

Terms of Reference (ToR) for Midterm Evaluation of Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in CHT Region (PRLC) Project

Type of Assignment	Conducting Mid Term Evaluation (MTE)
Overall Purpose	The mid-term evaluation aims to provide an independent, data-driven assessment of the project's performance and impact, focusing on progress toward outcomes and evolving beneficiary needs. It will identify key challenges, evaluate the project's adaptability to external factors, and provide insights into its sustainability and assess whether the project is on track. Additionally, the evaluation will provide concrete recommendations for improving intervention approaches to enhance future scalability and sustainability. By identifying areas for refinement, the evaluation will support strategic decision-making and ensure the project's long-term effectiveness.
Project Title	Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in CHT Region (PRLC)
Project Goal	To contribute to poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods of extremely poor households in the three Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Bangladesh
Component Highlights	The project consists of four main components: resilient livelihoods, nutrition, social protection, and advocacy.
Project Locations	Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban districts
Project Duration	January 2023-December 2026
Technical and Financial Proposal submission date	15 April 2025
Duration of Assignment	90 Days
Start & End Date	1 st May to 25 July
Report Recipient	Manusher Jonno Foundation
Development Partner	The European Union

1. Background:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is a geographically and culturally distinct region of Bangladesh, covering approximately 8% of the country's land area but home to less than 1% of the national population. The region consists of three districts—Bandarban, Khagrachari, and Rangamati—characterized by steep hills, remote villages, and limited infrastructure, making access to basic services and economic opportunities a significant challenge. High poverty rates persist across all three districts, with 63.2% in Bandarban, 52.7% in Khagrachari, and 28.5% in Rangamati, far exceeding the national average.

The CHT economy is predominantly agrarian, with 76% of households relying on crop-based agriculture and fishing. However, only 3.1% of the land is suitable for intensive farming, and agricultural productivity is further constrained by climate-related challenges, poor market access, and limited vocational training opportunities. Seasonal food insecurity is widespread, affecting 51% of households, while child malnutrition and poor healthcare indicators continue to be major concerns. Limited infrastructure, lack of paved roads, and restricted access to economic hubs further hinder development efforts.

To address these challenges, Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) has been working in the CHT region since 2004, focusing on livelihood improvement, climate-smart agriculture, healthcare, and education. Building upon the previous experiences and successful endeavors in improving livelihood opportunities in the CHT region and throughout Bangladesh, MJF has developed a comprehensive and multidimensional project called the "Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in the CHT Region (PRLC)." (See annex-1 for PRLC project description)

A mid-term evaluation will be commissioned at the project's midpoint to assess progress, challenges, and impact, ensuring that interventions remain effective and aligned with the needs of the target population. Findings will guide strategic adjustments for the remainder of the project, enhancing its long-term sustainability and effectiveness.

2. Purpose and Objectives of the Survey:

The purpose of this midterm evaluation is to provide an independent, data driven assessment of the project's overall performance and impact thus far, with a focus on understanding how well the project is achieving its intended outcomes and addressing the evolving needs of the target population. The evaluation will identify key barriers to success, assess how well the project is adapting to external factors, and offer insights into the sustainability of project interventions. It aims to:

- To assess whether the project is on track and provide recommendations for improving intervention approaches to support future scalability and sustainability.
- Evaluate the alignment between project activities and the evolving needs of the beneficiaries, ensuring that interventions are responsive to changes in context, policy, and the target groups' priorities.
- Assessment of the project design and activities, implementation strategy and approaches, capacities of implementing partners, challenges and how these challenges are addressed; and to what extent that these contribute to the achievement of project objectives.
- Provide an in-depth analysis of how well the project is integrating crosscutting themes such as gender, inclusion, and sustainability into its activities, and propose adjustments for optimizing impact.
- Highlight strengths and weaknesses in the project's coordination, communication, and management structures, and recommend strategies for enhancing collaboration between stakeholders for more effective implementation moving forward.
- To provide clear, practical recommendations to improve the project's effectiveness, refine interventions, and support long-term success.

This evaluation will serve as a strategic tool to guide the remaining project phases, ensuring that resources and efforts are focused on achieving the highest possible impact.

