

AGRICULTURAL RIGHTS PROGRAM (ARP)
ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

February, 2015

Submitted to



The Swallows India Bangladesh
4/6 (Ground Floor), Block- A, Lalmatia
Dhaka 1207 Bangladesh
Web: www.svalorna.org

Submitted by

Development Wheel (DEW)
13-A/4-A (3rd floor), Block-B, Babar road
Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, Bangladesh
Tel: +880 2 913 7196, 913 5499
Fax: +880 2 910 1226
Email: dewsalam@gmail.com, info@dewbd.org
Web: www.dewbd.org

Project report 2014

Project:
Agricultural Rights Programme (ARP)
Organisation:
Development Wheel (DEW)

1. Context analysis 2014:

A brief analysis that describes the changes in the society and important events in the region where the project has been implemented during 2014 and that have affected the project in a negative or positive way.

In the project area, small and marginal farmers faced discrimination in accessing government services like agricultural extension services, loans etc. They get low quality inputs and low prices and they incur higher costs of transportation, rental of equipment, machines and storage. ARP project started linkage with those stakeholders who can provide this service for the small and marginal farmers. This year our farmers from the project area are informed about that information where they get service and where they have to claim for their rights. The 40 farmers of anandipur & bororchar village under sadar upazilla; bauramari and dowhakhola villages under gouripur upazilla received training from Department of Agricultural extension and received inputs for demonstrating their plot. Our lead farmers started organic compost in their homestead. The farmers demanded vermi-compost fertilizer which increases organic practice. The farmer of Anandipur farmer organization under Mymensingh sadar upazilla planned to established women corner in local cooperative market for taking initiative to the selling of their organic agricultural products with collective way within farmer group members. Deputy Director, Department of Agricultural Extension and Additional Divisional Commissioner, Mymensingh committed in farmer conference that they will support to the women farmers to established cooperative market in local area.

DEW has carried out women farmer campaign in ARP project area to recognized women farmers contribution in household food security with involvement of local government, working in local area. One of ARP female farmer of anandipur village under sadar upazilla has awarded best female farmer in Dhaka division. local government representatives, civil society member, upazilla & district administration, government officials, environmentalist, NGOs and journalist was involved in selection process.

2. Changes of the project - Deviations

What changes have been done in the project compared to the original plan? Explain why they were necessary or why they happen. For instance: activities that were not carried out, activities that were held but were not in the plan, funds used differently then stated in the budget, new groups and organisations that participate in the project. Explain why those changes were made and the result of those changes.

Yes, there was little deviation from the project plan & budget. This year DEW was participated swallows Regional meeting at kotagiri, Tamilnadu, India. There was no allocated partner budget for that activity in this year. This expenditure managed from currency gain amount & contribution by the Swallows.

3. Outcomes:

Fill in the outcome **matrix** and attach it to the report and incorporate base-line data to this. See the already prepared matrix.

State the different expected outcomes and indicator numbers example 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 when explaining activities implemented.

Attached Annex 1

4. Processes:

a) Give a brief historical view of the project process and the build up to the work done during 2014.

Development Wheel (DEW) started Agricultural Right Programme (ARP) in Mymensingh from 2013 and organized small & marginalized farmers into groups (50) and associations (15) and build capacity them to demand, negotiate and realize their rights and services. So they can utilize their collective power to voice, negotiate and attain their rights, services and due shares from other stakeholders (public and private service providers, local authorities and other value-chain actors) and to utilize economies of scale in buying and selling. At the same time, work to be done with these other stakeholders to raise their awareness and build their capacity to address the issues of this excluded farmer community with carry out project activities. DEW was organized a need assessment through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) where discussed on their problem and how this project will run in their community.

In this year, DEW provided support developing them as an active & strengthen Farmer Organization. In order to get support as well as service from public & private service provider DEW provided different technical training through Upazilla & District Agriculture department, SRDI etc to the all farmer groups. That training tried to ensures better linkage with Govt. Department and farmer understood where they can get service. Besides, DEW got emphasis on organic practice for each & every ARP farmer. To reduce access use of inorganic fertilizer, DEW started Soil test for ARP farmer with the help of Soil Resource & Development Institute, Mymensingh. So, now farmer can easily understand how they will get benefit from this project.

b) The information of processes should relate to the specific planned outcomes and correspond to the programme plan. Write the most relevant processes as per the indicators related to the different sub-goals/outcome.

