

MCC Project Template

PROJECT AND PARTNER DESCRIPTION

Project Title: Agriculture and Food Security Assistance (AFSA) Project

Project Location: Gaibandha, Joypurhat, Dinajpur, Naogaon, Rajshahi and Sirajganj Districts (North-Western region) of Bangladesh.

Project Budget (MCC Contribution): BDT 74,463,693.00 (\$942,578.00)

Start / End Date: April 01, 2016 / February 28, 2021

Partner's Name: Unnayan Sabolambi Sangstha Bonarpara (USSB), Gaibandha; Peoples Union of the Marginalized Development Organization (PUMDO), Joypurhat; Society for UDDOG, Dinajpur; Association for Rural Cooperation (ARCO), Naogaon; SHALOM (previous CBSDP), Rajshahi and Social Welfare Center (SWC), Sirajganj.

Brief Project Description:

Some ethnic minority groups along with mainstream Bengali people in five districts under Rajshahi and Rangpur Divisions of Bangladesh (northwest part) are facing socio-economic and livelihoods challenges due to lack of proper knowledge in income generation, production and consumption of food. As a result, poor dietary diversity is the one of the major reasons for hidden hunger that leading to insufficient nutrition for the family members and especially for mother and children. The project focuses are to improve the food and nutrition security for 3,675 aboriginal and non-aboriginal families in the communities through increasing their knowledge regarding food production, consumption and income generation from agricultural and non-agricultural sources. At the same time project will build the capacity for 16 project staffs of 6 partner organizations.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Context Analysis:

The project will be implemented in four different clustered communities of five districts in the northern part of Bangladesh:

1. Gaibandha district, there will be one union
2. Joypurhat district, there will be one union
3. Dinajpur district, there will be one union
4. Naogaon district, there will be one union
5. Rajshahi district where, there will be two unions
6. Sirajganj district where, there will be one union.

The northwest Bangladesh is historically more neglected and poorer and project locations in Rajshahi, Joypurhat clusters and part of Dinajpur are primarily inhabited by the ethnical group named Santal along with mainstream Bengali population. In addition to those ethnicities, there are quite a few smaller ethnic sub-groups of Santali: Mahali, Orao, Rajbongshi, Bormon, Tudu, Murmu, Hembrom, Soren, Hazda, Baskee, Kisku, Mardi etc., who are facing similar socio-economic and livelihoods challenges. On the other hand, project locations in Gaibandha, Naogaon and Sirajganj regions are primarily inhabited with mainstream Bengali population. Though the project will be implemented among two types of major ethnic groups, the socio-economic conditions faced by them are very similar to each other. People of Rajshahi and Dinajpur clusters are in relatively high land compared to other three locations and usually there is no regular threat of flooding, which is common in Gaibandha and Sirajganj regions and normal for many parts of Bangladesh. This area is vulnerable to frequent natural disasters. People face catastrophe like - cyclones during summer, floods and river-bank erosion in the rainy season, drought in summer, spring and cold

wave in winter. On the other hand, Naogaon and Joypurhat are mainly plain areas, where flood is not frequent. The natural disasters of all those areas that people do face are seasonal storms which occasionally could turn into local tornadoes. However, these disasters are unpredictable and don't happen to an extreme degree frequently.

The average household's single largest expenditure is for food, comprising an average of 62% of the household's budget (*Household Income and Expense survey - 2010*). Bangladesh along with other countries like - Angola, Cambodia, Chad, Ghana, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, Thailand, and Vietnam saw the biggest improvements in terms of absolute progress in 2014 GHI (Global Hunger Index) data in comparison to the 1990 GHI. Though the proportion of people living in poverty in Bangladesh decreased from 40% in 2005 to 31.5% in 2010, poverty is still heavily concentrated in rural areas at 35.2% compared to 21.3% in urban areas. The estimates of the head count rate using the upper poverty line show that in 2010 Rangpur division had the highest incidence of poverty, estimated at 46.2% and Gaibandha districts is under this division. The rate of poverty is also higher in Rajshai division (35.7%) than many other divisions in Bangladesh.¹ According to the World Bank, Bangladesh's poverty rate fell from 82% in 1972, to 18.5% in 2010, to 13.8% in 2016, and below 9% in 2018, as measured by the percentage of people living below the international extreme poverty line. But still this percentage is not at a satisfactory level. Below 9%, is an average value for the country, but the targeted areas for this project are higher than this.

Lack of skill and knowledge in the case of production and consumption, the poor dietary diversity is the one of the major reasons of hidden hunger. According to a report, "The State of food Security and Nutrition in Bangladesh-2013" of The Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance Project (FSNSP), 60% rural women had meal from less than 5 food groups out of 9 group based dietary scoring system and only 1% rural women had meal from 8 or 9 food groups. Rangpur region has lowest average dietary score 3.8, whereas nation average score was 4.3. According to the previous experiences and observations, the indigenous community is not used to vegetable cultivation that is the one of the contributing factors of low dietary diversity score.

