



Funded by the European Union



Year-1 Interim Narrative Report

Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition (LEAN) Project

Reporting period: 01 September 2018 – 31 August 2019

Submitted to

The European Commission

Dhaka, Bangladesh

Submitted by

United Purpose

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Acronyms

AHI	Assistant Health Inspector
DNI	Direct Nutrition Inputs
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
BC	Bazar Committee
BHDC	Bandarban Hill District Council
BNNC	Bangladesh Nutrition Council
BRAC	: Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
CAB	Consumer Association of Bangladesh
CB	Caritas Bangladesh
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industries
CDC	Communicable Disease Control
CHCP	Community Health Care Provider
CHT	Chittagong Hill Tracts
CHTDB	Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Board
CHTRC	Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council
CIP2	Country Investment Plan-2
COC	Chamber of Commerce
CSO	Civil Society Organization/platform
CVP	Communication and Visibility Plan
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DLS/DoLS	Department of Livestock Services
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committee
DoF	Department of Forest
DoYD	Department of Youth Development
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DWCA	Department of Women and Child Affairs
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTU	District Technical Unit
EUD	The European Union Delegation
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FD-6	Foreign Donation form-6
FPMU	Food Planning and Monitoring Unit
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GOB:	Government of Bangladesh
GO-NGO	Government and Non-government organisation
HYV	High Yielding Variety
HDC	Hill District Council
HSI	Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation
IDF	Integrated Development Foundation
IEC	Information Education and Communications
JF	Jum Foundation
IPHN	Institute of Public Health Nutrition
IPM	Integrated pest management
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
KHDC	Khagrachari Hill District Council
LEAN	Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition
LGI	Local Government Institution
LSP	Local Service Providers
MCH	Mother and Child Health
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoFood	Ministry of Food
MOFL	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
MOHFW	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

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

1. Description

- 1.1. Name of coordinator of the grant contract: United Purpose
- 1.2. Name and title of the contact person: Sriramappa Gochikara, Country Director
- 1.3. Name of beneficiary(ies) and affiliated entity(ies) in the action:
 - 1.3.1. United Purpose (UP)
 - 1.3.2. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation Association
 - 1.3.3. Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
 - 1.3.4. CARITAS Bangladesh
 - 1.3.5. Integrated Development Foundation (IDF)
 - 1.3.6. Jum Foundation (JF)
- 1.4. Title of the action: Leadership to Ensure Adequate Nutrition (LEAN) project
- 1.5. Contract number: ACA/2018/397-034
- 1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period: 1 September 2019- 31 August 2018
- 1.7. Country or region: Bangladesh
- 1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):
 - 1.8.1. **Final/Key target groups:**
282,000 women and girls (82,000 pregnant and lactating women, 100,000 children under 5 years, 100,000 adolescent girls from 210,000 rural households).
 - 1.8.2. **Secondary Stakeholders:**
Government line departments (e.g. DAE, DLS, DoF, DoYD, DoA, DWCA, DPHE, etc.), line ministries (e.g. MoCHTA, MOF, MOHFW, MOE, MOP, MOWCA, MOF, MOA, etc.), CHTRC, HDC, BNNC, NICC, CHTDB, Office of the Deputy Commissioner, District and Upazila NGO Coordination Forum, media, academicians, researchers, COC, CAB, FPMU, SMB, corporate companies, and value chain agencies/companies, NGOs, UN agencies (e.g. WFP, UNICEF, FAO, etc.), PTA, SMC, PTI, UP, Karbaries (Village Head), Headmen (Mouza Head), Offices of the Circle Chiefs (Chakma, Moug & Bomang Circle), Upazila Parishads, Headmen Association, Bazar Committees, Traders' Associations, BC, TA, traders, TG, local folk/theatre groups, youth clubs, and CSO, etc.
- 1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7): Bangladesh

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

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

2.1. Executive summary of the action

This report provides an overview of the LEAN project's progression in year 1 (September 2018 – August 2019) and prospective way forward to achieve the project outcomes by August 2023. The overall objective of the LEAN project is to improve maternal and child nutrition in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT). The specific objectives (Outcomes) of the project are (OC1) to create an enabling environment and increased awareness for improved and sustained nutrition security and (OC2) to increase availability and consumption of safe and diversified nutritious food for poor pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescents and children through value chain interventions. These Outcomes are achieved through the following project Outputs: (OP1) strengthened nutrition governance; (OP2) nutrition awareness and positive behaviour change; and (OP3) promotion of nutrition-sensitive and climate smart value chains.

The LEAN project's contract was signed with the European Commission on 31 August 2018. After a six-month period, an inception report was submitted to the European Commission on 10 April 2019. Over the reporting period, the major achievements under OC1 included signing MoUs with the BNNC and NNS (See Annex-4), bringing BNNC's activities to the CHT for the first time, activation of 3 (three) DNCCs and 10 (ten) UNCCs in CHTs, establishing link with MOCHTA and FPMU of MoFood, and SMB. Under OC2 the main achievements included the establishment of 15 WBCs and the engagement of 75 women entrepreneurs in these business centres, selection and trained up 238 LSPs, dissemination of nutrition sensitive and climate smart technology to producers, formation and engagement of 127 adolescent clubs and 108 student brigades, installation of 118 Tippy Tap wash stations in primary schools, and conducting widespread community outreach throughout the project locations in the CHT region.

In year 1, the major challenges have centred around the delayed start to implementation due to a prolonged project approval process at the government and CHT regional council level. As a result, a 9 month delay was created in the initiation of LEAN project's year 1. At a smaller level, the National Parliament Election, and local political conflicts and security concerns also caused limited mobility in some project locations. Despite these challenges, the field team has made great strides towards completing the initial targets within the 3 months of implementation thanks to close coordination with the government stakeholders, their dedication and hard work.

2.2. Results and activities

A. RESULTS

The results of the implemented activities in year 1 are outlined under OP1, OP2 and OP3 of the LEAN project's OC1 and OC2 below.

Outcome 1 (OC1): Enabling environment and awareness created for improved and sustained pro-poor nutrition security service delivery.