1. Strengthening the capacity of farmers organization

- Leadership has been increased –It is a continuous process some training had been given by project
- organizational decision making power has been increased:
- organizing events for claiming rights: Rally, day observation and farmers conference were the important events where farmers have played an active role for conducting those events
- Savings for financial strengthen

- advocacy & lobby

2. Ecosystem based agriculture has been increased

- Farmers are practicing sustainable agriculture: Farmers believe if they ensure the maximum use of their local resource in their agriculture production they can ensure the food security for their own as well as for the nation.

3. Farmers are getting better services from the service providers.

- Farmers are playing an active role to linkage with some service providers like- Union Parisad, Union Agriculture Standing Committee (UASC), Local Market Committee at union level and Upazila Parisad and Upazila Agriculture Office are playing a supportive role to providing relevant services to the farmers.
- Due to continuous pressure & rapport building with Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) staffs are proactive and supportive to deliver the service regarding farmer's rights. As for example Sub Assistant Agriculture Officers (Union based front line staff) were being in the UASC meeting as a member of the committee and ensure the input supports to the farmers.

4. Seed Production & Preservation

With training and technical support from the project the farmer families were also engaged in seed production and preservation. The women were mainly engaged in seed processing & preservation. During the reporting period they preserved seeds of different crops including rice, vegetables, oilseeds, pulses etc. The preserved those seeds in indigenous method of seed preservation and also used neem leaf to prevent insect attack

5. Increased household income

- As farmers are using less chemical Fertilizer and pesticides in their agro production
- As Farmers are involved in home gardening
- As women farmers are more involved in agro production specially in vegetable production
- As women argil worker has been increased and their wage also increased

6. Women Empowerment

Women have availed their rights in her family as well as in the society. The women are more aware their rights and more vocal against all discriminations. As the women are organized they have received much information regarding their rights issue, how they are discriminated in the society and how they will response against this discrimination. Among the FO they have done some activities which made them confident to resist the discrimination

7. Enhance capacity of the staff

In order to develop capacity of the staff for implementing the ARP smoothly different training courses were conducted. The training courses were on Sustainable Agriculture Concept, Human Rights, Advocacy Technique and Communication & Reporting.

5. Program objective:

Program goal: To create an environment for the farmers to assert their rights.

Give information on how the outcome has contributed to reach the overall program objective.

To achieving the project objective DEW did so many activities with farmer and tried to increase their participation & included them in implementation of this project. DEW motivated ARP farmers providing some training, demonstration plot establishment, establish information centre, pit compost and *Tricoderma* compost preparation support. Then they are motivated and try to create an environment though everyone can get this by themselves. To build strong leader DEW made some lead farmer who can arrange so many farmers together in a short time or those have wide acceptance in farmer level. DEW trained them through technical person & govt department in order that they can establish linkage whether we are present or not.

6. Participants/beneficiaries/target group:

Who has participated in the project?

State: name of communities, organisations and groups that have participated in the project (add more rows if necessary).	Descriptions of communities, organisations and groups.	Number of persons that have been participating in the project. State numbers both within groups, communities and organisations and number of entities.
Farmers organization & group	Small & marginal farmer	1500
Agro Producers Association	Small & marginal agro producers	20
IPM club	Farmers supported from DAE	25
Upazilla agriculture office	Department of Agriculture Extension	2
Union Parishad	Local government	5
Soil Research Development Institute (SRDI)	Research Institution	3
Bangladesh Agricultural University (BAU)	Academic Institute	2
BAU Research & Extension Services (BAURES)	Research & extension	1
Input seller, dealer	Input seller & supplier	10
Market committee	Local market committee	5

7. How many women, men, girls and boys have been participating in the project?

Women	Girls	Men	Boys	
566	65	733	136	

8. How many people have been affected indirectly by the project and in what way?

Project is reaching other community people through their different project activities. DEW organized demonstration technology (trichoderma etc), field day, awareness raising cultural program, established information centre and agriculture fair where community people attended and enrich their knowledge to see different cultivation practice of ARP project farmer, other information etc.

9. Participation:

How have the communities, organizations and groups participated in planning capacity building and monitoring?

Target group & farmer organization directly participated in planning and implementation of this project activity.