Bangladesh's success in reducing child and maternal mortality is tarnished in the area of nutritional status of children under five. Under-fives stunted rate in 2011 was 41% from 51% in 2004. Similarly, under-fives underweight rate was 36% in 2011 from 43% in 2004 (Neonatal and Child Health Profile – Bangladesh, World Health Organization, 2013). Although child and maternal malnutrition has been reduced in Bangladesh, the prevalence of underweight among children aged less than five years is still high. About one third of women are under-nourished with body mass index of <18.5 kg/m². Approximately 7 million children are unable to develop to their full physical and mental potential, effects that last for a lifetime (Country Overview – Bangladesh, World Food Programme, 2015). The prevalence of anemia among under-five children is 33% and in rural area it is 37% (National Micronutrients Status Survey, 2011-12. icddr, UNICEF, GAIN, IPHN). According to the National Micronutrients Status Survey 2011-12, Zinc deficiency in rural area is particularly very high, 48.6% among preschooler (Pre-SAC; 6–59 months old) and 57.5% among non-pregnant and non-lactating (NPNL, 15–49 years of age) mothers. Vitamin A deficiency in rural area among Pre-SAC, school-age children (SAC; 6–14 years old) and NPNL mothers are 19.4%, 20.2%, and 5.4% respectively.

² According to icddr - More than half the population suffers from malnutrition, severe acute malnutrition affects 450,000 children, while close to 2 million children have moderate acute malnutrition. Anaemia affects 52% of children under five years of age. About 41% of children under five years of age are stunted,

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poverty_in_Bangladesh

² <https://www.icddr.org/news-and-events/press-corner/media-resources/malnutrition>

16% of children under five years of age are wasted and 36% of children under five years of age are underweight. A quarter of women are underweight and around 15% have short stature, which increases the risk of difficult childbirth and low-birth-weight infants. Half of all women suffer from anemia, mostly nutritional in origin. Malnutrition is estimated to cost Bangladesh more than US\$1bn every year in lost productivity.

Regarding land access, a recent report stated that, lack of access to agricultural land is widespread throughout Bangladesh, with 57 percent of the rural households being landless. The size of the plots among those that own land are also typically very small in rural Bangladesh with 36 percent of households having less than 0.2 hectares and 81 percent of households having less than 0.6 hectares. A majority of the poor and extreme poor households do not have access to agricultural land and have limited access to water bodies to use for fishing and aquaculture. As a result, income opportunities for these individuals are extremely limited which is the main reason for reduced access to nutritious foods. (*US AID, office of the food for peace - 2015*).

Almost all the selected beneficiaries under this project will be women, only few men will be selected for some of activities. In Bangladesh by tradition women have always been more involved in-home activities as well as in homestead agricultural production than men, where the field agriculture are especially done by men. Traditionally the role of women, however, mostly is in the home. Women could take part in public areas usually with the husbands' consent. In other words, culturally women are expected to assume roles in the home, while men take on responsibilities in public areas. It can be different in aboriginal communities based on whether they follow patriarchal or matriarchal system. Among the project participants there will be both. Nevertheless, of the system, in both cases working directly with women has some generic advantage.

Due to project design most of the activities related to food security will be homestead based and women are important there. In two project areas (Rajshahi and Joypurhat) most of the beneficiaries (about 75%) and in Dinajpur area about 35% beneficiaries will be selected from ethnic minority group and culturally they are different from the common Bengali communities. In other work areas (Gaibandha, Naogaon and Sirajganj) selected beneficiaries mostly will be Bengali people but from different religious groups. In the indigenous community women works in the outside agricultural field and sell their labors to others land. Girls of those families are expected to take care of household work and help in the care of younger siblings, while their mothers are working in the fields.

Rationale for the Target Location:

People of the greater Rajshahi and Rangpur division are still now under remarkable poverty level and most (approximately 70%) of our targeted participants will be functionally landless, which means by definition (according to government of Bangladesh) they possess less than half an acre of cultivable land. Most of the project activities are for homestead adoption (kitchen garden, composting, chicken rearing, calf fattening) therefore suitable for all the project participants. However, there are few activities like Zinc rice cultivation, pulse cultivation, and soil testing will be implemented with families who have cultivable land. Therefore, project participants' from selected regions regardless of their land holdings size are food & nutritionally insecure.

