

United Nations Development Programme, Bangladesh

Progress Report

Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project (SHARIP)

(January to December 2021)



**EMBASSY
OF DENMARK**
Danida



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**Prepared by Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts
(SID-CHT), UNDP**

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1. 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:	31 December 2022
Reporting Period:	January to December 2021
Project Budget:	DKK 58 million (approx. USD 9.16 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	7 Upazilas of Bandarban and 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar
Beneficiaries covered:	1,800 communities (987 communities in Bandarban and 813 communities in Cox's Bazar) covering a total of 54,000 households
Project Objective:	To strengthen the socio-economic conditions of poor households of the host communities affected by the Rohingya Influx in ten Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar.
Project Outcomes	Outcome 1: Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities. Outcome 2: Agroforestry production increased sustainably. Outcome 3: Social cohesion increased.
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2. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh hosts one of the world's largest refugee populations. The majority of the approx. 900,000 Rohingya refugees fleeing atrocities in Myanmar live in congested camps in Cox's Bazar and puts an immense strain on the surrounding host communities. One of the four strategic objectives in the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis therefore specifically aims to support sustainable livelihoods for host communities and mitigate potential tensions. The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) aim to end poverty and protect the planet from environmental degradation, and food security is a central concern. Agriculture plays an important role in Bangladesh with the agricultural sector contributing almost 15% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing approx. 41% of the workforce.¹ It has long been a goal of the GoB to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, which is also a specific SDG target². The Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project (SHARIP) plays a significant role in achieving both the JRP and SDGs by improving the socio-economic conditions of 54,000 poor and vulnerable farmers through 1,800 Integrated Farm Management – Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) and by enhancing knowledge and skills of host community residents to strengthen social cohesion in seven Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District and three Upazilas in Cox's Bazar District.

Like many other countries, Bangladesh experienced waves of a sharp increases in the COVID-19 infection rate in 2021 and mobility restrictions were imposed. This had an impact on the implementation of the SHARIP project and not least on the beneficiaries. A quick telephone survey among 32 IFM-FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar was carried out in June to assess the impact of the COVID-19 situation. The survey findings, which are also observed to be representative of the situation in Bandarban, showed that all respondents reported being affected by the second COVID-19 wave, primarily through lost income opportunities (94%), disruption in agricultural production (84%) and limited access to the market (63%). Almost all the farmers believe that being a member of the IFM-FFS has helped them to cope with the COVID-19 situation, amongst others, because they have learned to increase their production. The importance of the SHARIP project is thus further accentuated by addressing key impacts of the devastating COVID-19 pandemic, i.e., food insecurity, reduced income and social tension.

Despite waves of COVID-19 and extended lockdown periods, the project successfully completed the first phase of SHARIP by mid-2021 and initiated the extended phase from August. An external mid-term evaluation (MTE) was commissioned in late 2021³. The MTE confirms that the project is relevant to both national and international priorities, and its overall conclusion is that "Achievement of the 3 outcomes is satisfactory. The project is very much on track, and the results that have been achieved so far as per result framework is satisfactory, although implementation was delayed due to the long prevalence of COVID-19 pandemic and extended lockdown periods, which necessitated adjustments and flexibility in implementation modality".

In agreement with Danida, this annual report carries forward the results reported in the bi-annual report as the second half of 2021 focused on establishing the new IFM-FFS as part of the extended phase. It will, however, reflect on these results in relation to the findings of the MTE. The report further brings an updated analysis of the target achievement and highlights the findings of the study carried out by UNDP and Practical Action on the contribution of the SHARIP project to women empowerment in Cox's Bazar.

1 Report on Quarterly Labor Force Survey (QLFS) 2015-16. 2017, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning

2 SDG target 2.3 aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples and family farmers, including through knowledge, inputs and access to markets

3 Mid-Term Evaluation of the sub-project "Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx (SHARIP)". Participatory Management Initiative for Development (PMID), March 2022

3. OVERALL PROGRESS OF SHARIP

As confirmed by the MTE, overall, the project is making progress in enhancing the resilience of host communities by bolstering local food systems, economic advancement and self-sufficiency, which leads to improved livelihood for the IFM-FFS farmers. Combined with enhanced knowledge and skills to address conflicts and enhance social cohesion, the SHARIP project makes important contributions to building up social resilience in the host communities to deal not only with the increased competition for resources as a result of the influx of Rohingya refugees but also to deal with shock and crisis situations like the COVID-19 pandemic. Nearly all the targets for the first phase of SHARIP were fully achieved and in some cases exceeded and important results have been achieved. A number of the cumulative targets for 2021 have not been fully achieved, primarily due to the fact that focus in the latter half of 2021 was on establishing new IFM-FFS and training the Farmer Facilitators. The results of this will emerge in 2022.

In this section the report reflects on status in relation to impact indicators. These findings should be seen as indicative as an in-depth project-end evaluation will be carried out focusing on impact in 2022. The analysis is thus based on the internal outcome assessment carried out in June 2021. Where possible results are assessed against the findings of the external MTE.

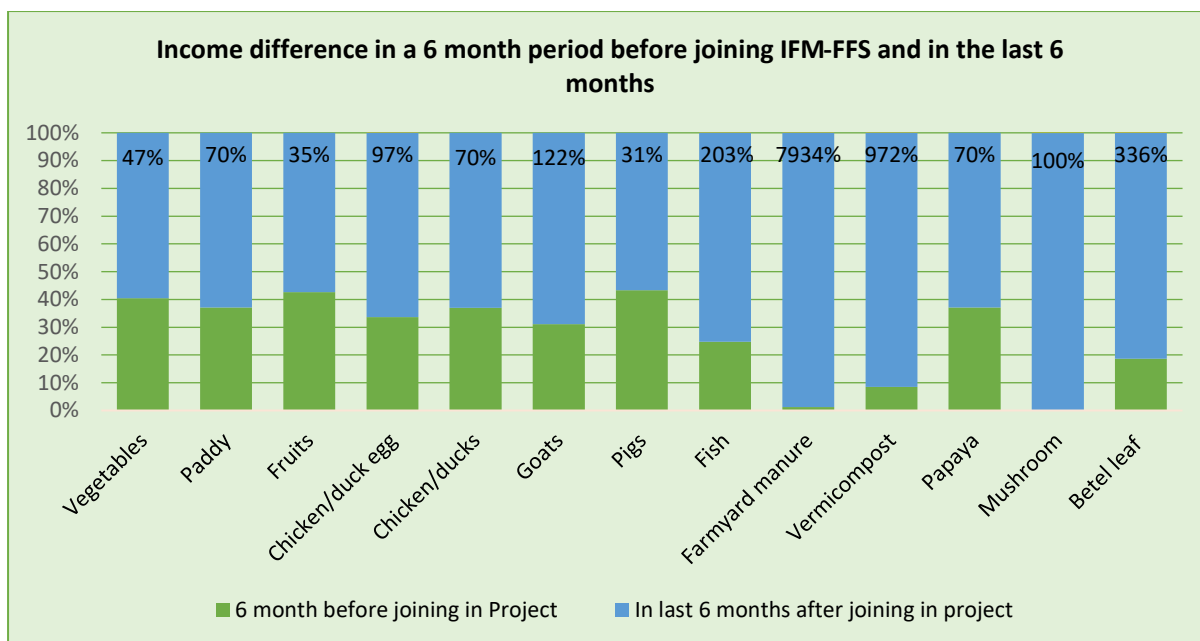
Indicator 1: % of participating households have increased annual net agricultural income, with at least 50% of IFM-FFS members being women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1: % of participating households have increased annual net agricultural income, with at least 50% of IFM-FFS members being women	75% / 40,500 HH (50% women) ⁴	100% / 26,709 HH (77% women)	100% / 26,709 HH (77% women)

By 2021, 26,709 farmers in 912 IFM-FFS have completed the IFM-FFS learning cycle, of which 77% are women. According to the internal outcome assessment, the lengthy and thorough capacity enhancement process of the farmers has resulted in 98% of all the farmers applying additional farming components and improved farming techniques, and all the farmers having increased their production (overall, the production has increased by 52%).

The increase in production presumably result in improved household food consumption, but it also leads to increase in the farmers' income (see case story 1 and 2). All the farmers in the internal outcome assessment reported an increase in their income. The average income increase was 73%, with fertilizer (farmyard manure and vermicompost), high value crops, goats and chickens/ducks accounting for the highest increase (see graph below). The increase in income varies significantly for the individual farmers, ranging from 5 BDT to as much as 320,000 BDT.

⁴ This target is to be reached by 2022



77% of the farmers reported selling their products from the nearby market and selling directly from the farm door (46%). Relatively fewer farmers sell through collection points (26%) and in bigger markets (17%). The main reason why the farmers are not going to collection points is that there is no collection point near the farmer’s home. A significant number of farmers (76%) use their additional income to invest in their farming production by buying farming input. The additional income is also spent on paying back loans, saving up and buying household assets.

The MTE did not measure increase in income but found that “many new IGAs have been started; the families interviewed by the evaluators reported an increase in income and reported satisfaction about the project introduced interventions”. It was found that on average, the income from the agricultural production accounted for 26% and that IFM-FFS farmers are in a better position than non-IFM-FFS farmers in making increased agricultural income. Reflecting on the broader attainment of results in relation to livelihood improvement, the MTE concluded that “The application of (these) improved technologies results in improved production in terms of quantity and quality and reduced cost. [...] These technologies are very simple and environment-friendly, and also women-friendly. Most of the women farmers were found to have familiarized themselves with these technologies, and they are highly motivated as they are getting increased production and are being economically benefitted. The neighboring farmers are also observing, learning and adopting these technologies, and they are also benefitted.”

The interplay between the various components of the project contributes to these significant results. The trained Farmer Facilitators have been found to play a crucial role in facilitating IFM-FFS learnings and inspire the farmers to apply the learnings. Local service providers (CLWs, nursery growers and agricultural input sellers) trained by the project support IFM-FFS learnings. Not only do they further enhance the farmers’ awareness about quality farming input, they also provide vaccination services and access to agroforestry products at a reduced cost. The linkages created by the project between farmers and relevant GoB line departments and local government institutions also yield important results for both farmers and Farmer Facilitators. The engagement of these stakeholders enhances the access of the small-scale marginalized farmers to services, which help them further improve their farming production and practices; an access which most of them did not have before. In some cases, these linkages have also provided opportunities for the farmers and Farmer Facilitators to sell their products to new buyers and to become involved in government livelihood improvement initiatives. Finally, the work undertaken to link the farmers with the market has contributed to increased income

for many farmers, both through the IFM-FFS session on marketing and through the establishment of collection points where farmers can sell and store their produce.

Indicator 2: % of female farmers enrolled in the IFM-FFS report feeling more empowered

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
2: % of female farmers enrolled in the IFM-FFS report feeling more empowered	50% / 27,000 ⁵	N/A	N/A

This indicator is not measured in full as the study done on SHARIP’s contribution to women empowerment was only done in Cox’s Bazar. This indicator will therefore be measured in full in 2022, even in the end line report. Below is a highlight of the main findings of the study⁶, which were confirmed by the MTE “Household data collected for MTE also provide substantial evidence for the level of increase in women empowerment in both Cox’s Bazar and Bandarban districts”.

Decision-making related to agricultural production: Considerable positive shifts (overall 56%) were found in women’s sole decision making around all surveyed aspects of agricultural production. The largest improvement was found in relation to sole decision-making of which farming techniques to use (before joining IFM-FFS: 8%; after: 33%). Also, notable is that 58% of women report sole decision making around livestock and poultry rearing, compared to 22% before joining the IFM-FFS. Women’s confidence to take agricultural production related decisions improved by 111%. The lowest growth in confidence was found in relation to engaging with service providers, with only 43% of women reporting feeling medium or high levels of confidence in this area after joining, compared with 9% before – still a large positive shift, but not as large as in other aspects.

Control over use of household income: Not surprisingly, the women have the largest say over income they have generated from their own labor, ranging from 49% of the income from livestock and poultry rearing (up from 28%) and 41% of income from agricultural produces. Overall, women’s control over use of income generated from both farming and non-farming activities increased by 86% after graduating from the IFM-FFS. The overall level of women empowerment in this dimension, however, still remains very low, though the improvement was 86%.

Access to and control over productive resources: 80% of the female IFM-FFS farmers now own poultry compared to 49% before joining. Significant improvements are also observed in women’s ownership of farming equipment (before: 17%; after: 48%) and small livestock (before: 19%; after: 41%). The overall level of women empowerment in relation to productive assets improved. Ownership and access to productive assets improved by 46%, and decision-making power improved by 100%.

Leadership (group membership and speaking in public): The overall empowerment in this dimension has increased by 143%, but it must be acknowledged that this is starting from a very low baseline level. The percentage of women who report a high level of confidence to share thoughts and opinions increased from 8% to 24%, but very few women are member of a community group other than the IFM-FFS.

Personal freedom and well-being: There was a marked improvement in relation to attending public meetings, events or activities within and outside the community, although the number of women that are allowed to attend events outside the community continue to be low. There is a further improvement observed on decision making about the healthcare (improved by 17%) and children

⁵ This target is to be reached by 2022

⁶ https://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/women-and-decision-making-in-agriculture.html

(improved by 12%). The attitude of women farmers towards wife beating being unacceptable has improved by 31%.

How SHARIP contributed: The female farmers made a strong link between experiencing a greater level of empowerment with being member of the IFM-FFS through significant enhancement of their knowledge and skills which concretely translated into increase in agricultural production and income as well as improved food security (see case story 1). The interplay of activities involving a range of relevant stakeholders, which most of the women did not have access to before (government agricultural extension services, market actors, community livestock workers etc.) was also contributing factors. Combined with enhanced ability to share opinions and speak in public, this in turn leads to confidence and ability to take agriculture-related decisions and increased access to productive resources. Hence, the IFM-FFS membership serves to increase women’s visibility outside the home and improve her status as a decision-maker because she demonstrates capacity to her husband and other household members.

Indicator 3: % of participating households with improved capacities to cope with the situation of Rohingya influx

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3: % of participating households with improved capacities to cope with the situation of Rohingya influx	50% / 27,000 ⁷	N/A	N/A

This impact indicator is multi-dimensional and comprises elements of livelihood improvement, including improved food security (see case story 3), but also increased awareness and skills that enhance social cohesion. The indicator will be measured by the end of the project but broader results in relation to how awareness on and skills of the three main target groups (IFM-FFS farmers, youth and local conflict mediators) to enhance social cohesion are reflected on here. Through training and capacity building activities, the skills of IFM-FFS farmers and members of the nine Local Volunteer Mediators’ Forums (LVMFs) to deal with conflict situations have improved, as confirmed by the MTE. 83% of the IFM-FFS farmers participating in the social cohesion courtyard sessions feel confident to address disputes and conflicts at household and/or community level, and each farmer have solved at least one dispute using mediation skills. The LVMFs have mediated more than 1,400 conflicts until now. Domestic disputes, gender-based violence, conflicts with neighbors and land disputes are some of the most common types of conflicts. Having an increased number of people with mediation skills not only help to diffuse tension before it erupts into conflicts, it also builds up a corps of respected local community representatives who add further credibility to the social cohesion messages promoted by the project.

As for the youth, the various youth-targeted events (youth camps, martial arts trainings, youth campaigns, debating trainings etc.) have not only raised their awareness about issues affecting social cohesion such as drug use, early marriage, discrimination and environmental degradation. The events have also instilled a clear understanding about the importance of team building, volunteering, and the potential of youth to motivate fellow community people. Hence, youth describe how they apply their learnings by sharing their knowledge with other youth, particularly through social media, and how they engage themselves in concrete cases to prevent early marriage, eve teasing, drug use etc.

⁷ This target is to be reached by 2022

4. DETAILED PROGRESS OF SHARIP

As noted earlier, 2021 was a year of transition with successful completion of the first phase and start-up of the extended phase. As the new IFM-FFS have only been running for a limited period of time by December, this report analyzes target achievements for the whole year while largely carrying forward results reported in June 2021 but with a comparison with the findings of the mid-term external evaluation completed in March 2022. For details on the methodology used for the internal outcome assessment in June, please refer to “SHARIP Progress Report January – June 2021” and for the external mid-term evaluation to “Mid-Term Evaluation of the sub-project “Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx (SHARIP)”. For a collated overview of achievement of agreed targets, refer to Annex 1.

OUTCOME 1: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INCREASED AND DIVERSIFIED IN TARGETED COMMUNITIES

The SHARIP project has made important progress in achieving the outcome aiming at increasing and diversifying the agricultural production in the 912 IFM-FFS established in the first phase of the project.

The internal outcome assessment shows that the number of farmers reporting an increase in their production has increased from 97% in 2020 to 100% in the first half of 2021. Overall, the production increased by 52% in the last six months compared to a period of six months before joining the IFM-FFS, the average income increase was 73%, and 98% of the farmers have added at least one or more farming components in their production and applied improved farming techniques.

These findings were, with minor variations, corroborated by the MTE: “production of the selected items has much increased and the achievement is almost double of the target set in the result framework”, and it was linked to “IFM-FFS plays a good role to educate the marginal farmers and motivating them to undertake new farming components, and this has a great impact on IFM-FFS farmers in the project area”. More than 90% of the IFM-FFS farmers applied new farming techniques and a similar number of farmers undertook new farming components. The reasons for no or limited increase in production as well as non-application of new farming components and techniques were found to be lack of access to quality farming input, which often leads to crop failure or low yield, and lack of means/ resources to apply the technologies. The MTE further noted that “Though no records are kept/studies done of the difference between the IFM-FFS graduates and the others, the evaluators feel confident in noting that IFM-FFS has been effective, popular, and transformative. The FFS graduates have not only improved farming practices but also their confidence levels and communication”.⁸

The results generated under this outcome are significant, particularly in light of the two waves of COVID-19, which have generally impacted most sections of the population negatively and which in some cases necessitated reducing training cycles and level of field-level backstopping support. The results thereby re-confirm the importance and potential of the IFM-FFS model for poor and marginalized households in a time of crisis like COVID-19, particularly in relation to food security and income generation.

