

Support to Host Communities affected by Rohingya Influx project, Bangladesh

(March to June 2019)

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

Funded by: Denmark

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



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Project Summary:

Project No:	000111449
Project Title:	Support to Host Communities affected by Rohingya Influx project, Bangladesh
Project Start Date:	1 July 2018
Project End Date:	30 June 2021
Reporting Period:	March- June 2019
Project Budget:	DKK 38 Million (through 2 nd revision/amendment in July 2019)
Executing Agency:	Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), UNDP Bangladesh
Responsible Ministry:	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
Project Area	3 Upazilas of Bandarban and 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar
Beneficiaries covered:	600 communities in Bandarban and 600 communities in Cox's Bazar
Project Objective:	To strengthen socio-economic conditions of poor households of the host communities affected by the recent Rohingya Influx in six upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts
Project Outcomes	<p>Outcome 1: Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities</p> <p>Outcome 2: Agroforestry production increased sustainably,</p> <p>Outcome 3: Social cohesion increased</p>
Project Outputs	<p>Output 1.1: Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, farmer facilitators, local service providers, and monitors on improved agricultural practices,</p> <p>Output 1.2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced</p> <p>Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of community people on Agroforestry systems</p>

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

The DANIDA funded “Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx in Bandarban and Cox’s Bazar” project is being implemented by UNDP managed Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT) of Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA). It aims “to strengthen socio-economic conditions of poor households of the host communities affected by the recent Rohingya Influx in 6 Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox’s Bazar districts”. A total of 1,200 villages/paras (with 36,000 poor and marginal farmers and a population of 162,000) will be covered in 3 Upazilas of Bandarban and 3 Upazilas of Cox’s Bazar district. Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) is the key implementing partner for this project in Bandarban. However, in Cox’s Bazar the project will be implemented involving Non-Government Organization (NGO) as partner.

During the reporting period, there has been some remarkable progress in Bandarban; however, it faced some challenges also. The major challenge was hiring Partner NGOs for Cox’s Bazar district is being delayed which resulted in delay in starting staff recruitment and community mobilization activities in the 3 targeted Upazilas of Cox’s Bazar.

The IFM-FFS curriculum has been reviewed and finalized based on which 10 IFM-FFS training modules have been prepared and are being used for Master Trainers and Farmer Facilitators ToT. A total of 4 Master Trainers from SHCARIP trained within the capacity of Agriculture and Food Security Project phase III (AFSP III). 62 Farmer Facilitators (66% women) from Bandarban and Cox’s Bazar trained through Season Long Learning training and they are now organizing the farmers in their communities. A total of 192 PDC EC members (male:113 and female: 79) received training on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and their role/responsibilities during the reporting period in 3 targeted upazilas of Bandarban. So far 895 IFM-FFS sessions were conducted at 58 FFSS.

The Union, Upazila stakeholders including GoB line department officers conducted 60 monitoring visits in the IFM-FFS activities and made valuable recommendations to the farmers.

Even though the project is behind with some of the activities as per plan; however, it will be on track once the implementing partner (NGO) is onboard. Necessary adjustments have been made in the plan to move forward and achieve project outcomes and objectives.

Introduction:

More than 745,000 Rohingyas arrived in Bangladesh since August 2017 after fleeing violence and human rights abuses faced in Myanmar. The most dramatically affected areas have been the Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, where the Rohingyas outnumbered the host communities and impacted on the livelihoods of the local people and natural resources adversely in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts. UNDP impact assessments in the area suggest that natural resource degradation and livelihoods destabilization is continuously becoming a driver of social tension between host communities and the Rohingyas. As host communities, outnumbered by the Rohingyas, feel deprived of basic services, land and means of livelihoods, social tensions increase. Deforestation linked to the influx has deprived or reduced host communities' access to firewood, timber and bamboos for housing as well as forest fruits and other non-timber forest produces. Local communities are worried about the depleting water table and the visible adverse impact on their livelihoods. Assessing and augmenting existing land-based resources and building resilience among communities is necessary to support the economic recovery of vulnerable households who mainly depend on land to generate income. To this end restoration of existing agroforestry systems is urgently needed to increase land productivity and provide livelihoods, thus reducing local conflicts and building social and community cohesion in the area is essential.