DEW always concerns about well participation of the target group for accomplish the project successfully. At the beginning of the year we usually conduct a Planning, Monitoring and Review workshop among the member of the farmer's organization. The common issues are how implement the activities, how monitor and how review the activities. At the Framers organization level annual and quarterly planning of the project activities have been done by the member of the farmer's organization. At the planning level we used to ensure the participation of the target group. Each farmer's organization has done the annual planning of the project at the beginning of the year with the participation of all the members. They make an action plan for whole the year and break down their total activities accordingly to monthlies. For implementation of the activities they fixed a target for all the active leader .Each of the farmer's organization has a monitoring team. The president and the Secretary lead the team. They can monitor whatever the execute according their action plan.

The monitoring data and information will be collected from the target people by involving the leaders of the farmer organization. Then the findings of the monitoring will be shared with the all farmers at their regular meetings for taking necessary measures. Thus, the farmers will be involved with the monitoring process. Moreover, the farmer organization will have their own monitoring system which will be developed through a participatory process.

10. Gender:

How has the project strengthened equality between men and women?

In our every step of project activities we considered this issue and got emphasis. Women farmer participation was not good during starting in this project. They are more vocal now. By doing this if we may create this kind of situation to raise women voice in the society. Then the gender role will help those farmer or decrease men and women gap which will ensure their well being as well as increase

What activities have been carried out to strengthen equality between men and women?

The small and marginal farmers (especially women farmer) are in dire need of services, support, inputs and market access to help them increase their income and develop sustainable livelihoods. We did so many activities and agriculture related work which widely accepted by the women. We provided home gardening training, seed preservation training etc. Women farmers of mymensingh sadar upazilla are

decision making in every sector of the society.	united in different issues and claim to ADC & DD, DAE for establishing a women corner in their local market.
-------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

11. Gender methods:
 What methods were used to give men and women, girls and boys the same possibility to participate equally? Or explain why you have given priority to one group.

DEW considered equality in every step of this project. We have 42 percent female beneficiaries in ARP project. In case of farmers organization women are emphasized in the EC. 31 percent female representative are in their executive committee. In executive committee most of the female are holding president and cashier position.

Within the organization we are practicing gender equality. As for example within the ARP project we have four number of project staff. Between the 4 staff three male and one are female.

ARP is playing a strong role to ensure the gender sensitivity. Family approach is the main strategy behind this role. The attitude of women is changing positively they are not working only inside of the house. They are working outside also. They are involved in the income generating system at household level. Like home garden, rearing of poultry & duck and handicraft also.

12. Other activities:
 Report on other activities and outcomes that are not directly related to a planned outcome of the programme.

DEW is being organized campaign program to raise mass awareness about women’s contribution made to the national and household level food security, to celebrate and recognize women’s contribution in household and national level and mobilize public opinion towards the recognition of women farmers’ contribution. The focused areas of the campaign would be a new venture for promoting women farmer’s rights through engagement of wider population of the country.

13. Other impacts of the project:
 Report on other, positive or/and negative impacts due to the projects that were not planned. State impacts that can be derived to the projects.

The initiative will provide rural women farmers a platform to showcase their achievements in feeding their family on limited land and the influence of climate change.

Runa Akhtar one of our ARP project participants living in the Char Anandipur, Mymensingh; based on achievement in contribution made to the household food security recently Runa has been selected by the panel of judges as one of the best women farmer under Women Farmer Campaign in Dhaka Division of Bangladesh. She has been awarded by the State Minister of Labor and Employment Mr. Mujibul Haque in a divisional level award giving and listening of their struggle and success story. Many civil society organizations and huge print and electronic media were present in the occasion. As a role model now Runa would act as the ambassador for promoting rural small holders women’s rights

14. Methods for planning capacity building and monitoring:

What methods were used for planning capacity building and monitoring of the project?

DEW is monitoring the project in two ways i) with the staff and ii) with the community people. We have collected the data and information through some format like monthly progress reports & baseline and monitoring report. The monitoring data and information are collected using these formats and findings will share with the staff & management. At the same time the monitoring data and information will be collected from the target people by involving the leaders of the farmer organization. Then the findings of the monitoring will be shared with the all farmers at their regular meetings for taking necessary measures. Thus, the farmers will be involved with the monitoring process. Moreover, the farmer organization will have their own monitoring system which will be developed through a participatory process.