The core strategy for Outcome 1 involves creating an enabling environment through activating and strengthening nutrition governance systems by supporting the creation of multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) at the district and Upazila levels. LEAN has made significant strides towards achieving the targets set under Output 1. In a particularly important step towards achieving OC1, the project signed MoUs with the BNNC and NNS, formalised BNNC activities for the first time through activation of 3 DNCCs and 10 UNCCs, formed 13 MSPs in CHT, and established links with MOCHTA and FPMU of MoFood and SMB during this reporting period. As laid out in the updated logical framework, targeted progress against OC1 indicators in year 1 anticipated a 0% change from baseline. As such, the

assumptions identified in the logical framework have still not been verified. While these indicators remain unchanged in year 1, critical activities have been taken which set the stage for progress against all OC1 indicators in year 2. These achievements are discussed under Output 1 and are outlined in the logical framework.

Output 1 (OP1): Effective governance system activated, strengthened

In this reporting year the project signed an MoU with the Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) to operationalize MSPs and the director general participated in MSP formation and took steps to activate DNCCs and UNCCs. 13 MSPs (3 district and 10 subdistrict) have been formed. 13 annual planning workshops with the DNCCs and UNCCs were held to develop nutrition integrated plans for the upcoming years which are contributing to the following Outcome indicators:

- (OC1.2) National level line agencies prioritized allocation of budget for CHT in nutrition related areas and
- (OC1.3) Relevant ministries, public line agencies, and Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari Hill District Councils developed and/or revised their annual activity plans in line with the Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition (NPAN2) and the Bangladesh Second Country Investment Plan for Nutrition Sensitive Food Systems (CIP2).

The project also facilitated visits from DNCC and UNCC members to community clinics and held meetings with entrepreneurs from the Women Business Centres (WBCs) and Local Service Providers (LSPs) to highlight communities' needs. DNCC members visited the USAID funded SAPLING project to capture learning and to better understand the demands from community in order to integrate into the annual plan. A policy landscape analysis was conducted by GAIN (final draft in production) to find the policy gaps in achieving nutrition outcomes in Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) with the aim to advocate a CHT specific nutrition agenda at the national and district levels. Finally, in order to facilitate coordination mechanism among local government institutions (LGIs), the Hill District Council and relevant service providers, a mapping on the existing coordination mechanism amongst the local government institutions and GOB departments was conducted by GAIN (final draft in production) to identify nutrition service gaps. LEAN also facilitated and regularized Mother and Child Health (MCH) coordination meeting at 3 districts led by the Civil Surgeons to promote integration of nutrition-sensitive activities and budget.

Outcome 2 (OC2): Availability and consumption of safe and diversified nutritious food increased for poor pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescent and children through value chain intervention.

The LEAN project implementation is being undertaken with the understanding that the Outputs created in year 1 will take time to reflect changes in overall Outcomes. The prerequisites for development of small holder farmer, micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) friendly value chains and markets include identification of value chains, building local service provision through local service providers and the selection of nutrition sensitive and climate smart technologies. Significant strides were made towards laying this groundwork, as outlined under OP2 and OP3. Particularly critical achievements against these prerequisites include the identification and training of 238 local service providers (LSPs), the formation of 153 producer groups and Public Private Partnership Platforms (PPPPs), identification of relevant value chains and dissemination of nutrition sensitive and climate smart agricultural technology, and organising nutrition awareness raising activities through CHT indigenous cultural events. As laid out in the updated logical framework, targeted progress against OC2 indicators in year 1 anticipated a 0% change from baseline. As such, the assumptions identified in the logical framework have still not been verified. While these indicators remain unchanged in year 1, critical activities have been taken which set the stage for progress against all OC2 indicators in year 2. These achievements are outlined under OP2 and OP3 and in the logical framework.

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

A series of actions were conducted against OP2 in year 1, including community campaigns structured around adolescent clubs, installations and use of the Tippy Tap, classroom nutrition education, and folk songs focusing on nutrition and WASH issues. To increase nutrition sensitive awareness, demand and behaviour change at community level, SBCC materials were adopted from Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN) and were printed for distribution (See Annex-5 for materials). In total, 35 events were organised on World Health Day, World Mothers' Day, National Nutrition Week, Safe Motherhood Day and International Women's Day that contributed to raise community awareness on nutrition, safe and nutritious food. To promote WASH and nutrition awareness, 12 theatre and indigenous folk music shows were organised in communities. 118 Tippy Tap water stations were installed in schools and communities, providing locally available water and sanitation facilities made of plastic bottles. As part of rolling out the government initiated "Little Doctor" programme in CHT, a regional workshop was held with the 12 teacher training instructors from the Primary Teacher Training Institute (PTTI) Medical Officers and government officials to draft curricula and guideline for peer to peer health and sanitation awareness. 2,501 school management committee members (1,304 male, 1,197 female) from 107 schools were sensitized to nutrition needs as part of creating buy in and drive from the school for nutrition and WASH awareness. As part of building this awareness through peer learning, 108 student brigades were formed. Student brigades are now overseeing the installation and proper use of Tippy Tap stations and will conduct sessions on nutrition and WASH awareness in year 2. In addition, the project reactivated 127 adolescent clubs (initially created by Shornokishori, BRAC, YPSA and Department of Women's Affairs) comprised of 874 adolescents (570 girls, 304 boys) which were given 1-day orientations on adolescent health and nutrition. Finally, in year 1 the project formed 15 Women Business Centres (WBCs), made up of 75 women entrepreneurs, to work as service centres for nutrition sensitive agriculture trainings, agricultural inputs, marketing resources and general information for women. Capacity building of women entrepreneurs has begun and by the end of this reporting period, 15 women have been trained on nutrition services, entrepreneurship development and business plan development. The LEAN project provided direct input support to establish these WBCs and conduct orientation sessions. To date, 92 producer members (56 male, 36 female) have been oriented to WBC resources and activities in 22 sessions.