However, looking at the poverty map of Bangladesh, it is very evident that the incidence of poverty is high in the project locations. Apart from the poverty rate, data from health surveys shows that under-five child mortality rate is higher in rural areas, where education quintile is the lowest and mother's education is

also the lowest (Poverty Maps of Bangladesh 2010 – Key Findings, World Food Programme, 2015). Depending current country poverty rate, considering malnourished situations of women and children, the targeted locations are considered for this project up to February 28, 2021.

Purpose Statement:

The project aims to develop sustainable and peaceful communities by working cooperatively with the poor and marginalized in order to increase their individual and community capabilities. It intends to achieve food and nutrition secure communities.

Assumptions and Risks:

Risk Factor	Assumptions	Risks level
1. Weather conditions & geography	Project intends to use surface water for irrigation. It is assumed that in the dry period people will irrigate their vegetable field using pond or nearby river water. In this process, project participants will be closely involved; their past experience regarding this will be useful.	Low
2. Local & national politics	Beyond the control of the project, however, MCC Bangladesh has a history of adjusting to these kinds of situations as they arise.	Low
3. Participants getting preparation to receive vegetable seed and poultry birds for income generation.	There will be lot of activities to motivate the participants for proper use of received seed and poultry birds to generate income. For the poultry, there might have some challenges because of disease & management. But, the hands-on skilled training will recover this for sustainability. When, families gradually see the benefit then they will be more motivated to this activity.	Low

PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Narrative Description of the Project:

Long Term Impact	Increased Food and Nutrition Security of Some Poor Indigenous and Bengali Families in North-Western Region of Bangladesh.			
Outcomes	1. Increased dietary (consumption) diversity (especially for vitamins, minerals and protein source) among the targeted people of the participating community.	2. Decreased wasting among under five children in the participating community.	3. Increased income of the project participants through on-farm and off-farm activities.	4. Increased linkages of the participants with service provider departments.
Outputs	1. A total of 16 project staffs are trained on 6 different topics on production and consumption. 2. Total 3,675 participants attended in regular	1. 3,675 beneficiary families are growing 8 new fruit trees (4 types) for consumption & selling by 5 th year. 2. 1,322 GAM children have taken	1. Total 3,675 beneficiaries attended in regular yard meetings on 4 different topics of production & income in five years.	1. Total 21 women are able to vaccinate chicken in their local area by 5 th year. 2. Total 4,900 local service providers (LSP) inventory are in use by the

	<p>yard meetings on diet & consumption (by 5th year).</p> <p>3. 3,675 participant families are growing vegetables at their homestead for consumption & selling (by 5th year).</p> <p>4. Total 409 participants are rearing chicken for own consumption & selling (by 5th year).</p> <p>5. Total 322 participant families are cultivating orange fleshed sweet potato for consumption in 5 years.</p> <p>6. In five years, total 800 pregnant mothers have received bi-monthly health checkup and training session with an attendance from their family (Husband or Mother in law).</p>	<p>micronutrient supplement with their regular food by 5th year.</p> <p>3. 275 participant families are growing zinc rice at their field in 4 years.</p> <p>4. 294 participant families are growing protein rich rice at their field in 5 years.</p>	<p>2. A total of 147 seed banks (vegetable) are developed & functioning by 4th year.</p> <p>3. A total of 147 seed banks (zinc rice, pulse & oils) are developed & functioning by 4th year.</p> <p>4. A total of 492 participants have received vocational training on 5 different trades by 5th year.</p> <p>5. A total of 800 beneficiaries are producing different kinds of composts by 5th year.</p> <p>6. A Total of 350 beneficiaries are fattening their cattle (cows) for income in 5 years.</p>	<p>beneficiaries in 7 different unions by 4th year.</p> <p>3. Total 647 farmers are linked with government soil testing services in 5 years.</p> <p>4. 18,536 beneficiaries are linked with government service providers (guest speakers) through yard meetings by 5th year.</p>
Activities	<p>1. 21 days training has given to staff in year 1; 21 days refreshers training in year 2, and 12 days refreshers training in year 3 has given.</p> <p>2. Total 1050 regular yard meetings conducted on diet and consumption for project participants (by 5th year).</p> <p>3. Total 106 kg vegetable seeds are distributed among beneficiaries by 5th year.</p>	<p>1. Total 29,400 fruits saplings are distributed among beneficiaries by 2nd year.</p> <p>2. In five years, 500,780 sachets of micronutrient supplement mixture, are distributed among GAM children.</p> <p>3. A total of 900 kg Zinc rice seed are distributed among selected beneficiaries in 3rd year.</p> <p>4. A total of 882 kg protein-rich rice seeds is distributed</p>	<p>1. Total 3,641 regular yard meetings are conducted on production and income for project participants (by 5th year).</p> <p>2. Total 1,470 containers for Vegetable seed storage are given among beneficiaries by 4th year.</p> <p>3. A total of 1,176 medium large plastic container are given among for rice, oilseed and pulse seed bank by 4th year.</p>	<p>1. Total 14 trainings are delivered to develop chicken vaccinator in 5 years.</p> <p>2. Total 4,900 local service providers (LSP) inventory booklet are developed, printed and distributed among beneficiaries (by 4th year).</p> <p>3. Total 647 soil samples are collected and tested to know the nutrient status of soil by government departments (by 5th year).</p> <p>4. Total 974 yard meetings are done</p>

