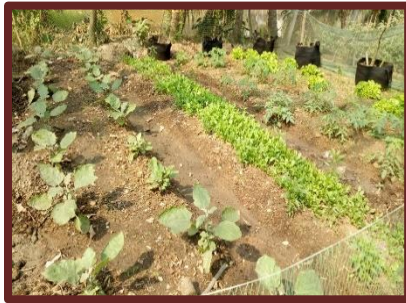


PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT



PROMOTING URBAN GARDENING BY THE URBAN POOR IN FOUR CITIES



*Support for Modeling, Planning and Improving
Dhaka's Food System
GCP/BGD/006/NET*



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WAGENINGEN
UNIVERSITY & RESEARCH



Kingdom of the Netherlands

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Acronym and Abbreviation:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of The United Nation
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DD	Deputy Director
DTO	District Training Officer
DNCC	Dhaka North City Corporation
DSCC	Dhaka South City Corporation
NCC	Narayanganj City Corporation
GCC	Gazipur City Corporation
AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer
SAAO	Sub Assistant Agriculture Officer
TOT	Training of Trainer
Upazila	Administrative Unit
Ward	Administrative Unit
CC	City Corporation
Av.	Average

1. Executive Summary:

Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in Four Cities is a short duration (July'22 to April'23) project under DFS of FAO which is leading by Local Government of LGRD ministry of Bangladesh, funded by Netherlands Government, technical support is provided by FAO and Wageningen University and field implementation is conducted by Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra. This project has implemented in four City Corporation areas; Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC) and Gazipur City Corporation (GCC) with 5000 beneficiaries. Goal of this project is to make the food system more inclusive, resilient and sustainable by supporting the Government of Bangladesh to develop a Strategic Dhaka Food Agenda 2041 through action research evidence based and multi-stakeholder's collaborative approach.

To achieve the goal various objectives have taken among them most important objectives are to build capacity on safe food production in a sustainable way and build awareness on better food choice as well as to increase the urban gardening practice amongst the urban poor to use maximum use of abundant land and increase food production. To achieve the goal and objectives 250 Master Trainers (MT) were selected from the poor communities. They received two (2) days long TOT training on 'Sustainable urban garden management' to increase their technical knowledge and able to organize and facilitate training session by them for the beneficiaries and in future they will act as a community leader to provide support and implement urban garden activities with the selected training participants at the community level of 4 city corporation area.

To achieve the project objectives 5000 beneficiaries (DNCC: 1000, DSCC: 1000, NCC: 1200 & GCC: 1800) were selected and these beneficiaries received the 'Sustainable urban garden management training' with the support of MT and constructed garden at the feasible areas of their house and surrounding agricultural land also. To construct garden in their homestead area selected training participants received different inputs like 20 different types of winter and summer vegetables, 7 no Geo bags, 50 Kg vermin compost & 3 types of chemical fertilizer, 3 different types of agricultural tool and 5 different types of fruit tree saplings. 2 days long agriculture based technical training, inputs and support from MT helped the community participant to construct urban garden which helped them to produce diversified vegetable and fruits without pesticide; from the nutritional session they were able to know important messages related to nutrition which is needed for their daily diet and meet the requirement of diversified vegetable from their garden.

From the field data it is found that gardeners are able to produce 7.1Kg to 15.7 Kg leafy vegetable; 7.3 Kg/dc to 13.5Kg/dc fruit type vegetable and 1.8 Kg/dc to 9.6 Kg/dc fruit from one decimal of urban garden area. It is observed that in case of producing leafy vegetable generally they tried to cultivate average three types of leafy vegetables; for cultivating fruit type vegetable they cultivate average 5 to 7 number of fruit type vegetable and for fruit production it is observed that they cultivate average 6 to 7 number of fruit tree in their garden.

For vegetable production participants always search low cost and available container for cultivation. It is observed that gardener who constructed raised bed among them maximum avg. 9 number of beds are constructed and in case of pit they have maximum 12 no of improved pit in their garden. Pit preparation is less laborious job for that they prefer it for fruit type and fruit tree cultivation. In GCC & DSCC participants normally have minimum 2 no of raised bed and in case of pit they have at least 2 no of improved pit in their garden. In case of other growing container, it is observed that in GCC avg. 10 number of half-drum are used by the participant and minimum number is 4 which is observed in DSCC. Tob is another desirable container and it is observed that in four city corporation avg. 2 to 6 number of tob are used by the participants. Oil can is very cheap container for that it is commonly using material and avg. 1 to 6 no of oil can is used by the gardener in their garden. Sack is also an available container, NCC gardener prefer it more; they used avg. 7 no of sack in their garden; now a day crate is also used by the gardener and it is using by GCC and DNCC more.

Urban garden project created a new dimension for the gardener to produce diversified vegetables and fruits from their garden. It is found that a gardener is cultivating more than 40% leafy vegetables (42% to 47%), 40% to 45% fruit type vegetable and 11% to 15% fruit tree in a garden. In case of using product from the garden it is observed that overall, 77% to 91% participants only consume the product that they produced from their garden; 8% to 14.2% of the gardener distribute their products to their neighbor and relatives and rest 1% to 6.9% gardener sell their product that they produced from their garden.

20 demonstration gardens were constructed in different educational institute and government and non-government office premises under these 4 City Corporation areas to give an idea on urban gardening and its importance to a mass people that will help to disseminate the importance of urban gardening in the community.

For Project monitoring and evaluation, a third party is assigned to conducted the baseline and endline survey, will provide report to FAO management. According to the project planning 4-city level knowledge sharing seminars was organized from end of March'23 to beginning of April'23. A national/DMA-level sharing workshop has organized on 18th April'23. After finishing the urban garden national workshop, a report has prepared on it.

2. Introduction

Bangladesh is largely self-leader in fruit and vegetable production over the past decade. But due to high costs of living in urban areas and increasing food prices the urban poor continue to struggle to eat enough nutritious food. The urgent need for consistency affordable and nutritious food sources for the poor is only further underlined by the unraveling food security. It is necessary to cultivate unused land and roof top areas of urban areas; it can be possible to produce vegetable and fruits to mitigate nutrition through urban gardening & roof top gardening.

FAO is working to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition and pursuit of food security access of all people at all times food they need for an active and healthy life. Proshika has been implementing urban and homestead gardening since 1980. Based on that experience Proshika initiated urban gardening program to ensure food security and safety of city dwellers by sustainable urban garden management. Dhaka Food System (DFS) project is a five years FAO project will be completed by June 2023. The goal of the project is to make the food system more inclusive, resilient and sustainable by supporting the Government of Bangladesh to develop a Strategic Dhaka Food Agenda 2041 through action research evidence based and multi-stakeholders' collaborative approach in order to achieve this goal. With the technical support of FAO, Proshika is implementing the project named "Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in Four Cities" under DFS project as implementing partner (IP). Project locations are Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), Gazipur City Corporation (GCC) and Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC).

At City Corporation with the help of Federation Leader 250 leaders of urban poor community groups were selected who worked as a Mater Trainer in this project as well as now they are serving as a community trainer in their community; they received Training of Trainers training to build their technical capacity to provide future training to the selected 5000 community members on urban gardening in four city corporation areas.

According to project design a total 5000 beneficiaries from 4 City Corporation areas will receive the training. Out of 5000 at DNCC 1000 beneficiaries, At DSCC 1000 beneficiaries, At NCC: 1200 beneficiaries and from GCC: 1800 beneficiaries will receive the training on "Sustainable Urban Garden Management". Trainings will be provided to develop beneficiaries' skill and knowledge as they can receive technical information related to urban gardening that will help them to implement agricultural activities and to produce safe food as well as improved nutrition from their homestead area.

After conducting all selective activities which have designed at the project proposal or LOA, for the sustainability of the project knowledge which are gathered from the field; to share and to receive suggestion from stakeholders in each City Corporation areas Knowledge sharing workshop has conducted in four city Corporation areas. At the end Urban Garden National Workshop has organized to share all finding of the project activities as well to find suggestion and recommendation from all stakeholders who will help to give indication for future planning to Proshika (IP) and FAO.

3. Goals and objective

Goal:

The goal of the project is to make the food system more inclusive, resilient and sustainable by supporting the Government of Bangladesh to develop a Strategic Dhaka Food Agenda 2041 through action research evidence based and multi-stakeholder's collaborative approach.

Specific objectives:

- Develop complementary healthy food supply sources for urban inhabitants.
- Empower urban communities as actors of their food system.
- To facilitate urban poor to grow their own food to supplement their daily dietary need.
- To build capacity on safe food production in a sustainable way and build awareness on better food choice.
- To increase the urban gardening practice amongst the urban poor to use maximum use of abundant land and increase food production.

4. Methodology used to conduct the LOA activities

4.1) Engage participants:

4.1.1 Selection of training participants or urban gardener:

For selecting training participants with the help of DFS project of FAO, Proshika will communicate with Federation Leaders and Ward Councilors of DNCC, DSCC, NCC, GCC and will share the project goal, objectives and planning with them. On the basis of area and feasibility Federation Leaders and Ward councilors will conduct general meeting in their known community groups as well as conduct inter personal communication with the targeted group people of their community and shared about urban garden project activities. Later on, the basis of need, interest and scope of the community people training participant/urban gardener will be selected from their communities. It was designed that total 5000 participant will be selected from DNCC, DSCC, NCC and GCC areas.

4.1.2 Selected community group trainers:

In the project proposal it was designed that 250 leaders from urban poor community groups will be selected who will serve as future community trainers, they will receive Training of

Trainer (TOT) training to build their technical capacity to provide future training to their community participants on urban gardening. For selecting these 250 leaders who are named as Master Trainer; cooperation will seek from the Federation Leader (FL) and councilors of different wards to give name of suitable leaders who will be able to perform activities under urban garden project. Some criteria will set to select MT and these are 1) They need to be passed minimum SSC; 2) Have some experience on training facilitation and 3) Have ability to manage community people. On the basis of above criteria FL will provide some CV with association of respective councilors and will share with Proshika. Later Proshika will short list the MTs CV and at field level Proshika will arrange a short meeting with them and also take recommendation from FL and Councilors. On the basis of above steps Proshika will finalize and select 250 MTs for conducting urban garden project activities at 4 city corporation areas.

4.2) Identification and distribution of gardening inputs

4.2.1) Gardening inputs:

According to the project planning it was decided that to initiate 5000 urban garden by the urban gardener at the community level different inputs will be distributed to them. One beneficiary will receive different types of inputs like 20 vegetable seeds (10 different types of vegetable seeds for summer and 10 different types of vegetable seeds for winter season); 7 Geo-bags (10 gallon, 15 gallon and 20 gallon) for seed and sapling plantation; agricultural tools like hand hoe, spade and water can; organic & chemical fertilizer like 50 Kg vermin compost, 2 kg Urea, 2Kg TSP, 2 Kg MP; 5 different type of fruit tree saplings like Mango, Malta, Lemon, Jujube and Dragon fruit. Total 5000 urban gardeners and 20 institutes for demonstration garden will receive the above inputs. After conducted some selective activities like selection of Master Trainer, finalization of training participant/urban gardener & demonstration institutes; finishing TOT training of MT and later starting of urban gardening training for the participants at community level these inputs will be distributed to the urban gardener.

4.3) Capacity building

4.3.1) Set-up demonstration plots:

It was designed to set up total 20 demonstration plots within these four City Corporation areas. On the basis of the feasibility, interest in gardening activities and scope different educational institute, government and non-government offices, industry where mass people will have access to learn the gardening activities; that type of institute will be selected from those 4 City Corporation areas. For set up those demonstration gardens all inputs will be provided by DFS project of FAO and coordination, communication with all institutes, implementation and technical assistance will be provided by Proshika.

4.3.2) Provide logistic support to Mater trainers and Training participants:

For organizing TOT for Master Trainer as well as for organizing training for the training participant/urban gardener all logistic support will be provided from FAO and Proshika. For organizing TOT for Master Trainers all materials like training schedule; banner, festoon; facilitators for conducting technical session, venue selection, sitting arrangement, multi-media, art line, chart paper, pen, note book, name card, clear bag; for technical session collection of different materials like seed, seedling; collection of fruit tree sapling to conduct potting, de potting, repotting session; for preparing growing media OM, compost, chemical fertilizer will arrange; for filter preparation in tub/half drum -coco dust, sand, brick chips & tub; for preparing raised bed and improved pit plain ground area and agricultural tools need to be organized at the training venue, snacks for tea break & food for lunch etc. will organized; training venue were fixed for 2 days for conducting training at the City Corporation area and all these activities will finalized by the training organizer means Proshika for conducting training. For conducting technical session, support will be taken from DAE personnel to facilitate technical session. Same materials and logistics supports will be collected and organized at community level for conducting participant training at the community level. After receiving inputs training participants will construct urban garden with the distributed inputs and material in the suitable area/location of their house/homestead.

4.3.3) Organize training:

Two days TOT training will be organized for selected 250 MTs on 'Sustainable Urban Garden Management' at each City Corporation area and after receiving that training they (MT) will serve as future community trainers in their community; they will build their technical capacity to provide future training to the selected community members on urban gardening. Here all technical support will be provided by Proshika and assistance will be taken from DAE to conduct some technical session; during TOT training DD, DTO, ADD, AEO, SAAO will be invited to conduct those training.

For the training participants of this project 2 days training will be organized on "Sustainable Urban Garden Management Training" at the community level. Where 5000 selected beneficiary will receive training; by this training they will get a general idea on urban gardening and technical information on vegetable and fruit production and will be able to construct garden in their homestead area as well as in their agricultural land. They will be able to implement the technical information in their garden, agricultural field and able to utilize nutritional information in their daily life that they will receive from the training.

4.4) Project management, monitoring and evaluation, follow up and advocacy

4.4.1) Data collection and Conduct surveys:

It was decided by the management that a third party will conduct base line, mid line and end line survey of the project participants or beneficiaries of four City Corporation areas under this project.

4.4.2) Organize 4 city-level knowledge sharing seminars:

According to the project proposal after finishing all selected activities like TOT of Master trainers, training for participants/urban gardeners; input distribution among the participant; construction of demonstration garden in different institutes; construction of urban garden by the participants at community level different information, knowledge and experience will be learned by the gardeners and IP from field; on the basis of that all field knowledge, experience will be gathered.