3. Evaluation Criteria and Questions:

The evaluation will assess project implementation based on the following criteria, addressing key questions to measure progress, effectiveness, and impact. The evaluator will develop a detailed analytical framework, including specific questions and sub-questions, to guide the evaluation process.

Evaluation Criteria	Key Questions
Relevance and Strategic Fit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are the project objectives/outcomes relevant to beneficiaries' needs? • Were project methodologies/ technical methods effective for livelihoods and nutrition improvement of the beneficiaries? • How has the project contributed to extending social protection coverage? • Should project design/methodology be modified for better relevance in the rest of the project duration? • How has the overall county and locational situation affected the project, and what adjustments have been made? • How does the project align with national policies and strategies, and what opportunities exist for stronger integration?
Project Progress and Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effectively has the project advanced toward achieving its objectives? How does the current progress compare to the baseline data? • What has been achieved, and what are the major constraints? • How do partners explain any delivery delays? • Have project approaches matched the capacity of the partners? • What capacity improvements are needed for project partners? • How has the project promoted nondiscrimination and gender equality? • Have disadvantaged groups' interests been fully considered in project activities?
Efficiency of Resource Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have resources (funds, human resources, time, expertise) been allocated strategically to achieve outcomes? • How cash transfer process was implemented and what challenges were encountered during that? • How effectively does the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) align with the cash transfer process, and what revisions, if any, are needed for better efficiency and accuracy?
Effectiveness of Management Arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the project received adequate technical and administrative support? • How does the financial management of the project ensure financial accountability, transparency, and efficient resource utilization? • Was there a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities? • How effective is communication between the MJF head office, MJF Project office and PNGOs? • What improvements should be made for better management in the second half? • How effective are the regular communication arrangements between MJF and PNGOs, and how well is the capacity-building support enhancing the performance of PNGOs?

Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the project contributed to improving the lives of beneficiaries? • What tangible and intangible changes have occurred in beneficiaries' livelihoods, social protection, and wellbeing as a result of the project? • Are there any external factors that have influenced these changes apart from the project?
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effectively has the project built skill of the beneficiaries? • How well has the project promoted ownership? • How likely is the project to achieve its objectives in the rest of the period? • Which components of the project are sustainable, which face challenges, and what improvements are needed to ensure a lasting impact on beneficiaries? • How can the project effectively showcase its results to the government to support scalability or replication of the model in CHT?
Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent has the project integrated gender and inclusivity into its design and implementation? • How effectively has the project improved access to livelihoods, social protection, and decision-making opportunities for women, persons with disabilities and diversified ethnic groups? • What challenges or barriers have been identified in ensuring equitable participation and benefits for disadvantaged groups, including ethnic minorities and persons with disabilities? • What are the key lessons learned and recommendations for strengthening gender equality and social inclusion in the remaining project period and beyond?

4. Methodology

The mid-term evaluation is suggested to employ a mixed-method approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the project's progress, effectiveness, and impact. The evaluation will use a combination of desk reviews, household surveys, key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs), and case studies to triangulate findings and provide an in-depth understanding of project implementation.

A desk review will be conducted to analyze key project documents, including the project proposal, baseline survey report, logframe, work plans, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks, quarterly and annual progress reports, financial records, and relevant policy documents. This review will help contextualize the evaluation and provide insights into project performance and challenges.

The evaluation will also include a household survey, which will use the same questionnaire as the baseline survey to enable direct comparisons and assess progress against key indicators. The survey will assess data on socio-economic conditions, access to social protection, livelihood improvements, food security, and beneficiaries' perceptions of project impact, using the defined indicators outlined in the logframe for comparison.

To complement the quantitative findings, qualitative methods will be employed. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) will be conducted with the donor, project staff, implementing partners, government representatives, any other key staff from the similar project implement in the CHT areas and other relevant stakeholders to gain insights into the effectiveness of the project, policy impacts, and operational challenges. A staff consultation/workshop is recommended with MJF project staff, senior management, and PNGO staff to

gain insights into their experiences, challenges, and perspectives on project implementation, coordination, and impact, as well as to identify areas for improvement and future strategic direction.

