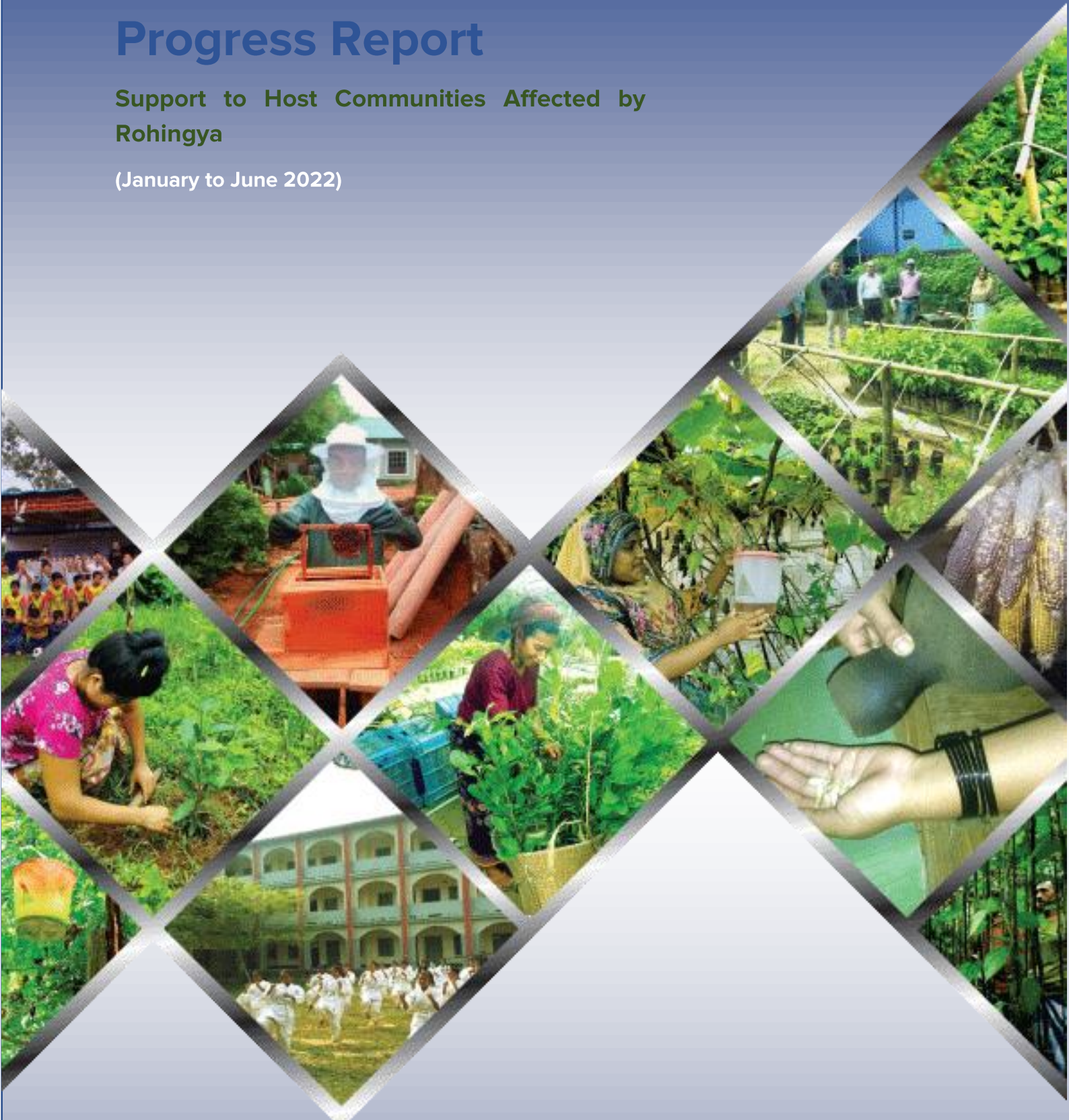


United Nations Development Programme, Bangladesh

Progress Report

Support to Host Communities Affected by
Rohingya

(January to June 2022)



**EMBASSY
OF DENMARK**
Danida



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

Prepared for Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA)

Prepared by Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), 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 June 2022
Project Budget:	DKK 58 million (approx. USD 8.91 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, which 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 is 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 a vital 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, particularly 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.

DANIDA and UNDP signed a revised DED in February 2021, extending the Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project (SHARIP) until December 2022 and broadening both the substantive and geographical scope of the project. In agreement with Danida, the project's progress in 2022 is reported against the revised Results Framework in the DED. The following sections will describe the major results achieved within June 2022. This report is highlighted by the three outcome results generated through different project components.

3. OVERALL PROGRESS OF SHARIP

The project's overall development goal is to strengthen the socio-economic conditions of poor households of the host communities affected by the Rohingya influx in the ten Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts. This goal is being achieved through implementing three major outcomes set in the project. The major results of these three outcomes are highlighted below:

Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities

- The project has established 888 IFM-FFSs, with the participation of 26,587 farmers (77% women) in the project's second phase.
- 95% of beneficiaries have applied additional farming components and improved farming techniques, which covers 26,587 HHs.
- IFM-FFS respondents produced 57% more household food because 95% added new farming practices and components.
- The agriculture production of beneficiaries has increased by 52% in the last six months compared to before joining the IFM-FFS.
- 26,587 farmers (77% women) have completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions.
- 32 Master Trainers were developed for running ToF, where 22% were women.
- The project selected and developed 563 Farmer Facilitators who conducted 11,503 IFM-FFS sessions.

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

- In this reporting period, 840 monitoring visits and follow-up support were conducted to IFM-FFS communities by different government line departments (DAE, DLS, DoF). The total number is 2,446 visits.
- The project organized 41 monitoring visits to support IFM-FFS communities by local Government Institutions (Union and Upazila Parishad). The total number is 230 visits.
- The project trained 63 farmers (41% women) on high-value agroforestry products during the reporting period, while the total was 97 farmers.
- The project established 27 collection points to connect with buyers or dealers, and sell produces. Around 35% of the collection point management committee members are women.
- 97% of the participating farmers (including 79% of women) have access to quality inputs.

Agroforestry production increased sustainably

- 559 hectares of land are brought under the agroforestry plan, where more than 64% of beneficiaries have started using homestead food production.
- 396 IFM-FFSs drafted their community Agroforestry Development Plans (ADP), and 255 of these started implementing the social agroforestry outlined in their ADPs.
- In this reporting period, 13,313 trained farmers have developed their ADPs.
- Out of 125,496 saplings distributed, 2,905 were distributed through Agroforestry Development Plans.
- The tree + livestock + crop has been selected as a suitable ADP model, while tree + crop has been the second choice in the project areas.

Social cohesion increased

- Out of 21, 12 LVMFs are operationally active and support beneficiaries in the project area.
- 225 disputes have been mediated mainly on domestic violence in this reporting period. So far, 1,684 disputes have been mediated in both Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts.
- About 72% (total 78%) of IFM-FFS farmers have participated in the courtyard sessions, where they feel confident in addressing disputes and conflicts at the household and/or community level.
- 1,232 youths have participated in social cohesion activities and have reported actively applying their knowledge to enhance social cohesion in their local area.
- The project engaged 76% (total achievement of 77%) of participating households in IFM-FFS and other CBO groups in carrying out social cohesion activities.
- The project carried out 866 courtyard sessions with the participation of 22,438 IFM-FFS members (72% women).
- The project carried out 184 activities explicitly targeting youth and their engagement in promoting social cohesion, tolerance, and conflict prevention. The total number of participants was 2,168 youths.
- The project carried out 344 (47 in June 2022) awareness-raising activities on social cohesion.

4. DETAILED PROGRESS OF SHARIP

As expected, the SHARIP project has achieved much progress throughout this reporting period. The project operated in 2021 as a transitional year to begin the new targets in July 2021 and wrap up the old targets in June 2021. The last Annual Progress Report for 2021 included a summary of the first phase's successful completion and a few indications of the new phase's limited successes. The project did not do any result assessments from January to June 2022 because there will be an endline assessment for the project during the last quarter. As a result, this report has build upon the external Mid-Term Evaluation findings and data from periodic reports.

Outcome 1: Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities

The SHARIP project has made significant progress in achieving the outcome that aims to increase and diversify agricultural productivity in the **888 IFM-FFSs established, with the participation of 26,587 farmers (77% being women)** in the second phase of the project.

The first phase of SHARIP clarified the value and potential of the IFM-FFS model for poor and marginalized households during a crisis like nCovid-19 regarding food security and income generation. However, nCovid-19 wasn't the issue during this reporting period; thus, the project has achieved results as per its plans. This was evident through different internal and external findings that the IFM-FFS plays an important role in educating marginalized farmers and inspiring them to take on new farming endeavors. In addition, this significantly influences IMF-FFS farmers in the project area. **57% more food was produced because 95% of IFM-FFS respondents added new farming practices and components.** Lack of access to quality agricultural input, which frequently results in crop failure or low yield, and a lack of means/resources to implement the technologies were identified as the main causes for low production and use of modern farming components and techniques. Even though there are no records or studies of the differences between IFM-FFS graduates and the others, the MTE indicated that the assessors are confident in stating that IFM-FFS has been successful, well-liked, and transformative. The FFS graduates have enhanced their communication skills and farming techniques.³

The farmers benefit noticeably from the IFM-FFS sessions, which enhance production. The farmers could remember and quickly apply the IFM-FFS lessons after participating in several study plots. For instance, learning plots on establishing vermicompost improved hatching pans and farmyard manure production, as well as experiencing the advantages boost the farmers' desire to put what they learn to practice at home.

The length of the IFM-FFS learning cycle combined with the emphasis on “learning by doing” and showing improved techniques through the establishment of learning plots means that marginalized farmers, who frequently have limited educational levels, can quickly learn and, most importantly, co-learn. This ensures that the learnings are relevant because the IFM-FFS farmers choose what modules are most appropriate for them. Farmer Facilitators' knowledge and facilitation skills are improved by the ongoing capacity building of Farmer Facilitators over multiple training sessions, field-level backstopping support from Master Trainers, and regular experience-sharing events. These facilitators inspire IFM-FFS farmers to apply lessons learned in their homestead gardens and farm field. Moreover, regular monitoring visits by GoB line department officials, Union, and Upazila Parishad representatives added value to IFM-FFS implementation. It also encouraged IFM-FFS members to do their farm activities following the IFM-FFS techniques and show their good works to the visitors. Nevertheless,

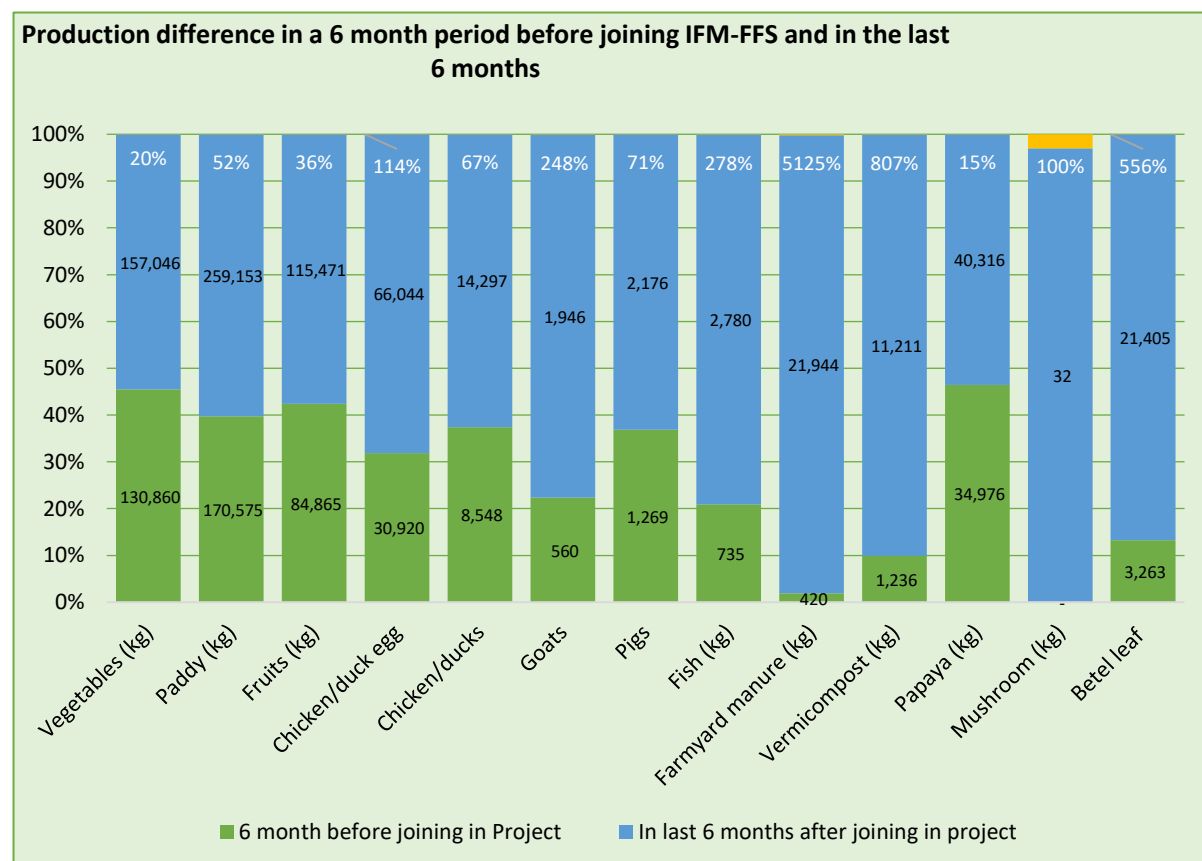
³ Mid-Term Evaluation of the sub-project “Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx (SHARIP)”. March 2022

IFM-FFS farmers themselves emphasize the value of being connected to GoB agricultural services that can aid in increasing production.