ARP project provides so many training such as gender, right based approach, advocacy, basic ToT M&E etc for partner's capacity building. DEW staff attended those training which helped to disseminate information, farmer organization formation and their capacity building also. An example DEW staff got MEL training from oxfam for deveop monitoring system. In our project activities we used same training to our farmer at their level.

15. Organisational development and management:

How have you strengthened the capacity of the organisation in terms of structure, leadership and staff? How effective is the project management within your organisation?

Describe the efforts made during the period to safeguard the long-term viability of the activities (i.e. how they can continue after Swedish funding has expired).

We always believe that capable and skilled staff can do the planned activities of a project. From this point of view we preferred hands on training to building capacity of the staff. Usually we all the staff sit once in a month on the staff meeting. On the meeting we provided lot of information to enhance their capacity. On the other hand DEW arranges several Staff training centrally for enhance capacity of all the staff. We have arranged Sustainable Agriculture Concept training, gender training & financial management training for the staff during the period of January 2014-December 2014.

As executive director representative of the executive committee of the organization is responsible for overall management of the project. The project coordinator is responsible for implementation of the project. All the project staff prepares the annual, quarterly and monthly action plans in annual, quarterly and monthly meetings respectively both for the overall project and for their individual works. Then the project staffs implement the activities according to their action plan. Project implementation is regularly monitoring internally by the respective project staffs according to line management as well as externally by the monitoring team of the organization. All the staffs present and discuss the progress of the project implementation in monthly project meeting where the problems faced during implementation are also discussed and necessary decisions are made. All the reports finally go to the director of the organization.

We have to improve and prepare a strategic plan to implementation of this project together. How we can achieve project outcome and activities should follow result based management system.

16. Experiences and learning:

Report on learning's done about methods, planning activities, monitoring, risk management and follow-up. Or other experiences of interests? (Example advocacy or gender methods used?). Do also state how this will be incorporated in future projects.

1. Small and marginal farmers have lack of the resources to invest and no ownership of land. They are also demand access to land, resources, to work collectively to make joint investments and run joint facilities.
2. Corporate business of agriculture is a threat or challenge for promotion of sustainable agriculture because they always try to allure the farmers providing several packages.
3. We are working in a limited area within the project so social changes have come within an area but not all other part of area/region.
4. Develop linkage with district information centre where farmer can get monthly agriculture newsletter, leaflet, and folder for year round to their address by subscription.
5. Organized climate change awareness raising campaign program such as Krishani sova, Establish women corner at char annandopur. Rokeya, farmer of that village got place at hat/bazaar with negotiation of hat committee.
6. Organized women farmer campaign program to raise mass awareness about women's contribution made to the national and household level food security, to celebrate and recognize women's contribution in household and national level and mobilize public opinion towards the recognition of women farmers' contribution.

17. Co-planning and co-financing:

Information on co-planning and co-financing with other projects that are not financed by The Swallows and about outcomes that has been possible due to the support and collaboration with other projects, organizations and donors. For example: Are there projects that you have implemented with funds from The Swallows and/or others where results and outcomes reached wouldn't be possible without funds from others. This is important for future planning.

DEW have cooperated with other project and organization in our working area during the project period as for example Women Farmer Campaign was carried out in ARP project area for contribution of Women farmer in household food security, Oxfam had been given support to our farmers. On the other hand government organization like DAE, District Administration had given support like selection of women farmers at union, upazilla and district level.

18. Risk matrix and risk analyses:

Analyse the risk matrix: state the outcome, have the risk analysis helped in the work? How have you managed risks stated in the risk matrix? Were there risks that you missed, and how are you planning to tackle those risks next year (lessons learnt).

In what way have preventative risk management efforts affected the organisation's capacity to manage risks?

Risks have been analyzed based on local context during the project period. In this year DEW has reassessed of the chance to the risk arising and danger it represents.