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

In laying the groundwork in year 1, the LEAN project has successfully identified and selected appropriate value chains, recruited and trained relevant Local Service Providers (LSPs), and identified relevant nutrition sensitive and climate smart technology and equipment for distribution. Producer groups are formed and the dissemination of selected technology among the farmers has already begun. LSPs began linkage development for input and output markets for producers this year with Public Private Partnership Platforms (PPPPs) formed to leverage local supply and demand. To increase year-round availability, physical access and affordability of nutritious food, activities against OP3 identified nutrition sensitive and climate smart value chains through 10 workshops at subdistrict level. The selected value chains include vegetables (wide range of summer and winter), fruits (mango, banana, and cashew nuts) and native chicken. In these value chain selection workshops, representative from input companies, output traders, local service providers, representative from department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) and Department of Livestock Services (DoLS) provided valuable input. [In this reporting period, the project identified 238 LSPs (137 male, 101 female) and provided a 1-day training on cultivation techniques and local service provisioning to 206 LSPs (118 male, 88 female). To kick-start service provisioning, participating LSPs are required to link with their clientele base i.e. producers surrounding their communities. A total of 2,682 farmers have already been brought into connection with LSPs. This was done through 153 matchmaking sessions which were conducted between LSP and producer groups resulting in the development of 238 LSP business plans and 153 production plans for producer groups.

The number of farmers linked to input and output markets through LSPs is in excess of the 1,000 initially targeted due to the hard work of the LSPs and the great success of the producer groups. To leverage the local supply and demand, 10 Public Private Partnership Platforms (PPPP) were formed at the sub-district level. In this reporting period, low-cost nutrition-focused and climate sensitive technologies were identified through 10 workshops at the sub-district level. The technologies identified revolve around production and use of organic fertilizer (mainly vermicompost), integrated pest management, water efficient vegetable cultivation methods (like the pit method, sacks/pot method and line method) and improved cultivation techniques (hand pollination, seed treatment). The identified technology dissemination to producers has begun through the training of 104 early adopters (67 male, 37 female) in 10 Upazila followed by the creation of 18 demonstration plots. The number of innovative technology adopters is significantly lower than the target as the LEAN project was only able to begin this component at the end of the harvest season due to its overall delay. This gap will be closed at the beginning of the next harvest season when farmers will again have need for these technologies.

B. ACTIVITIES

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

B1. Strengthening Nutrition Governance

The following actions have been taken in order to promote multi-stakeholder platforms that link micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), Service Provider Associations (SPAs), relevant government ministries, District Councils, Local Government Structures, market leaders, finance institutions and Chambers of Commerce and Industries (CCI) in order to strengthen the nutrition governance system in CHT. They also are intended to advocate for the inclusion of the CHT nutrition agenda as a priority in national nutrition governance related policies, strategies and action plans and strengthen the capacity and inter-departmental coordination in nutrition sensitive programming and service delivery of relevant government line departments, Local Government Institutions (LGIs), Hill Councils, and relevant service providers

Activity 1.1.1: Stakeholder consultation to improve MSP

The objective of the stakeholder consultation workshop was to facilitate Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) in 3 hill districts i.e. District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC). The project conducted 3 stakeholder consultation workshops in 3 hill districts. The venue was the Deputy Commissioner conference room of Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari hill district.

In accordance with this goal, LEAN has established Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh National Nutrition Council (BNNC) to facilitate nutrition governance at district and Upazila level of CHT. See Annex-4 for MoU Documents.

In these workshops the BNNC team (Director General, Additional Directors and BNNC-consultants) and representatives from Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN) were present to address governance issues and create awareness about their roles, operation process and the status of nutrition in Bangladesh and CHT districts. Representatives from UNICEF, WHO and WFP were also present in the workshops to contribute to the enhancement of nutrition governance.

Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP): MSP is a network of representatives from GoB, private sector and civil society who has come together to support implementation of the strategies and activities planned in Second National Plan of Action for Nutrition to address malnutrition.

The workshop topics covered the NPAN2 objectives, nutrition issues in Bangladesh and CHT, future development of a yearly plan to address nutrition in line with the NPAN2 goals, and an overview of the LEAN project.

The achievements of the workshops were:

- The stakeholders were made aware of NPAN2 and its specific components, as well as the importance of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral coordination with government priorities.
- The DNCCs received technical assistance from BNNC and LEAN project for their operational processes. These included planning, reviewing, conducting meetings and monitoring while both the parties (BNNC and LEAN) agreed to provide support for future coordination.
- The DNCCs decided to co-opt members based on government order (MoHFW's circular dated 12 August 2018).

A national level consultation workshop was held on 9 September 2019 involving the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) in collaboration with BNNC and in association with development partners: UNICEF, CARE and Nutrition International.

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

The activity was intended to facilitate the creation of a coordinated nutrition activity plan between District and Upazila Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC and UNCC) for the District and Upazila service providing agencies so that the plan can be monitored and reviewed semi-annually to ensure efficacy.

In total, 13 workshops have been conducted at DNCC and UNCC levels out of a targeted 21 workshops. The target was not reached due to the delay in implementation. While 10 Upazilas were initially targeted, the remaining 8 that were targeted for workshops in year 1 have been moved to year 2 priorities following the development of service contracts.

Activity 1.1.3 Cross-learning events

The objective of the cross-learning events is to enable collaborative learning and problem solving around the formation and activities of MSPs. In total, 13 cross learning events were held in the reporting period (short of the targeted 21). The target was not reached due to the late start of implementation of the overall project. While 10 Upazilas were initially targeted, the remaining 8 that were targeted for workshops in year 1 have been moved to year 2 priorities following the development of service contracts.

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

The major objective of this activity is to link MSPs with multipurpose service hubs including Women Business Centres (WBC) and government agencies to raise voices and address the needs of vulnerable groups, particularly adolescents and women who are socially and economically excluded from the development. In the reporting period, LEAN project conducted 7 meetings between MSPs and WBCs, adolescent clubs and LSPs. As a result of these meetings, the Department of Women and Child Affairs expressed commitment to provide loans to WBC as well as capacity building/skill supports and the DAE has agreed to provide technical capacity building support to the LSPs.

