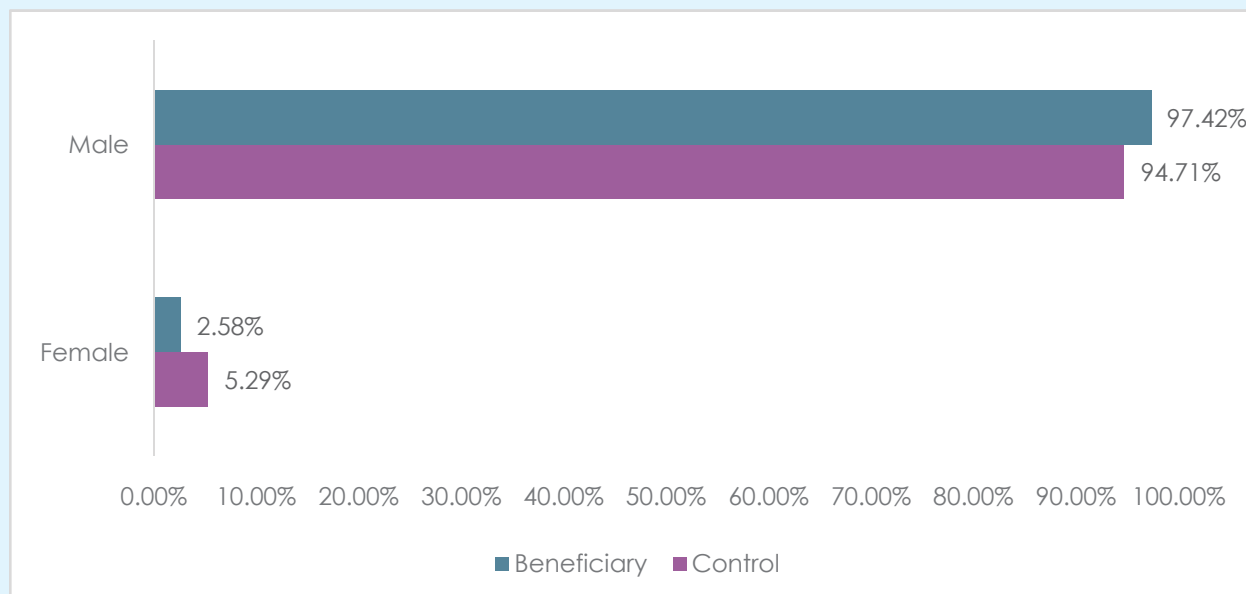


Figure 7. Sex of the HH head of the respondents

Figure 8 shows the respondents' household heads' gender distribution. It suggested that 5.29% of respondents' household heads are female-headed in control and 2.58% in project beneficiaries group. However, the number of female-headed households found more in the control group than the beneficiary group. In cases where females are reported as head of household, they are mostly single women or widows.

4.2. Livelihood and Source of Household Income

This section describes the project beneficiaries and control groups' livelihoods considering average income sources and main income holders.

Key Highlights:

- Agriculture and sales of the crop is the primary sources of income for most households for both the control (97%) and beneficiary (99%) groups.
- 85%% respondents from the beneficiary group reported that they contribute to the main source of income of the household while 42% spouses are the income source of the family.

4.2.1. Involvement of Family Members in Main Source of Income

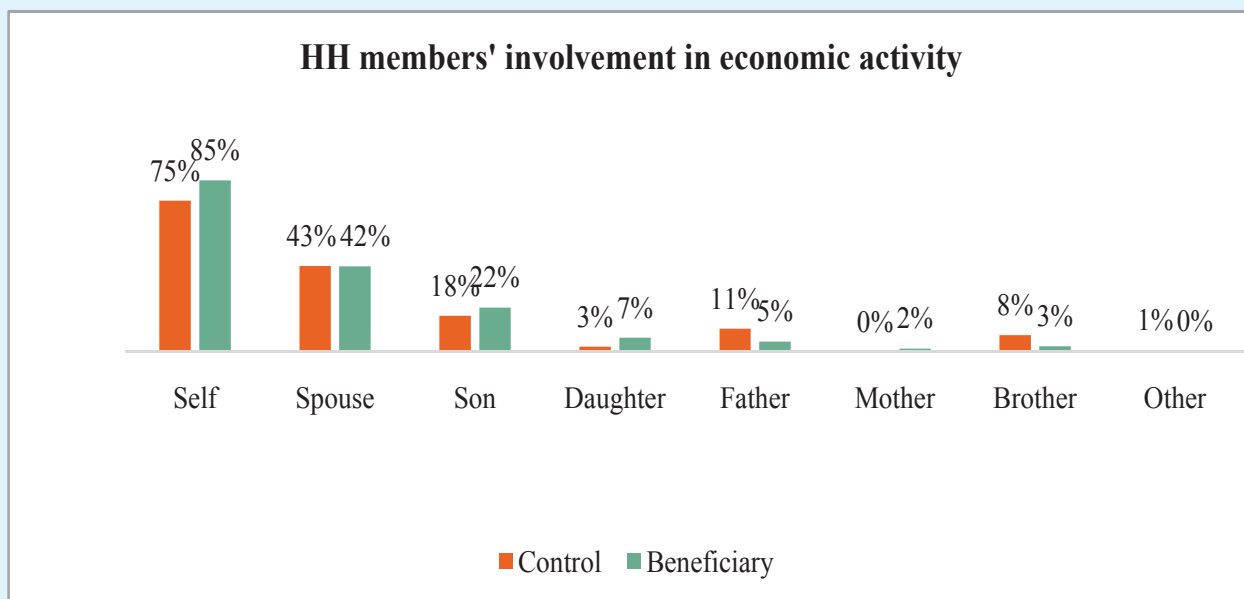


Figure 8. HH members' involvement in economic activity

Generally, the head of the family is involved with main sources of income, in many families' other members are also involved. In poor farmers' households, the fewer spouse is not involved with sources of income. The above table shows that 85% respondents from the beneficiary group reported that they contribute to the main source of income of the household while 42% spouses are the income source of the family.

4.2.2. Main Sources of Income

The primary sources of income of the farmers of the southern belt of Bangladesh, regardless of control of farmers and or beneficiaries, are categorized as sales from agricultural products, fish, livestock animals, handicrafts, processed foods, and natural resources. However, other sources also exist remittance, begging, and others.

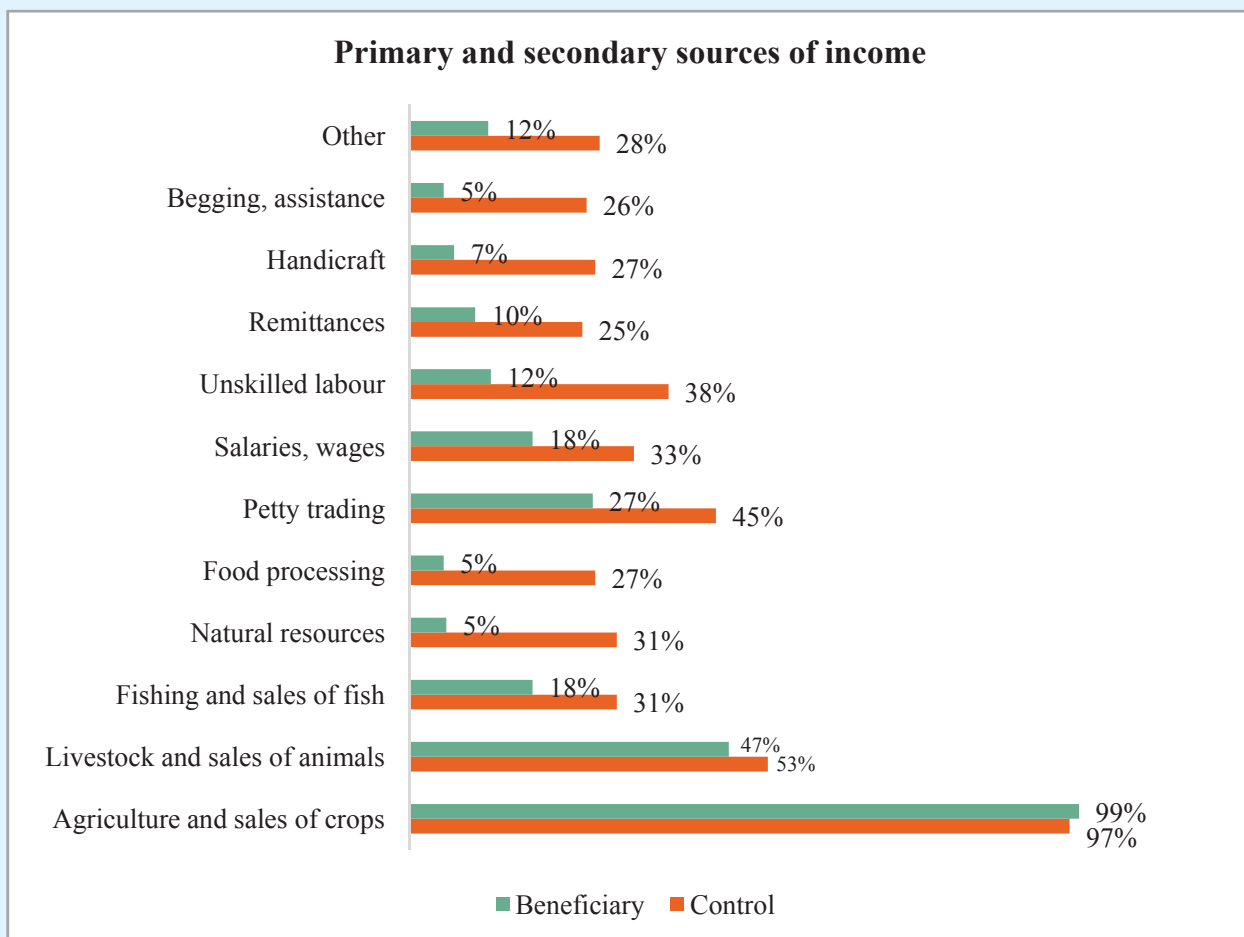


Figure 9. Primary and secondary sources of income

From survey data analysis, it is found that agriculture is the primary source of income for most households considering both the control (97%) and beneficiaries (99%) groups. On the other hand, responses against livestock and is been found higher in the control group (53%) rather than the beneficiary group (47%).

4.2.3. Status of Households Average Monthly Income

Table 3. Status of respondents' monthly income in BDT

Respondent group	Monthly Average income (in taka)-Outcome Survey	Monthly Average income (in taka)-Baseline Survey
Control	18508	12,411
Beneficiary	19648	12,701

Average monthly income for the beneficiary group was found Taka 19,648 which is comparatively higher than that of baseline (Taka 12701) and also control group (Taka 18508) under the study.

4.3. Perception and Satisfaction on Project Activities

Key findings:

- More beneficiaries participated in the activities under the component 1 and component 2 compared to the component 3 but the rate of participation has been increased compared to the previous year.
- Most of the beneficiaries are moderately satisfied in all Districts.
- 91% of the respondents reported that SACP is the prime sources of awareness of improved practices while 8% reported as it through government extension services.

4.3.1. Support Received and Its Usefulness

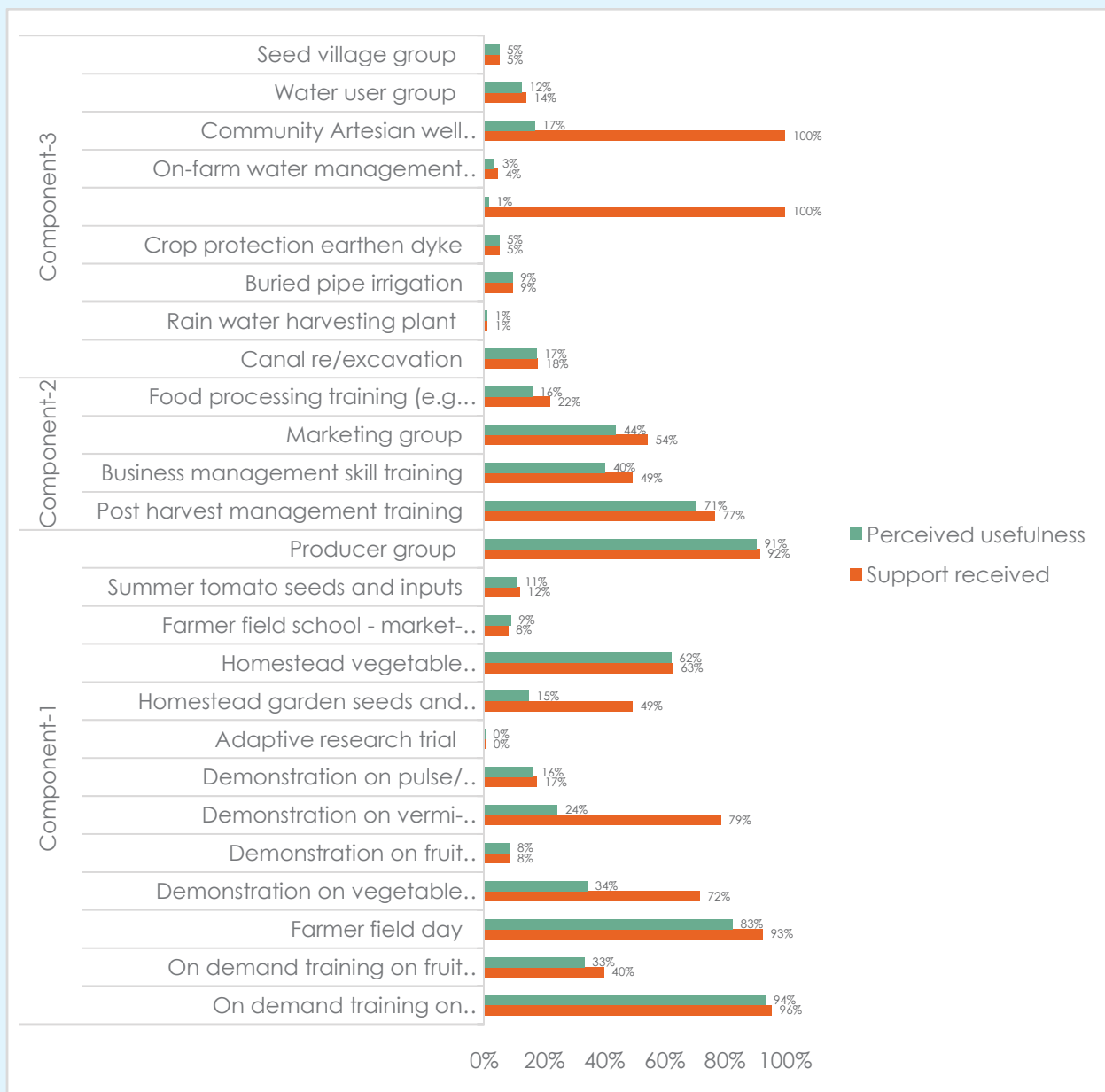


Figure 10. Participation and usefulness of project activities

Figure 11 shows the beneficiaries' participation and usefulness of project activities. The SACP has three components and each component has been implementing different activities for the betterment of the beneficiaries. It is clearly seen from the above figure that more beneficiaries participated in the activities under the component 1 and component 2 compared to the component 3 but the rate of participation has been increased compared to the previous year.



Figure 11. Smallholder farmer supported by SACP

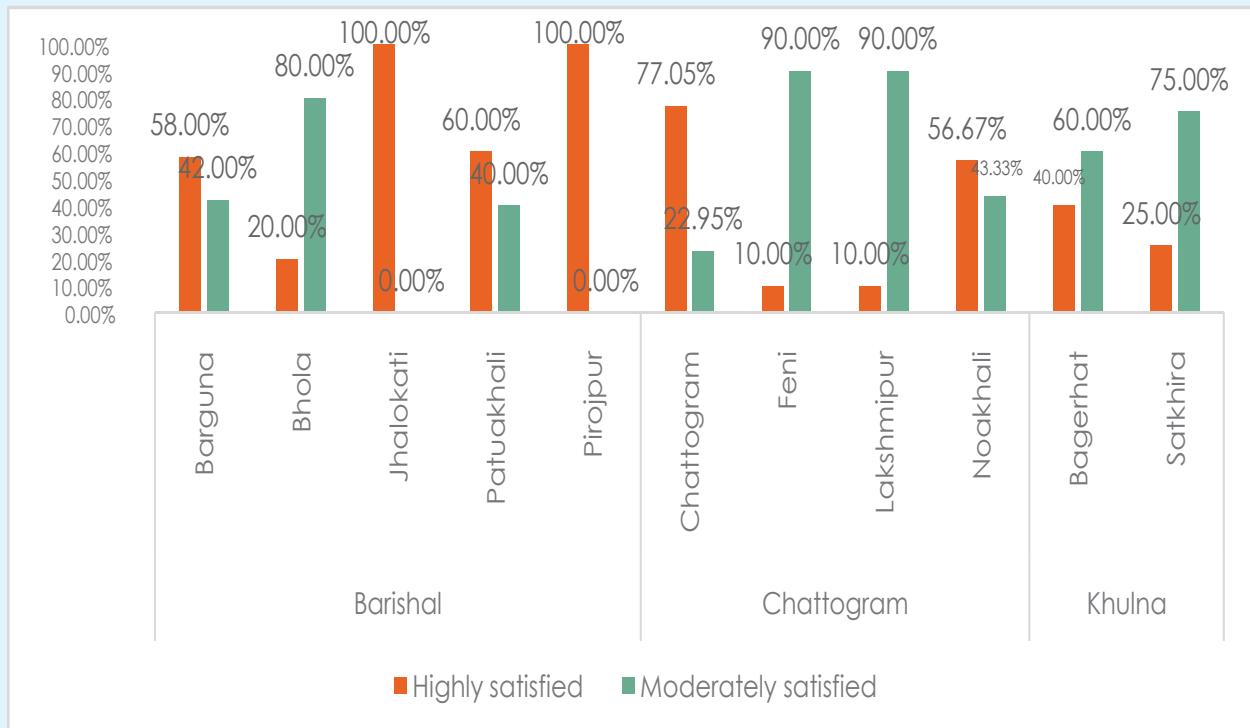


Figure 12. Satisfaction regarding project activities

Figure 13 shows district wise beneficiaries' satisfaction level at SACP working areas. It was found that most of the beneficiaries are moderately satisfied in all Districts. However, except for the three Districts, many beneficiaries have been found highly satisfied, indicating the Project implementation process is in acceptable stages.

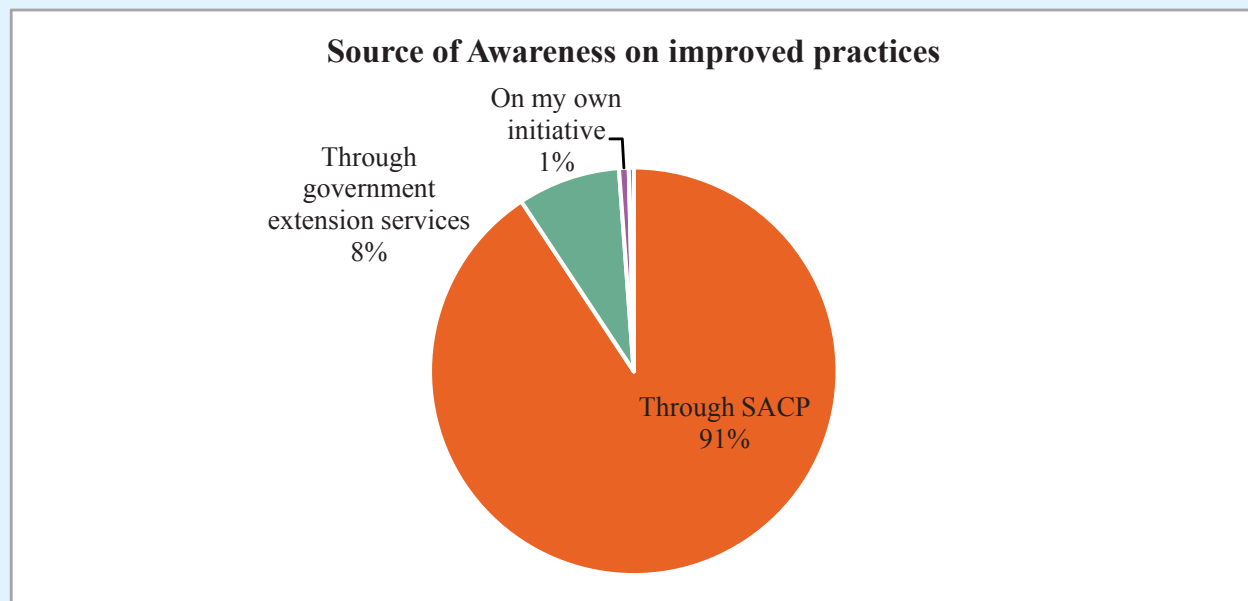


Figure 13. Source of information/awareness on improved practices

Figure 14 shows the source of information/awareness on improved practices of the beneficiaries. 91% of the respondents reported that SACP is the prime sources of awareness of improved practices while 8% reported as it through government extension services.

During FGDs farmers mentioned that often, they face problems in setting demonstrations and observing field days due to challenges in purchasing good quality seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Various anonymous companies in the market are selling their seeds, fertilizer, and pesticide. So, it's difficult for the farmer to identify good quality. The concerned department should take necessary action to prevent the approval of anonymous companies. They also face some problems observing field days. Because when they arrange field days, a massive number of people gather, but service is so minimal that the event becomes a rowdy crowd. In some areas, farmers have no place to sit together, discuss themselves, and do group meetings. In Shatkhira, due to the lack of a transportation system, they can't be marketing the due times. They also faced some problems with accurate market information, weaknesses in marketing knowledge. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, they could not sell their produce timely and perfectly. So they have not received good value for their produce. Besides, no market linkage developed yet can help farmers to get a fair price.

4.3.2. HVC Cultivation and Processing

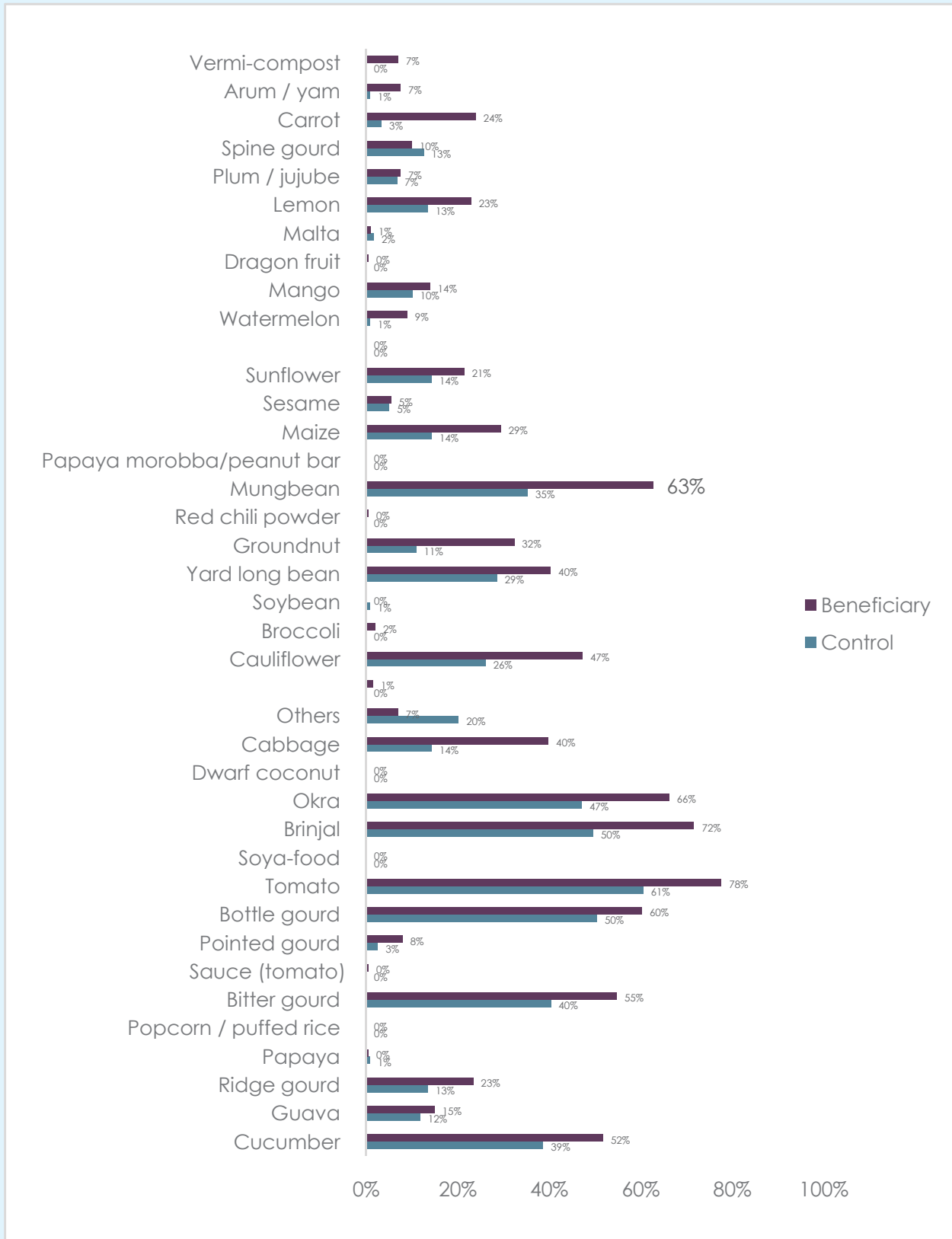


Figure 14. Engagement in HVC cultivation and processing

The project intends to introduce HVC among the farmers through demonstration. In project areas, High Value Crop (HVC) and newly introduced crop cultivation increased significantly. It is seen from above figure that tomato, brinjal, bitter gourd, cucumber, okra, yard long bean, and mung-bean are becoming popular to cultivate in the project area as HVC. The highest 78% of farmers are engaged in tomato cultivation while 72%% are in brinjal, 66% okra cultivation, and below 8% of farmers are involved with other HVC cultivation (chilli, sweet gourd, sweet potato, bean, mustard etc(Fig 15).

4.4. Participation and Empowerment

Key findings:

- 100% of respondents belong to the producers' group, while 56% are from marketing groups.
- 25% females are included in the formed producers group.

4.4.1. Membership in SACP groups

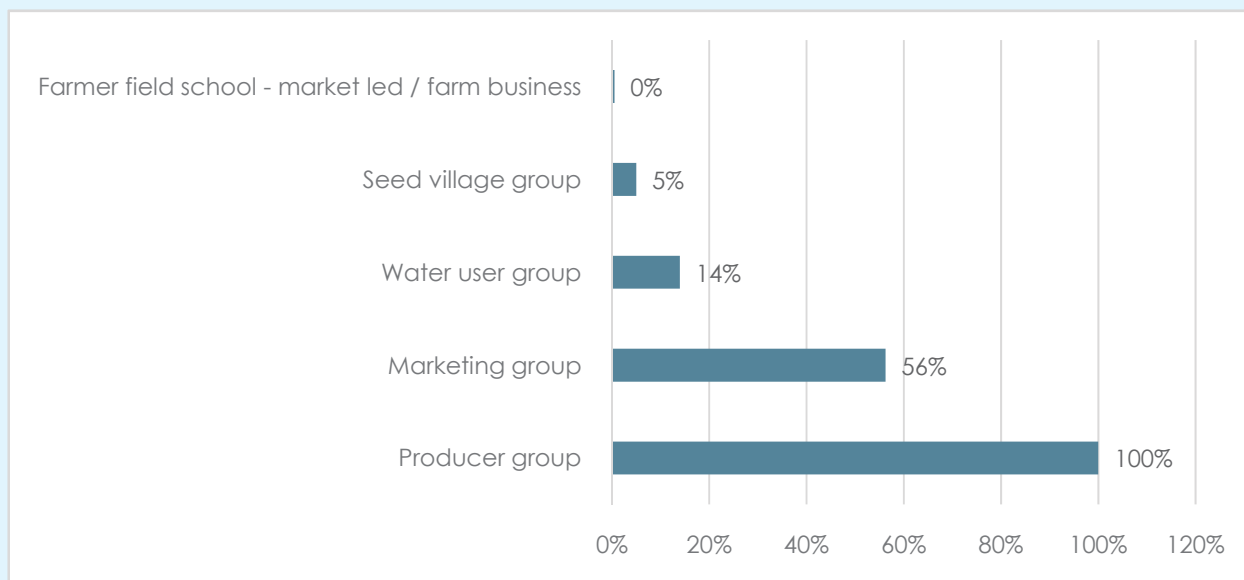


Figure 15. Status of respondents belonging to different groups

The SACP formed different types of groups under the components emphasizing females to provide training and various inputs. The female participants and youth are playing the vital role in the group. The female and youth are included in the committee that they can play the leadership role. The project has planned to select female as lead farmers from the groups. The above graph shows that 100%% of beneficiaries opined that they are from the SACP producer groups during the survey period, among which 56% shared that they were already in the marketing group of the project. Only 14% and 5%% responded that they were from water users and seed village groups, respectively, and only 1% answered that they were from farmer field school.



Figure 16. Field Activities in Kabirhat, Noakhali

The qualitative anecdotes suggest that generally, producer groups, marketing groups, and water user groups arrange their group meetings monthly about their problems, project activities, new production technologies, and product marketing. In some cases, they maintain meeting minutes, register, and production-related documents. Often farmers face a few difficulties with the project activities. When they face any problems, they call a meeting to solve their problems and receive technical assistance from the SAAOs or Upazila agriculture office. If female group members face any difficulties, they share their problems with other expert members and SAAOs.