Additionally, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) will be held with different beneficiary groups, including women, youth, and marginalized communities, to explore their experiences, challenges, and perspectives on project interventions. Case studies and success/ failure stories will also be documented to illustrate transformative changes resulting from the project.

4.1 Sampling Strategy:

The evaluation will employ a multi-stage sampling approach to ensure comprehensive representation across different project sites and beneficiary groups. For the household survey, a statistically representative sample will be selected using stratified random sampling, allowing for accurate analysis of variations across different demographic and geographic segments. For Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), a purposive sampling approach will be applied to capture diverse perspectives from key stakeholders, including project staff, implementing partners, government representatives, and vulnerable groups. This approach will ensure that voices from different social, economic, and institutional backgrounds are reflected in the evaluation findings.

The sample sizes and data collection targets will be determined based on feasibility, available resources, and the overall scale of the project, ensuring that the findings are both reliable and actionable.

4.2 Data Analysis:

The survey data will be analysed using appropriate statistical software, and the qualitative data will be analysed using thematic analysis. The quantitative data also needs to be analysed with descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, and econometric modelling as appropriate. The survey team will triangulate the quantitative and qualitative data to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current situation of the beneficiaries in relation to the project components and logframe indicators. The survey team will also provide a summary of the survey findings and recommendations for the design of the project's interventions.

4.3 Quality Control:

The study team will ensure the quality of the data by using rigorous sampling techniques, pretesting the survey tools, and training the data collectors on ethical principles and data collection techniques. The survey team will also conduct regular quality control checks to ensure that the data collected is accurate and reliable. The survey team will document any challenges encountered during the survey process and provide solutions to address them.

4.4 Ethical issues:

It is mandatory to maintain ethical issues to implement this study. The study needs to be performed with appropriate clearance and consent from both the institutional and individual levels. Data collection without informed consent is strictly prohibited.

Individuals who agree to participate in the study must be fully informed about the purpose, procedures, potential risks, benefits, and their rights as research subjects. Consent should be obtained voluntarily, without coercion or manipulation, and individuals should have the freedom to withdraw from the study at any point without facing repercussions.

Confidentiality measures must be implemented to protect the privacy of the collected data, ensuring that sensitive information remains strictly confidential and is only accessible to authorised personnel involved in the study.

Furthermore, the study team must uphold transparency and accountability throughout the research process. They should maintain accurate records of the consent obtained and have mechanisms in place to address any concerns or questions raised by participants during the study.

5. Team Composition:

- i. The desired team leader should hold a master's degree (preferably a PhD) in Economics, Development Economics, Social Science or Development Studies from a reputed university. He or she should possess 10–15 years of research experience in poverty and livelihood, and have previously served as a team leader for a minimum of two similar research/survey projects/programmes. The individual should have a clear understanding of the governance system in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region, along with prior experience in research or conducting evaluation in the same area.
- ii. The consultant team will consist of experts with relevant academic background and specialising in nutrition, social protection, disaster management, agriculture, women empowerment, and gender equity. The team is also suggested include an M&E specialist. These experts will possess relevant academic backgrounds and extensive research experience in their respective fields.
- iii. The study team will engage project enumerators who possess the capability to effectively communicate and comprehend various ethnic languages.
- iv. The Data manager/analyst should hold a master's degree in Economics, Econometrics, or Statistics from a reputed university, accompanied by relevant experience in data management and analysis.

6. Deliverables with Timeline:

The consultant team will prepare and submit a proposed work plan, outlining key milestones, within one week, upon signing the contract. This work plan will undergo a review and approval process by the Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF). It is expected that the final report will be completed within 90 calendar days from the contract signing date.

Throughout the production of the draft report, the consultant team will share it with MJF in both PowerPoint (PPT) and narrative formats. MJF will provide feedback on the draft report after receiving it. Regular follow-up meetings between the contracted consultant/consulting firm and MJF will be scheduled as frequently as possible during the entire assignment period.

