

United Nations Development Programme, Bangladesh

Progress Report

Title of Project: Support to Host Communities affected by Rohingya Influx project (SHARIP), Bangladesh
(January to December 2019)

Title of Programme: Agriculture Growth and Employment Programme under Denmark's Bangladesh Country Programme 2016-2021

Prepared for: Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA)

Prepared by: Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Content	Page
Introduction	4
Progress	5
Outcome 1 Agricultural productions increased and diversified in targeted communities	10
Outcome 2 : Agroforestry production increased sustainably	19
Outcome 3: Social Cohesion increased	20
Visibility & Communication	22
Project Management and Partnerships:	22
Monitoring and Reporting:	22
Lesson Learned, Challenges and Action Taken:	23
Budget and Expenditure:	23
Work plan for 2020	24

PROJECT SUMMARY:

Project No:	000111449
Project Title:	Support to Host Communities affected by Rohingya Influx project, Bangladesh (SHARIP)
Project Start Date:	1 July 2018
Project End Date:	30 June 2021
Reporting Period:	January - December 2019
Project Budget:	DKK 38 Million (USD 5.64 Million)
Executing Agency:	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh
Responsible Ministry:	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
Project Area	3 Upazilas of Bandarban and 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar
Beneficiaries covered:	1200 communities (36,000 HHs) in Bandarban and Cox's Bazar
Project Objective:	To strengthen the socio-economic conditions of poor households of the Rohingya host communities affected by Rohingya Influx in six upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar
Project Outcomes	Outcome 1: Agricultural productions increased and diversified in targeted communities Outcome 2: Agroforestry productions increased sustainably Outcome 3: Social Cohesion Increased
Project Outputs	Output 1.1: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized and livelihood stabilization approaches adapted Output 1.2: Training Curricula are Customized, Developed and Promoted Output 1.3: Knowledge and skills of Community/Farmer Facilitators, Local Service Providers and monitors enhanced Output 1.4: Beneficiaries adapted agroforestry systems Output 1.5: Community service providers developed and market linkages enhanced to improve income
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INTRODUCTION

Six (6) Upazilas in Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts of Bangladesh are now experiencing severe crisis due to entry of almost 688,000¹ Rohingyas since 25 August 2017. At present, people from the host community are facing various social, environmental, and economic problems due to this sudden influx. Among them the host communities are anxious about being outnumbered, impacted on their mobility, feeling of deprivation as main attention is focused on the Rohingyas, pressure on basic services and livelihood supports, losing forests and natural resources etc. Increased pressure on natural resources, and de facto agricultural land being repurposed for camps and settlements. Deforestation linked to the influx have deprived or reduced host communities' access to firewood, timber and bamboo for housing as well as forest fruits and other non-timber forest products, and communities are extremely worried about the depleting water table and the potential effects of this situation on their livelihoods. Preliminary findings from UNDP assessments suggest that livelihoods destabilization is becoming a driver of social tension between host communities and the Rohingya refugees. Most of the families in these 6 Upazilas depend on agricultural activities and forests for their livelihood. Supporting the communities affected by Rohingya influx in these 6 Upazilas through stabilisation of livelihood options is essential to ensure social harmony and it requires to link with their livelihood options and practices. Integrated Farm Management considers addressing the total farm concept, integrating all its components including required services for increased productivity and profits of farm households. Agro-forestry includes the cultivation of crops and trees such as fruit trees, timber trees, bamboo, fodders, vegetables, pulses, spices, medicinal plants etc within same piece of land beside other agricultural productions. Integrated Farm Management combined with agroforestry activities seek to increase and diversify agricultural productions towards achieving inclusive economic growth thus the destabilizing impacts due to Rohingya influx will be minimized among host communities. The agro-forestry activities may take place in the private lands or common lands wherever it is feasible and supports livelihood improvement of the selected beneficiaries.

The Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project is being implemented in Naikkhyongchari, Lama and Alikadam Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District and Teknaf, Ukhaia and Ramu Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District which aims to strengthen socio-economic conditions of the poor households of the Rohingya host communities affected by Rohingya Influx. The project supports economic recovery of vulnerable and poor host community households including landless households affected by the ongoing Rohingya crisis. This will be delivered through focusing on enhancing empowerment of farmers and improving the capacity of communities and institutions.

¹ Bangladesh Humanitarian Situation report No.21 (Rohingya influx), UNICEF

Project Objectives:

The objective of the Development Engagement (DE) is: "To strengthen socio-economic conditions of the poor households of the Rohingya host communities affected by Rohingya Influx in six Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar Districts".

The above specific objective will be achieved by the three outcomes as follows:

Outcome 1: Agricultural productions increased and diversified in targeted communities

Outcome 2: Agroforestry productions increased sustainably and

Outcome 3: Social Cohesion Increased

Targeted Area:

Upazila	Activities	Targeted Household	Population
Naikkhyongchari, Lama and Alikadam Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District	Agroforestry and agriculture activities	18,000 HH	18,000 x 4.5* = 81,000
Teknaf, Ukhia and Ramu Upazilas of Cox's Bazar District	Agroforestry and agriculture activities	18,000 HH	18,000 x 4.5* = 81,000
Total	600 FFS including agro-forestry activities	36,000 HH	162,000

* Bangladesh's national average household size 4.5 people

PROGRESS:

The project progress (Table 2) against the Result Framework (RF) targets stated below till December 2019.