Mostly, monthly meetings of the producer groups are held at the farmers' House. Occasionally, farmers' groups meet at the Upazila Agriculture Office to learn about the implementation of HVC crops provided by the SACP project. They discuss cultivation-related problems, training, demonstration, and other related issues. A certain number of youth members of Farmer's Households participate in the meeting, but the participation of women is not satisfactory, very minimal, particularly in Chattogram and Bhola districts. For instance, in Charfesion upazila, the men's group holds a monthly meeting, but the women's group in Monpura upazila doesn't meet monthly. There are a few good practices found through the focus group discussions. For example, in Chattogram, Uttarmodhho para was found that farmer's groups hold a meeting and collect a monthly 100/- TK fee as instant savings fund by the 5th of every month. There is a difference in Feni to hold group meetings; they prefer Tea stalls, at Hat, during work at the field. Sometimes they meet 2/3 times as required. In Jhalokanthi and Patuakhali, it is found that the producer group maintains a register book for production-related records.

4.5. Technology Adoption and Production

Key Highlights:

- 100% farmers adopted and cultivated High Value crops.
- The second two highest adoptions are vermi-compost (98%) and the farmers' post-harvest processing (87%) technologies.
- The lowest adoption is rain water harvesting plant and solar powered plant; Only 4% beneficiary has been found as adopted these technologies.

4.5.1. Technology Adoption

SACP intends to introduce new technologies among the farmers related to high value crop production, homestead gardening, irrigation management, and marketing to increase production and income. The Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute (BARI) focuses on introducing proven technologies through adaptive trials for the SACP Project areas and trying to invent new technologies considering the context of project areas. The technologies introduced by the BADC have been adopted more as irrigation is a significant problem in the project areas.



Figure 17. Farmers benefited by the adoption of technologies in SACP areas

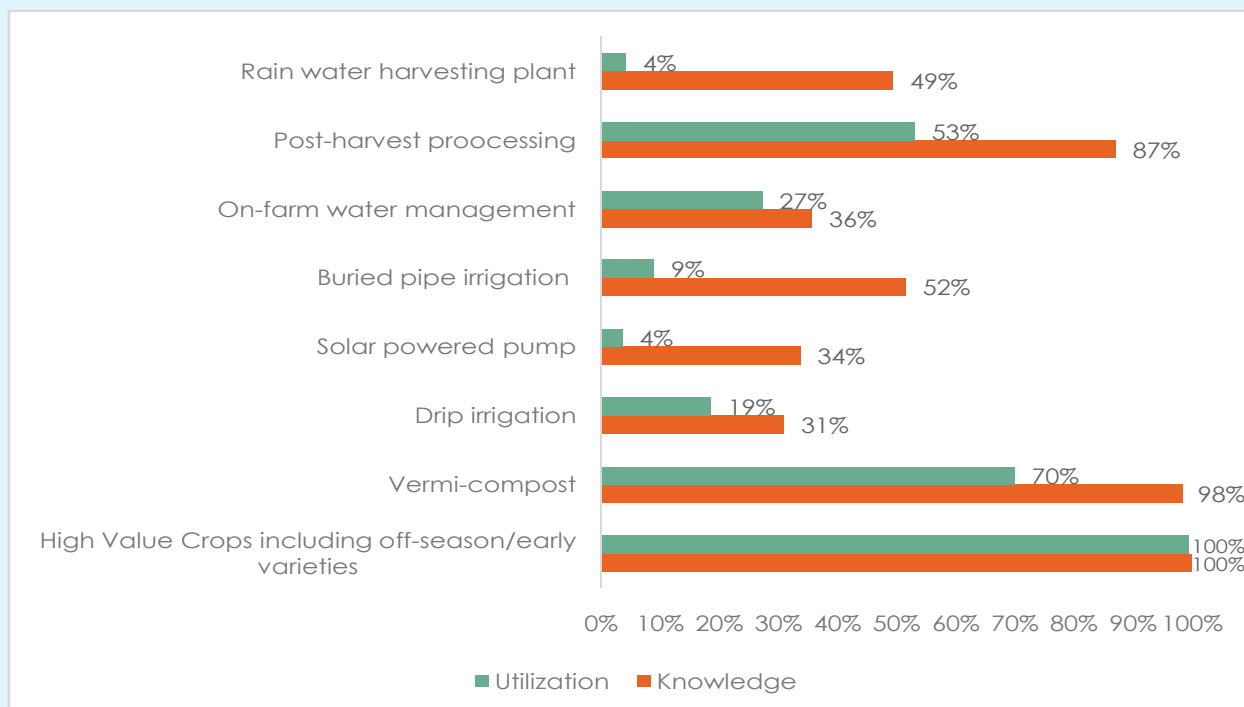


Figure 18. Knowledge and utilization of improved practices

The above figure represents that 100% of SACP beneficiaries are well aware about HVCs and among them all have already started utilization this technology. The second two highest adopted intervention are vermi-compost (98%) and the farmers' post-harvest processing (87%) technologies. The lowest adoption is rain water harvesting plant; No farmer has been found as adopted the technology.

Group members of study areas have received training on several new technologies like production process of vermi-compost, seed, seedling, fertilizer, fencing, and demonstration on HVCs adoption such as maize, sunflower, summer tomato, dragon fruits, dwarf varieties of coconut, off-season watermelon, soybean, multa, etc. They also received other crops like eggplant, okra, sesame, mung bean, winter tomato, watermelon, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, carrot, cucumber, cabbage, cauliflower, been and yard-long been, sponge gourd, and ribbed gourd. A good number of youth participants were present in the meeting. Participation of women was also satisfactory in the training as well as in the demonstration for homestead gardening.

They started cultivating HVCs, using modern technologies like the SORJON method and KALIKAPUR MODEL, which they have learned from the training of SACP. They adopted the following new technologies;

- Some HVCs like the improved variety of mango, sunflower, malta, etc.
- Vermi-compost production
- Sex pheromone trap used in HVC production
- Homestead vegetable production in bed system (Kalikapur model)
- Brinjal and tomato jam
- Fertilizer management
- Crops care & storage management
- Off-season crop production (like watermelon, summer tomato, etc.)

These new technologies are also being disseminated among other farmers in the targeted locations.

4.5.2. High Value Crop Cultivation and dissemination

The project intends to introduce HVC among the farmers through demonstration. In project areas, High-Value Crop (HVC) and newly introduced crop cultivation increased drastically. The demonstration and Farmers Field Day (FFD) worked as fundamental driving forces to disseminate the HVC cultivation procedure. As a result, significant project beneficiaries (98.46%) cultivated HVC, and control farmers (66.24%) also cultivated HVC. It also indicates that HVC cultivation has been becoming popular in project areas on a large scale.



Figure 19. SACP farmers' demo field visit

Information from qualitative data suggested the farmers were aware of the following HVCs.

Table 4. Key HVCs of SACP

Major category	Name of HVCs
Fruits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water melon - Mango - Malta - Jujube - Dwarf coconut - Dragon fruit
Vegetables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tomato - Bitter gourd - Cucumber - Brinjal - Okra - Yard long bean - Bottle gourd - Kangkong - Cabbage - Cauliflower - Broccoli - Snake gourd - Sweet gourd - Pointed gourd - Country bean - Summer tomato
Pulse & oils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mung bean - Sesame - Sunflower
Cereals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maize
Spices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chili

Farmers disseminate and inform neighboring farmers about the agricultural technology they learn from the project demonstration. When farmers make a profit by adopting a particular technology, they discuss the benefit among the group members and neighbor the benefit and make them aware of adopting that technology.

Respondents mentioned that female farmers mostly get engaged with post-harvest activities like cleaning, sorting, degrading, packaging and processing but are less involved with market access and inputs buy. In addition, both farmers' groups (production and marketing groups) are becoming a local source of agro-information and services. As a result, neighboring farmers are keen to know their information and practice it at the field level. They also mentioned that their unity around cultivation and marketing brings honor to them in society. The discussion revealed that female farmers are now more empowered with technology and the market and share household activities with their spouses and children.

Farmer's groups informed that they did not face any problem regarding demo establishment and organizing farmer's field day as they always discussed these beforehand the events in their group meeting.

Regarding the new crops and technology production and practice issues, both farmers groups (Production and marketing) satisfactorily answered that the SACP allowed them to produce more products with an

improved and new variety of agro-products- i.e., sunflower, Vermi-compost, sesame, dragon fruit, mango, summer tomato, green gram, watermelon, malta, bitter gourd, long yard bean, egg-plant, etc.

Launching the SACP project could attract other farmers (who are not the project beneficiaries) through a few demonstrations on HVCs production. For example, in homestead gardens and vermi-compost, neighbors (or farmers), who visited the demonstration wanted to know about these activities. That time, the demo owner briefed them about their activities.

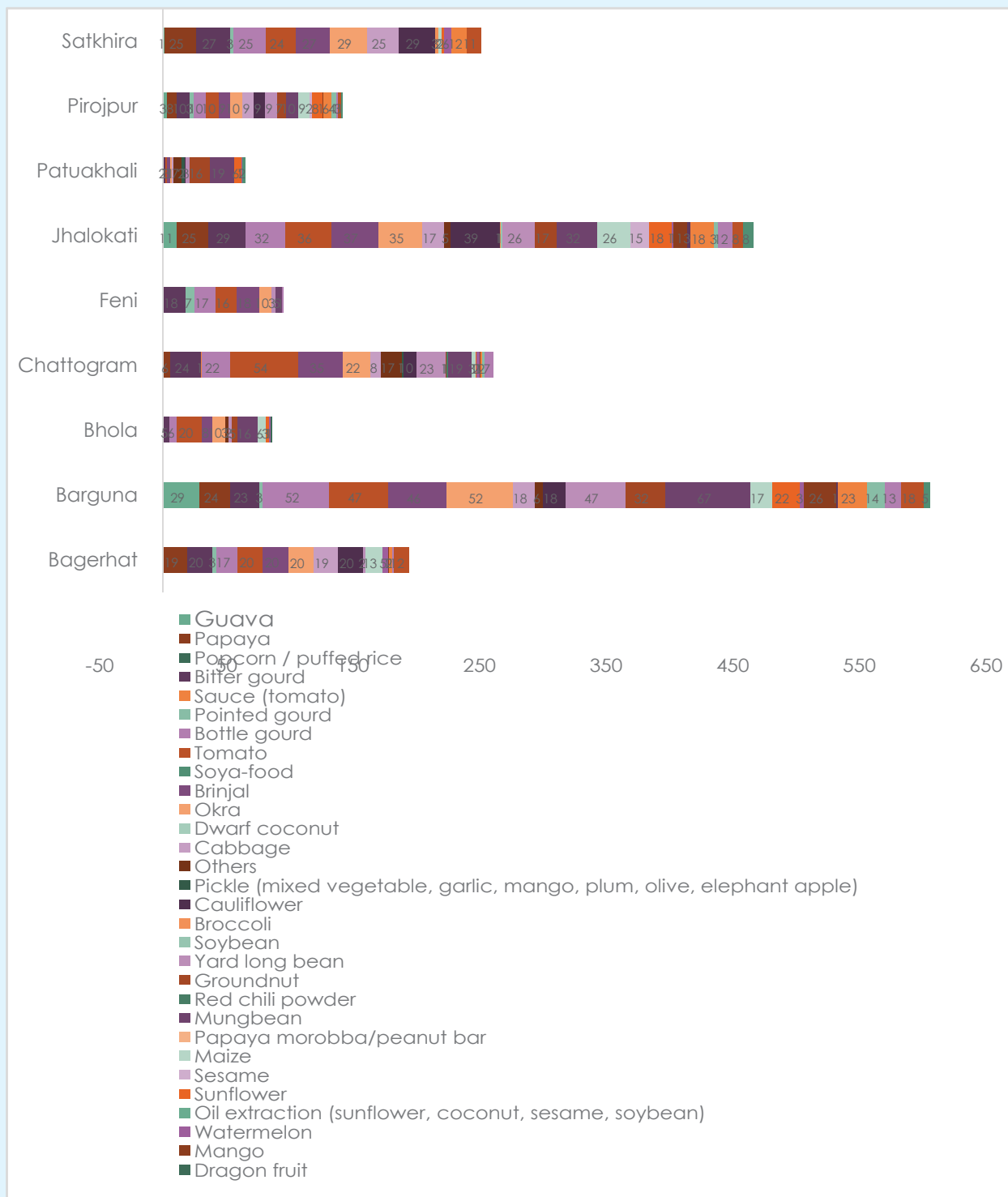


Figure 20. Commonly cultivated HVCs by beneficiaries

4.5.3. Increase in Agricultural Production

Key findings:

- 92% farmers from the beneficiary group reported that their agricultural production increased compared to last year.
- 66.23% of the beneficiaries reported in increase of agricultural area by small percentage whereas 33.12% defined the increase as medium type



Figure 21. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and key informant interview (KII) by JMRS

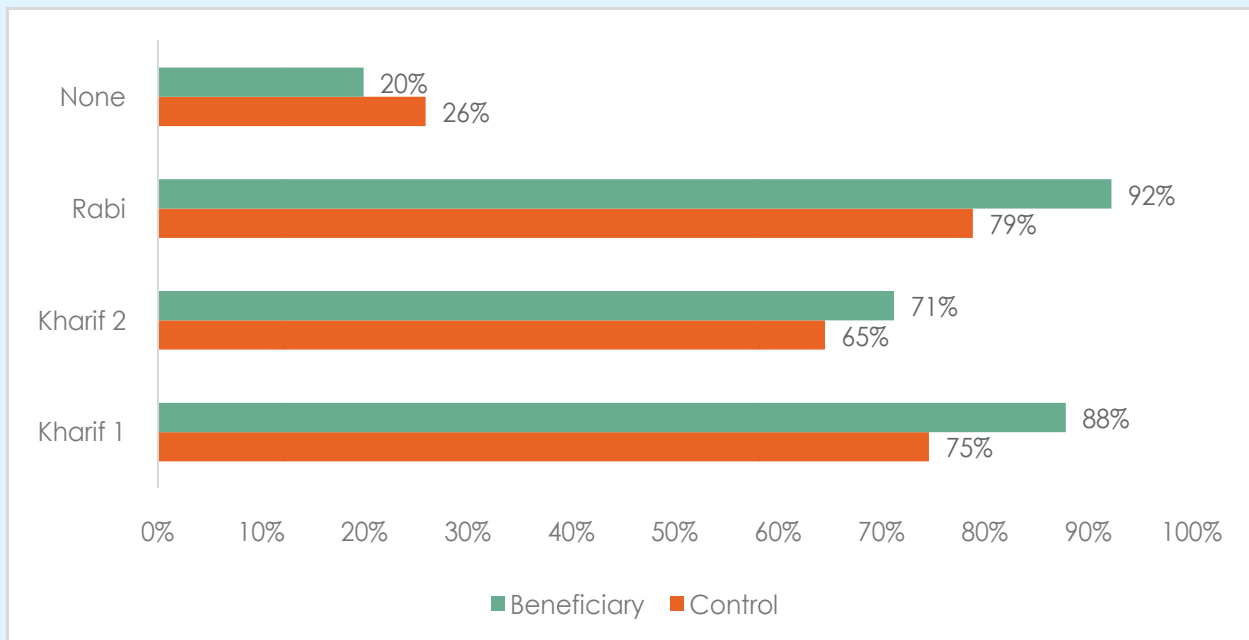


Figure 22. HVC growing season



Figure 23. Increased Production of HVC in farmers field by SACP

The Project provided hands-on training on crop cultivation procedures to the farmers in the project areas to increase production. It was found from the analysis that farmers reported that the production increased compared to last year as well compared to control farmers. Therefore, it refers to continuing the practical training on cultivation procedures for the farmers.

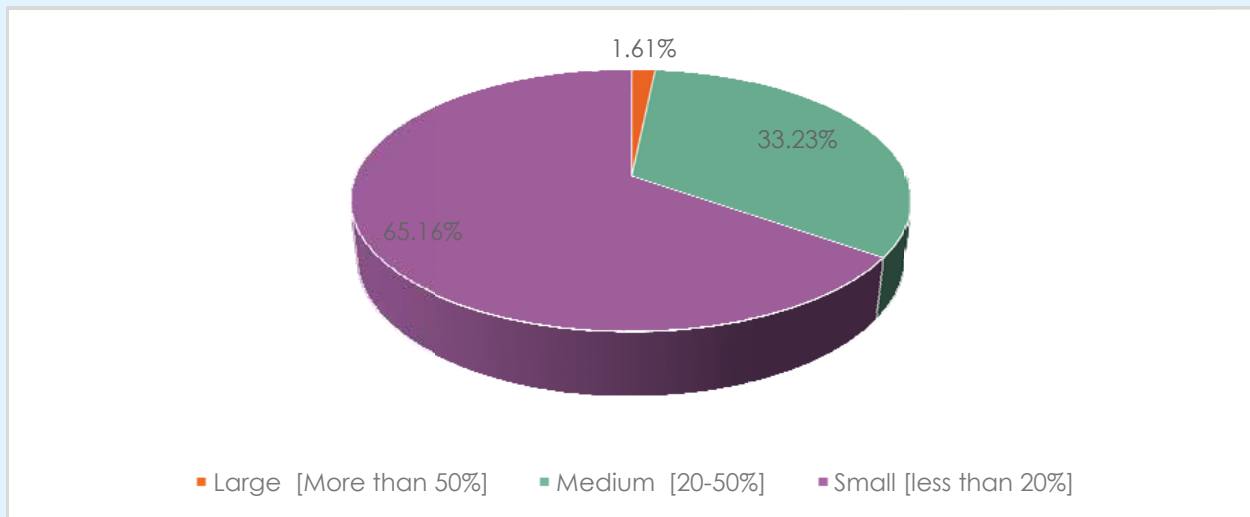


Figure 24. Quantification of the change in production

SACP has been providing technical assistance to the farmers to introduce new technologies through demonstration, briefing sessions, and hands-on training to increase their production, reduce external inputs cost, and keep the soil healthy. The analysis found that the farmers also confessed that their crop production increased due to the SACP support. As a result, many farmers have been using vermi-compost, reducing chemical fertilizer, and keeping soil healthy. Furthermore, female farmers are producing vermi-compost and using it for their homestead gardening.

100% of the respondents among the beneficiary group reported that the reason behind their increase in agricultural production was the support of SACP implementing activities.

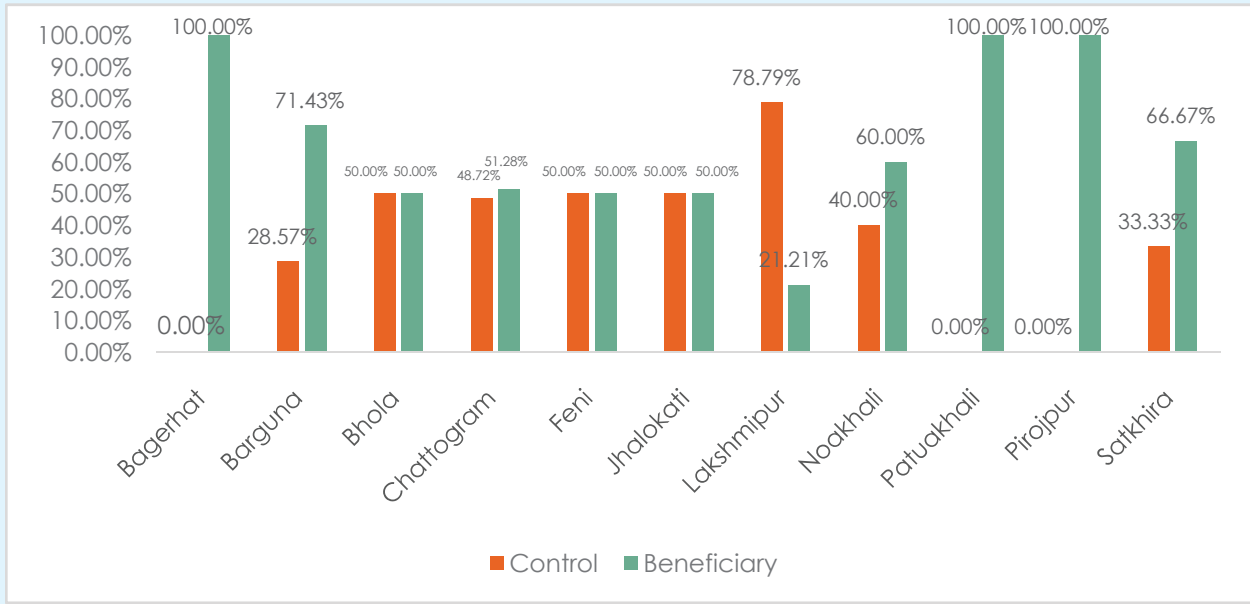


Figure 25. Increased in crop production area

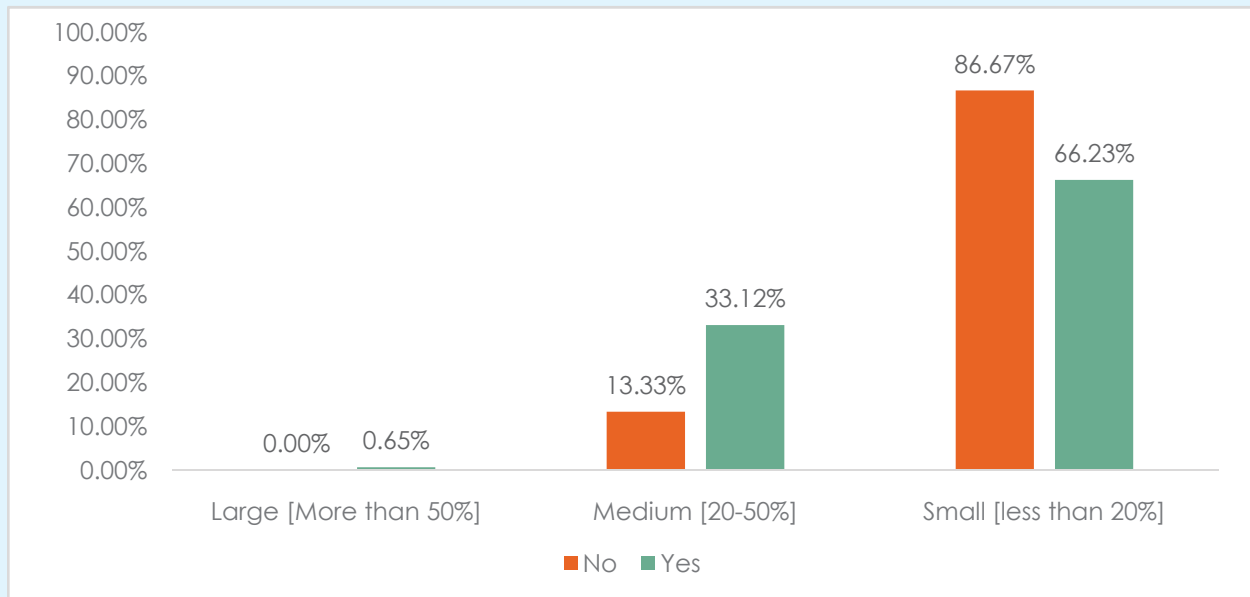


Figure 26. Contribution of project in enhancing production area

The above graph shows 66.23% of the beneficiaries reported in increase of agricultural area by small percentage whereas 33.12% defined the increase as medium type.

4.5.4. Cost-benefit Analysis

Table 5. Cost benefit analysis for commonly cultivated HVCs

HVC	Land (Decimal)	Total Cost in BDT	Average of Amount sold (kg)	Average of Unit selling price (BDT)	Total sold BDT	Net benefit BDT	Ratio
Okra	29	13338.64	2063.93	45.00	92876.79	79538.14	6
Arum / yam	5	9505.00	1750.00	30.00	52500.00	42995.00	5
Cabbage	22	14355.33	3144.17	21.50	67599.58	53244.25	4
Watermelon	88	48689.50	11096.67	20.00	221933.33	173243.83	4
Maize	46	17034.50	2328.33	28.67	66745.56	49711.06	3
Brinjal	27	25045.47	2150.00	40.17	86367.07	61321.61	2
Cucumber	29	19671.50	2327.73	25.91	60309.30	40637.80	2
Tomato	22	17589.37	1817.04	29.62	53812.27	36222.90	2
Cauliflower	21	14504.75	2203.33	19.42	42781.39	28276.64	2
Ridge gourd	8	12158.33	633.33	48.33	30611.11	18452.78	2
Groundnut	19	8725.83	236.67	82.50	19525.00	10799.17	1
Papaya	26	16491.96	1591.15	23.00	36596.54	20104.58	1
Plum / jujube	66	148066.00	5340.00	60.00	320400.00	172334.00	1
Carrot	15	8265.00	900.00	19.00	17100.00	8835.00	1
Sunflower	41	12750.35	325.00	76.25	24781.25	12030.90	1
Sesame	20	4020.00	110.00	70.00	7700.00	3680.00	1
Pointed gourd	15	13640.00	605.00	42.50	25712.50	12072.50	1
Bottle gourd	21	17086.60	2241.92	13.46	30179.73	13093.13	1
Spine gourd	20	24962.10	1476.43	29.71	43871.02	18908.93	1
Bitter gourd	29	40921.47	1550.83	41.11	63756.48	22835.01	1

The farmers' knowledge of processing, sorting, grading enhanced as they cultivated HVCs. Moreover, they received training on post-harvest, primary processing, and business management skills. Therefore, they are capable of cost-benefit analysis and found that they received benefits from selling their produce. The highest cultivation and benefits got from HVC Okra and second one is Arum and third is cabbage.

4.6. Irrigation and On-farm Water Management

Key findings:

- Around 53% of farmers reported that they fully use irrigation which is 21.03%% higher than the control group, and only 0.50% responded that they do not use irrigation for cultivation.
- 64.50% and 64.60% of beneficiaries and control groups opined respectively that pond/lake is the primary source of irrigation respectively.
- 77.50% of beneficiaries and 81.42% control groups reported that the quality of irrigation water is good, while very few reported it as bad.

During FGDs, regarding irrigation and water usage for the increased productivity, both groups said there is a scarcity of water during the production seasons; Robi and Kharif-1. In Chagalnaya, the group mentioned that they reserve water coming-up from India by building a dam in the canal, but it can cover only December to March, but after that, they fall into a very scarcity of water for irrigation. They quoted that this problem is always hindering their productivity or sometimes destroying production. They urged that the respective line department or SACP could find alternative solutions to help them.

Shatkhira also raises issues about surface water management, water storage, drainage systems, proper use of water to water logging, and rainwater harvester for drinking. They also asked for a suitable drainage system from the cropland and ensured the required water for irrigation.

In Barguna, during the dry season, the source of irrigation water is scarce, and salinity increases in water and soil.

In Patuakhali, canal and pond excavation and re-excavation are significant for high-value crops production. In the rainy season, irrigation is not essential for crop production. But during the dry season, especially in January-May, lack of sweet water about 50.0% of land remains fallow and hampers the total crop production. In this situation, farmers need sufficient sweet water sources, and pond excavation & re-excavation is possible to reduce the scarcity of sweet water. However, they also raised some issues about surface water management, drainage system, and rainwater harvest for drinking.

4.6.1. Usage of Irrigation water

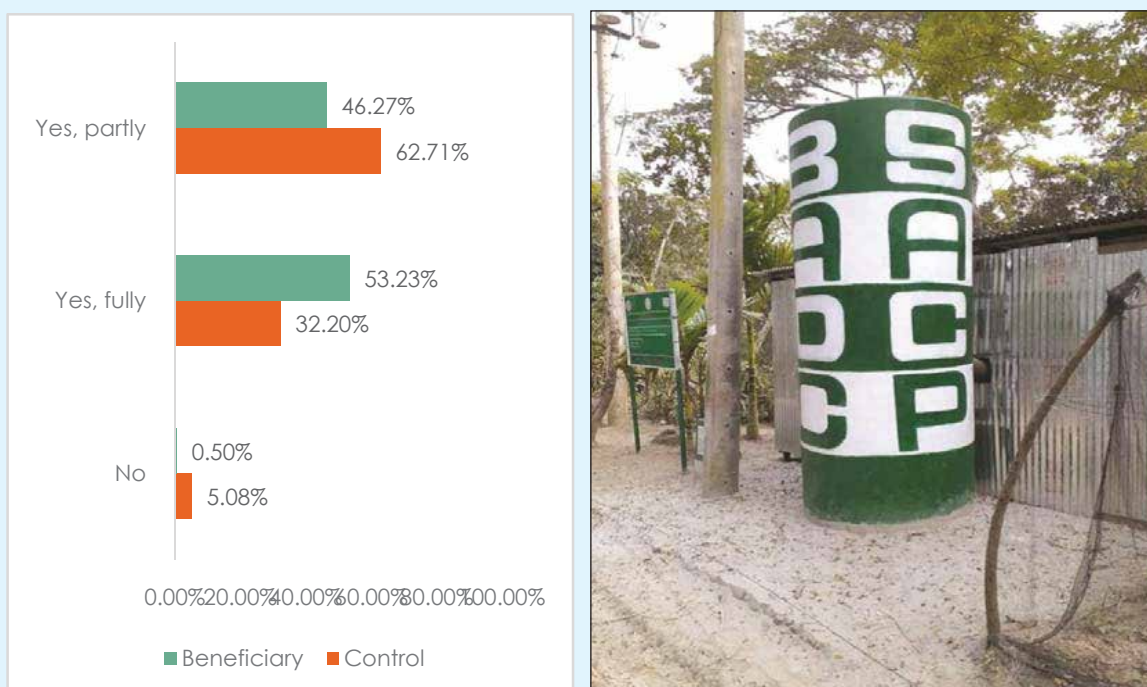


Figure 27. Status of respondents' usage of irrigation water.

The SACP Component-3 has provided climate-resilient irrigation water and excess drainage to the farmers to cultivate HVC through re-excavation and maintenance of canals. The analysis reveals that the percentage of use of irrigation is comparatively higher in the control group than the beneficiary group. Among the beneficiary group, 53% of farmers reported that they fully use irrigation which is 21.03% higher than the control group, and only 0.50% responded that they do not use irrigation for cultivation.