All the GoB line department officials and local government representatives interviewed for the internal outcome assessment and external MTE recognized the contribution made by the project to improve the livelihood situation of marginalized farmers. The Sub-Assistant Agricultural Officer in Teknaf interviewed for the outcome assessment noted, *“I visited IFM-FFS 20 times and found that farmers’ skills have increased, and I believe their annual net income also increased through this project.*

⁸ Mid-Term Evaluation of the sub-project “Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx (SHARIP)”. March 2022

Women know technologies how to produce vegetables in homestead areas and how to fulfill their homestead nutritional needs and they also sold the surplus to get additional income.”

The achievements are attributed to the key elements of the project reinforce each other. The IFM-FFS farmers chose what modules are most relevant for them ensures that the learnings are relevant, and the length of the IFM-FFS learning cycle combined with the focus on learning by doing and showing best practices through establishment of learning plots means that marginalized farmers who often have limited educational level can easily learn, and most importantly co-learn. The continuous capacity building of Farmer Facilitators over several training spells and through field-level backstopping support by Master Trainers and regular experience sharing events play a key role in enhancing knowledge and facilitation skills of the Farmer Facilitators, which they use to motivate the IFM-FFS farmers to apply learnings in their homestead gardens. Finally, IFM-FFS farmers themselves also highlight the importance of being linked to GoB agricultural services which can help them improve their production.

Indicator 1.1: % increase in productivity (hen eggs, chicken meat, vegetables, fruits, fish) in IFM-FFS households

Indicator	Cumulative targets by 2021 ⁹	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: hen eggs ¹⁰	20%	114%	114%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: chickens ¹¹	30%	67%	67%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: vegetables	25%	20%	20%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fish	30%	278% ¹²	278%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fruits	20%	36%	36%

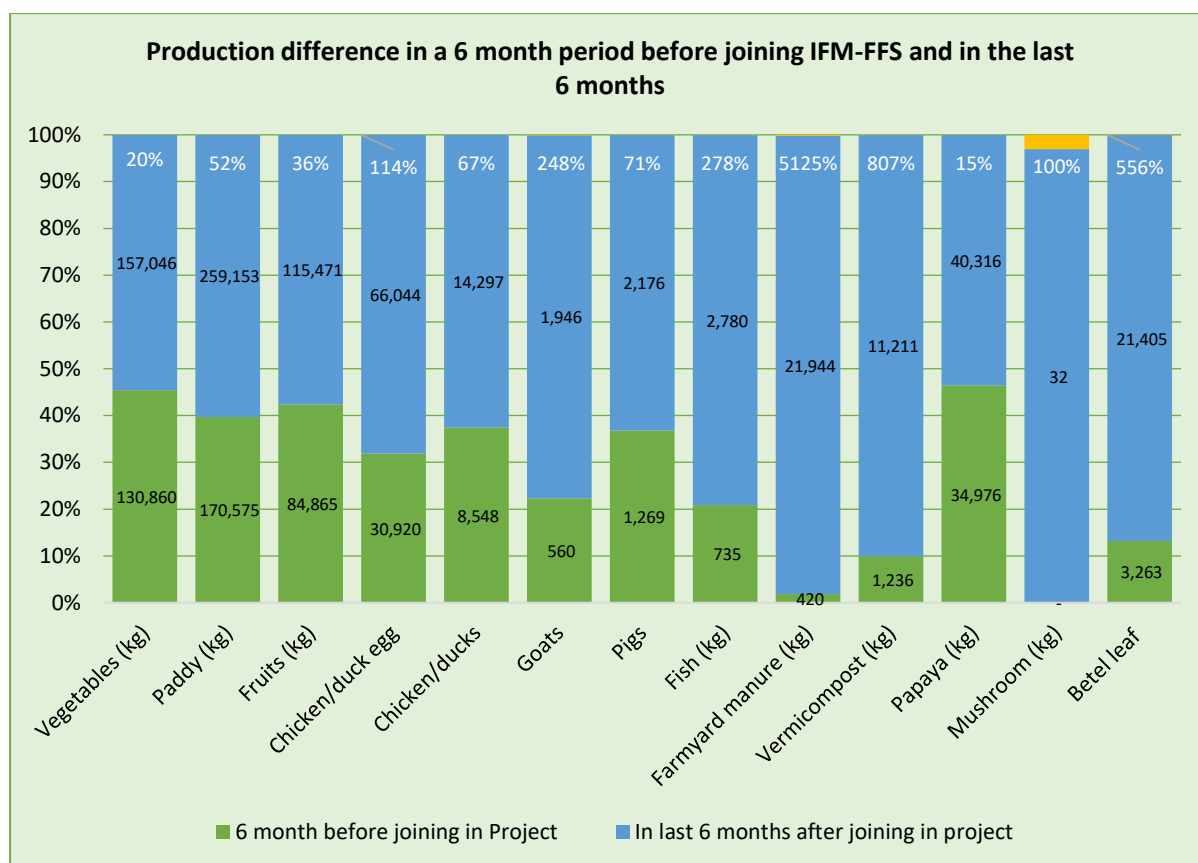
According to the internal outcome assessment, the IFM-FFS farmers have increased their agricultural production across all products covered by the IFM-FFS modules. This proves the quality and applicability of the IFM-FFS learning model, which is easy for the farmers to replicate in their homestead areas. Overall, the production has increased by 52% in the last last six months compared to before joining the IFM-FFS. The bar diagram below shows the estimated increase in production across products. The most significant increase is observed in the production of fertilizer (i.e., farmyard manure and vermicompost), high-value crops (particularly betel leaf), fish, goats and chicken/duck eggs.

⁹ These targets are to be reached by 2022

¹⁰ The target achievement includes duck eggs

¹¹ The target achievement includes ducks

¹² The high percentage should be seen in light of a very low baseline, which means that even a small increase result in a high percentage



The IFM-FFS sessions help the farmers to increase their production in a noteworthy way. The Farmer Facilitators demonstrate the IFM-FFS learning to them in several study plots, which helped the farmers to memorize and easily apply the learnings. For instance, learning plots on producing farmyard manure, vermicompost and improved hatching pan as well as seeing the benefits increase the farmers' interest to apply learnings in their household.

Indicator 1.2: 75% of IFM-FFS participating households apply additional farming component and improved farming techniques

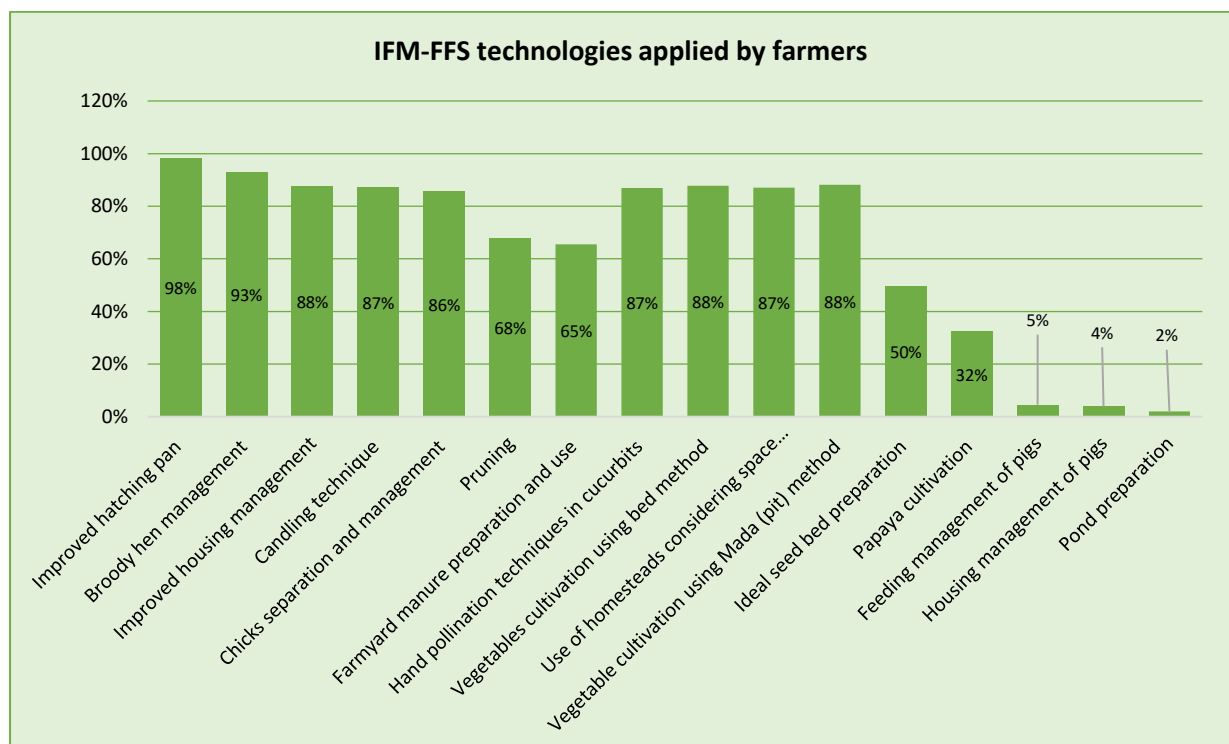
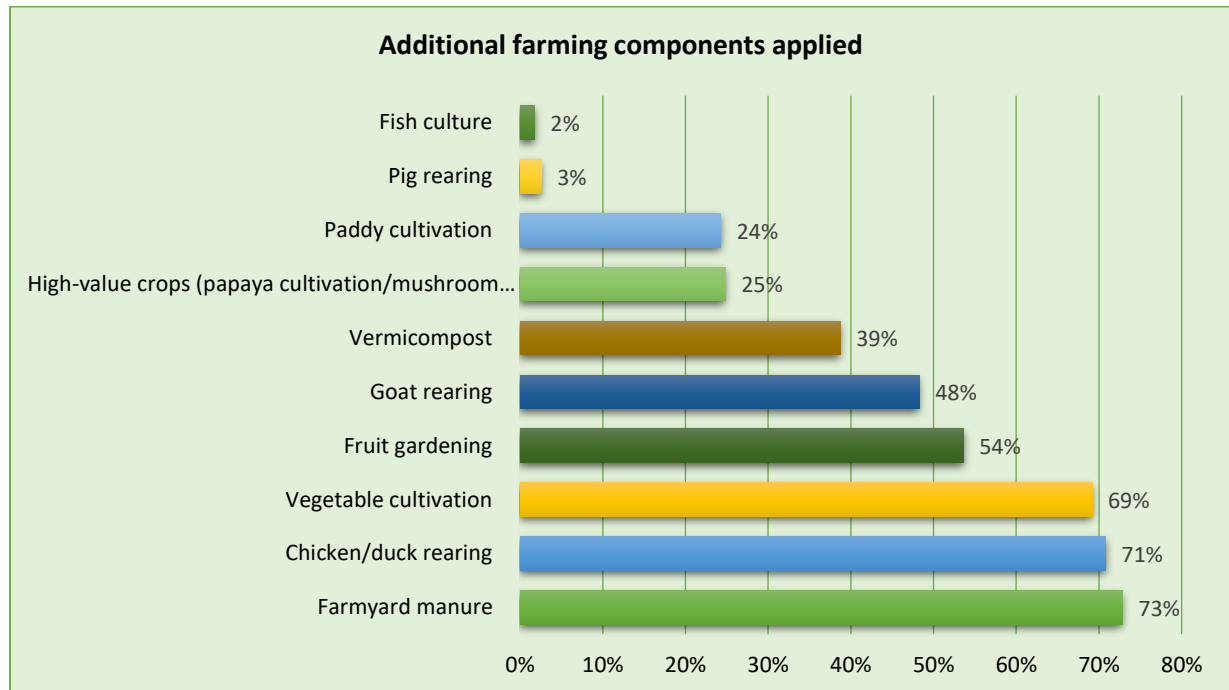
Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.2: 75% of IFM-FFS participating households apply additional farming component and improved farming techniques	75% / 40,500 HH ¹³	98% / 26,175 HH	98% / 26,175 HH

In relation to diversification in agricultural production, the internal outcome assessment shows that 98% of the IFM-FFS households have added at least one or more farming components in their production. This is also reflected in the MTE findings: 97.4% of FFS respondents in Cox's Bazar and 92.4% in Bandarban increased additional farming components. Similarly, 98% of the farmers have applied improved farming techniques, which they have learned in the IFM-FFS sessions (in the MTE this was found to be 96.8% of FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar and 92.7% in Bandarban). This means that the target of 75% of farmers applying additional farming components and improved farming techniques is exceeded. Due to no outcome assessment carried out in early 2022 as a result of startup

¹³ This target is to be reached by 2022

of new IFM-FFS in the latter half of 2021, the number of farming households remains the same as reported in June. The total cumulative target is expected to be reached by 2022.

One additional aspect of diversification included as part of IFM-FFS learning is introduction of new species or varieties. This knowledge was applied by 59% of the farmers. Through the practical nature of the IFM-FFS sessions, the farmers have learned about these new technologies and new species/varieties suitable for them to cultivate in their communities, and this has stimulated their interest in applying new farming components and techniques. The two bar diagrams below show which new farming components and improved farming techniques the farmers most often have applied after joining the IFM-FFS.



Indicator 1.3: 80% of households who have received farming input packages as part of SHARIP's COVID-19 response report to have resumed their agricultural production disrupted by COVID-19

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.3: 80% of households who have received farming input packages as part of SHARIP's COVID-19 response report to have resumed their agricultural production disrupted by COVID-19	80% of 48,300 HH ¹⁴	88% of 52,600 HH	88% of 52,600 HH

In 2020, a total of 52,600 beneficiaries received COVID-19 solidarity packages with farming inputs comprising various types of summer and winter vegetable seeds. The response was both timely and important for the farmers as extended lockdown situations disrupted their production by restricting their access to the market to buy farming input and reducing income in many households with lost income opportunities. The internal outcome assessment, backed by field observations, show that 88% of those farmers having received farming input reported that the seeds had helped to prevent disruption in their agricultural production and/or increase their income from agricultural production using the seeds provided. The target has thus been fully achieved.

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

The achievements in terms of application of new farming components and technologies as well as increased production and income described above are a result of enhanced capacities of the key target groups of the project and establishing linkages between these groups. From field observations, there is often a direct correlation between the level of knowledge and facilitation skills of the Farmer Facilitators and the performance of the IFM-FFS farmers. The Farmer Facilitators generally show a high level of dedication and through applying the IFM-FFS knowledge in their own fields, and in some cases also introducing innovative initiatives such as rooftop gardening, the Farmer Facilitators act as model farmers who inspire the IFM-FFS farmers, and not uncommonly also neighboring farmers to apply the learnings. This is confirmed in the KIIs¹⁵ with GoB line department officials and local government representatives involved in monitoring and documented in their monitoring visit reports. The Sub-Assistant Agricultural Officer in Ukhiya noted that “Farmer Facilitators are getting long-term season long training and it increases their skills. The Farmer Facilitators play an important role in their locality and the adjacent locality to improve agricultural techniques. Even after finishing the project they play the same roles.” However, as also noted by several GoB line department officials there is still room for improvement, especially when it comes to facilitation skills and knowledge on specific aspects such as diseases and insect control. Not being able to do all the ToTs as residential trainings has been a limiting factor.

Through IFM-FFS sessions and continuous follow up support, the farmers are applying learnings, such as production of compost, use of improved hatching pan (Hazol), improved vegetable cultivation methods, hand pollination, etc. The results related to production and income increase clearly indicate that the farmers have enhanced knowledge and skills through the IFM-FFS to improve their livelihood situation. In turn, this builds up resilience to deal with the negative impact of the Rohingya influx.

¹⁴ This target is to be reached by 2022

¹⁵ Carried out as part of the internal outcome assessment.

The capacity of local service providers (Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) and nursery growers) has also enhanced through the project, to the benefit of the IFM-FFS farmers. Most of the trained CLWs and nursery growers have started to provide support to the IFM-FFS communities through livestock vaccination campaigns and providing tree saplings at a reduced cost as detailed below (see case story 4).

GoB line department officials and local government representatives have been sensitized on the IFM-FFS work and recognize the potential of the IFM-FFS model for marginalized farmers, particularly female farmers. Through their engagement in monitoring the work in the field, they provide advice to farmers on production and livelihood aspects while the farmers on the other hand feed information about local challenges and priorities back to the government representatives. There are also several examples of how the linkages between government representatives and farmers have led to increased income opportunities for farmers, e.g. selling vermicompost, and in Bandarban it has been observed that GoB officials often chose our trained Farmer Facilitators to implement initiatives or activities in the local area. However, as also noted by the MTE, although IFM-FFS farmers are in a better position than non-FFS farmers to receive government services in relation not agricultural activities, there are still many small-scale farmers who have no or limited access to these services. According to the MTE “It was learnt from discussion with Upazila Agricultural officers and Upazila Livestock Officers that they usually deal with big farmers and technical support mostly goes to them. However, they can also provide technical services to the FFS farmers if they are contacted or linked by the project, which seems weak.”¹⁶

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.1: Number of farmers who have completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions, at least 50% women	45,120 (50% women)	13,092 (82% women)	26,709 (77% women)

The target for this indicator for the first phase was the enrollment and graduation of 27,360 farmers in 912 IFM-FFS. A total of 26,709 farmers in 912 IFM-FFS had graduated by June 2021. The slightly lower target achievement was primarily because the enrollment was less in some IFM-FFS in Bandarban due to working in communities with comparatively few households. By December, 296 new IFM-FFS were formed with 8,880 farmers enrolled (78% women). As the full learning cycle is nine months, the farmers had not completed the sessions by December. In January to March 2022, the last 592 IFM-FFS with approx. 17,760 farmers will be formed. Hence, by end-December 2022 the cumulative target for the whole project will be achieved.

The target of 50% women completing the learning cycle was exceeded with 77% of the farmers being female. The women-friendly IFM-FFS approach with a focus on homestead production is appealing to women in the districts where conservative social norms mean that women have limited opportunities to engage in livelihood and income generating activities.

¹⁶ Mid-Term Evaluation of the sub-project “Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx (SHARIP)”. March 2022

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.2: Number of Master Trainers developed and running ToF, at least 30% women	30 (30% women)	19 (26% women)	32 (22% women)

In 2021, a Training of Trainers was conducted for 19 Master Trainers (26% women) on the IFM-FFS training modules and methodology as well as on social cohesion sessions conducted at IFM-FFS level. Throughout the year, the Master Trainers conducted training programs and support activities for the Farmer Facilitators, farmers, nursery growers, market actors etc. The Master Trainers play a vital role in enhancing the sustainability of the project; they work directly with the Farmers Facilitators to build their capacity on integrated farming and agroforestry development and social cohesion-related aspects, and they are providing backstopping support and technological advisory services to the farmers as well assisting them in establishing study plots, securing quality farming input and establishing linkages with the market.