In response to the crisis the project, "Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx (SHCARIP)", with funding from the Denmark Government (DANIDA) aims to contribute "to strengthen socio-economic conditions of the poor households of the host communities affected by the recent Rohingya influx in 3 Upazilas in Cox's Bazar and 3 Upazilas in Bandarban districts". The project supports economic recovery of vulnerable and poor host community households including landless households affected by the ongoing Rohingya crisis. This will be delivered through focusing on enhancing empowerment of farmers and improving the capacity of communities and institutions. This will be implemented through Strengthening Inclusive Development of Chittagong Hill Tracts (SID-CHT), a project jointly managed by the Ministry of CHT Affairs (MoCHTA) and UNDP. Duration of the project is from July 2018 to June 2021 having a total funding of DKK 38 million (approximately USD 5.9 million).

Project Objectives:

The objective of the Development Engagement (DE) is:

"To strengthen socio-economic conditions of poor households of the host communities affected by the recent Rohingya Influx in six Upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts".

The above specific objective will be achieved by the 3 outcomes below:

Outcome 1: Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities

Outcome 2: Agroforestry production increased sustainably

Outcome 3: Social cohesion increased

Targeted Area:

S.N.	District	Upazila	Union	No. of para/village	No. of farmers	Beneficiaries (population*)
1	Bandarban	Alikadam	4	200	6,000	27,000
2		Lama	7	200	6,000	27,000
3		Naikhyongchari	5	200	6,000	27,000
4	Cox's Bazar	Teknaf	6	200	6,000	27,000
5		Ukhia	5	200	6,000	27,000
6		Ramu	11	200	6,000	27,000
	Total	6 Upazilas	38 Unions	1,200	36,000	162,000

* Bangladesh's national average household size 4.5 people

Progress of the project:

The project progress against targets during 1 March to 30 June 2019 is shown in table and described onwards:

S. N.	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
Output 1.1: Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, Farmer Facilitators, Local Service Providers, and monitors on improved agricultural practices					
		Recruitment of staffs and Selection of Farmer Facilitators	92 FFs	62 FFs selected	In last reporting period, 58 FFs (men:39, women: 19) FFs were finally

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
	No. of farmers who have completed the IFM-FFS/or agroforestry sessions, at least 50% women				selected after successfully completion their training. These FFs are running FFFS in their communities
		Conducting mobilization meetings and workshops for key stakeholders from the six upazilas	3 meetings	03 meetings (total 50 participants, Female: 04, Male: 46)	3 meetings organized to mobilise DAE officers in Cox's Bazar
		Training for PDC EC members from PDCs/paras on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and role of PDCs:	7 batches	A total of 192 PDC EC members (male:113 and female: 79) on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and their role/responsibilities	116 PDC EC members oriented in last reporting period on IFM-FFS.

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
		Selection of communities and formation of clusters through stakeholder engagement	92 FFS communities 1860 Farmers (average 30 farmers each community)	32 communities selected	In the last reporting period, 58 FFS communities finally selected with 1,609 Farmers (around 28 farmers each community).
		Conducting IFM-FFS sessions	Average 3 sessions each month	A total of 895 FFS sessions completed among 58 FFS (average 4 sessions each month)	
			Average 30 people in each session	Average 22 people participated in each session	
		IFM-FFS running cost	92	0 FFS running cost yet to disburse	Average BDT 22,000 was supported to 58 communities and reported in last