Figure 28. Irrigation support by SACP

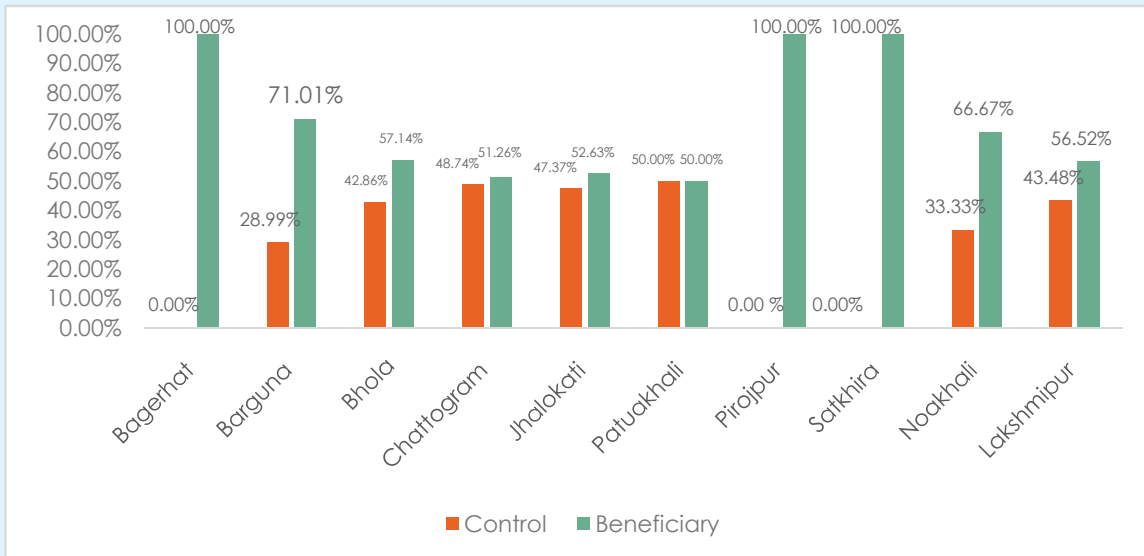


Figure 29. Availability of irrigation during dry season for HVCs

Figure 30 shows the Availability of Irrigation during dry season for HVCs of different District of SACP working area. Most of the beneficiaries group reported that during dry irrigation water is available except Sathkhira and Jhalikathi and Pirojpur.



Figure 30. Source of irrigation water

Figure 31 shows the source of irrigation water of the beneficiaries and control group in SACP working areas. It is found from the analysis that 64.50% and 64.60% of beneficiaries and control groups opined respectively that pond/lake is the primary source of irrigation respectively. About 21% and 18.58% of control groups reported that river/stream is the second source of irrigation to cultivate HVC.

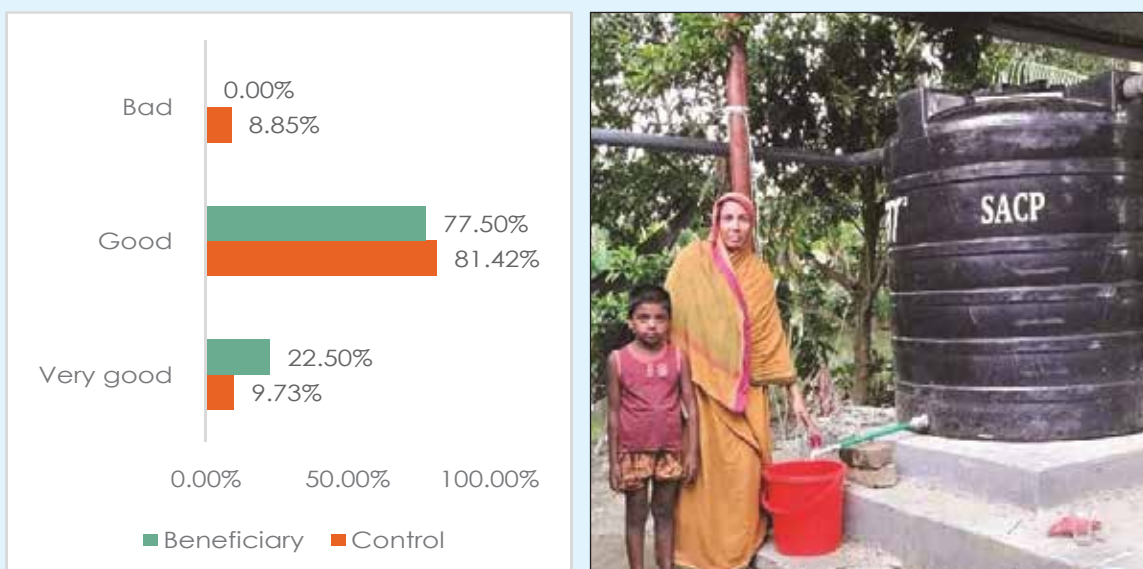


Figure 31. Quality of irrigation water and rain water harvester

Figure 32 reveals the quality of irrigation provided by the SACP. About 77.50% of beneficiaries and 81.42% control groups reported that the quality of irrigation water is good, while very few reported it as bad.

Table 6. Status of irrigated land coverage and percentage of respond

Response Group	Average size of the irrigated area (in decimal)	Response on the size of farmers cultivable land (Percentage)
Control	91.425	44%
Beneficiary	115.203	56%

Table 6 shows the average irrigated area for the beneficiary was found 115.203 decimal where it is 91.425 decimal estimated for the control group.

4.6.2. Change in Irrigated Area

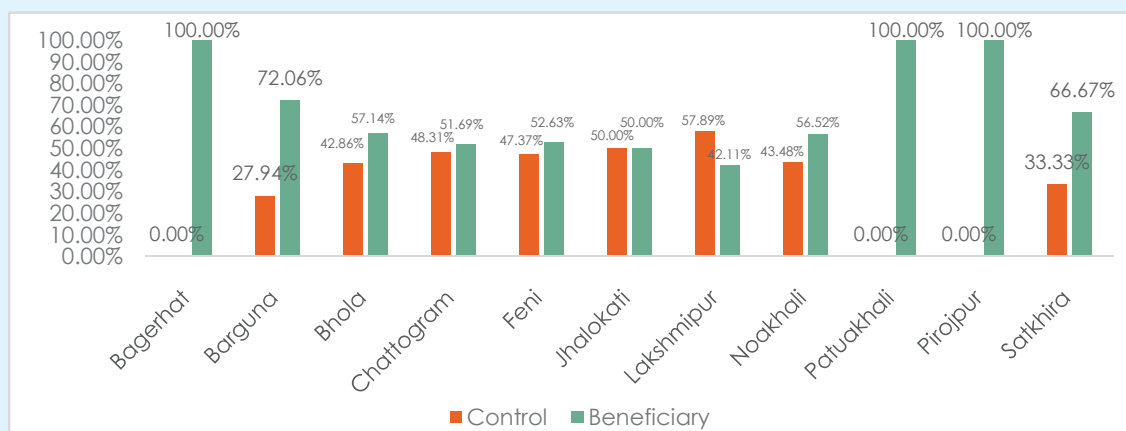


Figure 32. Expansion in Irrigated Area

Figure 33 reveals the expansion area of irrigation in different district of SACP working areas. It is clearly seen that in all districts, the number of beneficiaries irrigated area has increased. The highest 100% of respondents reported that irrigated areas increased in Pirojpur, Ptua khali and Bagerhat.



Figure 33. Contribution of project in expanding irrigated area

The SACP Component-3 installed a buried pipe to increase irrigation area with water efficiency. The activities undertaken in newer schemes and, in some cases, it has been extended to old schemes to further increase command area. The system reduced water loss, thus reducing irrigation charges to almost half. Buried pipe irrigation system also saves land and water compared to conventional earthen or constructed channels. The survey data shows that 98.63% of respondents reported, average irrigation area has been increased compared to last year's coverage and project has the direct contribution behind this change.

4.7. Processing and Access to Markets, Enterprise Development and Employment

Key Findings:

- Farmers (65.87%) have access to market information regarding costs of primary agricultural products increased significantly compared to control groups and last year (2020).
- 65% of beneficiaries and 54% of control groups reported that they sell their agro produce directly to the local market in the last year (2020)
- 98.06% beneficiaries are not involved with rural non-farm enterprises.

4.7.1. Storage Facility

During FGDs the respondents mentioned that, there are no common storage facilities available in the village. Farmers are storing their produce in their home in big size baskets or bags. It's urgent to set up cold storage at the upazila level so that farmers can sell their produce during demand increases and get a fair price.

4.7.2. Engagement in Processing Activities

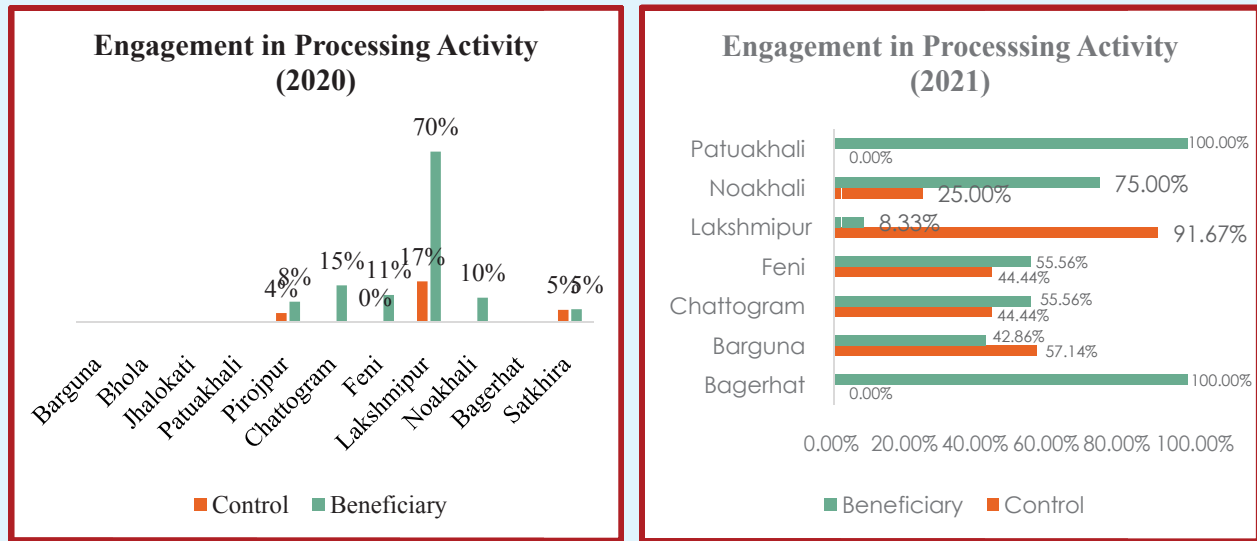


Figure 34. Commonly processed item

Figure 35 shows the engagement in processing activities in different district. It is found that in 7 district, farmers are engaged in food processing activities, and highest percentage (100%) of farmers involved whereas in Lakshipur district this activities found to be lowest (8.33%) . However, it has been remarkable changed to the engagement in processing activities compare last year (2020).

4.7.3. Access to Market



Figure 35. Training on post-harvest handling and primary food processing

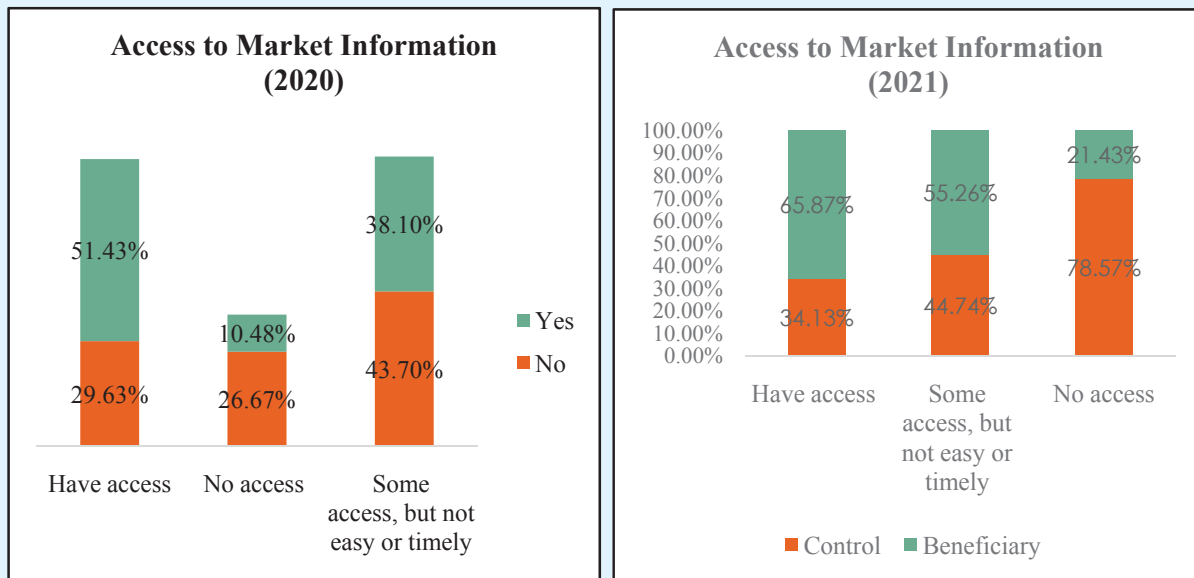


Figure 36. Respondents access to markets of main agricultural produces.

SACP Component-2 provided ToT to the SAAOs to train farmers on post-harvest and food processing and business skill development. Eventually, farmers' access to market information increased and got an actual high price for their products. It can be clearly seen that farmers (65.87%) have access to market information regarding costs of primary agricultural products increased significantly compared to control groups and last year (2020). It indicates that farmers are becoming aware of their business techniques related to access to market information. The training was conducted this year also, which helped to increase farmers' access to market information.



Figure 38. KII UAO by JMRS

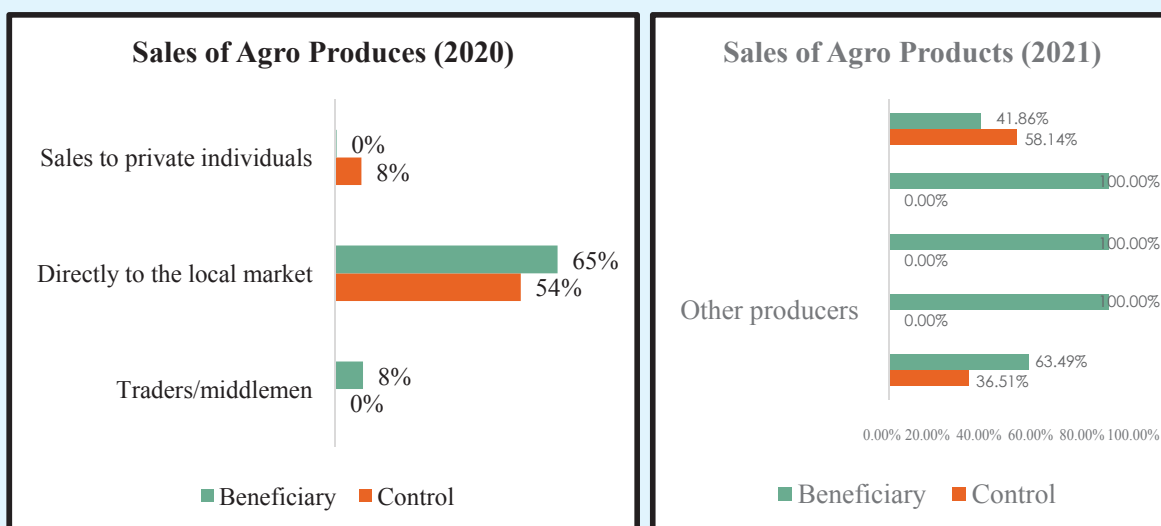


Figure 37. Sales of agro produces

Study shows that (Fig 38) in 2020, 65% responders of beneficiary group and 54% of control group sold their agro produce directly to the local market. However, in 2021, all recorded sellers in local market, farmer's co-operative and to other producers, were found to be from beneficiary group. A large proportion of control group responders were stuck on selling their products to middlemen traders, only about one third of them sold their products in local market.

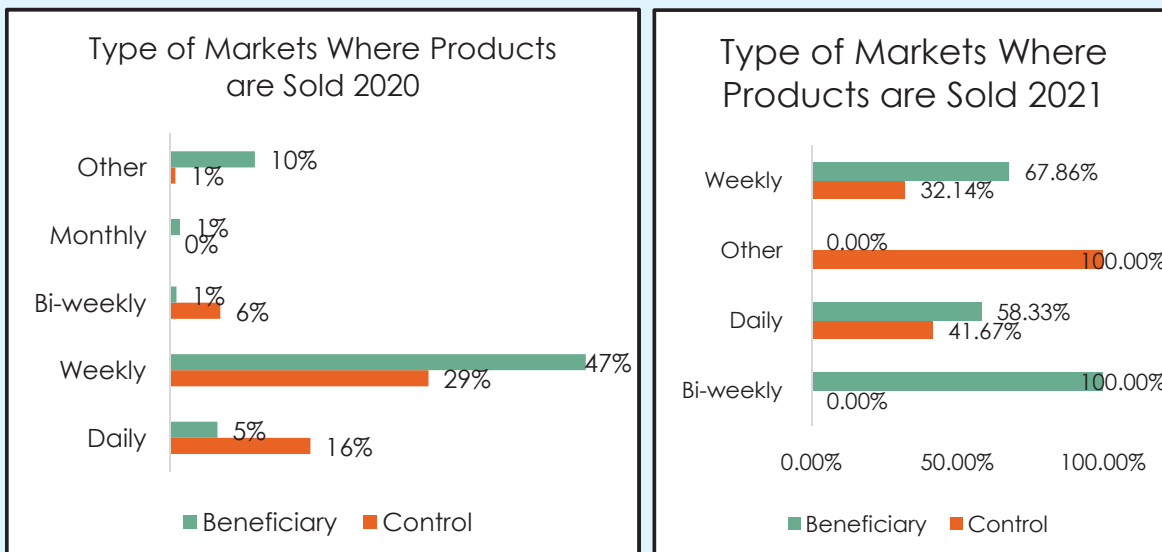


Figure 38. Types of markets where products are sold

Farmers of the study areas sell their products daily, weekly, bi-weekly and monthly basis. Data shows that all the biweekly sellers recorded from beneficiary group. 58.33% of daily sellers are from beneficiary group and 41.67% of them are from control group. It indicates that provision of biweekly selling drastically become more popular among beneficiary farmers.

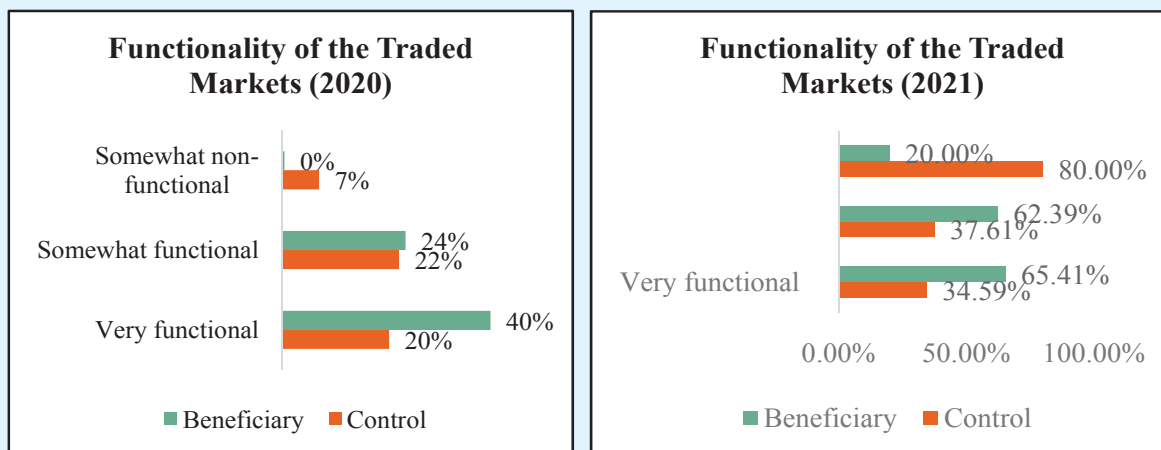


Figure 39. Functionality of traded markets

Figure 40 shows the status of the functionality of the traded markets. 40% responders of beneficiaries reported it was very functional, while 24% were somewhat functional in 2020. In 2021 this proportion found to be increased to 65.41% & 62.39% respectively. 34.59% respondents from control group reported traded market is very functional, 80% of them suggested it was somewhat non-functional, and 37.61% reported it was somewhat functional.

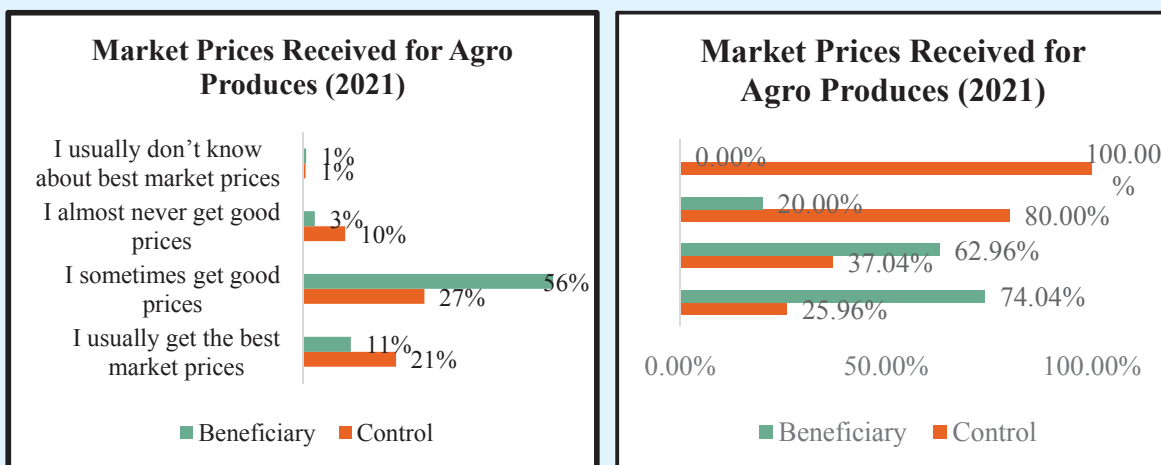


Figure 40. Prices received for agro produces

The SACP Component-2 provided ToT to the SAAO to train farmers on post-harvest and food processing and business skill development. Eventually, farmers' access to market information increased and got an actual high price for their products. It can be clearly seen that farmers (74.04%) have access to market information regarding price of primary agricultural products increased significantly compared to last year (2020). It indicates that farmers are becoming aware of their business techniques related to access to market information.

The qualitative data suggests that most of cases, farmers sell their produce in the market. Occasionally, buyers come to their houses to buy products. The women and youth are getting involved in the value-added activities. Many marginal farmers take money from moneylenders in the production period to meet their production cost, which is locally called "Dadon". By the Dadon system, farmers are compelled to sell their produce at the rate moneylenders ask to sell their produce. In this circumstance, the farmer doesn't get a fair price of their produce. Under the vicious circle of the Dadon system, farmers become demotivated to add value (i. e., cleaning, grading, packaging, and processing) to their produce. Because moneylenders fix the price, no market linkage developed yet that farmers can bargain for a fair price.

Farmers groups in Chattogram said that generally, they sell their product in the market. The women and youth are involved in the value-added activities. The farmers face different marketing problems like not getting a fair price, having no transportation facilities, and having marketing linkage. Farmers do not get any marketing information also.

Farmers in Feni told when the regarding the access to marketing and processing establishment, there is no common facility center (CFC) in their area, and they also opined that CFC should have a female-friendly working environment and access.

Farmers group informed that they sell their products both from their home and sell it local market, but it depends on the volume of products, pricing, and availability. They also added that during the entire season and bulk produce, they usually sell to foria or local traders at a cooperatively lower price, but farmers who produce early varieties capture better price and high business margin. The marketing linkage is very poor to work with the supply chain.

They cannot market their product as there is a shortage of transport and lack of easy communication. On the other hand, the farmers do not get the real prize of the product resulting in failure to get desirable profit. The buyers came to their house to buy products occasionally. Most of the time, farmers sell their products in the market. Sometimes the women and youth are involved in the Marketing system but do not add value to the product.

Both women and youth members of the family engaged in primary value addition steps of their product. Sometimes, Arothder or Bepari have been given labour for value addition through sorting, cleaning, grading, and packaging immediately after buying farmers' products. In common phenomena, farmers sold their products weekly in the local market. Sometimes Foria or Buyer collected products from farmer's home directly (like mungbean).

4.8. Enterprise Development

The DAM under Component-2 has been trying to develop entrepreneurship and employment opportunities in the community from farmers' groups. The DAM provided Training of Trainer (ToT) on Business management skills to the SAAO, intending to train the farmers. However, from the Annual Outcome Survey (AOS), the survey data reveals that most (98.06%) beneficiaries are not involved with rural non-farm enterprises. Still, few farmers' involvements are observed at the initial stage.

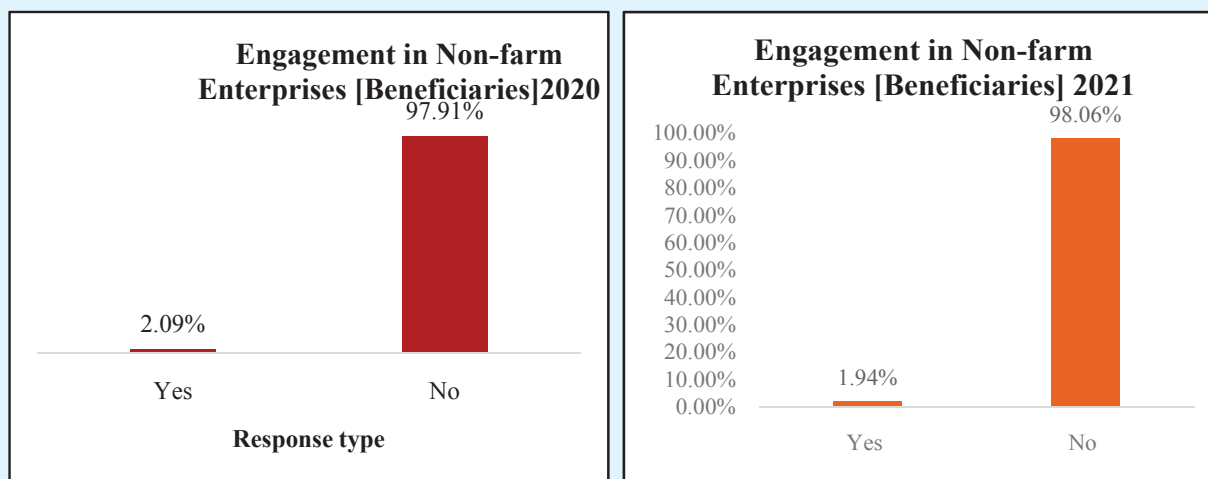


Figure 41. Irrigation & on farm water management is missing

4.9. Climate Resilience

Key Findings:

- Both the beneficiary (70.98%) and control (51.23%) groups have knowledge about saline tolerant varieties (2021) and significant changes occurred compare to last year (2021).
- More than 64.87% respondents opined that cyclones are a hazard in their areas.
- 53% beneficiaries report that salinity reached peak in the month of April and lowest (2%) in November.

This section describes the climate change effect and coping mechanism of the farmers in the SACP working area. Besides, it also describes the food security and nutrition status.

The southern belt of Bangladesh is the most vulnerable climate zone with salinity intrusion, flooding, cyclone, and other natural hazards. Based on the previous experiences, respondents were asked to rank several natural disasters that frequently occur. Cyclones ranked first among them and hail/thunderstorms recorded as second rainfall/drought, salinity increase and waterlogging come than. In addition, more than half of the respondents (54.44%) mentioned disease outbreak as the probable obstacle.

The project did not have an explicit strategy related to climate change. During FGDs it was mentioned that this year the drought has been much longer. So, the salinity of the soil increased. As a result, farmers are not able to grow any crop on the land. Therefore, drought and salinity-tolerant varieties have to be developed. Due to climate change, they face a shortage of food and nutrition. About 10-15 years ago, many coconuts were produced in the southern part of Bangladesh, but now production of coconut decreased significantly there. One of the top reasons could be the effect of climate change.

Though they don't have a detailed understanding on climate change issues but can tell about recent temperature changes, irregular rainfall or less and over pouring effects the natural resources; causes new diseases to both people and livestock, and damage crops with new variants, pest and insects infestation, low germination and destroying crops land, more water requirement during dry season, finally low production incur less profitability.

4.8.1. Knowledge on Saline Tolerant Varieties

In study area salinity intrusion is a severe problem in cultivating crops. Most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (70.08%) and control (51.23%) group recorded that they are aware of the saline tolerant varieties.