The target of 30% of the Master Trainers being women was not fully met. Particularly in Cox's Bazar it has been difficult to attract female Master Trainers due to frequent travel in the field in a very conservative area.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.3: Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women	563 (40% women)	296 (56% women)	563 (59% women)

In 2021, the remaining ToTs for the Farmer Facilitators from the first phase were completed. Further, the 296 Farmer Facilitators selected for the extended phase received first part of their training, and with 59% of the Farmer Facilitators being women, the target has been fully achieved. After the ToT, the Farmer Facilitators received continuous backstopping support in the field by the Master Trainers and in the regular Farmer Facilitator coordination meetings. In part of this period, it was challenging for the Master Trainers to provide backstopping support in the field due to the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown situation. This was to the extent possible mitigated through online meetings or over the phone. The travel restrictions also delayed distribution of running costs and post-learning support to some of the IFM-FFS and farmers. As a result, it was challenging for a number of the Farmer Facilitators to perform quality activities within the time frame.

In the reporting period, the Farmer Facilitators conducted a total of 8,767 IFM-FFS sessions. Apart from this, farmers usually have personal discussions with the Farmer Facilitators about a particular agricultural activity that they are doing at their household level. Farmers even visit Farmer Facilitators' houses when they need emergency advice. Another important aspect of the Farmer Facilitators' work is to establish study plots and act as model farmers. 2,100 study plots were established, displaying amongst other hand-pollination of cucurbits, vermicompost preparation, improved management practices related to goat, fish and poultry rearing, agroforestry and cultivation of high value crops.

Indicator 1.1.4: Number of local service providers (LSP), i.e. Community Livestock Workers and Community Aquaculture Resource Persons, providing support to communities, at least 30% of the LSPs being women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.4: Number of local service providers (Community Livestock Workers and Community Aquaculture Resource Persons) providing support to communities, at least 30% women	80 (30% women)	22 trained 21 providing services (27% women)	81 (12% women)

22 Community Livestock Workers (CLWs) received training in Cox's Bazar. With this, a total of 81 of the 82 trained CLWs¹⁷ provide vaccination and technical advisory services to both IFM-FFS and nearby communities. They also provide primary treatment of poultry and livestock. In case of serious cases, they advise farmers to contact government animal health center or veterinary surgeons at Upazila/district level. The target of at least 30% of the service providers being women has not been fully met as women have little interest in becoming CLWs. CLWs are required to travel frequently in the local area and combined with conservative norms and security about women's free mobility these are hindering factor in attracting women. Training of Community Aquaculture Resource Persons (CARP) will be conducted in early 2022.

The table below provides an overview of the 122 vaccination/deworming campaigns carried out by the CLWs in 2021.

# of campaigns	# of IFM-FFS covered	Estimated # of IFM-FFS HHs benefitting	Estimated # of non-IFM-FFS covered	# of livestock vaccinated /dewormed			
				Cattle/buffaloes	Goats/sheep	Hens/ducks	Pigs
122	485	10,655	93	7,990	5,665	46,063	710

Small-scale marginalized farmers have very limited awareness about and access to extension services, such as livestock vaccination. Through the project, community people are being habituated to receive services from CLWs at a minimum cost, and they can now communicate with them directly whenever they need to. Hence, this component of the project benefits both the IFM-FFS farmers and the CLWs, who increase their income. However, wider and regular access to these types of services remains a challenge. In the internal outcome assessment, 39% of the IFM-FFS farmers reported to have access to vaccination services. In the MTE, only 8% of FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar and 33.4% in Bandarban indicated that services are available from local service providers, although it has to be stressed that the MTE included other categories of service providers than those trained in the project.

Indicator 1.1.5: Number of monitoring visits by Government line agencies (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to IFM-FFS communities

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.5: Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to IFM-FFS communities	2,784	987	1,606

Throughout the year, different GoB line department officials carried out a total of 987 monitoring visits to IFM-FFS (see details in table below), and they have observed project activities such as IFM-

¹⁷ One female CLW in Cox's Bazar dropped out after receiving the training.

FFS sessions and Farmer Field Days. The government officials shared their opinion with and provided technical advice to the farmers. While the target for this year was not fully met due to formation of IMF-FFS in late 2021, the total number of visits in Cox's Bazar in the first phase exceeded the planned visits with 121% as the government officials showed great interest in visiting the IFM-FFS. All targeted GoB visits are expected to be reached by end-2022.

Visits by DAE	Visits by DLS	Visits by DoF	Visits by FD	Total number of visits
799	101	48	39	987

These visits have a good impact in the IFM-FFS. Firstly, when GoB officials attend the technical sessions, they can explain technical issues that are unknown or not clear to the Farmer Facilitator. The monitoring visits are a good platform to find out the strengths and gaps of the Farmer Facilitators and provide on-the-spot advice to the farmers on how to improve the application of knowledge. Secondly, the farmers can directly ask them for solutions to problems related to their agricultural production, pest and disease management, livestock, fisheries, agroforestry etc., which ultimately helps to increase their yield and income. Through these visits, particularly the female farmers gain confidence to come forward and discuss with GoB line department officials. It, however, remains to be established whether the visits strengthen the relationship between farmers and GoB line department officials, thereby improving the farmers' access to extension services in the longer run.

After the visits to the IFM-FFS, the line department officials share their observations and recommendations, which include:

- The learning-by-doing, establishment of study plots and use of local languages is helping farmers to learn correctly.
- The majority of Farmer Facilitators have good relations with the IFM-FFS farmers, which is important when encouraging the farmers to follow the IFM-approach at their household level.
- The Farmer Facilitators need more technical knowledge about diseases, insects and vaccination, and a few of them need more backstopping support to improve their facilitation skills to ensure participatory discussion during sessions.
- It is recommended to increase the learning input as many farmers struggle to invest in increasing/improving their production. This could include good seeds and organic pesticide.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.6: Number of monitoring visits organized to support IFM-FFS communities by local Government Institutions (Union and Upazila Parishad)	240	52	187

52 monitoring visits to IFM-FFS were carried out in 2021 by Upazila and Union Development Coordination Committees (UzDCC/UDCC). The accumulated target was not fully reached as not all IFM-FFS targeted in the extended phase was formed in 2021. The total target is expected to be achieved by 2022.

Through regular meetings with UDCC and visits in the field, U(z)DCC members have recognized the strength of the environmentally friendly IFM-FFS approach and how simple but effective technologies

can increase the overall production. The U(z)DCC visits also provide an opportunity for the farmers to share about problems they are facing, e.g., problems of getting quality seeds, fertilizer, poultry and fish feed etc. In terms of observations and recommendations, U(z)DCC members suggested to include a component in the project on providing agricultural machineries, tools, equipment etc. to the farmers and to scale up on agroforestry (including planting more trees in empty premises and providing community farmers with saplings/seedlings) as this is seen as a new and innovative technology to them. A common recommendation from all U(z)DCC is to scale up the project and establish more IFM-FFS.

Indicator 1.1.7: Number of functional IFM-FFS groups, with at least 50% of the group members being women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.7: Number of functional IFM-FFS groups, at least 50% women	1,504 (50% women)	296 (78% women)	1,208 (78% women)

By the end of 2021, 1,208 IFM-FFS groups were established and functioning with the remaining targeted 592 groups to be established by March 2022. 912 IFM-FFS have completed the learning cycle, and 296 IFM-FFS were established in the second half of the year with sessions currently ongoing. With 78% of the farmers being women, the target of at least 50% of the group members being women was exceeded.

Numerous factors are contributing to the functioning of the IFM-FFS and how successfully the farmers apply the learnings. The role of Master Trainers and Farmer Facilitators as well as monitoring visits by GoB line departments and U(z)DCC members has been described above. Other important contributing factors are establishment of study plots (see Indicator 1.1.3), timely provision of IFM-FFS running costs and post-learning costs to the individual farmers, Farmer Field Days and exchange visits.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the project experienced some delay in distributing IFM-FFS running costs and post-learning costs. To some extent, the delay in distributing the support affected quality of the IFM-FFS sessions and establishment of study plots (in cases where the Farmer Facilitator could not afford to buy materials in advance) and also meant that implementation of the income-generating activity plans prepared by the individual farmers was delayed. The most common activities included in the income-generating activity plans are poultry and goat rearing, vegetable gardening and vermicompost production.

In Cox’s Bazar, three exchange visits (two to Bandarban and one within Cox’s Bazar) with 200 farmers (59% women) and 22 Farmer Field Days with 1,290 participants (83% women) were organized. In Bandarban, two exchange visits (to Cox’s Bazar and Khagrachhari) with 69 farmers (33% women) and three Farmer Field Days with 178 participants (58% women) were organized. The exchange visits provide an opportunity for the Farmer Facilitators to share learnings, good practices as well as innovative methods. Through the Farmer Field Days, IFM-FFS members not only inspire other farmers in their communities but also farmers from nearby communities as they came to know new farming technologies and also how the IFM-FFS farmers are improving their livelihood through integrated farming. It also provides an important avenue for interacting with GoB line department officials and U(z)DCC members.

Indicator 1.1.8: Number of IFM-FFS modules printed

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.8: Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	12	14	14

In the extended phase, two additional IFM-FFS modules on cow and pig rearing were developed. Hence the total number of modules is now 14 covering 53 session topics. These modules were printed and given to all the Farmer Facilitators during the ToF. Farmer Facilitators are using the modules when taking sessions in the IFM-FFS.

Indicator 1.1.9: Number of farmers growing high-value agroforestry products, at least 50% being women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.1.9: Number of farmers growing high-value agroforestry products, at least 50% being women	180 (50% women)	34 (65% women)	34 (65% women)

As the focus in the latter half of 2022 was to form the new IFM-FFS and train the Farmer Facilitators, only one training for 34 farmers (65% women) growing high-value agroforestry products was organized. The remaining trainings will be conducted in 2022.

The trainees were primarily farmers from the phased-out IFM-FFS and old Farmer Facilitators with an existing small high-value agroforestry production. The training focused on improved production technology, pricing and marketing as small-scale farmers in the project areas usually do not get fair price for their products. The types of products covered were dragon fruit, cashew nut, coffee, *baromashi* mango, citrus fruit and drumstick. A register for monitoring production and sale after the training has been provided to the farmers and results will be reported in the next bi-annual report.

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

By 2021 all the 27 collection points planned for the first phase of the project have been established. The collection points play an important role for marginalized farmers who often have limited production capacity and no storage facilities. By bulking the products of nearby IFM-FFS and other farmers, the collection points provide an avenue for group marketing, and the collection point committee members often act as information linkages between farmers, buyers and government services in relation to e.g. prices and quality farming input. The fact that all farmers included in the internal outcome assessment reported to have increased their income (see Indicator 1.1) is a testament to the result of the work with improving market linkages. The results were confirmed in the KIIs conducted for the internal outcome assessment, with e.g. the Upazila Livestock Officer and Chairman of Alikadam Sadar Union Parishad in Bandarban noting that “the project has widened marketing opportunities for rural farmers to sell their crops at a good price”. The MTE found that that 77.4% of FFS farmers and 37.1% of non-FFS farmers in Cox’s Bazar and 80.2% of FFS farmers and 73.3% of non-FFS farmers in Bandarban are linked with buyer/traders and sell their agricultural products to them.

The full potential of the collection points has, however, not emerged yet as the results of the internal outcome assessment and MTE indicate. Due to non-optimal location of some collection points (mainly

in Cox's Bazar), low agricultural production of many IFM-FFS farmers and COVID-19 lockdown period, a number of the collection points were not functioning properly. In June, the internal outcome assessment showed that 26% of the farmers in the two districts take their products to a collection point. However, the farmers still like to sell their products directly in the local market, particularly in Cox's Bazar.

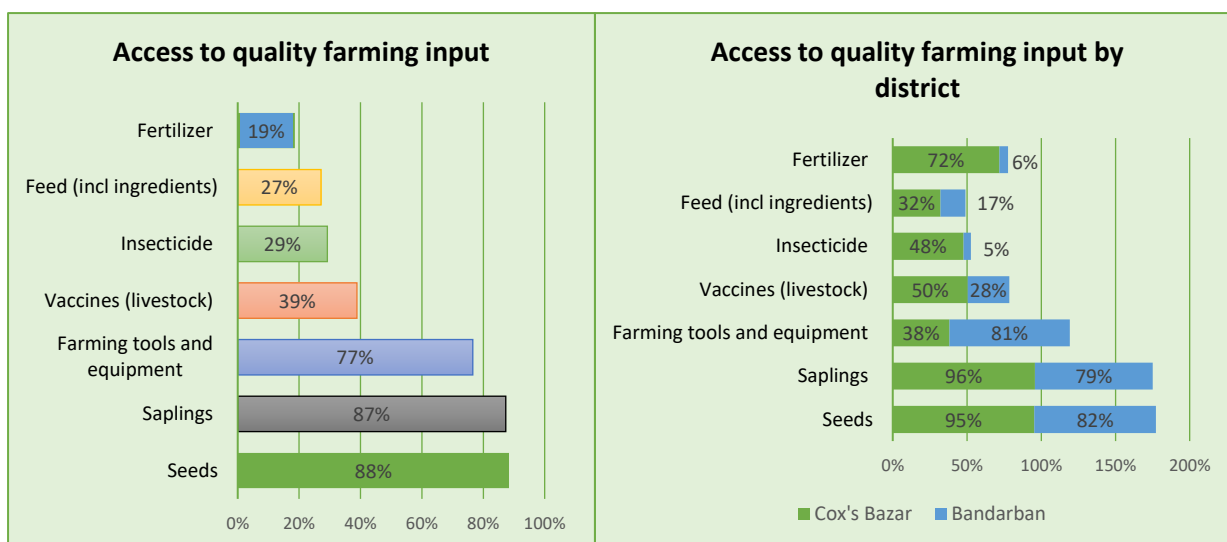
The training and involvement of local service providers (CLWs, nursery growers and input sellers) as well as the farming seeds provided as part of the COVID-19 solidarity package has proven to be strategic and beneficial to the farmers in terms increasing access to quality farming inputs. On the one hand it has increased the awareness of the farmers about the benefits of quality seeds/samplings and livestock vaccination/deworming and thereby the demand for these services in areas, which did not earlier have easy access to these services. On the other hand, the increased demand is creating livelihood opportunities for the local service providers.

Indicator 1.2.1: Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry), at least 30% of these farmers are women (disaggregated by location)

Indicator	Cumulative targets by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.2.1: Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry), 30% women	60% / 27,972 farmers (30% women)	97% / 25,908 farmers (79% women)	97% / 25,908 farmers (79% women)

In general, many rural farmers in the project areas lack access to quality inputs and they buy low-quality input from adjacent local markets. In 2021, improving access to quality farming input for IFM-FFS farmers is addressed through organizing training for input sellers (four trainings were held with 189 participants) and follow up on previous trainings by strengthening the linkage between farmers and input sellers, including nursery growers trained by the project (see Indicator 1.2.3). Additionally, in the IFM-FFS curriculum, one mandatory module is on agribusiness covering issues such as collection points, identification of quality input and communication mechanisms with GoB line department services as well as input sellers.

While the internal outcome assessment showed that 97% of the participating farmers (79% women) have access to quality input, the MTE found the percentage of farmers with access to quality inputs slightly lower (68.8% of FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar and 56.7% in Bandarban) but significantly higher than for non-IFM-FFS farmers (31.4% of non-FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar and 59.4% in Bandarban). Access to seeds, saplings and farming tools is most prominent as shown in the chart below. Due to no outcome assessment carried out in early 2022 as a result of startup of new IFM-FFS in the latter half



of 2021, the number of participating farmers remains the same as reported in June. The total cumulative target on number of farmers is expected to be reached by 2022.

The challenge however remains that the input sellers are not trading in the remote areas as this is less profitable. Therefore, many farmers in rural areas still do not have access to quality seeds and fertilizers. In 2021, the project started to remedy this through the collection points. In some collection points, sellers of high-quality input are invited to sell their input from the collection points. In other collection points, the management committee assists the farmers with knowledge on quality seeds and also help to purchase seeds for a group of farmers. The MTE recognized that better linkage has been established between IFM-FFS farmers and trained quality input sellers but noted that attempts to link farmers with input sellers through collection points was still not successful. The seed distribution as part of the COVID-19 response, establishing linkages between input sellers and farmers (including through collection points) as well as establishing and improving local nurseries and training of CLWs are other important contributing factors to the achievement of this indicator.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
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% of 56 new collection points (30% women)	75% of 28 collection points (29% women)	75% of 28 collection points (29% women)

Collection points play an important role for IFM-FFS and nearby non-IFM-FFS farmers who have limited access to nearby markets and/or who produce limited volume of products (see case story 5). The collection points are not only functioning as selling centers but also as storage centers, and during the rainy session the farmers who are not able carry fertilizers to their farm can store this at the collection points. Efforts are being put into assisting IFM-FFS to prepare and implement production plans and working with the collection point management committees to improve the functioning of the collection points. It however remains a challenge that most of the targeted farmers are marginal and poor and they have limited land available, which means that many of them have not increased production to a level where products can be sold regularly through a collection point.

By 2021, all the 27 collection points planned for the first phase were established (16 in Bandarban, 11 in Cox's Bazar). In addition to this, one collection point in Cox's Bazar was inaugurated in December.