	<p>4. Total 10,225 chicks (layer) are distributed among beneficiaries and 409 demonstrations are done on chicken rearing (by 5th year).</p> <p>5. Total 322 demonstrations are completed on cultivation of orange fleshed sweet potato (by 5th year).</p> <p>6. Total 450 Bi-monthly health checkup for 800 pregnant mothers with an attendance from their family (Husband or Mother in law) are completed by 5th year.</p> <p>7. Total 590 farmer's gathering (field days) are done on different demonstrated agricultural technologies (by 5th year).</p>	among selected beneficiaries in 3rd year.	<p>4. Total 25 Vocational trainings on 5 different technical trades are given to selected 492 project participants (by 5th year).</p> <p>5. Total 396 demonstration are done on vermicomposting with selected beneficiaries (by 5th year).</p> <p>6. Total 354 demonstrations are done on 'Tricho composting' with selected beneficiaries (by 5th year).</p> <p>7. Total 294 demonstration are done on 'Calf fattening' with selected beneficiaries (by 5th year).</p>	by guest speakers (govt. officials) on 6 different topics with the beneficiaries (by 5 th year).
Inputs	<p>1. MCC and Project staff time</p> <p>2. Material for conducting yard (plastic floor mat of 400 sq. ft.) meeting.</p> <p>3. Seeds for different kinds of vegetables.</p> <p>4. Poultry chicks for demonstrations.</p> <p>5. Vines of orange flashed potato for demonstration.</p> <p>6. Chair, poster, height scale, weighing balance, jug, mug, blood pressure cuff and stethoscope for Bi-monthly health</p>	<p>1. Micronutrient mixture sachets,</p> <p>2. Seedling of fruit trees</p> <p>3. Seed of zinc rice</p>	<p>1. MCC and Project staff time</p> <p>2. Seed storage containers for vegetable, rice, pulse and oilseeds.</p> <p>3. Training fee (and license fee where applicable) for vocational training.</p> <p>4. Sanitary rings for vermi compost demonstration.</p> <p>5. Sanitary rings for Tricho compost demonstration.</p> <p>6. Partial feed costs for calf fattening demonstration.</p>	<p>1. Vaccine carrier for the chicken vaccinator.</p> <p>2. Local service providers (LSP) inventory booklet.</p> <p>3. Honorarium for Guest speaker with the relevant skills.</p>

	checkup center. (Height scale and weighting balance will also be used in survey).			
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PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Partner organizations will have at least 2 field staff per union (smallest administrative unit in Bangladesh, may have a population of around 4,000 families) where they will be working with 525 selected families in each union. For the church-based NGO at Rajshahi there will be additional one supervisor to supervise four field staffs of two unions. Four Program Officers of MCC Bangladesh will be providing supervision and technical support to the partner organization and its staffs. Here, project will be funding a total of 09 MCC Bangladesh staff to run the administration and 16 staffs of partner organizations to implement the project. The extending supervision will help the project staff and partner organizations in planning, implementing, monitoring, trainings, giving feedback, collecting and gathering reports etc. In addition to these, technical team (Food Security & Livelihoods) of MCC Bangladesh will be responsible for additional M&E for the partners for this project.

Data Collection:

Like all other project activities, data collection will also be done by the project implementing staff. For baseline data, the questionnaire for survey including KAP survey is being developed by MCC Food Security & Livelihoods Coordinator. KAP is just one of many elements of Baseline survey. Baseline survey will cover all aspect of data needs to be collected based on the PMF. Baseline survey will be finalized only after the finalization of PMF document. All the field staff will be trained on the survey using the predesigned questionnaire. After that all the field staff will collect all the base data from the 10.89% of the project participants. Other than the baseline survey, on day to day basis, the field staff will be collecting data in their daily activity record sheet. Those records will be compiled and computed by MCC Bangladesh program officers in a central database. Once things are in central data base, it is up there for MCC Bangladesh FS&L coordinator to look at the data, use them/analyze them and to produce/write report.