A city level sharing seminar will be organized in each city corporation to share those learning which would be learned by the gardeners, IP and donor. Different level official from LGRD, City Corporation, DAE, different stakeholders, seed vendor, NGO personnel, MT, urban gardener, representative from demonstration garden will participate and will share their learning what they received during implementation of urban garden activities in the field. Total 4 city-level knowledge sharing will be organized in 4 City Corporation and opinion of the personnel will be received from them as well as discussion will be conducted about the sustainability of the project.

4.4.3) Organize a national/DMA-level sharing workshop:

At the end of the project implementation phase “Urban Garden National Sharing Workshop” will be organized centrally. In this workshop PD, DPD of LGED, Officials from donor, high officials’ from IP, representative from City Corporation, DAE, representatives from stakeholders, representative from agricultural organization like BARI, SAU, gardener, Councilors, Federation leaders, representative of demonstration garden, different media personnel will be invited in the program. Learning which will be assembled from this project implementation period that will be shared with the guests and their recommendations and suggestions on this project activity will be collected from the national workshop.

4.4.4) Complete a report on national level workshop:

After conducting urban garden national workshop a report will be prepared where suggestion and recommendation which will received from the guest will be compiled and a report will be prepared on Urban Garden National Level Workshop.

5. Activities: Describe all the activities conducted during the LOA timeline, including the approach taken, timeline and any significant changes made

5.1) Service required: Engage participants

5.1.1) Selection of training participants:

“Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in Four Cities” project is implementing in four City Corporation areas by Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra with the technical support of FAO. Selection of urban gardener/participant from the community level under four City Corporation areas was an important and vital work for this project. To select beneficiaries from the part of IP Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra conducted main role at the community level of four city corporation areas. With the support of FAO Proshika communicated with Federation Leaders and councilors of suitable wards from each City Corporation areas. In each city corporation Proshika staffs communicated personally as well as officially with different Ward Councilors of different Wards and Federation Leaders in DNCC, DSCC, NCC and GCC. Proshika shared the objective, planning and implementation procedure of this Urban Garden project with them. After that Proshika had taken assistance from Federation Leader and Ward Councilors to select beneficiaries/urban gardener from community level. Beneficiary criteria’s were shared with them; they need to have some space/area for conducting garden activities as well as they need to have interest in garden activities as well as need to give time in garden construction and provide time for receiving training on urban garden activities where assistance will be provided from Proshika and FAO.

On the basis of this discussion Federation leader and Councilors selected beneficiaries from their known community groups and gave the name of the participants to Proshika. Selection procedures of participants were conducted from mid of July’22 to mid of August’22 by Proshika. As a result in four City Corporation areas total 5000 participants are select from to 72 Wards and 22 Upazilas under these four City Corporation areas where 1000 participants from DNCC, 1000 from DSCC, 1200 from NCC and 1800 from GCC were finalized. Out of these 5000 participant 940 were male and 4060 were female.

5.1.2) Selected community group trainers/ Master Trainers (MT):

At the project proposal it was designed that 250 leaders will be selected from the urban poor community of four City Corporation areas. These leaders are called as Master Trainer in this project because they will serve as future community trainers in their community and before that to act as a ‘Master Trainer’ they need to receive a Training of Trainer training on ‘Urban garden management’ to build and increase their technical capacity on vegetable and fruit production; later they will arrange training session in their community for those selected participants; apply their knowledge to provide support to each individual participant for construction urban garden of their homestead as well as suitable area of their houses; these

MT will act as a resource person to provide technical support to the participants in the community in future.

To select these 250 MTs from the poor community group help and cooperation was taken from Councilors of different Wards and Federation Leaders (FL) of four City Corporation areas; they provided support and cooperation in selecting MT. A selection criterion was finalized for selecting Master Trainers. A selecting criteria for selection of MT was shared with FL and Councilor From Proshika that MT have to passed SSC; they have to be experienced on conducting training session and have the ability to manage community people.

On the basis of above criteria FL provided some CVs to Proshika and after receiving CVs a short list was prepared and with the support of FL and councilors 250 Master Trainers were finalized from 77 different Wards of 22 Upazilas under four City Corporation areas. These selection procedures were conducted in September'22. At DNCC-55; in DSCC-50, at NCC-60 and at GCC 85 Master Trainers were selected. It was designed that these 250 MT will provide support in organizing training of 5000 participants at community level in four City Corporation regarding vegetable and fruit cultivation.

5.2) Identification and distribution of gardening inputs

5.2.1 Gardening inputs:

According to the project planning it was decided that to initiate 5000 urban garden by the urban gardener at the community level different inputs will be distributed to them. One beneficiary will receive different types of inputs like 20 vegetable seeds (10 different type vegetable seeds for summer and 10 different type vegetable seeds for winter season); 7 Geo bags (10 gallon, 15 gallon and 20 gallon) for planting vegetable seeds and fruit tree saplings ; agricultural tools like hand hoe, spade and water cane; organic & chemical fertilizer like 50 Kg vermin compost, 2 kg Urea, 2Kg TSP, 2 Kg MP; 5 different type of fruit tree saplings like Mango, Malta, Lemon, Jujube and Dragon fruit. Total 5000 Urban gardener and 20 institutes for demonstration garden received the above inputs. The input and types of seeds are to be decided by the IP and FAO, on the base of the previous pilot experiences in Dhaka Distributions of those inputs had started in different time in Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC) and Gazipur City Corporation (GCC) which is described in the following table. Vegetable seed supply was started in 15th November'22 to 28th November'22 in 4 City Corporation areas and distributed to the beneficiaries by December'22. Geo bag supply was started at city level on 31st December'22 to 5th January'23 and distributed at the field level by January'23. Agricultural tools were supply to the field from 15th January to 25th January'25 and distributed at the field by February'23. In case of fertilizer, it was supplied from 23rd January'23 to 2ed week of February'23 and it was

distributed by February'23 in the field. Different types of fruit tree saplings were supplied from 8th January to 18th January'23 in the field level and those were distributed by February'23. After receiving those inputs urban gardeners have started to set their garden in their homestead area and set up of 20 demonstration garden in different institutes were completed as well.

Table 1: Distribution status of inputs in four City Corporation areas

Sl no	Inputs		Supply and distribution status in four city corporation							
			DNCC		DSCC		GCC		NCC	
1	Seeds	Lalteer	16.11.22	Dec'22	15.11.22	Dec'22	19.11.22	Dec'22	23.11.22	Dec'22
		Alamgir seeds	17.11.22		15.11.22		19.11.22		22.11.22	
		Afsar seed	27.11.22		27.11.22		28.11.22		26.11.22	
2	Geo-bag	10 gallon	31.12.22	Jan'23	5.1.2.23	Jan'23	31.12.22 & 01.01.23	Jan'23	03.01.23	Jan'23
		15 & 20 gallon	01.01.23		09.1.23		2.01.23 & 3.1.23		05.01.23	
3.	Agri. tools	Hoe, Spade & water cane	15.01.23-16.01.23	Feb'23	22.01.23 & 25.01.23	Feb'23	6.1.23 & 23.1.23	Feb'23	18.01.23 & 15.01.23	Feb'23
4.	Fertilizer	Chemical fertilizer	23.1.23	Feb'23	2 nd week	Feb'23	25.1.23 & 29.1.23	Feb'23	2.2.23	Feb'23
		Organic Fertilizer	24.1.23		2 nd week		29.1.23 & 30.1.23		2.2.23	
5	Sapling	Mango, Malta, lemon, Jujube, Dragon fruit	30.1.23	Feb'23	2 nd week	Feb'23	8.1.23, 9.1.23, 30.1.23	Jan'23	18.01.23	Feb'23

NB: Photos on Input distribution are in Annex

5.3) Capacity building

5.3.1) Setup demonstration plots/gardens:

Total 20 demonstration gardens were established under 4 city corporation areas. At DNCC-6 no, at DSCC-6 no; at NCC-4 no and at GCC- 4 no total 20 demonstration gardens were established. Main objective of this demonstration gardens are staffs, officials of the institutes as well as community people will watch urban garden activities and it's advantaged.

Demonstration gardens that established under DNCC are 1) Mohakhali Kacha Bazar, Ward: 20 Mohakhali; 2) Uttar City Corporation Office, Kar Anchal -03, Ward:28, Mohakhali; 3) Mirpur Shahid Smriti High School, Ward: 6 Pallabi, Mirpur; 4) NGO Bureau Office, Ward:28, Agargoan; 5) Agargoan Adarsha High School, Ward:28, Agargoan and 6) She-e Bangla Nagar Govt. Boys High School, Ward:28 Begum Rokeya Sharani, Agargoan, Dhaka.

Demonstration gardens that established under DSCC are 1) Demrah College Ward: 69, Derma; 2) Bawani High School & College Ward: 69 Demrah; 3) Donia Govt. Primary school Ward: 61 Jatrabari; 4) Rohomot Ullah Model high School & College Ward:24; Hazaribagh, 5) Alhaji Anwar

Hossain Shohid Nagar Primary School, Ward: 24, Lalbagh; and 6) Mohammadia Arabia Fajil (Degree) Ward: 4, Wahab Colony, Bashabo.

Demonstration gardens which established under NCC are 1) Chitta-Ronjan Cotton Mills High school Ward: 10, Shiddhirganj; 2) 92 No. Jalkuri West Govt. Primary School Ward: 9, Shiddhirganj; 3) Dhakesshori Mills School and College Bandar, Ward no: 26 and 4) 52 no Sona-Kanda Adarsha Govt. Primary School Bandar, Ward: 20.

Demonstration gardens which established under GCC are 1) 36, West Chandona Govt. Primary School, Ward-16, Chandona, Joydebpur; 2) Euro Asia Felt Industries Ltd. Ward: 4, Kashempur ; 3) Auchpara Govt. Primary School Ward: 54 College Gate, Tongi and 4) Bhadun Bohumukhi School & college Ward: 41, Bhadun, Pubail.

Goal, objectives, implementation strategy of 'Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in Four Cities' project of DFS project under FAO were shared with the Head of the above institutes. How Proshika and FAO will support in these gardens it was also share with them. After getting their positive opinion gardens were established in those institutes.

After receiving input from FAO demonstration garden establishment were started from December'22. In all garden 14 Geo bags, 20 no crates, 20 different types of summer and winter vegetable were given; along with that 5 different types of fruit tree saplings were submitted to them to construct garden. For garden construction vermin compost and 3 types of chemical fertilizer as well as agricultural tools were given to each of these institutes. But the numbers of all inputs were double compare with a participant.

Table 2: Average number of growing container used in demonstration garden

City Corporation	Tob	Crate	Geo bag	Sack	Half drum	Oil can	Raised Bed	Improved pit
DNCC	11	20	14	1	0	2	4	1
DSCC	5	20	14	3	0	0	0	0
NCC	4	13	14	2	3	3	0	0
GCC	16	11	14	0	0	11	7	5

From regular monitoring of the project it is found that for demonstrating urban gardening activities in different institute different types of growing containers were used for vegetable production. In all gardens 14 geo bags were used to cultivate different types of vegetable and fruit tree saplings; along with that 20 numbers of crates were used in DNCC & DSCC and more than 10 nos. of crates were used in NCC and GCC. Other different types of container like tob, sack, half-drum, oil can were used there in the demonstration garden on the basis of the availability. At DNCC in 2 schools out of 6 and at GCC 2 Institute out of 4 institute gardens were constructed in ground where raised bed and improved pits were demonstrated which is shown in table-2.

Different types of vegetables were cultivated in those demonstration gardens. It is observed that 3 different types of leafy vegetables like Indian spinach, Kang-Kong, Red amaranth; 5-6 different types of fruit type vegetables like Brinjal, Chili, Okra, Cucumber, Yard Long Bean, Sweet gourd, Bitter gourd/ Bottle gourd; and 5 different types of fruit tree saplings like Mango, Malta, Lemon, Jujube, Dragon Fruit were cultivated in those demonstration gardens to demonstrate the Urban garden activities to mass people.

Table 3: Average vegetable production from the demonstration garden

City Corporation	Leafy vegetable (Kg/dc)	Fruit type vegetable (Kg/dc)	Fruit (Kg/dc)
DNCC	8.0	9.0	0
DSCC	5.0	6.0	0
NCC	11.0	14.0	0
GCC	12.0	16.0	0

Due to management practice and number of growing container it is observed that production from demonstration garden of GCC and NCC is more compare to DNCC and DSCC shown in table-3. There was no production of fruit during monitoring period as fruit tree are in vegetative stage. Management practices were conducted by Proshika and representative of those institutes. But in April'23 due to heavy hot weather, drought vegetative growths of the plants were hampered due to crisis of water. Products of garden were consumed by the office staffs. Photos of the demonstration garden are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Pictures of Demonstration Garden under four city corporation areas:



5.3.2) Provide logistic support to training participants:

5.3.2.1) Provide logistic support to Master Trainer (MT):

For 250 MT in 2 day long 10 batches TOT trainings were organized on 'Sustainable Urban Garden Management'. Among 250 Master Trainers 13 male and 237 female received the TOT training. Information related to MT training is given below:

DNCC: At DNCC total 2 batches 2 day long TOT trainings were organized for 55 MTs at Aram-Bag Kallyan Shomitee, Mirpur, Dhaka; one in 22-23rd October 2022 and another one was in 24-25th October 2022. All logistic supports were provided by Proshika. For conducting technical session technical staff of Proshika and DAE personnel conducted the theoretical and practical session for the MTs as they will learn the technics and basic information of urban gardening.

DSCC: At DSCC for 50 MTs total 2 batches 2-day long TOT trainings were organized at AKM Milky Auditorium, Khamar-Bari, Farm gate, Dhaka; one in 26-27th October 2022 and another one was in 30-31st October 2022. All logistic supports were provided by Proshika. For conducting technical session technical staff of Proshika and DAE personnel conducted the theoretical and practical session for the MTs as they will learn the technics and basic information of urban gardening.

NCC: At NCC for 60 MTs total 2 batches 2 day long TOT trainings were organized at Islamic Educational Trust Govt. Boys High school Haziganj, Narayanganj; one in 30-31st October 2022 and another one was in 2-3rd November 2022. All logistic supports were arranged by Proshika. For conducting technical session technical staff of Proshika and DAE personnel conducted the theoretical and practical session for the MTs as they will learn the technics and basic information of urban gardening.