Statement/title	Indicators	Baseline	Indicator Target as per DED				Cumulative Achievement till December 2019	Remarks
			Y2018	Y2019	Y2020	Y2021		
Outcome 1: Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities	<i>Indicator 1.1: % increase in productivity (hen eggs, chicken meat, vegetables, fish and fruits)</i>	0				20% hen egg ² , 30% chicken meat, 25% vegetables, 20% fruits, 30% fish	This outcome level indicator will be measured with the engagement of a third-party result assessment in year 2020	
	<i>Indicator 1.2: % of beneficiary households applying at least one additional farming component.</i>	0				70% of beneficiary HHs		
<u>Output 1.1:</u> Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, Farmer Facilitators, local service providers, and monitors on improved agricultural practices	1.1.1 Number of farmers who have completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions, at least 50% women	0	0	21,600	36,000	36,000	1,613 (63% women)	
	1.1.2 Number of Master Trainers developed and running ToF, at least 30% women	0	0	12	12	12	7 (men: 5 & women:2)	
	1.1.3 Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women	0	0	240	333	333	154	
	1.1.4 Number of local service providers (Livestock workers) providing support to communities	0	0	70	90	90	Currently 30 local service providers are providing support to the community	

² Increase in productivity means egg per HH, chicken meat kg/HH, fruits kg/HH, vegetables and fish kg/per decimal

Statement/title	Indicators	Baseline	Indicator Target as per DED				Cumulative Achievement till December 2019	Remarks
			Y2018	Y2019	Y2020	Y2021		
	1.1.5 Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to communities	0	0	800	1,600	2,000	146 monitoring visits were conducted by different line departments of GoB	
	1.1.6 Number of monitoring visits organized to support communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	0	0	106	159	159	126 monitoring visits organized to support communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	
	1.1.7 Number of functional groups	0	0	720	1,200	1,200	212 farmers groups are currently functional	
	1.1.8 Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	0	0	6	6	6	10 IFM-FFS modules were revised and printed	
<u>Output 1.2:</u> Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced	1.2.1 Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry)	0	0	21%	40%	60%	81% of 350 sample HHs	
	1.2.2 % of new collection points operated (bulking and trading) on an average twice in a week, with at least 30% percent women in leadership roles	0	0	60%	80%	80%	Yet to be achieved	

Statement/title	Indicators	Baseline	Indicator Target as per DED				Cumulative Achievement till December 2019	Remarks
			Y2018	Y2019	Y2020	Y2021		
	1.2.3 Increase in number of agroforestry-based small enterprise (e.g. nursery growers) providing support to communities	0	0	35	35	35	Yet to be achieved	
Outcome 2: Agroforestry production increased sustainably	<i>Indicator 2.1: Increase in area of lands (in ha) under firewood, bamboo on agroforestry systems</i>	0				600 hectares (ha)	This outcome level indicator will be measured at the end of year 2020	
<u>Output 2.1:</u> Improved knowledge and skills of community people on agroforestry systems	2.1.1 Number of communities with Agroforestry Development Plans.	0	0	720	1,200	1,200	Yet to be achieved	
	2.1.2 % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems;	0	0	80% of 21,600	80% of 36,000	80% of 36,000	Yet to be achieved	
Outcome 3: Social cohesion increased	<i>Indicator 3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts resolved as consequence of the project</i>					600	This outcome level indicator will be measured at the end of year 2020	
	3.1.1 % of participating households engaged in various community groups/ forums;	TBD	0	20%	40%	60%	Yet to be achieved	
	3.1.2 Number of "Local Volunteer Mediators Forum" operational at Upazila level;	TBD	0	6	6	6	Yet to be achieved	

Statement/title	Indicators	Baseline	Indicator Target as per DED				Cumulative Achievement till December 2019	Remarks
			Y2018	Y2019	Y2020	Y2021		
<u>Output 3.1:</u> Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx	3.1.3 Number of community groups that are participating in decision making in dispute resolution process at Union and Upazila level;	TBD	0	200	200	200	Yet to be achieved	
	3.1.4 Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums (World Environment Day, International Women’s Day, World Peace Day, World Water Day, 3.1.4 Human Rights Day) at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders.	TBD	0	35	70	70	Yet to be achieved	

Outcome 1: Agricultural productions increased and diversified in targeted communities.

Indicator 1.1: % increase in productivity (hen eggs, chicken meat, vegetables, fish and fruits)

Increased Yields and Production:

The data revealed a significant change made on number of chickens each household, around 13 number of chickens existed before project intervention which is around 19 numbers presently, average 6 number of chickens increased over the time in beneficiary households.

Similarly, the eggs and chicken meat production increased with 65% and 63% respectively. Before the project intervention average eggs production was 17 no. which is 29 per hen presently. Each household got average 28 kg meat from poultry before the project intervention which is around 45kg presently. Around 94% households sold their chicken/or chicken eggs. The average economic return was around Tk. 4,754.00 and Tk. 7,576.00 before and after project intervention respectively.

Vegetable production increased over the time among the beneficiary households. Average 16kg vegetable produced per decimal in a year before the project intervention, which is around 26kg presently; total 62% increasement of vegetable production per decimal after project intervention.

The vegetable production contributed to the household economic return. It seemed, the average market value of the vegetable production per household was around Tk. 2,500 before project intervention and it increased to Tk. 3,800 after project intervention, where economic return increased by 62%.

Indicator 1.2: % of beneficiary households applying at least one additional farming component.

This outcome level indicator will be measured with the engagement of a third-party for carrying out a result assessment in mid of 2020.