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
					reporting period.
		Support to farmers post FFS learning utilization	0	No target in this reporting period	
	No. of Master Trainers developed and running ToF, at least 30% women	Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) for Master Trainers	4 MTs (in this period)	4 MTs (1 Female; 3 Male) Received last 1 spell ToT	3 MTs (2 men and 1 women) developed and reported in last reporting period.
	No. of Farmer Facilitators developed and conducting IFM-FFS sessions, at least 40% women	Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) for Farmer Facilitators	120 (FFs with 30% women)	62 FFs took the 1 st spell of training in this reporting period (Female: 41; Male:21)	58 (FFs) developed and have been conducting IFM-FFS sessions
	No. of local service providers (Livestock workers) providing support to communities	Training for youth to develop as Community Livestock Worker (CLW)	0	0	
	No. of monitoring visits (DAE, DoF, DLS)	Organise monitoring visits by GoB officers (DAE, DLS, DoF) and	58 visits to	60 monitoring visits made by GoB line department	Cumulative 106 monitoring

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
	and follow up support made to communities	support to technical sessions of IFM-FFS	communities	officials to communities.	visits made by GoB line department officials to communities
	No. of monitoring visits organized to support communities by local government institutions (Union Parishad, Upazila Parishad)	Organise monitoring visits by Union Dev. Coordination Committee, Upz. Dev. Coord. Committee, District level stakeholders	58 visits to communities	64 visits by Union/Upazila Parishad representatives.	Cumulative 197 visits (including last reporting progress) by Union/Upazila Parishad representatives
	Number of functional groups	Community Mobilisation Meetings and Formation of IFM-FFS groups	62 communities	32 communities mobilised	58 communities with average 28 Households each were reported in last reporting period.
	Number of IFM-FFS modules printed	Finalising and printing of IFM-FFS modules	12 modules	10 modules developed and have been used in MT ToT and FF ToT	
		Organise Bi-monthly FF coordination	6 meetings	6 FF bi-monthly coordination meetings	

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
		meeting at Upazila level		organized with average 12 people participation.	
		Organise Farmer Field Days at Union level	11 events	0	
		Organise Exchange visits on IFM-FFS experiences and learnings	1	0	
		Organise livestock vaccination/deworming campaign at Union level			
Output 1.2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced					
	Access of participating farmers to high quality farming inputs (including agroforestry)	Imparting training for Input Suppliers and sellers	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
	% of new collection points operated (bulking and trading) on an average twice in a week, with at least 30%	Supporting Community Managed Collection Points for improving market facilities at Union level	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
	women in leadership roles				
	Increase in number of agroforestry-based small enterprise (e.g. nursery growers) providing support to communities	Training for selected youth on nursery (fruits, vegetables, forest species) raising and management	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Support to community people to develop community level nursery and raise fruit and forest species seedlings/saplings	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
	# meeting/workshops organised to prepare, review and update curricula of FFS	Consultation meeting and review of curricula	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period	One (01) workshop completed and reported in the last report.
	# of study/learning plots established	Study/Learning plots establishment at FFS community	Need based	66 study/learning plots established by 58 community people.	
Output 2.1: Improved knowledge and skills of Community people on agroforestry systems					

S. N	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
	Number of communities with agroforestry development plans	Basic training for project staffs on Agroforestry concept, it's importance, principles including monitoring and reporting	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Develop and print awareness raising materials on Agroforestry systems	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Organise consultative workshops with relevant stakeholders on agroforestry development	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Exchange visits to observe and learn best practices on agroforestry system	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		% of trained farmers implementing improved agroforestry systems	Imparting training for Union and Upazila key stakeholders on agroforestry	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.
Output 3.1: Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx.					