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

Indicator	Cumulative targets by 2022 ⁴	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: hen eggs ⁵	20%	114%	114%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: chickens ⁶	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%	67% ⁷	67%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fruits	20%	36%	36%

The IFM-FFS farmers have enhanced their agricultural productions based on all learning topics covered by the IFM-FFS modules, according to the internal outcome assessment conducted in 2022. This demonstrates the effectiveness and applicability of the IFM-FFS learning methodology, which is simple for farmers to replicate in their homestead areas. Overall, the production has increased by 52% in the last six months compared to before joining the IFM-FFS. This is consistent with the MTE's findings. The bar graph below depicts the estimated rise in production across items. The most notable growth is shown in the production of fish, goats, poultry, and duck eggs. Other high-value crops, such as betel leaf, have also increased significantly.



⁴ These targets are to be reached by 2022

⁵ The target achievement includes duck eggs

⁶ The target achievement includes ducks

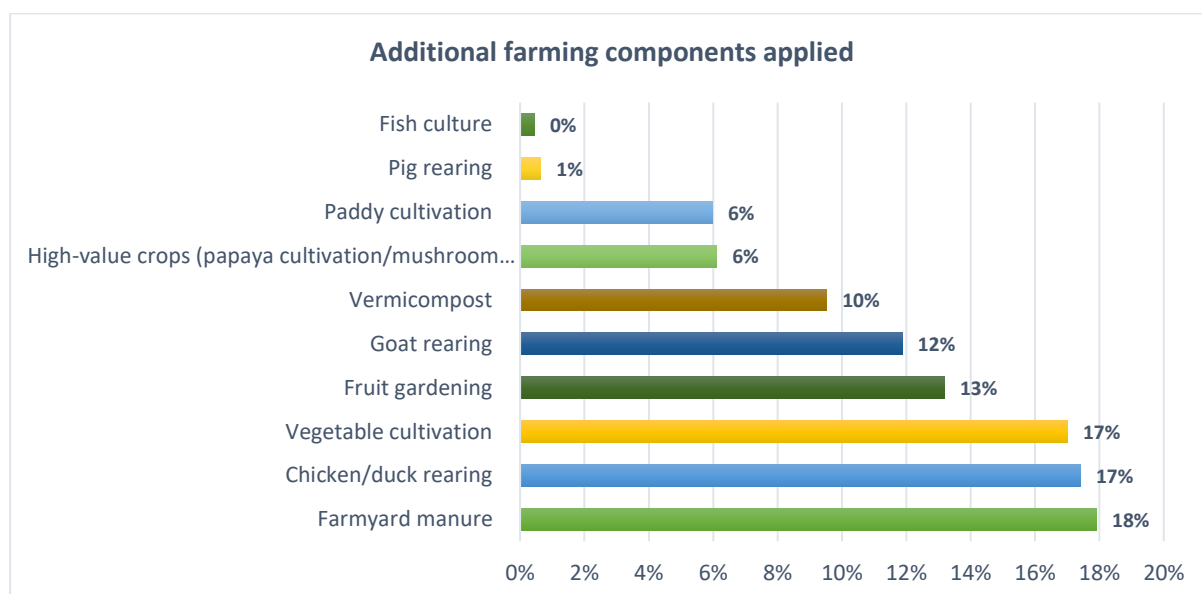
⁷ The high percentage should be seen in light of a very low baseline, which means that even a small increase result in a high percentage

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.2: 75% of IFM-FFS participating households apply additional farming components and improved farming techniques	75% / 40,500 HH ⁸	98% / 26,175 HH	94.95% / 26,587 HH

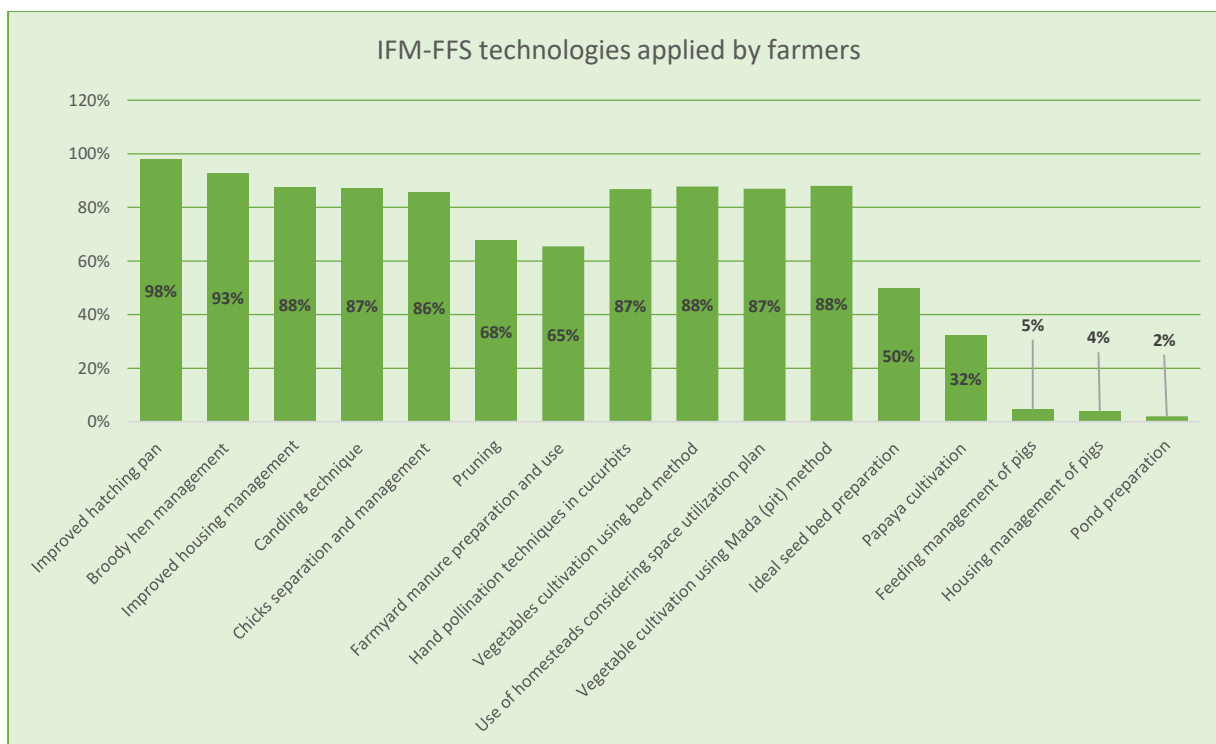
The MTE reveals that, in terms of diversification in agricultural production, 97.4% of farmers in Cox's Bazar and 92.4% of farmers in Bandarban expanded extra farming components after learning from the IFM-FFS. The goal of 75% of farmers using more farming inputs and better farming methods has thus been surpassed. So far, **95% of beneficiaries have applied additional farming components and improved farming techniques, which covers 26,587 HHs.**

Introducing new species or varieties is an extra facet of diversification covered in the IFM-FFS learning. 59% of the farmers have used this knowledge in practice. The farmers' interest in using new farming components and techniques has been sparked by their exposure to these new technologies and new species/varieties suited to produce in their communities through the practical nature of the IFM-FFS sessions. The two bar graphs below demonstrate the new farming elements and enhanced farming methods that farmers most frequently adopted after joining the IFM-FFS. Farmyard manure (18%), chicken/duck rearing (17%), vegetable cultivation (17%), and fruit gardening (13%) were found to be the most popular additional farming components in the IFM-FFS farmers.



On the other hand, improved hatching pan (98%), broody hen management (93%), improved housing management (88%), vegetable cultivation using *mada* method (88%), and vegetable cultivation using the *bed* method (88%) have been selected by the farmers to increase their agricultural production.

⁸ This target is to be reached by 2022



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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
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 38,300 HH ⁹	88% of 52,600 HH	88% of 52,600 HH

A total of 52,600 beneficiaries received COVID-19 solidarity packages with farming inputs comprising various summer and winter vegetable seeds in 2020. According to MTE, FFS farmers who got Solidarity Packages from the project indicated their pleasure (69.2%) and moderate satisfaction (30.8%), which is in line with the status report and actual field verification while speaking with the farmers. The outcome indicator 1.3, which is reflected in this satisfaction level, shows that they restarted agricultural production with input help from the solidarity package and that this fulfilled the aim of 80% of farmers. Thus, the goal has been entirely met. This COVID-19 response of the project was very successful in that it mainly offered farming inputs that helped enhance vegetable production during the COVID-19 pandemic and benefited the livelihood of disadvantaged farmers. However, no response against COVID-19 has been provided due to its less impact on the project areas.

⁹ This target is to be reached by 2022

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

Achieving outcome 1 was made possible by the accomplishments of the key results under this output. This improved the knowledge and abilities of Farmer Facilitators, communities/farmers, local service providers (CLW, Nursery Growers, Community Aquaculture Resource Persons), GoB line department officers, and Union and Upazila Parishad representatives as monitors of IFM-FFS activities in the area of improved agricultural practices. Higher capacities of the project's main target groups and the creation of connections between them have led to the farmer's use of new farming components and technologies, as well as the increased productivity and income indicated above.

According to field findings, the effectiveness of the IFM-FFS farmers is directly correlated with the knowledge and facilitation abilities of the Farmer Facilitators. The Farmer Facilitators typically demonstrate a high degree of commitment by implementing the IFM-FFS knowledge in their fields, and in some cases, by developing creative initiatives. The Farmer Facilitators serve as role models for IFM-FFS farmers and, occasionally, adjacent farmers, encouraging them to put what they have learned into practice.

This was verified in the Key Informant Interviews (KIIs¹⁰) with GoB line department officials and local government representatives engaged in monitoring, and it was documented in their monitoring visit reports. In Ukhiya, the Sub-Assistant Agricultural Officer noted, "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 completion of the project, they may play the same roles." However, as numerous GoB line department officials have highlighted, there is still room for improvement, particularly regarding facilitation abilities and knowledge of certain topics like disease and pest control. One limiting factor has been not being able to complete all of the ToTs as residential training.

The farmers are putting new knowledge into practice through IFM-FFS sessions and ongoing follow-up support, such as producing compost, using an improved hatching pan (Hazol), using hand pollination technique in cucurbit vegetable cultivation, etc. The production and income increase results clearly show that the farmers have acquired new knowledge and abilities through the IFM-FFS to improve their living conditions. As a result, the ability to withstand the detrimental effects of the Rohingya migration is increased.

To the advantage of the IFM-FFS farmers, the initiative has also increased the capability of local service providers such as Community Livestock Workers (CLWs), nursery growers, and Community Aquaculture Resource Persons (CARP). As shown below, most trained CLWs, nursery growers, and CARP have begun to support the IFM-FFS communities by conducting livestock vaccination campaigns, offering tree saplings, and offering primary aquaculture services to the IFM-FFS communities.

The potential of the IFM-FFS model for marginalized farmers, particularly female farmers, has been made clear to GoB line department officials and local government representatives. Through their involvement in monitoring the work being done in the field, they advise farmers on matters of production and livelihood, and the farmers, in turn, share information about their challenges and priorities with government representatives. In Bandarban, it has been noticed that GoB officials frequently select our skilled Farmer Facilitators to carry out initiatives or activities in the local area. There are numerous examples of how the connections between government representatives and farmers have increased farmer income opportunities, such as selling vermicompost.

¹⁰ Carried out as part of the internal outcome assessment.