Activity 1.2.1. Policy landscape analysis

The policy landscape analysis in the Chittagong Hill Tract (CHT) was done by engaging a consultant and was intended to identify policy gaps regarding nutrition in CHT. The consultant worked from 8 August 2019 to 31 August 2019. The policy landscape analysis is being finalized.

Activity 1.3.1. Coordination mapping of LGIs, HC and SPs to identify synergies

The coordination mapping has been conducted by a consultant in order to understand current coordination mechanisms and make recommendations for future advocacy interventions. The coordination mapping was held from 8 August 2019 to 31 August 2019.

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

District and National level inter-departmental coordination meetings hosted for integrating nutrition sensitive activities in current services. Total 13 workshop were conducted of which 3 at district level and 10 in Upazila level.

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

The activity facilitated public sector platforms meetings at Upazila level with private sector focusing specifically on planning, budgeting and monitoring of nutrition sensitive programming. As a result of these meetings, the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Department of Livestock Services (DLS) asked for support from LEAN to incorporate nutrition sensitive activities into their regular activities and stakeholders were made aware of the objectives of LEAN and incorporated nutrition into their plans.

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

This activity is intended to facilitate public sector mother and child health platforms i.e. district hill council, GoB and Non-government (GO-NGO) coordination led by district and Upazila administration to promote integration of nutrition sensitive activities in the government budget. In this reporting period, 13 meetings between mother and child health platforms and local government and non-governmental organizations were facilitated at district and Upazila levels. 6 meetings were conducted at 3 districts while the rest were at the Upazila level. The civil surgeons of 3 hill districts are conducting monthly MCH coordination meeting regularly

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

The objective of the activity is to sensitize and orient UP and its standing committees on their roles regarding supporting female members of the committee and Parishad to promote their capacity to undertake pro-nutrition activities, lead committees themselves and bring positive change in nutrition status of their respective unions. In total, 44 meetings have been conducted with Union Parishads.

B2. Promote Community-Level Nutrition

The following activities have been implemented to raise community awareness and promote positive behaviors around nutrition, adolescent health and WASH. This has occurred through the production of dynamic, community-level social behavior change communication (SBCC) materials, the engagement of student brigades and adolescent clubs across communities, and the strengthening of existing education resources to provide a comprehensive approach to improved community-level nutrition.

Activity 2.1.1 Sign MoU with DAE

The objective of the activity is to establish formal coordination and working relation with the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) in the implementation of women business centre, school gardening, planting fruit trees. It is anticipated that the signing will be completed in the first quarter of year 2 as it is currently in progress and will be finalized by December 2019.

Activity 2.1.2 Needs Assessment on community nutrition behaviour change

The main objective of the needs assessment is to assess the contextual needs in order to adjust the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) materials on nutrition. The needs assessment is conducted through a digital platform developed by the LEAN monitoring and evaluation team. The data collection was conducted by project staff following an orientation on tools and the digital platform. The data collection has been conducted with 81 session through a semi structured questionnaire. The sessions included 43 focus groups with farmers 38 focus group with women and students. Data collection has been completed. Data analysis and reporting writing is going on and will be completed by the first quarter of year 2.

Activity 2.1.3 Print SBCC materials in local language

In order to strengthen awareness raising activities on nutrition sensitive behavioural change communication, SBCC materials on mother and child nutrition from the Institute of Public Health Nutrition (IPHN) were printed in this reporting period. Please see Annex-5 for SBCC materials.

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

LEAN team members participated in events at community, Upazila and district levels. The team participated in total 35 events including: International Mother Language Day, International Women's Day, World Health Day, World Mother Day, Safe Motherhood Day, World Malaria Day, World Environment Day and World Population Day.

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

In year 1, 12 WASH and Nutrition awareness theatre and folk song shows/events were organized at in Women Business Centres (WBC). At all events combined 764 (Male-341, female-423) people participated. The events focused on:

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

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

The main focus of the activity was to develop IEC materials on the roles and responsibilities of local service providers. IEC is an approach which attempts to change or reinforce a set of behaviours in a target audience regarding a specific problem in a predefined period. IEC materials are in the process of being adapted from Institute of Public Health and Nutrition (IPHN).

Activity 2.1.8 Promote Tippy Tap at community level and in schools

The objective of this activity is to educate and habituate the community and school children to using Tippy Tap for WASH practices. This promotes use of the 118 Tippy Taps established in communities and schools.

Tippy Tap:

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

Activity 2.2.1 Integrated Little Doctor scheme through nutrition sensitised PTTI staff

In year 1, LEAN organized a workshop to revise the training curricula of primary teacher training module at Rangamati on 5 August 2019. The superintendent and instructor of Primary teacher training institute participated in the workshop which had 10 participants (8 male, 2 female)

Activity 2.2.3 Sensitise School Management Committee on nutrition

With the goal of sensitizing school management committees on nutrition, 107 workshops with 107 school management committees were organized at the community level. The management committee members were oriented on the importance of mother and child nutrition, importance of vegetables and fruit garden and hygiene practices to improve nutritional status. The teachers and committee members were motivated to discuss nutrition in their respective classes and to undertake nutrition interventions at the school level including projects such as school gardens, fruit orchards etc. As a result, the teachers agreed to discuss nutrition in their class sessions and management committee committed to develop vegetable and fruit gardens on school premises

Activity 2.2.5 Develop, promote and engage Student Brigades on nutrition

108 primary school student brigades formed comprised of 15 students in each brigade and oriented on nutrition and WASH to act as community mobilisers and raise awareness about the importance of nutrition and improved WASH practices.

Student Brigade

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

Activity 2.3.1 Departmental collaboration with DoYD/DoA/DWAE/DoLS

The collaboration with the Department of Youth Development (DoYD), Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Women Affairs Extension (DWAE) and Department of Livestock and Fishery (DoLS) is intended to promote the LEAN project and engage with other relevant Department officials and stakeholders. The project organized 4 workshops with above mentioned departments to introduce them to the project objectives and activities and make plans for future coordination.