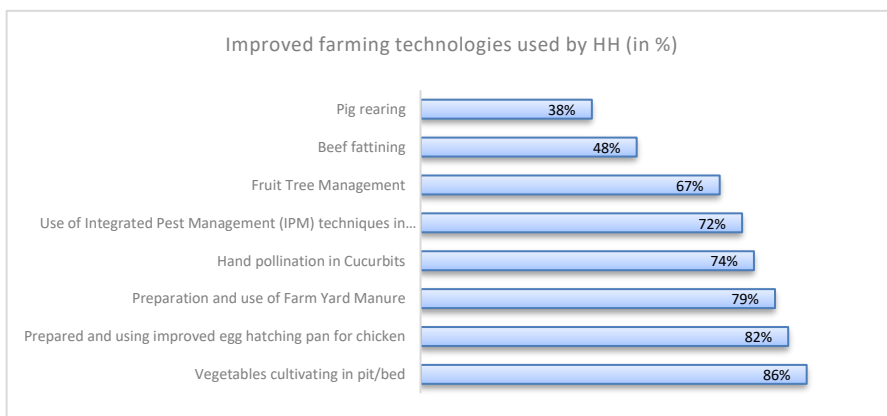
Support to Host Communities affected by Rohingya Influx project (SHARIP) targeted to 1,200 IFM-FFS communities with engagement of 36,000 beneficiaries. The project already covered all targeted beneficiaries and have been running the IFM-FFS sessions. Project is on the way to achieve the target of above higher-level indicators and planned to measure at the end of year 2020 (next reporting year) through a Result Assessment. At the end of year 2019, an “internal rapid assessment” was conducted with the engagement of SHARIP staff of BHDCs and SID-CHT, UNDP. This assessment was conducted in 3 upazilas of Bandarban District with valid statistical sample size of 350, including both quantitative and qualitative data were collected from the representative’s sample farmers of SHARIP communities. Main Focus Group Discussion (FGD) conducted accordingly.

The major findings of the assessment are below:

Promoted technologies used:

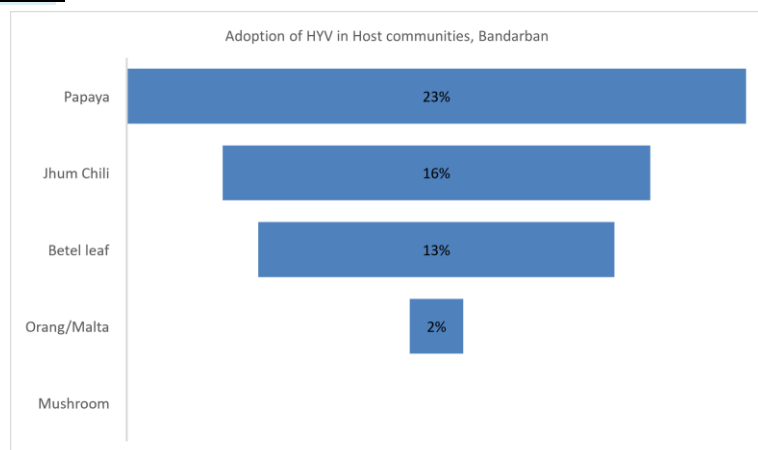
The beneficiary households in host communities have been applying improved agricultural technologies and learning in their own farms. Out of the technologies, top 8 technologies were identified through this rapid assessment based on the popularities and application of the farmers. It seemed vegetable cultivation in pit/bed is the top promoted technology that applied by 86% households, followed by improved egg hatching pan for chicken 82%, preparation and use of Farm Yard Manure 79% and Hand pollination in Cucurbits 74% (refer below graph for details).

Below stated the percentage of households adopted the popular technologies in their farm which contributed to farming production.



Adoption of HYV vegetable and Fruit:

Survey data revealed that 23% of the beneficiary households adopted the Papaya, 16% Jhum Chili and betel leaf 13%. The data stated that very insignificant number of households are with orange/Malta and mushroom.



Linkage with GoB Services:

Over 64% households communicated with the local level GoB service providers on agriculture, fisherish and livestock related problems and seeked services.

Although the households communicated with GoB departments, but it is revealed that the animal vaccination rate among the households is not satisfactory. Almost 29% households vaccinated their animals and birds in last one year.

Households saving and Loan practices:

This survey revealed that the saving practices increased over the time among the beneficiary households. A total of 45% households reported on their savings before the project intervention which increased up to 63% at the end of 2019 while around 18% households started savings newly after project intervention in host communities. The beneficiaries generally keep their savings to NGOs, Bank and Grameen Bank. It is found that only 8% households took loan which is very low compare to the other part of CHT.

Marketing:

A positive scenario is found in terms of necessary/essential agricultural inputs i.e fertilizer, seeds, seedlings are available and can managed in their areas as required. Around 81% household reported these are available as per their need.

Use of Vermicompost:

Presently 4% households are preparing and using Vermicompost in their own farm.

Success Story: Nur Hossain found an unbelievable learned way from IFM-FFS

Nur Hossain is a participant of SID-CHT project supported by DANIDA, lives in a remote area of Teknaf Upazila. Most of the members of his family work traditional agriculture for their livings. He had a little knowledge about modern agriculture, but which was not enough for more production. After joining the SHARIP activities, he mentioned- *“I was searching that kind of school where I can broaden the range of my agriculture knowledge for the longtime with a sustainable way”*.

Being a participant of IFM-FFS, he gained vast knowledge about perfect timing of irrigation, hand pollination, space between two saplings, use of balanced fertilizer, use of organic fertilizer, vermi-compost, crop hybrid variety name, mulching etc. as learning by doing approach.