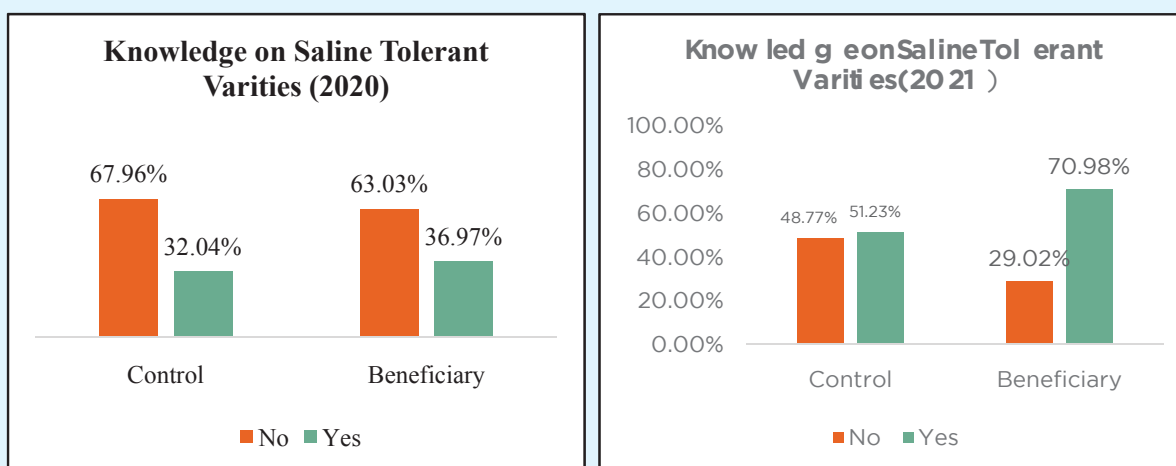


Figure 42. Status of respondents' knowledge on saline tolerant varieties

4.8.2 Beneficiaries' Projection on the Probability of Occurring Natural Disaster

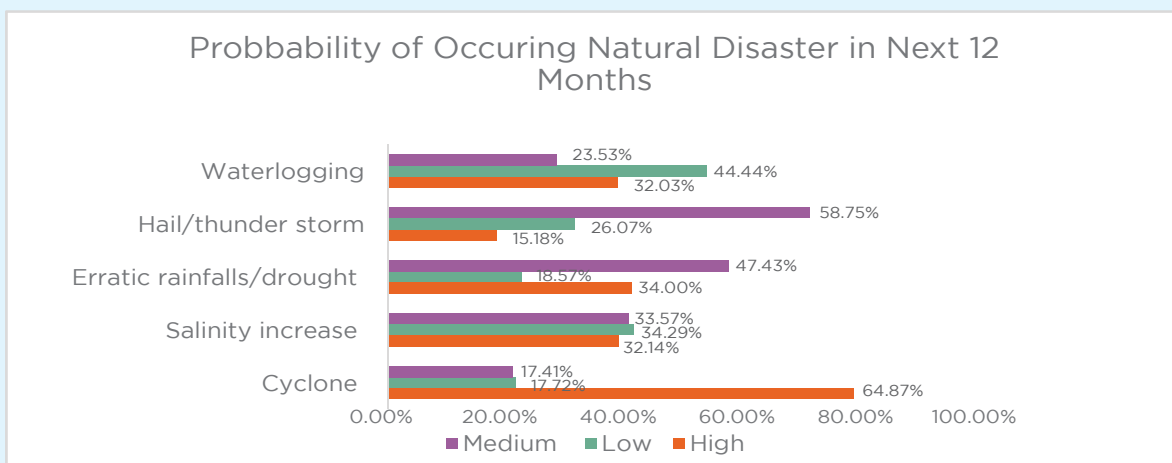


Figure 43. Status of respondents' Projection on the Probability of Occurring Natural Disaster

Figure 44 shows the projection probability of occurring natural disaster. It is found that the highest 64.87% beneficiaries report that cyclone is the natural disaster in the project areas.

4.8.3 Beneficiaries' projection on the Negative Impact of Probable Natural Disaster

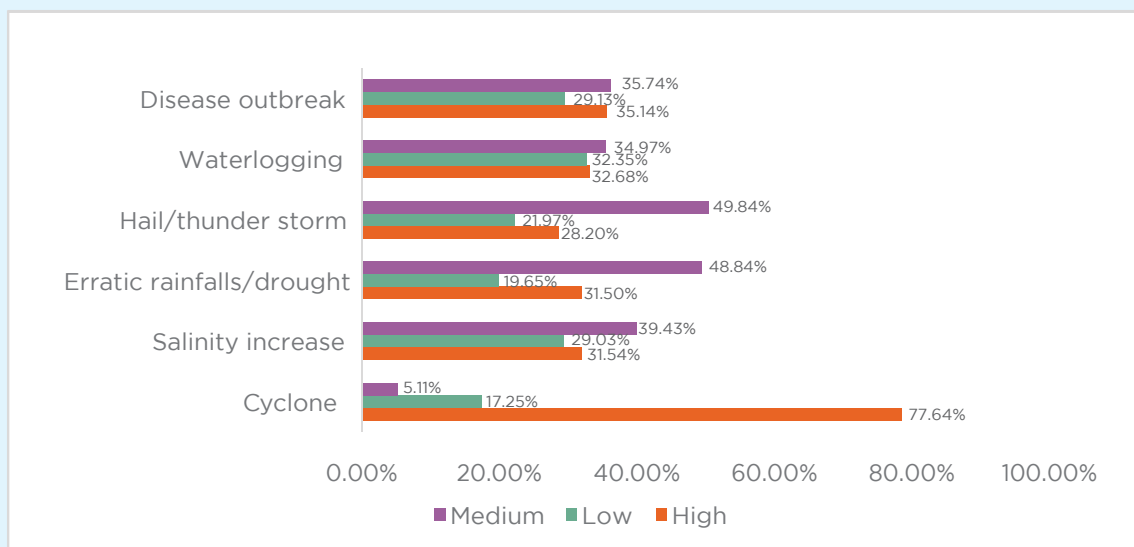


Figure 44. Status of respondents' projection on the Negative Impact of Probable Natural Disaster

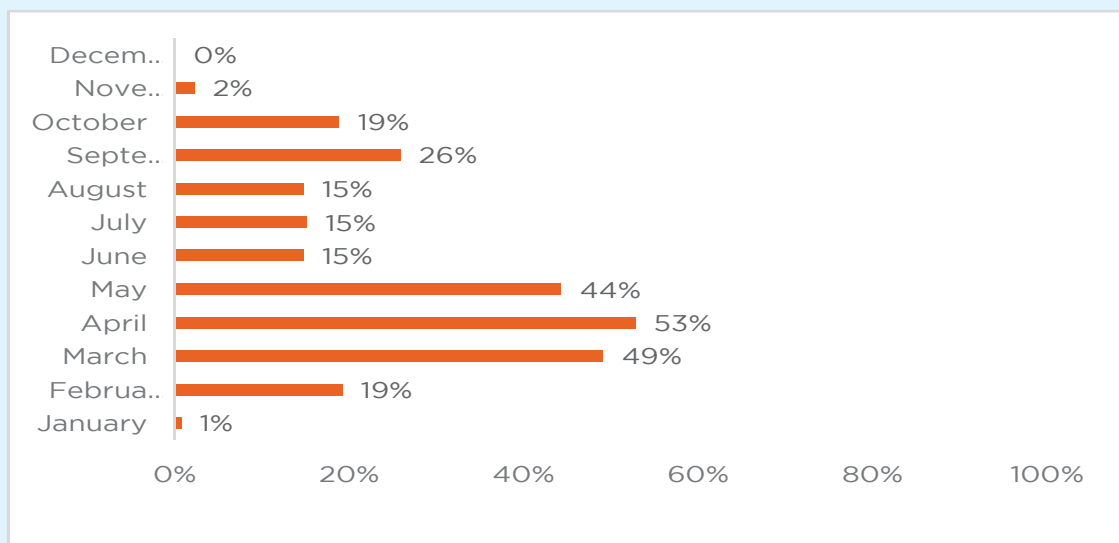


Figure 45. Status of respondents' Response on Particular Month Facing Increased Salinity

Based on response of beneficiary farmers, the study suggested that in May to April highest level of soil salinity is found to be recorded which is alarming for them to cultivate HVC. The highest proportion of beneficiary respondents 53% mentioned that level of soil salinity reached peak in the month of April.

4.8.2. Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Although women represent about half of the Bangladesh population, their social status remains unrecognized and deprived, especially in rural areas. Rural women belong to the most deprived section of the society facing adverse conditions in terms of social oppression and economic inequality, a visible majority of them being extremely poor. Those are socio-economic conditions, family conditions, and psychological reasons. They have no resources, self-confidence, bargaining power, freedom of choice, and support to coping ability within the family. Economic and educational condition is very poor. Women are

not recognized for their role in household economic conditions, and they do not have access to decision-making issues either in the family or at the community level.

Though women's social status, especially in rural areas, is very poor in Bangladesh, at Chattogram, women are empowered as their education level is quite good, and they inherit some resources.

They don't have in-depth knowledge about gender equality perspective, but both groups mentioned that women are now more respectable and influential in the society, especially through participation in local government leadership, business, and income-oriented IGA i.e. HVC production, rearing of cow and poultry, tailoring, etc.

Regarding empowerment issues in the society, they informed that now they have better knowledge and information on inputs, improved technology, good networking with line departments, and better market access. As a result, they feel honored to provide and disseminate information and technology to the adjacent farmers as a resource person.

Women have been deciding on the sale of products (such as homestead gardening, poultry, goat, etc.). At present, women are actively involved in producing, processing, and trading produced crops, such as vegetables, mung beans, and spices. Also, A growing proportion of households are headed by women either temporarily due to the migration of male family members for work or permanently death of a husband or divorce.

The interviewer discussed with the participant that Agriculture is directly linked to food security by providing a source of food and nutrients, a broad-based source of income, and by directly influencing food prices.

Women account for 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries (FAO, 2011). Yet, considerable gender bias exists in the agricultural sector in terms of quantities of assets, agricultural inputs, and resources that women control land in south Asia. Similar to the recognition of women's contribution to agriculture worldwide, women's role in agriculture in Bangladesh tends to be underappreciated, owing to the commonly held view that women are not involved in agricultural production, especially outside the homestead, because of cultural norms that value female seclusion and undervalue female labor. Then the interviewer said if they have any wish to be an entrepreneur, they will ensure the project. In Chatkhil Upazila, female farmers also said they want to be entrepreneurs but do not have enough money. Though 30% of women are included in the producer and marketing group, women entrepreneurs are not doing well as they do not connect with the market value chain system (KII interviews).

During KII also agricultural officials mentioned similar comments about involvement of youth and women participation as in training, Field days, and on PRA they participate in the project activities. The training place was convenient. Extension faculty/ staff attitudes were good. For this reason, the farmers were interested, and they solved their problems and learned spontaneously and willingly.

4.9 Food Security

Key Findings:

- About 83.60% of beneficiaries and 84.87% control groups reported that having enough food in 2021
- 83.07% beneficiaries and 64.44% control groups have ability to eat healthy and nutritious food.
- 84.57% beneficiaries and 79.63% control households' response "No" in this regards of having only few kinds of foods.
- Around 94.18% beneficiaries and 78.97% control respondents' respond in this regard that they do not skipping a meal.
- Around 86.77% beneficiaries and 82.59% control respondents' respond in this regard that eating less food compared to their thinking.
- Around 90.48% beneficiaries and 77.49% control respondents' respond "No" in this regard that response on totally running out of food.
- Around 90.48% beneficiaries and 77.49% control respondents' respond "No" in this regard that response on having no food although they were hungry.
- Around 95.77% beneficiaries and 76.67% control respondents' respond "No" in this regard that response on having no food for a whole day

4.9.1 Households' Response on not Having Enough Food

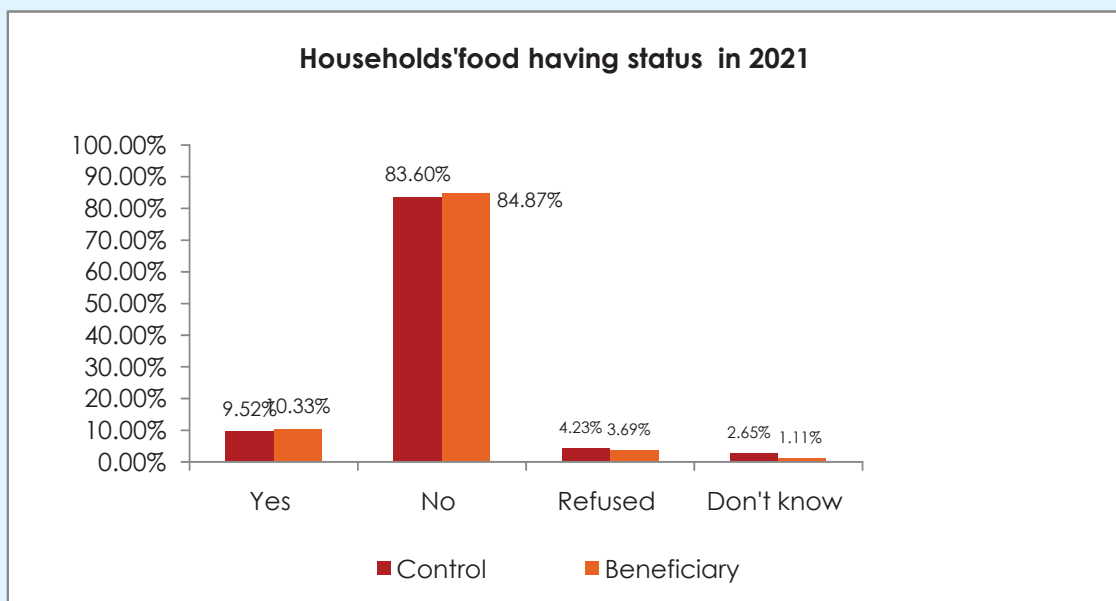


Figure 46: Status of respondents enough food in taking.

Figure 47 demonstrates the status of households' response on not having Enough Food in 2021. Around 9.52% beneficiary respondents reported that they do not have enough food, similar response come from 10.33% control group members 83.60% people from beneficiary group and 84.87% from control groups reported that they had sufficient food in 2021.

4.9.2 Households' Response on inability to eat healthy and nutritious food

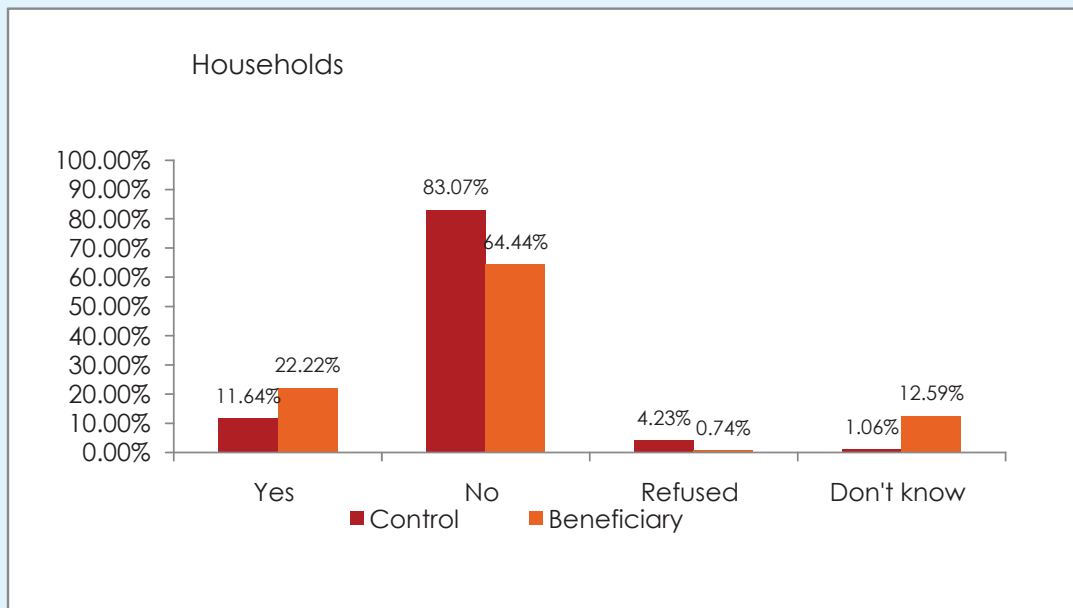


Figure-47: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups inability to eat healthy and nutritious food

Figure 48 shows the status of inability to eat healthy and nutritious food of beneficiaries and control groups in 2021. It is clearly seen that 83.07% respondents from beneficiary group and 64.44% from control group have ability to eat healthy and nutritious food. Few beneficiary respondents (11.64%) reported inability to eat healthy and nutritious food. Overall ability to eat healthy and nutritious food is higher among beneficiary group than that of for control group.

4.9.3 Households' Response on Having Only Few Kinds of Foods

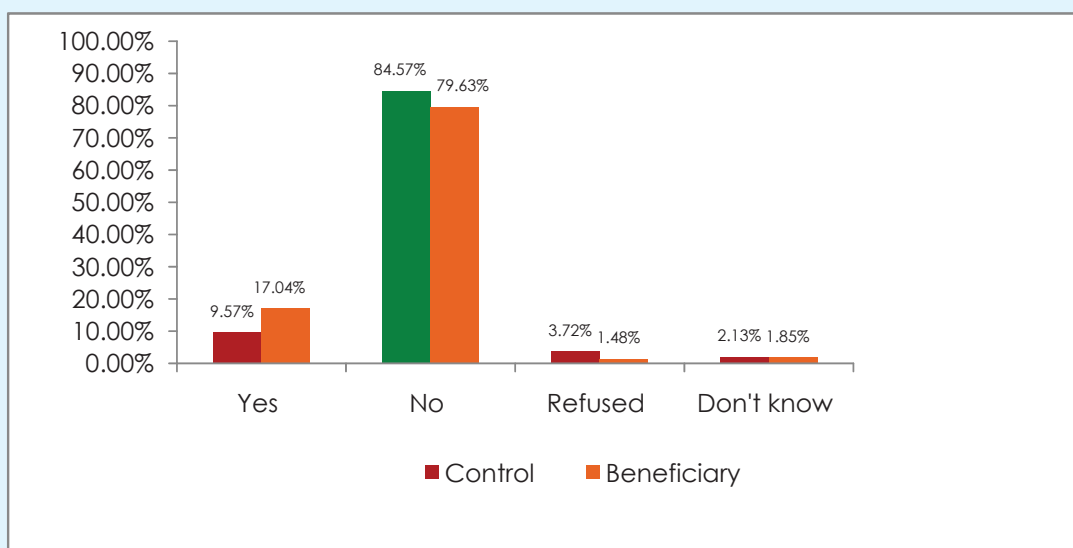


Figure-48: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' having only few kinds of foods

Figure 49 depicts the status of households' having only few kinds of foods of beneficiary and control groups in 2021. It is clearly seen that 84.57% respondents from beneficiary group and 79.63% from control group households' responded "No" for having only few kinds of foods.

4.9.4 Households' Response on Skipping a Meal

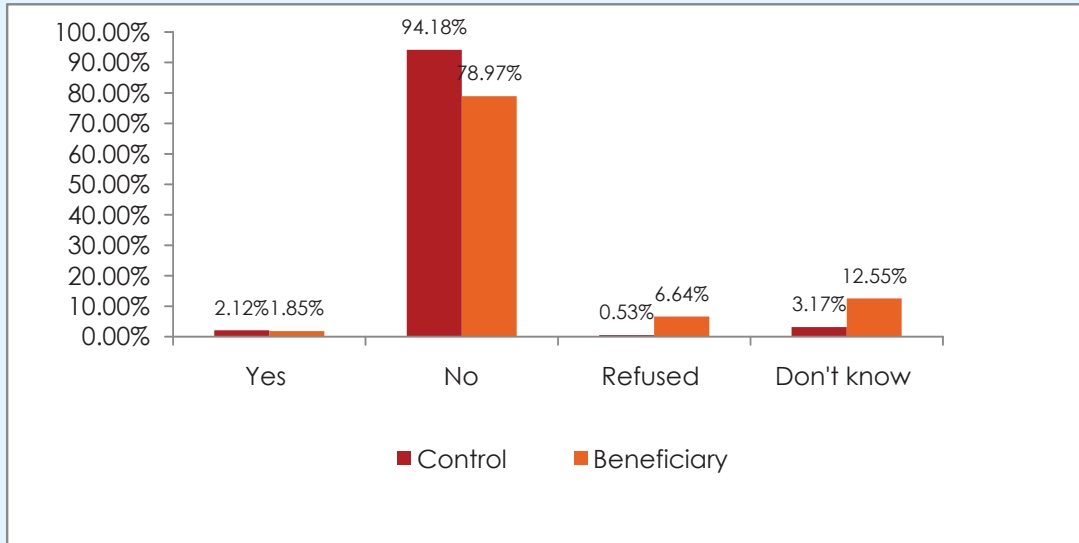


Figure-49: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on skipping a meal.

Figure-50 depicts the status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on skipping a meal in 2021. Around 94.18% people from beneficiary group and 78.97% from control respondents' responded that they do not skipping a meal. This response was higher for beneficiary group than control groups.

4.9.5 Households' Response on Eating Less Food Compared to Their Thinking

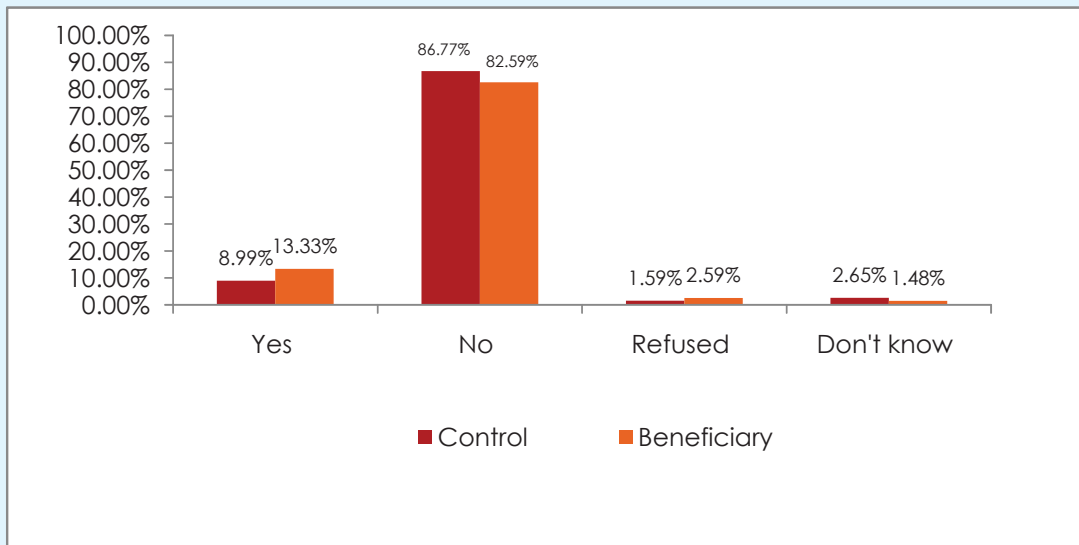


Figure-50: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on eating less food compared to their thinking.

Figure-51 depicts the status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on eating less food compared to their thinking in 2021. Around 86.77% beneficiaries and 82.59% control respondents' respond in this regard that eating less food compared to their thinking. It is clearly seen that beneficiaries' response is higher than control groups.

4.9.6 Households' Response on Totally Running out of Food

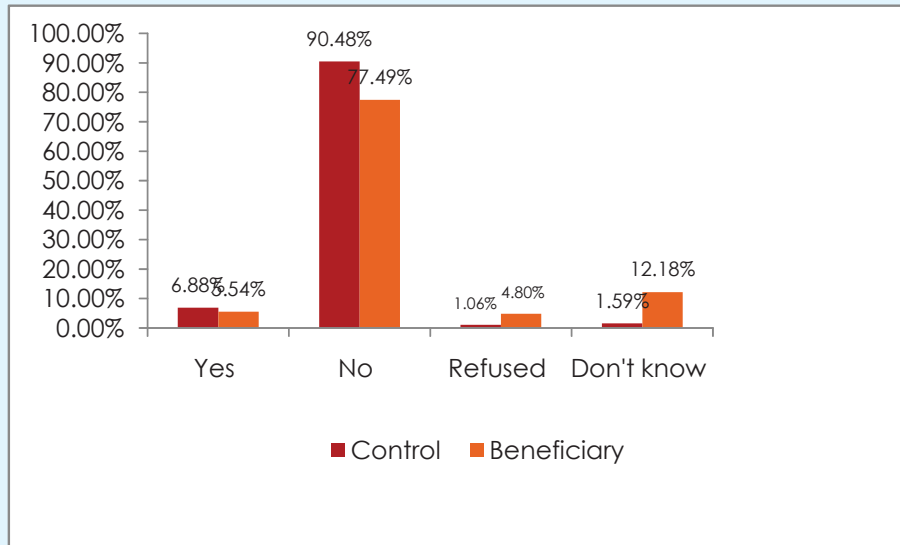


Figure-51: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on totally running out of food

Figure-52 depicts the status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on totally running out of food in 2021. Around 90.48% beneficiaries and 77.49% control respondents' respond "No" in this regard that response on totally running out of food. It is clearly seen that beneficiaries' response is higher than control groups.

4.9.7 Households' Response on Having no Food Although They Were Hungry

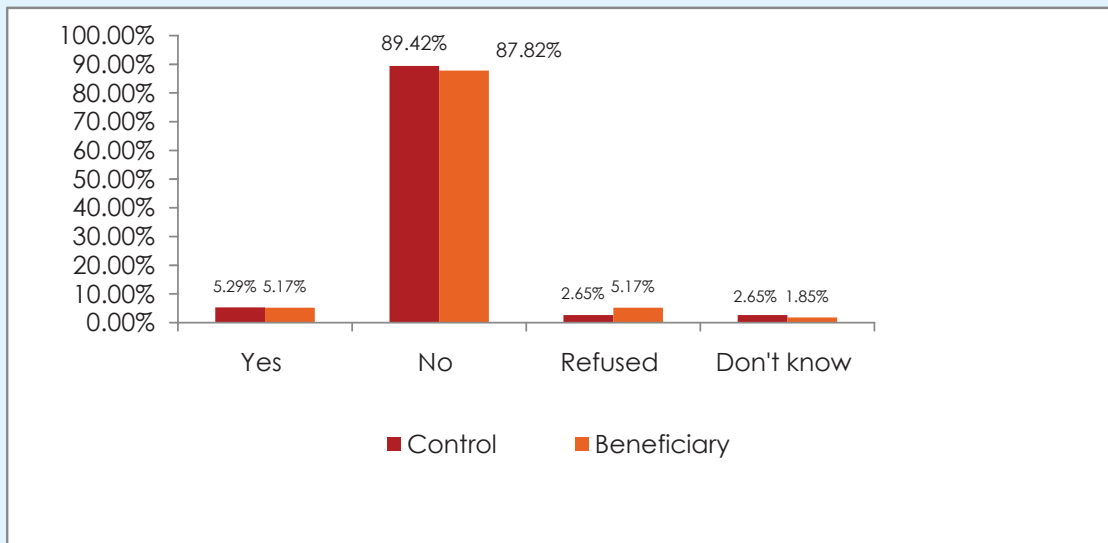


Figure-52: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on having no food although they were hungry.

Figure-53 depicts the status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on having no food although they were hungry in 2021. 90.48% responders from beneficiary group and 77.49% from control group respondents' responded "No" on having no food to meet their hunger. This proportion was much lower among beneficiary group than that of in control group.

4.9.8 Households' Response on Having No Food for A Whole Day

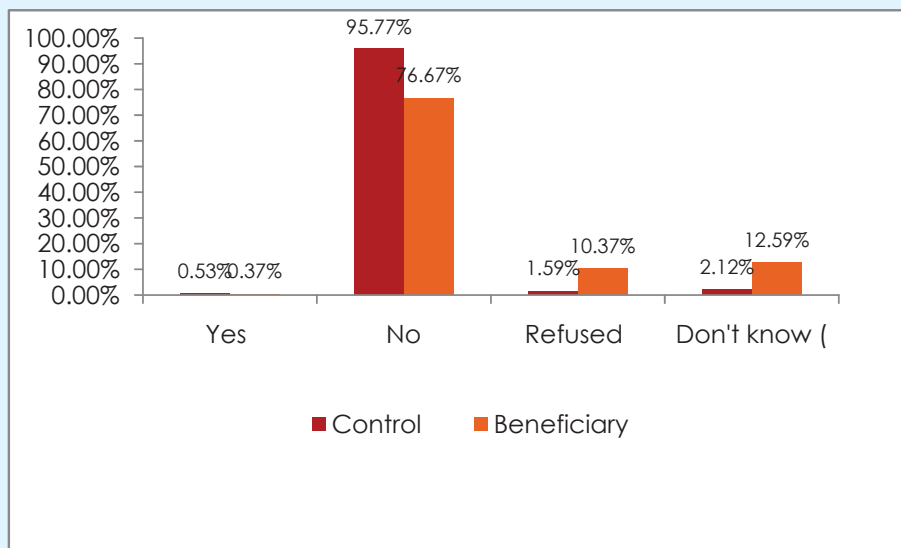


Figure-53: Status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on having no food for a whole day

Figure-54 depicts the status of Beneficiaries and control groups households' response on having no food for a whole day in 2021. Around 95.77% respondents from beneficiary group and 76.67% from control group respondents' responded "No" on having no food for a whole day. This response is found to be higher for beneficiary respondents than that of control group.

4.10. Nutrition and Food Safety

This section describes the nutrition status of the respondents with Knowledge, Awareness and Practices on food safety, food preparation, and use of safe food.

The FGD's reveal that malnutrition is comparatively insignificant in the project areas, but households face seasonal variability with more significant for reproductive age of women from 15 to 49 age groups such as anemia or lack of hemoglobin in the blood.

Some Social barriers or norms are found, i.e., late eaters, especially women, who are the last and least food takers. So to support the access to micronutrients at the household level, homestead vegetable gardening has become a popular activity under the SACP project. The importance of micronutrient information and diversified food groups in the diet is not common to the farmers. Adequate nutrition information has to be disseminated and the effort to increase the availability of agricultural produce at the household level.

From KII also it is found that the Malnutrition problem exists, but it is limited. But when a natural disaster occurs then the people of this area face food insecurity. NGOs are doing a campaign on nutrition awareness issues. The progress of the project is significant and proceeds positively.

Key findings:

- 24.44% beneficiary group and 11.29% control groups always check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation.
- Both beneficiary 55.26% and control (42.47%) group responded that they never use the food after expiration date
- Both the beneficiary (above 50%) and control (below 50%) group believe that well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne disease.
- Both the beneficiary (around 80%) and control (above 60%) group believe that washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them are enough to make these foods safe for consumption.
- Most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (56.60%) and control (43.55%) group responded that they never eat leftovers that are not properly stored
- Both the beneficiary (79.70%) and control (60.22%) group believe that food that is unfit for consumption always presents color, taste and/or smell changes.
- Both the beneficiary (97.37%) and control (94.62%) group cover the food for protection against flies.
- Both the beneficiary (95.49%) and control (81.52%) group believe that keeping meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place is a good practice.
- Both the beneficiary (93.98%) and control (96.72%) group agreed that a child's thousand Golden nutrition days depend on the nutrition and health condition during the pregnancy period and the lactating period.