Activity 2.3.2 Adolescent project exposure visits

Exposure visits were conducted for adolescent groups to visit other groups in neighbouring unions to learn from models of best practice, share experiences around early marriage prevention and increase

their motivation to carry out activities. In the reporting period 21 exposure visit were conducted in which 241 adolescents took part (138 girls, 103 boys). Specific topics covered include:

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

In year 1,874 adolescents (570 girls, 304 boys) were oriented into 127 adolescent clubs in single-day training sessions. The training sessions were facilitated by leaders of existing adolescent clubs from Sanrakishori, Community health Care Provider (CHCP), Union Health and Family Planning officer (UH&FPO) and Union Coordinator and Field Facilitator of LEAN project. The training sessions included:

- Adolescent nutrition
- Reproductive health care
- Menstruation management and hygiene
- Vitamin B complex and folic acid supplementation for pregnant women
- Anemia prevention in pregnant women
- Child marriage prevention
- Childhood nutrition
- Diversification of food

B3. Establish Women Business Centres and Multi-Purpose Information Hubs

The following activities have been undertaken in order to establish women business centres (WBC) and multi-purpose information and service hubs as part of raising community-level awareness of mother-child health, nutrition-sensitive business and developing women’s leadership and economic empowerment.

Activity 2.4.1 Identify and train women entrepreneurs to establish WBCs

LEAN project identified and trained women entrepreneurs to provide nutrition sensitive information and counselling services in remote areas beyond the lifespan of the project using the sustainable Women Business Centre (WBC) model. In the reporting period 75 entrepreneurs were identified. A total 15 entrepreneurs were trained in 3 batches serving 15 WBCs.

The training topics included:

- Entrepreneur development
- Nutrition services from WBCs
- Business plan development

Activity 2.4.2 Support women entrepreneurs to establish Women Business Centre

In order to support women entrepreneurs in the formation of WBCs, the project provided assistance in procuring technology and materials for the centres. The following equipment was purchased for WBCs as needed:

- Tablet
- Table

Women Business Centre

Women’s Business Centres (WBCs) aim to improve rural women’s access to services and improve their position in agricultural value chains. Typically managed by 4-5 female entrepreneurs (though it can be as many as 10 in some cases) in the community, WBCs are social enterprises that provide agricultural products and nutrition services. Women’s Business Centres are unique in that they are owned and managed by women for women.

- Chair
- Refrigerator and
- Photovoltaic power system

Activity 2.4.3 Facilitate WBCs to organize nutrition session for producers groups

In this reporting period 22 sessions were facilitated at WBCs for producer groups. 92 producer members (56 male, 36 female) were oriented on nutrition, mother and child health, women empowerment and income generation activities

Activity 2.4.4 Facilitate community events hosted by WBCs

WBCs hosted 16 community events for WASH and nutrition awareness theatre. A total of 656 peoples (149 male, 269 female, 111 boys, 127 girls) enjoyed the event

B4. Promotion of Nutrition-Sensitive and Climate-Smart Agriculture Technologies and Practices

The following activities were implemented in order to support small and medium enterprises, entrepreneurs and local service providers for the increased production of and access to nutritious foods and the dissemination of innovative, low-cost nutrition and climate smart technology and practices.

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

In this reporting period a total of 238 Local Service Providers (LSP) (127 male, 91 female), are selected in 10 upazila (Dighinala, Panchari and Guimara under Khagrachari district, Baghaichari, Langadu, Kawkhali and Rajasthali under Rangamati district, and Alikodom, Naikhangchari and Thanchi under Bandarban district). These LSP bring experience from previous internal assessments of local food production systems by project staffs and from previous experience of Helvetas in CHT.

Local food/ production/market assessment wasn't completed due to difficulties in identifying and hiring a CHT expert in this area as there is limited interest among consultants in working in this area. The hiring process is ongoing.

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

10 workshops were organized from May 7 to 25 July in 10 upazila (Dighinala, Panchari and Guimara under Khagrachari district, Baghaichari, Langadu, Kawkhali and Rajasthali under Rangamati district, and Alikodom, Naikhangchari and Thanchi under Bandarban district) organized to select nutrition sensitive value chains by using the experiences of the potential members of Public Private Partnership Platforms (PPPP). and relevant stakeholders in between 7 May and 25 July 2019. A total of 323 participants (210 male, 89 female) participated from different categories of value chain actors (such as agricultural input retailers and representatives of input companies, output traders, LSPs, representatives of bazar committees and farmers) and representatives of line departments e.g. Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Department of Livestock Services (DoLS).

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

Developed 3 modules on (i) Cultivation techniques of selected vegetables (ii) Basic understanding and skills for local service provisioning (includes LSP's Business Planning) and (iii) Introduction to selected low-cost, nutrition sensitive and climate smart technologies (e.g. production and use of vermicompost, pheromone trap and yellow baits (turmeric trap) for insect/pest control etc.).

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

A total of 206 LSPs (male-118, female-88) skills trainings were organized in 10 batches in 10 upazilas (Dighinala, Panchari and Guimara under Khagrachari district, Baghaichari, Langadu, Kawkhali and Rajasthali under Rangamati district, and Alikodom, Naikhangchari and Thanchi under Bandarban district) in between May and August 2019. The training covered the following:

1. Cultivation techniques for selected crops
2. Skills for local service provisioning. Please see the Annex-2 (A3.15).

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

A total of 153 matchmaking sessions have been conducted with 153 producer groups (PG) in this reporting period. The PG formation and development of PGs' production plan (which covers the service needs of producers) for winter crops and business plan (which covers the plan for LSP's services to producers) of LSPs are continuing. It is expected that, PGs' production planning and LSPs' business planning for winter season will be completed for the upcoming winter season by October 15 2019. A total of 2,682 farmers are currently reached under LSP activities, (1,419 male, 1,263 female). Please see Annex-2 (A3.1.6) for breakdown.