Last year he cultivated 120 decimal Bottle Gourd traditionally, where he earned BDT 30,000 (Thirty Thousand Taka) but in year 2019 he earned BDT 75,000 (Seventy-Five Thousand Taka) from the same piece of land. Moreover, he is expecting to sell spinach and get additional BDT 15,000 (Fifty Thousand Taka). He further added that *“I have followed some techniques as learned from the IFM-FFS sessions like hand pollination techniques, used organic fertilizer, followed space between line to line*

and got more production. He wished to increase land size for cultivation in next season and taking preparation for more cultivation.

Success Story: Simple technique helps women empowerment

28 years old Khadiza Begum lives in the hilly area of the Golalirjom, Rashidnagar union, Ramu upazila in Coxs Bazar, with her family members. They were surviving by cultivating home-based cropping which had to be supplemented by her husband working as seasonal mason worker in urban area. They had little income from crops and seasonal mason work. In recent months, Khadiza’s husband lost his mason work. The threat of less income becomes a stress for the family, often forcing them to take loans with high interest to fulfill family needs.

The DANIDA funded UNDP resilience program helped Khadiza to take a training on vermi composting in Khagrachari (April 28 to May 01, 2019). Technical field staff of Upazila agriculture office trained the farmers alongside Khadiza in vermi composting techniques and introduced them to a vermi compost farmer. The UNDP provided market training to build the farmers’ confidence to sell their new produce. After participating in the training Khadiza has been able to produce vermi compost year-round. This has increased her family income and has utilized vacant space of the house for additional income.

Khadiza Begum used only cow dung for her vermi composting and plan to use yard trimmings, including leaves and grass clippings and small amounts food scraps. Every day she gets about 30 kg of cow dung from her 5 cows which are being used for composting.

To ensure a quality vermi compost, she collects worms (TK 1.00 per worm) from commercial farmer to start composting and closely monitor for proper moistening and ant controlling. She started with 2 cement rings (Tk. 300 per cement ring) for composting and now there are 6 rings for composting for increasing demand of Vermi Compost. After the active phase of composting is complete, the compost is cured. The cured compost is screened and ready for sale.

Khadiza is using vermi compost for their homestead vegetable cultivation besides selling to interested buyers. She gets order from Government line department to supply vermi compost in different projects of DAE. She has started to deliver the ordered compost from her home. Some interested farmers are also collecting worm from her to start vermi composting in their house.



She earned an extra of 6,400 Taka in last 2 months from which she paid some amount of loan.

Now Khadiza is confident in her ability to build better production facility with the skills and experiences she gained. She is now planning to expand the production by incorporating more cement rings.

Output and Activity wise progress:

Output 1.1: Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, Farmer Facilitators, local service providers, and monitors on improved agricultural practices

Indicator 1.1.1 Number of farmers who have completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions, at least 50% women

In the reporting period, 1,613 beneficiaries completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions of which 63% were women.

Under this output level indicator, a set of activities have been planned and significant progress made during this reporting period. Below stated the detail activities and measurable progress:

Activity 1.1.1.1: Training for PDC EC/para members on SHARIP including FFS implementation process and role of PDCs/para members in Lama, Naikhyongchari and Alikadam upazila

With the support of this intervention, a total of 282 PDC Executive Committee members (43% female) were trained during this reporting period conducting 10 events on FFS concepts, implementation processes and their roles in implementing FFS to their community. As an immediate result, PDC executives acquired expected knowledge and understanding about their roles to run FFS in respective communities. PDCs have been actively involved in running FFS including mobilization of community people, extending support to FFS on fund withdrawal, documentation update and maintenance, following up on FFS sessions and assuring attendance.

Activity 1.1.1.2: Selection of communities and formation of clusters through stakeholder engagement

Following the SHARIP guideline and a comprehensive process including meeting, screening and profiling of community people/ farmers, total 1,200 communities selected, among those 58 IFM- FFS have successfully completed their cycle and over 1,613 farmers (63% female) have already graduated on improved agricultural and agroforestry cultivation and engaged in their farming production. Considering economic status and real farmers on an average 5 communities brought under each cluster and total 240 IFM- FFS cluster exist in Bandarban and Cox's Bazar.

Activity 1.1.1.3: Community mobilisation meetings and formation of IFM-FFS groups

A total of 58 IFM-FFS communities were formed and reported in year 2018, those communities has completed their cycle with graduation of 1,613 farmers. In year 2019, additional 1,142 communities identified among those 154 has been running IFM-FFS session in full effort and rest 988 IFM-FFS are under process to start their session in the beginning of year 2020. Target communities were selected through a screening process involving upazila, district level stakeholders, line department representatives and staff of implementing partners and SID-CHT of SHARIP.

Activity 1.1.1.4: Conduct IFM-FFS sessions at community level

Farmer Facilitators (FFs) are directly engaged to facilitate IFM-FFS sessions as per the guideline following IFM-FFS curricula. In this reporting period, total 154 FFs were directly involved with the sessions and conducted 3,067 sessions with participation of average 22 farmers in each session. The gender segregated data stated the ratio of female and male participation 63 percent and 37 percent respectively, which indicates greater female participation in the IFM-FFS sessions. As an immediate result of the sessions, 441 study plots established at community level through a learning by doing approach of the farmers.



Activity 1.1.1.5: Organize Farmer Field Days

During this reporting period, 488 farmers (with 40% female) from FFS communities and the neighboring farmers from non-FFS communities participated in the Farmers Field Day organized at Union level. These farmers got opportunities to introduce with different learning plots such as broody hen management, FYM preparation, UMS preparation, and pollination techniques, vegetable cultivation in seed bed and pit method, fruit tree management, fish cultivation. Successful farmers briefed their activity and results through practical demonstration. Most of the farmers displayed their own product showing how they are getting better results after applying their learnings in the farm. Through these events farmers were sensitized and showed their interest in incorporating improved technology in farms.