S. N.	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
	% of participating households engaged in various community groups/forums	Community based court yard sessions to selective members of FFS and existing community-based and co-management organizations on social cohesion and conflict resolution integrated with natural resource management and conservation	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
	No. of "Local Volunteer Mediators Forum" operational at upazila level	Formation and activation of Local Volunteer Mediators' Forums (LVMFs) to ensure early warning of conflict, peaceful conflict mediation and promotion of social cohesion	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
	Number of community groups that are participating in decision making in dispute resolution process at Union and Upazila level.	Innovative youth engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict integrated with natural resource management and conservation	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	

S. N.	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
	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	Develop and dissemination of Visibility materials and knowledge products on promotion of social cohesion, gender equality integrated with natural resources management	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Learning visits to similar context for the host communities for social mobilization on promotion of social cohesion	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Awareness raising programs on promotion of social cohesion at union level	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	

S. N.	Indicators	Activities	Target	Achievements	Remarks
		Gender Analysis of host communities to understand the barriers of gender equality	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	
		Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be developed and followed for ensuring women's meaningful participation and benefits	0 (Zero)	No target in this reporting period.	

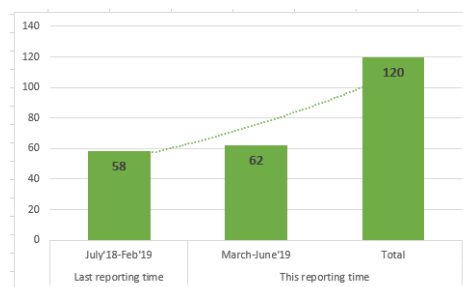
Outcome 1: Agricultural production increased and diversified in targeted communities.

Output 1: Enhanced knowledge and skills of communities, farmers, Farmer Facilitators, and monitors on improved agricultural practices.

Activity 1.1: Recruitment of staff and selection of Farmer Facilitators

In this reporting period, **62 new Farmer Facilitators** (of whom 66% women) were selected to run Farmer Field Schools at his/her and neighboring communities. Each FF is assigned to run 5 Farmer Field Schools gradually. The selection process of FF was done in accordance with Farmer Facilitator selection guideline. The

selection process includes



to

mobilization of farmers to enroll into selection process, screening, aptitude test and primary nomination by a selection committee and finally successful completion of first spell ToF course for Farmer Facilitators. The key emphasis was given to have an active, experienced farmer as potential

candidate from local community. **In total, 120 Farmer Facilitators** were selected to run FFS and 58 of them reported during last report.



Fig: Farmer Facilitators selection meetings involving DAE in Ramu and Ukhiya Upazilas, Cox's

Activity 1.2: Conducting mobilization meetings and workshops for key stakeholders from the six Upazilas:

During the reporting period, **a total of 3 meetings** organized to mobilise Department of Agricultural Extension officers of 3 Upazilas in Cox's Bazar district with presence of 50 participants (Female: 04, Male: 46). Participants obtained clear understanding on the project and provided necessary suggestions to successfully implement the project in field.

Activity 1.3: Training for PDC EC members from PDCs/paras on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and role of PDCs:

A total of **192 PDC EC members** (male:113 and female:79) received training on IFM-FFS implementation process, monitoring and their role/responsibilities during the reporting period in 3 targeted Upazilas of Bandarban. However, in Cox's Bazar this training yet to be organized.

Activity 1.4: Selection of communities and formation of clusters through stakeholder engagement

During the reporting period, **32 communities selected** in Bandarban district. However, this activity has not be progressed in Cox's Bazar district. A community selection guideline has been prepared to select communities in Cox's Bazar district.

Activity 1.5: Conducting IFM-FFS sessions

During the reporting period, **a total of 895 IFM-FFS sessions** completed among 58 FFSs (average 4 sessions each month) where on an average 22 people participated in each session.

Activity 1.6: IFM-FFS running cost

In order to organize the IFM-FFS and run IFM-FFS sessions, **a total of 22,000 taka** is planned to provide to each FFS to set up study plots and refreshment cost for farmers throughout the 9 (nine) months FFS cycle. However, this activity is planned to complete in 3rd and 4th quarter 2019.