Project M&E:

In a sense, the whole project will be implemented by the MCC Bangladesh Partner staffs (16 of them from the project). MCC Bangladesh will play a key role for capacity building of the partner staff, and regular monitoring evaluation of the project activity implementation. MCC Bangladesh Program Officers (a total of 4 of them), will be monitoring the project implementation. They will do regular and extensive field visit of partners work area to monitor quantity and quality of the project activities.

The MCC Bangladesh FS & L Coordinator will monitor the overall quality of the work. As part of that process, there will be regular field visit by him, focus group discussion with the project participants, looking at the central data base that contains day to day activity/output data compiled by the project implementation team. In addition to these, there will be year-end survey or focus group discussion (FGD) in each year, using the same questionnaire or FGD format used for baseline/ year end. Data from those surveys will be analyzed and reported by the sector coordinator. All the partners will receive grants and keep their own accounts for the project activity. Their accounts will be subjected to the regular audit by MCC Bangladesh personnel and annual audit by independent auditors.

Project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan:

Long Term Impact: Increased Food and Nutrition Security of Some Poor Indigenous and Bengali Families in North-Western Region of Bangladesh.					
Indicator		Baseline Data	Targets	Data Sources	Data Collection Method & Frequency
Outcomes					
1. Increased dietary (consumption) diversity (especially for vitamins, minerals and protein source) of target people in the participating community.					
1.1	Average Women's Dietary Diversity Score (WDDS)	Avg. WDDS is 2.90 per day	WDDS will be increased by 50% over the baseline in 5 years.	Annual Survey	End of the year through questionnaire survey with randomly selected of 10.89% beneficiaries.
1.2	Percentage of family members having feeding frequency minimum 3 in 24 hours' time period.	Feeding frequency minimum 3 in 24 hrs. find among 61.34% families.	Will be 50% increase over the base line by 5 years.	Annual survey	End of the year through questionnaire survey with randomly selected of 10.89% beneficiaries.
2. Decreased wasting among under five children in the participating community					
2.1	Level of under-five children malnutrition in the form of Weight for Height (Wasting)	Total 313 children (38.73%) are identified as GAM and near to GAM (-1 SD to – 4 SD).	40% decrease in number of children in -2 SD category of the base line in 5 years	Annual Survey	End of the year through questionnaire survey with randomly selected of 10.89% beneficiaries.
3. Increased income of the project participants through on-farm and off-farm activities					
3.1	Number of families who received vocational training that are earning 50,000 tk/year from non-agricultural sources.	The avg. income from non-agricultural sources is BDT 3,856.00/ month	All 240 families have job who has received vocational training	Household income & Expense Booklet	End of the year through questionnaire survey with randomly selected of 10.89% beneficiaries.
3.2	Inflation adjusted per capita spending on food.	The average spending for food is BDT 2,000.00/ month.	20% increase in per capita spending on food over the base line by 5 years.	Expense recording booklet of families	End of month and end of year checking/ collecting data from expense recording booklet

3.3	The average income (per year) by the families from their homestead gardening	The avg. income/ year is BDT. 154.40	60% increase from baseline by 5 years.	Household income & Expense Booklet.	End of the year questionnaire survey
3.4	Amount of money earned through agricultural activities	The avg. income from other agril sources is BDT 00.00/ year.	Income from agriculture has been increased 60% over base by 5 years.	Household income & Expense Booklet	End of the year questionnaire survey

4. Increased linkages of the participants with service provider departments.

4.1	Number farmers in touch with govt advisers and service providers (union and Upazilla level)	Total 33.14% people are linked with service providers.	50% increase over the base line by 5 years.	Annual Survey	End of the year questionnaire survey
4.2	KAP (knowledge, attitude & practice) Scores regarding links with other service providers and support	Total 91.28% feels about the technical information; 20.06% knows how to get information; and 27.62% receives service.	60% increase of KAP score over the base line by 5 years.	Annual Survey	End of the year questionnaire survey

Activities

1	Number of training for staff development		18	Training Register	During the training
2	Number of regular yard meeting		4,691	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
3	Number of yard meetings with guest speakers		974	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
4	Number of project participants received vocational training		492	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
5	Number of vocational training where participants have attended		25	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
6	Number of plants planted		29,400	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet

7	Amount of vegetables seed and containers distributed		106 kg & 1,470 small plastic containers	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
8	Amount of zinc rice and containers distributed		900 kg & 1,176 medium large plastic containers	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
9	Amount of protein rich rice seed are distributed		882 kg protein rich rice seeds	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
9	Number of chicks and number of chicken rearing demonstration		10,225 chicks and 409 chicken rearing demonstrations	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
10	Number of farmer gathering/field day		590	Monthly Activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
11	Number of participants trained for chicken vaccination services		21	Training Register	During training
12	Number of soil test services		647	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
13	Number of demonstrations on orange flashed sweet potato cultivation		322	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
14	Number of demonstrations vermi-compost production		396	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
15	Number of demonstrations Tricho compost production		354	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
16	Number of demonstrations on calf fattening		294	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
17	Develop, print and distribution of service providers (LSP) inventory booklet.		4900	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
18	Micronutrient supplement mixture for GAM children		500,780 sachets of micronutrient supplement for 1,322 GAM children	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet

19	Training for chicken vaccinator development		14	Monthly activity report	Daily compilation of activity record sheet
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PROJECT PARTICIPANTS

Participant Population (subsistence farmers)	# of People		Total
	# Women	# Men	
Landless farmer	3,675	0	3,675
GAM Children	661	661	1,322
Indirect beneficiaries	7,350	7,350	14,700

Extended Impact:

We estimate approximately 3,675 families (approximately 18,375 individuals including children) of which majority (approximately 50%) will be of aboriginal background in five different locations. All the selected people (both from aboriginal & Bengali background) are most vulnerable. The project will employ 09 MCC Bangladesh staff and 16 project staff to be employed by the partner organizations for the implementation of the project. The participants will be organized mostly female groups and some male groups (group of approx. 25), and they will be involved with a variety of activities and trainings depending on the relevance with the work and based on the social and cultural norms.

Participant Involvement in Project:

For project design there was direct discussion with partner organizations. Their work areas have been visited and we have talked with different beneficiaries' groups directly. Needs from the participants have been picked up through conversation and visiting of the project location. Monitoring and evaluation will be done by the project staff and/or out of project staff using different methods like – mid-year survey, year-end survey, project end survey, through FGD, through group discussion, etc.

Participant Selection:

The proposal is not only economical and/or financial and or technological but also social and cultural. Hence, working with only one ethnic group may enable the project to direct its financial resource and assistance to that certain ethnic group, but it would risk the existing social/cultural bonding with the majority Bengali population. From MCCB's previous experience, we found these social and cultural bonds are very strong. These bonds ensure that the cultural and social harmony is maintained, the risk of minorities of being oppressed are reduced. As described in the context section, the cultural and social aggression that the minor ethnic groups face is due to this lack of social bonding and understanding. Development of the social and cultural bonding should be considered as a process that would lead to achieve it. In the past we have used many mixed ethnic groups, and have found positive results, therefore we do not foresee any potential conflicts that could derail the project activity. Our ultimate outcome for the project is to increase the food and nutrition security of the participants, but not to decrease the social and cultural harmony.

RESOURCES

MCC Bangladesh will provide support to the project, for example, through the work of sector coordinators to monitor the quality of the work.

Total Project Financing:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total
Budget (in US \$)	175,566	193,819	193,819	193,819	185,554	942,578

Total MCC Contribution:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Total
Grants (BDT)	13,869,679	15,311,738	15,311,738	15,311,738	14,658,800	74,463,693
# of Seconded Personnel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Material / Food Assistance	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Financial Details: Please see in the next page.