Although IFM-FFS farmers are in a better position than non-FFS farmers to obtain government services related to their agricultural activities, as mentioned by the MTE, many small-scale farmers still have no or limited access to these services. According to the MTE, “It was learned 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.”¹¹

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.1.1: Number of farmers who have completed the IFM-FFS and/or agroforestry sessions, at least 50% women	54,000 (50% women)	26,587 (77% women)	26,587 (77% women)

This indicator's first phase's goal was to enroll and graduate 27,360 farmers from 912 IFM-FFS. By June 2021, 26,709 farmers from 912 IFM-FFS had graduated. The enrollment was lower in some IFM-FFS in Bandarban due to working in communities with very few households, contributing to slightly lower target achievement. 26,587 farmers (77% women) were enrolled in 888 new IFM-FFS by June 2022. The farmers from the 2nd cycle IFM-FFS groups (296), who have a nine-month learning cycle, had not finished the sessions by June 2022. Thus, the project's overall cumulative target will be met by December 2022. The target of 50% of 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 appeals to women in the districts where conservative social norms mean that women have limited opportunities to engage in livelihood and income-generating activities.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.1.2: Number of Master Trainers developed and running ToF, at least 30% women	30 (30% women)	32 (22% women)	32 (22% women)

As reported last year, in 2021, a Training of Trainers was conducted for **19 Master Trainers (26% women) on the IFM-FFS training modules and methodology and on social cohesion sessions** conducted at the IFM-FFS level. The trained Master Trainers completed targeted ToT for the Farmer Facilitators in 2021 and thus have not organized any ToT in this reporting period. However, they have conducted training programs and support activities for the Farmer Facilitators, farmers, nursery growers, CLWs, CARP, market actors, etc. A **total of 32 Master Trainers played a vital role** in enhancing the project's sustainability through working directly with the Farmers Facilitators to build their capacity on integrated farming and agroforestry development and social cohesion-related aspects, providing backstopping support and technical advisory services to the farmers. The trainers assisted them in establishing study plots, securing quality farming input, and establishing linkages with the

¹¹ Mid-Term Evaluation of the sub-project “Support to Host Communities Affected by the Rohingya Influx (SHARIP)”. March 2022

market. The target of having 30% female Master Trainers wasn't entirely achieved. Due to frequent travel in the field in a very conservative location, it has been challenging to attract female Master Trainers, especially in Cox's Bazar.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	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)	563 (59% women)	563 (59% women)

This indicator has been achieved as per target and partly reported in 2021. The project completed all the remaining ToTs for the Farmer Facilitators from the first and second phases in 2021. The cumulative target of **563 Farmer Facilitators (294 in Cox's Bazar and 269 in Bandarban), of which 59% are women**. Interestingly, this target for women's inclusion has exceeded (40%). After the ToT, the Farmer Facilitators received continuous backstopping support in the field from the Master Trainers and in the regular Farmer Facilitator coordination meetings.

In the reporting period, the **Farmer Facilitators conducted 11,503 IFM-FFS sessions**. Apart from this, farmers usually have personal discussions with the Farmer Facilitators about a particular agricultural activity 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 establishing study plots and acting as model farmers. **1,645 study plots were established**, displaying 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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
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)	81 trained 21 providing services (27% women)	101 (24% women)

A total of 20 Community Aquaculture Resource Persons (CARP) (of which 2 were women) have been developed during the reporting period. With this, a total of 101 of the 102 trained CLWs¹² and CARP (of which 24% are women) provide vaccination and technical advisory services to both IFM-FFS and nearby communities. They also provide primary animal health care services to farmers. In case of serious cases, they advise farmers to contact the Department of Livestock Services at the 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 frequently travel in

¹² One female CLW in Cox's Bazar dropped out after receiving the training.

the local area, and combined with conservative norms and security about women’s free mobility, and these are hindering factors in attracting women.

The table below provides an overview of the **124 vaccination/deworming campaigns** carried out by the CLWs during the reporting period in 2022, where about 4,295 IFM-FFS beneficiaries will be benefitted.

# of campaigns	# of IFM-FFS covered	Estimated # of IFM-FFS HHs benefitting	# of livestock vaccinated /dewormed		
			Cattle/buffaloes	Goats/sheep	Hens/ ducks
124	229	4,295	8,411	5,818	15,945

Small-scale, marginalized farmers are underinformed and have minimal access to extension services like livestock vaccination. Through the project, locals are becoming accustomed to receiving services from the CLWs at a low cost and having direct access to them whenever necessary. Access to these services, however, is still challenging to come by daily. **39% of the IFM-FFS farmers indicated having access to immunization services** in the internal outcome assessment. Although it must be emphasized that the MTE covered other service providers besides those trained in the local service sector, **21% of respondents acknowledged the availability of services from local service providers.**

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.1.5: Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to IFM-FFS communities	3,080	840	2,446

During the reporting period, different GoB line department officials conducted **840 monitoring visits to IFM-FFS** (see details in the table below), where they observed project activities such as IFM-FFS sessions and Farmer Field Days. The government officials shared their opinion with and provided technical advice to the farmers. The cumulative target achieved was 2,446 against the total target 3,080 was not fully met yet, but will be met soon. All targeted GoB visits are expected to be reached by end-2022.

Visits by DAE	Visits by DLS	Visits by DoF	Visits by Others	Total number of visits
737	55	38	10	840

The IFM-FFS’s beneficiaries are being benefitted from these field visits. First, when GoB representatives attend the technical sessions, they can clarify any technical concerns that the Farmer Facilitator may not know or understand. The monitoring visits offer an excellent opportunity to assess the Farmer Facilitators' strengths and weaknesses and give farmers immediate advice on enhancing knowledge application. As a result, the farmers' produce and income are ultimately increased. Secondly, the farmers can ask them directly for solutions to issues relating to their agricultural production, livestock, fisheries, agroforestry, pest and disease management, etc. Through these visits, female farmers have the courage to approach GoB line department representatives and discuss issues. However, it is still to be determined whether the visits improve the rapport between farmers and GoB line department representatives, enhancing the farmers' long-term access to extension services.

The line department officials give their observations and suggestions following their visits to the IFM-FFS, which include:

- Farmer learning is being aided by the use of local languages, study plots, and learning-by-doing techniques.
- The majority of Farmer Facilitators get along well with IFM-FFS farmers, which is crucial when trying to persuade them to utilize the IFM-approach in their own homes.
- To enable inclusive discussion during sessions, the Farmer Facilitators need a greater technical understanding regarding diseases, insects, and vaccinations. A few of them also require extra backstopping support.
- Given that many farmers find it difficult to invest in raising or enhancing their production, it is advised to boost the learning input. This might include organic pesticides and high-quality seeds.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.1.6: Number of monitoring visits organized to support IFM-FFS communities by local Government Institutions (Union and Upazila Parishad)	304	41	230

41 monitoring visits to IFM-FFS were carried out during the reporting period in 2022 by Upazila and Union Development Coordination Committees (UzDCC/UDCC). The total target is expected to be achieved by 2022.

Members of U(z)DCC have become aware of the advantages of the environmentally friendly IFM-FFS method and how straightforward but efficient technologies can boost total productivity through monthly meetings with UDCC and field trips. The U(z)DCC visits also allow farmers to discuss issues they are having, such as difficulties locating high-quality seeds, fertilizer, poultry and fish feed, etc. In terms of observations and suggestions, U(z)DCC members suggested including a component in the project that provides agricultural machinery, tools, equipment, etc. to the farmers and scaling up agroforestry (including planting more trees in vacant premises and giving community farmers saplings/seedlings as this is perceived as new and innovative technology to them). All U(z)DCC members concur that the project should be scaled up and more IFM-FFS should be established.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.1.7: Number of functional IFM-FFS groups, at least 50% women	1,800 (50% women)	888 (77% women)	2,096 (77% women)

During the reporting period, a total of 888 IFM-FFS groups (with 26,587 farmers, of which 77% were women) were established and functioning. This total target has been achieved by reaching 2,096 functional groups, with 77% women.

How well the farmers implement what they learn and how well various factors influence the IFM-FFS functions. As previously mentioned, the function of Master Trainers and Farmer Facilitators, as well as monitoring visits by GoB line departments and U(z)DCC members. The creation of study plots, prompt payment of IFM-FFS operating costs, post-learning support to the individual farmers, Farmer Field Days, and exchange visits are additional significant contributing variables.

During the reporting period, a total of 04 (four) exchange visits were organized in Bandarban and Cox's Bazar with 189 Participants (49% women). The exchange visits provide an opportunity for the Farmer Facilitators to share learnings, good practices, and innovative methods. A total of 13 Farmer Field Days with the participation of 776 farmers (58% being women) from 88 IFM-FFS and non-IFM-FFS communities. Through the Farmer Field Days, IFM-FFS members inspired other farmers in not only 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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
1.1.8: Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	12	14	14

The target was achieved in 2021. As mentioned in the 2021 Annual Report, two additional IFM-FFS modules on cow and pig rearing were developed in the extended phase. 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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.1.9: Number of farmers growing high-value agroforestry products, at least 50% being women	360 (50% women)	63 (41% women)	97 (42% women)

A total of 63 farmers were trained (of which 41% are women) on high-value agroforestry products during the reporting period, **while the total is 97 farmers**. The remaining training 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 a fair price for their products. The 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 following bi-annual report.

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

A total of 27 collection points have been established. The collection points play an important role for marginalized farmers who often have limited production capacity and no storage facilities. By pooling the products of nearby IFM-FFS and other farmers, the collection points provide a route for group marketing, and the collection point committee members often act as information links between farmers, buyers, and government services, e.g., The prices of farming inputs and the quality of those inputs are important factors in determining the success of a farm. According to the MTE, 79% of IFM-FFS farmers have connections to buyers or dealers and sell to them.

However, as seen by the findings of the internal outcome assessment and MTE, the full potential of the collection points has not yet materialized. Several collection point locations were not operating efficiently because of their poor location (mainly in Cox's Bazar), the low agricultural output of many IFM-FSS farmers, and the COVID-19 lockdown period. According to the internal outcome evaluation from June, 26% of the farmers in the two districts deliver their produce to a collection point. This has climbed to 35% of the farmers, according to the MTE, with the additional emphasis being placed on bolstering collecting points and developing a network between collection points, market actors, and GoB authorities. The farmers still prefer to sell their goods directly in the neighborhood market, particularly in Cox's Bazar.

The provision of farming seeds as part of the COVID-19 solidarity package given earlier, along with the training and participation of local service providers (CLWs, nursery growers, CARP, and input sellers), has proven to be strategic and advantageous for the farmers in terms of enhancing access to high-quality farming inputs. On the one hand, it has raised farmers' awareness of the advantages of high-quality seeds, saplings, and livestock vaccination and deworming, leading to increased demand for these services in places where access was previously difficult. On the other side, the rising demand is giving local service providers more prospects for employment.

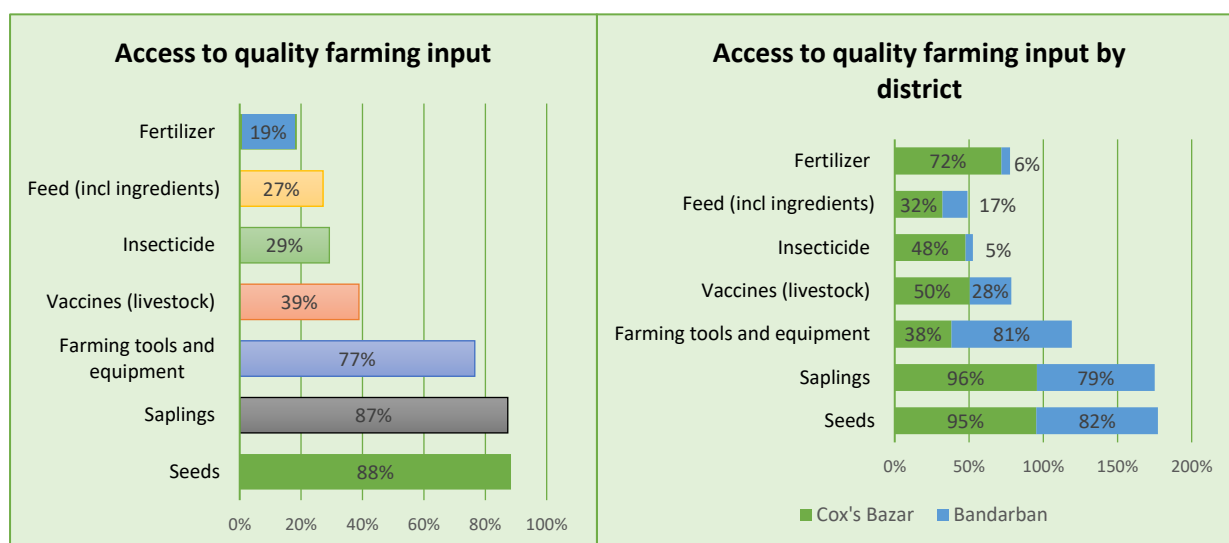
Indicator 1.2.1: Access of participating farmers to high-quality farming inputs (including agroforestry), at least 30% of these farmers are women (disaggregated by location)

Indicator	Cumulative targets by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
1.2.1: Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry), 30% women	60% / 32,400 farmers (30% women)	97% / 25,908 farmers (79% women)	97% / 25,908 farmers (79% women)

In general, many rural farmers in the project locations don't have access to high-quality inputs and instead purchase them from nearby local marketplaces that provide low-quality inputs. Organizing training for input sellers and following up on prior training by strengthening the linkage between farmers and input sellers, including nursery growers trained by the project, helped IFM-FFS farmers to improve their access to high-quality farming inputs. Furthermore, there was a mandatory module on agriculture in the IFM-FFS curriculum that covered topics including collection points, identifying high-quality input, and communication channels with input sellers and services the GoB.