4.11 Knowledge, Awareness and Practice

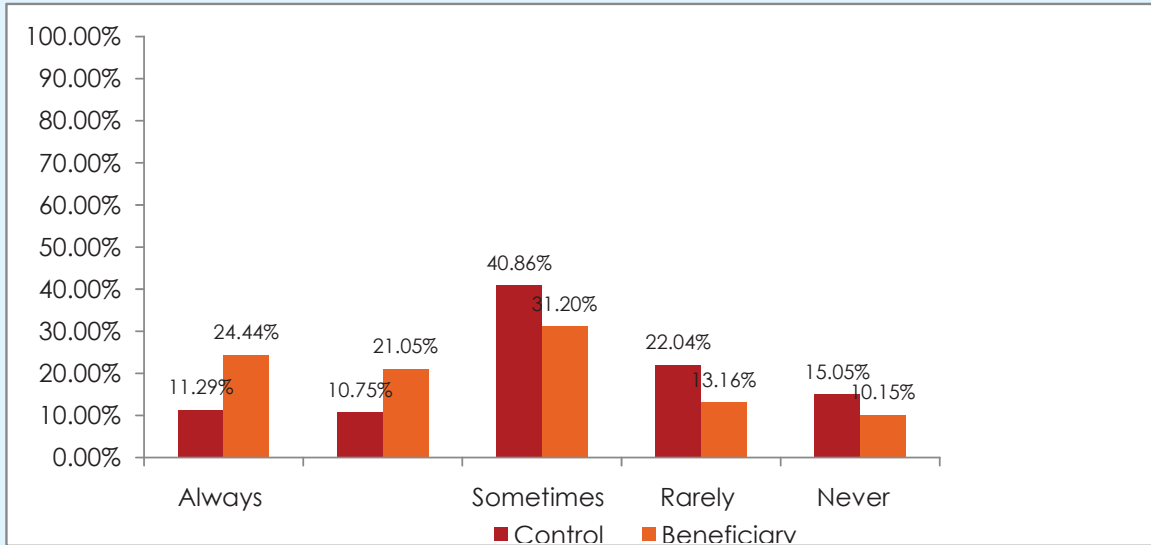


Figure 54. Respondents' response on checking the date of ingredients before using

The analysis shows that most of the respondents from the beneficiary (24.44%) group always check the expiration date of ingredients before using them in food preparation, whereas the maximum percentage from the control (40.86%) group responded that they sometimes do so. Only 15.05% of the control group reported they never check the expiration date, whereas the percentage rate is 10.15% in the beneficiary group.

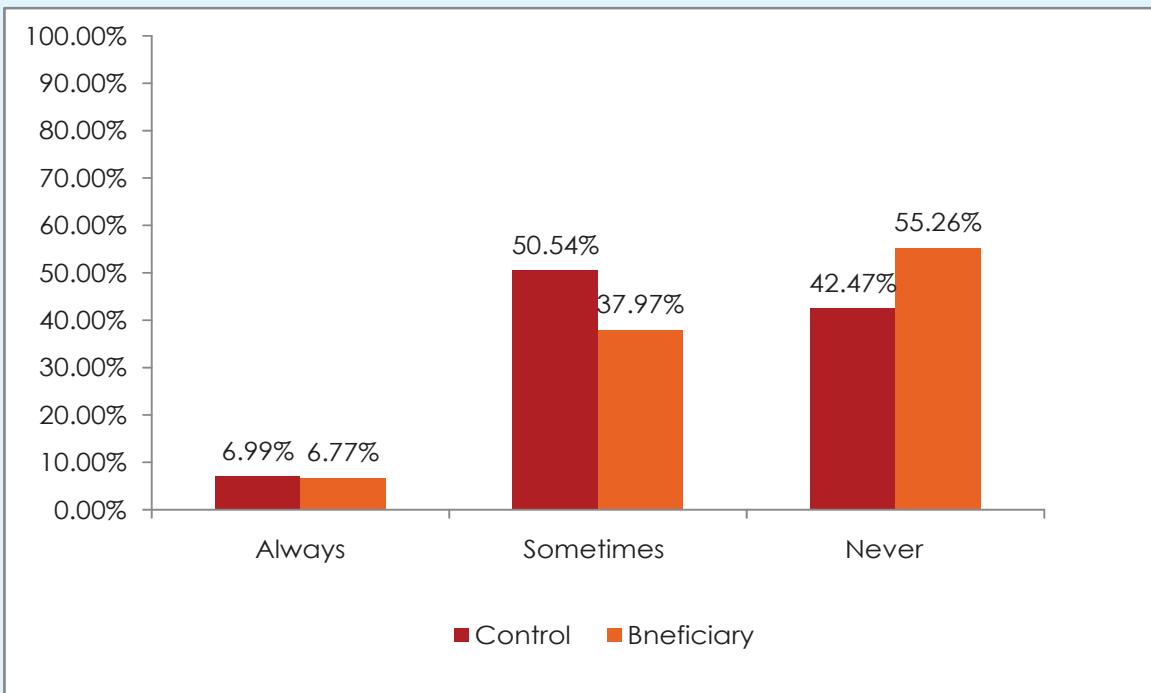


Figure 55. Respondents' response on checking the expiry date

Most of the respondents from both beneficiary 55.26% and control (42.47%) group responded that they never use the food after expiration date only observing the visible change in quality aspect. Only 6.99% and 6.77% respectively from both beneficiary and control group, always follow the practice of this kind of use.

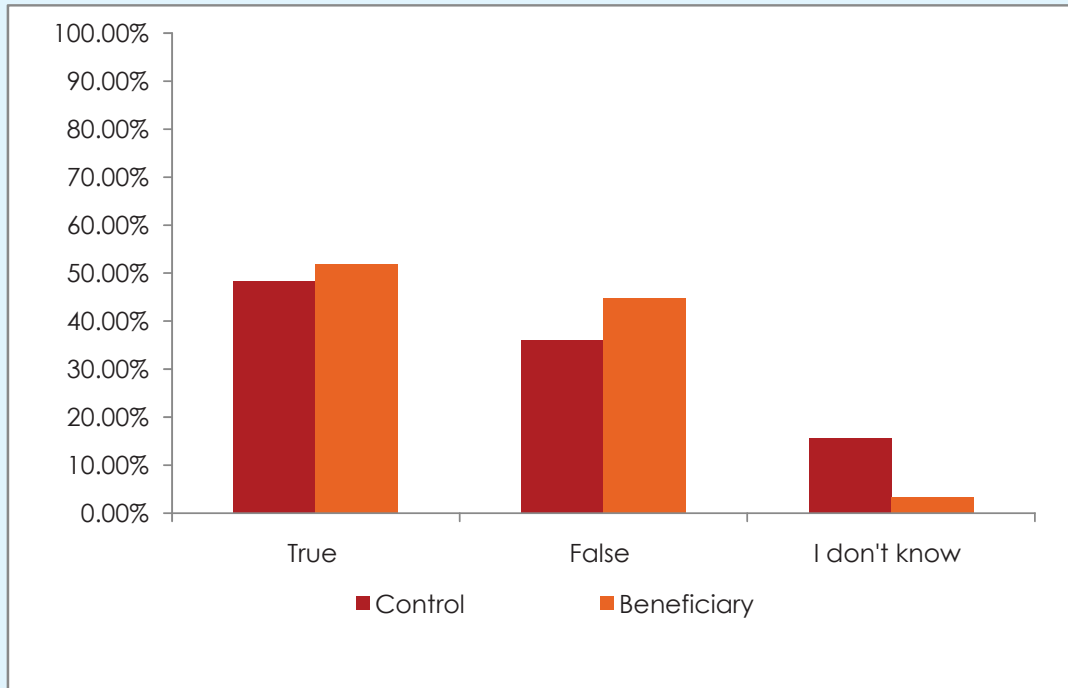


Figure 56. Respondents' response on the statement, well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne diseases

The above analysis reveals that most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (above 50%) and control (below 50%) group believe that well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne disease. Above 40% of the beneficiaries and above 30% from the control group opposed the statement. Only 5% and above 10% from the beneficiary and control groups responded that they do not have explicit knowledge of the asked statement.

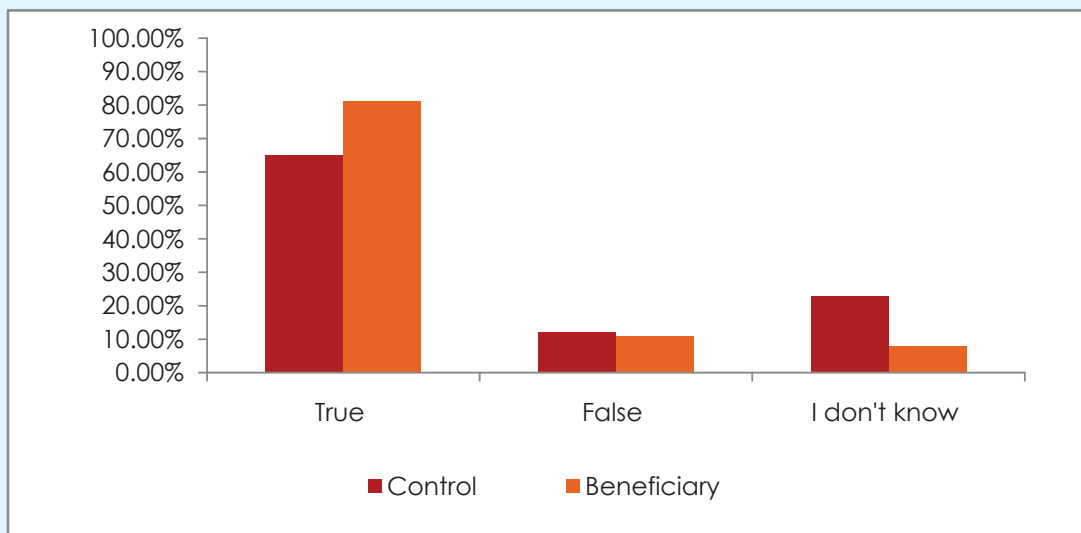


Figure 57. response on the statement, washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them is enough to make these foods safe for consumption

Figure 58 reveals that most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (around 80%) and control (above 60%) group believe that washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them are enough to make these foods safe for consumption. Approximately, both 10% of the beneficiaries and the control group opposed the statement. In addition, 5% and below 20% from the beneficiary and control groups responded that they do not know the asked statement.

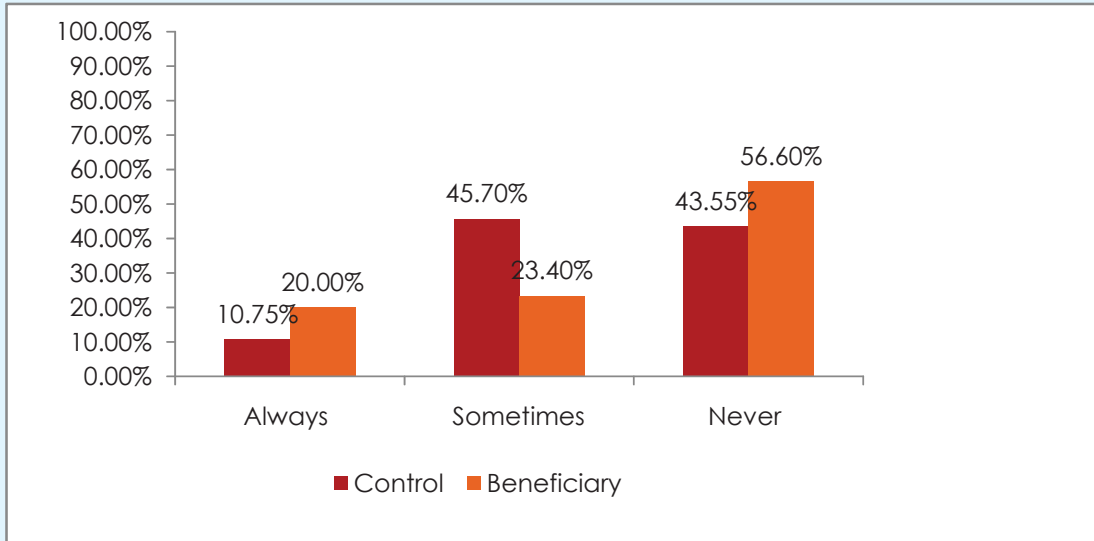


Figure 58. Respondents' response on eating leftovers that are not properly stored

Most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (56.60%) and control (43.55%) group responded that they never eat leftovers that are not properly stored. Only 10.75% from the control group and 20.00% from the beneficiary group reported that they usually follow the practice.

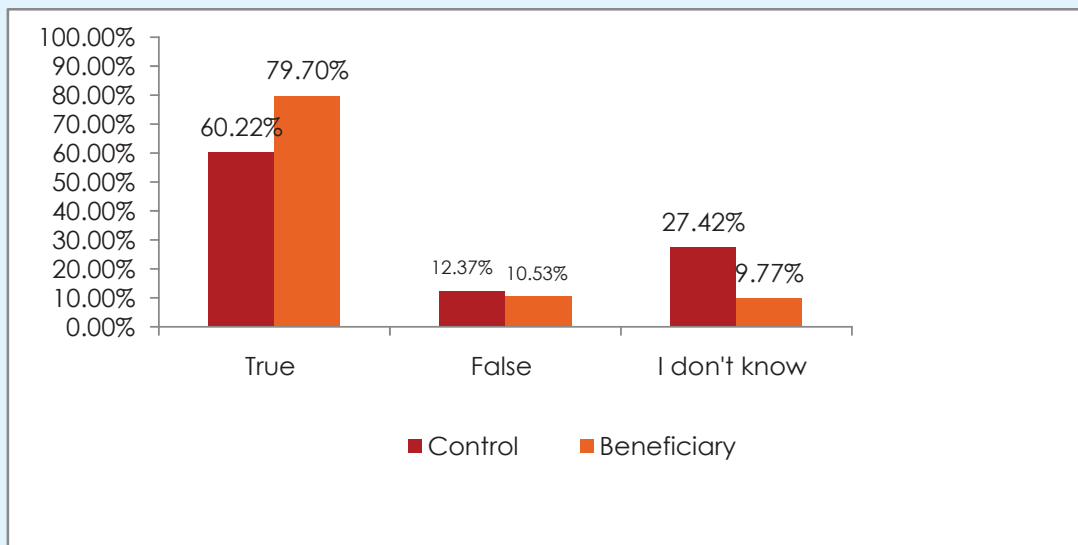


Figure 59. Respondents' response on the statement, food that is unfit for consumption always presents color, taste and/or smell changes

The graph (Fig 60) shows that most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (79.70%) and control (60.22%) group believe that food that is unfit for consumption always presents color, taste and/or smell changes. Only 12.37% from the control group and 10.53% from the beneficiary group do not believe in the mentioned statement.

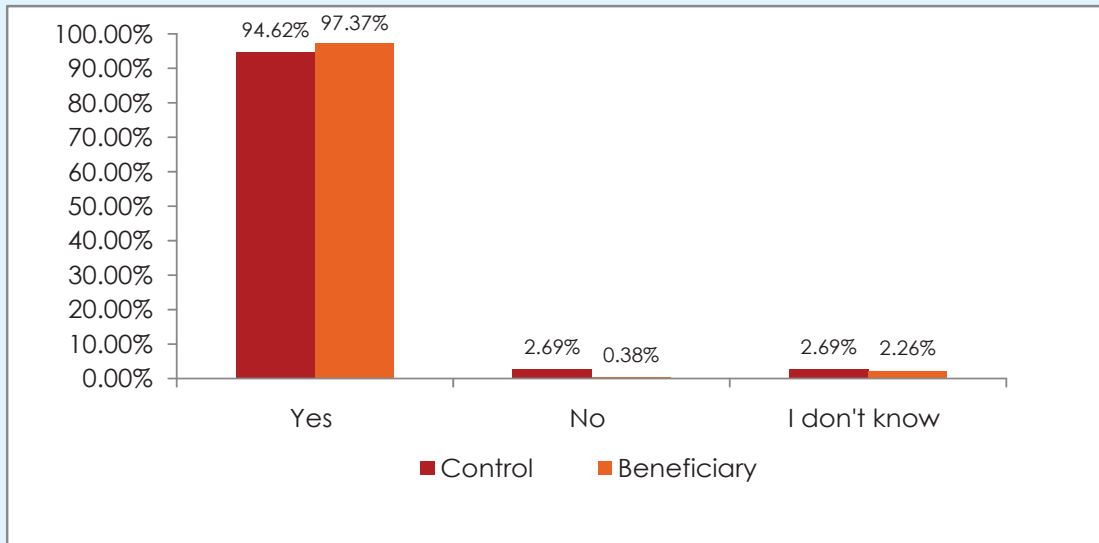


Figure 60. Respondents' response on covering food and protect it from flies

Figure 61 shows that most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (97.37%) and control (94.62%) group cover the food for protection against flies. Only 2.69% of the control group do not maintain such practice.

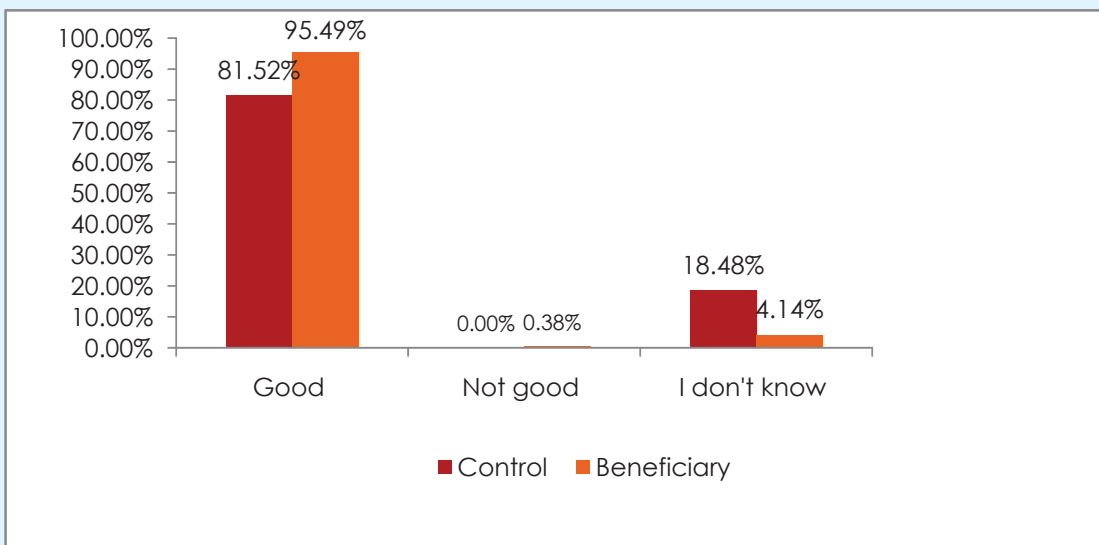


Figure 61. Respondents' response on keeping meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place

Figure 62 shows that most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (95.49%) and control (81.52%) group believe that keeping meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place is a good practice. Only 4.14% of the control group opposed the statement.

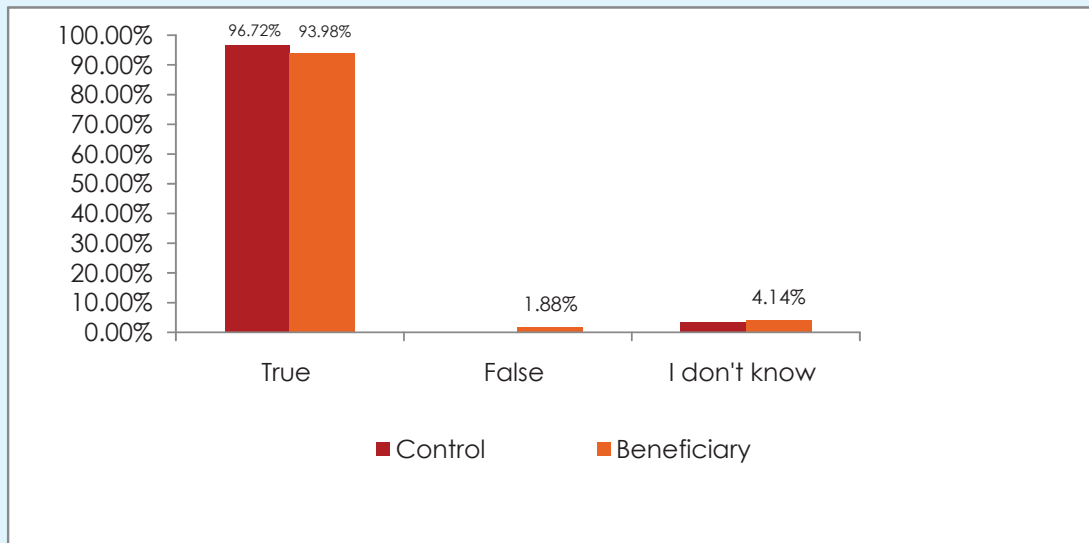


Figure 62. Respondents' response on dieting of a lactating mother

Figure 63 reveals that most of the respondents from both the beneficiary (93.98%) and control (96.72%) group agreed that a child's thousand Golden nutrition days depend on the nutrition and health condition of mother during the pregnancy and lactating period. Therefore, all pregnant women and lactating mothers should take more quantities of nutritious food.

4.11.1 Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

The Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (MDDW) is an indicator of diet diversity advised for women aged 15-49 years. MDDW is the one way to improve nutrition-specific health conditions in less advanced countries. Since Millennium Development Goals, girls' and women's health has been undertaken to address the overall population development agenda. Yet, this subject has focused on adequate nutrition services and behavioral changes towards the required standard of diet in the current decade, including sufficient micronutrients. However, requirements for most nutrients are higher for pregnant and lactating women than for adult men (National Research Council, 2006; World Health Organization [WHO]/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO], 2004). Therefore, insufficient nutrient intake before and during pregnancy and lactation can affect both women and their infants. Besides, especially for iron, Women of Reproductive Age WRA require a highly nutrient-dense diet because, by the socio-cultural practice, women eat less (fewer calories) and mostly what is left at the end of the household meal. In this survey, MDDW has been calculated using 10 food groups after considering the 14 relevant groups against the responses yes or no like, grains, roots, and tubers (cereals and white roots); pulses (legumes & pulses); nuts and seeds; dairy (milk & dairy products); meat, poultry & fish (fresh meats & poultry, fish & seafood, organ meat); eggs dark leafy greens vegetables; other vitamin A rich fruits & vegetables (vitamin A enriched fruits & vitamin A enriched vegetables); other vegetables and other fruits.

Key findings:

- Overall 90.19 % of women aged 15-49 years in the beneficiary households under SACP consumed at least five food groups out of the ten (10) predefined food groups.

Table 7. Status of Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women

MDDW Status of women (Project Beneficiaries)				MDDW Status of women (Control Groups)		
MDDW Status	Percentage	MDDW Score	% of Respondent	Percentage	MDDW Score	% of Respondent
No	9.81%	1	0.00%	16.67%	1	1.61%
		2	1.51%		2	1.08%
		3	3.77%		3	6.45%
		4	4.53%		4	7.53%
Yes	90.19%	5	11.70%	83.33%	5	16.13%
		6	14.34%		6	18.28%
		7	21.89%		7	10.22%
		8	16.98%		8	11.29%
		9	5.66%		9	3.23%
		10	19.62%		10	24.19%

Table 7 shows that overall, 90.19 % of women aged 15-49 years in the beneficiary households under SACP consumed at least five food groups out of the ten (10) predefined food groups in 2021. Whereas, 83.33% of women aged 15-49 years among the control households consumed at least five food groups out of the ten predefined food groups.

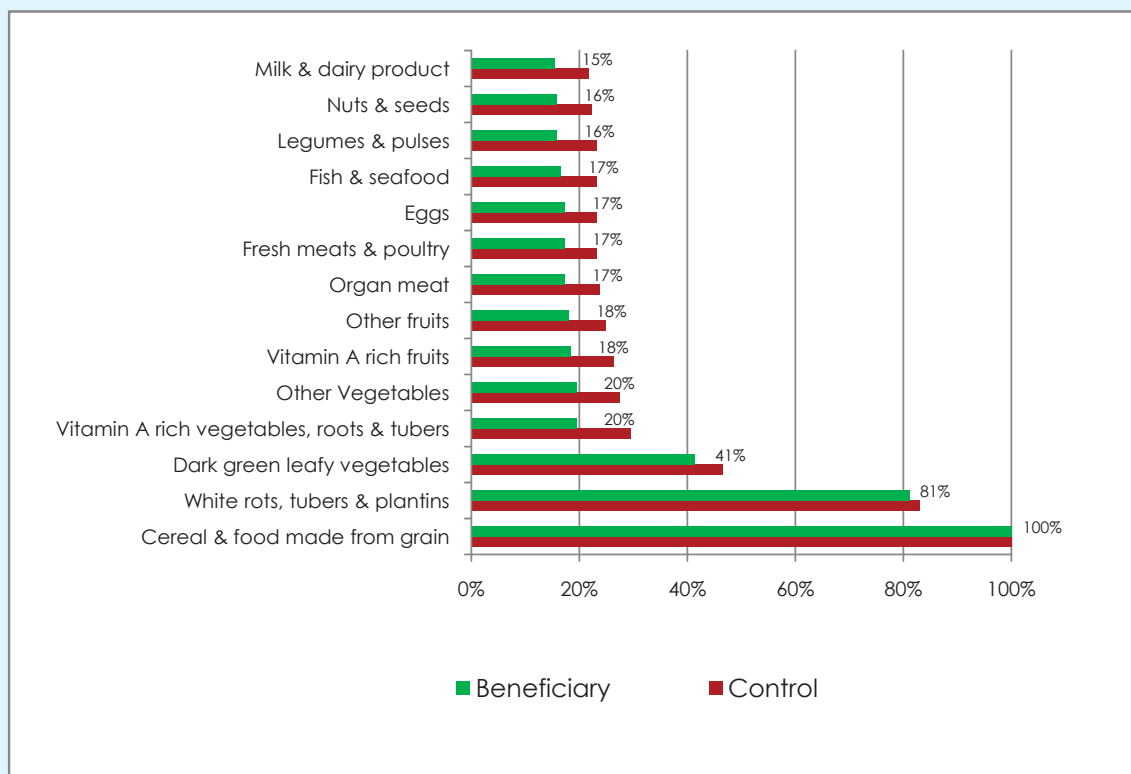


Figure 63. Types of food consumed last day

The above graph (Fig 64) reveals that animal protein, vegetables and roots, tuber types food in taking of women have been increased 100% for both control and beneficiaries' respondents.

5. Recommendations

There are some recommendations are illustrated for the next course of actions of the projects.

- It is recommended to introduce more climate resilient HVC varieties among the farmers as the agriculture and sales of the crop are the primary sources of farmers. It may decrease land area (about 25 Decimal) to allocate demonstration except mung bean among the marginal smallholders' farmers. In addition, introducing locally recommended Agri chemical fertilizer dose based on AEZ (Agri Ecological Zone) for demo plot regarding ensuring need-based use of chemical fertilizer.
- Most farmers produce different types of crops adjacent to the Gher area as pond fish cultivation, and their average land size is 25 decimals. Therefore, based on local context, 20 decimals are suitable for demonstration plots rather than 33 decimals.
- Farmers encounter receiving good-quality seeds in all seasons due to the scarcity of quality seeds in the local market. In this connection, the Project can provide quality seeds, including HVC seed, at the farmers' level. In case of sustainability, project can make linkage between Quality seed suppliers and farmers groups regarding ensuring quality seed as door step inputs with embedded service as approach of Public Private Partnership-PPP system as part of exit plan. The seed village under the project is a good option regarding source of good quality seeds, using as commonplace of group farmers and providing market linkage.
- It is needed to design by 5-10 demonstrations under cluster or community based implementation for controlling pest/diseases as well as providing market linkage of HVCs (like, sunflower, maize, vermi-compost, etc.). Also, it is needed to establish community based collection point for providing marketing of produced HVCs by group farmers.
- The Farmers have no common place to sit together, discuss agricultural, social, and other issues, and do their group meetings. Therefore, it is suggested to construct the Common Facility Center (where majority numbers of groups are available) with the Project's funds rather than avoiding farmers' contribution, they do not have enough financial capacity to provide contribution as they are smallholders' marginal poor category of farmers living in the grass root level.
- It is also essential to establish linkage with private companies and super shop at the district level. In addition to uplifting the existing marketing channel where farmers' products are selling as part of product business plan as well as to link up Niche product market (where new product like off season water melon and its consumers who habituated to purchase the HVCs non crops products- processed foods like jam jelly, Ketchup) with farmer's group.
- The Project needs to emphasize on transportation and marketing system of farmer's products. If they do not get a fair price for their production, they will be de-motivated to produce HYV crops.
- The increased number of canal and pond excavation/re-excavation by BADC was the possible solution for minimizing the shortage of sweet water. It is essential to scaling up to cover more farmers while salinity intrusion is a severe problem in the southern belt of Bangladesh.
- The farmers are still less aware of food safety knowledge, awareness, and practices than the control groups. It is suggested to provide training on gender, minimum dietary diversity of women, and food safety knowledge, skills, & practice with some video documents as real time.
- The poor farmers produce their Agricultural products by taking an advance loan from the auctioneers /Arodder. So Arodder fixed the prices. This is why farmers do not get a fair price for their products. So, if a soft loan can be arranged for the farmers, they will benefit.

6. Conclusion

The Annual Outcome Survey is conducted at the end of each year. It covers the outcome and output indicators with other necessary proxy indicators. Data is collected through household interviews using administered questionnaires, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Key Informant Interview (KII) are used for in-depth qualitative reports. The quantitative reports are prepared considering the IFAD Logical framework, and finally, the descriptive report is prepared. Annual Outcome Survey Report offers the progress on outcome and output indicators, which helps the project to take corrective actions.

The project interventions reflected a positive impact on the farmers' livelihoods. From the analysis, it is clearly seen that it resulted in the form of women empowerment and gender mainstreaming, increased income of project beneficiaries, improved land use, increased crop productivity, increase in crop production area, increase in size of irrigated area, and adoption of technologies increased income from sale of agricultural produce, improvement in physical access to market etc. However, efforts to be continued to keep up this type of improvement of farmers' livelihoods. Nevertheless, the improvement was observed compared with the control farmers group in the working areas.