Project Title:	Agriculture and Food Security Assistance (AFSA) Project							
Project Number:	-							
Project Period:	1 April 2016 - 28 February 2021							
Financial Period:	1 April 2016 - 28 February 2021					Exchange Rate:	\$1 USD = BDT 79.00	
STAFF DEVELOPMENT TRAINING		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Summary of 5 years	
Expenditures	Expense Code	Total BDT	Total BDT	Total BDT	Total BDT	Total BDT	Total BDT	Total USD
AFSA Staff Training	4005-7030-9000249	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	80,000	880,000	11,139.24
AFSA Staff Training VAT	4005-7030-9000234	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	14,400	134,400	1,701.27
AFSA Seminar Awareness/ workshop	4005-7000-9000247	48,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	50,000	278,000	3,518.99
AFSA Seminar Awareness/ workshop VAT	4005-7000-9000234	7,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	12,500	46,700	591.14
AFSA Seminar Awareness/ workshop	4005-7000-9000249	12,000	36,000	12,000	12,000	70,000	142,000	1,797.47
Baseline survey - granting	4005-6002-9000246	40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	506.33
Project end survey - granting	4005-6002-9000246	-	-	-	40,000	50,000	90,000	1,139.24
Total Staff Development Training		337,200	335,000	311,000	351,000	276,900	1,611,100	20,394
STAFF SALARY & BENEFITS								
AFSA Staff Salaries	4005-5101-9000101	5,037,683	5,095,819	5,605,401	5,605,401	4,680,000	26,024,304	329,421.57
AFSA Benefits	4005-5120-9000106	1,759,910	2,183,922	2,183,922	2,183,922	960,000	9,271,676	117,362.99
AFSA Salaries - Part time	4005-5101-9000219	45,060	100,000	100,000	114,000	96,000	455,060	5,760.25
AFSA Staff Salaries - Non-granting	4005-6052-9000108	217,500	-	-	-	-	217,500	2,753.16
AFSA Staff Salaries - Granting	4005-6002-9000108	606,667	973,701	1,041,860	1,114,790	1,872,000	5,609,018	71,000.23
TOTAL STAFF SALARY & BENEFITS		7,666,820	8,353,442	8,931,183	9,018,113	7,608,000	41,577,558	526,298
PROJECT ACTIVITIES - GRANTING								
AFSA Staff development training	4005-6002-9000249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFSA Regular yard meeting by project sta	4005-6002-9000247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFSA Yard meeting with guest speaker	4005-6002-9000247	19,200	852,800	852,800	852,800	1,087,800	3,665,400	46,397.47
AFSA Fruit tree sapling plantation	4005-6002-9000251	231,000	68,250	-	-	-	299,250	3,787.97
AFSA Seed and seed savings banks	4005-6002-9000251	98,280	-	-	-	150,000	248,280	3,142.78
AFSA Demonstration of agricultural techn	4005-6002-9000257	312,000	1,276,800	1,276,800	1,276,800	1,200,000	5,342,400	67,625.32
AFSA Micro-nutrient for GAM Children	4005-6002-9000259	-	642,059	642,059	642,059	508,000	2,434,177	30,812.37
AFSA Farmers gathering over demonstrat	4005-6002-9000247	68,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	225,000	833,000	10,544.30
AFSA Vocational training	4005-6002-9000249	-	400,000	400,000	400,000	1,800,000	3,000,000	37,974.68
AFSA Linkage and networking	4005-6002-9000247	96,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	75,000	177,500	2,246.84
AFSA Service provider development	4005-6002-9000249	12,000	72,000	-	-	52,500	136,500	1,727.85
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES		836,980	3,493,909	3,353,659	3,353,659	5,098,300	16,136,507	204,260
ADMINISTRATION								
AFSA Occupancy: (office rent)	4005-6200-9000203	624,000	660,000	360,000	747,070	300,000	2,691,070	34,064.18
AFSA Occupancy: (office rent) - granting	4005-6002-9000203	47,785	71,677	71,677	71,677	210,000	472,816	5,985.01
AFSA Occupancy: VAT & Tax) -	4005-6200-9000234	70,200	132,000	54,000	54,000	127,500	437,700	5,540.51
AFSA Occupancy: (electricity)	4005-6201-9000207	45,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	48,000	273,000	3,455.70
AFSA Occupancy: (Fuel & gas)	4005-6201-9000208	42,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	12,000	306,000	3,873.42
AFSA Occupancy: VAT & Tax) -	4005-6201-9000234	3,000	21,600	21,600	21,600	12,000	79,800	1,010.13
AFSA Occupancy: (water)	4005-6201-9000206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFSA Office equipment & maintenance	4005-6202-9000312	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	24,000	66,000	835.44
AFSA Office supplies: Books	4005-6300-9000211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFSA Office supplies: Copying	4005-6300-9000222	6,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	10,000	70,000	886.08
AFSA Office supplies: VAT	4005-6300-9000234	6,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	26,600	59,600	754.43
AFSA Office supplies: Stationaries (printe	4005-6300-9000215	54,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	12,000	282,000	3,569.62
AFSA Office supplies: (printer ink, paper) -	4005-6002-9000215	32,000	48,000	57,600	57,600	16,800	212,000	2,683.54
AFSA Computer equipment	4005-6300-9000223	6,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	54,000	683.54
AFSA equipment- computer software	4005-6600-9000414	-	36,000	1,000	1,000	-	38,000	481.01
AFSA Office equipment	4005-6600-9000415	40,000	26,108	26,108	26,108	14,500	132,824	1,681.32