GCC: At GCC for 85 MTs total 4 batches 2 day long TOT trainings were organized at Deputy Director Office, DAE, Joydebpur, Gazipur; on 26-27th October 2022, on 29-30th October, on 2-3 November 2022 and on 5-6 November 2022. All logistic supports were arranged by Proshika. For conducting technical session technical staff of Proshika and DAE personnel conducted the theoretical and practical session for the MTs as they will learn the technics and basic information of urban gardening.

NB: Photos of training session, training schedule regarding urban gardening score of MTs TOT of 4 city corporations are attached in annex.

5.3.2.2) Urban garden training participants:

To provide necessary technical and logistics support to the participants to establish 5000 urban gardens 2 days long training session were organized at the community level for 5000 selected participants in four City Corporation areas as per described by the FAO training manual. Main objectives of this training were:

- 1) To increase the capacity and knowledge of urban gardener on urban vegetable and fruit management.

- 2) Urban gardener will be able to build garden in their own homestead area after receiving the training on urban gardening.

Training methods: To conduct the training for MT and the urban gardener following methods were used by the facilitators. The training methodology was interactive; trainers engaged participants in discussions and kept the forum open for feedback, queries and suggestions. The training was conducted by following a sort of training methods including Participatory discussion, Brain storming, Power point presentation, Experience sharing, Video presentation, Question & Answer, Open discussion and field practices (Learning by doing).

Total **197 batch** training were organized at community level among them 39 batches training at DNCC, 36 batches training at DSCC, 50 batches training in NCC and 72 batches training at GCC. All technical and logistic support to conduct urban gardener training were provided by FAO and Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra.

Manual: A technical manual was given by FAO which was used for conducting Master Trainer training. To organized the training, session guides and technical notes on ‘Sustainable Urban Garden Management’ are described in the manual. This manual was given to each Master Trainer; they received training on it to increase their technical knowledge and capacities as well as they learn how they will facilitate and organize training session for 5000 training participants.

Handout: A simple handout was prepared in Bangla with the support of Proshika for the urban gardener following the technical manual. Here all technical messages were given in a simple way with different pictures as gardener will be able to utilize this handout when MT or IP will not with them.

Information related to urban garden training participants of each City Corporation are stated below:

For Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC):

Total 55 Master Trainers were responsible to organize the training on “Sustainable Urban Garden Management”; among them 4 were male and 51 were female. In each training 2 MT was fully responsible to arrange and conduct the training. Different technical session and practical session were organized by MT with support of Proshika staff; some technical sessions were facilitated by AEO, SAAO of DAE. Trainings were organized in different venues of different location on the basis of the distance of the residence of the participants. It was organized in 7 Wards of 5 different Thana under Dhaka North City Corporation area. Total 231 male and 769 female participants received the training.

Total 1000 beneficiaries received 2 days training on “Sustainable Urban Garden Management”. It was started on 11-12th January’23 and finished on 27-28th March’23. Beneficiaries received

this training in 39 batches at DNCC. Four (4) batches training in January'23, 17 batches training in February and 18 batches training in March'23; total 39 batch training were organized with the support of Master Trainers at the community.

For Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC):

Total 50 Master Trainers (MT) were responsible to organize the training; among them 8 were male and 42 were female. In each training 2 MT was fully responsible to arrange and conduct the training. Different technical session and practical session were organized by MT with the support of Proshika staff; some technical sessions were facilitated by SAO, SAAO of DAE. Trainings were organized in different venues of different location on the basis of the distance of the residence of the participants. It was organized in 17 Wards of 8 different Thana under Dhaka South City Corporation area. Total **303** male and **697** female participants received the training.

Total 1000 beneficiaries received 2 days training on "Sustainable Urban Garden Management" under DSCC. It was started on 21-22nd January'23 and finished on 24-25th March'23. Beneficiaries received this training in 36 batches. Four (4) batches training in January'23, 13 batches training in February'23 and 19 batches training in March'23; total 36 number training were organized with the support of Master Trainers at community.

For Narayanganj City Corporation (NCC):

Total 60 Master Trainers were responsible to organize the training; all of them were female. In each training 2 MT was fully responsible to arrange and conduct the training. Different technical session and practical session were facilitated by MT with the support of Proshika staff; some technical sessions were facilitated by SAO, SAAO of DAE. Trainings were organized in different venues of different location on the basis of the distance of the residence of the participants. It was organized in 23 Wards of 6 different Thana under Narayanganj City Corporation area. Total 170 male and 1030 female participants received the training.

Total 1200 beneficiaries received 2 days training on "Sustainable Urban Garden Management". It was started on 11-12th January'23 and finished on 15-16th April'23. Beneficiaries received this training in 50 batches under NCC. Four (4) batches training in January'23, 8 batches training in February'23 and 28 batches training in March'23 and 10 no training in April'23; total 50 batch trainings were organized with the support of Master Trainers at the community under NCC.

For Gazipur City Corporation (GCC):

Total 85 Master Trainers were responsible to organize the training; among them 1 male and 84 were female. In each training 2 MT was fully responsible to organize and conduct the training. Different technical and practical sessions were organized by MT with the support of Proshika staff; some technical sessions were facilitated by AEO, SAAO of DAE. Trainings were organized

in different venues of different location on the basis of the distance of the residence of the participants. It was organized in 23 Wards of 6 different Thana under Gazipur City Corporation area. Total 238 male and 1562 female participants received the training.

These beneficiaries received 2 days training on “Sustainable Urban Garden Management”. It was started on 24-25th January’23 and finished on 11-12th April’23. Total 1800 beneficiaries received this training in 72 batches under GCC. Five (5) batches training in January’23, 33 batches training in February’23 and 17 batches training in March’23 and 17 batches training in April’23; total 72 no training were organized with the support of Master Trainers at the community.

NB: Training photos, training schedule, date and venue under each City Corporation areas are attached in Annex.

5.3.2) Organize training:

‘Sustainable Urban Garden Management Training for Beneficiaries’ were organized by the direct support of Proshika (IP) and with the technical support of FAO. According to the project planning Master Trainers will take preparation to organize training session at the community level after receiving the TOT. Proshika provided the TOT training with the support of a manual on ‘Sustainable Urban Garden Management’ which was provided by FAO. During the TOT this manual was followed to conduct the training session and during session this manual provided to 250 Master Trainer because they can take necessary preparation on the basis of that manual. In the manual session guide as well as technical information’s are presented gradually. With the help of Proshika MT received the name of the training participants and in each training session number of participants were 25 to 30. Two (2) MTs means one pair of MT were responsible to organize two training in the field. A simple handout was prepared by the technical team of Proshika, which was given to all training participants’ means 5000 urban gardener as they will get agriculture related information during implementation of urban gardening activities.

Technical session of the training:

Different technical sessions were discussed with the community participant in these two days training which is given below:

At 1st day following session are conducted and these are

- Importance of Urban gardening & its planning; Techniques for preparing sustainable urban garden, basic elements, materials & planning
- Good Agricultures Practice (GAP) & its benefits; what is safe food? Problems of unsafe food, factor for preparing safe food

- Methods of raised bed and improved pit preparation, Soil and Pot preparation, Potting, de-potting & repotting, Seed sowing and seedling transplantation
- What is Organic fertilizer; Benefits of organic fertilizer, Preparation of compost
- Review of the day, recap and practice session.

At 2nd day following sessions are facilitate and these are

- Implementation of GAP/Intercultural operation of crops
- Major harmful insects and pest of vegetables and fruits; damage symptoms, management; Integrated Pest Management
- Principle and methods of IPM, Organic pesticide
- Food, nutrition and safe food.

5.4) Project management, monitoring and evaluation, follow up and advocacy

5.4.1) Data collection

A data collection tools were finalized with collaboration with FAO. According to the management decision a Third party had conducted the baseline survey and a report had submitted to FAO and Proshika of this project;

5.4.2) Conduct surveys:

According to the project management decision a third party conducted the baseline survey. Mid line surveys have conducted in May'23 with the selected third party and end line survey will conduct as per planning of the project in future.

5.4.3) Organize 4 city-level knowledge sharing seminars:

To share the update of 'Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in four Cities', Proshika organize City-level knowledge sharing seminar in four City Corporation. Objectives of the Seminar are as follows

- a) To know the urban garden project activities
- b) To know the challenges during project implementation
- c) To know the opportunities and potentialities of the project activities
- d) To receive suggestion and recommendation for the sustainability of the project

On 28th March'23 City-level knowledge sharing seminar was organized by NCC team at Grand Hotel, Narayanganj. A total of 41 guests were present at the seminar including 25 male and 16 female. On the same day another City level knowledge sharing seminar was held by GCC at Engineers Association Building, Prokausholi Hall, Rajbari road, Gazipur. A total of 47 guests were present at the seminar. Of them, 32 were male and 15 were female. 3rd City-level

knowledge sharing seminar was organized on 29th March 2023 by DNCC team at Dhaka North City Corporation, Zone-03, Mohakhali, and Dhaka. A total of 37 guests were present at the seminar including 22 male and 15 female. And the 4th and last City-level knowledge sharing seminar was organized under DSCC on 2nd April 2023 at The Dhaka Al-Rajjak Chinese and Party Centre, Mridhabari, Jatrabari. A total of 44 guests were present at the seminar including 24 male and 20 female.

A Flyer was made based on the brief description of the project and distributed to all invitees who were present at the seminar. Representatives from FAO, Officials of Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), councilors of respective City Corporations, and Representative of NGOs, teacher of demonstration garden, Journalist, Representative of Town Federation, Master Trainer and Project gardener were present among the invitees. A video document was shared in all seminars. Activities of urban gardener, their feelings about the activities; trainings, inputs, learning were documented in the video.

5.4.4) Organize a national/DMA-level sharing workshop:

According to the project planning a national level workshop was organized to share the experience and impact of the urban gardening trainings on urban poor communities and convene relevant stakeholders including national government ministries

The Urban Garden National Sharing Workshop held on 18th April 2023 at A.K.M Gias Uddin Milky Auditorium, Farm Gate Dhaka. A total of 114 participants attended at the workshop. Of them, 79 were male and 35 were female. A Flyer was made based on the brief description of the project activities and distributed to all invitees of the workshop. Project Director of DFS project from LGRD, representatives from FAO, Chairman, Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executive, Directors, Deputy Directors from Proshika head office, AD, DD, DTO, ADD from Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), SSO from Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Councilors of 4 City Corporation (DNCC, DSCC, NCC & GCC); representative from IDE, Officials from different NGOs, representative from Seed Agencies, teachers of Demonstration garden, Town Federation leaders, Master Trainers and Urban gardener, reporters from different newspaper and TV were present among the invitees. Md. Numeri Zaman Project Director & Joint Secretary of LGED, Dhaka was the chief guest of the workshop.

A short video (11 minutes) document was shared in all seminars. Activities of urban gardener, their feelings about the activities; trainings, inputs, learning were documented in the video.

5.4.5) Complete a report on national level workshop:

A report on Urban Garden National Workshop was prepared by using all related information of the workshop.

NB. Photos of 4-city level knowledge sharing workshop, schedule, photos of Urban Garden National Workshop, schedule are shared in Annex.

6) Result and outcomes achieved against the activities conducted as LOA: Provide a comprehensive account of the outcomes delivered, including both quantitative and qualitative results.

6.1 Engage participants:

6.1.1) Master Trainer:

250 master trainers received 2 day long trainings on Sustainable Urban Garden Management' following the technical manual provided by FAO; total 10 batches training were organized under DNCC, DSSCC, NCC and GCC. To introduce the training manual and to increase their technical skill, as well as to increase their facilitation skill it was organized. These 250 Master Trainers organized community level urban gardening training for the 5000 training participants; they also helped the urban gardener to construct garden and provide necessary technical support to each participants to construct urban garden.

6.1.2) Training participant/urban gardener:

Total 5000 urban gardener participated in urban gardening activities. Out of the 940 male and 4060 female participants received 2 days long training on 'Sustainable Urban Garden Management' following the technical manual provided by FAO; after increasing the technical knowledge and gardening information 5000 participant involved in gardening activities and constructed garden at their homestead and suitable agricultural places. Total 197 batches training were conducted in different venues under DNCC, DSCC, NCC and GCC. At DNCC-39 batch, at DSCC-36 botched, at NCC-50 batches and at GCC 72 batched training were organized by Master Training at the community level with the support of Proshika.

6.2) Identification and distribution of training inputs:

According to the project design as well as on the basis of the requirement of a gardener some garden inputs like vegetable seed (20 different types of summer and winter veg. seeds), 7 different sizes of Geo bags, 3 different types of agricultural tools, 5 different types of fruit tree saplings, Organic and chemical fertilizers) were identified to distribute among the selected 5,000 participants. Each participant received 7 different size Geo bags, 20 different varieties of

summer and winter vegetables seed, five different types of fruit tree saplings, vermin compost and chemical fertilizer and agricultural tools (3 types). These inputs helped the beneficiaries to construct urban garden in their premises within a short time as well as to receive diversified vegetable and safe food for their family. Some monitoring data were collected from the field where production data of urban garden by the urban gardener are analyzed which is shared in section 7.

6.3) Capacity building:

Demonstration plot: 20 urban garden demonstration plot has constructed in different institutes under there four City Corporation areas. With the support of the representatives of the institute as Proshika and utilization of the inputs garden were constructed. From the beginning of the garden construction gradually seed sowing, inter culture operation, irrigation, trails, sticking all were conducted with the support of the institutes and Proshika. Students of the selected schools and organization participated in different management activities of the garden and involved in harvesting period. Harvesting products were distributed to the representative of the institutes and they were very happy to received products from their garden. By involving with these garden students, teachers and office staffs were very much happy to get different information from these garden as well as fresh products of these gardens.

Organize training: Necessary logistic supports were provided to organize 197 batches training in four city corporation areas. A standard training manual was followed during conducting the training session. A handout was given to each participant having technical information related to urban gardening and after receiving the training this handout will helped them to implement garden in their premises.

6.4) Project management, monitoring ,evaluation

6.4.1) Data collection:

Third party had conducted the baseline survey and a report had submitted to FAO and Proshika of this project; mid line survey have conducted in May'23 and an end line survey will conducted on the basis of the project planning of urban garden project.