While the internal outcome assessment revealed that 97% of the participating farmers (including 79% women) have access to quality inputs, the MTE discovered that this figure is slightly lower (63%) but still much higher than that of non-IFM-FFS farmers (45%). The graphic below illustrates how widely

available seeds, saplings, and farming equipment are. The number of participating farmers is unchanged from what was stated in June because no outcome assessment was conducted during the reporting period. By 2022, it's anticipated that the total cumulative targets for farmers will be achieved.



The lack of availability to high-quality seeds and fertilizers means that many farmers in rural areas still do not have it. Through the collecting points, the project started to address issue in 2021. High-quality input sellers may be invited to sell their products at certain collecting points. In other collecting points, the management committee helps a group of farmers buy seeds and offers advice on good seeds to the farmers. The MTE acknowledged that IFM-FFS farmers and trained quality input sellers now have a better connection, but it also pointed out that efforts to connect farmers and input sellers through collection points were still ineffective.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
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)	63% of 27 collection points (35% women)	74% of 27 collection points (35% women)

Collecting sites are crucial for IFM-FFS and nearby non-IFM-FFS farmers that produce a small number of goods and/or have restricted access to nearby markets. The collecting locations serve as both selling and storage facilities, allowing farmers unable to transport fertilizer to their farms during the wet season to keep it there instead. Work is being done to aid IFM-FFS in creating and implementing production plans and collaborating with the collection points' management committees to enhance the collection stations' performance. However, the fact that the majority of the targeted farmers are marginal and poor and have limited land available is a challenge, as many of them have not expanded their production.

All 27 collecting points for the first phase were set up by 2021 (16 in Bandarban and 11 in Cox's Bazar). It was discovered that 7 of the 27 collection points were either not operating properly or had very

little activity on average. Five of these collection points are located in Cox's Bazar, where there are numerous local markets. In 2022, these collection points will be moved to areas that are better suitable. Regarding women in leadership roles, 35% of the collection point management committee members **are women** (Bandarban 21%, Cox's Bazar 49%). The extended phase's anticipated 29 new collection points were all reached because the second half of 2021 was devoted to creating the new IFM-FFS and training the Farmer Facilitators.

The table below shows the status of the functioning collection points in the reporting period:

Status of Collection points in Bandarban:

S.N	Name of Collection point	Union	Upazila	No of IFM-FFS communities covering	No of non-IFM-FFS communities covering	IFM-FFS community farmers	non IFM-FFS community farmers	No of businessman connected/involved	Number of market days in a week	Total annual transactions in BDT
1	Jobiiram Para Collection Point	Alikadam Sadar	Alikadam	4	1	90	30	7	3	700,000
2	Himchuri Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Faitang	Lama	4	2	30	20	1	2	210,000
3	Chairman Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Aziznagar	Lama	4	2	25	10	1		300,000
4	Repar Pari Bazar Collection Point	Choikyong	Alikadam	4	1	70	30	5	3	350,000
5	Tulatuli Collection Point	Dochori	Naikhyongchari	5	5	50	50	10	4	100,000
6	Bamhatir Chora Para Collection Point Porichalona committee	Fasyakhali	Lama	4	1	70	20	3	2	250,000
7	Meularchor collection Point Committee	Lama sadar	Lama	4	2	30	15	2	2	260,000
8	Brickfid Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Gajalia	Lama	3	2	45	20	2	3	300,000
9	Chararkul Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Naikhyongchary Sadar	Naikhyongchari	5	5	40	25	5	3	100,000
10	Both Toli Para Collection Point Poichalina Committee	Sonaichori	Naikhyongchari	4	2	70	30	15	3	100,000
11	Athuimong Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Baishari	Naikhyongchari	7	2	300	60	10	3	100,000
12	Baishfhari collection Point Porichalona Committee	Ghumdhum	Naikhyongchari	3	2	90	25	12	2	100,000
13	Noya Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Noyapara	Alikadam	3	2	80	30	6	7	500,000
14	Owwaing Para collection point porichalona committee	Kuruk Para	Alikadam	4	2	45	25	3	1	170,000

S.N	Name of Collection point	Union	Upazila	No of IFM-FFS communities covering	No of non-IFM-FFS communities covering	IFM-FFS community farmers	non IFM-FFS community farmers	No of businessman connected/involved	Number of market days in a week	Total annual transactions in BDT
15	Dardari Haspatal Para Collection Point Porichalona Committee	Rupshipara	Lama	4	2	45	15	2	3	300,000
16	Keyabonna Para krishak Collection point	Sarai	Lama	4	2	50	20	1	2	350,000
Total				66	35	1130	425	85	43	4,190,000

Status of Collection points in Cox's Bazar:

Name of collection point, Union and Upazila	# of times a week it operates	# of IFM-FFS linked to CP	# of non-IFM-FFS farmers linked to CP	# of farmers/producer groups linked to CP	Weekly transaction in CP		Additional facilities provided by CP (e.g. good quality seeds and fertilizer)
					Volume in kgs	In Taka	
Ramu	3	13(135)	200	Group not visible	3500	87,500	Advice, Inputs, Storage, Sapling, Verme compost, Carrying Van, venue for meeting
Ukhiya	2	10(75)	150	Group not visible	1200	30,000	Advice, Storage, market information, Carrying Van
Teknaf	2	7(100)	60	Group not visible	400	10,000	Advice, Storage, Market information, Carrying Van
Total, reporting period	7	30(310)	410	-	5,100	127,500	

The results of the internal outcome assessment, which show that 26% of the farmers (35% according to the MTE) report using a collection point when selling their produce, reflect the fact that it takes time and significant effort not only to establish the collection points and connect with buyers but also to help the IFM-FFS farmers increase their production to a point where they have excess products to sell. The most frequently reported reasons for not selling products through collection points are the lack of nearby collection points and the farmers' preference to sell in the local market, especially in Cox's Bazar, where produce can be sold while being simultaneously purchased. The MTE affirms that 79% of the IFM-FFS farmers are connected with buyers/traders and sell their agricultural products to them, which attests to the advancement in improving market linkages and income opportunities through sources other than collection sites.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
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)

Indicator	Cumulative targets by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
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	150 (20% women)	0	30 (100% women)
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (high value crop producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	90 (20% women)	0	30 (30% women)
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (beekeepers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	90 (20% women)	0	29 (24% women)
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60 (20% women)	0	63 (60% women)

In 2021, trainings were conducted for female farmers on value addition and vermicompost producers. Since then, the focus was on establishing new IFM-FFS and training Farmer Facilitators, hence the target for 2021 and 2022 were not fully met. Training for all targeted future entrepreneurs will be done in the 2nd half of 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, 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, 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 small survey was carried out 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 status of the nurseries in the May-July season:

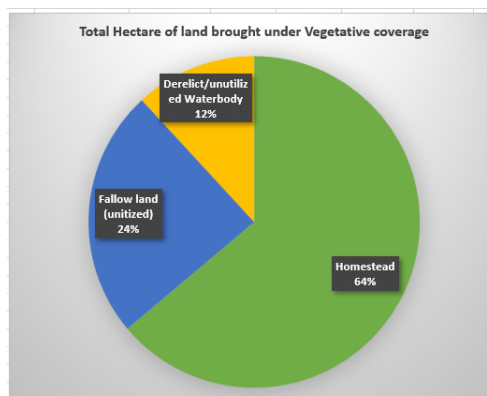
	# of nurseries covered	Estimated # of farmers benefiting	Average income (BDT)	# of seedling raised
Ramu, Cox's Bazar	4	2,266 (IFM-FFS farmers: 842)	1,547,500	180,680
Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar	2	4,100 (IFM-FFS farmers: 3,750)	13,000 ¹³	107,220
Teknaf, Cox's Bazar	5	3,555 (IFM-FFS farmers: 355)	1,972,300	217,175
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 also revealed that the Farmer Facilitators play a significant role in encouraging the farmers to purchase quality seedlings from these nurseries and in ensuring that the farmer receives quality seeds at a relatively cheaper cost. Because of this, the IFM-FFS farmers now have easier access to high-quality seedlings from a local nursery and can usually do so for less money. This is supported by the internal outcome assessment, which reveals that **87% of IFM-FFS farmers claim to have improved access to seedlings**. The income of nursery growers has dramatically increased, and for some nursery

¹³ Six nursery growers in Ukhiya did not keep record and were therefore not able to provide an estimated income.

producers, it has practically doubled. Some nurseries struggle with poor infrastructure since some nursery growers don't have the money to fix it.

A total of 29 honey beekeepers (24% are women) trained during the reporting period. The target of 20% women's inclusion was met; however, the cumulative targets are yet to achieve. The need assessment for honeybee keeping, including feasibility in Cox's Bazar district, is under process. Based on this finding, the targets will be adjusted and achieved in 2022.



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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by June 2022
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

This indicator was achieved in 2020 with a total of 52,600 farming households receiving quality farming input. This indicator will be assessed in the end line assessment.

Outcome 2: Agroforestry productions increased sustainably

Agroforestry is considered as one of the key elements of the project, along with IFM-FFS. Different activities such as training on agroforestry issues for key stakeholders, staff, Master Trainers, Farmer Facilitators, and IFM-FFS farmers contributed to achieving this outcome. The trained participants became aware and knowledgeable about agroforestry concepts, importance, models, planning and management of agroforestry. Out of the four agroforestry models/systems (agri-silviculture, silvo-pastoral, agro-silvo-pastoral, and agro-silvo-fishery), agri-silviculture and agro-silvo-pastoral model/systems are the preferred model/system by the communities. So far the project has tried to upscale the efforts to engage IFM-FFS farmers in developing their site-specific Agroforestry Development Plans (ADPs) in a participatory way, prioritizing actions, and implementing their preferred agroforestry systems at the community level. Hence, more results have been generated as IFM-FFS farmers gradually utilize their knowledge of agroforestry and start implementing their ADPs.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
2.1: Increase in area of lands (in ha) under firewood, bamboo and vegetation coverage	1,000	14	559

Based on the internal outcome assessment, 900 out of 781 farmers (87%) reported to have brought new land under vegetation coverage since joining the IFM-FFS. So far 559 hectares lands have used in different agroforestry purposes.

The chart below shows which types of land has been brought under vegetative cover. **More than 64% of beneficiaries have started using homestead food production.**

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

Conceptually agroforestry is a new concept to IFM-FFS farmers in the project area; however, it has been practiced for a long time with a different name and concept. Because of joining the project, local 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 by participating the IFM-FFS sessions. Moreover, they have also learned to analyze their homestead and community areas and prioritize actions before implementing their preferred agroforestry systems at community and household levels. With this knowledge, the farmers have developed ADPs and used vacant land to plant tree seedlings. They also apply their knowledge to improve the management of existing trees/forest plants. As described earlier, concrete results of the enhanced knowledge and skills of the farmers are starting to emerge.