Issue	Date
Submission of technical and financial proposal	30 March 2024
Presentation by potential candidates	15 April 2024
Agreement signing	25 April 2024
Sharing inception report with detailed methodology and tools by the selected consultant or firm.	7 May 2024
A training schedule for field personnel	15 May 2024
Meeting with implementing partners	17 May 2024
A detailed fieldwork plan mentions collecting data at selected sites.	18 May 2024
Starting field work from	20 May 2024
1 st draft report sharing and presentation for MJF and EU	1 July 2024
A presentation by the consultant team	5 July 2024
2 nd draft report sharing with EU for final comments	20 July 2024
Final report submission after incorporating all feedback from MJF and EU.	25 July 2024
Comprehensive executive summary report	25 July 2024
Submit cleaned HH and community survey data and Submit qualitative interview transcripts and checklists.	25 July 2024

7. Payment Modality:

The payment will make for the consultant/team through cheque. Vat and Tax will be deducted at source as per government rules. MJF will make the payment excluding TAX and VAT and through an account-payee check according to the following time frame/arrangement:

Tranche	Amount	Timeline
1st Tranche	40% of the total amount	After the inception meeting and sharing the inception report with detailed methodology, tools and work plan.
2nd Tranche	30% of the total amount	After submission of the draft report and incorporating comments from MJF.
3rd Tranche	30% of the total amount	Satisfactory completion, validation and submission of the final report on the PNGOs to MJF along with relevant documents.

8. Submission Checklist for Proposal:

The agency/consultant will submit a detailed proposal for the assignment. The proposal must reflect the methodology, tools and analysis plan in detail. The proposal should be divided into two parts i.e. technical and financial.

The technical part will contain the following sections.

- Background
- Literature review
- Understanding and conceptualizing the assignment
- Detailed methodology including a proposed framework
- Detailed timeframe (including dates for submission of the first draft and final report).
- Detailed CV of the team members containing experience on relevant issues and/or profile of the organization (in case of organization).
- Sample of previous works of a similar nature undertaken.
- A consulting firm profile (if applicable) and TIN certificate.

The financial part will describe the estimated cost in detail. It should be given in a separate worksheet.

The interested consultant or individual should submit the electronic versions of both the technical and financial proposal to Shahriar Kamal Niloy, Procurement & Administrative Officer,, Manusher Jonno Foundation, Plot:3-4, Avenue-3, Haji Road, Rupnagar, Mirpur-2. The submission should be sent via e-mail to: shahriar@manusher.org by the deadline of 15 April 2025.

9. Security Issues (including data security):

- The **security** of community members, staff of MJF and partner organisations should be of primary consideration in conducting the study, particularly considering the sensitivity of some of the issues, which may be covered.
- Information gathered in surveys and interviews is personal and potentially sensitive and not to disclose to outside parties or personnel.
- Respondents should be reassured that the information provided will be kept anonymous and will be confidential.
- Consider security aspects of data gathering and storage, including who will have access to the data and the results.
- Only collect and/or store data, which will be of use to inform the project.

10. General Terms and Conditions:

- i. The individual consultant/firm will not be permitted any of his duties or obligations made under this contract to be performed or carried out by any other person, or reassign its interest in a contract without first obtaining consent in writing from MJF.
- ii. In the event that the consultant requires additional time to complete the contract, over and above that previously agreed to, but without MJF changing the scope of work, MJF's prior written concurrence to the same is necessary.
- iii. MJF may make general changes, in writing within the scope of the content affecting the services to be performed or time of performance. If any such changes cause an increase or decrease in the cost or time required for the performance of any part of the work under the contract, MJF shall make equitable adjustments in the contract price, delivery schedule, or both and shall modify the contract in writing accordingly.
- iv. In the event of failure on the consultant's part to meet the agreed deadline, MJF reserves the right to penalize the consultant or his/her Firm.
- v. Notwithstanding anything contained in the agreement or these conditions, MJF may at any time terminate this agreement in whole or in part by requiring the consultant to stop performing the work or any part thereof. In this event the consultant shall have no claim against MJF by reason of such termination, other than payment in proportion to the work performed under the agreement less any sums previously paid on account thereof.

11. Penalty Clause:

If the agreed deadline and/or deliverables are not adhered to by the consultant/team, financial penalties will be imposed upon the consultant/team in terms of payment. This is specified as follows:

- i. In case of delayed submission of the deliverables up to one-month delay, 30% of the contract amount will be deducted.
- ii. Delay of more than one month, will result in the auto cancellation of the contract and forfeit of the remaining 50% of the contract value.
- iii. Confidentiality of all aspects of the assignment is to be assured by the consultant/team at all times.