Risks as given in the decision memorandum	Results / management How was this risk managed?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political unrest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faced many problems while moving to the field.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disaster like flood or heavy rainfall 	<p>Planned for working on holyday and sometime we had to cancel some activity such as Community Mobilizer didn't attend on basic ToT training which was held in Dhaka.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood affected our Bouror char village but farmer using flood tolerant variety of tomato & pulse.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New disease & pest infestation in farmers field • Demotivated farmer • Bad perception of local govt. Official (UNO, chairmen etc) • Trained or old staff turnover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new disease & pest infestation occur in field. When farmer faced any problem about some disease of rich and brinjal plant, then they communicated directly with upazilla agriculture officer. • Building strong leader/lead farmer in every village. Maintain transparency & sharing with farmer while organizing any event. • Invited in different activities which brought good relation with them. Due to invitation of UNO, DC, ADC in agriculture fair, he was impressed and committed us to help about any happen in his area • Staff turnover occurred during the project period. We tried to recruit local staff for sustaining staff. Pro-staff policy development, supportive management to be ensured, on job orientation provision to be created, communication and coordination system among staff is to be develop, proper documentation of activities will be ensured. Staff supportive conflict resolution system to be introduced with the organizational framework. Exit interview system will be introduced to identify causes of dropout.

19. Budget:

State the total budget and its sub total. Are there funds unused? If so state the amount and what those funds were planned for. And explain why the fund was not used?

Attached Annex 2

20. Case studies

Runa: Empowering women in the household and community

Profile:

Name	Runa Aktar
Age	37
village	Anandipur
District	Mymensingh
Marital Status	Married



Runa does not have not fond memories of family life before joining the ARP. She was very dependent on her husband. He wouldn't allow her to go outside the house to work having an independent income. She had very little influence upon the decisions made in the household that affected her life. Her husband beat her, so she was concerned about the repercussions of sharing her opinions.

Prior joining the ARP, Runa felt that she had a low status in her community, her confidence was low, and she did not feel that she could speak to many community peoples, especially men. If she tried to give advice people would ignore her, she says that she didn't know how to speak people. Regardless of her confidence, conditions were against her. As she was poor she was not invited to social occasions such as weddings, because she wore old clothes and she could not afford to provide the customary wedding gift. Her life was restricted to the house.

After joining the ARP, Runa slowly began to feel confident enough to make changes. In gender training sessions she learnt about her rights and the laws which exist to protect her. Whereas before she was isolated, she now has support from other women in the community. Runa was a member of ARP farmer group. When her husband continued to beat her, 29 members of the group went to him and persuaded him to stop.

Runa's status in the household has increased as a result of the skills she was learnt in ARP livelihood training. She was practical knowledge of crop & livestock production and other ways of generation income. In 2013, using the training from Horticulture Centre, Mymensingh Runa started vegetable like bottle gourd, snake gourd, amaranth, spinach, red amaranth production in her cultivable land. Since then she has earned money from sold her vegetables in local and distance market. This allowed her to invest in 20 decimals of land. According to her, her husband is impressed by this knowledge, and he now values her opinions. Gender training has also provided Runa & her husband the idea of the 'development of the household'. Her husband has bought into the concept.

Not only have the change of her family, but following the leadership development training run by

the partner organization DEW, she feels more confident. Her community then asked her to run as a leader of Farmer Organization. She was elected president of Farmer organization in 2013 and now works in the community to stop early marriage, dowry and domestic violence. She is extremely active within her community. She has prevented one early marriage. Runa said, 'I am a Farmer Organization leader. I travel outside my village a lot and this makes me happy'.

Through a combination of training of leadership and became leader of farmer group, Runa's position in community completely changed. She is now invited to social occasions and local meetings. As a result of the leadership development training, she says she is now confident speaking in public, and the knowledge learnt has increased the respect other community members have for her. Runa said, 'I am now used to talking in meeting. My knowledge level is higher, and my financial status is higher. Group meeting have increased my confidence.' If there is conflict in the community, her opinion is valued. She says people in the community come to her for advice, and she speaks at local meetings. She is now hopes to become the vice-chairman and represent her whole union -unlikely to have happened with this newfound social confidence.

Runa's life has radically changed. Every day she visits households in the community. She has travelled to Mymensingh and outside districts. Her husband fully supports her. Runa has significantly more control over the life & society.