Activity 1.7: Support to farmers post FFS learning utilization:

In order to provide the IFM-FFS participating farmer's scope to utilize learning from the IFM-FFS in their own farm, the project is planned to provide support to farmers. This activity has planned for 3rd and 4th quarter 2019 hence there was no progress in this reporting period.

Activity 1.8: Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) for Master Trainers:

A total of 4 Master Trainers (1 Female and 3 Male) were trained together with the AFSP III's trained Master Trainers during the reporting period. Accordingly, these trained Master Trainers were provided training to the Farmer Facilitators in the Season Long Learning Venues. Moreover, as part of their key responsibility they are also responsible for monitoring IFM-FFS and providing backstopping supports to the Farmer Facilitators and Upazila team.

Activity 1.9: Conduct Training of Trainers (ToT) for Farmer Facilitators

In this reporting period, **62 Farmer Facilitators (of whom 66 % women)** were prepared through Season Long Learning course on Integrated Farm Management- Farmer Field



Photo: (left side: fruit tree management, right side: seed bed preparation) Farmer Facilitators receiving training during FF ToT

Schools (IFM-FFS). 58 Farmer Facilitators out of 62 were graduated through the final spell ToF course who have been running FFS at local communities. The ToF course duration is 30 days which organize in 3 spells (10 days each spell) with residential facilities to develop the FFS facilitation skills of Farmer Facilitators.

Learning from experiences revealed that good Farmer Facilitators leads to ensure good Farmer Field School. Therefore, the project concentrated more to develop the quality of Farmer Facilitators through guiding the ToF course by the “learning by doing approach” with hands on practice and sharing of experiences. Besides Farmer Facilitators have been motivating to develop as model farmer that have been contributing in developing confidence of Farmer Facilitators. As an immediate result, trained FFs are being conducted FFS sessions and running FFS at local communities.

Activity 1.10: Training for youth to develop as Community Livestock Worker (CLW):

This activity is shifted to 3rd quarter of 2019 once the partner NGO is onboard.

Activity 1.11: Organise monitoring visits by GoB officers (DAE, DLS, DoF) and support to technical sessions of IFM-FFS

During the reporting period, **a total of 60 monitoring visits** conducted by GoB line department officials to the communities. These monitoring visits provided valuable suggestions, technical guidance to the farmers and Farmer Facilitators including Master Trainers and Upazila Coordinators. Based on the valuable suggestions the field team made the adjustments in the field.

Activity 1.12: Organise monitoring visits by Union Dev. Coordination Committee, Upz. Dev. Coord. Committee, District level stakeholders

During the reporting period, **a total of 64 visits conducted** by the Union/Upazila Parishad representatives. The community people were very happy to see local leaders from Union and Upazila Parishads, shown their activities and felt more encouraged to continue good works.



Photo: Upazila Nirbahi Officer as a key person from Upazila Committee

Activity 1.13: Community Mobilisation Meetings and Formation of IFM-FFS groups

During the reporting period, the 62 Farmer Facilitators who just received ToT went back to their communities, mobilized the communities and will form IFM-FFS groups following the guideline.

Activity 1.14: Finalising and printing of IFM-FFS modules

Following the IFM-FFS curriculum, **a total of 10 IFM-FFS modules** have been developed by the project team and utilized in the MT ToT and FF ToT. These are being treated as living documents hence not printed yet.

Activity 1.15: Organise Bi-monthly FF coordination meeting at Upazila level

During the reporting period, **a total of 6 FF bi-monthly coordination meetings** organized with participation of 12 people on an average in Bandarban. However, this activity has not been achieved in Cox's Bazar district since NGO is yet to be onboard.

Activity 1.16: Organise Farmer Field Days at Union level

During the reporting period, this has not been achieved, and has planned to complete during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 1.17: Organise Exchange visits on IFM-FFS experiences and learnings

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd quarter of 2019.