12. Disclosure of Information:

It is understood and agreed that the Consultant(s) shall, during and after the effective period of the contract, treat as confidential and not disclose, unless authorised in writing by Manusher Jonno Foundation, any information obtained in the assignment of the performance of the Contract. Information will be made available for the consultants on a need-to-know basis.

13. Disclaimer:

Manusher Jonno Foundation reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals/ application without assigning any reason whatsoever.

14. Safeguarding/Protection/Gender Policy:

The individual consultant /team/Firm shall comply with the MJF's Policy on safeguarding and Child Protection policy. Any violation /deviation in complying with MJF's Policy on Child Protection and safeguarding will not only result in termination of the agreement but also MJF will initiate appropriate action to make good the damages/losses caused due to non-compliance with MJF's safeguarding policy.

Annex-1: Project Outline

Background of PRLC project

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) is a region of Bangladesh with a diverse culture and geography, featuring steep hills and narrow valleys that are often remote and inaccessible. Unfortunately, Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachari, the three districts, experience significant poverty rates, above-average neonatal death rates, seasonal food shortages lasting up to six months, and poor water and sanitation leading to preventable diseases in children. These conditions make climate-resilient livelihood development and watershed management crucial in the CHT in order to address climate change and natural resource degradation. To alleviate poverty and improve the livelihoods of extremely low-income households in the CHT, MJF and UNDP have collaborated on the "Partnership for Resilient Livelihoods in the CHT Region" project since January 2023, with funding from the European Union. Its top priorities include market access, climate-resilient agriculture, social safety nets, and the well-being of marginalized people, with a particular focus on gender equality, women's empowerment, and accessibility for individuals with disabilities. The project also employs the UNDP's Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) model for livelihood promotion, which has been implemented in the three hill districts since 2017 through the Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) project.

The project will reach 20,000 households and approximately 98,000 people focusing on improving the well-being of the poor and marginalized in 8 Upazilas and 26 Unions of the CHT.

Intervention Area and Partnerships: The intervention covers 8 Upazilas and 26 unions across the three hill districts of Rangamati, Bandarban, and Khagrachari. It is implementing in collaboration with nine CHT based organizations:

District	Working Upazila	Working Union	Name of the partner
Rangamati	Sadar	Banduk Bhangra, Balukhali Magban	ASHIKA Development Associates [ASHIKA]
	Beliachhari	Belaichhari, Farua, Kangra Chhari	Hill Flower [Hill Flower]
	Jurachari	Dumdumya, Maidong	Taungya [Taungya]
	Jurachari	Juraichari Sadar, Banjugichara	Progressive
Bandarban	Thanchi	Balipara, Remakri, Thanchai, Tindu.	Bolipara Nari Kalyan Samity [BNKS]
	Lama	Gajalia, Lama, Sarai, Faitong	Gram Unnayan Sangathon [GRAUS]
	Sadar	Rajvila, Tankabati	Tahzingdong [Tahzingdong]
Khagrachari	Guimara	Sindukchhari, Hafchhari, Guimara Sadar	Assistance for the Livelihood of the Origins (ALO)
	Laxmichari	Barmachari, Dulyatali Laxmichari Sadar	Trinamul Unnayan Sangstha [TUS]

Overall objective:

To contribute to poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods of extremely poor households in the three Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Bangladesh

PRLC project beneficiaries and stakeholder groups:

The project aims to help those who struggle to access services and resources, such as the extremely poor (males 30%, females 67.5%, transgender 0.5%, and persons with disabilities 2%). 10% of youth will be included, along with female-headed households, the elderly, widowed, and those with disabilities.

Stakeholders: The project intends to work closely with Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA), Chittagong Hill Tracts Regional Council (CHTRC), three Hill District Councils (HDCs); relevant line departments local elites and leaders, including teachers, Circle Chiefs, traditional leaders such as karbari, headmen, community leaders, in CHT. At national level, relevant ministries.