The members of FO have received services from DAE:

ARP farmer organization members had been highly motivated by the staff of Development Wheel to farmers rights from duty bearers. Many agricultural farmers did not aware about the farmer's rights. But now a day the inside condition of their mind had been changed by several social mobilizations done by Framers Organization & Development Wheel. Now they believe if the leadership or voice of the farmers had been come out then they can protest against the system of exploitation. Development Wheel always tries to understand them if the farmers be a part of local government then they can easily raise their voice, they can argue their rights, they can advocacy their rights issue. Development Wheel always tries to make a relationship between farmers and the local government



department. Development had taken initiative to activate the Union Agriculture Standing Committee (UASC). The intention of Development Wheel was farmers should be representative of the committee for advocacy on behalf of the deprived farmers. Then farmers have found the platform where they can say about their rights. As a member of the UASC Md.Jasim Uddin tried to raise the farmer's voice. The Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer (SAAO) is a member of the committee. He is the frontline staff of DAE (Department of Agriculture Extension) in Bangladesh. The SAAO realized the farmer's intention. He could not manipulation of the farmer's rights because farmers are highly consciousness about their rights. DAE officials announced that ARP farmer can get agricultural information easily in their respective group if they are joining or get membership of this service. SAAO committed that if group member are interested to do so then

they will get BDT 550 (\$ 7) discount for 30 persons group. On the other hand each farmer may member by providing only BDT 50 for whole year. By getting this membership farmer will informed agricultural information on monthly basis. They will get agricultural newsletter, new technologies folder, poster etc directly to their home address. As a result Md.Jasim Uddin had acquired this services for his FO members from the DAE at local level. Many farmers of Gouripur & Sadar upazilla started processing to get membership of this service. It will be helpful for them because they need updated new technologies, agricultural information etc.

Now, Jasim believes farmers may acquire support and service from the service provider at local level if the farmers have unity, dedicated and a common platform where they can tell about their rights.

Annex: 1

LFA Matrix

Expected results/objectives	Indicators	Progress/Outcome achieved in 2014	Means of Verification	Assess and explain why the expected outcome/progress is above, below or equal to expectations.
<p>Result: 1 Independent Farmers organizations are established, strengthened and functioning and support from Duty bearers increased.</p>	<p>1.1 Independent farmers' organizations established by 2016 with 50% female members and at least 40% in the EC. 1.2 Essential FOs policies/bylaws (gender, management, advocacy, etc.,) developed by 2016; 1.3 95% of the FOs remained functional as per by laws; 1.4 90% of UASC meeting arranged and keeping records 1.5 Farmers received available agricultural supports and services from the government by 2016; 1.6 90 % of farmers are aware of their rights and have relevant information. 1.7 90% FOs have regular effective linkage with relevant duty –bearers 1.8 90% FOs took initiatives to claim rights</p>	<p>-Establish FO with 42% female (631 out of 1500) and 31% in GC (60 out of 194) and 32% in EC (44 out of 135). -Developed a manual on group operation. -75 % FOs are functional based on their activity & participation. -25% FOs member included UASC and regularly attend at UASC meeting -Few farmer got granular urea (140), demo plot (10), sprayer machine (3) from DAE and loan from bank (165). -100% farmer informed but 50% farmer aware of their rights (through agriculture right training) -40 % FOs members maintain linkage with duty bearers (78 farmer received training & 42 farmer attended agro fair & workshop) -40 % FOs members are ready to claim</p>	<p>Direct individual or group interview, field visit, Half yearly report, Monitoring format, farmer group and organization register,</p>	<p>DEW got emphasis on strengthening FOs & group. -FOs are operated according to guideline and maintained their policies or laws. - DEW has developed plan on included FOs members in union Parishad standing committee. -Only training doesn't ensure awareness of all farmers. Need practice or awareness campaign. -Lead farmer communicate with duty bearer as a representative of FOs. -Farmers are informed but need time to claim their rights. -women are actively participating and gradually raising their voice. - DEW made some leader who can lead the community and</p>