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

A total of 10 workshops at upazila level have been conducted to identify and select low-cost, nutrition smart and DRR sensitive technologies. These workshops were conducted with the participation of representatives from the farming community, LSPs, DAE officials, different market players (such as, input sellers, buyers etc.) and local research institutions. A total of 200 participants, (146 male, 54 female), participated and contributed in the identification and selection of appropriate nutrition and DRR sensitive technologies. Participants' details can be found in Annex-2 (A3.2.2).

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

A total of 104 early adopters and LSPs (67 male, 37 female) were trained in 5 batches from 10 upazilas. The training was conducted on two of the top ranked and commonly identified technologies relating to:

- Production and use of vermicompost
- Preparation and use of IPM techniques for insect-pest control (pheromone trap and yellow baits)

The experts from local DAE conducted the training sessions and demonstrated the technologies to the participants.

These trainings enable the farmers to build soil fertility, reducing costs of fertilisers and pesticides, as well as cope with natural adversities and to increase income through dissemination by LSPs to PGs. Please see the Annex-2 (A3.2.3) for further details.

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

The training on new technologies [Activity 3.2.3] was followed by 18 trial/demonstration of vermicompost production at community level spread across 3 districts and 10 upazilas in between 7-23 August 2019, and will be followed by field days after completion of composting cycle to disseminate among farmers. In addition, demo/trials will be established on the use of vermicompost by the producers of vermicompost for further dissemination among the PGs. This will enable farmers to cope with the consequences of low soil PH and conserve soil fertility, reducing the cost of fertilisers and increasing income. Please see Annex-2 (A3.2.4).

B5. Strengthen Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

The following activities were implemented in order to strengthen horizontal and vertical alliances through matchmaking and to establish and strengthen Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

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

3 workshops in 3 districts were organized to inform, explain, influence and engage line departments and relevant other stakeholders for Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP) to enhance the process of upazila PPPPs' formation and activate them to achieve project objectives. All three sensitisation workshops were organised by July 2019. Following the sensitisation workshops in year 1, 18 sectoral PPPPs for crops and horticulture subsectors are formed at upazila level and 3 at the district level. Through these workshops the project will be able to ensure buoyant support and participation of the district level officials and officials at upazila levels of the line departments not only in PPPP formation but in all relevant project activities. The district level officials have already taken the lead in coordination and launching of upazila level PPPPs. A total of 63 participants from line departments, input and output sellers, LSPs, farmers and relevant stakeholders' group e.g. input companies participated in the workshops. Please see Annex-2 (A3.3.1).

Public Private Partnerships Platform:

Public Private Partnership Platform (PPPP) is a collaborative platform of public and private sector actors including local service providers and producer groups, the Department of Agricultural Extension, Department of Livestock and the Department of Fisheries and relevant private sector actors with the shared goal of delivering improved agricultural services and promoting efficient supply chains and market conditions.

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

To facilitate the PPPP at subdistrict levels, 10 workshops were conducted during the reporting period in 10 upazila. 10 PPPPs for crops and horticulture sub-sectors have been launched and dialogues on the scope of public private partnerships in the sub-sectors has been initiated in 10 upazilas through the coordination with local DAE in July-August 2019. PPPPs are in the process of taking joint initiatives to fill the gaps in agricultural extension services to create vibrant and inclusive nutrition sensitive value

chains development. A total of 206 participants, (143 male, 63 female) participated from different PPPP stakeholders' groups. All 10 upazila PPPP have formed executive committees for coordination and execution of value chains and market development activities across the upazila. Please see Annex (A3.3.2).

Achievements of the activity:

- 10 Upazila PPPP have been formed
- An executive committee, who are selected from PPPP for coordination and execution of value chain and market development has been formed

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

10 workshops on the importance of DRR were organised by 10 upazila PPPPs to sensitize members and other stakeholders in July-August 2019. The PPPPs discussed the importance of disaster risk reductions in the agriculture sector and identified issues for future planning and programming. This process enables the farmers to cope with adverse climatic conditions through preparedness and adopting new technologies. A total of 203 participants from PPPs and relevant stakeholders participated in these workshops, (Male-148, Female-55).

B6. Promotion of WASH and Nutrition-Sensitive Markets

The following activities were implemented in order to facilitate MSME and service provider associations (SPAs) in developing nutrition sensitive approaches, traceability and peer-control mechanism for the promotion of WASH and direct nutrition input (DNI) markets.

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

In order to assess the demand and supply of viable WASH and DNI products, hiring a consultant is under process in August 2019. This hiring process has been delayed due to a small number of applicants and not getting qualified expert. The hiring process is started again and is expected that this activity will be completed by November 2019 in 9 Upazilas and by February in other 9 Upazila.

B7. Activities Moved to Year 2

In year 1, the major challenges have centred around the delayed start to implementation due to a prolonged project approval process at the government and CHT regional council level. As a result, a 9 month delay was created in the initiation of LEAN project's year 1. At a smaller level, the National Parliament Election, and local political conflicts and security concerns also caused limited mobility in some project locations. The following activities have been moved to year 2 as they require certain parameters to be met before they can be initiated.

Activity 1.1.6: Involve MSPs with NPAN2 & CIP2 for inclusion of CHT nutrition needs

This activity has been shifted to year 2 as it follows Activity 1.1.1 (facilitating MSPs) which was only recently completed. This activity will be initiated in December 2019.

Activity 1.1.7: Facilitate MSPs to strengthen relationship with BNNC

The activity has been shifted to year 2 due to delayed start of project implementation and time required for readiness of MSPs. However, a relationship has been developed through the activity A1.1.1 stakeholder consultation workshops as BNNC representatives meet with MSPs and shared activities, challenges and lessons learned with each other.

Activity 1.2.2. Meetings to lobby for budget allocation for nutrition in Annual Development Budget

Bangladesh Government fiscal year is July-June but the process for securing allocations from the government budget begins in November of each year at community level. Thus, this activity has been shifted to year 2 as the start of project implementation was delayed and the project had to wait until November 2019 to begin this process. This is now underway and the activity will be initiated by end of November 2019.

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

This activity is dependent on the signing of MoUs, which is still in process. While this activity will be initiated in January 2020, the informal groundwork communication and coordination with national-level government ministries for this activity has already begun in August 2019.