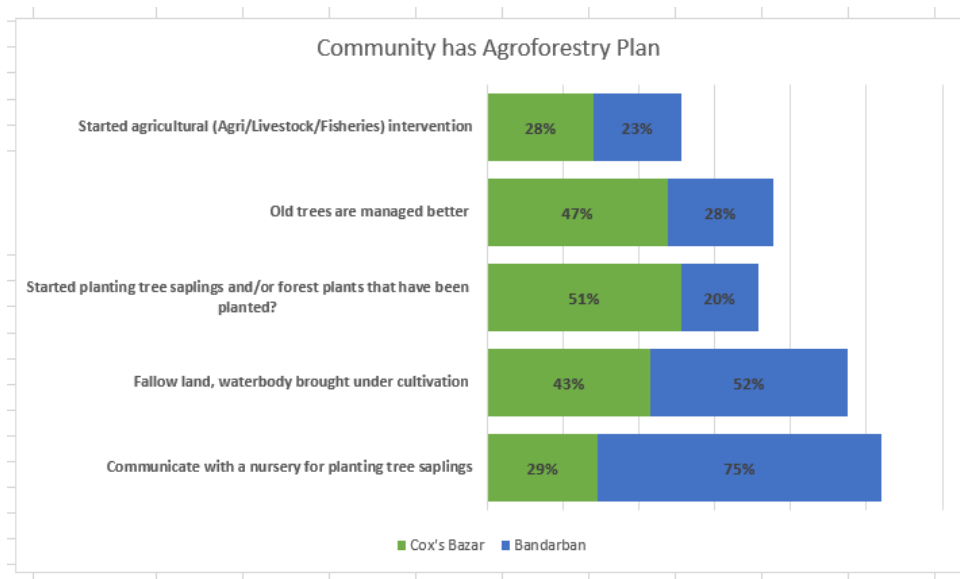
The training and involvement of other stakeholders, particularly GoB line department officials and nursery growers, also plays an important role in improving knowledge and skills of the IFM-FFS farmers. The training of GoB line department officials in agroforestry and integrated farm management has led 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.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
2.1.1: Number of IFM-FFS communities implementing Agroforestry Development Plans, 30% women	1,800 (30% women)	396 (63% women)	1,255 (70% women)

In 2022, **396 IFM-FFSs drafted their community Agroforestry Development Plans (ADP) and 255 of these started implementing the social agroforestry** outlined in the ADPs, including **2,905 saplings distributed by the project**. So far, **1,255 IFM-FFS communities have started implementing Agroforestry Development Plans with 70% of women**. This target will be met by the end of December 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 the linkages made between the local nursery growers and the IFM-FFS. Tree sampling for nursery (54%), new cultivation in fallow land and waterbody (40%) and planning tree (38%) have been found very popular in implementing the Agroforestry Development Plans.

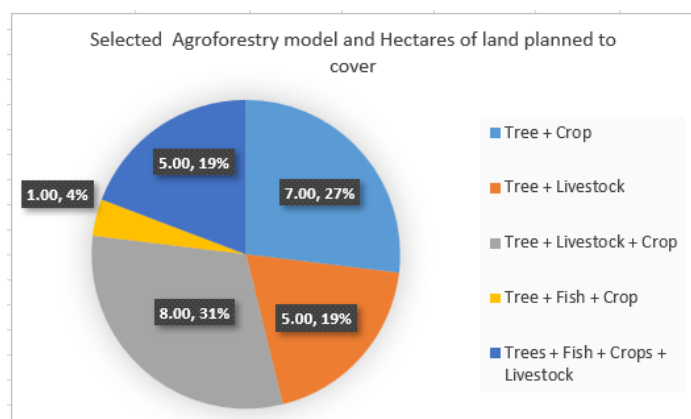


Indicator 2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems (disaggregated by location). At least 50% of these farmers are women

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems, 30% women	80% of 54,000 farmers (30% women)	73% of 13,313 farmers (80% women)	77% of 40,118 farmers (73% women)

In this reporting period, **13,313 trained farmers have been developed their individual ADPs, while the total achievement is 40,118 farmers.** Making ADP is mandatory according to the IFM-FFS model. While the target related to women has been exceeded, the cumulative target on percentage and number of farmers has not been fully met. However, this target will be reached by end of 2022.

In the project’s internal outcome assessment, tree + livestock + crop has been selected as suitable ADP model while tree + crop found as second choice in the study areas. Moreover, 124,600 decimal lands have been selected for vegetation coverage.



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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
2.1.3: Number of seedlings distributed to implement Agroforestry Development Plans	133,200	2,905	125,496

This indicator was added for the extension phase. However, in the project's first phase, seedlings were provided to each IFM-FFS farmer to kick-start the implementation of their Agroforestry Development Plans (ADP). In this reporting period, only 2,905 seedlings were distributed, while its total achievement is 125,496.

Outcome 3: Social cohesion increased

The project has implemented different social cohesion interventions to reduce social tension and disputes by conducting courtyard sessions, forming LVMFs, involving youths with camps and sports, and forming socially accepted religious dialogues and forums. In this reporting period, this project has mediated 225 disputes which were mainly on domestic violence. This mediation process was possible to execute because 12 LVMFs are operationally active in the project area. About 866 sessions were conducted where 22,438 IFM-FFS participants participated, covering 72% of women. In addition to this, 1,232 youth (73% women) participated in social cohesion activities to enhance their knowledge. 47 different events like International Women's Day, International Peace Day, Cultural Diversity Day and World Water Day were organized covering 4,389 (60% female) participants. Therefore, these activities are being helped to the community to increase social cohesion in the project areas.

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

In this reporting period, 225 disputes/conflicts were mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs), while the total is 1,684 in both Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts. The LVMFs fully mediated 194 disputes/conflicts out of 225. The LVMF members are actively working to mediate disputes in their working areas. They are conducting the mediation regardless of the place, gender, or religions. Sometimes they are moving to the problematic areas; however, sometimes, people are coming to them. Overall, the positive impact can be seen in these areas on a point that people are getting faith on the mediation process from our LVMF members and getting motivated to follow their mediations properly. Mediation success can mostly be seen in cases related to land, domestic violence, and marriage issues.

The key factors that contribute to addressing the local disputes are the members who are locally faithful faces from their areas. Therefore, the LVMF members know the scenarios of their respective areas and how to conduct mediation and reach a proper solution with the participation of both parties. Among other considerations, as the process is totally free and the result of this mediation process brings a win-win situation for both parties, people gradually have more faith in the LVMFs.

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2022 (as of June)	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)	1,000	225	1,684

By June 2022, the total target for the number of disputes mediated by the LVMFs has already 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 June 2022:

Disputes/conflicts mediated by the LVMFs					
Name of LVMF	Upazila/ Union	# of disputes/conflicts mediated			
		Fully mediated	Partly mediated	Unsuccessful	Total
Ramu LVMF	Ramu	17	4	3	24
Halodiapalong Union LVMF	Ukhiya	9	1	2	12
Rajapalong Union LVMF	Ukhiya	16	1		17
Whykhong Union LVMF	Teknaf	35	1	7	43
Bahachara Union LVMF	Teknaf	8			8
Nhila Union LVMF	Teknaf	18			18
Alikadam LVMF	Alikadam	18	6		24
Lama LVMF	Lama	25			25
Naikhyangchari LVMF	Naikhyangchari	26	6		32
Ruma LVMF	Ruma	7			7
Rowangchari LVMF	Rowangchari	9			9
Thanchi LVMF	Thanchi	6			6
Total, reporting period		194	19	12	225

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
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%	72%	78%

By June 2022, about 72% (78% is the cumulative total) of IFM-FFS farmers have participated in the courtyard sessions organized where they feel confident to address disputes and conflicts at the household and/or community level.

As the communities in the project’s operation areas are very conservative and less educated, changing their beliefs and thoughts will take time. Most of their conflicts are related to domestic violence or land-related. Sometimes they also get involved in financial conflicts as well. The courtyard sessions on social cohesion and conflict – reasons and impact and conflict management- encourage them to restrain themselves from conflicts. Through these sessions, they got to learn about different kinds of domestic conflicts and different methods and techniques of managing those conflicts. They are learning about the negative impacts of any conflict on their social and personal lives and how this can ruin social cohesion. So, beneficiaries are convinced with the conflict management process they are learning from these sessions. After attending these sessions, they have started observing any kinds of small domestic conflicts or disputes or simple chaos which can affect social cohesion. The key factor that contributes to addressing the local disputes is the continuous courtyard sessions with them, inspiring them to address disputes around them and their families. Sometimes they take help from their elders from the neighborhood or other influential people like schoolteachers and religious leaders to make the results more acceptable and trustworthy. In this last quarter month, the community mobilizers faced weather-related challenges because these working areas had started raining. Community mobilizers cannot move easily in their field areas, and managing courtyard sessions were hard.

Some feedback were captured from beneficiaries as follows:

Rojina Begum (Member of Zarna Para IFM-FFS, Teknaf) said, **through this session, I have gained some techniques regarding mediation which help me to mediation any conflict. If we apply this way, we can quickly solve any conflict.**

Khurshid Begum (Member of Purba Doriar Dighi Poachim Para IFM-FFS, Ramu) said, **I came to know about social cohesion and various reasons for conflict from this session. I will try to disseminate this learning among the people in my surroundings.**

Rabeya Akter Paschim (Member of Pagler bill IFM-FFS, Ukhiya) said, **I have learned much about social cohesion. It’s not only for enriching our knowledge, but also a practicable thing in our life. If we can maintain social cohesion, then we will get a friendly society.**

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

In this reporting period, 1,232 youths have been participated in social cohesion activities, who have reported actively applying their gained knowledge to enhance social cohesion in their local area. Moreover a total of 4,952 youths have been covered through this indicator, which is exceed its total target (2,500 youths).

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
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%)	1,232 youth (73%)	4,952 youth (72%)

As more than one-third of the society is youth in the project areas, so youth activities and thoughts are being impacted to these working areas directly. On the contrary, the women are still not allowed to come forward in these conservative societies. In that situation our female participants participated in various activities by convincing their parents and by breaking social taboos. Their learning from these activities will increase their confidence in getting aware of their rights and will help them to

actively participate in promoting social cohesion. After participating in these activities, they are also getting aware of the harmfulness of drugs, the negative impact of early marriage, respect for the rights of women, coexistence with different communities and religions, the importance of women empowerment and gender balance.

These events and training are motivating the youths to reshape their lives and rebuild their thought. The engagement of local LVMFs in these events is also motivating them to participate in the promotion of social cohesion. Involving them in more developing activities and youth-based events and programs can increase their involvement in bringing change.

The main challenges in arranging youth-related activities are convincing the teachers to allow school premises for the event arrangement and also to let the students participate in the events because of the long break of regular school activities due to the pandemic. Another challenge is convincing the parents of the girls mostly because of their conservative and religious mentalities. In our society, the opinions of young minds are usually not accepted. So, if we can continue conducting these types of awareness-creating and skill-developing activities as a continuous process for a long time, if we can make visible the changes because of these activities, then the others who are still refraining their children to participate in such activities will consider their thoughts.

As per their feedback,

Tahamina Akter (Student of Hnila Girls High School, Teknaf) said, at first, I was a little surprised to hear about Martial Arts training for girls. **I thought that before joining martial arts, it was only for boys. Our teacher told us that martial arts are needed for both boys and girls. I went home and shared it with my grandmother. She initially did not support me, then explained that it would help save me.**

Khin Ma Wang (Student of A.K. Azad High School, Ramu) said, **I am a woman. I thought a boy could do what a girl could not do. Maybe people in society would call me wrong if I protested against a bad deed like a boy. Such fears kept me compressed. Now, after receiving martial arts training from UNDP/NGO, no fear can stop me. Now I have learned to protect myself and can protect others. Thanks to UNDP for allowing me to learn martial arts.**

Mr. Nurul Absar (Upazila Academy supervisor, Teknaf) said, **“firstly, I would like to thank UNDP because their work with school students with a multi-level program such as Martial arts training and competition, debate training and competition and other youth-related activities.”** These works are significant for building up a nation. Today’s students will represent our country in the future. I appreciate these works, and hopefully, they will work broadly in our school from next year.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
3.4: Number of households who have received direct livelihood support to cope with the COVID-19 crisis	48,300	0	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.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in 2021	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
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	14,378	838,008

This indicator was mainly achieved and reported in the 2020 Annual Report. A total of 838,008 of households received information on COVID-19 on the potential negative impact of COVID-19 on social cohesion.

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

Through this project, the LVMF members are known in their respective areas and local people believe them for their neutral conflict mediation. Before the project, the members of the LVMFs were not known of the proper mediation process. So, in most cases, their conflict management process was traditional. Most of the conflict was arbitrated by the court so poor people bias their arbitration. Through the project activities like LVMF formation, training, refreshers training and regular monthly coordination meetings have enriched their skill of mediation. They learned the new & precise methods of mediation. On the other hand, as the process is totally free and the result of this process brings a win-win situation for both parties, so people have more faith gradually to their mediation process. Also, through various programs of our project, the LVMF members are trying to convince the people to keep cohesion and harmony in society by changing their attitude towards any issues and broadening their thoughts.

Through the courtyard sessions and other project activities where they were involved, like inter-religious dialogues and day observance events, they learned how to promote social cohesion and keep peace among neighborhoods and communities. They are now skilled in managing conflicts within themselves and motivated not to create bigger chaos in minor issues. In case the conflicts get bigger than their capacity, they now know where and how to get proper solutions. As there was no LVMF before, they used to go to the nearest police stations for any to every type of dispute resolution. But after getting involved in these project activities, and as there are LVMFs now, they are gradually becoming aware of their responsibilities towards their families and communities.