	<p>by 2016</p> <p>1.9 At least 30% women participated in FO activities;</p> <p>1.10 Capacity of farmer organization on leadership and advocacy, M& E has been developed;</p> <p>1.11 Wage gap between male and female reduced by 2016;</p>	<p>their rights (Lead farmer)</p> <p>-35% Women regularly participated in GC and 38% in EC.</p> <p>-FOs organizing farmer and started linkage with service provider.</p> <p>- DEW have initiated to work on wage gap reduction</p>		<p>they have to plan to do advocacy & monitoring.</p> <p>- DEW have plan to involved women farmer working as a day labour in govt. cash for work programme at project area .</p>
<p>Result: 2 Increased ecosystem based agriculture</p>	<p>1.1 Seed production and preservation increased at the community level;</p> <p>2.2 Increased uses of organic manure and pesticide by 2016</p> <p>2.3 Decreased use of chemical fertilizers, hybrid/market seeds and pesticides by 2016;</p> <p>2.4 Women's participation in seed processing, organic manure and pesticide preparation increased;</p> <p>2.5 Climate resilient seed identified and produced</p> <p>2.6 Climate change adaptation practices increased</p> <p>2.7 Increased knowledge of partners on mapping of different tiers of stakeholders and existing policies in</p>	<p>-Established four seed preservation centre and 342 farmers practiced organic manure in their homestead.</p> <p>-Most of the female farmers keep their household waste in pit and producing pit compost.</p> <p>-342 farmers decreased use of chemical fertilizer and 36 farmer did soil test.</p> <p>-358 farmers using their own seed and produced 19,876 Kg organic manure & 62 Litre pesticides where women are more active.</p> <p>-Climate resilient seed was not produced</p> <p>-Burorchar village farmer used flood tolerant variety of tomato & rice.</p> <p>- DEW Mapped power and interest of stakeholder in this project but not related to seed right</p>	<p>Direct individual or group interview, field visit, Half yearly report, Monitoring format, farmer group and organization register.</p>	<p>-It's not easy to reduce chemical fertilizer use because large area of production</p> <p>-Women are active in household level. They are directly related to household wastage & organic manure use.</p> <p>-Climate is not affected severally like as southern part.</p> <p>-Aware farmer using flood tolerant variety</p> <p>-Lack of understanding how to do mapping</p>

	<p>the country on seed rights</p> <p>2.7 Household increased their food security</p>	<p>-Increased home gardening practice in homestead (56 home garden established)</p>		
<p>Result: 3</p> <p>Creating opportunities to promote organic products</p>	<p>3.1 FOs completed market maps by 2016;</p> <p>3.2 Linkage among producer, consumers established by 2016</p> <p>3.3 FOs' negotiation capacity on organic product enhanced</p> <p>3.4 Quality seed (preserved seeds)and organic products' demand increased by 2016;</p> <p>3.5 FOs have access to market ma</p>	<p>- Project did market survey at community level about what they are growing product and where selling their product (2 market survey conducted)</p> <p>-Establish linkage with market committee and producer (6 meeting held)</p> <p>-Farmer started organic practice and they suggested others to increase organic practice</p> <p>-Some progressive farmer (358 farmer) used preserve seed for their vegetable cultivation.</p> <p>-30% FOs have access to market map.</p>	<p>Direct individual or group interview, field visit, farmer group and organization register</p>	<p>-Fos collected of market and market mapping related information. Fos build good relation with market committee but need policy & practice to manage.</p>
<p>Result: 4</p> <p>Partners' capacity enhanced on farmer's rights and knowledge management for sustainable agriculture</p>	<p>4.1 Management and front line staffs' capacity enhanced by 2016</p> <p>4.2 A comprehensive and integrated monitoring system developed and functional;</p> <p>4.3 Staffs are confident on advocacy campaign and performing actions as per plan;</p>	<p>-Front line staff capacity enhanced due to attend several training by the swallows</p> <p>- DEW have developed monitoring system and monitored activity monthly/quarterly/annualy.</p> <p>-Staff are confident on advocacy campaign because they did several event with local institutions.</p>	<p>Direct individual or group interview, field visit, farmer group and organization register</p>	<p>- DEW developed reporting format which would be result or outcome based. DEW also develop plan for monitoring & evaluation process.</p>

	<p>4.4 Staffs prepared reports, monthly, quarterly and annually as per plan</p> <p>4.5 Management decisions are organized and systematically documented;</p> <p>4.6 Financial reports produced regularly and accurately by partners;</p> <p>4.7 Core management policies and systems are in place and implemented in partner organizations (financial, monitoring and HR);</p> <p>4.8 Program management decision making process include optimal level of participation of target group and partner organizations.</p> <p>4.9 The secretariat is supporting the partner organisations with capacity building to ensure a successful program</p>	<p>-Staff are maintaining regularly all report as per plan.</p> <p>- DEW maintain proper documentation.</p> <p>-Financial reports submit regularly in Dhaka office.</p> <p>- DEW has financial, gender & HR policy and have monitoring system.</p> <p>-Program management decision was made properly</p> <p>-DEW got more emphasis outcome or result based activity. So got on that issue.</p>		
--	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