What is the gender (sex) of the respondent? (উত্তরদাতার পিঙ্গলী)

- Male (পুরুষ)
 Female (মহিলা)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

Name of the head of household (পরিবারের প্রধানের নাম)

What is the age of the respondent? (উত্তরদাতার বয়স কত?)

Are you a project beneficiary of the Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP)? (e.g. involved in project activities)? (আপনি কি SACP প্রকল্পের সুবিধাভোগী? (উদা: প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে জড়িত?))

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Beneficiary ID (উপকারভোগী আইডি)

» HOUSEHOLD ROSTER (ঘরভিত্তিক রোস্টার)

A household is a group of individuals that eats together and share a common budget. This includes all members that live in the same dwelling, compound or close by. Members of a household don't need to be related by blood or marriage. If the household is polygamous, more than one spouse may be included if the spouse and associated household members eat together from the same pot and share a common budget. Spouses of the household head that do not eat together and do not share a common budget shouldn't be included. Members that live elsewhere (ex-students at boarding school, people who have migrated temporarily for work) may still be included if they share the common budget. If a member of the household (excluding students) has been away from the household for more than 6 months he should not be included. (পরিবার এমন সব ব্যক্তিবৃন্দেই গঠিত হয় যারা একসাথে খায় এবং একটি সাধারণ বাজেট ভাগ করে। এটি একই বাসিন্দা বা কাছাকাছি ফাকা সমস্ত সদস্যদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে। কোনও পরিবারের সদস্যদের রকু বা বিবাহ ছাড়া সম্পর্কিত হওয়ার দরকার নেই। যদি পরিবার বহুগামী হয় এবং যারা তার সাথে সম্পর্কিত পরিবারের সদস্যদের একসাথে খান এবং একটি সাধারণ বাজেট ভাগ করে নিলে তারা একই পরিবারের অন্তর্ভুক্ত হতে পারে। যদি পরিবারের প্রধানের স্ত্রীরা যারা একসাথে খান না এবং একটি সাধারণ বাজেট ভাগ করেন না তাদের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা উচিত নয়। যদি কোনও সদস্য অন্য কোথাও বাস করেন (যেহেতু ছুটি প্রাক্কন শিখারী), তাদের জন্য অন্তর্ভুক্ত করে নেওয়া উচিত নয়। যদি তারা সাধারণ বাজেট একসাথে ভাগ করে নিলেও অন্তর্ভুক্ত হতে পারে। যদি পরিবারের কোনও সদস্য (শিক্ষার্থী বা অন্য) 6 মাসের বেশি সময় ধরে পরিবার থেকে দূরে থাকেন তবে তাকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা উচিত নয়।)

In terms of income group, in which of the following categories would you consider that your households belongs? (আমাদের গোষ্ঠী/গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ক্ষেত্রে, নিম্নলিখিতগুলির মধ্যে কোনটিতে আপনি আপনার পরিবারগুলির অন্তর্ভুক্ত বলে বিবেচনা করবেন?)

- Well off (ধরন) [HH monthly income greater than 20000 Taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 20000 টাকার বেশি)
 Average (মোড়ামুঠি) [HH monthly income 13000-20000 Taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 13000-20000 টাকা)
 Poor (পরিষ্ক) [HH monthly income 6000-13000 Taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 6000-13000 টাকা)
 Very poor (দুঃখ পরিষ্ক) [HH monthly income less than 6000 Taka] (পরিবারের মাসিক আয় 6000 টাকার কম)

What is the gender (sex) of the household head? (পরিবারের প্রধানের পিঙ্গলী)

- Male (পুরুষ)
 Female (মহিলা)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the ethnicity of the household? (পরিবারের জাতিগততা কী?)

e.g. Munda, Rabha, Jirapuri, Chakma, Marmas etc. (যেমন মূন্ডা, রহাভিন, জিরাপুরি, চাকমা, মারমা ইত্যাদি)

What is the size of your household/family (e.g. no of persons living under the same roof)? (আপনার পরিবারের ব্যক্তিদের সংখ্যা কী? (উদা: একই ছাদের নিচে বসবাসকারী))

How many children (under 15 years), youth (15-35 years), adults (36-60 years) and elderly (more than 60 years) persons are there in your household/family? (আপনার পরিবারে কতজন শিশু (15 বছরের কম বয়সী), যুবক, প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক এবং বয়স্ক ব্যক্তি আছে?)

Boys (under 15 years of age) (ছেলের সংখ্যা 15 বছরের কম বয়সী)

Girls (under 15 years of age) (মেয়েদের সংখ্যা 15 বছরের কম বয়সী)

Young men (between 15-35 years of age) (যুবকদের সংখ্যা 15-35 বছর বয়সের মধ্যে)

Young women (between 15-35 years of age) (যুবতী মহিলাদের সংখ্যা 15-35 বছর বয়সের মধ্যে)

Adult men (between 36-60 years of age) (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক পুরুষের সংখ্যা 36-60 বছরের মধ্যে)

Adult women (between 36-60 years of age) (প্রাপ্তবয়স্ক মহিলাদের সংখ্যা 36-60 বছরের মধ্যে)

Elderly men (over 60 years of age) (প্রবীণ পুরুষদের সংখ্যা 60 বছরেরও বেশি)

Elderly women (over 60 years of age) প্রবীণ মহিলাদের সংখ্যা (বয়স 60 বছরেরও বেশি)

Do you have school-aged children at home? (আপনার বাড়িতে স্কুল-বয়সী বাচ্চারা আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

If so, how many school-aged boys? (তা হলে কতজন স্কুল-বয়সী ছেলে?)

If so, how many school-aged girls? (তা হলে কতজন স্কুল-বয়সী মেয়ে?)

Of these school-aged children, how many boys are attending school? (এই স্কুল বয়সী বাচ্চাদের মধ্যে, কতজন ছেলে স্কুলে পড়াশোনা করে?)

Of these school-aged children, how many girls are attending school? (এই স্কুল বয়সী বাচ্চাদের মধ্যে, কতজন মেয়ে স্কুলে পড়াশোনা করে?)

In case not all are attending school, what are the main reasons? (যদি সবাই স্কুলে গেলেন তাহলে তাহলে কেন স্কুলে গেলেন না?)

- There is no school nearby (কিন্তু কাছে স্কুল নেই)
- We cannot afford school fees (আমরা স্কুল ফি বহন করতে পারি না)
- We need children to work (আমাদের কাজের জন্য বাচ্চাদের দরকার)
- Don't see the value of education (শিক্ষার গুরুত্ব দেখতে পাই না)

PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT ACTIVITIES (প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে অংশ নেওয়া)

Have you ever heard about the following? (আপনার নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়গুলি সম্পর্কে)

Yes (হ্যাঁ) No (না) Don't know (জানিনা)

High value crops (e.g. cucumber, bitter melon, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean, groundnut, maize, mungbean, sesame, sunflower, watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.) (উচ্চমানের ফসল (উদা: পপি, কুমড়া, টমেটো, বেগুন, বরবট, উড়ুস, চিনাবাদাম, ফুল, মটর, ভিন, সূর্যমুখী, ভরমুজ, আম, ড্রাগন ফল, মাটী, বামন নারকেল ইত্যাদি))	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drip irrigation (ড্রিপ সেচ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Solar powered pump (সৌর চালিত পাম্প)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Buried pipe irrigation (বারিত পাইপ সেচ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On farm water management (ফার্মে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কঠোরতা)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Post harvest processing (ফসল কাটা প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্রাচী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Did you use/implement any of the following during the current year? (আপনি কি চলতি বছরে নিম্নলিখিতগুলির কোনও ব্যবহার / প্রয়োগ করেছেন?)	Yes	No	
High value crops (উচ্চ মানের ফসল)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drip irrigation (ড্রিপ সেচ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Solar powered pump (সৌর চালিত পাম্প)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Buried pipe irrigation (বারিত পাইপ সেচ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
On farm water management (ফার্মে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কঠোরতা)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Post harvest processing (ফসল কাটা প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্রাচী)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

How did you learn about this new technology? (এই নতুন প্রযুক্তি সম্পর্কে আপনি কীভাবে শিখলেন?)

- Through SACP (প্রোগ্রামিং এর মাধ্যমে)
- Through government extension services (সরকারী সম্প্রসারণ পরিষেবার মাধ্যমে)
- Through an NGO (কোনটি কলম্বিয়ার মাধ্যমে)
- Through donor-funded project (দাতা অনুদানের অধীনে মাধ্যমে)
- Through a neighbour/friend (বন্ধু/বন্ধু/বন্ধু) / বন্ধুর মাধ্যমে)
- On my own initiative (আমার নিজের উদ্যোগে)

Since when is your household involved in SACP activities (year)? (কখন থেকে আপনার পরিবার SACP প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে জড়িত (সাল)?)

Yes No

Over the past 12 months, have you (or a member of your household) participated in any of the following SACP activities? (পast 12 মাস ধরে, আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের কোনও সদস্য) নিচের কোন প্রোগ্রামিং প্রকল্পের কার্যক্রমে অংশ নিচ্ছেন?)

- On demand training on vegetable cultivation- e.g. cucumber, bitter-melon, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean (চাহিদা সাপেক্ষে সবজি চাষ সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)
- On demand training on fruit cultivation -e.g. dragon fruit, malta, mango, watermelon, dwarf coconut (চাহিদা সাপেক্ষে ফল চাষ সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)
- Post harvest management training (ফসল তরুণ পরবর্তী ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ) (বাহসায়)
- Business management skill training (পরিচালনা দক্ষতা সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)
- Farmer field day (ফসল মঠ দিন)
- Demonstration on vegetable cultivation- e.g. cucumber, bitter-gourd, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean (সবজি চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)
- Demonstration on fruit cultivation-e.g. dragon fruit, malta, mango, watermelon, dwarf coconut (ফল চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)
- Demonstration on vermi-compost making (জৈব-কম্পোস্ট তৈরির প্রদর্শনী)

- Demonstration on pulse/ oilseed/ maize (ডাল / তেলসীজ / কুমড়ির উপর প্রদর্শনী)
- Adaptive research trial (অভিযোজিত গবেষণা পরীক্ষা)
- Homestead garden seeds and inputs (বাড়ির আশেপাশের বাগানের বীজ এবং যোগান)
- Summer tomato seeds and inputs (গ্রীষ্মের টমেটো বীজ এবং যোগান)
- Canal re/excavation (যদি পুনরায় খনন / খনন)
- Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্রাচীর)
- Buried pipe irrigation (বোহিত পাইপ সিস্টেম)
- Crop protection earthen dyke (ফসল রক্ষার জন্য মাটির ডাইক)
- Community pond excavation with homestead solar irrigation pump (বাড়ির আশেপাশের সৌর সেচ পাম্পের সাথে কমিউনিটি পুষ্টি খনন)
- On-farm water management structure (খামারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কাঠামো)
- Community Artesian well installation (Nose) (সম্প্রদায়ের আর্টেসিয়ান কুপ স্থাপন (নোজ))
- Producer group (উৎপাদক গ্রুপ)
- Marketing group (বিক্রয় গ্রুপ)
- Water user group (পানি ব্যবহারকারী গ্রুপ)
- Seed village group (বীজ গ্রামের গ্রুপ)
- Homestead vegetable gardening kit-RPSF (e.g. seed, fertilizer, net, watering can) (বসতবাড়িতে সবজি চাষের কীট)
- Of the activities in which you have participated, which ones do you find were the most useful or not useful? (আপনি যে কার্যক্রমে অংশ নিয়েছেন, তার মধ্যে কোনটি আপনাকে সবচেয়ে বেশি কার্যকর বলে মনে হয়েছে?)
- On demand training on vegetable cultivation (চাহিদা সাপেক্ষে সবজি চাষ সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)
- On demand training on fruit cultivation (চাহিদা সাপেক্ষে ফল চাষ সম্পর্কে প্রশিক্ষণ)

Useful Not useful

- Post harvest management training (ফসল কাটা ব্যবস্থাপনা সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)
- Business management skill training (ব্যবসায় পরিচালনা দক্ষতা সম্পর্কিত প্রশিক্ষণ)
- Farmer field day (কৃষক মঠ দিবা)
- Demonstration on vegetable (প্রকৃতি চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)
- Demonstration on fruit (ফল চাষ নিয়ে প্রদর্শনী)
- Demonstration on vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট তৈরির প্রদর্শনী)
- Demonstration on pulse/oilseed/maize (ডাল / তেলবীজ / ফুটুর উপর প্রদর্শনী)
- Adaptive research trial (অভিযোজিত গবেষণা পরীক্ষা)
- Homestead garden seeds and inputs (বাড়ির আশেপাশের গাছের সীমিত পোষকতাসহ উপকরণ সরবরাহ করা)
- Summer tomato seeds and inputs (গ্রীষ্মের টমেটো বীজ এবং যোগান)
- Canal re/excavation (খাল পুনরায় খনন / খনন)
- Rain water harvesting plant (বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহের প্রকৃতি)
- Buried pipe irrigation (বহির্ভুক্ত পাইপ সিস্টেম)
- Crop protection earthen dyke (ফসল রক্ষার জন্য মাটির ডাইক)
- Community pond excavation with homestead solar irrigation pump (বাড়ির আশেপাশের গাছের সীমিত পোষকতাসহ পুকুর খনন)
- On-farm water management structure (খামারে পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার কাঠামো)
- Community Artesian well installation (Nose) (সম্প্রদায়ের আর্টেশিয়ান কুপ স্থাপন (নজা))
- Producer group (উৎপাদক গ্রুপ)
- Marketing group (বিক্রয় গ্রুপ)
- Water user group (পানি ব্যবহারকারী গ্রুপ)
- Seed village group (বীজ গ্রামের গ্রুপ)

Homestead vegetable gardening kit-RPSF (e.g. seed, fertilizer, net, watering can) (বেসভাড়াতে সবজি চাষের কিট)

How often do you have contact with project staff, extension workers, market facilitators, etc.? (আপনার কতবার প্রকল্পের কর্মীদের, সম্প্রসারণ কর্মী, বাজারের সুবিধার্থী ইত্যাদি যোগাযোগ হয়?)

- Frequently (e.g. more than 2 times/month (যদি ঘন (যেমন মাসে 2 বার / বেশি))
- Occasionally (e.g. at least one time/month) (আবর্তে (যেমন কমপক্ষে মাসে একবার))
- Rarely (e.g. less than one time/month) (কিছুদিন (যেমন মাসে একবারেরও কম))
- Never (কখনই না)

If yes, who receives the service? (যদি হ্যাঁ, সেবাটি কে গ্রহণ করে?)

- Male (পুরুষ)
- Female (মহিলা)
- Other (অন্যান্য/তৃতীয় পক্ষ)

Was it easy for your household to access/use the service? (আপনার পরিবারের পক্ষে পরিষেবাটি গ্রহণ / ব্যবহার করা কি সহজ ছিল?)

- Very complicated to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা খুব জটিল)
- Complicated to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা মোটামুটি জটিল)
- Easy to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা সহজ)
- Very easy to access/use (অধিগম্যতা / ব্যবহার করা খুব সহজ)

Overall, how satisfied are you with project activities/services? (প্রকল্পের ক্রিয়াকলাপ / পরিষেবাগুলি নিয়ে কতটা সন্তুষ্ট?)

- Highly satisfied (অত্যন্ত সন্তুষ্ট)
- Moderately satisfied (মোটামুটি সন্তুষ্ট)
- Moderately unsatisfied (পরিমিতরূপে অসন্তুষ্ট)
- Highly dissatisfied (অত্যন্ত অসন্তুষ্ট)

If not, what are the reasons? (অসন্তুষ্ট হলে কারণ কী?)

- Services are not available (পরিষেবাগুলি উপলব্ধ না)
- Available, but not useful (উপলব্ধ, কিন্তু দরকারী নয়)
- Available, but too expensive (উপলব্ধ, তবে খুব ব্যয়বহুল)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

LIVELIHOODS (জীবনযাত্রা)

Do you have a source of cash income? (আপনার ক্রি-নগদ আয়ের উৎস আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

What are the main sources of income of your household? (আপনার পরিবারের আয়ের উৎস কোনাটি?)

Main Source (প্রধান উৎস)

Secondary Source (সহায়িত উৎস)

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Agriculture and sales of crops (কৃষি এবং ফসল বিক্রয়) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Fishing and sales of fish (মাছ ধরা এবং মাছ বিক্রয়) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Livestock and sales of animals (গোবালি পশু এবং পশু বিক্রয়) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Natural resources (প্রাকৃতিক সম্পদ) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Petty trading (ছোট ব্যবসায়) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Unskilled labour (অনাক্ষ শ্রমিক) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Salaries, wages (employees) (বেতন, মজুরি কর্মচারী) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Handicraft (হস্তশিল্প) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Remittances (রেমিট্যান্স) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Food processing (e.g. processing jam, juice, jelly, oil, pickle etc.) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Begging, assistance (ভিক্ষা, সহায়তা) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other (অন্যান্য) | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

If other, please specify (অন্যান্য, তাহলে উল্লেখ করুন)

Which members of household are involved in main activity? (পরিবারের কোন সদস্য এই প্রধান আয়ের উৎসের সাথে জড়িত?)

- Self (নিজে)
 Spouse (স্বামী/স্ত্রী)
 Son (পুত্র)
 Daughter (কন্যা)
 Father (পিতা)
 Mother (মাতা)
 Brother (ভাই)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

If other, please specify (অন্যান্য, তাহলে উল্লেখ করুন)

Which members of household are involved in main activity? (পরিবারের কোন সদস্য এই মধ্যমিক আয়ের উৎসের সাথে জড়িত?)

- Self (নিজে)
 Spouse (স্বামী/স্ত্রী)
 Son (পুত্র)
 Daughter (কন্যা)
 Father (পিতা)
 Mother (মাতা)
 Brother (ভাই)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

If other, please specify (অন্যান্য, তাহলে উল্লেখ করুন)

Average monthly income of the family (B07) (পরিবারের গড় মাসিক আয় (টাকা))

HOUSING AND ASSET (বাসস্থান এবং সম্পদ)

» Housing (বাসস্থান)

What type of dwelling do you have? (আপনার কী ধরনের বাসস্থান আছে?)

- Semi-Permanent (অর্ধ-স্থায়ী)
 Temporary Structure (স্বল্পস্থায়ী কাঠামো)
 Permanent Structure (স্থায়ী কাঠামো)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

On what basis does the household occupy the dwelling? (কোন ভিত্তিতে পরিবার আবাসন দখল করে আছে?)

- Privately Owned (বাঞ্ছিত মালিকানাধীন)
 Free Of Rent (বিনামূল্যে ভাড়া)
 Rented (ভাড়া দেওয়া)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

How many rooms (excluding kitchen, toilet and bath room) do the members of your household occupy? (আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যরা কয়টি পৃথক কক্ষ (স্নানাকক্ষ, টয়লেট এবং স্নানের ঘর বাদে) আছে?)

What material are the walls of the main dwelling predominantly made of? (মূল আবাসের দেয়ালগুলি নিম্নে কোন উপাদানগুলি দিয়ে তৈরি হবে?)

- Mud And Sticks (কোপা এবং শাঁকি)
- Mud Bricks (মালিখি খঁকি)
- Zinc/Iron/Tin (রংগা / আয়রন / স্কিন)
- Stone/Clay Bricks (স্টোন / ক্লে)
- Concrete/ Cement Blocks (কংক্রিট / সিমেন্ট ব্লক)
- Wood Or Timber (কাঠ)
- Poles/Reeds/Bamboo/Grass Or Mat (পিল্প / বাঁশ / মাদুড়/ চাউরি)
- Tarpaulin/Plastic Sheet (তারপলিন / প্লাস্টিক শীট)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What material is the roof of the main dwelling predominantly made of? (প্রধান আবাসস্থলটির ছাদটি মূলত কোন উপাদান দিয়ে তৈরি?)

- Concrete/Cement (কংক্রিট / সিমেন্ট)
- Roofing Tiles (ছাদ টাইলস)
- Asbestos (আসবেস্টো)
- Iron Sheets, Zinc/Tin (রংগা / আয়রন / স্কিন)
- Tarpaulin / Plastic Sheet (তারপলিন / প্লাস্টিক শীট)
- Straw, Grass, Bamboo Or Thatch (খড়, ঘাস, বাঁশ / ঝাট)
- Papo (পাপো)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What kind of toilet facility does your household use? (আপনার পরিবার কোন ধরনের টয়লেট সুবিধা ব্যবহার করে?)

- Household latrine/toilet (ঘরে শাঁকি / টয়লেট)
- Communal latrine (সাম্প্রদায়িক শাঁকি)
- Open defecation (খোলা মলত্যাগ)
- Plastic bag (প্লাস্টিক ব্যাগ)
- Bucket Toilet (বোকেট টয়লেট)
- Bush (কাঁচ)
- Other (অন্যান্য)
- Do not know (জানিনা)

Do you have electricity working in your dwelling? (আপনার বাসায় বিদ্যুৎ কাজ করে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

If no then, What is your main source of lighting? (যদি না হয, আপনার আলোর মূল উৎস কী?)

- None (কিছুই না)
- Kerosene/Paraffin (কেবোলিন / প্যারফিন)
- Candle (মোমবাতি)
- Palm Oil/Jacko/Lamp (পাম অয়েল / জ্যাকো ল্যাম্প)
- Chinese Lamp (চাইনিজ ল্যাম্প)
- Wood (কাঠ)
- Torchlight (টর্চলাইট)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the main source of cooking fuel? (প্রধান জ্বালানির মূল উৎস কোনটি?)

- Collected Firewood (সংগ্রহ করা শাকড়ি)
- Purchased Firewood (কেনা শাকড়ি)
- Electricity (বিদ্যুৎ)
- Kerosene/Oil (কেবোলিন / তেল)
- Gas (গ্যাস)
- Charcoal (কয়লা)
- Eco-Stove (ইকো স্টেভ)
- Other (অন্যান্য)

How much time (minute) do you spend in a day collecting wood for fuel? (আপনার জন্য কাঠ সংগ্রহ করতে আপনি দিনে কতটা সময় (মিনিট) ব্যয় করেন?)

What is your main source of drinking water? (আপনার পানীয় জলের মূল উৎস কোনটি?)

- Tube-well (নলকূপ)
- Public tap/standpipe (সর্বজনীন ট্যাপ / স্ট্যান্ডপাইপ)
- Handpumps/boreholes (হ্যান্ডপাম্প / বোরহোল্ড)
- Protected hand-dug well (সুরক্ষিত হাত-খনন কূপ)
- Water seller/locks (জল বিক্রেতা / লকস)
- Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house) [বাড়ির সাথে পাইপযুক্ত সংযোগ (বা প্রতিবেশীর বাড়ি)]
- Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) [সুপার, বঁধি, নদী]
- Protected spring (সুরক্ষিত বৃন্দ)
- Unprotected spring (অ-সুরক্ষিত বৃন্দ)
- Rain water (safely harvested) [বৃষ্টির জল (নিরাপদ সংগ্রহকৃত)]
- Bottled water/water sachets (বোতলজাত জল / জলের প্যাক)
- Tanker truck (টাঙ্কার ট্রাক)
- Other (অন্যান্য)
- Do not know (জানি না)

How much time (minute) do you spend in a day collecting drinking water? (পানীয় জল সংগ্রহ করতে আপনি দিনে কতটা সময় (মিনিট) ব্যয় করেন?)

» Assets (সম্পদ)

» Household assets (গৃহস্থালী সম্পদ)

Please state the number of the following household assets your household currently owns? (functional) (আপনার পরিবারে বর্তমানে মালিকানাধীন নিম্নলিখিত পরিবারের সম্পদের সংখ্যাটি ব্যা করে কনিম্ব করুন?)

Fan (পাখা)

Sewing machine (সেলাই যন্ত্র)

Refrigerator / freezer (ফ্রিজ / ফ্রিজার)

Radio (রেডিও)

Television / VCR / DVD player (টেলিভিশন / ভিডিওর / ডিভিডি প্লেয়ার)

Solar panel (সৌর প্যানেল)

Smart phone (স্মার্ট ফোন)

Bicycle (সাইকেল)

Motorcycle/scooter/mosimon/auto (মোটরসাইকেল)

Motor vehicle (মোটরযান)

Boat (নৌকা)

» » Productive assets (উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদ)

Please state the number of the following productive assets your household currently owns? (আপনার পরিবারে বর্তমানে মালিকানাধীন নিম্নলিখিত উৎপাদনশীল সম্পদের সংখ্যাটি ব্যা করে কনিম্ব করুন?)

Sprayer (স্প্রেয়ার)

Watering can (সেচনী)

Hand car/wheelbarrow (হাতাও কচি / চুইলবারো)

Ox cart (গরুর গাড়ি)

Ox plough (গরুর শাসন)

Power tiller (পাওয়ার টিলা)

Tractor (ট্রাক্টর)

Seeder (সীডসেপক)

Motorised pump (মোটরইজ পাম্প)

Treadle pump (ট্রেডল পাম্প)

Thresher (থ্রেশার)

Granary (গমগার)

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND IRRIGATION (কৃষি উৎপাদন ও সেচ)

Do you own agricultural land? (আপনার কি কৃষিজমি আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

What is the size of your cultivable land (in decimals)? (আপনার চাষযোগ্য জমির আকার কত (শতাংশ)?)

Do you have property rights over this land? (আপনার এই জমির উপর সম্পত্তি অধিকার আছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

If yes, under whose name is the land registered? (যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, জমির নিবন্ধন কার নামে?)

- Men (পুরুষ)
 Women (মহিলা)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

Do you cultivate land, and if so, for what purpose? (আপনি কি জমি চাষ করেন এবং যদি তাই হয় তবে কী উদ্দেশ্যে?)

- Yes, own consumption only (হ্যাঁ, কেবল নিজের ব্যবহার জন্য)
 Yes, sales only (হ্যাঁ, কেবল বিক্রয়ের জন্য)
 Yes, consumption and sale (হ্যাঁ, খরচ এবং বিক্রয়ের জন্য)
 No (না)

Did you grow high value crops this year? [provide definition of high value crop (e.g. cucumber, bitter gourd, tomato, brinjal, okra, yard long bean, groundnut, maize, mungbean, sesame, sunflower, watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.)] (এই বছর আপনি কি উচ্চমানের ফসল চাষ করেছেন? (উচ্চমানের ফসলের সংজ্ঞা প্রদান করুন (উদা: শসা, অরুণা, উম্মাচি, বেগুন, ধরুটি, চেনুস, চিনাবাদাম, ছুঁড়ি, সুপারিন, ডিম, সূর্যমুখী, ভরমুজ, আম, ড্রাগন ফল, মাগচী, বামন নারকেল ইত্যাদি))

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, did your agricultural production increase this year? (e.g. you have harvested larger quantities) (আপনার বস্তুনিষ্ঠ উৎপাদন আগের বছর তুলনায় এই বছর কি আপনার কৃষি উৎপাদন বেড়েছে? (উদা: আপনি বেশি পরিমাণে ফসল ধরে ফুলেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

How would you quantify this increase? (আপনি এই বৃদ্ধি কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]
 Medium (মাঝারি) [20-50%]
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you achieve this? (প্রকল্পটি আপনাকে এটি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Do you own livestock (e.g. cows, sheep, goats)? (আপনার কি গবাদি পশু রয়েছে (মেমন গরু, ভেড়া, ছাগল)?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, do you now own more livestock? (পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায়, আপনি কি এখন আরও বেশি গবাদি পশুর মালিক?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

How would you quantify this increase? (আপনি এই বৃদ্ধি কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]
 Medium (মাঝারি) [20-50%]
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you increase your livestock size? (প্রকল্পটি কী আপনার গবাদি পশুর সংখ্যা বাড়াতে সহায়তা করেছে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, did your crop production area expand? (আপনার বস্তুনিষ্ঠ উৎপাদন জমি কি আগের বছরের তুলনায়, আপনার কচল উৎপাদনের জমি কি প্রসারিত হয়েছিল?)

(e.g. you are now cultivating a larger field or more fields) (উদা: আপনি এখন একটি বৃহত্তর জমি বা আরও বেশি জমিতে ধান চাষ করছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

How would you quantify this expansion? (আপনি এই সম্প্রসারণকে কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (ছোট) [less than 20%]
 Medium (মাঝারি) [20-50%]
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you achieve this? (প্রকল্পটি আপনাকে এটি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Do you use irrigation systems? (আপনি কি সেচ ব্যবস্থা ব্যবহার করেন?)

- Yes, fully (হ্যাঁ, পুরোপুরি)
 Yes, partly (হ্যাঁ, আংশিকভাবে)
 No (না)

What was the primary source of water for irrigation during dry season? (শুষ্ক মৌসুমে সেচের জন্য পানির প্রাথমিক উৎস কি ছিল?)

- Borehole (বোরহোল)
 Well (ওয়েল)
 River/stream (নদী / স্রোত)
 Pond/lake (সুঁড়ুর / হ্রদ)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the size of your irrigated land (decimal)? (আপনার সেচ জমির আকার (শতাংশ) কত?)

What was the quality of the water from the irrigation system for during dry season? (কচল উৎপাদনের জন্য সেচ ব্যবস্থা থেকে পানির গুণমানটি কী ছিল?)

- Very good (খুব ভাল)
 Good (ভাল)
 Bad (খারাপ)
 Very bad (খুব খারাপ)

Was the timing of water from the irrigation system adequate for production of during dry season? (কচল উৎপাদনের জন্য সেচ ব্যবস্থা থেকে পানির সময় কি পর্যাপ্ত ছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Compared to previous year, did you expand the crop area that is irrigated/under irrigation? (আপনি আগের বছরের তুলনায়, আপনার সেচ / সেচের আওতাধীন ফসলের জমিটি প্রসারিত করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

How would you quantify this expansion? (আপনি এই সম্প্রসারণকে কীভাবে মাপ করবেন?)