The project plans to hold policy dialogues to discuss capacity building for partners to advance the SDGs in CHT. The major institutions i.e., MoCHTA, CHT Regional Council and three Hill District Councils, CHT Land Commissions, Ministry of Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs through MoCHTA, ERD, Planning Commissions, elected representatives, traditional leaders, and women leaders, Youth from both Ethnic and Bengali communities residing in the hot spots in the CHT, Volunteer mediator networks.

Project outcomes and major activities:

Outcome	Key Activities
1. Sustained livelihoods and income generation amongst the target households in the CHT districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Climate-smart Integrated Farm Management Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) groups and conduct FFS sessions. • Skill development training and input support for selected participants on entrepreneurship, high value crops • Provide support community-managed market collection points and improvement of the marketplace. • Capacity building support for line departments and skill development training for youth and job placement for them
2. Improved and sustained nutrition practices for a better and healthy lifestyle for the extremely poor households in CHT region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of mother and children (Maa ebong sishu) forum, adolescents club with boys and girls, and conduct awareness sessions • Demonstration on preparing quality food, home visit, support to SAM and MMM children and training on home stead gardening and poultry. • Organize health camp, provide food package for MAM children. • National Seminar on Implementation of National food and nutrition Security policy plan of Action
3. Increased investment of resources by local communities and the Government aimed at the most vulnerable regions and population segments in the CHT districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing community volunteer groups on disaster preparedness and management • Installing rainwater harvesting system in the water crisis areas • National/District level dialogue/ sensitization workshop with government institutes/ traditional leader to avail government social safety net program and other services. • Introduce on Social Accountability Tools (SAT)

<p>4. Strengthened implementation of pro-poor policies, especially for the CHT areas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support to HDCs and CHTRC with the harmonization of laws applicable in CHT• Support to CHT land commissions• Advocacy for SDGs implementation in CHT• Local volunteer mediator's forum for conflict mediation and peace building
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Annex-2: PRLC Log frame Matrix

Re	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (2024)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact (Overall objective)	To contribute to poverty reduction and resilient livelihoods of extremely poor households in the three Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) districts of Bangladesh	1. Proportion of population below the international poverty line (disaggregated by sex, age, employment status and urban/rural) <i>(Aligned with SDG 1.1.1)</i>	99.6% (2024)	99% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	<i>Not applicable</i>
		2. Prevalence of stunting among the children under five years <i>(Aligned with SDG 2.2.1)</i>	63.2% (2024)	62.2% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		3. Prevalence of wasting among the children under five years <i>(Aligned with SDG 2.2.1)</i>	12.2% (2024)	11.7% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		4. Proportion of beneficiary households with increased resilience to climate change and other shocks <i>(Aligned with SDG 13)</i>	33.2% (2024)	35% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
Outcome (s) (Specific objective(s))	Outcome 1. Sustained livelihoods and income generation amongst the target households in the CHT districts	1.1. Number of full time equivalent (FTE) jobs created/sustained through the intervention supported producers, businesses and Vocational Education and Training (VET) graduates <i>(Aligned with GERF 2.13a)</i>	0.67 (2024)	0.68 (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	No further severe external shocks to Bangladesh's economy. No major natural or man-made disasters. Disease outbreak (like COVID-19) situation will be recovered

Re	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (2024)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		1.2 Percentage of beneficiary households in target communities with increased agricultural production (disaggregated by sex of household head)	52% (2024)	60% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	<p>substantially and spillover effect of economic growth would have positive impact on income of extremely poor households.</p> <p>Government services and opportunities for the rural people are continuously available.</p>
		1.3. Percentage of beneficiary households in target communities whose mean monthly expenditure has increased (disaggregated by sex of household head)	0% (2024) BDT 6371 (average expenditure of the HH)	25% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
	Outcome 2. Improved nutritional wellbeing of the target households, particularly women and children, in the CHT districts	2.1 Percentage of participant households food secured according to Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS))	16.77 (2024)	17.2% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		2.2 Mean Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) in the target areas	3.70 (2024)	4.5% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		2.3 Percentage of children under two years of age who were exclusively breastfed in the target areas (disaggregated by sex and district)	43.5 (2024)	55% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	