6.4.2) Conduct surveys:

According to the project management third party will conduct the baseline and endline monitoring.

6.4.3) Organize 4-city level knowledge sharing seminar:

4-city level knowledge sharing seminar have organized in four city corporation area, in March'23 three City level knowledge sharing seminar were organized in DNCC, NCC and GCC and rest one City level knowledge sharing seminar was conducted in DSCC.

6.4.4) Organize a national/DMA-level sharing workshop:

It was organized on 18th April'23 in Dhaka at A.K.M Gias-Uddin Milky Auditorium, FarmGate Dhaka.

6.4.5) Complete report on national level workshop:

A report has prepared after implementing national level workshop.

7. Outcome of field implementation by the urban gardener of four city corporation areas from field monitoring data:

During project implementation period a monitoring sheet was prepared and send to the field staff to collect some qualitative and qualitative information of urban garden as well as of urban gardeners which will give an over view of the outcome of urban gardens of the project participants/urban gardener. In the following heads information were collected and brief discussion is conducted to get a result as well as an over view of the field implementation. During data analysis information from 200 participants (DNCC: 50, DSCC: 50, NCC: 35 & GCC: 65 participant) were taken randomly from four City Corporation areas. Here gardener who are cultivated in ground and roof top all are included as urban gardener.

7.1: General information related to garden size, involvement and major type of urban garden

For promotion of urban gardening in four City Corporation areas urban poor were identified for implementation of urban gardening activities as they will be able to produce diversified vegetable in their garden for the whole year; which will create an opportunity to have improved nutritious and safe food.

Table 5: Garden size, different space used by involvement in garden activities and major type of urban garden:

City Corporation	Avg. Size of garden (in decimal)	Different spaces used for Urban Gardening (in %)			Involvement status in ground For Urban Gardening (in %)	
		RTG	Ground	others	Raised bed	Improved pit
DNCC	2.14	15.3	76.9	7.8	64	90
DSCC	3.56	50.5	30.3	19.2	60	66
NCC	2.30	34.0	66.0	00.0	97	97
GCC	2.30	25.5	55.6	19.2	100	94

It is observed that avg. garden size of the urban gardeners is from 2.14 dc to 3.56 dc. At DNCC garden size is very low as due to rapid urbanization at Dhaka city level it is really tough to have that much of open space in the homestead area. But under DSCC it is observed that due to periphery area there is some fallow area where gardener constructed their garden but most of the cases gardeners have cultivated vegetables in those lands as share cropper/ use as rent.

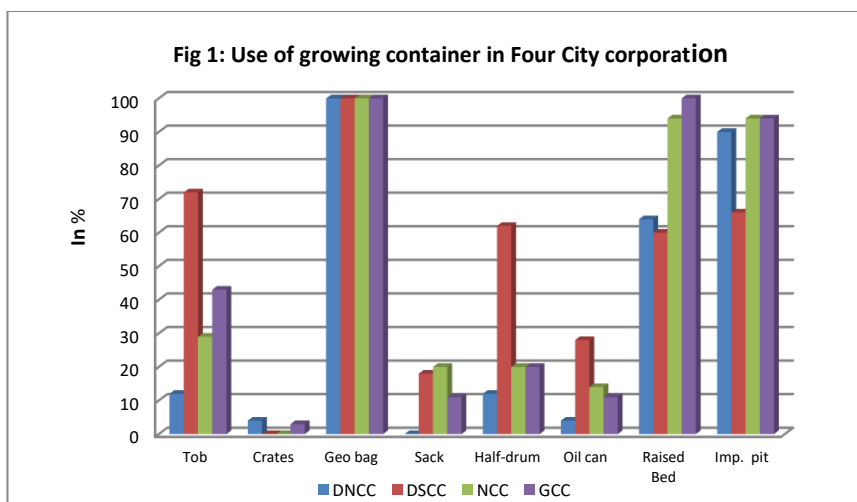
In case of utilization of the space it is observed different types of area like ground of the homestead, roof top, veranda and other space are used for vegetable production. But at the field level it is observed that among the participants maximum urban gardener have constructed their garden at the ground by making raised bed and improved pit/heap and the involvement is in DNCC (76.9%), GCC (55.6%) and NCC (66%). But at DSCC among the urban gardener majority (50.5%) of the gardener constructed their garden at roof top as they have that facility to construct garden there.

Urban gardeners who have constructed garden in ground it is observed that in four city corporation areas participants constructed both raised bed and improved pit/heap; in GCC (100% & 94%) and NCC (97%) majority of the gardener cultivate vegetables in both raised bed and improved pit/heap; but participants of DNCC (90%) and DSCC (66%) prefer improved pit/heap compare to raised bed. May be it is due to have less feasibility of open space in homestead areas of these two City Corporation areas.

7.2: Use of growing container by the Urban Gardener:

Due to urbanization gardeners have access to use different types of growing container in their gardening activities. They used different types of growing container for producing vegetable in their garden. Basically they tried to use inexpensive and easily available growing container that they get easily for vegetable production. Geo bags are provided to the beneficiaries and 100% participants utilize those geo bags for cultivating vegetables shown in Fig 1.

Fig 1: Using trend of different growing container by the gardener in their urban garden



All participants have utilized geo bag as it was provided to them and it is an easy method for cultivating leafy, fruit type and fruit trees. After receiving the geo bag it was little bit difficult to collect soil at a time for 7 geo bags but later they collected the growing materials and cultivated vegetable seeds that was provided from FAO as well as they transplanted fruit tree sapling

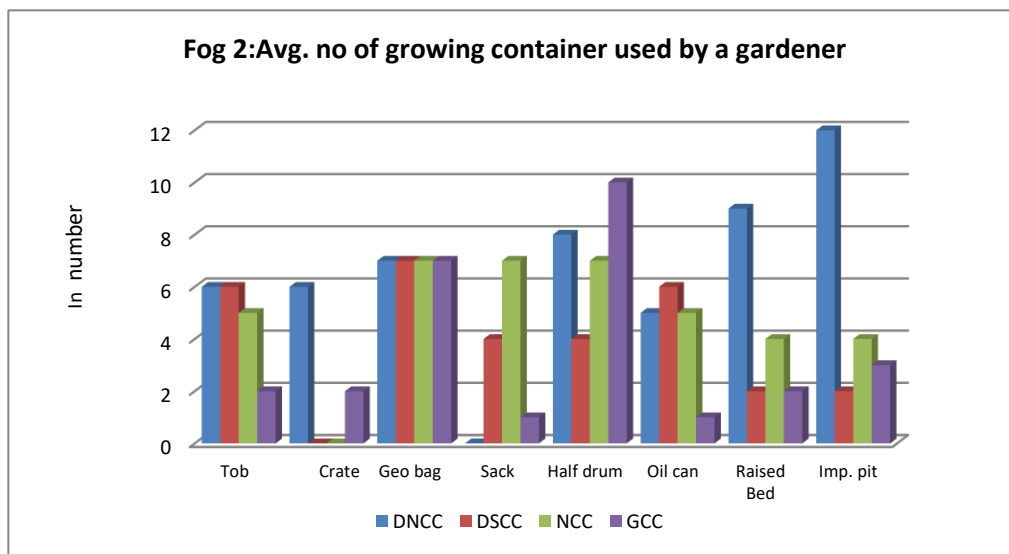
there. But besides that gardener who have space in ground majority of them made raised bed and improved pit/heap in their feasible land for vegetable cultivation in four city corporation areas. For leafy and fruit type vegetable they preferred bed and for climbing type vegetable and fruit tree they normally used pit/heap.

Moderate number of urban gardener also used earthen/plastic tub; half-drum because though it requires some money but its durability is several years for that they prefer those containers. Some gardener also used oil can, sack for vegetable cultivation in their urban garden area because it is a common household item of their houses. Now a day crates are newly available in market, few garden also used it as a growing container for vegetable production.

7.3: Average number of growing containers used by the garden

For vegetable production growing containers are very much essential inputs. For vegetable production participants always search low cost and available container for cultivation. It is observed that gardener who constructed raised bed among them maximum avg. 9 number of beds are constructed and incase of pit they have maximum 12 no of improved pit in their garden shown in Fig 2. Pit preparation is less laborious job for that they prefer it for fruit type and fruit tree cultivation. In GCC & DSCC participants normally have minimum 2 no of bed and in case of bed they have at least 2 no of bed in their garden.

Fig 2: Average number of growing containers used by the garden



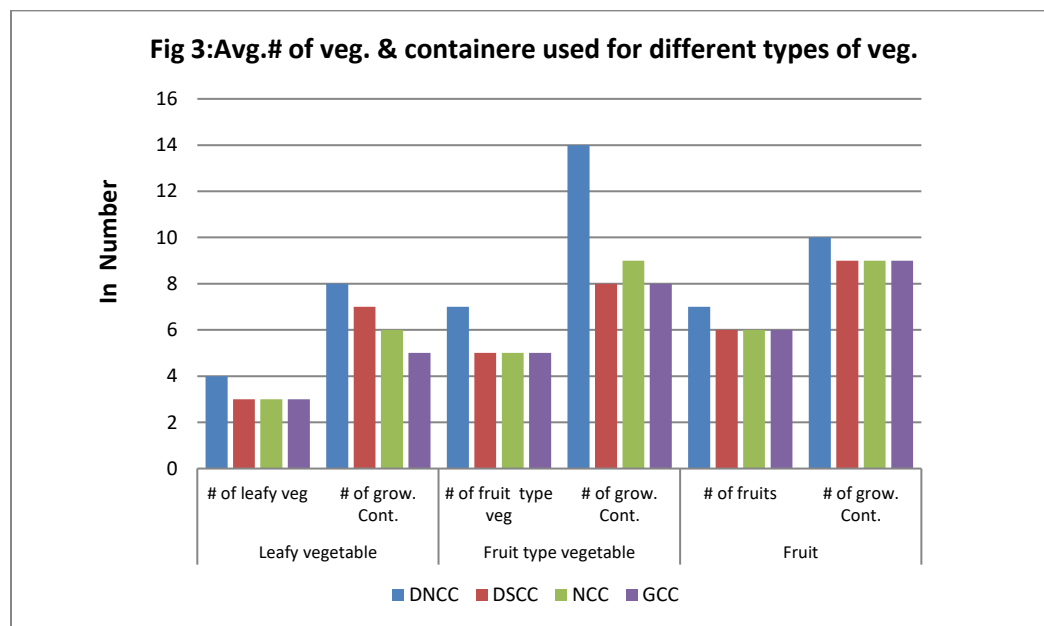
In case of other growing container, it is observed that in GCC avg. 10 number of half-drum are used by the participant and minimum number is 4 which is observed in DSCC. Tob is another desirable container and it is observed that in four city corporation avg. 2 to 6 number of tubs are used by the participants. Oil can is very cheap container for that it is commonly using

material and avg. 1 to 6 no of oil can is used by the gardener in their garden. Sack is also an available container, NCC gardener prefer it more; they used average 7 no. of sack in their garden; now a day crate is also used by the gardener and it is using by GCC and DNCC more.

7.4: Average number of vegetables and fruits production and average number of growing containers for the specific crops by the urban gardener:

To meet the daily dietary requirement it is important to have diversity in vegetable production. It is observed that gardener love to incorporate both leafy and fruit type vegetables in their garden as well as they tried to incorporate fruits in their garden also.

Fig 3: Average number of vegetables and fruits and average number of growing containers used for specific cops by the urban gardener:



In producing leafy vegetable generally they tried to cultivate average three (3) types of leafy vegetables and it is observed that at DNCC they cultivate maximum four (4) types of leafy vegetable in their garden and for cultivating leafy vegetable they use average 5 to 8 number of growing container in their garden shown in Fig-3. It is found that they are cultivating Red amaranth, Kang-Kong, Indian Spinach, radish leaf, spinach in there garden.

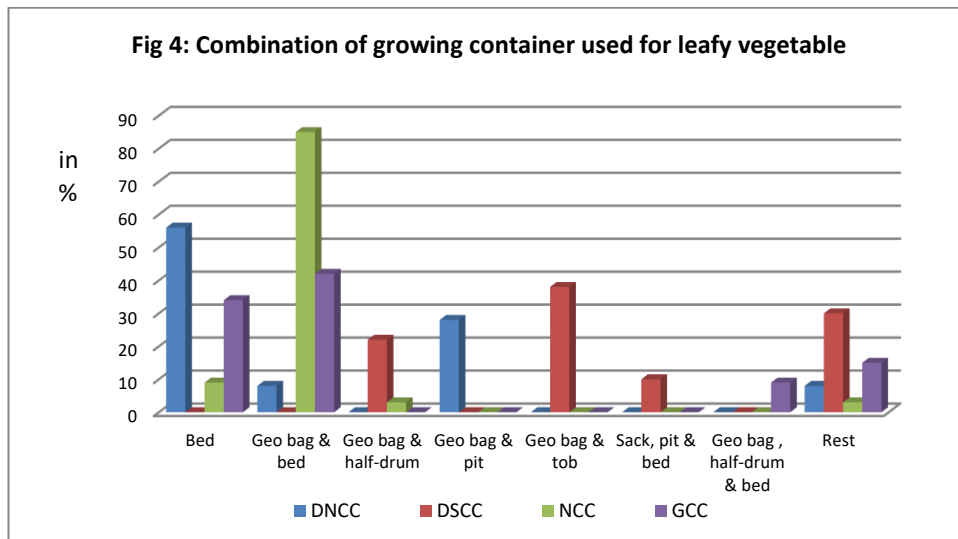
For cultivating fruit type vegetable production it is observed that they cultivate average 5 to 7 number of fruit type vegetable in their garden and for these they use average 8 to 14 number of growing container in their garden. It is found that they are cultivating Okra, Tomato, Brinjal, Chili, Bottle gourd, Cucumber, YLB, Sweet gourd and other fruit type vegetable in their garden.

For cultivating fruit in the garden it is observed that they cultivate average 6 to 7 number of fruit tree in their garden and for these they use average 9 to 10 number of growing container in their garden. Mango, Malta, Lemon, Jujube and Dragon fruits are planted in the garden besides that it is observed that gardener have Papaya, Guava, Pomegranate, Maringa etc. in their garden.