- Small (খুঁচি) (less than 20%)
 Medium (মাঝখ) [20-50%]
 Large (বড়) [More than 50%]

Did the project help you achieve this? (প্রকল্পটি আপনাকে এটি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Was the plot on which HVCs were planted irrigated during the dry season? (কোনো মৌসুমে যে জমিতে উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসল লাগানো হয়েছিল সেখানে কি সেচ দেওয়া হয়েছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

During the past 12 months, have you used fertilizers? (গত 12 মাসে আপনি কি সার ব্যবহার করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

If yes, which type of fertilizer? (যদি হ্যাঁ হয়, কোন ধরনের সার?)

- Chemical (রাসায়নিক)
 Organic/compost (জৈব/কম্পোস্ট)
 Vermi-compost (ভার্মি-কম্পোস্ট)

If any type of fertilizer was not used, what are the reasons? (যদি কোনও ধরনের সার ব্যবহার না করা হয় তবে এর কারণ কী?)

- Too expensive (অনেক দামী)
 Not available locally (স্থানীয়ভাবে পাওয়া যায় না)
 I don't think it is useful (আমি এটি দরকারী মনে করি না)
 I don't know how to use that fertilizer(s) (আমি জানি না কীভাবে সেই সার ব্যবহার করতে হয়)

» Storage (সংরক্ষণ)

Did you store any of the HVCs harvested during the current year? (আপনি কি চলতি বছরের সময় কাটা উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলগুলোর কোনো সংরক্ষণ করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

What is your main storage facility for HVCs? (উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের জন্য আপনার মূল সংরক্ষণ সুবিধা কি?)

- Unprotected pile (সুরক্ষিত গুদাম)
 Metallic Silo (ধাতব সিলো)
 Heaped in house (বাড়িতে গুদাম)
 Bags in house (বাড়িতে ব্যাগ)
 Traditional Granary (প্রাচীনকালীন গুদাম)
 Improved Granary (উন্নত গুদাম)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

Is the main storage facility functional? (মূল সংরক্ষণ সুবিধা কি কার্যকরী?)

- Very functional (খুব কার্যকরী)
 Somewhat functional (কিছুটা কার্যকর)
 Somewhat non-functional (কিছুটা অ-কার্যকরী)
 Very non-functional (খুব অ-কার্যকর)

Do you have adequate storage space to store your production until market prices are higher? (গাজার সময় বেশি না হওয়া পর্যন্ত আপনার কাছে কি আপনার উৎপাদন সঞ্চয় করার পর্যাপ্ত সংরক্ষণ স্থান রয়েছে?)

- Adequate storage space (পর্যাপ্ত সংরক্ষণ স্থান)
 Inadequate storage space (অ-পর্যাপ্ত সংরক্ষণ স্থান)
 No storage space (কোনও সংরক্ষণ স্থান নেই)

Who owns the main storage facility? (মূল সংরক্ষণ সুবিধাটির মালিক কে?)

- Self (নিজে)
 Community/village (সম্প্রদায় / গ্রাম)
 Producer organization (উৎপাদক সংস্থা)
 Provided by SACP (এস.এস.সি.পি. সরবরাহ করেছে)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

What is the distance between your home and the main storage facility? (in Km) (আপনার বাড়ির এবং মূল সংরক্ষণ স্থানের সুবিধার মধ্যে কত দূরত্ব?)

» HVC Storage (উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের সংরক্ষণ)

How much of the following HVCs were stored during the current year? (নিম্নলিখিত ফসলের উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলেরগুলির মতো কতগুলি ফসল সংরক্ষণ করা হয়েছিল?) (কেজি)

Vegetables (kg) (e.g. cucumber, bitter melon, brinjal, okra, yard long bean, etc.) (উদা: আম, কুমড়া, কলা, টম্যাটো, বেগুন, ওকরা, বরবটি ইত্যাদি) (কেজি)

Fruits (kg) (e.g. watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.) (উদা: আম, ত্রুফল ফল, মাষ্টা, বামন নারকেল ইত্যাদি) (কেজি)

Pulse (kg) (e.g. mungbean) (ডাল (উদা: মুনডাল)) (কেজি)

Oilseed (kg) (e.g. groundnut, sesame, sunflower, soybean) (তেলবীজ (উদা: চিনাবাদাম, তিল, সূর্যমুখী)) (কেজি)

Maize/corn (kg) (ছুট্টা) (কেজি)

PROCESSING AND ACCESS TO MARKETS (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ এবং বাজারে অধিগম্যতা)

» Processing (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ)

Are you engaged in any kind of food processing activity? (e.g. pickle, jam, jelly, juice, popcorn, coconut/sunflower /mustard oil etc.) (আপনি কি কোনও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ কাজের সাথে যুক্ত আছেন? (উদা: আচার, জাম, জেলি, রস, পপকর্ন, নারকেল / সূর্যমুখী / সরিষার তেল ইত্যাদি))

Yes (হ্যাঁ)

No (না)

Do you process part of your production at a processing facility? (আপনি কি কোনও প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধায় আপনার উৎপাদনের অংশটি প্রক্রিয়াজাত করেন?)

Yes (হ্যাঁ)

No (না)

What type of processing facility is it? (এটি কোন ধরনের প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধা?)

Home (বাড়িতে)

Cooperatives (সহযোগ)

Agro-industry (শস্য উৎপাদন কেন্দ্র)

Is the processing facility functional? (প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধা কি কার্যকর হয়?)

Very functional (খুব কার্যকরী)

Somewhat functional (কিছুটা কার্যকর)

Somewhat non-functional (কিছুটা অ-কার্যকরী)

Very non-functional (খুব অ-কার্যকর)

How far is the processing facility from your house? (আপনার বাড়ি থেকে প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ সুবিধা কত দূরে?)

» Market Access (বাজারে অধিগম্যতা)

Do you get an income from the sales of your HVC production and processed items? (আপনি কি আপনার উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের উৎপাদন এবং প্রক্রিয়াজাত পণ্য বিক্রয় থেকে উৎপন্ন পান?)

Yes (হ্যাঁ)

No (না)

Compared to previous year, was there a change in the income generated from the sale of your agricultural production? (পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায়, আপনার কৃষিজ পণ্যের বিক্রয় থেকে প্রাপ্ত আয়ের পরিবর্তন ছিল?)

Income has increased (আয় বেড়েছে)

Income did not change (আয়ের পরিবর্তন হয়নি)

Income has decreased (আয় কমেছে)

If so, is it thanks to the project? (যদি তাই হয়, এটি কি প্রকল্পের অবদান?)

Yes (হ্যাঁ)

No (না)

Do you have a contract for selling your production? (আপনার উৎপাদন বিক্রি করার জন্য কি কোন চুক্তি আছে?)

Yes (হ্যাঁ)

No (না)

Has this contract improved your financial situation? (এই চুক্তি আপনার আর্থিক পরিস্থিতির উন্নতি করেছে?)

Yes (হ্যাঁ)

No (না)

During the current year, what was the value of total sales of products, goods or services? (তলতি বছরে পণ্য বা পরিষেবার সামগ্রিক বিক্রয় মূল্য কত ছিল?)

607 (টাকা)

During the current year, what was the value of total operating costs (including inventory, wages, equipment, transport, etc.)? (তলতি বছরে মোট পরিচালনা ব্যয়ের (সংকেতীয়, মজুরি, সরঞ্জামাদি, পরিবহন ইত্যাদি) মূল্য কী ছিল?)

Who owns the business? (যেবসে কার মালিকানাধীন?)

- Men (পুরুষ)
 Woman (মহিলা)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

In addition to yourself, how many household members are permanently (full-time or recurrent) employed in the rural enterprise? (নিজেসহ যুক্তিও, পরিবারের কতজন সদস্য পল্লী উপায়ে স্থায়ীভাবে (পূর্ণকালীন বা পুনরাবৃত্তি) নিযুক্ত আছেন?)

- None (কেউই না)
 One to two (এক থেকে দুই)
 Three to five (তিন থেকে পাঁচ)
 More than five (পাঁচজনেরও বেশি)

In addition to you and your household members, how many employees do you have? (আপনি এবং আপনার পরিবারের সদস্যদের পাশাপাশি আপনার কতজন কর্মচারী রয়েছেন?)

- None (কেউই না)
 One to two (এক থেকে দুই)
 Three to five (তিন থেকে পাঁচ)
 More than five (পাঁচজনেরও বেশি)

Did anyone help your household establish or expand your enterprise/business? (কেউ আপনার পরিবারকে উপায় / ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে বা প্রসারিত করতে সহায়তা করেছেন?)

- Yes, establish (হ্যাঁ, প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছেন)
 Yes, expand (হ্যাঁ, প্রসারিত করেছেন)
 No (না)

If yes, who helped you? (যদি হ্যাঁ, কে আপনাকে সাহায্য করেছে?)

- SACP (এসএসসিপি)
 Government extension services (সরকারী সম্প্রসারণ সেবা)
 An NGO (একটি এনজিও)
 A donor-funded project (একটি দাতা অর্থায়িত প্রকল্প)

Did the project help you find a job or improve your employment conditions? (প্রকল্পটি কি আপনাকে কোনও চাকরী খুঁজে পেতে বা আপনার কাজের অবস্থার উন্নতি করতে সহায়তা করেছিল?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT (অংশগ্রহণ এবং ক্ষমতায়ন)

Are you or is any member of the household a member of a farmer producer/cooperative/water users group? (আপনি বা পরিবারের কোনও সদস্য কৃষক উৎপাদক / সমন্বয় / জল ব্যবহারকারীদের দলের সদস্য?)

- Producer group (উৎপাদক দল)
 Marketing group (বিক্রয় দল)
 Water user group (জল ব্যবহারকারী দল)
 Seed village group (বীজ গ্রাম দল)
 Other common interest group (অন্যান্য দল)
 Not engaged in any group (কোন দলের সাথে জড়িত না)

Does the member hold a leadership position in the group? (সদস্য কি এই দলে নেতৃত্বের অবস্থান রাখে?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

What is the sex of the member active in SACP GROUP? (এসএসসিপি দলের সক্রিয় সদস্যের লিঙ্গ কী?)

- Male (পুরুষ)
 Female (মহিলা)
 Other (অন্যান্য)

GROSS MARGIN ANALYSIS (আয়-ব্যয় বিশ্লেষণ)

» Current Year (তলতি বছর)

HVC growing or processing season (উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসল চাষ বা প্রক্রিয়াকরণের সময়)

- Kharif 1/Aus (বৈশাখ ১/আউশ)
- Kharif 2/Aman (বৈশাখ ২ / আমান)
- Rabi/Boro (রবি / বোরো)
- Year round (সারাবৎসর)
- None (কোনোই না)

Were you engaged in any of the following HVC cultivation or processing activity? (আপনি কি নিম্নলিখিত উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের চাষ বা প্রক্রিয়াকরণ কার্যক্রমে নিযুক্ত ছিলেন?)

- Cucumber (খাম্বা)
- Bitter melon (করলা)
- Tomato (টম্যাটো)
- Brinjal (বেগুন)
- Okra (টোটস)
- Yard long bean (হেবেলি)
- Maize (মুগু)
- Mungbean (মুগ ডাল)
- Groundnut (চিনাবাদাম)
- Sesame (সিঁচ)
- Sunflower (সুঁচুফ্লাই)
- Soybean
- Watermelon (হেঁচু)
- Mango (আম)
- Dragon fruit (ড্রাগন ফল)
- Maita (মাইটা)
- Dwarf coconut (বামন নারকেল)
- Pickle (mixed vegetable, garlic, mango, plum, olive, elephant apple) (আচার (মিশ্র সবজি, গরম, আমের, বরই, জলপাই, মরিচ আদ্যশস্য))
- Sauce (tomato) (সস (টম্যাটো))
- Oil extraction (sunflower, coconut) (তেল নিষ্কাশন (সুঁচুফ্লাই, নারকেল))
- Papaya morobba/peanut bar (পেঁপে আবেড়া / চিনাবাদাম বার)
- Popcorn/puffed rice (পপকর্ন/ স্মিডি)
- Red chili powder (লাল মরিচ গুঁড়ো)
- Others

What would you say is your primary concentration from the following?

- HVC cultivation (উচ্চ মূল্য ফসল চাষ)
- Food processing (খাদ্য প্রক্রিয়াকরণ)
- None of the above (উপরেণ, কোনটিই না)

» HVC Cultivation

What was the most profitable /most important HVC cultivated during this year? (এই বছরের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে লাভজনক / সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উচ্চ মূল্যের ফসলের নাম কী ছিল?)

- Cucumber (কাঁচা)
- Bitter melon (করলা)
- Tomato (টম্যাটো)
- Brinjal (বেগুন)
- Okra (চিড়চা)
- Yard long bean (বেগুনি)
- Maize (মুগুনি)
- Groundnut (চিংড়িফল)
- Mungbean (মুগ ডাল)
- Sesame (সিঁচা)
- Sunflower (সূর্যমুখী)
- Soybean
- Soybean
- Watermelon (তরমুজ)
- Mango (আম)
- Dragon fruit (ড্রাগন ফল)
- Mula (মুলা)
- Dwarf coconut (বামন নারকেল)
- Others
- Others

Land amount utilized for the HVC (decimal) | এই উৎপাদনের জন্য ব্যবহৃত জমির পরিমাণ (শতাংশ)

Seed cost for the HVC (BDT) | বীজ খরচ (টাকা)

Land preparation cost for the HVC (BDT) | জমি প্রস্তুতির ব্যয় (টাকা)

Irrigation cost for the HVC (BDT) | সেচ ব্যয় (টাকা)

Fertilizer cost for the HVC (BDT) | সারের ব্যয় (টাকা)

Pest management cost for the HVC (BDT) | কীটপতঙ্গ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যয় (টাকা)

Threshing and other post harvest processing cost for the HVC (BDT) | মাড়াই অথবা পরবর্তী প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ব্যয় (টাকা)

Labor cost (All kinds of labour cost included in land preparation, irrigation, harvesting, threshing/ processing etc. cost) for cultivating that vegetable (BDT) | সর পানের শ্রমিকের মজুরী/বেস (জমির প্রস্তুতি, সেচ, কাটা, মাড়াই / প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ইত্যাদির ব্যয় অন্তর্ভুক্ত প্রকারে ব্যয় সহ) (টাকা)

Transport and carrying cost (BDT) | পরিবহন অথবা বহন ব্যয় (টাকা)

Other input cost (BDT) | অন্যান্য যোগান ব্যয় (টাকা)

Harvesting cost for the HVC (BDT) | কাটন ব্যয় (টাকা)

Production (kg) | উৎপাদন/ফলন (কেজি)

Amount consumed (kg) | ভোগকৃত/ পরিমাণ (কেজি)

Amount sold (kg) | বিক্রিত পরিমাণ (কেজি)

Amount lost/wasted (kg) | অপচয় হওয়া পরিমাণ (কেজি)

Unit selling price (BDT) বিক্রয় মূল্য (টাকা/কেজি)

» » Food Item Processing

What was the most profitable /most important processed food item during this year? এই বছরের মধ্যে সবচেয়ে লাভজনক / সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রক্রিয়াজাত খাদ্য আইটেমটি কী ছিল?

- Cucumber (শসা)
- Bitter gourd (করলা)
- Tomato (টমটো)
- Brinjal (বেগুন)
- Okra (টীতশ)
- Yard long bean (বেগুনি)
- Maize (মুড়ি)
- Groundnut (চিনিফল)
- Mungbean (মুগ ডাল)
- Sesame (সিঁড়ি)
- Sunflower (সূর্যমুখী)
- Soybean
- Soybean
- Watermelon (বেগুনি)
- Mango (আম)
- Dragon fruit (ড্রাগন ফল)
- Malt (মাল্টা)
- Dwarf coconut (নিম্ন মাল্‌কোকা)
- Others
- Others

Raw material cost for the processing of Per Unit (BDT/kg) কাঁচামাল ব্যয় (টাকা/কেজি)

Utensil cost/rent for the processing of Per Unit (BDT/kg) জেতা খরচ (টাকা/কেজি)

Processing cost/rent of Per Unit (BDT/kg) প্রক্রিয়াজাতকরণ ব্যয় (টাকা/কেজি)

Packaging cost of Per Unit (BDT/kg) প্যাকেজিং ব্যয় (টাকা/কেজি)

Labor cost per unit (BDT/kg) সর ধরনের প্রমিকের মজুরী/ব্যয় (টাকা / কেজি)

Transport and carrying cost per unit (BDT/kg) পরিবহন অথবা বহন ব্যয় (টাকা /কেজি)

Production per day (kg/day) উৎপাদন/ফলন (কেজি /দিন)

Other rents/commissions of Per Unit (BDT/kg) অন্যান্য ভাড়া / কমিশন ব্যয় (টাকা /কেজি)

Amount consumed per day (kg/day) ভোগকৃত/ পরিমাণ (কেজি /দিন)

Amount sold per day (kg/day) বিক্রিত পরিমাণ (কেজি /দিন)

Amount lost/wasted per day (kg/day) অপচয় হওয়া পরিমাণ (কেজি /দিন)

Unit selling price (BDT) বিক্রয় মূল্য (প্রতি কেজি টাকায়)

CLIMATE RESILIENCE (ক্রাইমেট রিসিলিয়েন্স)

Is there any particular month that you face increased salinity? (এমন কোনও বিশেষ মাস আছে যেখানে আপনি শবনজতার মুখেযাচ্ছেন?)

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

Of the following natural disaster, which one has the greater probability of occurring in the next 12 months? (নিম্নলিখিত প্রাকৃতিক বিপর্যয়ের মধ্যে কোনটি পরবর্তী 12 মাসে সংঘটিত হওয়ার বেশি সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে?)

- Cyclone (ঘূর্ণিঝড়)
- Salinity increase (শবনজতা বৃদ্ধি-পান)
- Erratic rainfalls/drought (অনিয়মিত বৃষ্টিপাত / ঘর)
- Hail/thunder storm (শিলবৃষ্টি / গর্জন ঝড়)
- Waterlogging (জলাবদ্ধতা)
- Disease outbreak (সহায়ারী)

If it takes place, what would be the negative impact on your livelihoods? (এটি ঘটে তবে আপনার জীবিকার উপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব কী হবে?)

- Cyclone (ঘূর্ণিঝড়)
- Salinity increase (শবনজতা বৃদ্ধি-পান)
- Erratic rainfalls/drought (অনিয়মিত বৃষ্টিপাত / ঘর)
- Hail/thunder storm (শিলবৃষ্টি / গর্জন ঝড়)
- Waterlogging (জলাবদ্ধতা)

High (উঁচু) Medium (মাঝারি) Low (কম)

-
-
-
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-
-

High (উঁচু) Medium (মাঝারি) Low (কম)

-
-
-
-
-

Disease outbreak (সহায়ারী)

Are you aware of saline tolerant varieties? (আপনি কি শবনজাত সহিষ্ণু জাত সম্পর্কে সচেতন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

Did you or anyone in the HH received any training or advice on the management of climate related risks from SACP? (আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের মধ্যে কেউ প্রশিক্ষণ/সহায়ারী থেকে জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকি পরিচালনার জন্য কোনও প্রশিক্ষণ বা পরামর্শ পেয়েছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

During the current year, have you been applying any technology or practice for the management of climate related risks based on the training/advice you received? (চলতি বছরের সময়কালে, আপনি প্রাপ্ত প্রশিক্ষণ / পরামর্শের ভিত্তিতে আপনি জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকিগুলি পরিচালনার জন্য কোনও প্রযুক্তি বা অনুশীলন প্রয়োগ করেছেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

Do you think the technology or practice for the management of climate related risks are useful or effective? (আপনি কী জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য প্রযুক্তি বা অনুশীলন সরকারী বা কার্যকর বলে মনে করেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

Have you adopted and will you continue to use the technology or practice for the management of climate related risks? (আপনি কী জলবায়ু সম্পর্কিত ঝুঁকিগুলি পরিচালনার জন্য প্রযুক্তি বা অনুশীলন ব্যবহার করেছেন এবং চালিয়ে যাবেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

FOOD SECURITY (খাদ্য নিরাপত্তা)

Over the last 12 months, was there any period(s) during which you were not able to provide 3 meals per day for all members of your family (food shortage period)? (গত 12 মাস ধরে, এমন কোনও সময়কাল ছিল যাতে আপনি আপনার পরিবারের সকল সদস্যের জন্য (খাদ্য ঘাটতির সময়কাল) 3 খাবার সরবরাহ করতে সক্ষম হন নি?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

For how many weeks in total, over the last 12 months? (গত 12 মাসের মধ্যে মোট কত সপ্তাহ?)

Well-cooked food is free from microbes that cause foodborne diseases (ভাপকাজে রান্না করা খাবার জুজীবি থেকে মুক্ত যা ব্যাক্টেরিয়ার কারণ হতে পারে)

- True (শুধু)
- False (মিথ্য)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Washing fruit and vegetables under running water and peeling them is enough to make these foods safe for consumption (ফলম্যান গাছির নিচে ধুয়ে এবং ছাকসজ্জি ধুয়ে এনে ছাকানো এগুলি গ্রহণের জন্যও যথেষ্টক নিরাপত্তা করে তুলতে যথেষ্ট)

- True (শুধু)
- False (মিথ্য)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Are you or a family member used to eat leftovers that are not properly stored? For example, some foods might require to be placed into a climate controlled area, other foods need to be covered and protected from flies if stored on a shelter, etc.

- Never (কখনই না)
- Sometimes (কখনও কখনও)
- Always (সর্বদা)

Food that is unfit for consumption always presents color, taste and/or smell changes (গ্রহণের জন্য অযোগ্য খাবার সর্বদা রঙ, স্বাদ এবং/অথবা গন্ধের পরিবর্তন উপস্থাপন করে)

- True (শুধু)
- False (মিথ্য)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Do you cover your food and protect it from flies? (আপনি কি আপনার খাবারটি ঢেকে রাখেন এবং এটিকে মাছি থেকে রক্ষা করেন?)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

How good do you think it is to keep meat, poultry, fish, seafood or cooked food covered or in a cool place? (মাংস, হাঁস-মুরগি, মাছ, সামুদ্রিক খাবার বা রান্না করা খাবার ঢেকে রাখা বা শীতল জায়গায় রাখা আপনার শেফে কতটা ভাল বলে মনে হয়?)

- Not good (না)
- Good (সুন্দর)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

Thousand Golden nutrition days of a child depend on the nutrition and health condition during the pregnancy period and the lactating period. So all pregnant Women and lactating mothers should take more quantity of nutritious food (কোনও শিশুর সহস্র স্বর্ণের দিনটি সিনগুলি গর্ভাবস্থার সময়কালে এবং স্তন্যদানের সময়কালে সঠিক পুষ্টি গর্ভবতী অথবা স্তন্যদানের স্ত্রীরা খাবার উপর নির্ভর করে। সুতরাং: সমস্ত গর্ভবতী মহিলা এবং স্তন্যদানকারী মায়েদের আরও বেশি পরিমাণে পুষ্টিগত খাবার গ্রহণ করা উচিত)

- Absolutely (নিশ্চিতভাবে)
- Agree (সহমত)
- Do not agree (সহমত নই)
- I don't know (আমি জানি না)

» Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women (যদিমানের জন্য ন্যূনতম ডায়েটারি বৈচিত্র্য)

Questions only for women 15-49 years old. Can I ask you about the food you consumed yesterday from early morning to the time until you went to sleep in your home or elsewhere? Please tell me what you ate and drank from early morning after you wake-up in the morning to the time you went to bed at night. Mention any food that is more than 15 gm i.e. spoon full/handful etc.. Yes if >15mg and No if <15mg (কোনও 15-49 বছর বয়সী মহিলাদের জন্য প্রশ্ন।) গতদিনের কোন খাবার আপনি নিজের বাড়িতে বা অন্য কোথাও খুঁজে না খাওয়া পর্যন্ত আমি কি আপনাকে গতদিন খাওয়া খাবার সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পারি? আপনি সকালে ঘুমে থেকে ভোর পর্যন্ত সকালে খুঁজে আনুন কী খাওয়া এবং পান করেছিলেন তা দয়া করে আমাকে বর্ণনা দিন। যখন আপনি ঘুমে থেকে ভোর পর্যন্ত সকালে খাওয়া/পান করেন, যদি খাদ্য > 15mg এবং না হয় <15mg) When the respondent recall is complete. Fill in the food groups based on the information recorded above. For any food groups not mentioned, ask the respondent if a food item from this group was consumed (উক্তগোষ্ঠীর অন্তর্ভুক্ত খাবার সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।) উত্তর দেওয়ার পরে, উপরে উল্লিখিত খাবার গোষ্ঠীর জন্য, এই গুচ্ছের কোনও খাবারটি গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে কিনা তা উল্লিখিত জিজ্ঞাসা করুন।

CEREALS & FOOD MADE FROM GRAINS (চাউ, গম, ভুট্টা বা এগুলি থেকে তৈরি খাবার উদা: রুটি, নুডলস বা অন্যান্য)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

WHITE ROOTS, TUBERS & PLANTAINS (কৌটকলা, সাগা আলু, মিষ্টি আলু, শালগম বা শিকড় থেকে তৈরি অন্যান্য খাবার)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

VITAMIN A RICH VEGETABLES, ROOTS & TUBERS (উদা: মিষ্টি কুমড়া, গাজর)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

DARK GREEN LEAFY VEGETABLES (উদা: গাঢ়, শালশাক, ব্রোকলি)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
- No (না)

OTHER VEGETABLES (টমা, পেঁয়াজ, রসুন, মূল, বেগুন, টমেটো, শস, ডেড়ন, ফিজা, ধুলন, ফুলকপি, বাগকপি, সুইগাজ, পেট্রিস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

VITAMIN A RICH FRUITS (শাকা আম/পেঁপে/আমড়া এবং এগুলি থেকে তৈরি অলের রস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

OTHER FRUITS (টমা, কাঁঠাল, আমপেল, লিচু, আতা, কামরাসা, পেয়ারা, পেঁপে, কামা, জলপাই, বহই, ডালিম, তেঁতুল, আমুর, ডরমুজ, অনারঙ্গ, কাগা, শারকেন, তেজুর, বনা মল সহ অন্যান্য মল এবং এগুলি থেকে তৈরি অলের রস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

ORGAN MEAT (কেনিজা, গর্গা, বা অন্যান্য অঙ্গ মাংস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

FLESH MEATS & POULTRY (গরু, মহিষ, ভেড়া, ছাগল, খরগোশ, মুরগী, হাঁস, কবুতর অন্যান্য পখির মাংস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

EGGS হাঁস, পাখি, মুরগি, কোয়েল বা অন্য কোন ডিম)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

FISH & SEAFOOD (তাজা বা ঠাটকি মাছ, কাঁকড়া, চিংড়ি বা শামুক)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

LEGUMES AND PULSES (অকনে মটরশুটি, মটর, মসুর, ছোলা, মুগডাল বা এগুলি থেকে তৈরি মাংস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

NUTS & SEEDS (সোয়ামিন, বাদাম, তিল, সূর্যমুখী বীজ)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

MILK & DAIRY PRODUCTS (দুধ, পনির, মহই, কাসজিঁর্ত বা অন্যান্য দুধ পণ্য)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

OILS, FATS & BUTTER (খাবারে যুক্ত বা রান্নায় ব্যবহার করা তেল, চর্নি, দি বা মাখন)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

SUGAR & SWEETS (চিনি, মধু, কোমল পানীয় বা মিষ্টি রস/পানীয়, মিষ্টি খাবার যেমন হালুয়া, জামা/জেলি, চকোলেট, বিস্কুট, এবং কেক)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

SPICES & CONDIMENTS (মরিচ, সরিষা, পোলমরিচ, আদা, দাবশ, সস)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

BEVERAGES (চিনি ছাড়া কফি, চা)

- Yes (হ্যাঁ)
 No (না)

Thanks for agreeing to be part of this survey. We highly appreciate your willingness to participate. (এই সমীক্ষার অংশ হতে সম্মত হওয়ার জন্য ধন্যবাদ। আমরা আপনার অংশগ্রহণ করার স্বাগত জানাই।)

Annexure-2: FGD and KII Guideline

Guideline to conduct Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

What Focus Group Discussion (FGD)?

Focus Group Discussion is a qualitative data collection method effective in helping researchers learn the social norms of a community, as well as the range of perspective that exist within that community. The moderator leads the discussion by asking participants to respond to open-ended questions- that is, questions that require an in-depth response rather than a single phrase or simple 'Yes' or 'no'. Note taker takes detailed notes on the discussion.

General Guideline

- Select a comfortable place.
- Select 8-10 people from a homogeneous or heterogeneous group.
- Ensure logistics for the FGD session required
- Make them clear the objectives of the FGD session
- Open with a general comment and wait for a response.
- Invite a wide range of commentary by asking participants for experiences, thoughts, and definitions.
- Use silence to your advantage. Give participants a chance to think about the questions, and do not be afraid to wait until someone speaks
- Limit your own participation once the discussion begins
- Encourage positive group dynamics
- Note keeper should be careful during note taking that nothing is missed
- Maintaining confidentiality requires special precautions and emphasis in the focus group.
- Do not ask more simple questions, rather throw an open-ended question where participants can reach a decision through comprehensive discussion.
- Search in-depth understanding about the topics
- Review and analyze the notes
- Prepare a report as regularly as possible after conducting the FGD session.
- Compile the report and submit it to the Team Leader.

Tips for Moderator

A good moderator . . .

- Shows flexibility
- Shows sensitivity
- Has a sense of humor
- Links ideas together
- Encourages participation from everyone

A good moderator tries not to . . .

- Dictate the course of discussion
- Lose control over the conversation
- Judge comments or be an "expert"
- Inform or educate during the group
- Lead a question and answer session
- Behavioural techniques for building rapport in FGD

Fostering a relaxed, positive atmosphere

- Be friendly
- Smile
- Make eye contact with participants (If culturally appropriate)
- Speak in pleasant tone of voice
- Use relaxed body language
- Incorporate humour where appropriate
- Be patient and do not rush participants to respond.