<i>Re</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target (value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value* (2024)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
		2.4. Proportion of programme participant women demonstrating increased empowerment and household decision making authority (food purchasing, children's education and marriage, control over resources)	Purchasing food: 8.9% Children's education: 9.3% Marriage of family members: 8.3% Control over family resources: 13.9%	Purchasing food: 12% Children's education: 15% Marriage of family members: 10% Control over	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
	Outcome 3. Increased investment of resources by the Government aimed at the most vulnerable regions and population segments in the CHT districts	3.1. Percentage of extremely poor households in the target communities that have access to safety net programme	16% (2024)	22% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		3.2. Percentage of extremely poor households in the target communities that have access to primary level healthcare facilities	77% (2024)	83% (2026)	TBD	Baseline, midterm and end line surveys	
		3.3. Percentage of budgetary allocation for the social safety net services for marginalised and ethnic people in the target areas	1.2% (2024)	1.33% (2026)	TBD	FY budget document produced by the GoB	
	Outcome 4. Improved implementation of pro-poor policies, and social cohesion activities in the CHT areas	4.1. Number of harmonized laws, rules and regulations (disaggregated by concerned authority/level)	0 (2024)	(2026)	TBD	CHT institutions/MoCH TA documents/briefs (Frequency-annual)	
		4.2. Number of community social cohesion and peacebuilding initiatives implemented by Local	0 (2024)	(2026)	TBD	LVMF activity reports	

Re	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (2024)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMF)					
Outputs	Output 1.1. Strengthened capacities of targeted extremely poor households/farmers in improved agricultural practices and high value crop production	1.1.1. Number of Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) trained farmers with increased knowledge and skills of agricultural practices (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	12,000 (2026)	5700 (2024)	Pre and post training assessment	Bangladesh maintains SDG1, SDG2, SDG5 and SDG13 as a priority in its overall policy and programming. The political situation does not deteriorate and remains conducive to implementation. Market conditions facilitate income improvements and improved returns in agriculture. Real prices, for consumers facing extreme poverty for basic essentials remain stable. Climate change (variability) factors managed so as not to significantly increase numbers of extreme poor.
		1.1.2. Number of farmers trained on high value crop production, with increased knowledge and skills in the subject area (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	250 (2026)	108 (2024)	Pre and post training assessment	
		1.1.3. Number of farmers that have received cash grants to get involved in crop production, (disaggregated by sex, age, district and type of grant)	0 (2024)	20,000	6473 (2024)	Muster Payment receipts of cash grants	
		1.1.4. Number of farmers that have benefitted from the community managed seed banks (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	2000 (2026)	0 (2024)	Records of community seed banks	
	Output 1.2.	1.2.1 Number of collection points operated (bulking and trading) through community (on an average twice in a week, with at	0 (2024)	15 (2026)	4 (2024)	Collection point registers and records	

<i>Re</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i> <i>(value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target</i> <i>(value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value*</i> <i>(2024)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
	Improved market linkages of targeted farmers	least 30% percent women in leadership roles), with the intervention support (disaggregated by district)					<p>non-sate organisations resume new-normal operations.</p> <p>Continued collaboration remains from line departments.</p>
		1.2.2. Number of producers who have established linkages with market actors through the community operated collection points <i>(Aligned with GERF 2.1)</i>	0 (2024)	1300 (2026)	0 (2024)	Collection point registers and records	
	Output 1.3. Increased networking and knowledge dissemination within the targeted farmers	1.3.1. Number of farmers who received support from the farmers' networking digital platform (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	3,000 (2026)	0 (2024)	Digital platform visitors record	
	Output 1.4. Enhanced capacities of selected women farmers on entrepreneurship Development – both individual and collective	1.4.1. Number of selected women farmers trained on entrepreneurship development and having increased knowledge of the subject area (disaggregated by age, district and type of business)	TBD (2024)	150 (2026)	146 (2024)	Pre and post training assessment	