7.5: Combination of growing container used for leafy vegetables

Vegetable production in urban area is a common activity for the participant but it was not in a large scale and also they do not have sufficient technical information for more production from their suitable places. After receiving this ‘Sustainable Urban garden Management Training’ awareness regarding more diversity, more nutrition, to produce more production has increased among the urban gardeners. They tried to cultivate in their garden with the growing container what they have and also tried to make a combination with the growing containers for two different types veg. and fruit production.

Fig 4: Combination of growing container used for leafy vegetables

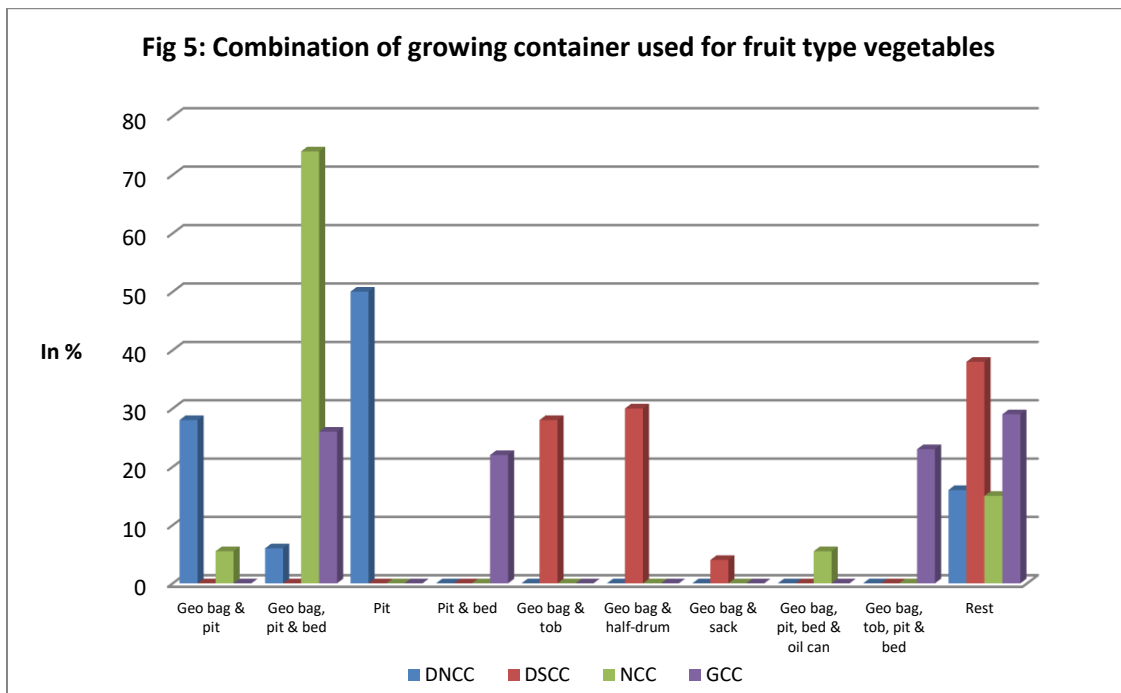


From the field data it is observed that for leafy vegetable cultivation in urban majority of the gardeners prefer to cultivate in only bed (54% in DNCC) and use Geo bag & bed (85% in NCC). For production of leafy vegetable, they also use geo bag& tub (38% in DSCC); Geo bag & pit (28% in DNCC) and geo bag & half drum (22% in DSCC) shown in Fig 4. Beside the mentioned combinations there are various types of combinations of growing container used by the gardener for leafy vegetable but number is poor that are mentioned in Rest group.

7.6: Combination of growing container used for fruit type vegetables

Fruit type vegetables are the important food item in our daily life. Different fruit type vegetables are cultivated by the gardener like Okra, Brinjal, Tomato, chili, squash etc. It is found that for producing fruit type vegetables majority of urban gardener (74% in NCC) prefers the combination for growing container is Geo bag, Pit & bed; they also prefer the combination like only pit (50% in DNCC), Geo bag & half-drum (30% in DNCC), Geo bag & pit (28% in DSCC) & Geo bag & tub (28% in DSCC) that is shown in Fig 5. There are some combinations which are preferred by the gardener on the basis of the availability of the container that they have which are put in the rest group.

Fig 5: Combination of growing container used for fruit type vegetables

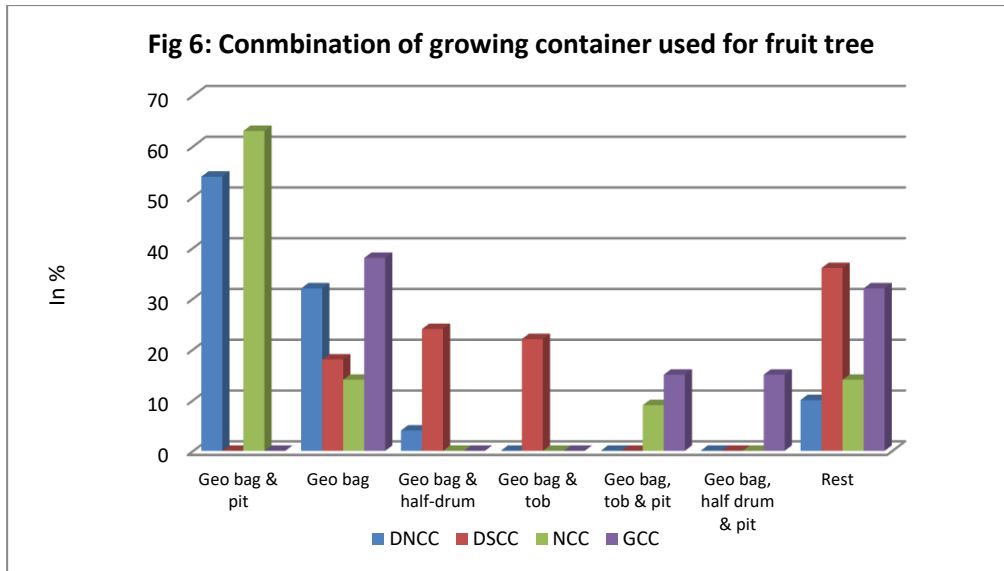


7.7: Combination of growing container used for fruit tree:

Urban garden project created an opportunity to the urban gardener by providing different size of Geo bags and 5 different types of fruit tree saplings. Due to urbanization at present less number of fruit tree cultivation is observed in the surrounding areas of homestead. It is observed that in all City Corporation areas (32% in DNCC, 18% in DSCC, 12% in NCC and 38% in GCC) gardener used only geo bag for fruit tree production. Besides that other combinations like Geo bag & pit (54% in DNCC), Geo bag & half-drum (22% in DSCC) are used by the gardener. At GCC it is observed that besides using only Geo bag they 15% gardener like the combination of Geo bag, tub & pit and Geo bag, half drum and pit shown in Fig 6. There are many other

combinations of using growing container but number of using is less these all are added and put in the rest group.

Fig 6: Combination of growing container used for fruit tree



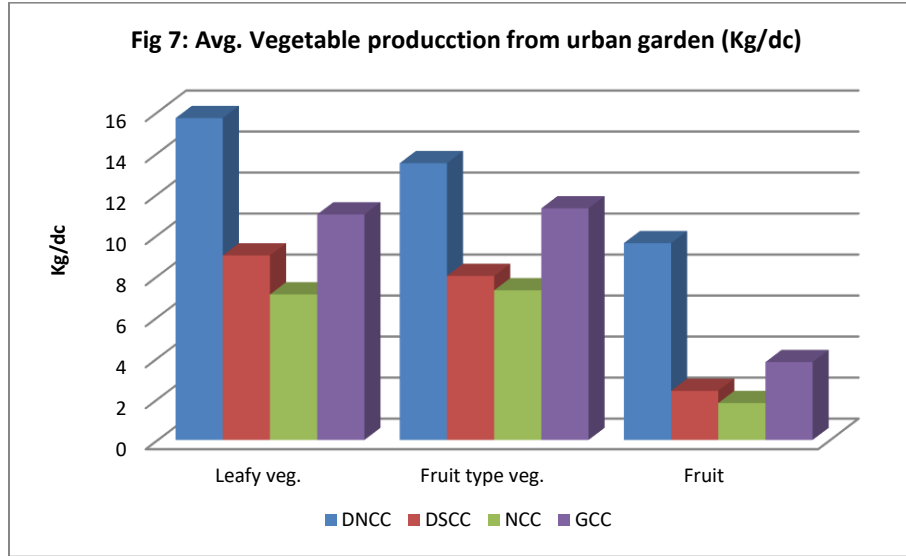
7.8: Average vegetable production by the gardener from urban garden

Vegetable production in urban area is an important activity of the urban gardener because it creates an opportunity to have diversified & safe food from the homestead area as well as it creates an opportunity to clean the environment and save money and in some cases create an opportunity to income by selling the product.

After involving with the gardening activities it is observed that from one decimal of urban garden area gardener produces 7.1Kg to 15.7 Kg leafy vegetable; they produces 7.3 Kg/dc to 13.5Kg/dc fruit type vegetable and 1.8 Kg/dc to 9.6 Kg/dc fruit from their garden areas shown in Fig 7.

After receiving the urban gardener training and getting different types of inputs gardener became satisfied, encouraged and felt that these gardening activities are very much important as well as essential for them. It is an opening for them to have diversified vegetable from there garden. It is found that leafy and fruit type vegetable production is moderate in all city corporation areas; fruit trees are in vegetative stage for that it will require some time to bear fruit and have more production. But they have some other fruit trees from that they are getting production.

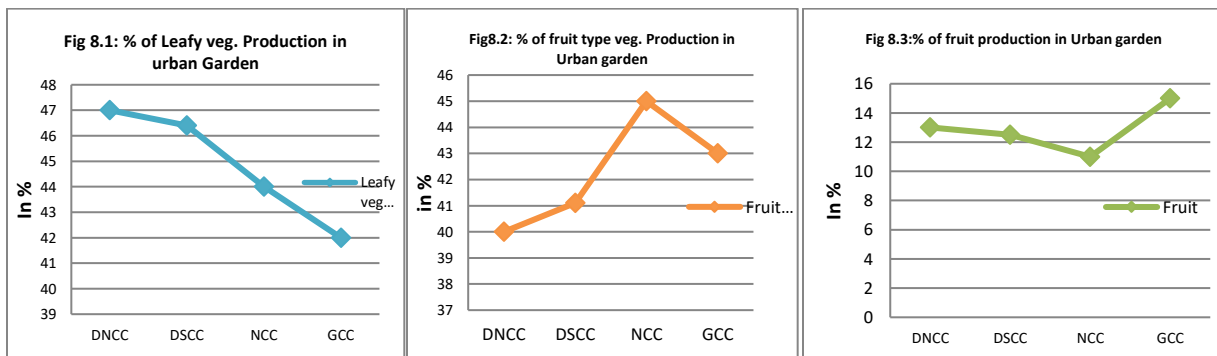
Fig 7: Average vegetable production by the gardener from urban garden



7.9: Vegetable and fruit production by the gardener from urban garden

Urban garden project created a new dimension for the gardener to produce diversified vegetables and fruits from their garden. More than 40% (42% to 47%) leafy vegetables, 40% to 45% fruit type vegetable and 11% to 15% fruit trees are cultivated by a gardener in the garden that is shown in Fig 8.

Fig 8: Percentage of vegetable production by the gardener from their garden

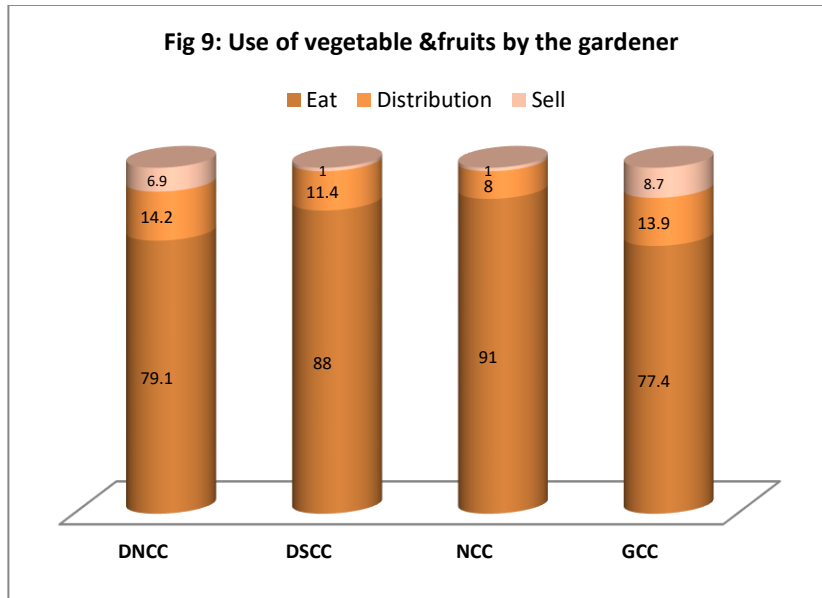


Basically urban gardeners prefer to produce more leafy and fruit type vegetates because it gave quick return and meet the daily requirement of food. Fruit vegetables take long time to get return. This Project has created an opportunity to the gardener to have diversified vegetable and fruits from their gardens; which is essential for their daily dietary requirements which creates a pleasure to them and save money as well as create a source of income also.

7.10) Use of the product of the garden by the gardener:

Production of diversified vegetables and fruits as well as by conducting improved management practices in garden an opportunity has created to have safe food for the gardener.

Fig 9: Use of the product by the gardener:



In case of using the product from the garden it is observed that 77% to 91% participants of all city corporation areas only consume the product from their garden; 8% to 14.2% of the gardener distribute their products to their neighbor and relatives; and rest 1% to 6.9% gardener sell their product that they produced from their garden shown in **Fig 9**.

7.11: Management practices conducted in gardens by the gardener:

Urban garden project implemented to achieve various objectives among them there are some objectives like to develop healthy food supply system; to increase urban gardening practice and use of abundant land and to increase food production are visualized by the gardener. To achieve these objectives "Sustainable Urban Gardening Management" training helped a lot to the urban gardener to increase their food production as well as to use abundant land of their area.