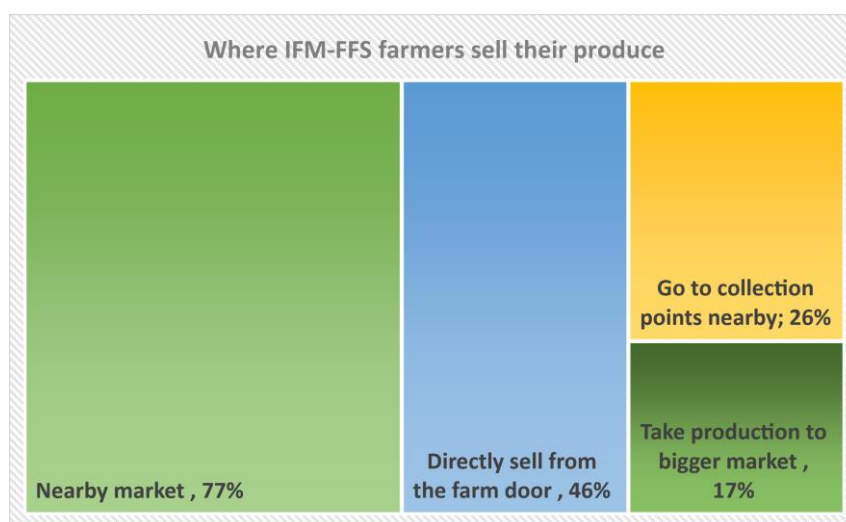
Seven out of the 27 collection points were found not to be functioning properly or had a very low average weekly transaction. Five of these collection points were in Cox's Bazar where there are many nearby markets. These collection points will be relocated in 2022 to more appropriate locations. In terms of women in leadership roles, 29% of the members in the collection point management committees are women (Bandarban 21%, Cox's Bazar 48%). Focus in the second half of 2021 was on forming the new IFM-FFS and train the Farmer Facilitators, and therefore all the targeted 28 new collection points in the extended phase will be established in 2022.

The table below shows the status of the functioning collection points in the reporting period, except the collection point which was established in December:

District	Upazila	# of IFM-FFS communities covered	# of non-IFM-FFS communities covered	# of farmers connected (approx.)	# of businessmen connected	Major bulking items	Average weekly transactions (BDT)
Cox's Bazar	Ramu	21	3	180	10	Vegetables, native chicken, eggs, ducks	5,000
Cox's Bazar	Ramu	11	6	80	6	Vegetables	50,000
Cox's Bazar	Ramu	10	7	55	7	Vegetables, native chicken	12,500
Cox's Bazar	Ramu	10	4	45	8	Vegetables, native chicken	30,000
Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	10	4	200	8	Vegetables, native chicken, betel nut & leaves, pigeons	15,000
Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	10	7	150	10	Vegetables, native chicken, betel nut & leaves, pigeons	10,000
Bandarban	Naikhongchari	3	2	450	6	Vegetables, fruits	90,000
Bandarban	Naikhongchori	3	1	550	5	Vegetables, fruits	75,000
Bandarban	Naikhongchari	4	2	650	8	Vegetables, fruits	150,000
Bandarban	Naikhongchari	3	1	350	5	Vegetables, fruits	65,000
Bandarban	Naikhongchari	5	3	250	5	Vegetables, fruits	25,000
Bandarban	Alikadam	4	1	250	3	Vegetables, fruits	55,000
Bandarban	Alikadam	3	2	850	8	Vegetables, fruits	180,000
Bandarban	Alikadam	4	1	750	7	Vegetables, fruits	150,000
Bandarban	Lama	4	1	250	6	Vegetables	55,000
Bandarban	Lama	5	2	550	8	Vegetables	75,000
Bandarban	Lama	3	2	320	3	Vegetables	45,000

District	Upazila	# of IFM-FFS communities covered	# of non-IFM-FFS communities covered	# of farmers connected (approx.)	# of businessmen connected	Major bulking items	Average weekly transactions (BDT)
Bandarban	Lama	4	2	210	5	Fruits	18,000
Bandarban	Lama	3	2	150	4	Vegetables	35,000
Bandarban	Lama	4	2	260	2	Vegetables	14,500

The fact that it takes time and substantial efforts to not only establish the collection points and link up with buyers but also to assist the IFM-FFS farmers in increasing their production to a point where they have excess products to sell is reflected in the results of the internal outcome assessment where 26% of the farmers report making use of a collection point when selling their produce.



The most often cited reasons for not selling produce through collection points are that there are no collection points nearby and that the farmers prefer to sell at the local market, particularly in Cox's Bazar, as sale of produce and purchase of other items can be done at the same time. The progress in strengthening market linkages and improving income opportunities through other avenues than collection points is confirmed by the MTE, which documents that that 77.4% of IFM-FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar and 80.2% of IFM-FFS farmers in Bandarban are linked with buyer/traders and sell their agricultural products to them.

Indicator 1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (i.e. nursery growers / women entrepreneurs doing value addition at local level/high value crop producers / beekeepers / vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, at least 20% being women

Indicator	Cumulative targets by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (nursery growers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	65 (20% women)	0	50 (10% female)
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (women entrepreneurs doing value addition at local level) providing support to communities, 20% being women	90 (20% women)	30 (100% women)	30 (100% women)
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (high value crop producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60 (20% women)	0	0
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (beekeepers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60 (20% women)	0	0
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60 (20% women)	33 (45% women)	33 (45% women)

In 2021, trainings were conducted for female farmers on value addition and vermicompost producers. As noted earlier, focus in the latter half of 2021 was on establishing new IFM-FFS and training Farmer Facilitators, hence the target for 2021 was not fully met. Training for all targeted future entrepreneurs will be done in 2022. The target on 20% female farmers was cumulatively exceeded, but it was not possible to attract the targeted number of potential female nursery growers as this is traditionally considered a male-dominated business.

At the end of 2021, a training on value addition for 30 female farmers was carried out. The training equipped the farmers with knowledge and skills on value addition processes of their local products, relevant agricultural technologies and marketing. The types of products include dried fruits and vegetables, mango/jackfruit bars, syrup, chutney and pickles. In addition to this, a training on vermicompost production was carried out for 33 farmers. The farmers were provided a register to record their production and income after the training, and the results will be reported in 2022.

To assess how far the 50 nursery growers trained in 2020 have come in establishing and managing their nurseries, a telephone survey was carried among the nursery growers in Cox's Bazar and among the Master Trainers and Upazila IFM-FFS Coordinator in Bandarban. The survey gave an indicative status¹⁸ of the nurseries in the May-July season:

	# of nurseries covered	Estimated # of farmers benefiting	Average income (BDT)	# of seedling raised
Ramu, Cox's Bazar	4	2,266 (IFM-FFS farmers: 842)	1,547,500	180,680
Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar	2	4,100 (IFM-FFS farmers: 3,750)	13,000 ¹⁹	107,220
Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	5	3,555 (IFM-FFS farmers: 355)	1,972,300	217,175
Lama, Bandarban	3	1,966 (IFM-FFS farmers: 442)	347,500	50,240
Alikadam, Bandarban	2	2,100 (IFM-FFS farmers: 350)	230,000	40,120
Naikhyongchari, Bandarban	3	1,555 (IFM-FFS farmers: 355)	372,300	35,180
Total/Average per nursery	19	15,542 (IFM-FFS farmers: 6,094)	235,926	33,190

The survey further found that the Farmer Facilitators play an important role in inspiring the farmers to buy quality seedlings from these nurseries, and also ensure that the farmer gets quality seed at a relatively lower price from these nurseries. As a result, the IFM-FFS farmers now have better access to get quality seedling from a nearby nursery and generally at a cheaper price. This is confirmed in the internal outcome assessment, which shows that 87% of the IFM-FFS farmers report having better access to saplings compared to earlier. The income of the nursery growers has increased significantly, even doubled for a few nursery growers. Poor infrastructure is a challenge in a few of the nurseries, as some of the nursery growers lack funds to invest in infrastructure such as fencing and sheds.

Indicator 1.2.4: Number of farming households affected by COVID-19 have received quality farming input to restore their agricultural production

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021

¹⁸ Many of the nursery growers have not been keeping record of their income, number of customers and exact number of seedlings. Hence, this survey is only indicative. In the extended phase, record keeping has been addressed.

¹⁹ Six nursery growers in Ukhiya did not keep record and were therefore not able to provide an estimated income.

1.2.4: Number of farming households affected by COVID-19 have received quality farming input to restore their agricultural production	48,300	N/A	52,600
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This indicator was achieved in 2020 with a total of 52,600 farming households receiving quality farming input. For the impact of the farming input received, please refer to Indicator 1.3 above.

OUTCOME 2: AGROFORESTRY PRODUCTIONS INCREASED SUSTAINABLY

As the project is are working with homestead gardens as the production area and all farming activities implemented under the IFM-FFS are done in the homestead gardens covering both crops, trees, fruit trees, bamboo, forest plants etc. The outcome on agroforestry is therefore closely connected with outcome 1 on agriculture, except when it comes to field crops. The results reported in terms of production increase, improved technologies and income are therefore also applicable for this outcome.

Through the modules on agroforestry, farmers learn improved management techniques for existing tree and forest plant species, including the use of compost, and are encouraged to plan for bringing fallow land under sustainable integrated vegetation coverage. The establishment or improvement of existing nurseries through training of nursery growers contribute to making affordable quality saplings available to the IFM-FFS famers. By the end of 2021, almost all the IFM-FFS and member farmers from the first phase had drafted Agroforestry Development Plans (ADPs). 75% of the farmers reporting having started implementation of the ADPs, and by mid-2021 they had brought an estimated 545 hectares of new land under vegetation coverage. It is further estimated that the farmers have planted an estimated 800,000 saplings/forest plants.²⁰ Additionally the estimated saplings grown in the 25 nurseries established/strengthened in the first phase, amount to approx. 830,00 saplings.²¹ In terms of production increase, the internal outcome assessment showed that farmers experienced a 74% increase in production of fruits compared to before joining the project. The MTE further found that regarding the type of improvements experienced in implementing the ADPs, the farmers have experienced increased production and reduced cost. Those who could not adopt an improved agroforestry system mainly indicated lack of means/additional resources for investment and lack of access to agroforestry inputs (seedling/ sapling).

Some of the challenges experienced previously also affected this reporting period. This includes the seasonality of the work, the reluctance of some farmers with little income to invest in tree and plant saplings and the COVID-19 situation which led to delays in finalizing the last ADPs and distribute saplings in Bandarban.

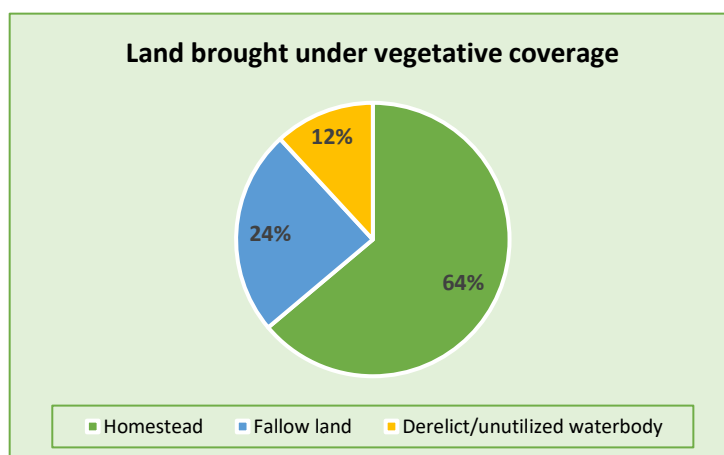
²⁰ Estimation of achievements in relation to hectares of new land brought under vegetative coverage and number of saplings/forest plans planted in the extended phase IFM-FFS will be available in the June 2022 report.

²¹ The survey reported under Indicator 1.2.3 showed that 19 nurseries raised on average 33,190 saplings.

Indicator 2.1: Increase in area of lands (in ha) under firewood, bamboo and vegetation coverage

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
2.1: Increase in area of lands (in ha) under firewood, bamboo and vegetation coverage	1,000 ²²	545	545

In the internal outcome assessment, 615 out of 747 farmers (82%) reported to have brought new land under vegetation coverage since joining the IFM-FFS. The total number of hectares reported by these farmers are 15.3 hectares, of which 3.7 hectares are fallow land, which is noteworthy. Scaling this up to the 26,709 farmers who completed the IFM-FFS sessions by mid-2021, total coverage would be an estimated 545 hectares. The chart below shows which types of land has been brought under vegetative cover.



The progress in bringing land under vegetative cover is closely linked to the effectiveness of the IFM-FFS sessions on agroforestry, assistance provided to the farmers to prepare ADPs and linking farmers with the local nursery growers.

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

For many of the IFM-FFS farmers, agroforestry is a new concept. Through the IFM-FFS sessions, farmers have improved their knowledge and skills on agroforestry and its management practice e.g., location-based tree selection, mulching, pruning, and water, fertilizer and pest management. They have also learned to analyze their homestead and community areas and prioritise actions before starting to implement their preferred agroforestry systems at community and household level. With this knowledge, the farmers have developed ADPs and started to use vacant land for planting tree seedlings. They also apply their knowledge to improve management of existing trees/forest plants. As described earlier, concrete results of the enhanced knowledge and skills of the farmers are starting to emerge.

The training and involvement of other stakeholders, particularly GoB line department officials and nursery growers, also plays an important role in improving knowledge and skills of the IFM-FFS farmers. The training of GoB line department officials in agroforestry and integrated farm management has led to a deeper understanding of the potential that these initiatives have in supporting sustainable livelihoods and restoring the environment, which has come under immense pressure after the influx of Rohingya refugees. The trained nursery growers help farmers to further enhance their knowledge about tree/forest plant management.

The MTE observed that the IFM-FFS farmers have become more interested in homestead-based agroforestry, and accordingly, they have started growing agroforestry, particularly fruits tree in their

²² This target is to be reached by 2022

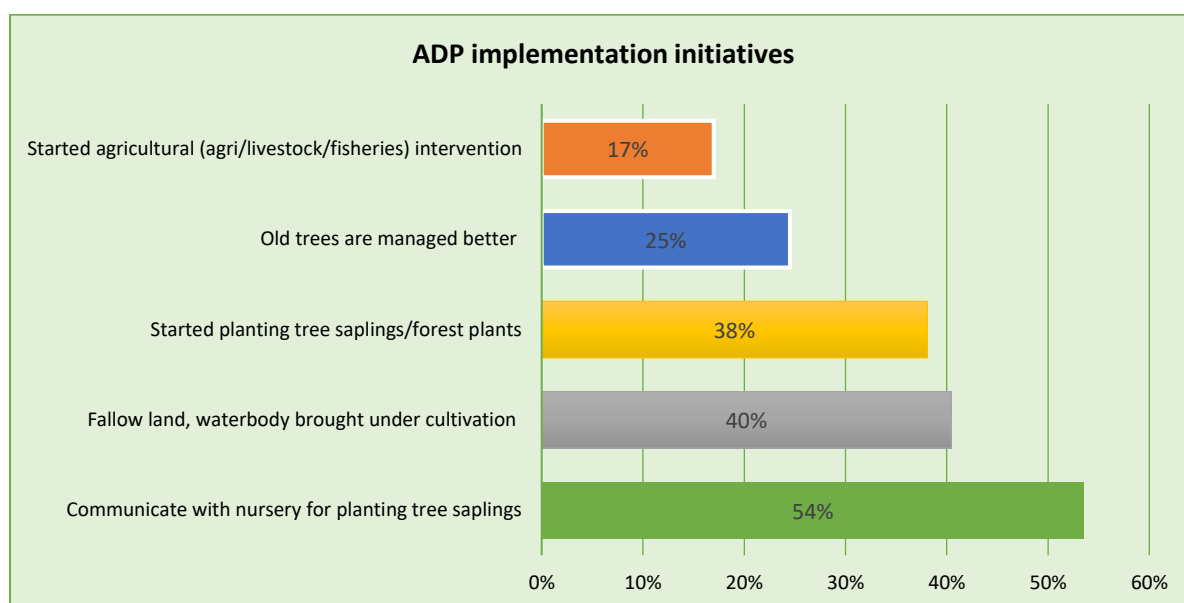
homestead. Regarding the growing of firewood and bamboo bushes, no initiatives were observed in the field. The MTE recommends creating effective linkage with the Department of Forest for implementation of community-based agroforestry.

Indicator 2.1.1: Number of IFM-FFS communities implementing Agroforestry Development Plans (disaggregated by location), with at least 30% of the community members involved in drafting the Plans being women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
2.1.1: Number of IFM-FFS communities implementing Agroforestry Development Plans, 30% women	1,504 (30% women)	616 (76% women)	859 (77% women ²³)

In 2021, 683 IFM-FFS drafted their community Agroforestry Development Plans (ADP) and 616 of these started implementing the social agroforestry outlined in the ADPs, including with saplings distributed by the project. 76% of the farmers involved in ADP preparation were women, thereby exceeding the target. The cumulative target by 2021 was not fully met as agroforestry modules have not yet been conducted for the extended phase IFM-FFS due to seasonality concerns. In addition to this, 53 IFM-FFS in Bandarban did not develop ADPs due to insufficient fund flow to BHDC in Q4 and hence the final batch training for Farmer Facilitators was not carried out. A number of old Farmer Facilitators will be engaged to catch up on drafting the remaining ADPs in early 2022.

IFM-FFS farmers get two sessions on agroforestry covering agroforestry concepts and planning and agroforestry management. After these sessions, Farmer Facilitators assist the farmers in developing ADPs. This ADP includes the current situation of the proposed site, what improvements can be made, which agroforestry model to choose, what types of inputs are needed, where the IFM-FFS will get the inputs and the month the implementation will start. The chart below based on internal outcome assessment data shows the different activities initiated as part of implementing the community ADPs, and it shows the linkages made between the local nursery growers and the IFM-FFS.