Re	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (2024)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		1.4.2. Number of small business established by the trained farmers with the intervention support (disaggregated by district and type of business)	0 (2024)	105 (2026)	16	Beneficiary feedback survey	
	Output 1.5. Strengthened capacities of line departments on technical services	1.5.1. Number of staff of line departments with increased knowledge on climate smart IFM-FFS implementation and their role in monitoring and backstopping as a result of training (disaggregated by sex, age, department and district)	0 (2024)	90 (2026)	90 (2024)	Pre and post training assessment	
		1.5.2. Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support visits made to communities by the line department members, with the intervention support	0 (2024)	800 (2026)	21 (2024)	Field monitoring reports of line departments	
	Output 1.6. Enhanced vocational skills of youth in the CHT districts	1.6.1. Number of targeted youth graduated in VET from (accredited) partner institutions (disaggregated by sex, age, district and trade) <i>(Aligned with GERF 2.14a)</i>	0 (2024)	120 (2026)	0 (2024)	Records of partner VET institutions	
		1.6.2. Number of VET graduates placed with relevant enterprises/businesses for	0	30	0	Record of apprenticeship placements	

<i>Re</i>	<i>Results chain</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Baseline</i> <i>(value & reference year)</i>	<i>Target</i> <i>(value & reference year)</i>	<i>Current value*</i> <i>(2024)</i>	<i>Sources of data</i>	<i>Assumptions</i>
		apprenticeships (disaggregated by sex, age, district and trade)	(2024)	(2026)	(2024)		
	Output 2.1. Improved nutrition governance system in the CHT areas	2.1.1. Number of comprehensive plans developed to improve nutrition focused governance system in the targeted areas	TBD (2024)	8 (2026)	1 (2024)	Nutrition governance system plans	<p>There is no unusual change in macroeconomic environment.</p> <p>Government policies are consistent with a focus on the multi-sectoral nutrition approach.</p> <p>Development partners, private sector actors and civil society remain committed to support nutrition interventions in multiple sectors.</p> <p>Improved social norms among household members prioritise access to food and consumption (increased production is consumed by women and children rather than being sold or consumed by others).</p> <p>Continuous cooperation remains from the duty bearers and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Complementary services for the rural people remain available.</p>
		2.1.2. Number of community groups supported to monitor community clinics in the targeted areas (disaggregated by district)	TBD (2024)	26 (2026)	26 (2024)	Intervention progress reports	
	Output 2.2. Increased awareness and knowledge of communities on behavioural change and primary health care services in the CHT districts	2.2.1. Number of households with improved knowledge on nutrition and primary health care services (disaggregated by sex of head and district)	0 (2024)	4,080 (2026)	2080 (2024)	Lists of information session participants	
	Output 2.3. Improved nutritional care of children under five, and women of childbearing age	2.3.1. Number of pregnant mothers who received antenatal care at least three times and post-natal care at least one time by the intervention supported health care workers (disaggregated age and district)	TBD (2024)	2200 (2026)	358 (2024)	Patient records of health care workers	
		2.3.2. Percentage of targeted households that are supported to adopt at least one improved nutritious recipe in their daily cooking (disaggregated by sex of head and district)	0 (2024)	20% (2026)	13% (2024)	Intervention progress reports	

Re	Results chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value* (2024)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	Output 2.4. Enhanced access to homestead farming for the targeted households	2.4.1. Number of households engaged in homestead gardening and poultry rearing following awareness raising and provision of inputs (disaggregated by sex of head and district)	0 (2024)	4000 (2026)	1165 (2024)	Lists of input recipients	
	Output 3.1. Strengthened capacities of communities on disaster preparedness in the CHT districts	3.1.1. Number of community volunteers with increased disaster preparedness knowledge and expertise as a result of orientations and training (disaggregated by sex, age and district)	0 (2024)	180 (2026)	62 (2024)	Pre and post training assessment	<p>Political situation remains stable in the target areas.</p> <p>The Government allocates necessary fund for pro-poor development activities in climate vulnerable and geographically lagging regions as before, especially in the context of COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>The Government is receptive to the advocacy efforts by key Stakeholders and civil society organisations.</p> <p>The Government frontline staff are available and deliver the planned policy benefits for the poor.</p>
		3.1.2. Number of local level disaster management committees made functional at union and upzaila level through orientations	TBD (2024)	12 (2026)	11 (2024)	Intervention progress reports	
	Output 3.2. Increased access to social security services for the most vulnerable households	3.2.1. Number of actions focussing on social security services jointly planned and implemented by the targeted social protection actors, with the intervention support	TBD (2024)	12 (2026)	1 (2024)	Intervention progress reports	