To increase the production as well as to utilize the abundant land urban gardener of this project found a proper channel and technique to produce diversified vegetable and fruit from their urban garden. To increase more crop different technical session were conducted with them like media/soil preparation with different component in a systemic proportion. It is found that 100% participants of this project have prepared their soil with organic fertilizer as well as with

chemical fertilizer. Before seed sowing or plantation 100 % participant prepared their growing media with soil, organic matter, compost etc. in both roof top and in the ground.

Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) was an important session for the gardener in the training session. From this topic they were able to know the importance of good practices for producing vegetable in their garden. It is found that 100% gardener tried to implement inter culture operations in their garden. These practices will help them to make their garden clean and more productive.

7.12: Vegetable seeds and fruits planted by beneficiaries:

From FAO 20 different types of vegetables seeds were given to the beneficiaries to sow in their urban garden among them like summer vegetables are Red Amaranth, Kang-Kong, Indian spinach, Okra, Brinjal, Chill, Bitter gourd, Cucumber, Long yard bean and Sweet gourd. For winter season Radish, Cabbage, Broccoli, Squash, Tomato, Chili, Capsicum, Sweet gourd, Bottle gourd and Country bean were distributed.

Vegetable seeds were distributed to the participants on November'22 and other inputs were received by them by the end of January'23. That time was end of winter. But gardener used summer and some specific winter vegetable seeds on the basis of their choice and feasibility. Different vegetable seeds like under leafy they sowed Red amaranth, Kang-Kong, Indian spinach and radish; under fruit type vegetable they sowed Okra, Brinjal, Chili, Tomato, Squash; under climbing type fruit vegetable they planted Country bean, Bottle gourd, Bitter gourd, Sweet gourd, Cucumber, YLB. End of winter they also planted some summer vegetable seeds; besides the FAO seed they cultivated some of their own seeds like Ridge gourd, Ash gourd, Snake gourd, Sponge gourd. They cultivated coriander, mint, green amaranth, jute leaf, Aram leaf etc. in their garden which created a diversity of nutrition in their diet.

From the field monitoring we have found that garden are cultivating avg. 3-4 different types of leafy vegetable, avg. 5 to 7 different type of fruit type vegetable. It is also observed that they also cultivated some spices in their garden.

In case of fruit tree saplings from FAO 5 different types of fruit tree saplings like Mango, Malta, Lemon, Jujube and Dragon fruits sapling were distributed to all participants that urban gardener planted in their garden. All fruit trees are under vegetative stage. Besides that they have Papaya, Guava, Pomegranate, Custard apple, Straw-berry, banana etc. in their garden. It is found that average 6 to 7 types of fruit trees are planted by the gardener under the urban garden project.

7.13: Management practices and Inter culture operation implemented in the garden:

After construction the garden, urban gardener faced different types of common problems of insects and diseases while cultivating the vegetables and fruit trees in their gardens. Different

problems at the growing stage of the plants which is faced by the gardener and measures that they have taken are given below.

- To get more production clean cultivation is an important inter-culture operation. They try to conduct frequent weeding and other inter-culture operation in their garden.
- Due to hot weather they try to give 2 times irrigation in a day to the plants.
- FAO provided chemical and organic fertilizer; participants tried to use OM during soil preparation and tried to add chemical fertilizer at the vegetative stage on the plant on the basis of information that they received from the training.
- In case of fruit type vegetables like Brinjal, Tomato, Bottle gourd, Sweet gourd pruning is conducted by them for quick vegetative growth and to bear more flower and fruits.
- They use mulch in the fruit type vegetable plants and loosen the top soil of the garden to save moisture in the soil.
- They maintain sticking to the seedlings as well as try to use proper trails for the climbing vegetable like Country Bean, Bottle Gourd, Cucumber, Ash Gourd etc.
- During infestation of Aphid, Jasad they try to control the insect by hand picking and other mechanical methods.
- If plant became sick then they eradicate the infected plant.
- To control the infestation of aphid, Jasad they prepare bio pesticide prepared by chili, soap and water.
- To control they fruit fly gardener are using pheromone trap in their garden; this insect attach in different fruit type vegetables like cucumber, ash gourd, Sweet gourd, Bitter gourd etc.
- Due to attack of aphid they use a mixture made with ash and kerosene.
- Bagging technique is shown to them to protect the small fruits of the plan and they are using it.
- Yellow trap is shown to them to control white fly from the garden.
- They try to cultivate trap crop to control different insect of the garden.

7.14: Nutritional information used in beneficiary's daily life:

In the project proposal different objectives were designed by FAO among them two important objectives are related with nutritional aspect like urban poor will be able to grow their own food to supplement their daily dietary need and build awareness on better food choice. To achieve these objectives a technical session was conducted with the urban gardener in their "sustainable urban garden management' training, Information that they have received in the training from monitoring it is found that the following nutrition related information are used by the participants in their daily life which are stated below:

- 1) They wash their vegetable before cutting.
- 2) During cut the vegetables it in big pieces.
- 3) They try to cook 2-3 types of leafy vegetable together which will create to have more nutrient and mineral.
- 4) To get more fiber now they do not scab the skin of both leafy and fruit type vegetable in very fine way.
- 5) They cook their food in low flame and covers with lid to avoid reduce of mineral from food.
- 6) They use iodine salt and try to take little amount of salt.
- 7) Now they are trying to avoid more sugar and extra salt from their daily food.
- 8) Now they are taking chili and lemon while taking leafy vegetable because this two things help to release Iron from vegetables.
- 9) They received information from the session that an adult person needs to take 400gm vegetables and fruits in their daily life; out of 400gm vegetable and fruits -200gm need to fruit type vegetable, 100gm have to be leafy vegetables and 100gm have to be sweet/sour fruits and an adult have to consumed this amount in his/her daily life.
- 10) They are trying to use less amount of oil in their cooking, person need to take 800 ml cooking oil in a month.
- 11) Try to take one egg every day and in need to boil properly.
- 12) Try to avoid junk food and drink minimum 2 lit of water every day.

8. Challenges faced during the implementation:

During MT and participant selection:

- In case of MT selection, Proshika had less time and scope to select them. For that reason some in some cases selection of MT were not correct; some problems were faced like some MTs were not vocal and do not have good facilitation skill.
- Distribution of MT and beneficiaries are not equal or disproportion. A large and wide area was selected for implementation the project activity in each City Corporation; In some area number of MT is high compare to participant, in other area number of participant is high compare to MT; for this reason it created problem or create barrier for quality support or monitoring in the field.
- Within very short period a large number of training participants were selected. For that it is found that some participants were not appropriate to involve with urban gardening activities.
- In case of participant selection, community people had some indecision/confusion among them as this project will bring benefit to them or not.

During implementation of training:

- In case of beneficiary training, it is observed that participant (especially for male participant) had low interest to provide whole day in receiving two days training.
- Participants were not able to come just at time in training venue; they came late.
- 2 day long time was not sufficient for the MT and urban gardener to receive agriculture related training because agriculture has vast area for learning and more technical.
- Refresher session was important for the Master Trainer; but at the proposal it was not designed for that Master Trainers faced difficulties in providing quality support to the gardener.
- Two days training is not sufficient for the gardener. Urban gardeners need refresher session from the project side also.

During Input distribution:

- Within very short period inputs need to be delivered to the participant; for this reason it created lots of problem during collection from the vendor as well as distribution to the participants.
- Different inputs were delivered in different time in different locations, inputs were supplied from November'22 to January'23. All inputs were distributed from different areas and locations under City Corporation. In this case participants were not happy to come several/different time because it required much money as well as time to collect the inputs from Proshika.
- 5 different types of inputs were not distributed at a time from FAO. Both summer and winter vegetable seeds were distributed but due to late distribution participants were not able to cultivate winter vegetables in their garden.
- Fruit tree sapling which was provided by the vendor in some cases quality of fruit saplings like fruit tree saplings were immature and small in size for that they did not survive when participants transplanted in their garden.

At Participants level:

- Three different types of Geo bags were supplied to the participants; 10 gallons, 15 gallons and 20 gallons. It required huge amount of soil to cultivate vegetable at a time. So it created some hassle to the participant to collect huge amount of soil to start gardening activities at a time.
- In some cases participants did not give much time in garden management activities like in irrigation, proper fertilization, collecting materials for trails of climbing vegetable, in some cases not able to manage the infestation of pest.

- Due to short duration of the project it was not possible to provide frequent monitoring to the urban gardener for that in some cases quality of the garden were not able to maintain from the project side.

General problem:

- Distribution of the MT was not equal on the basis of the number of the urban gardener. In some cases in one area number of MTs were high, in other area compare with the gardener number of MTs were less.
- Within a short period huge number of activities need to implemented which created much pressure to the staff as well as in some cases it was tough to maintain the quality of implementation.

9. Solutions developed to overcome the challenges:

➤ **During MT and participant selection:**

Problems what was faced during selection, it was not possible to take instant solution but in future we have to give more time in selection of MT and beneficiaries.

➤ **During implementation of training:**

Agriculture is technical subject; it requires more time to understand. For quality learning and implementation it is important to make a plan with sufficient time and need to consider who are the targets people? It was really very short time for the beneficiary to receive the training with these vast topics. On the other hand there was no plan for refresher. So, it is important to make a good training plan for the participant with suitable topics as well as options of refreshers in future.

➤ **During Input distribution:**

Input distribution was an important task for this project. From FAO part and from Proshika there was gap in planning of distribution. Field staff suffered a lot in receiving and distributing this input to a large number of people within a short period because there were no storage facilities in the field. So in future we have to plan properly and need to involve more time and staff for distributing inputs.

➤ **At Participants level:**

At participant level it is observed that due to short duration of the project as well as to utilize the project input from the participant level it was very tough to collect huge amount of soil within as short period and to cultivate there.

Form IP part there was less time to monitor the field activities to maintain the quality.

➤ **General problem:**

In project planning it is very important to think about workload; there need to be a transparent interrelation among implementation of project activities, implementation time and deliverables.

10. Lesson learned:

Duration of this project is 10 months (July'22 to April'23). Within this short period this project activity created a scope to learn about urban gardening and its output at city level, implementation process, management process and limitations faced at the field level for both participants and management level. Some important lesson which is learned from this project is stated below:

1. Gardener learned to utilize every single unit area of their homestead as well as fallow land; from roof top to ground every single unit area can be utilized for vegetable production like ground, roof top, veranda etc.
2. It created an opportunity to have diversified production of vegetable & fruits like from a single area they are cultivating different leafy vegetables, different fruit type vegetables and cultivating different year round fruit at a time by using different growing container which was not possible for a gardener before receiving this training.
3. Small or big whatever area they have they are able to learn space planning in case of both roof top area and ground. To utilize the sun light how plantation will be set at roof top; how ground level can be utilized for vegetable production also.
4. In case of ground participants able to learn the technique of construction of raised bed and improved pit/heap; and for roof top it was possible to learn the technique of growing media preparation, top/half drum preparation for vegetable and fruit tree cultivation etc.
5. Irrigation facility is not easily available at homestead area at roof top as well as ground and to keep moisture in the soil different ingredient like coco duct, vermin compost how and what proportion need to be used it was learned from this project.
6. Global warming is a big issue for us; participants are able to learn that how this urban gardening will play a good role in maintaining the quality of environment and reducing temperature.
7. From the nutritional aspect it is possible to learn about need and importance of vegetable in our diet, this garden will be a source of safe and diversified food which can be produced with the garden in low cost.
8. Different technical messages are easily received from the training especially in case of crop management pest and diseases are common enemy to get high production. Received technical information of integrated pest management as applying technique

in a suitable way to their garden like preparation of organic pesticide with available ingredient of household.

9. Geo bags are new technology for the gardener; they learn the management and production technique from it.
10. Vermin compost, coco-duct created a good option to produce safe food.
11. Input which was given from the Project it created a large opportunity to have more production within limited space.
12. This project created a communication channel to the service provider with the gardener.
13. 'Sustainable Urban Garden management' training for both MT and garden participant created a vast scope to increase their technical knowledge of urban agriculture as well as created a learning flow between FT and urban gardener at community.
14. At household level different types of growing container are available; from this training they learn to utilize different container as well as to make different combination of growing containers for different type of vegetables and fruit.
15. Interest and skill are the main power for implementing activities, community participant are very much interested and enthusiast about urban gardening which helped this project to implement the project activities very easily within this short period of time.

11. Impact and benefit:

- Urban gardeners were very happy after getting inputs from the project; it created interest among them as well as they were very much encouraged to involve in garden activities.
- Five different types of inputs created lots of advantage to implement garden activities at their homestead areas.
- It was an objective of the project that this project will create an opportunity to increase the urban gardening practice amongst the urban poor to use maximum use of abundant land and increase food production; it was observed that after receiving the Urban Gardening training gardener utilized their fallow land and bring them under cultivation and have production from it.
- From the training they were able to learn lots of technical message related to set up garden, season, quality seeds, bed, pit, soil preparation, growing container preparation, management of pest and diseases; all together it created a wider opportunity to the garden to utilize their knowledge and skill in gardening activities.
- They learn all technical importance of management practices of the gardening activities means from soil preparation to harvesting what type of preparation and activities they

need to apply; they were very glad after receiving a package of technical information from the project.

- According to the project objectives like urban communities gardener will be empowered as actors of their food system. After receiving training and input they were able to produce diversified vegetable from their garden which created them as a vegetable producer in their community.
- This project created an opportunity to the gardener to produce diversified vegetable cultivation in their garden which created food a way to supplement their daily dietary needs.

12. Recommendation for future plan:

This project created a good impact in the community regarding food security, producing safe food and diversity in their dietary habits. It will be helpful for the community people of the country if this project activity will implement with a large scale in other areas with more beneficiaries under these four City Corporation areas. Recommendation for future plans which is the compilations of City level workshop and national workshop are shared below:

- ❖ Need regular monitoring of urban gardens; need to motivate gardeners to continue urban gardening activities to produce diversified products from their garden from project side.
- ❖ Need to build linkage between DAE and community gardeners for quality implementation of the urban garden activities.
- ❖ A database should be stored and managed through a group, combination with Research Institutes, DAE and beneficiaries.
- ❖ Need to include field oriented officials from Department of Agriculture and councilors and Federation Leaders in monitoring and supervision of the urban gardens activities.
- ❖ Developing an Urban garden cell and allocating necessary budget in the City Corporations.
- ❖ A separate allocation proposal on Unban garden and Roof top garden should be kept in annual budget of City Corporation.
- ❖ A communication need to be maintained with the trained urban gardener over telephone or other media to receive feedback from urban gardener to provide inspiration for gardening.
- ❖ Building linkages with different service providers to get necessary supports for continuing gardening activities and get suitable inputs with reasonable price and authentic inputs.