Activity 1.1.1.6: Experience Sharing workshop at upazila level on agricultural service provisions

This activity is planned for Year 2020

Activity 1.1.1.7: Organize exchange visits on IFM-FFS experiences and learning

This activity is planned for Year 2020

Indicator 1.1.2: Number of Master Trainers developed and running ToT, at least 30% women

Total 7 Master Trainers were developed through ToT of which 2 were women. These Master Trainers were engaged in capacity development of farm facilitators. So far 154 FFs successfully developed.

Activity1.1.2.1: Conducting ToT for Master Trainers

Total 7 Master Trainers were developed through ToT and they were engaged for developing the capacity of FFs with necessary back stopping supports to communities. The Master Trainers successfully developed 154 FFs, who have successfully conducting FFS sessions at their community.

Indicator 1.1.3: Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women



During the reporting period, a total 154 Farmer Facilitators were developed

Activity1.1.3.1: Selection of Farmer Facilitators and deployment in the IFM-FFS clusters

A total of 154 Farmer Facilitators (FFs) successfully selected and have been getting the Season Long Learning course on IFM-FFS. Presently, these FFs have been running the IFM-FFS in their clusters. Already 3,067 IFM-FFS sessions were conducted by those FFs and 58 FFs completed their learning cycle. Presently 154 IFM-FFSs have been running the session and additionally 988 are planned to run the FFS sessions in the beginning of year 2020.

Activity1.1.3.2: Refreshers ToT for Farmer Facilitators on SHARIP IFM-FFS including promotional materials

This activity is planned for Year 2020

Indicator 1.1.4: Number of local service providers (Livestock workers) providing support to communities

In this reporting period, 30 Community Livestock Workers (CLW) trained in Bandarban Hill District. These 30 local service providers vaccinated and de-wormed 6,073 animals in 2019.

Activity 1.1.4.1: Organise livestock vaccination/deworming campaign at union level

In this reporting period, 30 Community Livestock Workers (CLW) trained in Bandarban District. As a result of this training, the participants were well oriented on the process of vaccination and motivated to be engaged with this service in their communities. Moreover, a linkage was developed among FFs, CLW, and GoB line departments officials particularly the Upazila livestock officers in Bandarban District. As an immediate result, around 5,000 people participated in vaccination and de-worming campaigns at Union level with their livestock and a total of 6,073 animals were vaccinated and de-wormed in this reporting period.

Indicator 1.1.5: Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to communities

146 monitoring visits were conducted by different line departments of GoB

Activity 1.1.5.1: Training for GoB line department officers (DAE, DLS, DOF etc.) on SHARIP and IFM-FFS implementation

In this reporting period, 28 GoB officers (male: 25, female: 3) were trained on IFM-FFS implementation process and monitoring supports for this project. The participants were primarily Upazila Agriculture Officer, Upazila Fisheries Officers, Upazila Livestock Officers and the training was facilitated by Master Trainer of SHARIP. In this reporting period, total 146 monitoring visits made by the GoB officers to communities. During the monitoring visits GoB officers also linked with service options available by the departments, establishing linkages between farmers and government line departments for inputs and services.



Activity 1.1.5.2: Organize Monitoring visit by GoB officers (DAE,DLS, DOF) and other Union, Upazila and district stakeholders to IFM-FFS and agroforestry activities

A systematic monitoring mechanism introduced for implementing partners and SID-CHT. During the reporting period 604 monitoring visits (GoB officers 146, MT 68, union/upazila parishad representatives 105 and Implementing Partners staff 285) were conducted. The GoB officers from line department and MTs have been monitoring the IFM-FFS and agroforestry activities closely and provide ongoing technical support at community level. Implementing partners and SID-CHT of SHARIP staff have been involved with the progress monitoring. However, Upazila and union parishad representatives played a supportive role in providing feedback and guidance during field visits to communities.



Indicator 1.1.6: Number of monitoring visits organized to support communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)

Union Development Coordination Committees (UDCC) and Upazila Development Coordination Committees (UzDCC) provided monitoring visits to IFM-FFS communities. During this reporting period total 126 monitoring visits made with necessary suggestion and support.

Indicator 1.1.7 Number of functional groups

212 farmers groups are currently functional.

Activity 1.1.7.1: Management support to FFS Implementation

The Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) was being supported to smoothly implement field activities in three (03) upazilas in Bandarban District and Practical Action was on board at the end of year 2019 for Cox's Bazar. Both the partners have been implementing the activities as per plan with quality monitoring, technical support and necessary backstopping to the communities. A group of project dedicated staff from both Implementing Partners (IPs) and SID-CHT, UNDP were engaged for implementation and management of SHARIP activities in 6 upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar.

Activity 1.1.7.2: Organize coordination meetings at Different level.

Various coordination meeting was organized at Regional, District, and Upazila level i.e Monthly Coordination meeting at Partners level, Bimonthly FF coordination meetings at each upazila level and staff coordination meeting at regional level. A total of 21 coordination meeting held in this reporting period, these coordination meetings acted as a strong platform for better communication and logistics between all stakeholders and helped the implementation team to: (a) learn from IFM-FFs field experiences (both positive and negative), (b) become aware of the implementation status and progress of IFM-FFS, (c) gain information of service needs (i.e. vaccination), and (d) generate suggestions for improvement and smooth implementation of project activities at the grassroots level.