The youths of the project areas were not aware of keeping social cohesion. They were not much aware of the violence and other social crimes like child marriage, drug addiction, drug business, Eve-teasing, polythene usage, etc. Females were not confident enough to defend themselves from misbehaving and harassment and were not aware of their rights. After getting involved in project activities like youth campaigns, martial art training, etc., they are progressively becoming aware of the negative impacts of domestic violence, child marriage, drug addiction, polythene usage, etc. They learned how to maintain gender equality. They learned to be sensible to promote social cohesion among the communities by being friendly to each other through various activities of our project. They learned to

think out of the box to practice future youth leadership and promote respect for cultural diversity, volunteerism, team building, etc.

Because of the Rohingya influx, the affected area's social structure has changed. With increasing pressure on existing resources and a lack of proper planning to promote cohesion between Rohingya and host communities, the relationship between both communities is still not smooth. Through the continuation of different activities of SHARIP, communities are becoming aware of the conflicts and all other harmful activities threatening social cohesion. The people of the host communities gradually understand the benefits of peace and harmony among the societies. They started trying the peacefully co-existing process. Formation of LVMF, providing them training in mediation and enriching their skills in conflict management and mitigating conflicting issues with the concern of each party which is undoubtedly helping to spread positivity and to keep peace among Rohingya & host –communities. IFM-FFS is also aware of the issues of domestic conflicts, which are harmful to maintaining social harmony. Through the project activities, they learned to manage conflicts independently to keep peace among the communities. Youths are spreading social cohesion with their friendly behavior and leadership attitudes and protesting criminal activities around them.

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

Indicator	Cumulative target by 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
3.1.1: % of participating households engaged in various community groups/ forums	60%	76%	77%

In the reporting period, 76% (while total achievement is 77%) of participating households were engaged in IFM-FFS and CBO groups in social cohesion activities. These members actively participate 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, they do various types of social work as volunteers in their community 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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
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) / 1,000 conflicts	12 (84% female) / 87 domestic violence cases	21 (84% female) / 921 domestic violence cases

By June 2022, 21 LVMFs were fully operational and actively mediating conflicts in the project areas. So far, these active LVMSs have helped mediate 921 domestic violence cases in both districts.

Through the mediation process, people are getting more faith in LVMFs and more reliable in solving any domestic violence. Mediation, conflict management, and awareness on maintaining social cohesion by mitigating domestic violence are the key responsibilities of the LVMF members than their regular political or other careers. The people come to the LVMF members for mediation. However, sometimes the LVMF members visit places if they get the report of conflicts or possibilities. They visit

to make a positive solution to the conflict and end the chaos. Their mediation process and active participation in awareness-raising activities help them increase social cohesion.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in Jun 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
3.1.3: Number of courtyard sessions organized for IFM-FFS members to enhance their knowledge on leadership, conflict management and gender equality	7,000	866	2,752

A total of 866 courtyard sessions were conducted with the participation of 22,438 IFM-FFS members (72% were women). The cumulative target by 2022 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.

In this reporting period, the courtyard sessions were conducted on two topic – One session is “Social Cohesion and Conflict – reason and impact,” and another session is “Conflict and Conflict Management”. Beneficiaries have learned about the benefits of maintaining social cohesion, the reasons of conflicts and their effect on families and societies, and how to manage the conflicts with their profound knowledge. They apply the knowledge to mitigating conflicts between their families and their surroundings. Wherever they face conflicts, they discuss with the conflicting persons or parties to understand the situation according to their learning; they try to identify the actual reason for conflict and then try to convince both parties on a single point to solve the conflict. Sometimes they involve the local seniors or influential figures to make some acceptable solutions for both parties. The conflicts they try to solve are mostly related to minor domestic violence, like in-law’s related issues, husband-wife-related issues, child-related issues, domestic animal-related issues, land or crops-related issues, and whatnot. Their increasing effort in the society to solve conflicts locally not only increases their social cohesion but also the conflicts are not getting bigger and are not creating chaos.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
3.1.4: Number of events specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention	250	184	303

A total of 184 activities¹⁴ specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention were carried out. The total number of participants were 2,168 youths.

The youths of the project areas were unaware of maintaining social cohesion before our project started. They were not much aware of the violence and other social crimes like child marriage, drug addiction, polythene usage, etc. Females were not confident enough to defend themselves from misbehaving and harassment and were not aware of their human rights. After getting involved in project activities like youth campaigns, innovative youth camps, martial art competitions, debate competitions, etc., they are progressively becoming aware of the negative impacts of domestic violence, child marriage, drug addiction, polythene usage, and so on. They are learning how to maintain gender equality and be sensible to promote social cohesion among the communities by being friendly to each other through various activities of our project. They are learning to think out of the box to practice future youth leadership and promote respect for cultural diversity, volunteerism, team building, etc.

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 2022	Targets achieved	
		Targets achieved in June 2022	Cumulative target achievement by 2022
3.1.5: Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders	300	47	344

344 (47 in June 2022) social cohesion awareness-raising activities¹⁵ were carried out. The estimated number of participants was 4,389 (60% female), comprising youth representatives, community members, government officials, teachers, journalists and LVMF and IFM-FFS members.

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 levels and where women’s movement is restricted. Therefore, the audience's feedback was positive, particularly in Bandarban. Similarly, the inter-religious dialogues were appreciated by the participants. Messages about how different religions view tolerance and peaceful coexistence are

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ The types of activities are: LVMF trainings/exchange visits, international day observation programs, street drama and inter-religious dialogues.

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 found in June 2022:

- Newly selected LVMF committee members need to be facilitated about conflict mediation and violence prevention concerns as soon as possible.
- For the participants, who are not able to attend the whole sessions of the training, could be facilitated later on to clarify the concepts.
- For the participants from the remote places, ensuring early journey to the venue could help them to be present on schedule.
- Alternative chief guest needs to be kept in mind in case of absence of the chief guest.

Challenges and action taken in June 2022:

Challenge	Actions taken to address/overcome the challenge
Due to bad weather, the participants could not join the event on schedule.	Re-scheduled the program.
Religious jargons are not understandable by other religions' participants. For comprehension, the speakers elaborated the terminology for better understanding.	Set the Theme based discussion for profound discussion.

6. VISIBILITY & COMMUNICATION

A detailed visibility and communication guideline is included with partner agreements to ensure visibility and communication, 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., 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 the visibility of the project as these events are attended by neighboring communities, government officials, and local elected representatives.

7. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

The project management and partnership setup remain the same as 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 and a National Project Manager (NPM) is engaged in implementing 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 of Livelihoods and NRM and the Chief-Gender and Community Cohesion are fully involved in supporting implementation, monitoring, and guiding

the field activities. Other team members in Rangamati support 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).

The district UNDP team and implementing partners collaborate closely on everything from planning, activity implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Monthly coordination meetings are held with the partners, and almost daily communication ensures smooth collaboration and timely backstopping support.

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 project's first phase, sessions and capacity development trainings were conducted for implementing partner staff in 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 the 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 cope with the influx's impact. 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 was 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. EXPENDITURE

Major outputs	Actual Expenditure Report (January'22 - June'22)	
	DKK	USD
Output 1.1 Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, farmer facilitators, local service providers, and monitors on improved agriculture practices	3,740,074	577,329
Output 1.2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced	35,872	5,537
Output 2.1 Improved knowledge and skills of Community People on agroforestry systems	834,144	128,761
Output 3.1: Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting the negative effects of influx	895,331	138,206
Covid-19_ Expenditure up to 2021	172,587	26,641
Subtotal outputs	5,678,007	876,474
Implementation:	-	-
NGOs	-	-
Communication, planning, M&E	196,417	30,320
Technical Advisory	59,707	9,217
SID-CHT operations and management (UNDP)	1,660,271	256,284
Subtotal of implementation	1,916,395	295,820
GMS	599,451	92,533
Total expenditure as of 30 June 2022	8,193,853	1,264,827

ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF TARGETS

Overview of achievements of targets							
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2022	Baseline	Targets achieved				
			Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in June 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	Targets achieved (in June 2022)	Cumulative targets achieved by June, 2022
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 HHs	14,000 BDT	Not measured	100% / 26,709 HH	100% / 26,709 HH	92%	Will be measured in December 2022
	(50% women)*			(77% women)	(77% women)	(76% women)	
2: % of female farmers enrolled in the IFM-FFS report feeling more empowered	50% / 27,000 Framers	5%	Not measured	N/A	N/A	Not measure. Will be measured in end line assessment	
3: % of participating households with improved capacities to cope with the situation of Rohingya influx	50% / 27,000 HHs	0%	Not measured	N/A	N/A	Not measure. Will be measured in end line assessment	
Outcome 1: Agricultural productions increased and diversified in targeted communities							
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: hen eggs	20%*	300 eggs	Not measured	114%	114%	0% (not measure in June 2022)	114%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: chickens	30%*	24Kg	Not measured	67%	67%	0% (not measure in June 2022)	67%
113: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: vegetables	25%*	85 Kg	Not measured	20%	20%	0% (not measure in June 2022)	20%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fish	30%*	7 Kg	Not measured	278%	278%	0% (not measure in June 2022)	67%
1.1: % increase in productivity in IFM-FFS households: fruits	20%*	20 Kg	Not measured	36%	36%	0% (not measure in June 2022)	36%
1.2: 75% of IFM-FFS participating households apply additional farming component and improved farming techniques	75% / 40,500 HH*	0%	82%	98% / 26,175 HH	98% / 26,175	98%	98%
				26,175	26,175	26,175	26,587
1.3: 80% of households who have received farming	80% of 38,640 HH*	0%	52,600 HH	88% of 52,600 HH	88% of		88%

Overview of achievements of targets							
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2022	Baseline	Targets achieved				
			Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in June 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	Targets achieved (in June 2022)	Cumulative targets achieved by June, 2022
input packages as part of SHARIP's COVID-19 response report to have resumed their agricultural production disrupted by COVID-19					52,600 HH		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	54,000 (50% women)	0	13,617 (71% women)	13,092 (82% women)	26,709 (77% women)	26,587 77 % women	26,587 77 % women
1.1.2: Number of Master Trainers developed and running ToF, at least 30% women	30 MTs (30% women)	0	13 (15% women)	19 (26% women)	32 (22% women)	0	32 22 % women
1.1.3: Number of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women	563 FFs (40% women)	0	267 (62% women)	296 (56% women)	563 (59% women)	0	563 59% women
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)	0	60 (7% women)	22 21 providing services (27% women)	81 (12% women)	20 21% women	101 24% women
1.1.5: Number of monitoring visits (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to IFM-FFS communities	3,080	0	619	987	1,606	840	2,446
1.1.6: Number of monitoring visits organized to support IFM-FFS communities by local Government Institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	304	0	135	52	187	43	230
1.1.7: Number of functional IFM-FFS	1,800	0	912	296	1,208	888	2,096

Overview of achievements of targets							
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2022	Baseline	Targets achieved				
			Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in June 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	Targets achieved (in June 2022)	Cumulative targets achieved by June, 2022
groups, at least 50% women	(50% women)		(77% women)	(78% women)	(78% women)	77% women	77% women
1.1.8: Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	12	0	12	14	14	0	14
1.1.9: Number of farmers growing high-value agroforestry products, at least 50% being women	360	0	N/A	34	34	63	97
	(50% women)			(65% women)	(65% women)	41% women	42% 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% /	5%	83%	97% /	97% /	0	97%
	32,400 farmers		(target on number of farmers and women added in 2021)	25,908 farmers	25,908 farmers	0	25,908 farmers
	(30% women)			(79% women)	(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	0%	100% of 10 collection points	75% of 28 collection points	75% of 28 collection points	63% of 27	74% of 27 collection points
	(30% women)		(target on women added in 2021)	(29% women)	(29% women)	35% women	35% women
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (nursery growers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	65	0%	50	0	50	50	50
	(20% women)		(10% female)		(10% female)		100% women
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	150	0%	N/A	30	30	30	30
	(20% women)			(100% women)	(100% women)		100% women
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (high value crop producers) providing support to	90	0%	N/A	0	0	30	30
	(20% women)						30% women

Overview of achievements of targets							
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2022	Baseline	Targets achieved				
			Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in June 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	Targets achieved (in June 2022)	Cumulative targets achieved by June, 2022
communities, 20% being women							
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (beekeepers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	90	0%	N/A	0	0	29	29
	(20% women)						24% women
1.2.3: Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, 20% being women	60	0%	N/A	33	33	63	63
	(20% women)			(45% women)	(45% women)		60% women
1.2.4: Number of farming households affected by COVID-19 have received quality farming input to restore their agricultural production	48,300	0%	52,600	N/A	52,600	0	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 Hec	0%	Not measured	545	545	14	559
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	1,800	0%	243	616	859	396	1255
	(30% women)		(target on women added in 2021)	(76% women)	(77% women[3])	5,577 (63%)	70% women
2.1.2: % of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems, 30% women	80% of 54,000 farmers	0%	89% of 6,267 farmers	75% of	78% of	73%	76.5
	(30% women)		(target on women added in 2021)	20,538 farmers	26,805 farmers	13313	40118
				(80% women)	(77% women[4])		74% women