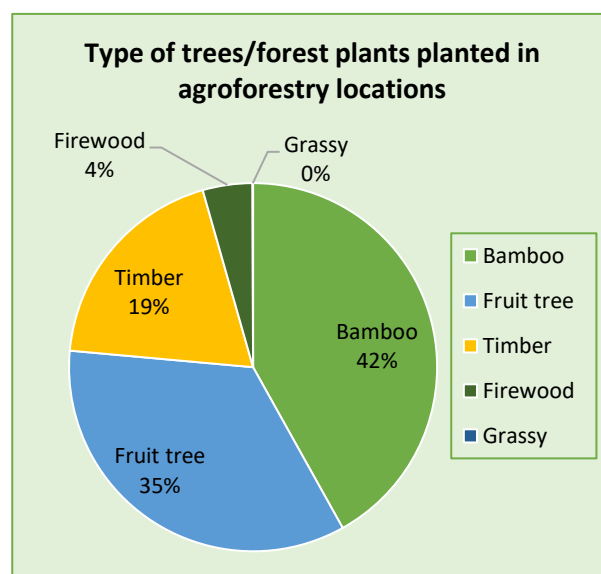
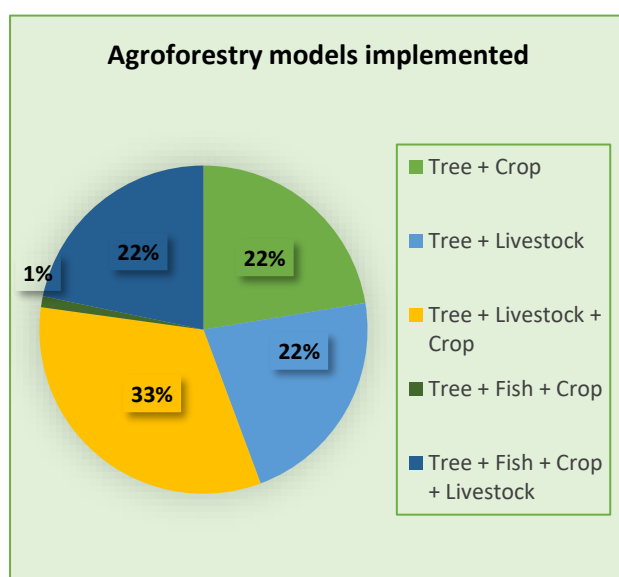
²³ As the disaggregation was not made for 2020, this is an estimation based on the percentage of female members in the IFM-FFS as it is the IFM-FFS members drafting the community ADPs.

Indicator 2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems (disaggregated by location). At least 50% of these farmers are women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems, 30% women	80% of 45,120 farmers (30% women)	75% of 20,538 farmers (80% women)	78% of 26,805 farmers (77% women ²⁴)

By 2021, all trained farmers had been assisted to develop their individual ADPs, except in Bandarban where approx. 1,484 farmers in 53 IFM-FFS (see Indicator 2.1.1) have not yet developed ADPs. Making ADP is mandatory according to the IFM-FFS model. 78% of the 26,805 farmers (77% women²⁵) who had developed their ADP have started to implement the plan. While the target related to women has been exceeded, the cumulative target on percentage and number of farmers has not been fully met. This is primarily due to the agroforestry modules not yet being conducted for the extended phase IFM-FFS due to seasonality concerns. The lower target on percentage of farmers implementing ADPs also reveal a gap in understanding the agroforestry module and its implementation. The latter has been addressed in the extended phase through improved module and training of Master Trainers.

In the internal outcome assessment, the 747 respondent farmers reported to have planted 31,064 trees/forest plants, i.e. an average of 42 trees/forest plants per farmer. Scaling up the result to the 18,919 farmers reported to have implemented their ADPs, this means that an estimated 800,000 trees/forest plants have been planted. The charts below show which agroforestry models the farmers are following and the types of trees/forest plants planted.



²⁴ As the disaggregation was not made for 2020, this is an estimation based on the percentage of the trained female members in the IFM-FFS

²⁵ Ibid

Indicator 2.1.3: Number of seedlings distributed to implement Agroforestry Development Plans

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
2.1.3: Number of seedlings distributed to implement Agroforestry Development Plans	93,240	122,591	122,591

This indicator was added for the extension phase. However, in the first phase of the project, seedlings were provided to each IFM-FFS farmer to kick-start the implementation of their Agroforestry Development Plans (ADP).

OUTCOME 3: SOCIAL COHESION INCREASED

A perception survey carried out by UNDP in Cox’s Bazar in early 2021 showed that the host community considers the influx of Rohingya having an adverse effect on the host community's livelihood due to deforestation, inflation, and competition over opportunities. The Rohingya refugees on the other hand perceive the existing relationship with the host community to be harmonious. The survey, however, also found that when probing into the question about the perceived negative economic impact, the response of the host community respondents became more nuanced, acknowledging the economic opportunities created by the influx and how they could ‘utilize the situation’ through e.g. sale of products to the refugees.²⁶ There is, however, no doubt that the refugee situation is increasing competition for resources and services and hiking up prices of goods, and that this is compounded by the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, all of which negatively impacts social cohesion in the host communities.

The findings of the intern outcome assessment and the MTE cement the relevance and approach of the SHARIP project with its dual focus on creating sustainable livelihoods and building up the capacity of IFM-FFS farmers, Local Volunteer Mediators’ Forums (LVMFs) and youth to systematically address threats to social cohesion by solving disputes and promoting positive messages on social harmony. The MTE concludes that “The perception of the host community about the presence of the Rohingya community has been largely shifted from negative to positive through organizing community mobilization and awareness-building events and involving youths in the mobilization process. Moreover, the involvement of local stakeholders, including local government institutions and community leaders, in the mediating process reduced not only the conflicts between Rohingya and the host community but also reduced internal social conflicts with the neighbors.” The MTE further concluded that the relations between the host community and Rohingyas in the project intervention area has been much improved compared to the non-intervention areas in Cox’s Bazar as the level of dissatisfaction is gradually reducing, “and there is reason to believe that this improved relationship between the host community and the Rohingyas and the reduced dissatisfaction is the result of the contribution made by the project”.

In an FGD conducted for the internal outcome assessment, one of the LVMF members from Ramu explained “Look, I know these events or programs will not change the society in a day, but the continuation of the programs will absolutely do it. If you poke people continuously with the same messages of keeping social cohesion, after a certain period they will follow it automatically. Besides, activities regarding youths like debate trainings, martial art trainings are changing their regular view

²⁶ UNDP: Draft Report on “Public Perception Survey Partnership for a Tolerant, Inclusive Bangladesh (PTIB), UNDP Bangladesh”. March 2021

towards the society, towards them. Girls in my area now know how to stand for their rights. I believe these are the success of this project in my area.”

Indicator 3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)	1,000 ²⁷	1,218	1,459

By the end of 2021, the total target for number of disputes mediated by the LVMFs has already been exceeded, which indicates the popularity of the LVMFs in the target areas. The table below provides the number of conflicts mediated by the nine LVMFs supported in 2021:

	Fully mediated	Partly mediated	Unsuccessful	Total
Bandarban LVMFs	189	77	2	268
Cox’s Bazar LVMFs	857	76	17	950
Total	1,046	153	19	1,218

The MTE highlighted the significant contribution made by the project to reduce social conflicts and increase social cohesion through developing mediation skills of the LVMF members. It further noted that “the LVMFs are working well, and the community people, especially female members of the community, feel more comfortable approaching LVMF members.” Hence, community members in the project areas are increasingly making use of the LVMFs, and the number of cases mediated per LVMF increased from 40 cases in 2020 to 135 cases in 2021.

The LVMFs comprise local government representatives, teachers, journalist, freedom fighters and persons from the local elite who are very influential. They have a sound knowledge of the local context and the drivers of conflicts, and they are respected by people in the communities. As a result, the disagreeing parties often accept the proposed solutions, which are derived at through facilitating the discussion amongst the persons involved in the dispute (see case story 6). In some cases, the LVMF members are not able to successfully mediate critical conflicts, but they often manage to normalize the conflict situation and they provide advice on the use of the legal system. Thus, mediation has proven to be a peaceful, low-cost way of solving conflicts and disputes, and the LVMFs play a vital role in managing conflicts or disputes before they grow bigger or violent. Finally, as confirmed in the FGDs and KIIs conducted, the LVMF members play an important role in disseminating knowledge to the local community about conflict mediation and family management, tolerance, societal harmony and health awareness.

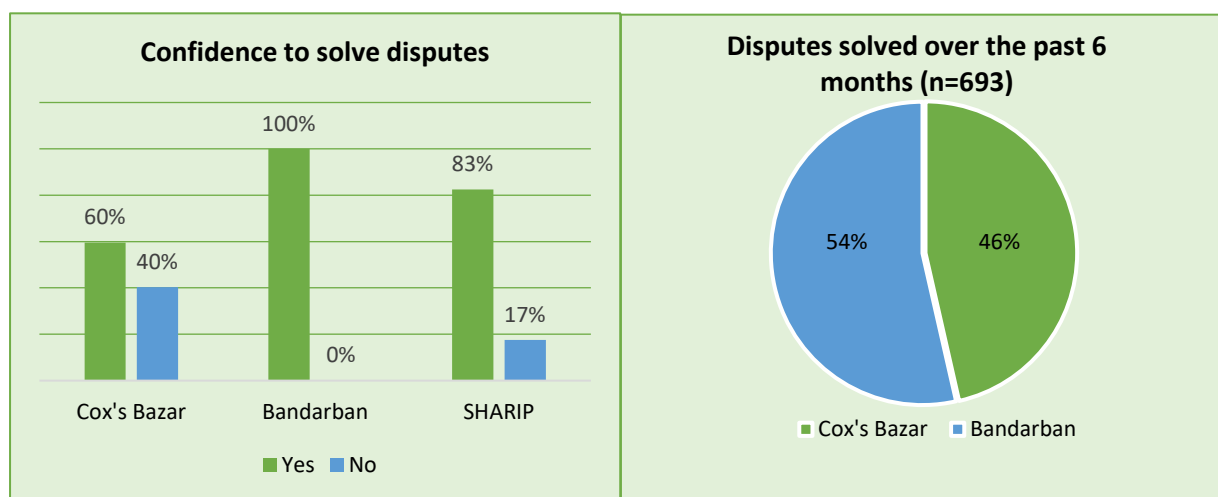
²⁷ This target is to be reached by 2022

Indicator 3.2: % of farmers participating in the courtyard sessions organized for the IFM-FFS report that they feel confident to address disputes and conflicts at household and/or community level

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.2: % of farmers participating in the courtyard sessions organized for the IFM-FFS report that they feel confident to address disputes and conflicts at household and/or community level	70% ²⁸	83%	83%

Members of the host community have in recent years felt increasingly under pressure from the impact of Rohingya influx and the COVID-19 pandemic. For many families this leads to a sense of stress and tension which can spiral into disputes and conflicts. Through courtyard sessions, the IFM-FFS farmers learn about different kinds of domestic conflicts and mediation methods and techniques to manage conflicts.

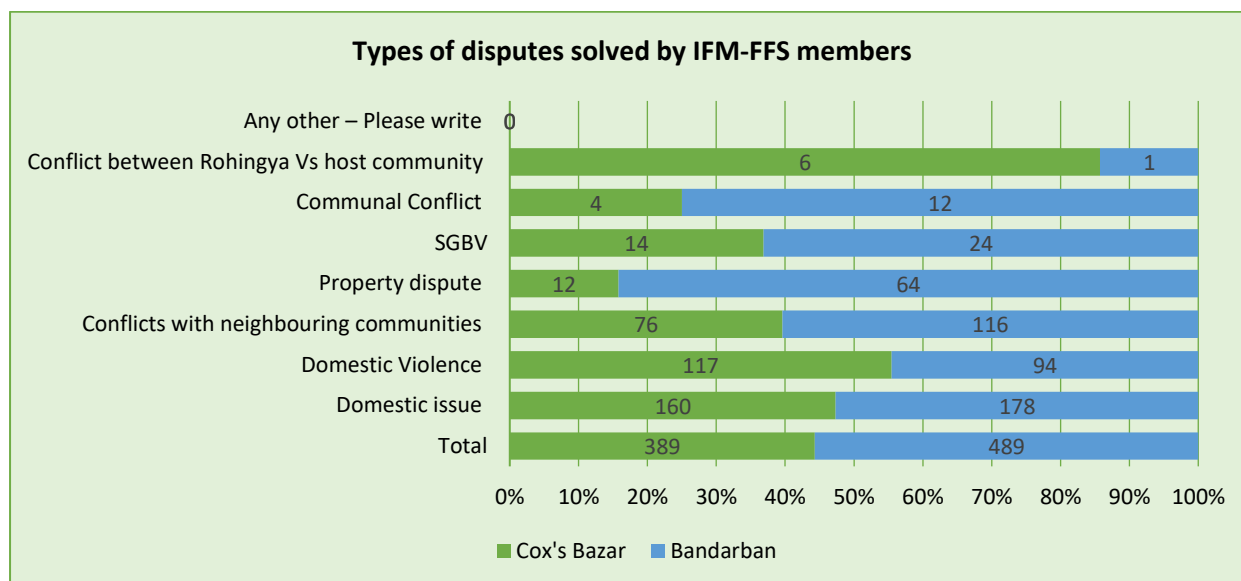
The internal outcome assessment found that more than 80% of the respondents reported feeling confident to solve or mediate minor disputes after attending the courtyard sessions (the MTE found this to be 71%). The pie chart below shows that about half of all the farmers who reported to feel confident actually solved a dispute in the past six months. In the FGDs conducted as part of the internal outcome assessment, IFM-FFS farmers shared several examples of disputes and rights abuses they had helped to solve and address after learning basic mediation techniques. One example is a male farmer in Ramu who, after several times observing a Madrasa teacher beating his students, intervened to make the teacher understand the drawbacks of beating children. Another example is a female farmer in Teknaf who intervened in a conflict between two families where one family caught another family trying to steal vegetables from their garden. The farmer knew that the family trying to steal was poor and explained this in the mediation meeting. The result was that seeds were bought for the poor family to help them to grow their own food.



By far the most common type of dispute addressed is related to domestic issues (49%) followed by domestic violence (30%), conflicts with neighboring communities (28%) and property related disputes (11%) (see also graph below). The telephone survey carried out in Cox's Bazar to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the IFM-FFS households unfortunately confirmed the widely reported trend of an

²⁸ This target is to be reached by 2022

increase in conflicts and disputes during lockdown situations (reported by 72%), with domestic / gender-based violence accounting for 91% of the disputes.



Indicator 3.3: Number and percentage of youths participating in social cohesion activities report actively applying their knowledge to enhance social cohesion in their local area

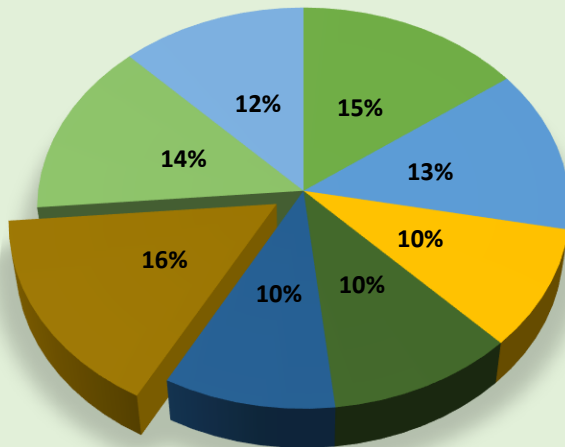
Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.3: Number and percentage of youths participating in social cohesion activities report actively applying their knowledge to enhance social cohesion in their local area	2,500 youth (75%) ²⁹	3,720 youth (72%)	3,720 youth (72%)

There is generally very limited opportunity for youth in the project areas to get involved in programs aimed at promoting social cohesion. With the closing of the educational institutions due the COVID-19 pandemic, the interest in acquiring new knowledge and getting the scope to act collectively has gained traction among the youth. Some of the activities are completely new, at least in Cox’s Bazar, such as youth camps and martial art training for girls.

In 2021, 89 youth-targeted events were attended by 5,166 youth, including youth campaigns, youth camps, martial art training and debating competitions (see further under Indicator 3.1.4). A quick survey was carried out among 60 youth (62% girls) to assess if and how they have applied the knowledge gained from participating in the events. 72% of the youth, i.e. 3,720 youth, reported to have applied the learnings from the youth events (see case story 7). The graphs below show two examples of how the youth apply their knowledge:

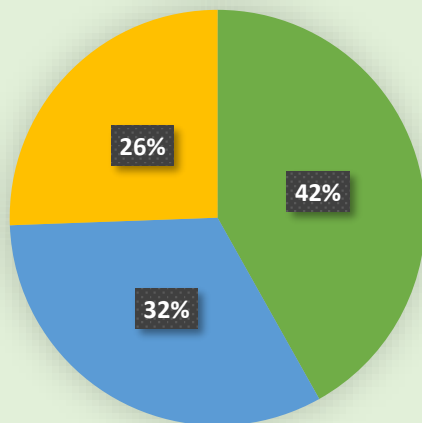
²⁹ This target is to be reached by 2022

Application of knowledge - Youth camps



- Shared knowledge with family members
- Shared knowledge with friends
- Spoke and shared on bad effect of the abuse of drugs.
- Shared on bad effect of drug abuse with friends and family members
- Spoke up against and took initiative against human trafficking
- Spoke up against gender based violence and took initiatives against gender based violence
- Spoke up against the use of polythene and pollution of the environment

Application of knowledge - Martial arts training



- Demonstrated and practiced in front of family members
- Shared techniques with classmates and spoke upon eve-teasing or bullying
- Defended classmates when experienced bullying and eves-teasing

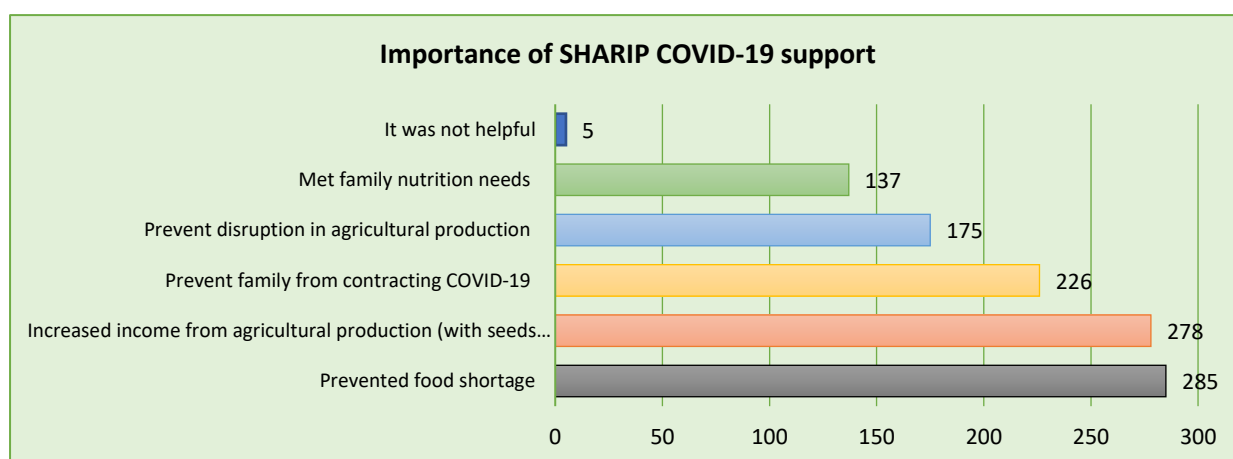
In Bandarban, youths do not have their own organizations/associations and as a result they take initiatives individually. In Cox's Bazar on the other hand, youth groups exist and in some cases were formed by youth after attending project activities. However, as the project does not have in-built activities to work with youth after the events, there is limited opportunities for mobilization of youth, as also commented by the MTE. To make a visible impact, a recommendation is therefore to work more with a youth network approach, which would allow youth to be involved in a more substantive manner in different events and awareness raising and social mobilisation using their learnings in a more systematic manner.