Indicator 1.1.8: Number of IFM-FFS modules printed

10 IFM-FFS modules have been reviewed and finalized to use. The focus was on vegetable, spice cultivation, fruit gardening, poultry and cattle rearing, and high value crops in line of agroforestry issues in the modules. MTs have received electronic versions of the materials while hard copies were distributed to FFs for their use. It is planned to print the modules in year 2020.

Output 1.2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced

Indicator 1.2.1 Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry)

Data from the rapid assessment suggests that about 81% of 350 surveyed households have now access to high quality farming inputs.

Activity 1.2.1.1: Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers:

Following 12 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in Bandarban and Cox's Bazar district and need identification, a training was conducted for inputs sellers and service providers at damtuwa conference room, Alikadam of this project.

Activity 1.2.1.2: Training for selected youth on nursery (fruits, vegetables and forest species) raising and management

1 workshop organized in Cox's Bazar with participation of 38 participants (female-09 male-29) from all level stakeholders where a draft curriculum developed. The curriculum comprised of 43 sessions on different topics. However, the trainings for nursery growers is planned in 2020.

Activity 1.2.1.3: Support community managed collection Points for improving market facilities:

Formation of community management guideline already prepared, and detail activities are planned for Year 2020.

Indicator 1.2.2: % of new collection points operated (bulking and trading) on an average twice in a week, with at least 30% percent women in leadership roles

Activities under this indicator are planned for year 2020

Indicator 1.2.3: Increase in number of agroforestry-based small enterprise (e.g. nursery growers) providing support to communities

Activities under this indicator are planned for year 2020

Outcome 2: Agroforestry production increased sustainably

Indicator 2.1: Increase in area of lands (in ha) under firewood, bamboo on agroforestry systems

This outcome level indicator will be assessed in year 2020, the FFs got clear understanding in the agroforestry plan which will be developed in targeted 1,200 communities through the facilitation of FFs. A GIS base data tracking on newly farming activities will be brought under GPS tracking and report the progress.

Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of community people on agroforestry systems

Indicator 2.1.1 Number of communities with Agroforestry Development Plans.

There was no significant progress on the indicators in 2019. Following activities are planned for 2020 for achieving the results.

Activity 2.1.1.1: Cost for NGO hired to support implementation of IFM-FFS and Agroforestry Activities in Cox's Bazar :

Practical Action has been engaged as Partner NGO during last quarter of 2019. Since then the field activities in Cox's Bazar has been moving with full pace in the area.

Activity 2.1.1.2: Training on safeguarding issue, strategic quality assurance and risk management support in Cox's Bazar.

This activity is planned for year 2020.

Activity 1.3.1.3: Training for key stakeholders (Union and Upazila) on Agroforestry concept, it's importance, principles

This activity is planned for year 2020.

Activity 2.1.1.4: Day observation-World Environment Day/Forest Day and award giving to best performing communities

This activity is planned for year 2020.

Activity 2.1.1.5: Hire Consultant (Agro-forestry).

This is a need based activity and Consultant will be hired If needed. This activity is planned for year 2020.

Activity 2.1.1.6: Agroforestry Development Plan module prepared (Agro-forestry).

In this reporting period, an Agroforestry Development Module developed, and ToT provided to 53 FFs. It is expected that gradually other FFs will get the similar training and agroforestry development plan will be placed in the first quarter of year 2020.

Indicator 2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems:

Activities under this indicator are planned for year 2020

Outcome 3: Social Cohesion increased

Indicator 3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts resolved as consequence of the project

This outcome level indicator will be measured at the end of year 2020.

Output 3.1: Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx

Indicator 3.1.1: % of participating households engaged in various community groups/forums:

There is no progress so far, but a number of activities are set to be achieved the indicator result.

Activity 3.1.1.1: Cost for hired NGO to support implementation of Social Cohesion activities in Cox's Bazar & Bandarban district:

2 Partner NGO hiring process such as finalization of Terms of Reference (ToR) and Request for Proposals (RFP) and circulation for competitive bidding under taken during last quarter of 2019. Accordingly, 2 NGOs for Bandarban and Rangamati will be onboard in 2020.

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of “Local Volunteer Mediators Forum” operational at Upazila level;

Activity 3.1.2.1: Support to LVMF with organising street drama at selective upazilas and unions:

This activity is planned for 2020.

Activity 3.1.2.2: Meeting/activation of LVMF for ensuring social cohesion in the local areas:

This activity is planned for 2020.

Activity 3.1.2.3: Formation of LVMFs to ensure early warning of conflict, peaceful conflict mediation and promotion of social cohesion:

This activity is planned for 2020.

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of community groups that are participating in decision making in dispute resolution process at Union and Upazila level;

Activity 3.1.3.1: Community based court yard sessions for selective members of FFS and existing community based and co-management organisations on social cohesion and conflict resolution integrated with NRM and conservation:

This activity is planned for 2020.

Indicator 3.1.4: Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums (World Environment Day, International Women’s Day, World Peace Day, World Water Day, Human Rights Day) at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders.

Activity 3.1.4.1: Day observance at Upazila and Union level by CBOs and FFS

This activity is planned for 2020.

Visibility & Communication:

Visibility and communication are key part and accordingly UNDP has a visibility guideline which is donor specific. During the reporting period different banners used in meetings and workshops contained donor and project messages along with UNDP and GoB logos on it. A detailed visibility and communication guideline has been included with partner agreement to ensure visibility and communication.