Overview of achievements of targets							
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2022	Baseline	Targets achieved				
			Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in June 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	Targets achieved (in June 2022)	Cumulative targets achieved by June, 2022
2.1.3: Number of seedlings distributed to implement Agroforestry Development Plans	133,200	0%	New indicator	122,591	122,591	2,905	125,496
Outcome 3: Social Cohesion Increased							
3.1: Number of disputes/conflicts mediated by Local Volunteer Mediators Forums (LVMFs)	1,000*	0%	241	1,218	1,459	225	1,684
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%*	0%	New indicator	83%	83%	72%	78%
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%)*	5%	New indicator	3,720 youth	3,720	1232	4,952
				72%	72%		72% youth
3.4: Number of households who have received direct livelihood support to cope with the COVID-19 crisis	48,300*	0%	52,600	8,680	60,771	0	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*	0%	823,630	14,378	838,008	0	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%	0%	48%	77%	77%	76%	77%
3.1.2: Number of Local Volunteer Mediators Forum (LVMF) operational at	10	0	6	9	9	12	21

Overview of achievements of targets							
Indicator	Cumulative targets in RF by 2022	Baseline	Targets achieved				
			Cumulative targets achieved by 2020	Targets achieved in June 2021	Cumulative targets achieved by 2021	Targets achieved (in June 2022)	Cumulative targets achieved by June, 2022
Upazila and Union level, with a particular focus on domestic violence and with presence of at least 30% women in the LVMF executive committees	(30% female) /		(24% female)	(28% female) / 834 domestic violence cases	(28% female) /	87 domestic violence cases	84% female
	1000 conflicts		(target on # of conflicts added in 2021)		834 domestic violence cases		921 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	7,000	0	822	1,064	1,886	866	2,752
3.1.4: Number of events specifically targeting youth and their engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict prevention	250	45	35	84	119	184	303
3.1.5: Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders	300	53	184	113	297	47	344

ANNEX 2: CASE STORIES

Case story 1:

A FARMER FIELD SCHOOL HAS A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON A WOMAN'S LIFE, CHANGING IT DRAMATICALLY

Firoza Akter, a 24-year-old farmer who recently joined an IFF-FFS, now has the confidence to assert herself inside her family and the community. This is her account of how she drastically altered her life, even though, at times, it seemed impossible to her.

Firoza finished class nine before getting married. She used to be able to leave the house at will during those periods. She had a strong desire to pursue her studies further and felt strongly about the need for girls' education in the neighborhood. She began selling gowns as a third party when she was very



young, and she used her pocket money to assist a few girls whose families were struggling to pay for their education. As a result of her education, her ability to earn a living, and her willingness to assist other girls, she enjoyed a rather high status in the community. But after she was married, life began a new journey for her.

After being married, Firoza felt trapped in her family and was encouraged to leave. She initially went to a few of her neighbors' homes for casual visits, but this caused a fight with her husband. She frequently feels mistreated by her husband and other family members. Even she gave up selling clothing, something she had previously done because it frequently required her to leave the house. Firoza and

her husband's marriage has deteriorated into a somewhat unhealthy state. The young girl's dream about her married life, which was utterly the contrary, caused her anguish. Fortunately, a farmer facilitator approached her, who changed her life to move her closer to her desire.

After receiving an invitation to join a farmer field school, Firoza and her husband had a lengthy discussion. She had a basic understanding of the school because some of the local women attend the same kind of school right close to her home. Firoza emphasized that feeding the family would be simple if her husband permitted her to go to school and engage in agricultural pursuits. She added that they have plenty of area in their backyard for agriculture, so she won't need to constantly go outside for agricultural tasks when many ladies will also be enrolled to the school. Additionally, their home was barely 200 meters from the school. After considering all of this, her husband approved and gave her permission to go to school. Another journey then began.

In her backyard (10 Kani), Firoza first began growing peppers and veggies. Within three months of the first session, Firoza made a profit of about 5,000 BDT, and their family also had food. This input greatly impacted how well the husband and wife got along. Their relationship gained a solid foundation during this period as they were able to recognize their mistake. Firoza expressed:

“It is not the economic development that the farmer field school brought to me; rather it is the healthy and happy relationship between my husband and me that I got”.

Firoza has also been permitted to see the neighbors. Her prior situation and the current state gave Firoza additional influence in the neighborhood. She recently gave the community two significant gifts. She first voiced her opposition to the early marriage of girls alongside a few of her neighbors. Second, she was invited to a communal family to try to persuade the members to support a girl's continued education, and she was highly effective in doing so. She stated,

“Because of my previous image in society and the new image, I have become more empowered in the community; community people obey me to a great extent when it comes to different kinds of social activities”.

Now that Firoza has additional land close to her home, she intends to increase the agricultural land from 10 Kani to 60 Kani. She also wants to raise cows, hens, and pigeons in addition to cultivating vegetables.



Case story 2:

A VULNERABLE POOR LADY TURNS BACK UTILIZING IFM-FFS LEARNING

A poor and oppressed lady who transformed herself from a day laborer to a skilled farmer is the subject of this short narrative. Ms. Anjumanara Begum, a 40-year-old woman who resides in Hatirghona Para of Holudia Palong Union, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, is the lady in question. Since her husband abandoned her and her two children, leaving her to care for them alone, she has been leading a challenging existence. She had to find shelter at her father's house in a relatively small area (veranda) and rely on day jobs to get by. Her father later donated her 7 decimals of land so she could construct a shed to live in.



When Anjumanara was invited to join a group of 30 IFM-FFS members to learn about more effective agricultural practices, the plot started to turn in her favor. She goes through season-long training on topics including homestead space planning and use, goat keeping, farmyard manure production, poultry rearing, broody hen management, and vegetable cultivation after entering the IFM-FFS. She was really inspired after the lesson and immediately began using what she had learned in her small home.



She is growing more than 20 varieties of crops, including beans, brinjal, onions, bottle gourds, pumpkins, red amaranth, spinach, chilies, sweet potatoes, Chichinga, Casaba, bitter gourds, etc. She produces enough vegetables for her family's requirements while earning 4,500 BDT from pumpkins and coriander from her three little beds (coriander was sold five times for 500 BDT each). She has been making FYM and using compost manure to grow vegetables concurrently. She used the money to purchase a goat and began raising two chicks. She now owns three goats, two new babies, and fifteen chickens, including 13 chicks from a single batch. She is no longer a day worker. Her 7 years daughter goes to Madrasas now, which she could not continue earlier. She supported her son getting married, who is currently learning masonry work under an expert.



Ms. Anjumanara hopes that her daughter will pursue higher education in the future because she currently enjoys a better standard of living. She now intends to set up a production plant for vermicompost with one or two rings. She also intends to purchase a cow to improve her livestock income.

Case story 3:

THE NATURE WHICH NEEDS TO BE SAVED AT ANY COST: YOUNUS MIA

Mr. Younus Mia is a field facilitator at an FFS, in the SHARIP (Support to Host Community Affected by Rohingya Influx Project). He lives in Dordori, Rupashi Para, Lama with his family, consisting of 6 members. He has completed the SSC and due to economic marginalization and challenges, could not proceed with the studies.

On the world environment day of 2022, Mr. Younus participated in the day observation in Lama. He says, in the programme, he learned a lot of things and got acquainted with a number of concerns. He

says, plastic is not good for nature, and he was aware of that. But, after knowing the severity of the effect of plastic and how it does not degrade and cause harm to the environment, he is thinking of quitting using plastic material. He added that many people in Bangladesh do not use hygiene-centric toilets. When people's waste is washed by rain or any other manner and reaches any water source, the water gets contaminated and makes the water unusable, which needs to be prevented. Deforestation is causing a climate shift. The motto of 2022 environmental day is **"Only One Earth."** The responsibility for the conservation of nature lies with



everybody. Every village has a VCF committee, and they should act accordingly to save forests, streams, and waterfalls. The communities need to be aware of these concerns and do their best to conserve our environment. He thinks observation of world environment day is really important and essential to raise awareness about conserving our environment in our communities. We are simultaneously deteriorating our environment; to impede this, we need to work and act in unity.

In his opinion, if more people could be engaged in the program, then most of the population could understand the importance of conserving nature, water resources, and wild lives. He thinks, that not only 7 unions of 7 Upazilas, but all the unions of the 7 Upazilas needs to get engaged. Climate change is a burning issue and people need to be aware of it properly. In the future, if all the Unions could engage with world environment day, people will get acquainted with environmental concerns.



In the end, Mr. Younus thanked UNDP, Danida, and GRAUS for observing world environmental day, where a large number of participants got acquainted with the concerns of the conservation of nature, water sources, and wildlife. He hopes the environmental events will be held with more participants in the future.

Case story 4:

MASING AUNG MARMA SAYS THAT CULTURE IS WHAT MAKES A SOCIETY FUNCTION

Masing Aung Marma is a 10th grader at Rowangchari High School who is majoring in the arts. She resides in the Bandarban neighborhoods of Modhyam Para, Rowangchari Bazar, Rowangchari Sadar Union, and Rowangchari Upazila. Her mother's name is Chomau Marma, a housewife, and her father is Aung Khyai Marma, a farmer. She resides in her home along with her 3 siblings.

She participated in the yearly cultural program at Rowangchari Upazila during the second quarter of 2022. She and her friends danced for the audience as part of the performance. Her statement claimed that the cultural program's event was incredibly fun. Cultural events are rarely held in Rowangchari Upazila, and when they are, she can never perform. She was thrilled to be able to perform her act in the yearly cultural program that the Social Cohesion project had organized.



She claims that she felt anxious before going on stage to perform. She was agitated for a time, even after entering the stage. But as the audience applauded and her dancing started to pick up the pace, she began to feel more confident.

Masing Aung believes that a civilization's culture is its "soul." In the world, several civilizations are growing in various locations on the planet. These cultures are comparable to the flowers in an orchard, each of which is equally lovely on its own while having a different color and aroma.



She felt that if she could perform more in front of an audience, she might be able to get over her stage fright more quickly. She can dance, but she's never had the nerve to dance in front of people. She believes that more pupils would benefit from the program if more students were given the opportunity to showcase their talents. She expressed gratitude to Danida, UNDP, and GRAUS for organizing a similar program in the area and expressed the hope that more will be organized in the future.

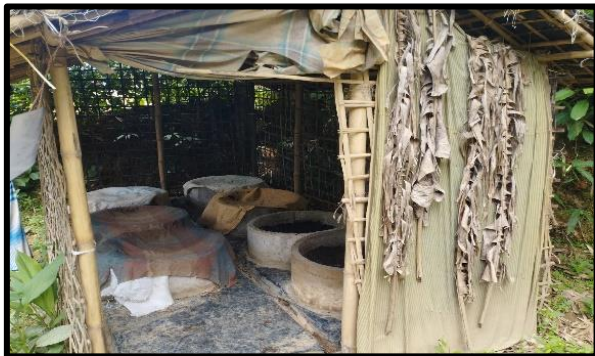
Case story 5:

IFM-FFS LEARNING HELPS A LADY IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD

This is the story of Miss Minu Ara Begum who lives in Jumbagan of Holdiapalong Union under Ukhiya Upazila in Cox's Bazar District. She has one daughter & two sons who are school-going. Unfortunately, she has no agricultural land except for household areas. She used to be tense about her livelihood and her children's educational cost.



She luckily came to know about IFM-FFS when Khursida Begum, Farmer Facilitator, primarily selected the beneficiaries at Jumbagan. After learning from the school, she newly brought 20 decimal areas for homestead gardening and expected 60,000-70,000 BDT more income annually. She also started rearing goats, and Chicken with the improved technology of IFM-FFS. Apart from those, Minu Ara, along with other farmers, initiated a joint venture for regular Vermicompost production with 6 rings. Each farmer got about 6kg vermicompost for the first time. They used the fertilizer in the Bed and pit for vegetable production. She stated, "Now I am capable of managing the livelihood and educational cost of my children and my tension has also disappeared.



After observing this success, Ms. Minu Ara Begum intends to increase her agricultural production to raise the income from livestock and chicken rearing, vermicomposting, and growing vegetables. She aspires to be viewed as a future role model farmer who many people will follow.

Case story 6:

MARTIAL ARTS TRAINING HELPS MUKTA TO GAIN SELF-DEFENSE TECHNIQUES AND CONFIDENCE

Samaila Sultana Mukta, a class ten student in Kutupalong High School, Ukhiya Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. She expressed, that one day after I came to the school, my headmaster called me that ACLAB arranged Martial Arts Training for a Month so you will attend martial arts training. I was surprised to hear how this is possible. We see this training on TV, these are very difficult training. Besides, people in this remote area of ours will laugh when they see it. My parents will not agree. After I ended talking, Sir told me to come for training one day first, then stop if there are more problems. Like Sir said I started training in fear after the first day of dressing. Then the body was feeling a little pain. Then at the end of the second day of training, I thought that I must learn this training. Because after the influx of Rohingyas, we have faced eve-teasing differently. Moreover, no one will come to my rescue if I am suddenly in danger on the way.