Indicator 3.4: Number of households who have received direct livelihood support to cope with the COVID-19 crisis

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.4: Number of households who have received direct livelihood support to cope with the COVID-19 crisis	48,300 ³⁰	8,680	60,771

This indicator was mainly achieved in 2020, with the cash support initiative to beneficiaries in Cox’s Bazar being completed in early 2021. A total of 2,791 beneficiaries received BDT 3,500 each. In addition to this Practical Action distributed masks to 8,680 project households and hand sanitizer to 290 IFM-FFS. With this, a total of 60,771 farming households have received livelihood support in the project period in the form of food (Bandarban), cash (Cox’s Bazar), COVID-19 hygiene items and quality farming input (the latter is reported specifically under Indicator 1.2.4).

The internal outcome assessment shows that the solidarity package distributed as part of SHARIP’s COVID-19 response was particularly important for the IFM-FFS farmers in terms of preventing food shortage, increasing income (through receiving agricultural seeds) and providing useful COVID-19 preventive materials. Only five out of the 494 respondents who had received the solidarity package and found that the support was not helpful.



The MTE confirmed these findings and found that 69% of the farmers expressed their full satisfaction with the support package and 31% were moderately satisfied, and noted that “This COVID-19 response of the project was very effective in the sense that it provided mainly farming inputs which contributed to increased production of vegetables during the COVID-19 pandemic and supported the livelihood of the disadvantaged farmers.”

³⁰ This target is to be reached by 2022

Indicator 3.5: Number of households who have received information on COVID-19 on the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.5: Number of households who have received information on COVID-19 on the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion	96,600 ³¹	14,378	838,008

This indicator was mainly achieved and reported in the 2020 Annual Report. In 2021, 318 dedicated COVID-19 awareness raising courtyard sessions were carried out with the participation of 7,114 IFM-FFS households. The number of sessions has been included in the total number of courtyard sessions reported under Indicator 3.1.3. The specific module developed on COVID-19 covers issues such as general awareness about COVID-19, what to do when experiencing symptoms, preventive measures and potential effects on social cohesion (e.g. domestic violence and social stigma). In addition to this, the implementing partners raised awareness about COVID-19 and the importance of protective measures in every of the social cohesion events organized, reaching at least 7,264 households. Hence, in total at least 14,378 households received information on the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion in 2021, making the total number of people reached being at least 838,008 for the whole project period.

Output 3.1: Communities have enhanced capacities and skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of the Rohingya influx

The project continues to progress in terms of enhancing the capacities and skills of the three main target groups: IFM-FFS households, LVMFs and youth. The capacity and awareness enhancement activities all relate to issues affecting social cohesion in the project areas, some of which have intensified by hosting one of the world’s largest refugee populations.

Capacity building of the **IFM-FFS households** is done through courtyard sessions covering various topics related to social cohesion. The internal outcome assessment showed that 83% of the participating households found the topics discussed in the courtyard sessions very relevant to the current socio-economic context, and 88% reported having applied the learnings from the courtyard sessions. The number of resolved disputes reported earlier is a testament to this. The graph below shows the application of knowledge and skills acquired through the courtyard sessions:

³¹ This target is to be reached by 2022

The findings of the internal outcome assessment not surprisingly show that COVID-19 is currently an overarching concern in the communities. It also shows how the IFM-FFS farmers find value in learning how communication can improve relationships within the family, and between neighbors and other individuals. The participants also highlight that they now understand what constitutes a good leader and why good and democratic leadership is important, what can be the sources of a conflict, and the importance of treating boys and girls/men and women equally.



Likewise, the number of disputes and conflicts mediated by the six LVMFs has increased from 241 in 2020 to 520 in the first six months of 2021, which indicates an increased trust in the LVMFs' ability to mediate conflicts in a way that satisfies both the disputing parties.

Also, youth participating in the youth-focused events share stories about how they have increased their awareness and confidence and how they now apply the knowledge to sensitize peers through social media and how they intervene in cases related to e.g. eve teasing, early marriage, gender-based violence, and drug addiction. Particularly the martial arts trainings have been groundbreaking by contributing to breaking social taboos. In Cox's Bazar, for instance, there was initially resistance among educational institutions and guardians to allow the trainings. Seeing how the training has instilled confidence and mental strength in the girls, several school principals now report that they have requested the trained girls to take sessions for the other students in the schools' daily physical exercise classes.

Assisting the **LVMF** members to enhance their mediation skills through trainings, exchange visits, regular coordination meetings and their involvement in social cohesion activities organized by the project is also showing good results, as reported above. In the FGD conducted with members of the LVMF in Teknaf, one member summed up: "We used to mediate from the very beginning. But after getting the training, it became more systematic and flawless. We sit with both parties; we listen to them and try to find out the best resolution which serves them both equally." There is, however, still some work to be done to create better linkages between the LVMFs and the IFM-FFS, particularly in Cox's Bazar.

The **youth** attending the various activities specifically targeting youth also report to have gained important knowledge through these activities. In interviews they share how they have become more conscious about the various problems that exist in their society and which have a negative impact on social cohesion, like drug addiction and trafficking, human trafficking, child marriage etc. Many youth also report to have actively applied the learnings and skills through sharing knowledge with other youth and community members and speaking up against eve teasing, harassment and drug trafficking/use, as described above. Apart from raising awareness, the youth-related work also equips the youth with skills on thinking out-of-the-box, practicing future youth leadership as well as promoting the respect for cultural diversity, volunteerism and team building.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.1.1: % of participating households engaged in various community groups/forums	60%	77%	77%

In the reporting period, 77% of participating households were engaged in IFM-FFS and CBO groups involved in social cohesion activities.³² In Bandarban, the implementing partner formed two community based organizations (CBOs) with the involvement of IFM-FFS members in Lama and Alikadam Upazilas with a total of 58 members (57 women and 1 man). The IFM-FFS members were active in the courtyard sessions and disseminate knowledge to fellow community members about what they learned in the sessions. They also assisted the LVMFs in conflict mediation, and helped to organize international day observations, street drama and inter-religious dialogues. In addition to this, they do various types of social works as volunteers in their community as and when required. IFM-FFS members thus play an important role in promoting social cohesion in their area.

Indicator 3.1.2: Number of Local Volunteer Mediators Forum (LVMF) operational at Upazila and Union level, with a particular focus on domestic violence and with presence of at least 30% women in the LVMF executive committees

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.1.2: Number of Local Volunteer Mediators Forum (LVMF) operational at Upazila and Union level, with a particular focus on domestic violence and with presence of at least 30% women in the LVMF executive committees	10 (30% female) / 700 conflicts	9 (28% female) / 834 domestic violence cases	9 (28% female) / 834 domestic violence cases

By the end of 2021, nine LVMFs were fully operational and actively involved in mediating conflicts in the project areas. The remaining targeted LVMFs in Bandarban will be formed in early 2022. Four LVMFs operate at the Upazila level and five at Union level (the details of the LVMFs were described in the 2020 Annual Report). The percentage of women in the LVMF executive committees increased from 24% last year to 28% this year. Fully reaching the target has been a challenge as the project primarily reactivated a number of inactive LVMFs with existing members, rather than forming new LVMFs. Discussions are currently being held with these LVMFs to include additional female members.

The project continued to strengthen the work of the LVMFs in the reporting period, as recognized by the MTE: “[...] the high acceptance of LVMF in the host community indicates that these Forums may work sustainably as a functional social mechanism for conflict resolution for their impartial, friendly and credible mediation process.” An important focus area for the LVMFs is domestic violence. In 2021, 834 of the 1,218 cases mediated related to domestic violence. The number of domestic cases is worryingly high in Cox’s Bazar where almost 80% of the conflicts mediated in the second half of the year related to domestic violence. In the FGDs, the LVMF members shared that in fact many domestic violence cases do not come to their attention because of social pressure, fear of losing social respect, anxiety, religious restrictions, fear for future conflict possibilities etc.

³² The calculation of percentage of participating households for Cox’s Bazar is based on the involvement of IFM-FFS households in the regular courtyard sessions against the total number of households in the IFM-FFS.

In addition to mediating conflicts, the LVMFs were engaged in awareness raising on keeping social cohesion and the members are actively involved in other activities of the project, e.g. inter-religious dialogues, youth campaigns, debating competitions and international day observance events. An interesting observation is how the narrative of the LVMF members are changing to advocate for social cohesion. In Bandarban, for example, LVMF members used to organize football tournaments for youth with a focus on the competitive elements whereas now they ensure to explain the rationale from a social cohesion perspective.

Indicator 3.1.3: Number of courtyard sessions organized for IFM-FFS members to enhance their knowledge on leadership, conflict management and gender equality

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.1.3: Number of courtyard sessions organized for IFM-FFS members to enhance their knowledge on leadership, conflict management and gender equality	4,000	1,064	1,886

A total of 1,064 courtyard sessions were carried out with the participation of 17,208 IFM-FFS members (65% were women). The cumulative target by 2021 was not reached as the focus in the latter half of 2021 was on forming the new IFM-FFS and training the Farmer Facilitators. The total cumulative target will be reached in 2022 through a combined modality of implementing partners and Farmer Facilitators conducting the courtyard sessions.

The courtyard sessions organized for IFM-FFS members covered the following topics: leadership, communication, conflict management, gender, social capital and COVID-19 as it relates to social cohesion. Combined, these sessions enhance the farmers' knowledge about leader and leadership, conflict management and gender equality, the IFM-FFS members now know how to mitigate minor conflicts under the proper guidance of a good leader which will be chosen by them without discriminating between men and women. As confirmed by the MTE, the farmers report that they implement the learnings into their regular life to mitigate domestic conflicts, to choose their own leader, to make decisions together etc. They also report sharing important learnings with other community members (see case story 8).

Indicator 3.1.4: Number of events specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.1.4: Number of events specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention	150	84	119

A total of 84 activities³³ specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention were carried out. The total number of participants were 5,166 youth (58% female). The reason for the cumulative target not being reached is that some of the COVID-19 awareness raising activities carried out through repurposing some of the funds in 2020 were planned as youth events. However, in practice it was not possible to separate these from general

³³ The types of activities are: youth camps, youth campaigns, debating trainings/competitions, football tournaments, martial arts trainings/competitions, cultural programs for schools and student exchange programs.

awareness raising activities. These activities have therefore been reported under 3.1.5 where the number of activities has surpassed the cumulative target.

Through these events, the youth have learned positive traits of leadership, standing up against child marriages and human trafficking, drug addiction, polythene use, promoting gender equality etc. Through debating training, they learned to express their opinions boldly, and the girls learning martial arts have been provided with skills to protect themselves as well as their surroundings. And common for all activities is that youth learn the importance of social peace, harmony, conflict resolution benefits, and the power of communication and leadership. The events, however, not only provide youth with new knowledge and skills to address various issues that negatively affect social cohesion, they also boost their self-confidence and provide a platform for them to bond with the hope that this will give them the interest and confidence to use the knowledge to collectively speak up against injustices and behavior which harms peaceful coexistence and social harmony or damages the environment.

Indicator 3.1.5: 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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2021	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2021
3.1.5: Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders	200	113	297

A total of 113 social cohesion awareness raising activities³⁴ were carried out. The estimated number of participants were 8,499 (53% female), comprising youth representatives, community members, government officials, teachers, journalists and LVMF and IFM-FFS members. The reason for the over-achievement of the cumulative target is, as explained under Indicator 3.1.4 that some of the planned COVID-19 awareness raising activities for youth carried out through repurposing some of the funds in 2020 were also attended by other members of the host communities. Hence, all these events have been reported under this indicator.

The international days celebrated include International Women’s Day, International Peace Day, Cultural Diversity Day and World Water Day. The observance of these days through rallies and discussion programs provides an opportunity to bridge international and local perspectives to the challenges in the project areas, for example gender inequality and gender-based violence, which is a major problem and with reports pointing to a worrying increase in domestic violence and child marriages during the COVID-19 pandemic. There is also limited awareness about the importance of natural resource conservation, keeping the environment clean or keeping the water clean and unpolluted, an issue which has become even more acute as the influx of Rohingya refugees has led to a worrying decrease in available natural resources.

Street drama in local languages is a useful means to communicate important knowledge and messages about gender-related issues, drug problems, human trafficking etc., particularly in areas with low educational level and where women’s movement is restricted. The feedback from the audience was therefore positive, particularly in Bandarban. Similarly, the inter-religious dialogues were appreciated by the participants. Messages about how different religions view tolerance and peaceful coexistence

³⁴ The types of activities are: LVMF trainings/exchange visits, international day observation programs, street drama and inter-religious dialogues.

are shared and, in some cases, specific incidents of conflicts between people or communities with different religious beliefs were discussed.

5. LESSONS LEARNED, CHALLENGES AND ACTION TAKEN

Lessons learned:

- The IFM-FFS learning approach is very effective for small-scale farmers to learn and adopt new farming technologies. The approach is a needs-based, hands-on, problem solving and learning-by-doing method with a focus on field-level demonstration and observing the result of improved technologies/methods. The investment in extensive training of Farmer Facilitators who live in the Paras to run the IFM-FFS with regular backstopping support is key to the effectiveness of the IFM-FFS.
- The involvement of GoB line agencies as technical experts and in monitoring the IFM-FFS work plays an instrumental role in identification of quality local resources persons (Farmers Facilitators, Community Livestock Workers and nursery growers), in linking up farmers (for many farmers for the first time) with government support services, and in linking farmers with local input service providers and buyers. However, it remains a challenge to secure relevant and timely support to small-scale farmers. DAE and other GoB line departments focus mainly on larger-scale farmers who produce in larger volume. The SHARIP project focuses on marginalized small farmers where farming options are relatively limited. For these farmers, the learnings on improved/new small-scale farming techniques through IFM-FFS makes a big difference in the absence of other support initiatives.
- Program activities that contribute visibly to family well-being (better and/or increased agroforestry production, better nutrition, increased income) combined with longer-term group membership and awareness raising on gender, conflict management etc. substantially increases women's self-confidence, decision-making ability and status in their family. Working more consciously on the structural barriers preventing women from enjoying equal rights to e.g. land and natural resources, would likely enhance women empowerment outcomes.
- While the results for improved agricultural production are significant it is more challenging to generate immediate results from the agroforestry work. In the IFM-FFS, knowledge is disseminated about how farmers can integrate forest species in their regular farming components by implementing agroforestry models and species selection. Getting benefit from forestry requires several years, so farmers tend to move slowly to incorporate agroforestry in their farms.
- Connecting small-scale farmers to marketing channels is challenging. Small-scale farmers have a small agricultural production, and their primary target is to meet their family demands/needs. Often they have some excess produce, but the amount is not significant enough to be marketed considering transportation cost, time, and taxation. So, group marketing is the only option where farmers produce similar types of crops, gather their products and sell it collectively. However, without providing the farmers group with some input support like seeds and fertilizer it is difficult to produce similar types of crops by all farmers that would allow proper group/bulk marketing.
- The modality of working through Farmer Facilitators and with a social group such as IFM-FFS for a long period of time is in itself promoting social cohesion. Many of the IFM-FFS comprise members with different religious and ethnic backgrounds, and in some cases the Farmer

Facilitator will have a different religious and ethnic background than the members of the IFM-FFS. This results in greater tolerance, understanding and appreciation of diversity.

- Access to quality farming input is a major barrier to small-scale farmers increasing their production, particularly in times of stress such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Applying an adaptive approach, such as repurposing funds to seed and sapling distribution, has shown to be important. Additionally, training of input sellers and work to connect farmers with reliable input sellers has been scaled up in the extension phase.
- Forming/reactivating Local Volunteer Mediator Forums (LVMFs) comprising local influential and well accepted stakeholders who receives extensive mediation training and support is a flexible, cost-effective way to diffuse tension and conflicts with high rate of solving conflicts. The mediation process is totally free and the result of the mediation process brings win-win situation for both parties.
- Due to the social context, youth often feel that they have no voice when speaking up against injustices, environmental pollution etc. Linking up youth representatives with the LVMFs comprising influential persons in the locality raises the credibility of the messages promoted or actions against e.g. child marriage taken by the youth. Encouraging youth to use social media to engage other youth and spread awareness messages has also turned out to be an effective way to reach youth in the project areas more broadly.
- Investing time and resources in building up rapport with and involving multi-stakeholders, such as the Local Administration, Local Government Institutions (Uz, UP), local influentials and grassroot communities has ensured that the project has been well accepted by the stakeholders and smooth implementation. It also increases the sustainability of the project as knowledge transfer is also made to these stakeholders in the process of their involvement.
- Many different types of activities and working with a very high number of communities makes it challenging to ensure quality of outcomes. Future programmes should carefully assess the benefits of high targets and broad outreach vs. ability to make substantive changes for the beneficiaries.

Challenges and action taken

- The COVID-19 situation, subsequent lockdowns and local Union Parishad elections affected the implementation of the project as field movement and gathering of larger number of project participants was restricted. The fact that most of the planned targets were reached despite this is largely attributed to the good relationship built with GoB line departments and local administration. An example of this is that the project was allowed to continue the martial art trainings and distribution of post-learning support and tree saplings to IFM-FFS farmers in Cox's Bazar after discussing appropriate precautionary measures and in some cases taking written consent from parents and the local administration.
- The COVID-19 and lockdown situation meant that some of the planned activities had to be modified. Residential trainings for Farmer Facilitators, for example, were not possible in the first half of 2021 which reduced the quality of the trainings. Master Trainers could also not provide the planned level of backstopping support in the field. Instead, support was provided over phone, through video calls and Union-wise online meetings organized in Messenger groups, which proved to be a workable substitute for field-level backstopping support. In Bandarban, collection point management committees played a very supporting role by regularly contacting buyers and updating IFM-FFS farmers about the price over phone.