Establishing mutual respect among the moderator and group members

- Set ground rules at the beginning of the focus group
- Have a humble attitude
- Do not be patronizing
- Do not scold participants for the content of their responses or for personal characteristics.
- Do not allow any participants to berate (scold vigorously) others in the group.
- Do not coerce (compel) participants in to responding to question or responding in a certain way

Tips for Note taker

- Create a form on which write your notes: If a note-taking form is not provided, creating one can help you organize your notes during the session and make it easier to expand your notes.
- Take notes strategically: It is usually practical to make only brief notes during data collection. Direct quotes can be especially hard to write down accurately. Rather than try to write down key words and phrase that will trigger your memory when you expand your notes.
- Record participants identifiers: It can be a great help during later transcription if you note the identifier of each participant as they speak. The moderator can make this easier for you by asking participants to say their
- Use shorthand: Because you will expand and type your notes soon after you write them, it does not matter if you are the only person who can understand your shorthand system. Use abbreviations and acronyms to quickly note what is happening and being said
- Record both the question and the response: If the question or probe comes from a focus group question guide, save time by noting the question number. If it is not possible to record direct quotations, write down key words and phrase.
- Distinguish clearly between participants' comments and your own observation: You could use your own initial or MO to indicate my observation.
- Cover a range of observation: In addition to documenting what people say, notes as well as you can their body language, moods, or attitude; the general environment and other information that could be relevant

Sample of Note Taker

Archival no: 03

Place:

Name of Moderator:

Name of Note taker:

Number of Participants:

Date:

Start time:

End time:

Question no1:

Answer: Yes, no advice, no knowledge, got ag. Service etc.

How to expand a report:

- Scheduling time to expand your notes: Preferably within 24 hours from the FGD session. As the sooner you review your notes, the greater the chance that you will remember other things that you had not written down. Good note-taking triggers the memory, but with the passage of time this opportunity is lost.
- Expanding your shorthand into sentences: So that anyone can read and understand your response. Use a separate page in your field notebook to expand the notes you wrote in the FGD guide.
- Composing a descriptive narrative from your shorthand and key words: A good technique for expanding your notes is to write a descriptive narrative describing what happened and what you learned. This narrative may be the actual document you produce as your expanded notes.
- Identifying questions for follow-up: Write questions about participants' response or comments that further consideration or follow up, issues to pursue, new information, etc.
- Reviewing your expanded notes and adding any final comments: If you have not typed your expanded notes directly into a computer file, add any additional comments on the same page or on a separate page.

Sample Consent Procedure

Introduce yourself and the purpose of these study. Read the informed consent statement and ask for consent to conduct the interview.

ORAL INFORMED CONSENT

My name is _____, and I am coming from the insert project/institution name office. We are conducting a research study to understand the status of women in your community. Since you are well-informed about your community we are asking you to participate in this study. The discussion will be about the infrastructure and services available in your community and about the lives of the people in your community. Your participation may be in a group discussion with other members from your community and the discussion will last for _____. This discussion is for research purposes only, and all the

information obtained will be kept safe in our files. You will not be identified in any presentation of the study reports. With your permission, we would like to audio record the group discussion. Your participation in this study is completely voluntary, and you may leave the discussion at any time. Also, you are free to refuse to answer any questions that you feel are not appropriate or that make you feel uncomfortable. You may ask us any questions about the study at any point during the discussion. Your participation or non-participation in the focus group will not affect any services you currently receive from any of the [insert the services provided to project participants, e.g. extension workers or other health services] in any way. There is no anticipated discomfort for those contributing to this study, so risk to participants is minimal – but as stated above, others outside the group may learn something about you. Although you may not directly benefit from taking part in this study, the information you provide may lead to improved programs and services in the community. There is no direct compensation for your participation. You can have a copy of this form, if you want. Do you have any questions? [Check whether the participants have understood the question and any part of the informed consent.] If you have any concerns about this study, you may contact: xxxxx +1-xxx-xxxxxx xxxxx@gmail.com xxxxx Address +1-xxx-xxxxxx Do you agree to participate in this study? [If YES, indicate below that the oral informed consent has been obtained. Then proceed with the question below regarding audio recording. If they refuse, thank them for their time and dismiss them.] Oral informed consent received Do you agree to be audio recorded? [If YES, indicate below. If any of the participants responds “NO”, proceed with the focus group without recording.] Consent to audio record interview received Signature of interviewer: _____ Date: ____/____/_____

FGD Checklist with Producer Group:

1. How is your group going on and how often do you meet together?
2. Did your group receive any training on new technologies, inputs and practices? If yes, please describe it.
3. What types of new technologies, inputs and practices did your group adopt up to now?
4. Did you encounter any problems to apply the adopted technologies and inputs in your field? If yes, what are those? How did you overcome those problems? What type of problems do women farmers face? Do they overcome those problems by themselves or get support from others to resolve them?
5. How do you disseminate the technology to the other farmers in the community?
6. Did you face any obstacles in setting demonstration/trials and observing Farmers Field Day? If yes, what are those? How did you overcome the obstacles?
7. What new crops and/ or practices did the project bring to the farmers?
8. What are the key high value crops that you produce (cucumber, bitter melon, tomato, eggplant, okra, yard long bean, maize, mungbean, sesame, sunflower, soybean, watermelon, mango, dragon fruit, malta, dwarf coconut etc.)? How women are engaged in HVC production and sales.
9. Do you have any access to common facility centers established for marketing and processing? If yes, what kinds of benefits are you getting from the centre? How are women getting access to common facility centers?

FGD Checklist with Marketing Group

1. How is your group going on and how often do you meet together?
2. Are the products sold in raw form or you add value to it (cleaning, grading, packaging, processing etc.)? If you do value addition, then what are those? Is the value addition made to all produces or for the share of produces you sold? How women and youth are engaged in value addition for selling products?
3. Do the traders come to the village to buy your products or do you go to the market for selling?
4. Does your village have a facility for storing? If yes, how much it can store and who controls the storage?

5. How has the project enhanced accessibility to processing, storage and irrigation facilities?
6. How has the project been able to enhance market accessibility and linkages? Is there scope to be linked with any marketing facility institutions for women entrepreneurs?
7. What are the key enterprises organized by producer/marketing groups in your village? Are these enterprises profitable?
8. How are women entrepreneurs growing up?
9. What about their status in receiving matching grants? Are women and youth groups engaged in micro enterprises (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, equipment maintenance, transportation, processing of primary products)?
10. How do the lead farmers help the project beneficiaries in delivering services? Are women lead farmers facing challenges in facilitating project beneficiaries on receiving services?
11. Do women and the poorest of the poor in the village are included or not?
12. How often did women and youth participate in the project activities? Was the place where the training was held convenient? Was training time convenient? How good of an attitude were the extension faculty/staff? What were the effects?

FGD Checklist with Water User Group

1. How is your group going on and how often do you meet together?
2. Did your group members and or leaders receive any training on efficient and judicial use of irrigation? If yes, how was the training to help in cultivating HVC?
3. How is the usefulness of water-related infrastructure constructed/ rehabilitated? Does it increase the production of crops?
4. What was the average production per household before the start of SACP and currently? If you sale, what percentage of the total products do you sell?
5. What was the % of land in the village covered under cropping during fallow/lean season (Nov-Feb) before the start of SACP and currently?
6. Did you face any problems using new irrigation machines like LLP and others? If yes, what are those? How did you solve the problems?
7. Is canal excavation and pond excavation useful for crop cultivation? If yes, how it is useful?
8. Overall, has water scarcity for crop cultivation decreased? If yes, what works well behind this? Do you have any suggestions to reduce the water scarcity beyond the project interventions?

All Groups Discussion will include some general points below

Climate Change Effects and Safeguarding Issues:

1. Water (for domestic uses, livestock, irrigation, other uses)
2. Is this resource of good quality? (record any problems mentioned)
3. Is there enough of this resource for all who want to use it, or is it very scarce? (record any details given)
4. Who in the community has access to these resources/can benefit from these resources?
5. Who makes decisions on allocation of resources (especially shared resources like forests, pastures, fisheries)?
6. Is there a difference in the type/quality of resources available for different individuals/groups? (if so, what?)
7. Have there been any changes in the availability and/or quality of resources since time x? (if so, what?)

Land/Soils

1. Is this resource of good quality? (record any problems mentioned)
2. Is there enough of this resource for all who want to use it, or is it very scarce? (record any details given)
3. Who in the community has access to these resources/can benefit from these resources?
4. Who makes decisions on allocation of resources (especially shared resources like forests, pastures, fisheries)?
5. Is there a difference in the type/quality of resources available for different individuals/groups? (if so, what?)
6. Have there been any changes in the availability and/or quality of resources since time X? (if so, what?)

Food & Nutrition

1. Is malnutrition a problem in the village? Why?
2. Are there any seasonal patterns in the prevalence of malnutrition?
3. Does malnutrition affect women and men equally? Why do these patterns exist?
4. Are there gender differences in:
 - a. Consumption of animal source foods?
 - b. Use of clean water?
 - c. Use of appropriate sanitation facilities? - What explains this?
5. Do you know why it is important to improve nutrition status of girls and women (15 to 49 years of age group)?
6. Have you heard of malnutrition or Anemia? Do you know the effects of malnutrition and how to prevent it?
7. Have there been any changes in diets since the beginning of 2020? How? Reason for change.
8. Who have these changes affected/benefitted? Why?
9. What NGO or government or programs exist to reduce malnutrition (school feeding, cash/food transfers) and who qualifies to use them?
10. How SACP is supporting to reduce malnutrition?

Migration:

1. Is migration a big part of village life here?
2. Are certain groups (e.g. young men, certain socio-economic or ethnic groups) more likely to migrate than others?
3. Where and when do migrants tend to go?
4. Do they typically return to the village at some point?
5. Have these migration patterns changed since time X? o If so, How? o Are these changes specific to certain groups/individuals? o How have these changes impacted the community? How have these changes impacted women specifically?
6. How do men and women in the community perceive these changes?

Gender Equality and Empowerment:

1. Strengthen women's agencies – their decision-making role in community affairs and representation in local institutions; this section is for both; mixed group and women's group.

Topics: Local definition of empowerment;

Group leadership The Present/Self How would you describe yourself as a person nowadays?

1. How are you treated in your community, and why?
2. Do you feel that you have influence in your community, and why?
3. Would you like to have more influence in your community, and why/why not?
4. What would help you to have more influence in your community?

Household harmony/ intra-HH dynamics;

1. What do you think the “turning points” (most influential experiences) that have shaped you as a person have been in your life?
 2. What were you like before then? How would you describe an empowered woman/man?
 3. OR How would you describe a woman in your community who is able to make important decisions in her life and to put those into action?
 4. OR how would you describe a woman who you admire?
 5. Do you consider yourself like that, and why or why not?
 6. Do you consider yourself more/less empowered than other women/men in your community, and why? Have your views of your own ability to make your own ability to make important decisions changed over time? If so, what caused those changes?
 7. (*Probe for any influence of program/project interventions)
 8. Are there some things in your life now (something you have or are doing or circumstances) that help you feel more empowered?
 9. What are some things or circumstances that would make you more empowered, if you had them?
- 2. Improve women’s well-being and ease their workloads by facilitating access to basic rural services and infrastructures.**

Aspirations; Life satisfaction The Future/Self

1. What are your concerns for the future?
2. How do you see yourself in the future, and why?
3. What do you look forward to?

Special Note:

The Above Discussion Required to be held with Men & Women both because the analysis be based on following perspectives.

Analysis:

The data generated by these questions would be analyzed to understand:

- Same or different views of empowerment between men and women
- Explanations for similarities or differences
- Changes in views over time
- Changes in views influenced by or as a result of the project interventions

SACP: Outcome Survey-Key Informant Interview (KII)

A key informant is someone, who has extensive experience and knowledge on a topic of interest to the evaluation. In Annual Outcome Survey, the Key Informant might be the Lead Farmers, School Teachers, Elite person, Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer, Agriculture Extension Officer, Upazilla Agriculture Officer, Fishery Officer, Upazilla Marketing Officer, Deputy Director (Agriculture) and other respectable personnel.

The interviewer must develop a relationship of confidence with the informant before she will share experience and insights.

KII Checklist:

1. Do you know what SACP project is working for? Are the beneficiaries getting benefits from the project? If yes, how?
2. What types of new technologies, inputs and practices did the group adopt?
3. What types of problems do men and women farmers face in getting access to use? Can they overcome those problems by themselves or get support from others to resolve?
4. What are the key high value crops that farmers produce under the technology used from this project?
5. Is there any access to common facility centres established for marketing and processing in this upazila? If yes, what kind of benefits are they getting from the centre?
6. How are women getting access to common facility centers?
7. Do the traders come to the village to buy farmers' products or do farmers go to the market to selling?
8. If yes, who is involved in value addition? How women and youth are engaged in value addition for selling products?
9. Is there any storage facility in the village? If yes, what is the current condition, and who are managing the storage?
10. How has the project enhanced accessibility to processing, storage and irrigation facilities?
11. How has the project been able to enhance market accessibility and linkages? Is there scope to be linked with any marketing facility institutions for women entrepreneurs?
12. How are women entrepreneurs growing up?
13. What about their status in receiving matching grants? Are women and youth groups engaged in micro enterprises (e.g. seeds, fertilizers, equipment maintenance, transportation, processing of primary products)?
14. How do the lead farmers help the project beneficiaries in delivering services? Are women lead farmers facing challenges in facilitating project beneficiaries on receiving services?
15. How often did women and youth participate in the project activities? Was the place where the training was held convenient? Was training time convenient? How good of an attitude were the extension faculty / staff? What were the effects?
16. Do farmers face any problems using new irrigation machineries like LLP and others? If yes, what are those? How did they solve the problems?
17. Is canal excavation and pond excavation useful for crop cultivation? If yes, how it is useful?
18. Overall, has water scarcity for crop cultivation decreased? If yes, what works well behind this? Do you have any suggestions to reduce the water scarcity beyond the project interventions?
19. Is migration a big part of village life here?
20. Are certain groups (e.g. young men, certain socio-economic or ethnic groups) more likely to migrate than others?
21. Where and when do migrants tend to go?

22. Do they typically return to the village at some point?
23. How do men and women in the community perceive these changes? The Project has been also working to increase the nutritional status of the beneficiaries.
24. What is the present situation of food security status at the household level?
25. Is there a malnutrition problem existing in the village? If yes, to what extent?
26. Is there any awareness programme on-going on dietary diversity and nutrition specific in the community? If yes, what are those?
27. Please comment on the progress of the project implementation and what else could be done for significant changes?

FGD Participants List

Name of Group: _____ **Name of Union:** _____
Name of Upazilla: _____ **Name of District:** _____

SL No.	Name of participants	Father's/spouse name	Sex (Male Female, Thirdgender)	Cell Phone Number	Amount of allowance (BDT)	Signature
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						

Key Informant Interview (KII) respondent's details

SL No.	Name of respondents	Designation	Sex (Male Female, Third gender)	Cell Phone Number	Address	Amount of Allowance (BDT)	Signature
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							

Annexure-3: Additional Analysis

Annexure-3.1 Average number of assets households own

Household Assets	Control	Beneficiary
Fan	2.51	2.73
Refrigerator / freezer	0.61	0.86
Sewing machine	0.53	0.87
Television / VCR / DVD player	0.95	0.99
Smart phone	1.77	2.18
Motorcycle/scooter/moped/auto	0.49	0.76
Bicycle	0.70	1.00
Motor vehicle	0.18	0.48
Radio	0.18	0.42
Solar panel	0.36	0.96
Boat	0.04	0.25

Annexure-3.2 Ownership of households' production related assets

Production Asset	Control	Beneficiary
Sprayer	0.98	0.90
Granary	0.52	0.50
Thresher	0.47	0.59
Treadle pump	0.07	0.08
Motorised pump	0.48	0.80
Seeder	0.41	0.29
Tractor	0.04	0.14
Power tiller	0.04	0.66
Ox plough	0.43	0.43
Ox cart	0.67	0.32
Hand cart/wheelbarrow	0.25	0.25
Watering can	0.64	0.90

Annexure-3.3 kind of toilet households use

Type of toilet	Control	Beneficiary	Grand Total
Bush	0.00%	0.39%	0.24%
Communal latrine	1.28%	0.78%	0.97%
Household latrine/toilet	98.72%	98.82%	98.78%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Annexure-3.4 Main source of drinking water

Sources of drinking water	Control	Beneficiary	Grand Total
Tube-well	98.08%	91.34%	93.90%
Handpumps/boreholes	1.28%	7.48%	5.12%
Piped connection to house (or neighbor's house)	0.00%	0.39%	0.24%
Public tap/standpipe	0.64%	0.39%	0.49%
Rain water (safely harvested)	0.00%	0.39%	0.24%
Surface water (lake, pond, dam, river) [0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Annexure-3.5 Table Upazila-wise disaggregation of beneficiary satisfaction regarding project activities

Division	District	Upazila	Highly satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Moderately unsatisfied
Barishal	Barguna	Amtali	60.00%	40.00%	0.00%
		Betagi	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%
		Patharghata	22.22%	77.78%	0.00%
	Bhola	Char Fasson	14.29%	85.71%	0.00%
		Lalmohan	10.00%	90.00%	0.00%
		Manpura	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
	Jhalokati	Kanthalia	20.00%	80.00%	0.00%
		Nalchity	40.00%	60.00%	0.00%
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	55.00%	40.00%	5.00%
		Mirzaganj	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%
Pirojpur	Kawkhali	0.00%	91.67%	8.33%	
Chattogram	Chattogram	Banshkhali	18.18%	81.82%	0.00%
		Boalkhali	9.09%	90.91%	0.00%
		Chandanaish	37.50%	62.50%	0.00%
		Mirsharai	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	33.33%	66.67%	0.00%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	40.00%	60.00%	0.00%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
		Hatiya	60.00%	40.00%	0.00%
		Kabirhat	50.00%	50.00%	0.00%
Subarnachar		10.00%	90.00%	0.00%	
Khulna	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
		Kachua	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
	Satkhira	Kaliganj	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Annexure-3.6 Upazila-wise disaggregation of the beneficiaries' contact with project staff, extension & market facilitator

Division	District	Upazila	Frequently (e.g. more than 2 times/month)	Occasionally (e.g. at least one time/month)	Never
Barishal	Barguna	Amtali	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Betagi	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Patharghata	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Bhola	Char Fasson	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Lalmohan	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Manpura	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Jhalokati	Kanthalia	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Nalchity	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Mirzaganj	90.00%	10.00%	0.00%
	Pirojpur	Kawkhali	83.33%	0.00%	16.67%
Chattogram	Chattogram	Banshkhali	72.73%	27.27%	0.00%
		Boalkhali	81.82%	18.18%	0.00%
		Chandanaish	37.50%	62.50%	0.00%
		Mirsharai	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	88.89%	11.11%	0.00%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	90.00%	10.00%	0.00%
		Hatiya	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Kabirhat	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Subarnachar		70.00%	30.00%	0.00%	
Khulna	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		Kachua	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Satkhira	Kaliganj	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%

Annexure-3.7 Upazila-wise disaggregation of commonly cultivated HVC

Division	District	Upazila	Cucumber	Bitter gourd	Tomato	Brinjal	Okra	Yard long bean	Maize	Mungbean	Groundnut	Sunflower	
Barishal	Barguna	Amtali	8	9	9	9	5	8	1		1		
		Betagi	5	7	8	7	3	4	3	10	7	1	
	Bhola	Patharghata	7	6	7	8	4	9	4	9	5	4	
		Char Fasson	5	4	13	8	2				1	2	
Jhalokati	Patuakhali	Lalmohan		1	1	1				1			
		Manpura	4	6	6	6	3	4	1	4	2		
	Pirojpur	Kanthalia	10	10	9	10	10	7	8	10	7	4	
		Nalchity	9	9	9	10	8	6	6	1	7		
		Kalapara	11	14	17	13	9	15	2	2	15	9	5
		Mirzaganj	5	5	9	7		5	5	1	8	2	5
Chattogram	Chattogram	Kawkhali		2	8	3	6	5	10	5	3	2	
		Banshkhal	6	6	7	10	3	2	1				
	Feni	Boalkhal			5	4		1	4	4	5	1	
		Chandanaish			7	7	1	4				1	
		Mirsharai			3	8		3					
		Chhagalnaiya	2	3	4	7	3	6	3	3	2	2	
Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	8	8	8	8	8	1	1		5	3		
	Chatkhil	4	3	2	7				1				
	Hatiya	9	8	9	8	7	4	4	4	4	7	4	
	Kabirhat	5	3	5	5	1	3	3	3				
Khulna	Bagerhat	Subarnachar		1	4	3	1	1		5	6	2	
		Fakirhat	2		4	4							
	Satkhira	Kachua			3	1			6				
		Kaliganj	15	15	16	16	12	13					

Annexure-3.8 Upazila-wise disaggregation of increase in agricultural production [compared to the previous year]

Division	District	Upazila	Control	Beneficiary
Barishal	Barguna	Amtali	0.00%	100%
		Betagi	0.00%	100%
		Patharghata	0.00%	100%
	Bhola	Char Fasson	0.00%	50%
		Lalmohan	0.00%	60.00%
		Manpura	0.00%	83.33%
	Jhalokati	Kanthalia	0.00%	100%
		Nalchity	5%	100.00%
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	0.00%	100.00%
		Mirzaganj	60%	100.00%
	Pirojpur	Kawkhali	0.00%	33.33%
	Chattogram	Banskhali	0.00%	100%
		Boalkhali	0.00%	100%
		Chandanaish	0.00%	100%
		Mirsharai	0.00%	100%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	13.33%	100%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	16.67%	100%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	0.00%	80%
		Hatiya	0.00%	100%
		Kabirhat	0.00%	90%
		Subarnachar	0.00%	100%
Bagerhat	Fakirhat	0.00%	100%	
	Kachua	0.00%	100%	
Satkhira	Kaliganj	0.00%	94.74%	
	Shyamnagar	0.00%	0.00%	

Annexure-3.9 Upazila-wise disaggregation of expansion of crop production area [compared to the previous year]

Division	District	Upazila	Control	Beneficiary
Barishal	Barguna	Amtali	0.00%	80.00%
		Betagi	0.00%	90.00%
		Patharghata	0.00%	100.00%
	Bhola	Char Fasson	0.00%	7.14%
		Lalmohan	0.00%	20.00%
	Jhalokati	Kanthalia	0.00%	10.00%
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	0.00%	20.00%
		Mirzaganj	20.00%	20.00%
	Pirojpur	Kawkhali	0.00%	16.67%
Chattogram	Chattogram	Banskhali	0.00%	9.09%
		Boalkhali	0.00%	9.09%
		Chandanaish	0.00%	50.00%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	6.67%	66.67%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	10.00%	70.00%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	0.00%	40.00%
		Hatiya	0.00%	90.00%
		Kabirhat	0.00%	50.00%
		Subarnachar	0.00%	90.00%
Khulna	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	0.00%	100.00%
		Kachua	0.00%	100.00%
	Satkhira	Kaliganj	0.00%	68.42%

Annexure-3.10 Upazila-wise disaggregation of availability of irrigation during dry season for HVCs

Division	District	Upazila	Control	Beneficiary
Barishal	Baguna	Amtali	0.00%	90.00%
		Betagi	0.00%	100.00%
		Patharghata	0.00%	100.00%
	Bhola	Char Fasson	0.00%	100.00%
		Lalmohan	90.00%	100.00%
		Manpura	0.00%	100.00%
	Jhalokati	Kanthalia	0.00%	50.00%
		Nalchity	20.00%	90.00%
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	0.00%	100.00%
		Mirzaganj	90.00%	50.00%
	Pirojpur	Kawkhali	3.70%	25.00%
Chattogram	Chattogram	Banskhali	0.00%	100.00%
		Boalkhali	0.00%	100.00%
		Chandanaish	0.00%	100.00%
		Mirsharai	0.00%	100.00%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	90.00%	100.00%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnarar	16.67%	80.00%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	0.00%	90.00%
		Hatiya	0.00%	100.00%
		Kabirhat	0.00%	100.00%
	Subarnachar	0.00%	90.00%	
Khulna	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	0.00%	100.00%
		Kachua	0.00%	100.00%
	Satkhira	Kaliganj	0.00%	78.95%
		Shyamnagar	80.00%	0.00%

Annexure-3.11 Upazila-wise disaggregation of expansion of irrigation area

Division	District	Row Labels	Control	Beneficiary
Barishal	Barguna	Amtali	0.00%	90.00%
		Betagi	0.00%	100.00%
		Patharghata	0.00%	100.00%
	Bhola	Char Fasson	0.00%	100.00%
		Lalmohan	90.00%	100.00%
		Manpura	0.00%	100.00%
	Jhalokati	Kanthalia	0.00%	50.00%
		Nalchity	20%	90.00%
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	0.00%	100.00%
		Mirzaganj	90.00%	50.00%
Pirojpur	Kawkhali	3.70%	25.00%	
Chattogram	Chattogram	Banshkhali	0.00%	100.00%
		Boalkhali	0.00%	100.00%
		Chandanaish	0.00%	100.00%
		Mirsharai	0.00%	100.00%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	90.00%	100.00%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	16.67%	80.00%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	0.00%	90.00%
		Hatiya	0.00%	100.00%
		Kabirhat	0.00%	100.00%
		Subarnachar	0.00%	90.00%
Khulna	Bagerhat	Fakirhat	0.00%	100.00%
		Kachua	0.00%	100.00%
	Satkhira	Kaliganj	0.00%	78.95%
		Shyamnagar	80%	

Annexure-3.12 Upazila-wise disaggregation of beneficiaries' engagement in processing activities

Division	District	Upazila	Control	Beneficiary
Barishal	Pirojpur	Kawkhali	3.70%	8.33%
Chattogram	Chattogram	Banshkhali	0.00%	5.00%
		Chandanaish		10.00%
	Feni	Chhagalnaiya	0.00%	11.11%
	Lakshmipur	Kamalnagar	16.67%	70.00%
	Noakhali	Chatkhil	0.00%	10.00%
Khulna	Satkhira	Kaliganj	5.00%	5.00%

Annexure-4: Annual Outcome Survey Planning for SACP 2020-21

Sl. No.	Events/Particular	Tentative Date	Responsible	Remarks
01	1 st Meeting with committee members at ERD	27 January 2021	Project Director, SACP	
02	Training for JMRS on Data collection system on Annual Outcome Survey	29-30 January 2021 at Mushroom center, Savar, Dhaka	Project Director, SACP, M&E-KM Specialist and BM&E Specialist, FAO-UN	JMRS requested to report on 18 January 2021 evening.
03	Completion of Data collection process on AOS	31 January to 07 February 2021	Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist (JMRS)	
04	2 nd Meeting with committee members at ERD	07 February 2021	Project Director, SACP	
05	Shot Checking by the committees formed by MoA, Collection of Qualitative data using FGD and KII. Group-1	20-22 March 2021	Group-1	JMRS will assist to organize FGD and KII
	Group-2	27-29 March 2021	Group-2	-do-
	Group-3	08-10 April 2021	Group-3	-do-
06	3 rd meeting of ERD and MoA on group wise data compilation and analysis, reporting format and composing of narrative report	15 April 2021	Project Director, SACP	Senior Monitoring Officer and M&E-KM Specialist will assist to conduct the meeting
07	4 th Meeting on final draft report preparation and validation of narrative report	22 April 2021	Project Director, SACP	Senior Monitoring Officer and M&E-KM Specialist will assist to conduct the meeting
08	Data validation Workshop	28 April 2021	Project Director, SACP	Senior Monitoring Officer and M&E-KM Specialist
09	Submission of 1 st draft AOS report	06 May 2021	Committees and Project team	FAO-UN technical assistance
10	Submission of final draft AOS report to MoA and IFAD	12 May 2021	Committees and Project team	FAO-UN technical assistance

Annexure-5: Group Members of AoS**1st Group**

Sl. No.	Visitor's Name, Designation & Address	Date & Duration of Visit
01	Dr. Md. Abdur Rauf Additional Secretary (Planning), Ministry of Agriculture	20-22 March 2021
02	Mr. Syed Abu Siam Zulquarnine Senior Monitoring Officer, DAE, SACP	-do-
03	Mohammad Solaiman Deputy Unit (Crop-1), Planning Commission	-do-
04	Dr. Apurba Kanti Choudhury Component Cordinaty, SACP, BARI Part	-do-
05	Md. Ayub Ali Project Director, SCAP	-do-

2nd Group

Sl. No.	Visitor's Name, Designation & Address	Date & Duration of Visit
01	Dipak Kumar Sarker Joint Secretary (Planning-2), Ministry of Agriculture	27-29 March 2021
02	Dr. Md. Ashikuzzaman Component Director (DAM)	-do-
03	Kohinoor Akter	-do-
04	Azizun Nahar	-do-
05	Nusrat Noman	-do-
06	Aynoor Akhter Panna	-do-

3rd Group

Sl. No.	Visitor's Name, Designation & Address	Date & Duration of Visit
01	Md. Matiur Rahman Chief, Planning Commission	08-10 April 2021
02	M. Jalal Ahmed Joint Chief, Planning Commission	-do-
03	Md. SK. Farid Deputy Director, DAE	-do-
04	Sujay Chowdhury Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	-do-
05	Rahana Sultana Agricultural Economist, PPI&ICT Wing, DAE, Khamarbari, Dhaka	-do-
06	Md. Rezaur Rahman CD, SACP, BADC	-do-

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U S Rokeya Akther
Gender Specialist, SACP

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Miah Mohammad Sanwar Hossain
Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist, Bhola

Mr. Asit Baran Mondal
Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist, Barguna

Mr. Krishna Gopal Biswas
Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist, Chattogram

Md. Moklesur Rahman
Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist, Pirojpur

Md. Anayet Husain Topader
Junior Monitoring and Reporting, Specialist, Feni

Ms. Hashne MahJabin
Junior Monitoring and Reporting Specialist, Laxmipur

Md. Ibrahim Khalil
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Md. Mozadded Hossain
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Photo Gallery