- ❖ A group could be formed at social media for mutual exchange of information to provide solutions and suggestions of different problems of the urban gardeners.
- ❖ A 'Hotline number' or leaflet from DAE could be provided to the beneficiary gardeners to solve their different agricultural related problem.
- ❖ Needed to continue motivation, monitoring and cooperation by the Master Trainers in their respective areas because now they are the resource person in their community.
- ❖ Training, refreshers should be arranged in different interval for the participants as well as for the Master Trainer of this project; need to create awareness and interest to receive updated information on vegetable production.
- ❖ Master trainer need to active to continue the project activity and remuneration of the Master Trainer need to be increased otherwise they will not work efficiently in future.
- ❖ A monitoring team may be formed with Master trainers, Federation Leaders and other relevant personnel.
- ❖ A link can be creates between urban gardeners and Farmers Market under these four City Corporations because both urban garden and farmers market are working at City Corporation. Poor gardener they do not know the situation of Farmers Market. Though it is observed that Farmers Market is selling their product in high price but people are buying it because it is safe.
- ❖ At DSCC there are huge number of ward and vast unused land; it will be fine if this urban garden activities can be implemented everywhere then it will create an important role in case of receiving fresh vegetables and fruits to urban people.
- ❖ Now duration of these project is near to end; it will be fine if respective representative officials of DFS and Proshika under CC will take an initiative to make an committee with coordination of Town Federation of City Corporation then it will be nice for all.
- ❖ After closing of the project City Corporation, LGRD will stay. Proshika will leave, FAO will leave. May be Local Government of LGED department will deal, may be City Corporation will deal these activities.
- ❖ How City Corporation or LGRD will continue with urban garden activities in future; there is a need to have a standard knowledge for it; to make a knowledge centered hub in all City Corporation area for urban agriculture and all level staffs from DAE need to be associate with this activities to promote urban garden because now a day urban agriculture in a burning issue.
- ❖ If agriculture will not exist then population of whole world remain hungry. At Dhaka City 2 crore of people are living and for them urban agriculture have to be survived. If we a want a way or as we want to sustain urban agriculture then we have to depend on different institute like SAU, BARI for the research finding that could be implemented in urban gardening activities.

- ❖ In a limited area how it is possible to introduce many innovative ideas like multi-level vegetable production in limited area. It is not possible to get enough space for poor people. It needs to be taken under consideration that how it is possible to produce more production from a limited area/space and it is important to introduce new technology on it with them.
- ❖ If it is possible to send gardening message, nutrition related message through online once within 15 days to the beneficiaries. Urban garden project/Proshika can try to send this authentic message to the beneficiaries.
- ❖ Duration of this project was 10 months; it is very short period to show the output or advantage of the project to the beneficiaries, it is not sufficient time for a project. Duration of this project need to be extent. Authorities who are here they need to and they will consider the extension of this project.
- ❖ Now a days discussion about environment is conducting everywhere; different social media, lots of platform existed surrounding us; it is important to utilize these sources. It is not the only way that agriculture people will go to the field; online services can be provided for them also.
- ❖ Another important issue which is appeared in front of LGRD that is crops are produced, transported and sold in the market, nutritional knowledge is disseminated but there is an absence of advocacy. LGRD is trying their best to reach these things to the community.
- ❖ Our food habit is changing a lot. We are going to have food agenda 2041; there are some matters like if peoples food habit will change then how much careful we need to be; what will be our responsibility.
- ❖ If we want to include poor people in urban agriculture then we need to engage those poor people in fallow land; it needs to relate with policy. It can be said that allotted land will not be keep fallow for 100 years.
- ❖ If we want to make urban agriculture as a sustainable activity then all partner have to come in one platform and need to continue the activities.

13. Conclusion:

This project created a nice and wide opportunity to the urban poor to increase diversified, nutritious and healthy food from their homestead area with low cost so it will be useful and advantageous for the urban gardener as well as profitable if this project will continue in future with a large number of people in other City Corporation areas of the country.

- 14.** Appendices, include any supporting documents, such as photographs, graphs and charts, as well as any data sets or other resources used during the LOA.

Annex

1) Documents related to Master Trainer:

1.1) Photos on TOT training of Master Trainers:

DNCC		
		
DSCC		
		
NCC		
		
GCC		
		

1.2) Training Schedule of TOT training for Master Trainer:

Day-1			
Sl.No.	Duration	Contents	Facilitators
01	9.00 -10:30am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inauguration • Introduction • Objectives of the course • Expectation from training, • Training norms, • Pre-test • Adult learning • Facilitators criteria 	Proshika & FAO
	10:30-10:45am	Tea Break	
02	10:45 am-12:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance and planning of sustainable urban vegetable and fruit garden; • Strategy of different sustainable methods of establishing urban garden and some of its basic things (Area planning, lay out etc.). 	Proshika
03	12:15-1:30pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and its advantages; • Safe and unsafe foods & problems of unsafe foods; • Basic concepts of safe food preparation. 	Proshika
	1:30-2:15pm	lunch	
04	2:15-4:15 pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised bed and advanced Pit preparation, Soil or growing media preparation (Practical); • Organic fertilizer and its importance; • Compost preparation (practical); • Potting, De-potting, Repotting.) 	Proshika
	4:15-4:30pm	Tea Break	
05	4:30-5:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice session 	All participants
Day-2			
SINo.	Duration	Contents	Facilitators
01	9:00-10:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap and practice session 	All participants
02	10:30-11:00am	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Good Agricultural Practices/ Intercultural Operation of Crops 	Proshika
	11:00-11:15am	Tea Break	
03	11:15 am -12:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food, Nutrition and Safe food 	Proshika
04	12:15-1:15pm	Introduction of main harmful insects and diseases of vegetables and fruits, types of damage and control measures;	Proshika & DAE
	1:15-2:00pm	Lunch break	
05	2:00-3:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of main harmful insects and diseases of vegetables and fruits, types of damage and control measures; 	Proshika & DAE
06	3:00-4:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Pest Management (IPM); • Introduction and preparation of Organic Pesticides. 	Proshika & DAE
	4:00-4:15pm	Tea break	
07	4:15-5:00pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap; • Post evaluation & Training evaluation; • Planning. 	Proshika, FAO
08	5:00-5:15pm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closing session 	Proshika, FAO

2) Documents related to Training Participants/ Beneficiaries

2.1) Photos on 'Sustainable Urban Garden Management Training' for Beneficiaries:

DNCC	DSCC	NCC	GCC
			
			
			
			

2.2) Training Schedule 'Sustainable urban garden management training for Beneficiaries:

Day-1

Sl.no.	Duration	Contents	Facilitators
01	9:00-10:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training inauguration, Objectives of the training , Expectation from training, Pre-test 	FAO, Proshika & Mater Trainer
		10:00-10:15 Tea Break	
02	10:15-12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of Urban gardening & its planning Techniques for preparing sustainable urban garden, basic elements, materials & planning (Space, planning and garden layout) 	Mater Trainer
03	12:00-1:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Agriculture Practice(GAP) & its benefits What is safe food? Problems of unsafe food Factor for preparing safe food 	Mater Trainer
		1:00-1:45 lunch	
04	1:45-3:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods of raised bed and improved pit preparation Soil and Pot preparation Potting, de-potting & repotting Seed sowing and seedling transplantation (Practical) 	Master Trainer
	3:15-3:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Organic Fertilizer? Benefits of organic fertilizer Preparation of compost (Practical) 	Master Trainer
		4:15-4:30 Tea Break	
05	4:30-5:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the day 	All participants

Day-2

Sl.no.	Duration	Contents	Facilitators
01	9:00-9:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap and practice session 	All participants
02	9:30-10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of GAP/Intercultural operation of crops 	SAAO, DAE
		10:30-10:45 Tea Break	
03	10:45-1:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main harmful insects and pest of vegetables and fruits, Damage symptoms, management contd. 	SAAO, DAE
		1:00-1:45 Lunch break	
04	1:45-3:00	Integrated Pest Management , Principle and Methods of IPM, Organic pesticide	SAAO, DAE
05	3:00-3:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and Nutrition and facilitation 	Master Trainer
06	3:45-4:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day review, Post -test, Planning, closing 	Master Trainer

2.3: Training Venue, date, male and female participant

2.3.1: Training Venue, date, male and female participant of Dhaka North City Corporation

Sl. no	Name of venue	Date	# of participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Beltola Kishori club, Warles gate, Mohakhali, Banani	11-12/1/23	12	14	26
2	Beltola Kishori club, Warlesgate, Mohakhali, Banani	18-19/1/23	10	16	26
3	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Banani, Ward-19	24-25/1/23	1	25	26
4	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	24-25/1/23	5	19	24
5	Mosharrof Bazar club Korail, Ward-19, Banani	1-2/02/23	6	20	26
6	Sat Tola, Dishari club, Sat tola, Banani	1-2/02/23	5	19	24
7	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Ward-19 Banani,	6-7/02/23	8	18	26
8	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	8-9/02/23	8	16	24
9	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Banani, Ward-19	8-9/02/23	3	23	26
10	Duaripara Govt. College gate, Rupnagar	13-14/2/23	4	22	26
11	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Ward-19, Banani	13-14/2/23	6	20	26
12	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	13-14/2/23	11	12	23
13	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	17-18/2/23	6	18	24
14	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Banani, Ward-19	19-20/2/23	4	22	26
15	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	19-20/2/23	6	18	24
16	Duaripara Govt. College gate, Rupnagar	19-20/2/23	9	17	26
17	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Banani, Ward-19	22-23/2/23	9	17	26
18	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Banani, Ward-19	26-27/2/23	3	23	26
19	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	26-27/2/23	9	15	24
20	Pallabi Degree College, Duaripara, Rupnagar, Mirpur	27-28/2/23	8	18	26
21	Rupnagar, Tin shed, H:576, R-15, Rupnagar	27-28/2/23	14	12	26
22	Dishari club, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20,	1-2/03/23	3	21	24
23	Rupnagar Tin shed, H:576, R:15, Rupnagar, Mirpur	1-2/03/23	6	20	26
24	Pallabi Degree College, Duaripara, Rupnagar	1-2/03/23	4	23	27
25	Razia Villa, Baunia badh, Mirpur-11	9-10/3/23	2	24	26
26	Bongo Bandhu Bodda Niketan, Zhil par bosti, Mirpur-6	10-11/2/23	6	24	30
27	Razia villa, Baunia badh, Pallabi ward:5, Mirpur -11	11-12/3/23	0	33	33
28	Zhil par bosti, Mirpur-6	12-13/3/23	1	22	23
29	Baunia badh, Mirpur-11	13-14/3/23	1	31	32
30	Mosarof Bazar Club, Korail, Bonani, Ward-19	15-16/3/23	13	16	29
31	Begun tila, Kalapani, Pallabi, Mirpur-12	20-21/3/23	5	16	21
32	Rohomot Rabeta camp, Mirpur-11	20-21/3/23	3	24	27
33	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	21-22/3/23	4	20	24
34	Disharicclub, SattalaMat, Mohakhali, Ward-20	21-22/3/23	8	16	24
35	Begun tila, Kalapani, Pallabi, Mirpur-12	22-23/3/23	3	17	20
36	Rohomot Rabeta camp, Mirpur-11	22-23/3/23	4	23	27
37	Vashantek Kishor Kishori club, Mirpur-15	27-28/3/23	1	24	25
38	Shishu Bikash School, Vashantek, Mirpur-15	27-28/3/23	12	13	25
39	Kishore Kishori BRAC school, Vashantek, Mirpur-15	27-28/3/23	8	18	26
	Total		231	769	1000

2.3.2: Training Venue, date, male and female participant of Dhaka South City Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of venue	Date	# of participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Dhokkhin Manda ICS school Ward no:71,72	21-22/1/23	21	9	30
2	Rising Sun kinder garden Manda Ward:72	21-22/1/23	24	6	30
3	Demrah college,Ward:69	25-26/1/23	14	14	28
4	Demrah college Ward no: 69	25-26/1/23	8	20	28
5	Kazlarpar Upo-anusthanic Primary school, Jatrabari, ward:63	1-2/2/23	5	25	30
6	Kishore Aloy Adarsha High School, Demrah, DSCC	3-4/2/23	6	19	25
7	Kishor Aloy Adarsha High School, Demrah, DSCC	3-4/2/23	8	17	25
8	Kazlarpar High School, Jatrabari, Ward:63	4-5/2/23	3	27	30
9	Kazlarpar High School, Jatrabari, Ward:63	4-5/2/23	2	28	30
10	Kazlarpar High School, Jatrabari, Ward:63	12-13/2/23	7	23	30
11	M A Haq High school,9/1 Miajan lane, Manik Nagar, Ward-7	17-18/2/23	2	28	30
12	M A Haq High school, 9/1 Miajan lane, Manik Nagar, Ward-7	17-18/2/23	5	25	30
13	Kazlarpar High School, Jatrabari, Ward:63	24-25/2/23	0	30	30
14	Kazlarpar High School, Jatrabari, Ward:63	24-25/2/23	4	28	32
15	Kazlarpar High School, Jatrabari, Ward:63	24-25/2/23	0	30	30
16	Ma Memorial School, Sarulia, ward:68, Demrah	24-25/2/23	20	11	31
17	Ma Memorial School, Sarulia, ward:68, Demrah	24-25/2/23	17	14	31
18	Porichanna Kormi Nibash, ward: 49	1-2/3/23	0	30	30
19	Hazi Abdul Awal Non-Govt Primary school, Jauchar,Ward:55	3-4/3/23	4	19	23
20	Hazi Abdul Awal Non-Govt Primary school, Jauchar, ward:55	3-4/3/23	5	18	23
21	Royal Aid School and College, ward-49Dhalpur	3-4/3/23	7	23	30
22	Shib Mandir, Gandaria, Ward:40	8-9/3/23	4	26	30
23	Shib Mandir, Gandaria , Ward:40	8-9/3/23	4	26	30
24	Nur Jahan Begum high school, Huzur para, Kamrangirchar, Ward:56	10-11/3/23	11	10	21
25	Nur Jahan Begum high school, Huzur para, Kamrangirchar Ward:57	10-11/3/23	14	13	27
26	Kishore Aloy School, , Box Nagar, ward: 69	10-11/3/23	7	15	22
27	Rani Mohal Cinema Hall, Ward:68, Demrah	10-11/3/23	14	24	38
28	638 no. Rail masjid road, Donia, Dhaka	14-15/2/23	12	8	20
29	638no. Rail masjid road, Donia, Dhaka	14-15/2/23	4	17	21
30	Robi das para, Wari, Gandaria	15-16/3/23	5	19	24
31	65 no Councilor Office, Matuail, Ward:65	17-18/3/23	25	1	26
32	Sohid Nagar Govt. Primary school	22-23/3/23	9	23	32
33	Sohid Nagar Govt. Primary school	22-23/3/23	18	14	32
34	Sohid Nagar Govt. Primary school	22-23/3/23	4	21	25
35	Dhalpur, Ward:48	24-25/3/23	1	22	23
36	Dhalpur, Ward:48	24-25/3/24	9	14	23
	Total		303	697	1000