Activity 1.3.4: Capacity building of Hill Councils, District & Upazila Councils/administration nutrition-sensitive programming

The activity has been shifted to year 2. The reason is this activity has the precondition of getting approval and signing an MoU with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) or Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL) or Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Department of Fisheries (DoF). This MoU is still in process. It will be finalized by January 2020.

Activity 2.1.7 Radio messaging in local dialects to promote nutrition

The activity is shifted to year 2 as it requires the signing of an MoU with the Radio Station Authority. In the reporting period the project communicated with the local Radio Station Authority and in the process of finalizing the MoU which will be completed by January 2020.

Activity 2.2.2 MOU with Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)

Communication and coordination with the district and Upazila offices of DPHE is ongoing and MoU finalization will be completed by December 2019.

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

The activity was shifted to year 2 due to the delay of Activity 3.1.1 (market study). This was due to difficulties in identifying a local research expert in CHT who was qualified for conducting a market study in this context. As Activity 3.1.1 is now complete, this activity will be completed by November 2019.

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

The activity has been shifted to year 2. The reason for this is the establishment of collection and sale points depends on formation of producers group (PGs), Public private Partnership platforms (PPPPs), and establishment of women business centres (WBCs). While producer groups were formed, PPPP were developed and WBC centres selected in this reporting period, they still require more time to be established to the point where they can facilitate sale points. That is why this activity shifted in year 2. It is expected that establishment of collection and sale centres will be stimulated through the PG production planning and execution at community level by November 2019.

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

The activity was shifted to year 2 due to the delay of Activity 3.1.1 (market study). This was due to difficulties in identifying a local research expert in CHT who was qualified for conducting a market study in this context. As Activity 3.1.1 is now complete, this activity will be completed by January 2020.

Activity 3.3.3: Development of a strategy & action plan for food production and value chain improvement:

The activity was shifted to year 2 due to the delay of Activity 3.1.1 (market study, selection of LSPs, launching of upazila PPPPs and staff recruitment and project orientation). This was due to difficulties in identifying a local research expert in CHT who was qualified for conducting a market study in this context. As Activity 3.1.1 is now complete, this activity will be completed by February 2020.

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

The activity was shifted to year 2 due to the delay of Activity 3.1.1 (market study, selection of LSPs, launching of upazila PPPPs and staff recruitment and project orientation). This was due to difficulties in identifying a local research expert in CHT who was qualified for conducting a market study in this context. As Activity 3.1.1 is now complete, this activity will be initiated by end of November 2019 and will continue up to July 2020.

Activity 3.3.6: Review and development of disaster preparedness and recovery programmes for positive nutrition outcomes

This activity follows Activities 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 (facilitation and sensitization of PPPP at district and sub district level and planning and programming of DRR). Pending completion of these activities, this activity is shifted to year 2.

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

The activity has been shifted to year 2 as service provider associations (SPA) and agribusiness enterprise networks/associations were not formed due to time constrains in year 1. This activity will be completed by April 2020.

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

This activity is dependent on the completion of Activity 3.5.1, which is still in progress. As a result, this activity will be completed by December 2019.

Activity 3.5.3: Orientation and skills training for SPA/LSP and frontline extension staff on WASH and DNI products

This activity follows Activity 3.5.1 and Activity 3.5.2 and therefore was not completed in year 1. This activity will be completed by February 2020.

Activity 3.5.4 Matchmaking of suppliers and local retailers/business centres for establishment of supply chains

This activity follows Activity 3.5.1 and Activity 3.5.2 and therefore was not completed in year 1. This activity will be completed by May 2020.

Activity 3.5.5 Establishment of local production and sales centres and skills and business development support for local entrepreneurs: expected to be completed by July 2020.

This activity follows Activity 3.5.1 and Activity 3.5.2 and therefore was not completed in year 1. This activity will be completed by July 2020.

2.3. Logframe Matrix Updated

Please see the Annex-2

2.4. Updated Action Plan for the future activities of the project

Please see the Annex-3

3. Beneficiaries/affiliated entities, trainees and other cooperation

3.1. How do you assess the relationship between the beneficiaries/affiliated entities of this grant contract (i.e. those having signed the mandate for the coordinator or the affiliated entity statement)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/affiliated entity.

3.1.1. United Purpose, as lead organization, is in charge overall of the project implementation and supervision and responsible for ensuring quality standards, compliance with procedures and maintaining the project accounts. In addition, it is directly responsible for the preparation, management, and implementation of the project activities with its partner. Beyond this, United Purpose also provides technical support in output 2 “*Enhanced awareness demand and consumption of nutritious food intake of direct Nutritious inputs (DNIs) and improve WASH practices*”. The project steering committee meets quarterly and is comprised of country directors, focal person of respective consortia and project director. The project implementation unit (PIU) meets monthly and is comprised of the project director and technical coordinators, including MRM and Communication Coordinator, to review progress and plan for the upcoming month.

3.1.2. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation Association has been collaborating with UP since 2011. Since then a number of projects (Improving Food Security and Livelihoods, Cross border project) have been implemented in close partnership. Contractual partnership arrangements were completed on 15th September 2018. However, contract with the partner has to be formally amended due to

modified budget as it is not possible to increase more local organization in the consortia. Helvetas Swiss Inter-cooperation is responsible providing technical support for Output 3 “*Strengthening horizontal and vertical alliances for nutrition sensitive, transparent and climate smart value chains*”. The organization also responsible for managing two implementing partner Caritas Bangladesh in Bandarban district and Jum Foundation in Rangamati district. Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation completed contractual partnership with Caritas and Jum Foundation on 3 April 2019.