- As also noted by the MTE, keeping of record/accounts by farmers, nursery growers, CLWs etc. is a challenge for providing more accurate data on increase in production and income. New formats for record keeping were developed for use in the extended phase and distributed to training participants. For IFM-FFS farmers, they are encouraged to keep record but it is not made mandatory due low educational level of many of the farmers.
- It is not uncommon for the LVMF members to face threats or harassment, as also confirmed in the FGDs. This was mitigated by involving political leaders to avoid confusion or spreading of rumors, and to ask the disputing parties to bring their trusted leaders to the mediation meetings. The exchange visits organized for the LVMFs also provided an important avenue for discussing challenges related to carrying out work as LVMF member.
- There is no in-built mechanism in the project to continuously engage the youth after their participation in various youth-targeted events, as also highlighted by the MTE. To address this, youth are encouraged to organize themselves in youth forums and local CBOs from where they can engage themselves in social cohesion promotion.
- In some events and groups in the social cohesion component it was a challenge to ensure female participation, particularly in culturally and religiously conservative areas of Cox’s Bazar where female participation in public events are generally not encouraged. The strategy of planning female-only events (e.g. martial art trainings and football tournaments) and making alliances with gender-equality sensitive teachers has proved successful.
- Working in a language diverse region as Bandarban poses a challenge to communicate the sometimes technical nature of IFM-FFS sessions to the Farmer Facilitators. To mitigate this, the Master Trainers tried to use two languages (Bengali, Chittagonian and Marma).

6. VISIBILTY & COMMUNICATION

A detailed visibility and communication guideline is included with partner agreements to ensure visibility and communication, thereby making visibility and communication a key part of the project. As part of the visibility strategy, different banners were used in meetings, workshops and observation events, e.g. the International Women’s Day, Cultural Diversity Day and World Environment Day, containing project messages along with Danida, UNDP and GoB logos. The organization of e.g. youth campaigns and Farmer Field Days is another way to increase visibility of the project as these events are attended by neighboring communities, government officials and local elected representatives. The table below shows the visibility materials produced for Farmer Field Days, youth campaigns, international day observations, football tournaments etc. and for partner and UNDP staff to wear during meetings and in the field. In addition to this, banners were made for each training and event, and a signboard is provided for each IFM-FFS.

T-shirts	Caps	Bags	Festoons	Brochures (copies)	Leaflets (copies)
3,035	1,945	491	236	1,300	2,000

A number of the regular project events, especially the social cohesion events, were covered by local media and shared on Facebook and other media platforms of UNDP and implementing partners. UNDP also makes sure to communicate about the project externally through the newsletter of the SID-CHT project and internally through the newsletter THE WEEK. The study report “Women and Decision-Making in Agriculture: Assessment of the contribution of the Support to Host Communities Affected

by the Rohingya Influx Project (SHARIP) to women empowerment in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh” was published on UNDP’s website³⁵ and UNDP’s implementing partner, Practical Action, organized a country-wide webinar on International Women’s Day to raise awareness about the study findings and recommendations. Finally, the project is getting increasingly visible among other development partners in Cox’s Bazar through active engagement in the Food Security Sector working group under ISCG, particular in relation to the marketing component.

7. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

The project management and partnership setup remains the same as reported in the 2021 Bi-annual Report. SHARIP is managed by the SID-CHT project of UNDP with the Ministry of CHT Affairs. The project is managed through the National Execution (NEX) Modality where the GoB 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’s side. Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) is the key implementing partner for this project in Bandarban. In Cox’s Bazar, the NGO Practical Action is the implementing partner for the IFM-FFS and agroforestry components. For the social cohesion component, the implementing partners are GRAUS (Gram Unnayan Sangathan) in Bandarban and ACLAB (Alliance for Cooperation and Legal Aid Bangladesh) in Cox’s Bazar.

A dedicated team of SID-CHT, UNDP led by the Chief-Livelihoods and NRM as well as the Chief-Gender and Community Cohesion are fully involved in supporting implementation, monitoring and guiding the field activities. Other team members based in Rangamati also provide support to SHARIP, including 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 a District FFS Officer and an Upazila Facilitator under the overall guidance of the Advisor on Women and Youth Resilience in CHT carry out technical backstopping support to implementing partners as well as the day-to-day supervision and monitoring of field activities in the districts.

The district project team in BHDC comprises 18 full time dedicated staff and Practical Action has 20 full time dedicated staff (Master Trainers, Market Development Officers and Upazila FFS Coordinators/Mobilizers, M&E Officers etc.) working on the agriculture/agroforestry component. GRAUS and ACLAB also have dedicated teams 18 and 14 staff members respectively (Project Coordinators, Community Mobilizers, M&E Officers etc.) implementing the social cohesion component and assisting in monitoring learning support to the IFM-FFS (the latter is applicable for ACLAB only).

UNDP team in the districts and implementing partners have a very close collaboration on everything from planning, activity implementation and monitoring and evaluation. Monthly coordination meetings are held with the partners and almost daily communication ensures smooth collaboration and timely backstopping support.

³⁵ https://www.bd.undp.org/content/bangladesh/en/home/library/womens_empowerment/women-and-decision-making-in-agriculture.html

8. MONITORING AND REPORTING

Similar to the project management and partnerships section above, the monitoring and reporting mechanism remains the same as described in the previous report. The project has a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism in all places i.e. community level through monthly reports of the Farmer Facilitators, Upazila and District level through implementing partners' M&E mechanisms and finally at SID-CHT District and regional level. Similar to the first phase of the project, sessions and capacity development trainings were conducted for implementing partner staff on the extended phase, albeit less comprehensive as the partners remain the same as in the first phase. A baseline was conducted among the new IFM-FFS members in the latter half of 2021.

Throughout the reporting period and as part of the monitoring process, project staff of implementing partners, government line departments, Union and Upazila Parishad representatives and SID-CHT, UNDP staff monitored progress of the project through site visits. In February, representatives of the Danish and the Swiss Embassy visited project sites in Cox's Bazar to observe IFM-FFS activities and meet with project participants to learn how they benefit from IFM-FFS learnings. They also discussed with the community people how they are affected by the Rohingya influx in their areas and how the project helps them to cope with the impact of the influx. During periods of COVID-19 lockdowns, field level monitoring by the SID-CHT team, and to some extent also partner staff involved in monitoring, was limited and supplemented by online and telephone discussions.

To further improve reporting and incorporate changes to the Results Framework, updated partner monitoring and reporting tools were developed, which provide more detailed guidance on how to reflect not only quantitative but also qualitative results of the work carried out. Online sessions and in some cases physical M&E workshops on the new tools were held with the partners, and detailed feedback to the partner reports is provided in a continuous effort to improve the analysis of progress and results. Finally, monthly coordination meetings between UNDP and implementing partners continue to serve as an important monitoring instrument.

9. BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE

Major outputs	Expenditure report (Jan'21 - Dec'21)	
	DKK	USD
Output 1.1 Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, farmer facilitators, local service providers, and monitors on improved agriculture practices	3,513,138	541,494
Output 1.2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced	69,628	10,732
Output 2.1 Improved knowledge and skills of Community People on agroforestry systems	383,575	59,122
Output 3.1: Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx	816,229	125,809
Covid-19 expenditure as of 31 Dec'2021	322,979	49,782
Sub-total outputs	5,105,549	786,938

Implementation:		
NGOs, LoA with BHDC	5,623,414	866,759
Communication, planning, M&E	44,048	6,789
Technical Advisory	157,928	24,342
SID-CHT operations and management (UNDP)	6,301,077	971,210
Sub-total implementation	12,126,468	1,869,100
GMS	1,918,573	295,717
Total expenditure as of 31 December 2021	19,150,589	2,951,756

Note: Using the average rate of 1 USD = 6.487863 DKK

ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS

Overview of achievements of targets					
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2021	Targets achieved			Remarks
		Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	
Objective 1: To strengthen the socio-economic conditions of poor households of the host communities affected by the Rohingya influx in ten Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts					
1: % of participating households have increased annual net agricultural income, with at least 50% of IFM-FFS members being women	75% / 40,500 HH (50% women)*	Not measured	100% / 26,709 HH (77% women)	100% / 26,709 HH (77% women)	
2: % of female farmers enrolled in the IFM-FFS report feeling more empowered	50% / 27,000*	Not measured	N/A	N/A	The assessment of women empowerment in relation to agriculture was only done for Cox's Bazar in 2021. This indicator will be measured in full in 2022
3: % of participating households with improved capacities to cope with the situation of Rohingya influx	50% / 27,000*	Not measured	N/A	N/A	This indicator will be measured in 2022
Outcome 1: Agricultural productions increased and diversified in targeted communities					
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: hen eggs ³⁶	20%*	Not measured	114%	114%	
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: chickens ³⁷	30%*	Not measured	67%	67%	
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: vegetables	25%*	Not measured	20%	20%	
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fish	30%*	Not measured	278%	278%	
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fruits	20%*	Not measured	36%	36%	
1.2: 75% of IFM-FFS participating households apply additional farming component and improved farming techniques	75% / 40,500 HH*	82%	98% / 26,175 HH	98% / 26,175 HH	
1.3: 80% of households who have received farming input packages as part of SHARIP's COVID-19 response report to have resumed their agricultural production disrupted by COVID-19	80% of 48,300 HH*	52,600 HH	88% of 52,600 HH	88% of 52,600 HH	
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	45,120 (50% women)	13,617 (71% women)	13,092 (82% women)	26,709 (77% women)	
1.1.2: Number of Master Trainers developed and running ToF, at least 30% women	30 (30% women)	13 (15% women)	19 (26% women)	32 (22% women)	
1.1.3: Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women	563 (40% women)	267 (62% women)	296 (56% women)	563 (59% women)	

³⁶ The target achievement includes duck eggs

³⁷ The target achievement includes ducks

Overview of achievements of targets					
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2021	Targets achieved			Remarks
		Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	
1.1.4: Number of local service providers (Community Livestock Workers and Community Aquaculture Resource Persons) providing support to communities, at least 30% women	80 (30% women)	60 (7% women)	22 trained 21 providing services (27% women)	81 (12% women)	One female CLW dropped out in Cox's Bazar in Q1 2021.
1.1.5: Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to IFM-FFS communities	2,784	619	987	1,606	
1.1.6: Number of monitoring visits organized to support IFM-FFS communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	240	135	52	187	
1.1.7: Number of functional IFM-FFS groups, at least 50% women	1,504 (50% women)	912 (77% women)	296 (78% women)	1,208 (78% women)	
1.1.8: Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	12	12	14	14	
1.1.9: Number of farmers growing high-value agroforestry products, at least 50% being women	180 (50% women)	N/A	34 (65% women)	34 (65% women)	
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), 30% women	60% / 27,972 farmers (30% women)	83% (target on number of farmers and women added in 2021)	97% / 25,908 farmers (79% women)	97% / 25,908 farmers (79% women)	
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% of 56 new collection points (30% women)	100% of 10 collection points (target on women added in 2021)	75% of 28 collection points (29% women)	75% of 28 collection points (29% women)	
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (nursery growers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	65 (20% women)	50 (10% female)	0	50 (10% female)	
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (women entrepreneurs doing value addition at local level) providing support to communities, 20% being women	90 (20% women)	N/A	30 (100% women)	30 (100% women)	
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (high value crop producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60 (20% women)	N/A	0	0	
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises	60 (20% women)	N/A	0	0	

Overview of achievements of targets					
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2021	Targets achieved			Remarks
		Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	
(beekeepers) providing support to communities, 20% being women					
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60 (20% women)	N/A	33 (45% women)	33 (45% women)	
1.2.4: Number of farming households affected by COVID-19 have received quality farming input to restore their agricultural production	48,300	52,600	N/A	52,600	
Outcome 2: Agroforestry productions increased sustainably					
2.1: Increase in area of lands (in ha) under firewood, bamboo and vegetation coverage	1,000*	Not measured	545	545	
Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of community people on agroforestry systems					
2.1.1: Number of IFM-FFS communities implementing Agroforestry Development Plans, 30% women	1,504 (30% women)	243 (target on women added in 2021)	616 (76% women)	859 (77% women ³⁸)	
2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems, 30% women	80% of 45,120 farmers (30% women)	89% of 6,267 farmers (target on women added in 2021)	75% of 20,538 farmers (80% women)	78% of 26,805 farmers (77% women ³⁹)	
2.1.3: Number of seedlings distributed to implement Agroforestry Development Plans	93,240	New indicator	122,591	122,591	
Outcome 3: Social Cohesion Increased					
3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)	1,000*	241	1,218	1,459	
3.2: % of farmers participating in the courtyard sessions organized for the IFM-FFS report that they feel confident to address disputes and conflicts at household and/or community level	70%*	New indicator	83%	83%	
3.3: Number and percentage of youths participating in social cohesion activities report actively applying their knowledge to enhance social cohesion in their local area	2,500 youth (75%)*	New indicator	3,720 youth (72%)	3,720 youth (72%)	

³⁸ As the disaggregation was not made for 2020, this is an estimation based on the percentage of female members in the IFM-FFS as it is the IFM-FFS members drafting the community ADPs.

³⁹ As the disaggregation was not made for 2020, this is an estimation based on the percentage of the trained female members in the IFM-FFS

Overview of achievements of targets					
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2021	Targets achieved			Remarks
		Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	
3.4: Number of households who have received direct livelihood support to cope with the COVID-19 crisis	48,300*	52,600	8,680	60,771	
3.5: Number of households who have received information on COVID-19 on the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion	96,600*	823,630	14,378	838,008	
Output 3.1.: Communities have enhanced capacities and skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of the Rohingya influx					
3.1.1: % of participating households engaged in various community groups/ forums	60%	48%	77%	77%	
3.1.2: Number of Local Volunteer Mediators Forum (LVMF) operational at Upazila and Union level, with a particular focus on domestic violence and with presence of at least 30% women in the LVMF executive committees	10 (30% female) / 700 conflicts	6 (24% female) (target on # of conflicts added in 2021)	9 (28% female) / 834 domestic violence cases	9 (28% female) / 834 domestic violence cases	
3.1.3: Number of courtyard sessions organized for IFM-FFS members to enhance their knowledge on leadership, conflict management and gender equality	4,000	822	1,064	1,886	The total number of courtyard sessions include COVID-19 awareness courtyard sessions (306 sessions in 2020 and 318 sessions in Jan-Jun 2021)
3.1.4: Number of events specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention	150	35	84	119	Some of the COVID-19 awareness raising activities in 2020 were planned as youth events. However, in practice it was not possible to separate from general awareness raising activities. These activities have therefore been reported under 3.1.5.
3.1.5: Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders	200	184	113	297	

* In the RF, the target is to be reached by 2022

ANNEX 2: CASE STORIES

Case story 1: Woman empowerment through farming

Ms. Khotija Begum (38), joined Horinmara IFM-FFS in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar in 2019. Before joining the IFM-FFS, her large family of 7 members, including 3 girls and 2 boys, was not economically solvent. They did not have enough production or income to manage their daily life and the education of her children as her family depended almost entirely on her husband's income from a small business. This changed after joining the IFM-FFS.



Khotija's knowledge and skills gained during IFM-FFS sessions led to improved, increased and diversified production to the extent that she is now self-reliant through agricultural activities. And her husband fully recognizes her skills. Khotija produces compost herself and keeps more chickens. She is producing peppers, gourds and other vegetables from which she earned BDT 25-30,000 last year after meeting the needs of her family. In addition, she and her husband run a business together; she produces bottle gourd seeds and her husband sells them in the market from which they earned BDT 12,000 last season. In addition, she harvested 40 kg of green beans and 400 kg of potatoes from her farms last year and decided to take out more land on lease for cultivation in near future. Khotija explained:

"I motivated my husband to grow vegetable in our fallow land and to grow bottle gourd seeds. When we started to get the benefit from that, he started to trust my skills and knowledge and now he relies more on me in terms of agricultural decisions."

Her husband helped her get a loan from the bank last year and with that money they started breeding two cows and goats, and so far they made a profit of about BDT 25,000. In addition, she uses the manure and kitchen waste to produce vermicompost and uses the compost in agriculture, which saves her costs of buying fertilizers from the market. She has also so far sold vermicompost of about BDT 7,000 in the market in addition to BDT 12,000 from breeding. Khotija's husband is not interfering in how she spends her earnings. She has spent part of her earnings on educating her children and household expenses as well as making investments in farming and saving up. Compared to earlier, her husband does not often stop her from going out and respects her decisions. She has become a role model in her community on how a woman can change the livelihood of a family through empowering herself.

Case story 2: Journey towards group approach to vermicompost entrepreneurship

Ms. Hasina Akter (38) from Ramu Upazila, Cox's Bazar, started her journey in the SHARIP project as an IFM-FFS member. She got the opportunity to set up a study plot on vermicompost production in her farm in March 2020. She started with only one cemented ring with 250 worms and used the vermicompost in her vegetable plots resulting in higher and more healthy production. This sparked the interest of other farmers in setting up a vermicompost unit in their farm. After 6 months, Hasina set up another ring and started selling worms for vermicompost production to other farmers and IFM-FFS members. In the same year, she was enrolled as Farmer Facilitator. She sold 1 kg of worms



for 10,000 BDT to the Ramu Cantonment after which she started to enlarge her production by setting up another seven rings. She also started to involve more interested farmers. Now there are 20 enlisted farmers and in total they have 51 cemented vermicompost rings. The earnings from the worms and compost so far amount to about BDT 100,000. Hasina acts as the liaison with customers, who mainly include farmers in the community, Upazila Agricultural Office, Ramu Cantonment, and larger farmers. Hasina has a plan to further enlarge the vermicompost production unit with 20 rings and package the vermicompost to supply the fertilizer shops.