AFSA equipment- electric equip	4005-6600-9000416	74,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	24,000	350,000	4,430.38
AFSA Office equipment VAT	4005-6600-9000234	12,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,000	47,000	594.94
AFSA Communication: PTT (telephone)	4005-6400-9000230	30,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	48,000	222,000	2,810.13
AFSA Communication: (telephone) - Grant	4005-6002-9000230	32,000	57,600	67,200	67,200	60,000	284,000	3,594.94
AFSA Communication: PTT (internet)	4005-6400-9000231	60,000	84,000	84,000	84,000	54,000	366,000	4,632.91
AFSA Communication: PTT (postage)	4005-6400-9000229	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	30,000	379.75
AFSA PTT VAT	4005-6400-9000234	9,000	14,400	14,400	14,400	12,000	64,200	812.66
AFSA Function/ ceremony	4005-6302-9000224	50,000	72,215	94,411	122,215	35,000	373,841	4,732.16
AFSA entertainment	4005-6302-9000217	60,000	72,000	72,000	72,000	2,400	278,400	3,524.05
AFSA Supplies VAT (entertainment & host	4005-6302-9000234	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,800	10,000	29,200	369.62
AFSA Office building maintenance	4005-6202-9000305	42,000	48,000	60,000	48,000	12,000	210,000	2,658.23
AFSA Office building maintenance (includ	4005-6202-9000234	7,200	14,400	14,400	14,400	3,000	53,400	675.95
AFSA Program Publicity/ Advertisement	4005-6500-9000213	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	60,000	759.49
AFSA Program Publicity/ Advertisement V	4005-6500-9000234	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,000	27,000	341.77
AFSA Vehicle purchase	4005-6150-9000408	3,068,215	-	-	-	-	3,068,215	38,838.16
AFSA Motor cycle purchase	4005-6151-9000408	-	500,000	500,000	-	-	1,000,000	12,658.23
AFSA Hosting	4005-7009-9000217	36,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	12,000	228,000	2,886.08
AFSA Hosting VAT	4005-7009-9000234	7,200	9,000	9,000	9,000	3,000	37,200	470.89
AFSA Bank fees: (project account)	4005-7060-9000228	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	24,000	303.80
AFSA Bank fees: (project account) - Grant	4005-6002-9000228	4,800	7,200	7,200	7,200	22,000	48,400	612.66
AFSA Audit fees	4005-7020-9000240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AFSA Audit fees - granting	4005-6002-9000240	35,000	42,000	42,000	42,000	150,000	311,000	3,936.71
TOTAL ADMINISTRATION		4,544,200	2,420,000	2,060,396	1,963,270	1,298,800	12,286,666	155,527
TRANSPORTATION								
AFSA Vehicle fuel (petrol, oil, lubricant)	4005-6102-9000209	24,000	170,687	120,000	120,000	24,000	458,687	5,806.16
AFSA Vehicle fuel (petrol, oil, lubricant) V	4005-6102-9000234	7,200	18,000	18,000	18,000	4,800	66,000	835.44
AFSA Vehicle maintenance (parts and rep	4005-6103-9000301	24,000	60,000	60,000	36,000	12,000	192,000	2,430.38
AFSA Vehicle maintenance (parts and rep	4005-6103-9000234	6,000	7,200	9,000	3,196	3,000	28,396	359.44
AFSA Vehicle insurance	4005-6800-9000228	5,911	7,000	7,000	7,000	3,000	29,911	378.62
AFSA Motorcycle fuel (petrol, oil, lubrican	4005-6104-9000209	14,400	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	68,400	865.82
AFSA Motorcycle fuel (petrol, oil, lubrican	4005-6104-9000234	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	24,000	303.80
AFSA Motorcycle maintenance (parts and	4005-6105-9000209	18,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	-	198,000	2,506.33
AFSA Motorcycle maintenance (parts and	4005-6105-9000234	3,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	30,000	379.75
AFSA Bicycle purchase - granting	4005-6002-9000415	64,000	-	-	-	-	64,000	810.13
AFSA Public Travel	4005-6100-9000201	88,536	90,000	90,000	90,000	75,000	433,536	5,487.80
AFSA Public Travel - granting	4005-6002-9000201	64,000	96,000	96,000	96,000	150,000	502,000	6,354.43
AFSA Food and Lodging	4005-6101-9000201	107,532	120,000	120,000	120,000	75,000	542,532	6,867.49
AFSA Food and Lodging VAT	4005-6101-9000201	17,400	18,000	18,000	18,000	24,000	95,400	1,207.59
AFSA Freight	4005-6900-9000239	30,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	6,000	101,000	1,278.48
AFSA Freight VAT	4005-6900-9000234	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	18,000	227.85
TOTAL TRANSPORTATION		484,479	709,387	655,500	625,696	376,800	2,851,862	36,100
GRAND TOTAL		13,869,679	15,311,738	15,311,738	15,311,738	14,658,800	74,463,693	942,578

Material / Food Assistance Details:

The project is heavy in capacity building outcomes and activities to achieve those. Therefore, there is not that much input supply, materials and or food assistance involved. However, there are few things that will be distributed among the participant families. Some of the families will receive vegetable seeds, zinc rice seeds, protein-rich rice seeds, plastic containers for vegetable seed & cereals like seed storage, improved variety of chicks, and sanitary rings as a part of composting bins and fruit tree saplings.

Seconded Personnel Details:

Not applicable

MCC USE

MCC Project #:

Partner Type: Churches based NGO and other regular NGOs.

MCC Budget Category: Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods

MCC Assessment: Completed.

Anticipated Fund Disbursement Schedule: In the attached budget file.