2.3.3: Training Venue, date, male and female participant of Narayanganj City Corporation

Sl no	Name of venue	Date	# of participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Tara Mila'rbari, Dokkhin Lonka Khola, Bondor W-25	11-12/1/23	0	26	26
2.	8 no. Councilor Office, Ward: 8, Siddhirganj	25-26/1/23	3	19	22
3	92 no. Jhalkuri North Govt. Primary School, Siddhirganj	28-29/1/23	6	18	24
4	8no. Councilor Office, Ward: 8, Siddhirganj	28-29/1/23	1	22	23
5	9 no. Councilor Office, Ward: 9, Siddhirganj	1-2/2/23	2	23	25
6	Chittaranjan cotton mill school, Siddhirganj	1-2/2/23	3	19	22
7	Councilor Office, Ward: 9, Siddhirganj	6-7/2/23	1	25	26
8	Mukti Joddha club sangsad, Ward no :10	6-7/2/23	6	20	26
9	10 no ward councilor Office, Ward: 10, Siddhirganj	8-9/2/23	1	25	26
10	Tara Mia's house, South Lokkhankola, ward-25 Bondor	13-14/2/23	2	24	26
11	Udayan Laboratory High School, Ward: 4, Siddhirganj	22-23/2/23	12	12	24
12	Sona Mia Stadium, Sardar para, W: 5, Siddhirganj	22-23/2/23	7	16	23
13	Sonamia Stadium Club, South Ajibpur, Siddhirganj	5-6/3/23	3	21	24
14	Adarsha club South Ajibpur Siddhirganj	5-6/3/23	2	21	23
15	Rana Sporting Club, Ati Gram, Siddhirganj	5-6/3/23	0	23	23
16	Iqbal Councilor Office, Ward:2, Siddhirganj	5-6/3/23	6	22	28
17	Councilor Office, Ward:8, Siddhirganj	5-6/3/23	7	16	23
18	Ibrahim mill school, Chittaranjan, Siddhirganj	5-6/3/23	6	24	30
19	Sumon's house, North Lokhankhola, Bandar W-25	12-13/3/23	0	26	26
20	Momin's house, Sonachara, W-26,Bandar	12-13/3/23	0	29	29
21	Jamal Mia's house, Sonachora, W-26 ,Bandar	12-13/3/23	1	27	28
22	Iqbal Councilor Office, Ward:2, Siddhirganj	12-13/3/23	7	21	28
23	Simrail zero point, simrail,Ward:4, Siddhirganj	12-13/3/23	2	21	23
24	Sonamia Stadium Club, South Ajibpur, ward:5 Siddhirganj	12-13/3/23	5	17	22
25	Councilor Office, Ward:2 Siddhirganj	15-16/3/23	7	18	25
26	Techpara Balu math, Ward no:4, Siddhirganj, ward:4	15-16/3/23	9	14	23
27	8 no Councilor office, Siddhirgonj, Ward:8	15-16/3/23	0	22	22
28	9 no Councilor Office, ward:9, Shiddhirganj	15-16/3/23	5	19	24
29	Latifa apa's house, Sona Kanda, Ward:20, Bander	15-16/3/23	1	26	27
30	Tahmina's House, Balur math, Ward:24,Bander	15-16/3/23	0	19	19
31	Kashem's house, PN road	23-24/3/23	3	18	21
32	Shanti Nagar, Jobo Sangha club	23-24/3/23	2	19	21
33	Pathan bari, ward no:20	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
34	Latifa's house, ward:21	23-24/3/23	2	25	27
35	Shahin councilor office	23-24/3/23	7	16	23
36	Dalia Apa's house	23-24/3/23	3	20	23
37	Sadia apa's house, Ward:22	23-24/3/23	8	15	23
38	Bagbari Pathagar, Ward:23	23-24/3/23	0	20	20
39	Bagbari Shikhon,Ward:23	23-24/3/23	1	19	20
40	Tahmina's house, Ward: 28	23-24/3/23	0	19	19
41	Haji Sirajuddin Memorial School, Room no. 110, ward-23	3-4/4/23	1	19	20
42	Haji Sirajuddin Memorial School, Room no. 203, ward-23	3-4/4/23	0	20	20
43	Pathan Bari, Dori Sona Kanda, ward-20	3-4/4/23	4	21	25
44	Santi Nagar Youth Club, ward-19	3-4/4/23	6	15	21
45	Kashem House, P N Road, ward-19	3-4/4/23	5	15	20
46	God nail high School, W-10	15-16/4/23	5	27	32

47	Tara Miar bari, south Lokkhon khola, Ward-25	15-16/4/23	14	11	25
48	South Lokkhon khola, Ward:25	15-16/4/23	0	24	24
49	Momin Mia's House Ward-26	15-16/4/23	1	27	28
50	Dali's House, Shahi mosque	15-16/4/23	3	20	23
	Total		170	1030	1200

2.3.4: Training Venue, date, male and female participants of Gazipur City Corporation

Sl no	Name of venue	Date	# of participants		Total
			Male	Female	
1.	Nilerpara , Master Bari, Ward-30	24-25/1/23	0	25	25
2.	Nilerpara, Master bari, Ward-30	24-25/1/23	0	25	25
3	West Vuruliya Chowdhury Bari Ward-25	31/1-1/2/23	0	25	25
4	Vurulia Salma's House, ward-25	31/1-1/2/23	0	25	25
5	Middle Vuluria Rekha ranir's House Ward-25	31/1 - 1/2/23	0	25	25
6	Harbaid School & College, Ward: 42	6-7/2/23	22	04	26
7	Harbaid School & College, Ward:40+42	6-7/2/23	25	0	25
8	Vhadun Nahare's House Ward: 41	6-7/2/23	18	06	24
9	Vhadun Nahar's House Ward: 41, GCC	8-9/2/23	22	02	24
10	Harbaid Govt. Primary Scholl, GCC	8-9/2/23	24	01	25
11	Rajdigi Ukiler para Ward-28	13-14/2/23	0	25	25
12	Vururia Rume's House, Ward-24	13-14/2/23	0	25	25
13	Vururia Lutfun Nahar's House, Ward-24	13-14/2/23	0	25	25
14	Vurulia Rumer bari, Ward-24, GCC	15-16/2/23	0	25	25
15	Varulia, Luthfor's House, Ward-24, GCC	15-16/2/23	0	25	25
16	Vurulia Rekha rani's House, Ward-25, GCC	15-16/2/23	0	25	25
17	Vurulia Nazrul' er bari, Ward-25, GCC	15-16/2/23	0	25	25
18	Vurulia, Lufor Nahar's House, Ward-25,	15-16/2/23	0	25	25
19	Mahfuja's House, Echar, ward:36, GCC	20-21/2/23	0	25	25
20	Kathora, Amirule Dr. bari, Kamar Juri, ward:36, GCC	20-21/2/23	0	25	25
21	Rafiqul's House Porasuna Mudipara Ward no: 36, GCC	20-21/2/23	17	8	25
22	Porasuna Hamid's house Mudipara, Ward no: 36, GCC	20-21/2/23	21	4	25
23	Ujarpara, Sufi's House ward:36, GCC	20-21/2/23	1	24	25
24	Kathora , Amirule Dr. bari, Kamar Juri, ward:36, GCC	20-21/2/23	0	24	24
25	Echar Pervin's House, GCC	20-21/2/23	0	25	25
26	Kamer juri, Shahin's House, GCC	20-21/2/23	0	25	25
27	Kamer juri, Shahin's House, GCC	20-21/2/23	0	25	25
28	Echar Mahmud's House, Echar, ward:36,	20-21/2/23	0	25	25
29	Hamim Mier bari	22-23/2/23	4	24	28
30	Halim Mia's House	22-23/2/23	7	21	28
31	Siddik Mia's House	22-23/2/23	7	22	29
32	Siddik Mia's House	22-23/2/23	0	28	28
33	Halim Mia's House	22-23/2/23	17	11	28
34	Takbiatul Islam Dakhi Madrasa	22-23/2/23	2	24	26
35	Takbiatul Islam Dakhi Madrasa	22-23/2/23	0	26	26
36	Takbiatul Islam Dakhi Madrasa	22-23/2/23	5	21	26
37	Takbiatul Islam Dakhi Madrasa	22-23/2/23	0	26	26
38	Takbiatul Islam Dakhi Madrasa	22-23/2/23	0	26	26

39	Hasan Chowdhury , Laboratory school, Lasker para,Ward-51	3-4/3/23	4	21	25
40	Hasan Chowdhury , Laboratory school Lasker para ,Ward-51	3-4/3/23	9	16	25
41	Hasner Bari, Lasker para, Ward:51	3-4/3/23	2	23	25
42	Dipti's House,Lashker para, Ward:51	3-4/3/23	2	23	25
43	Safi Uddin Sarker Academy School, Ward: 54+47, Tongi	3-4/3/23	7	15	22
44	Safi Uddin Sarker Academy School, Ward: 47+48, Tongi	3-4/3/23	6	10	16
45	Safi Uddin Sarker Academy School, Ward:54, Tongi	3-4/3/23	2	18	20
46	Safi Uddin Sarker Academy School, Ward: 49+50, Tongi	3-4/3/23	3	21	24
47	Sun flower School, Ward: 56+57, Tongi Bazar	3-4/3/23	9	15	24
48	Raha Para Mohsin School.	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
49	Raha Para Pakhil Tak	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
50	Raha Para Pakhil Tak	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
51	Kaler Bazar Parul er BariR	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
52	Khurshid's House	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
53	Raha Para Tasmim's House	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
54	Hazibag Ismai's House	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
55	Hazibag Ismai's House	23-24/3/23	0	25	25
56	Rajdigi	1-2/4/23	0	25	25
57	Labu Bagan Ismar er Bari	1-2/4/23	0	25	25
58	Lagaria Binar er Bari	1-2/4/23	0	25	25
59	Lagaria Bina's House	1-2/4/23	0	25	25
60	Titarkur Najnin's House	1-2/4/23	0	25	25
61	Naw Vanga Sachai Mor	3-4/4/23	0	25	25
62	Naw Vanga Sachai Mor	3-4/4/23	0	25	25
63	Mariari Sahajerhat	3-4/4/23	0	25	25
64	Bilaspur Collegiate School	3-4/4/23	0	25	25
65	Nilar Para Hasin's House	9-10/4/23	0	25	25
66	Nilar Para Mosharraf's House	9-10/4/23	0	25	25
67	Nilar ParaMafij Uddin's House	9-10/4/23	0	25	25
68	Lilar Para Jahanara er Bari	9-10/4/23	0	25	25
69	Nilar Para, Mafij Uddin er House	11-12/4/23	0	25	25
70	Nilar Para, Mosharraf's House	11-12/4/23	0	25	25
71	Nilar Para, Asma's House	11-12/4/23	0	25	25
72	Nilar Para, Hashina's House	11-12/4/23	0	25	25
	Total		238	1562	1800

3) Photos of Input distribution:

DNCC	DSCC	NCC	GCC
			
			
			

4) Information related to 4-city level knowledge sharing seminar and national level workshop:

4.1) Photos on City level knowledge sharing workshop:

DNCC			
DSCC			
NCC			
GCC			

4.2: Schedule of City Level Knowledge Sharing Seminar

Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in Four Cities City Level Knowledge Sharing Seminar

Venue:

Date:

Organized by: Proshika Manobik Unnayan Kendra with support of FAO

Time	Issues	Moderator/Presenter/ Participants
10:00-10:30am	Registration	Proshika
10:30-10:45am	Introduction	Proshika
10:45-11:00am	Welcome speech	Proshika
11:00-11:15am	Inaugural speech	FAO
11:15am-12:30pm	▪ Project introduction (Power point presentation)	Proshika
	▪ Open discussion	All Invitees
12:30-1:45pm	▪ Future directions and recommendations for project sustainability (Group work and presentation)	All invitees
1:45-2:15pm	Guests speech	Proshika
2:15-2:30pm	Closing	Proshika

4.3: Schedule of Urban Garden National Workshop:

Promoting Urban Gardening by the Urban Poor in Four Cities Urban Garden National Workshop

Venue: A.K.M Gias Uddin Milky Auditorium, Farm Gate Dhaka

Date: 18th April 2023

Sl. No	Time	Issues	Moderator/Presenter/ Participants
1	10:00-11:00am	Registration	All invitees
2	11:00-11:30am	Introduction	All invitees
3	11:30-12:00am	Welcome speech	FAO & Proshika
4	12:00-12:30pm	Project introduction (Power point presentation	Proshika
5	12:30-12:40pm	Video presentation on project activities	Proshika
6	12:40-01:40pm	Experience sharing of the project activities and open discussion	Councilor (04), City Corporation (04), DAE (04), Master Trainer (04), Beneficiaries (04) & All Invitees
7	01:40-02:15pm	Speech of chief guest	Md. Numeri Zaman Project Director, Joint Secretary, LGRD
8	2:15-2:30pm	Closing	Proshika

4.3: Photos of Urban Garden National Workshop:



5) Some photos of urban garden by the gardener (field implementation)



Continuation of Photos of Urban garden