- 3.1.3. The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) provides technical expertise in multi stakeholder platform facilitation, policy advocacy, private sector alliance building and inter sectoral cooperation in the CHT. The partnership agreement between UP and GAIN was completed on 15 the September 2018 and is the first project implemented jointly between the two organizations. GAIN provides technical support for output 1 “*activating, strengthening and replicating effective governance system*”.
 - 3.1.4. UP has a good work relationship with Caritas Bangladesh as a result of the recently implemented project, “Improving nutrition through Community based approach (INCA)”. Caritas has worked in the Bangladesh development sector since 1976 in a wide range of areas including: nutrition, health hygiene and WASH, livelihoods and DRR. Caritas has strong presence in Bandarban district in nutrition, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) outreach as a local NGO. Caritas is responsible for implementation in Bandarban district and provides technical support in WASH in the other two districts. UP has good and positive relation with jum foundation although it is the first time UP implemented project with Jum. Jum foundation has extensive experience in micro agribusiness development and eco-friendly jum cultivation in Rangamati. It is working in Rangamati since July 2003. Jum foundation is working as implementing partner in Rangamati.
 - 3.1.5. Jum foundation has extensive experience in micro agribusiness development and eco-friendly jhum cultivation in Rangamati and has been working in Rangamati since July 2003. Jum foundation is working as implementing partner in Rangamati.
 - 3.1.6. The Integrated Development Foundation (IDF) is a local NGO that has been working in CHT since 1992 on a range of projects in micro insurance of life, health, income generating activities, technology transfer, and value chain development. IDF is working as the implementing partner in Khagrachari district. UP completed contractual partnership with IDF on 15th September 2018.
 - 3.1.7. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the action countries? How has this relationship affected the action?
 - 3.1.8. The LEAN project recognizes the importance of state authorities and their role in creating an enabling environment for smooth implementation of project activities. The project has established close cooperation with all corresponding government agencies represented by the relevant responsible officials. LEAN project also established good relationship with Chittagong Hill Tract Regional Council (CHTRC) and got approval for implementation in Chittagong Hill Tract on 24 December 2018. During the reporting period the project signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Bangladesh national Nutritional Council (BNNC) dated 20 June 2019 to facilitate Nutrition governance at district and Upazila level. The LEAN project has also good relationship with Institute of Public health and Nutrition (IPHN). The SBCC materials of IPHN have been adopted in the LEAN project. The project issued a formal letter to IPHN for those materials and the institute made available to the project. This process is being repeated for IEC materials and is currently in progress. MoUs with IPHN, Department of Public Health engineering (DPHE), Department of Youth Development (DoYD) , Department of Agriculture (DoA), Department of Livestock (DoLS) and Primary Teachers Training Institute (PTTI) are under process and will complete by the first quarter of year 2. The established partnership helps LEAN project to boost up Year 2 activities and left-over activities of year 1 in smooth manner.
- 3.2. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the action:
- Associate(s) (if any)

- Contractor(s) (if any)
- Final beneficiaries and target groups
- Other third parties involved (including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.)

3.3. Where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions.

3.3.1. United Purpose established link with the BNNC and NNS, MOCHTA and FPMU of MoFood and SMB during this reporting period. United Purpose submits project progress report to FPMU and SMB on monthly and quarterly basis.

3.3.2. Helvetas is using skills of existing LSPs developed under its SIERRC project to develop the skills of LSPs under LEAN project. This synergy will be extended through sharing skills, resources and networks.

3.3.3. LEAN project also links with ICCO led Bangladesh Initiative to Enhance Nutrition Security and Governance (BIeNGS) project, CARE Bangladesh Led Joint Action for Nutrition Outcome (JANO) project and Sustained Opportunities for Nutrition Governance (SONGO) project. The progress, challenges and learnings were share with each other. The Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) working group also sits quarterly and shared learning.

3.4. If your organisation has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target group, in how far has this action been able to build upon/complement the previous one(s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants).

N/A

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

N/A

4. Visibility

How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the action?

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

The beneficiary has developed a communication and visibility guideline for the project and shared with EU for approval. In accordance with the Communications and Visibility Plan (please see Annex-6 and on online drivespace at <https://cutt.ly/OeHy76y>), the project also developed a webpage <http://lean-bd.info/> (in English) and Facebook page titled “<https://www.facebook.com/lean.info.net> and <https://www.facebook.com/Leadership-to-Ensure-Adequate-Nutrition-412783759307798/>”. The main purpose of the project webpage and Facebook page is to accumulate all project related information from different sources and make it available for wide range of stakeholder.

Case stories are collected throughout the project implementation from exemplary community leaders and beneficiaries to share the successes of the programme with others in the community, stakeholders and EC. All case studies collected to date can be found in Annex-7 on online drivespace at <https://cutt.ly/OeHy76y>

The project adopted and printed SBCC materials on maternal and child nutrition and branded folders, notebooks, caps, umbrellas, raincoats and pens. EU visibility were ensured on these materials through us of the EU emblem”. The folders, notebooks and pens will have been used for stakeholder workshops in order to ensure understanding among stakeholders that the project is funded by EU. Branded raincoats will be worn by LEAN staff. Branded

umbrellas and pens will be distributed among the GoB stakeholders at district and Upazila levels. The SBCC activity photographs and visibility materials are available in Annex-5 on online drivespace at <https://cutt.ly/OeHy76y>.

The district, Upazila and community events which were published in print and electronic media were branded in accordance with the EU and consortia visibility plan (see Annex-6 and available on online drivespace at <https://cutt.ly/OeHy76y>). An example of branded media that was distributed can be found below.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the EuropeAid website? If so, please state your objections here.

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

Name of the contact person for the action:

Sriramappa Gonchikara, Country Director, United Purpose Bangladesh

Signature:

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

Date report due: 30 October 2019

Date report sent 03 October 2019

5. Annexes

- a) ANNEX-2_Updated Logframe_LEAN
- b) ANNEX-3_Work Plan_LEAN
- c) ANNEX-4_BNNC_NNS_MoU
- d) ANNEX-5_SBCC/_LEAN
- e) ANNEX-6_CVP_LEAN
- f) ANNEX-7_Case Stories

NOTE:

All annexes are available on online drivespace at <https://cutt.ly/OeHy76y>. But the ANNEX-5_SBCC/_LEAN package is not attached due to too many number of pages and e-versions are available on online drivespace at <https://cutt.ly/OeHy76y>

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