Project Management and Partnerships:

Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project is managed by SID-CHT project of UNDP with Ministry of CHT Affairs. The project is managed through National Execution (NEX) Modality where the Government takes the lead role in implementation and monitoring. From MoCHTA a National Project Director (NPD) directly oversees the project activities along with a National Project Manager (NPM) engaged to implement the project from UNDP side. Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) is the key implementing partner for this project in Bandarban. However, in Cox's Bazar the project was planned to implement involving Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) initially. But the decision changed through various consultation at later stage and planned to implement in Cox's Bazar by involving Non-Government Organisation (NGO).

A dedicated team of SID-CHT, UNDP led by Chief-Livelihoods and NRM is fully involved in supporting implementation, monitoring and guiding the field activities. The other team members who are based in Rangamati and provide support to CCRP are a Programme Officer-Livelihoods, a Programme Officer-Monitoring and Evaluation and a Technical Coordinator-FFS training and quality. In Bandarban the District Manager and District FFS Expert of SID-CHT, and in Cox's Bazar Livelihoods and IFM Expert under the overall guidance of District Manager supports day to day supervision and monitoring of field activities in the district.

The District project team in BHDC consists of 8 full time dedicated staff who are Master Trainers and Upazila FFS Coordinators. Similarly, 14 full time staffs have been placed under Practical ACTION (NGO) to implement IFM-FFS and Agroforestry Activities in the Cox's Bazar district.

Monitoring and Reporting:

Similar to AFSP III, the project initiated a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism in all places i.e. Para level committee at community, Upazila, District (at HDC) levels and finally at SID-CHT District and regional levels. A capacity development training was organized with all core staffs of Implementing Partners and SID-CHT on the monitoring and reporting tools, techniques, data collection, validation and database maintenance. As part of monitoring process, project staff of implementing partners, union and upazila parishad representatives, committee members and finally SID-CHT, UNDP undertook monitoring through site visits. The project staff of implementing partners and SID-CHT, UNDP participated in staff planning and coordination meetings with the stakeholders to identify key successes and areas for further improvement.

Lesson Learned, Challenges and Action Taken:

During 2019 the project faced few challenges, learned lessons and accordingly actions have been taken to overcome those challenges:

- Partner NGO hiring process particularly for Cox's Bazar district took longer time than expected. Moreover, once the NGO got onboard hiring the required staff also took some time. However, a joint planning with UNDP and Partner NGO helped to move the activities in the field.
- Mobilization of Union and Upazila stakeholders seemed achievable however getting their time in a typical meeting or workshop modality was not possible due to their engagement with other activities in Ukhiya and Teknaf but less in Ramu.
- Some of the development agencies were also operational in same village with some handsome packages such as providing inputs, cash to the beneficiaries. But it was a challenge for the project particularly with IFM-FFS modality with very minimum support. However, proper mobilization and clear messages on project objective, strategies helped to overcome the challenges in the field.
- It is learned that if real farmers were selected as Farmer Facilitators and developed as model farmer it would have been comparatively easier for her/him to run IFM-FFS and ensure participation of members.

Budget and Expenditure:

Total financial delivery of this project is **USD 558,644** during January to December 2019.

Budget Line	Expenditure Report from Jan-Dec'2019	
	DKK	USD
Output 1: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized and livelihood stabilization approaches adapted	136,254	20,405
Output 2: Training Curricula are Customized, Developed and Promoted	39,785	5,958
Output 3: Knowledge and skills of Community/Farmer Facilitators, Local Service Providers and monitors enhanced	437,241	65,481
Output 4: Beneficiaries adapted agroforestry systems	3,028,980	453,618
Output 5 : Community service providers developed and market linkages enhanced to improve income	88,016	13,181
Total	3,730,275	558,644

Work plan for 2020

Output	Indicator	2020	Activities for 2020 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2020	Timeframe			
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1.1: Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, Farmer Facilitators, local service providers, and monitors on improved agricultural practices	1.1.1 Number of farmers who have completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions, at least 50% women	36000	1.1.1.1 Community groups and stakeholders mobilised through establishment of IFM-FFS including agroforestry indicatives	1 workshop, 7 batch training,	X			
			1.1.1.2 Conducting mobilisation meetings/workshops with key stakeholders from 3 upazilas of Cox's Bazar	3 workshops	X			
			1.1.1.3 Selection of communities and formation of clusters through stakeholder engagement	3 meetings	X			
			1.1.1.4 Organise Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year	40 events		X	X	X
			1.1.1.5 Support or organise bi-monthly Union Development Coordination Committee Meetings, Farmer Facilitator Coordination meetings, monthly district coordination meetings in Cox's Bazar district	132 UDCC; 36 FF Coord. Mtg; 12 Dist. Coord. Mtgs	X	X	X	X
			1.1.1.6 Training for PDC EC/para members on SHCARIP including FFS implementation process and role of PDCs/para members in Lama, Kaikhyongchari and Alikadam upazila	7 batches 210 participants	X	X		
			1.1.1.7 Management support to FFS Implementation - operational cost for HDCs	12 months	X	X	X	X
	1.1.2 Number of Master Trainers	12	1.1.2.1 Conducting ToT for Master Trainers	2 batches	X	X		