Then I completed the training with a long month of concentration. At present, I can protect myself if I face any danger on my way. Even if I see a sister falling victim to eve-teasing along the way, I can protect her.



Case story 7:

AGROFORESTRY- A LITTLE CONTRIBUTION TO SHAPE A BETTER GREEN WORLD

Agroforestry is the use of land for a combination of agriculture and forestry. In other words, it is the practice of growing tree crops or some other fast-growing trees along with the main crop. Agroforestry is one of the important sustainable land management techniques involving various agricultural, horticultural, forestry, and livestock practices. Sometimes it is closely related to community forestry and homestead forestry.



Agroforestry is now a mandatory part of IFM-FFS, SHARIP. To trigger afforestation, agroforestry in fellow land can play an important role. To execute the approach of agroforestry, it is a must to have both household and social agroforestry plans.

As a part of SHARIP, in Alikadam upazila of Bandarban district, Agroforestry has been planned and executed across running IFM-FFS. But planning and execution is a totally different subjects. Planning can be done anytime with beneficiaries, but the execution is not that much easy. A particular community welcomes a particular category of saplings.



Moreover, both household and social agroforestry haven't been possible to conduct in every FFS. Scarcity of water, soil texture, lack of beneficiary interest, household space, environment, proper season, etc. slows down and hinders agroforestry implementation.

It is so true that CHT dwellers don't plant trees in their own interest though they know how important trees are to the human race. So, in Alikadam Upazila, a small budget was taken from FFS learning grants with the consent of FFS committee to inspire beneficiaries to the plantation. As we said, different communities demand different types of saplings, but considering the market price, we decided to distribute some common types of saplings that grow well in CHT climate. At first, we had to select a vendor who could provide us quality saplings we desired at a low price to plant more trees. We took the help of our trained nursery growers to collect the desired category of saplings.



They had to collect these from other Upazilas, so carrying costs grew high. Saplings were received on behalf of FFS from SHARIP Alikadam office and later distributed among FFS beneficiaries. Yes, we couldn't provide saplings to all of our FFS members. But interested 5 or 10 FFS members were given saplings to plant around their household and the rest saplings were planted as an approach to social agroforestry.

We can't create a reserve forest, but we can contribute to shaping the world green by planting more and more trees. Just by using fallow land beside crop fields or household agroforestry can be implemented that can gift our future generation a new, better world.

Case story 8:

IFM-FFS MEMBER MIRAJU AKTER PROMOTES ORGANIC FARMING

This is the story about Mrs. Miraju Akter, 35 years old wife Md. Siraj. She lives in Raicha Ghona Bazar Para, Sadar Union, Bandarban Sadar Upazila. She has two sons and two daughters. In occupation, she is the best woman farmer. Her two sons and husband are also engaged in the Agriculture profession. As Mrs. Miraju Akter is involved in agriculture from the early generation, they did not get any benefit most of the time. They cultivate agricultural products like tomato, beans, bottle gourd, snake gourd eggplant, radish, etc., in a backdated way so that she could not produce many agricultural products.



Situations changed when she joined IFM-FFS in September 2021, under the Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project jointly implemented by BHDC and SID- CHT-UNDP. The Farmer Facilitator, Mrs. Rina Akter formed the Farmer Field School. After forming the FFS FF started to conduct sessions among the FFS members. From the beginning, the Para FFS members have been very interested in applying the new technology in agriculture, poultry, Cattle rearing, and homestead gardening. Mrs. Miraju Akter is one of them. From the beginning, she was an active member of the FFS. After getting the homestead gardening and vegetable module and integrated farm management sessions, she became interested in applying the new technology in her vegetable garden. The integrated farm management module has taught her to prepare vermicompost and farmyard manure.



Mrs. Miraju Akter has two cattle in her house. She started preparing vermicompost and farmyard manure organic fertilizer with cow dung and using it in vegetable

fields. The use of chemical fertilizers has decreased due to the use of organic fertilizers in vegetable fields. Therefore, the cost of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in vegetable cultivation has decreased as compared to the past. Last winter, the income from cultivating bottle gourd on 6 decimals of land was 12,000 takas. It cost only 250 Taka to buy seeds. The income from bean cultivation in 20 decimal lands has been 35,000 takas. The cost was only 5000 takas. The income from cultivating pumpkins on 5 decimal of land is 5000 takas. The cost was only 500 taka. Miraju Akter has earned a total income of taka 52,000/- by cultivating winter vegetables like the bean, bottle gourd, and sweet gourd. Miraju Akter is very happy with the low production cost and high income from vegetable cultivation. So, she plans to cultivate summer vegetables successfully. After cultivating winter vegetables, Miraju Akter started growing summer vegetables. She has planted bitter gourd in 6 decimal lands, costing 2,000 Taka. She hopes to get taka 25,000/- by selling bitter gourd. She has been cultivating cucumber in 10 decimal land and Tk 7,000 has been spent on seeds and labor. She hopes to get Tk 40,000/- by selling bitter gourd in the Bazar. She has earned 3,000 Taka by selling red amaranth, water amaranth, and radish leaves in bed method. Miraju Akter expects to earn Tk 70,000/- by selling summer vegetables.

In the last 9 months, she has earned Tk 3750/- by selling 250 kg of vermicompost organic fertilizer. Now she does not use chemical fertilizers in vegetable cultivation. As long as she cultivates vegetables, she will cultivate them organically. She found that organic farming increased productivity, that vegetable plants survived longer, and that cooking and eating vegetables retained their original taste. Chemical-free organic vegetables are sold in the Bazar early and get price. Farmer Facilitator Rina Akter introduced Miraju Akter to an **“Organic Shoshay Bhander”** shop in Bandarban. Now she sells the produced vegetables in the **“Organic Shoshay Bhander”** shop. Miraju feels proud that she has been able to come so far as a member of the Farmer Field School. Her husband and sons and daughters in the family help her in farming. She can keep the money from selling vegetables and spend it on the needs of the family.

Mrs. Miraju Akter says, *“I am very happy that I am a member of the FFS. From the FF, I could learn about the new technology, how to cultivate vegetables in bed, and the pit method. I will earn more money in the future through this practice as an entrepreneur”*. She also thanked SHARIP for creating such an opportunity.

Case story 9:

FATEMA KHATUN, AN ADVOCATE FOR SOCIAL COHESION

Fatema Khatun is a member of Munder Dail IFM-FFs, living from hand to mouth with the five members of her family in Munder Dail of Sabrang Union, Teknaf. Her husband, Kulla Mia, is a poor farmer. She lived a simple and peaceful life, although she didn't know about social cohesion, the causes of societal conflicts, and the benefits of keeping together in society and the family unless she attended a courtyard meeting.

After attending a courtyard meeting, she learned how everyone in society could live together in harmony and the harm that can occur if there is a conflict.

“This meeting was crucial because we got a clear idea about the root causes of conflicts in our society from this meeting.”



Now Fatema tells everyone in her area about the benefits of being together and advises everyone not to get involved in the conflict by making them aware of the harmful aspects of being in the conflict.

Case story 10:

CASE STORY OF M.A. MANNAN

When the officials from ACLAB first offered to teach martial arts to the students of my school, I was amazed and started thinking about what they said and how it was possible in this remote area. Besides, it is impossible to take girls as the locals here are very religious. The girls' parents may disagree with teaching them martial arts, as it seemed like a strange story to me! On the first day, I disagreed with the insistence of the ACLAB officials, and they never showed up again. Then I sat and discussed with all the teachers in my school for their opinion. We decided and prepared a list of 20 girls from my school. There were ten more from another school.

I have a room in my school called Shishu Bandab Kendra, where I allowed them to train. I was present at the opening ceremony. Yet I was terrified if any guardian disagreed with this! However, the students started martial arts training on the first day after dressing in fear. After getting dressed on the second day, I saw a wave of joy in them. Another big motivation behind their outburst was the trainers and officers of ACLAB because they were both very sincere. On the 3rd day, the girls came to me and suggested they should be allowed to train on the field. I was surprised and asked them why on the field, and the girls said, "since we are learning self-defense techniques, let everyone in the remote areas know that girls are not backward anymore." I saw the spark of fire in them.



ANNEX 3: WORK PLAN FOR 2022

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation 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				
		Organize monthly coordination meetings with BHDC staff	8 meetings			X	X
		Support to organise Union Development Coordination Committee meetings (bi-monthly)	16 UDCC, 4 meetings each			X	X
		Support or organise bi-monthly FF Coordination Committee Meetings in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	32 FF Coord. Mtg;			X	X
		Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers	4 batches			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)	412 ADPs, 30 HHs, 5 seedlings			X	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	X
		Organise consultative workshop with relevant stakeholders on Agroforestry Development Issues				X	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		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	X
	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	X
		Aranging Exchange visits to observe and learn best practices on Agroforestry Systems (at least 12 participants)	1 visit			X	X
		Selection of Communities and formation of clusters through stakeholder engagement				X	X
		Training for PDC EC/para members on SHARIP including FFS implementaion 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	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	X
		HR, Ops & Management Support cost to Bandarban Hill District Council	Lumpsum			X	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	least 30% of the LSPs being women	HR, Ops & Management Support cost to Bandarban Hill District Council- Programme Coordination	Lumpsum			X	X
		Conduct FFS sessions at community level (FF Allowances)	149 FF for 11 months (average)			X	X
	1.1.5 Number of monitoring visits by Government line agencies (DAE, DLS, DoF) and follow up support made to IFM-FFS communities	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
		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	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	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	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		Training (new batch/refreshers) for potential youth to develop as Community Livestock Worker in 3 upazilas Naikhyongchari, Lama, Alikdadam	1 batch (30 Participants)			X	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 (disaggregated by location)	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	X
	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)			X	X
	1.2.3 Number of new agroforestry-based small enterprises (i.e. nursery growers / women entrepreneurs	Develop and print awareness raising materials (posters, flipcharts, flipbook, banners, festoons etc.) on Agroforestry System	Lumpsum			X	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	doing value addition at local level/high value crop producers / beekeepers / vermicompost producers) providing support to communities, at least 20% being women						
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	X
		Finalising and printing of IFM-FFS Modules and Registers	(179 modules, 477 FFS registers)			X	X
		Cost for hired NGO to support implementation of Social Cohesion activities in Cox's Bazar district	1			X	X
		Cost for hired NGO to support implementation of Social Cohesion activities in Bandarban district	1			X	X
		Support to community groups for IFM-FFS learning in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	149 groups			X	X
		Support to targeted HHs to utilise IFM-FFS Learnings under SHARIP in 7 Upazilas of Bandarban	149 groups x 30 HHs			X	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	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
		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	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	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 3.1: Communities have enhanced capacities and skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx	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	X
		Training for selective FF and UFFSCs on Social Media Marketing/relevant issues (1 day with 45 participants)	1 batch, 45 participants			X	X
		Cost for NGO hired to support implementation of IFM-FFS and Agroforestry Activities in Cox's Bazar	1 NGO contract			X	X
		Organize monthly coordination meetings with BHDC staff	8 meetings			X	X
		Support to organise Union Development Coordination Committee meetings (bi-monthly)	33 UDCC, 4 meetings each			X	X
		Support or organise bi-monthly FF Coordination Committee Meetings in 7 upazilas of Bandarban	42 FF Coord. Mtg;			X	X
		Training for Input Suppliers/Input sellers	4 batches			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	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
		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
	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	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
		Organize IFM-FFS learning sharing workshop at regional level	1			X	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	X
	3.1.5 Number of initiatives taken by the community groups/ forums (World Environment	Project M&E activities (designing, data collection, orientation etc.)	1			X	X
		Quarterly Planning and Review Meetings/Workshop	4 meetings/workshops			X	X

Output	Indicator	Activities for 2022 (As per AWP)	Activity Target 2022	Implementation timeframe			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
	Day, International Women's Day, World Peace Day, World Water Day, Human Rights Day) at Upazila level observed with engagement of all relevant stakeholders	Baseline survey /Assessment/Mid-term evaluation (3rd/4th qtr of 2021)	1 Survey			X	X
		Implement Visibility and communication of SHARIP activities	LS			X	X
		M&E data collection, reporting and documentation (six monthly 1 and Annually 1)	2, six monthly basis			X	X
		SID-CHT operations and management (UNDP) & Technical Advisory	Salary, Operation Cost, GMS, Technical Support	08 Months			X