Annex 2
Financial Result for 2014 (Summary)

Budget post/Activity	Approved Budget for 2014 (Granted contribution as per decision memo)	Outcome	Deviation		Reason for deviation & next plan (if deviation is equal to or exceeding 10% of relevant grant budget item)
			Amount	%	
Result 1 : Independent farmers organizations established, strengthened & functioning, and services providers supports increased					
Activities	470,00	467,79	2,210	0.5	
Staff	500,76	475,90	24,856	5.0	
Overhead (OH)	84,31	86,57	(2,259)	-2.7	
Sub Total 1	1,055,077	1,030,270	24,807	2.4	
Result 2 : Increased ecosystem based agriculture					
Activities	335,00	314,41	20,585	6.1	carried out in next year for demonstration farmers plot & exposure visit
Staff	278,20	264,39	13,809	5.0	
Overhead	53,26	54,78	(1,527)	-2.9	
Sub Total 2	666,460	633,594	32,867	4.9	
Result 3 : Creating opportunities to promote organic products					

Activities	0	60,00	5	44,01	15,985	26.6	Seminar with farmers, LGIs, CSOs, media, market actors Planed 2 event at Upazila level but shortage of time after receiving grants one Seminar was held at District level, So budget was unspent under this activities & carried out in next year for arrange seminar
Staff	0	166,92	4	158,63	8,286	5.0	
Overhead	0	19,71	1	18,34	1,369	6.9	
Sub Total 3		246,630	0	220,99	25,639	10.4	
Result 4 : Partners Capacity Enhanced on farmer's rights and knowledge management for sustainable agriculture							
Activities	0	198,20	2	197,44	758	0.4	
Staff	0	166,92	4	158,63	8,286	5.0	
Overhead	3	31,71	0	33,52	(1,807)	-5.7	
Sub Total 4		396,833	6	389,59	7,237	1.8	
Total Project Cost (Result 1 - Result 4)		2,365,000	0	2,274,45	90,550	3.8	
Utilized from the currency exchange gain money: For participating in the Swallows' partners meeting (held in Dhaka/Kotagiri in 2014)		24,492		18,905	5,587	22.81	Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman Khan's travel cost of kotagiri, India partner meeting was planned to pay from currency gain money but due to fall currency exchange rate and insufficient currency gain amount is too poor to pay his air fare. Swallows India Bangladesh paid for his air ticket.
Grand Total		2,389,492		2,293,355	96,137	4.02	

Annex-3: Program Activities Photograph



Home gardening training session by SAAO



Farmers Agricultural Rights training session by UAO



Established demo plot on organic and improved vegetable cultivation practice by ARP farmers

Annex-4: Glossary of selected Acronyms, Abbreviations and Local Terms

- **ARP:** Agricultural Rights Program (ARP)
- **BAU:** Bangladesh Agricultural University.

BLAST: Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust, a national NGO working for rights

- **BRRRI:** Bangladesh Rice Research Institute
- **DAE:** Department of Agricultural Extension, upazilla level office who transfer agricultural technology to farmers' level
- **DC:** District Commissioner, Head of district level administration
- **DEW:** Development Wheel (DEW)
- **EC:** Executive Committee, Each farmer organization has nine member of EC
- **ED:** Executive Director
- **FGD:** Focus Group Discussion
- **FO:** Farmer Organization, ninety to one hundred fifty people in each FO
- **GC:** Group Committee, each group have three member of GC
- **ICM:** Integrated Crop Management, Technique for managing crop in integrated manner
- **IPM:** Integrated Pest Management, pest management technology
- **NGO:** Non-Government Organization
- **SAAO:** Sub-Assistant Agriculture Officer, field level worker who provide information & technology to grass root level farmer
- **SRDI:** Soil Resource and Development Institute, research station providing soil test
- **ToT:** Training of Trainer
- **Tricoderma compost:** a fertilizer by using bio-agent suspension named tricoderma
- **UAO:** Upazilla Agriculture Officer, upazilla level officer providing agricultural information
- **UASC:** Upazilla Agriculture Standing Committee
- **UP:** Union Parishad, smaller category of local administration than upazilla
- **Vermi-compost:** a fertilizer by using earthworm