	developed and running ToF, at least 30% women		1.1.2.2 Training for staffs of the project in Cox's Bazar on SHCARIP and IFM-FFS implementation	1 batch	X			
	1.1.3 Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women	333	1.1.3.1 ToT for Farmer Facilitators on SHCARIP IFM-FFS in Cox's Bazar	14 batches	X	X		
1.1.3.2 Conduct FFS sessions at community level (FF Remuneration)			240 FFS, 12 months	X	X	X	X	
1.1.3.3 Selection of Farmer Facilitators and deployment in the IFM-FFS clusters			3 section meetings in 3 upazilas	X				
1.1.3.4 Refreshers ToT for Farmer Facilitators on SHCARIP IFM-FFS including promotional materials (T-shirt, caps and bags)			2 batches		X	X		
	1.1.4 Number of local service providers (Livestock workers) providing support to communities	90	1.1.4.1 Training for potential youth to develop as community livestock worker	2 batch	X	X		
			1.1.4.2 Organise livestock vaccination/deworming campaign at union level (at least 3 campaigns for poultry, cattle, goat, pig etc.)	112 campaign		X	X	X
	1.1.5 Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to communities	1600	1.1.5.1 Training for GoB line department officers (DAE, DLS, DOF etc.) in Cox's Bazar on SHCARIP and IFM-FFS implementation	1 batch	X	X		
	1.1.6 Number of monitoring visits organized to support communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	159	1.1.6.1 Organize Monitoring visit by GoB officers (DAE,DLS, DOF)and other Union, Upazila and district stakeholders to IFM-FFS and agroforestry activities	1625 Visits by GoB line dept.; 41 visits by union, 6 upazila, 2 district stakeholders		X	X	X
			1.1.6.2 Project M&E activities (designing, data collection, orientation etc.)	Lumpsum			X	X

	1.1.7 Number of functional groups	1200	1.1.7.1 Community mobilisation meetings and formation of IFM-FFS groups (maximum 30 members in each group)	600 meetings	X	X	X	
			1.1.7.2 Experience Sharing workshop at upazila level on agricultural service provisions	6 workshops			X	X
			1.1.7.3 Support to community groups for IFM-FFS learning in 3 upazilas Cox's Bazar	546 groups in Cox's & 299 in BBN	X	X	X	
			1.1.7.4 Support to targeted HHs to utilize IFM-FFS Learnings under SHCARIP in Cox's Bazar	600 groups X 30 HHs in Cox's & 299 X 30 HHs in BBN		X	X	X
			1.1.7.5 Organize exchange visits on IFM-FFS experiences and learning	1 batch			X	X
	1.1.8 Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	6	1.1.8.1 Visibility & promotional materials and publication	1	X	X	X	
			1.1.8.2 Finalising and printing of IFM-FFS Modules and Registers	1 workshop, 650 IFM-FFS modules, 650 IFM-FFS registers	X	X		
Output 1.2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced	1.2.1 Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry)	40%	1.2.1.1 Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers	6 batches	X	X		
	1.2.2 % of new collection points operated (bulking and trading) on an average twice in a week, with at least 30% percent women in leadership roles	80%	1.2.2.1 Support community managed collection Points for improving market facilities	35 collection points		X	X	X
	1.2.3 Increase in number of agroforestry-based small enterprise (e.g. nursery growers) providing support to communities	35	1.2.3.1 Training for selected youth on nursery (fruits, vegetables and forest species) raising and management	6 batches	X	X		

Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of community people on agroforestry systems	2.1.1 Number of communities with Agroforestry Development Plans.	1200	2.1.1.1 Cost for NGO hired to support implementation of IFM-FFS and Agroforestry Activities in Cox's Bazar	1	X	X	X	X
			2.1.1.2 Training on safeguarding issue, strategic quality assurance and risk management support in Cox's Bazar	1	X	X	X	X
			2.1.1.3 Training for key stakeholders (Union and Upazila) on Agroforestry concept, it's importance, principles	3 batches	X	X	X	
			2.1.1.4 Day observation-World Environment Day/Forest Day and award giving to best performing communities	6 events in 6 upazilas	X	X		
			2.1.1.5 Hire Consultant (Agro-forestry)	1 consultant	X	X	X	
	2.1.2 % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems;	80% of 36,000	2.1.2.1 Basic training for project staffs on Agroforestry concept, it's importance, principles including monitoring and reporting	1 batch	X	X		
			2.1.2.2 Develop and print awareness raising materials (posters, flipcharts, flipbook, banners, festoons etc.) on Agroforestry System	Lumpsum	X	X		
			2.1.2.3 Organise consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders on Agroforestry Development Issues	3 workshops	X	X		
			2.1.2.4 Organize exchange visits to observe and learn best practices on Agroforestry systems	4 visits		X	X	

Output 3.1: Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx	3.1.1 % of participating households engaged in various community groups/ forums;	40%	3.1.1.1 Cost for hired NGO to support implementation of Social Cohesion activities in Cox's Bazar & Bandarban district	2 NGOs	X	X	X	X
			3.1.1.2 Community based court yard sessions to selective members of FFS and existing community based and comanagement organisations on social cohesion and conflict resolution integrated with NRM and conservation	1000	X	X	X	X
	3.1.2 Number of "Local Volunteer Mediators Forum" operational at Upazila level;	6	Support to LVMF with organising street drama at selective upazilas and unions	22	X	X	X	X
			Meeting/activation of LVMF for ensuring social cohesion in the local areas	42	X	X		
	3.1.3 Number of community groups that are participating in decision making in dispute resolution process at Union and Upazila level;	200	Formation of LVMFs to ensure early warning of conflict, peaceful conflict mediation and promotion of social cohesion	1	X	X	X	
	3.1.4 Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums (World Environment Day, International Women's Day, World Peace Day, World Water Day, Human Rights Day) at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders.	70	Day observance at Upazila and Union level by CBOs and FFS	78	X	X	X	X