Case story 3: The contributions of IFM-FFS learnings to food security and improved nutrition

Ms. Halima Khatun (40) joined Uttar Lengurbill Moddho Para IFM-FFS in Teknaf, Cox's Bazar in October 2021. However, she started some of the activities much earlier after taking the knowledge and inspiration from her neighboring IFM-FFS members from the previous phase of SHARIP. Her family consists of 4 members (husband and two sons). Her husband, a former fisherman, was the sole breadwinner of the family, and they sometimes struggled to make ends meet, and sometimes they failed to manage three meals a day.



After Halima started concentrating on the farm about two years ago, her contribution to the family made it easier to meet their nutritional needs and to secure daily meals. There has been a significant change in their meal patterns, especially in terms of egg, vegetable and fruit intake. Previously, they could eat eggs twice a week, meat twice a month and rarely fruits. The significant changes are that they can now eat eggs almost every day, meat 3-4 times a month and regular fruits (mostly papaya and guava). Most importantly, they now get different types of vegetables with every meal they eat in a day, while this was not so common before. Halima explained:

“We previously used to have only one vegetable item while having meal and most of the time it was only spinach produced by ourselves. However, we are now having two or three types of vegetable with our meal and those are produced by ourselves”.

Halima has succeeded because she now raises chickens to a greater extent and produces 12 varieties of vegetables, whereas previously there were only three varieties. The knowledge about nutrition she gained during the IFM-FFS session inspired her to diversify her production. Halima and her husband are now fully engaged in growing various types of vegetables. Her husband realized the importance of farming and its potentials, and he left his profession and went into farming with his wife. Previously they farmed land of 10 Kora, and now they have expanded it to 30 Kora by taking lease. From next year they plan to expand the cultivation area to 90 Kora and add new vegetable varieties.

Case story 4: CLW and nursery grower trainings spark entrepreneurship development

Mr. Mohammad Ashab Uddin (30) is a successful Community Livestock Worker (CLW) in Alikadam Upazila, Bandarban. Before attending the training as CLW he never dreamt that he would be able to start his own business as he had no education or capital. He worked with his father at their farm and the earning was insufficient to properly support his family. Now he is working as a helping hand of the Department of Livestock, providing vaccination support where the Upazila Livestock Officers cannot reach due to remoteness and lack of manpower.



Ashab Uddin explained: “The CLW training came as a blessing for me. People give me 20-50 BDT for vaccination or primary treatment for poultry and 100-300 BDT for domestic animals like cow or goat. I have a good relationship with the Upazila Livestock Office for dissemination of vaccination support. My monthly income is around BDT 15,000. I vaccinate almost 600-700 poultry and 70-80 goat and 20-30 cattle on average every month. I also provided primary treatment to a lot of livestock animals. I believe that I have become a man of trust. I know that regular practice will keep my learning fresh, so I started to expand my own poultry farming. The CLW training opened my eyes and enabled me to fulfil my dream of being an entrepreneur. I hope that my sincerity and hard work to establish myself as a successful entrepreneur will inspire the young generation.”

Mr. Md. Hossen was a poor farmer Alikadam Upazila, Bandarban. He farmed his own land and did some seasonal business by selling plants collected from a distant nursery and selling them in the local market. The nursery grower training changed his profession. Now he established himself as a successful nursery grower. He started his own nursery in only thirty decimals of land beside his house after he received the training in 2020. Now he has more than 35,000 plant saplings and a very good collection of different types of plant varieties of the mother plants, including fruit species (mango, litchi, guava, malta, etc.), forest species (teak, mahogany, etc.) and medicinal plants (myrobalan, bastard myrobalan, neem, etc). He has so far earned around 60,000 BDT after starting the business, and he plays a key role in executing agroforestry interventions in the surrounding areas. The only challenge for his nursery is the water scarcity problem. Sometimes he fails to supply plant saplings on time due to water shortage.



Case story 5: A tiny collection point turned into a market

Dochori Uttarkul is a remote village in Kacchapia Union of Ramu, Cox's Bazar. Like other parts of the country, the main occupation in this community is agriculture, but farmers face difficulties when it comes to selling their products as the nearest larger market is about 15-30 km away. From some places in the community, it takes up to three hours to reach there when traveling by local vehicle. In addition, it usually costs BDT 40 to 100 to get to the market for a single person with no goods.



In late 2021, a collection point was established in the area which has six IFM-FFS. A 15 member committee, including six females, consisting of farmers, traders, local people, input seller, etc. manages the collection point. A member of the local Union Parishad was selected as an advisor. The collection point is open every day in a week because of the local demand and it supplies the goods to different marketplaces including Ukhiya, Chittagong and even sometimes Dhaka. The collection point not only beneficial for the farmers (even farmers from Bandarban) but also the local traders. Farmers now easily take their products to a place where they can sell the produce, saving time and travel costs. On the other hand, it reduces the need of local traders to go door to door to collect products.

The collection point supervisor, who is also a trader, keep a record of which products are sold and the quantity. He also writes down who the farmer is and where he is from. The register showed that 3,600 – 3,800 kg of vegetables and 25-30 chickens are sold per day. Fruits like papaya and banana are also a common items; each week 4-5 sacks of papaya and 60-70 bunch of bananas are being sold. The sales record clearly shows that this collection point is slowly becoming a real marketplace.

Case story 6: Successful LVMF mediation in Whykhong, Teknaf

Mr. Abdus Salam (62) from Whykhong Union, Teknaf is a businessman with a shop selling fresh vegetables. Mr. Abdus shares how he benefited from mediation conducted by the Whykhong LVFM:



“I had a land related dispute with my brother. The issue was that our parents did not distribute our family lands between us before their death. So, my brother used to threaten me to forget about my right to the land. As a result of this dispute, one day my nephews came to our house with many people and beat all our family members and threatened to kill me if I make any noise. When I called the police, the police came to the scene. My nephews beat me with sticks in front of the police and the police left the scene as there were too many people on my brother's side.

After that, I went door to door in many places on this issue but did not get justice. One day I came to know about the Whykhong LVMF and I approached the General Secretary to talk about my problem. He called both me and my brother to be present at his place to solve the problem. He listened to us telling about what happened. Then he talked to us individually. I really don't know what he told my brother, but my brother followed his advised; he divided the land between us and stopped harassing me and my family.

I am really grateful to him and specially to the way he helped me. And the best part is the service is that it is completely free. I think if the ongoing activities of Whykong LVMF continue like this then the helpless common people of our Whykong Union will get their rights and will live in real peace.”

Case story 7: Youth engagement in promoting social cohesion

Mr. Md. Salman (25) is a student in Cox’s Bazar government college and the president of Whykong Union Youth Forum in Cox’s Bazar. The Youth Forum was established in 2019. It has about 45 members. Salman has participated in a number of youth-focused awareness programs under SHARIP. He has engaged himself in various social welfare activities through the Youth Forum and is therefore very well-known in his community. He has stopped a number of child marriages in collaboration with the Whykong LVMF and Youth Forum. He has also spoken up against drug trafficking, human trafficking and violence against women. During the pandemic, he distributed masks, hand sanitizers, rice, pulses, and so on in his locality.



In the afternoon of 24 October 2021, an incident took place at the Buddhist temple in Katakali Chakma Para of Whykong Union. Some youth miscreants set fire to the Buddhist temple to create chaos and religious riot. Just at that time, two of Salman's friends were near the spot and called Salman to ask him what to do. Salman instantly called the General Secretary of Whykong LVMF, and the local police to report the incident. Immediately, a team of police, LVMF General Secretary and Salman rushed to the spot, and jointly they managed to ease tensions. To Salman’s knowledge, a case was filed and is currently under investigation.

Case story 8: Taking on the role as social cohesion promoter

Ms. Jharna Tripura lives with her husband in Alikadam Sadar, Bandarban. She is a member of the local IFM-FFS and regularly attended the courtyard sessions through which she got acquainted with social cohesion, communal peace, and conflict management. Now she considers herself as an efficient promoter of tranquility in the society.



Jharna considers herself as belonging to a backward community. Even after her marriage, she was not capable of speaking with people with confidence and she would feel very nervous if she had to speak in public. She joined the IFM-FFS at a time when it was difficult for her family to earn a living. Attending the IFM-FFS sessions made her feel confident and empowered, and she became the secretary in her IFM-FFS group.

Through the courtyard sessions, Jharna got acquainted with conflict, the causes of conflict, conflict management, role and attributes of a good leader, social values, and gender equality. One of the IFM-FFS member’s husband was an alcoholic and always created fuss and unrest in the family. They had a 4 year old child and once when being intoxicated he caused an injury to the child’s head. Jharna sat with the couple and explained how alcoholism causes unrest and is harmful. The man realized the harmful effects of consuming alcohol and decided to give up drinking. In another instance, a conflict broke out between her neighbors over a stolen chicken, which turned into community unrest. Jharna sat with both parties and explained that the gravity of the conflict did not match the cause of it. Disputes should be solved amicably before escalating. The two parties agreed and made peace.

ANNEX 3: WORK PLAN FOR 2022

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	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% of women	Cost for NGO hired to support implementation of IFM-FFS and Agroforestry Activities in Cox's Bazar	1 NGO contract	X	X	X	X
		Organize monthly coordination meetings with BHDC staff	8 meetings	X	X	X	X
		Support to organise Union Development Coordination Committee meetings (bi-monthly)	33 UDCC, 4 meetings each	X	X	X	X
		Support or organise bi-monthly FF Coordination Committee Meetings in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	42 FF Coord. Mtg;	X	X	X	X
		Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers	4 batches	X	X	X	X
	1.1.2 Number of Master Trainers developed and running Training of Farmer Facilitators, at least 30% of women	Support to communities through seedling distribution to implement Agroforestry Development Plans (ADPs in 888 IFM-FFS, 30 HHs, each HH 5 seedlings)	447 ADPs, 30 HHs, 5 seedlings		X		
		Training/refreshers for selected youths from 16+17 Unions (7 upazilas) to develop as nursery growers as entrepreneurs from selected (33 persons in 1 batch 5 days training including nursery tools)	1 batch (30 persons)		X		
		Organise consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders on Agroforestry Development Issues					
		Training for key stakeholders (Union and Upazila) on Agroforestry (at least 2 days training, minimum 30 participants each batch) 4 new upazila stakeholders to be considered	1 batch		X		

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	Timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	1.1.3 Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% of women	Training for GoB Line department officers (DAE, DLS, DOF, etc. from Lama, Alikadam, Naikhyongchar and other 4 upazilas of Bandarbarani) on SHARIP and IFM-FFS implementation	1 batch	X			
		Aranging Exchange visits to observe and learn best practices on Agroforestry Systems (at least 12 participants)	1 visit	X			
		Selection of Communities and formation of clusters through stakeholder engagement				X	
		Training for PDC EC/para members on SHARIP including FFS implementtaion process and role of PDCs/para members in Lama, Kaikhyongchari and Alikadam upazila			X	X	
		Organise Farmer Field Days - one event per Union/year	14 FFD Events		X	X	
	1.1.4 Number of local service providers (LSP), i.e. Community Livestock Workers and Community Aquaculture Resource Persons, providing support to communities, at least 30% of the LSPs being women	ToT for Farmer Facilitators on SHARIP IFM-FFS including promotional materials (T-shirt, caps and bags)	6 batches	X			
		Experience Sharing workshop at upazila/union level on agricultural services	7 workshops		X		
		HR, Ops & Management Support cost to Bandarban Hill District Council	Lumpsum	X	X	X	
		HR, Ops & Management Support cost to Bandarban Hill District Council- Programme Coordination	Lumpsum	X	X	X	
		Conduct FFS sessions at community level (FF Allowances)	149 FF for 11 months (average)	X	X	X	
1.1.5 Number of monitoring visits by Government line agencies (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up	Organize Monitoring visit by GoB officers (DAE,DLS, DOF) and other stakeholders, and Support to the technical sessions of the FFS in Bandarban	596 Visits	X	X	X		

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	Timeframe				
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
	support made to IFM-FFS communities	Organize Monitoring visit by Union and Upazila stakeholders to IFM-FFS communities in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	33 UDCC, 14 Upz DCC visits		X	X		
		Support community managed collection Points for improving market facilities in newly identified areas of Bandarban	19 Collection points		X			
	1.1.6 Number of monitoring visits organized to support IFM-FFS communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	Piloting support to community managed market outlet at district level linking with collection points for exploring better marketing facility improvement options (e.g. vermi compost, vegetables, fruits etc.)	1 Collection points		X			
		Linkage workshop with buyers and sellers at upazila level (1 day, 30 participants, 7 workshops)	7 workshops		X	X		
	1.1.7 Number of functional IFM-FFS groups, with at least 50% of the group members being women	Business management training for 33 collection point actors (2 days, 30 participants, 3 participants from each CP total 99 participants, 3 batches training)	2 batches	X				
		Training (new batch/refreshers) for potential youth to develop as Community Livestock Worker in 3 upazilas Naikhyongchari, Lama, Alikdadam	1 batch (30 Participants)		X			
	1.1.8 Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	Observe days related to environment, water, forest etc. at Upazila level	Day observation at 7 upazila	X	X			
	1.1.9 Number of farmers growing high-value agroforestry products, at least 50% being women							
	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), at least 30% of these farmers are women	Organise livestock vaccination/deworming campaign at union level	33 x 2 campaigns		X	X	
			Organize IFM-FFS learning sharing workshop at district level	1			X	

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	Timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	(disaggregated by location)						
	1.2.2 % of new collection points operating (bulking and trading) on an average twice in a week, with at least 30% women in leadership roles (disaggregated by location)	Conducting ToT for Master Trainers	1 batch (30 persons)				
	1.2.3 Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (i.e. nursery growers / women entrepreneurs doing value addition at local level/high value crop producers / beekeepers / vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, at least 20% being women	Develop and print awareness raising materials (posters, flipcharts, flipbook, banners, festoons etc.) on Agroforestry System	Lumpsum				
Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of community people on agroforestry systems	2.1.1 Number of IFM-FFS communities implementing Agroforestry Development Plans (disaggregated by location), with at least 30% of the community members involved in drafting the Plans being women	Consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders on Agroforestry Development Issues at District level (at least 45 participants from working upazilas key stakehodlers) 4 new upazila stakeholders to be considered	1 workshop		X		
		Finalising and printing of IFM-FFS Modules and Registers	(179 modules, 477 FFS registers)	X			
		Cost for hired NGO to support implementation of Social Cohesion activities in Cox's Bazar district	1	X	X	X	
		Cost for hired NGO to support implementation of Social Cohesion activities in Bandarban district	1	X	X	X	
		Support to community groups for IFM-FFS learning in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	149 groups	X	X		

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	Timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Support to targeted HHs to utilise IFM-FFS Learnings under SHARIP in 7 Upazilas of Bandarban	149 groups x 30 HHs	X	X		
	2.1.2 % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems (disaggregated by location). At least 50% of these farmers are women	Skills development training on honey bee keeping with input support (queen bee, honey bee box etc.) 2 trainings , 66 persons 4 days training	2 batches, 66 persons	X	X		
		Skills development training on promising high value, high demand agroforestry products (e.g. dragon fruit/avocado/ rambutan/Baro masi mango/Baro masi Sajne/black pepper etc.) - (7 trainings with 200 participants, 30 participants in each batch- 3days training)	5 batches, 150 persons	X	X	X	
		Skills development training on high value crop (e.g summer tomato, capsicum, mushroom etc.) production (2 trainings with 60 participants)	1 batches, 30 persons		X		
		2.1.3 Number of seedlings distributed to implement Agroforestry Development Plans	Training for selected members from IFM-FFS groups (women only) or FF on value addition through branding, packaging, processing (e.g. dried fruits and vegetables, making banana chips etc.) - needs based (3 trainings, each training 30 participants, total 90 participants)	2 batches, 60 participants	X	X	
		Support to develop Community Aquaculture Resource Persons (CARP) - 1 training, 25 persons, 7 days training	1	X			
Output 3.1: Communities have enhanced capacities and skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth	3.1.1 % of participating IFM-FFS households engaged in various community groups/ forums	Developing a data base of Farmer Facilitators/IFM-FFS groups and create a social media or similar platform to benefit farmers	1	X			

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	Timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx		Training for selective FF and UFFSCs on Social Media Marketing/relevant issues (1 day with 45 participants)	1 batch, 45 participants	X			
		Cost for NGO hired to support implementation of IFM-FFS and Agroforestry Activities in Cox's Bazar	1 NGO contract	X	X	X	
		Organize monthly coordination meetings with BHDC staff	8 meetings	X	X	X	
		Support to organise Union Development Coordination Committee meetings (bi-monthly)	33 UDCC, 4 meetings each	X	X	X	
		Support or organise bi-monthly FF Coordination Committee Meetings in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	42 FF Coord. Mtg;	X	X	X	
		Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers	4 batches	X	X	X	
		Maintain group activities/linking farmers/IFM-FFS groups with buyers through social enterprises and collection centres- from Theory to Practice	7 workshops		X		
		Community-based courtyard sessions to 447 IFM-FFS. FF will carry out 4 sessions (i. Leadership and COVID-19 awareness, ii. Citizen's Rights, Responsibilities and Good Governance, iii. Natural resource management (including NRM governance with biodiversity conservation), iv. Gender, female-male positions in society, and how to overcome the discriminations (Cost for snacks only)	1490 sessions	X	X	X	
3.1.2 Number of Local Volunteer Mediators Forum (LVMF) operational at Upazila and Union level, with a particular focus on	Organize Refreshers/ToT for 149 FFs to conduct courtyard sessions in IFM-FFS (2 days training in 5 batches - maximum 30 participants in each training).	5 batches	X	X			

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (as per AWP)	Activity target 2022	Timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	domestic violence and with presence of at least 30% women in the LVMF executive committees	Organize IFM-FFS learning sharing workshop at regional level	1			X	
	3.1.4 Number of events specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention	Project M&E activities (designing, data collection, orientation etc.)	1		X		
	3.1.5 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	Project M&E activities (designing, data collection, orientation etc.)	1		X		
		Quarterly Planning and Review Meetings/Workshop	4 meetings/workshops	X	X	X	
		Baseline survey /Assessment/Mid-term evaluation	1 Survey	X			
		Implement Visibility and communication of SHARIP activities	LS		X		
		M&E data collection, reporting and documentation (six monthly 1 and Annually 1)	2, six monthly basis		X		