Activity 1.18: Organise livestock vaccination/deworming campaign at Union level

This activity is related to activity 1.10 and planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Output 2: Market linkage and access to quality farming (including agroforestry) inputs enhanced

Activity 2.1: Imparting training for Input Suppliers and sellers

This activity is planned to conduct during 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 2.2: Supporting Community Managed Collection Points for improving market facilities at Union level

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 2.3: Training for selected youth on nursery (fruits, vegetables, forest species) raising and management

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 2.4: Support to community people to develop community level nursery and raise fruit and forest species seedlings/saplings

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 2.5: Consultation meeting and review of curricula:

In this reporting period, **an initial draft curriculum** on Integrated Farm Management-Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) was finalized following the curricula of 10 modules which are being utilized

by FFS facilitators. The IFM-FFS curricula comprised of 12 modules, contains 43 sessions in total. The curricula modules are preparatory, Integrated Farm Management, high value crops, marketing, nutrition, agroforestry, vegetables gardening, fruit gardening, rice cultivation, poultry rearing, goat rearing and fish culture. As an immediate outcome those curricula modules are being used by Farmer Facilitators to conduct FFS sessions at communities.

The curricula of IFM-FFS prepared following series of consultations, review of secondary materials, incorporation of feedbacks by stakeholders including farmers, Farmer Facilitators, project staff and Government line department Officer's. The curriculum development and review process guided by a concept note and guideline. The FFS curriculum considers as always, a draft which admits the accommodation of feedbacks as and when required to meet demand of farmers.

Activity 2.6: Study/Learning plots establishment at FFS community

A total of 66 study/learning plots established by 58 community people during the reporting period.



Photo: Left: Vermi compost at Dhuprue Jiri Para FFS, Alikadam, right: pig rearing, Jobiram para FFS, Alikadam

Outcome 2: Agroforestry production increased sustainably.

Output 3: Improved knowledge and skills of community people on agroforestry systems.

Activity 3.1: Basic training for project staff on Agroforestry concept, it's importance, principles including monitoring and reporting

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd or 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 3.2: Develop and print awareness raising materials on Agroforestry systems

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd quarter of 2019.

Activity 3.3: Organise consultative workshops with relevant stakeholders on agroforestry development

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd quarter of 2019.

Activity 3.4: Exchange visits to observe and learn best practices on agroforestry system

This activity is planned to conduct during 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 3.5: Imparting training for Union and Upazila key stakeholders on agroforestry

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Outcome 3: Social cohesion increased.

Output 4: Improved community skills in conflict resolution, gender and youth engagement contributing to limiting negative effects of influx.

Social inclusion approach is planned to be integrated with agroforestry interventions to ensure that relevant actor's voices are heard and encouraged through community groups, traditional leaders, and existing Village Common Forest (VCF) management committees and other similar networks. In Bandarban, the existing 3 Upazila's Local Volunteer Mediators' Forums (LVMFs) have been informed to merge civic engagement in this programme. In Cox's Bazar, the existence of Community Based Organizations has been explored and the list is under preparation for their close engagement in implementation of social cohesion activities of the programme. The NGO hiring process for both Bandarban and Cox's Bazar for support implementation of promotion of social cohesion component is under process.

Activity 4.1: Community based court yard sessions to selective members of FFS and existing community-based and co-management organizations on social cohesion and conflict resolution integrated with natural resource management and conservation

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019 once the NGO is onboard.

Activity 4.2: Formation and activation of Local Volunteer Mediators' Forums (LVMFs) to ensure early warning of conflict, peaceful conflict mediation and promotion of social cohesion

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019 once the NGO is onboard.

Activity 4.3: Innovative youth engagement in promotion of social cohesion, tolerance and conflict integrated with natural resource management and conservation

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019 once the NGO is onboard.

Activity 4.4: Develop and dissemination of Visibility materials and knowledge products on promotion of social cohesion, gender equality integrated with natural resources management

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019 once the NGO is onboard.

Activity 4.5: Learning visits to similar context for the host communities for social mobilization on promotion of social cohesion

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019 once the NGO is onboard.

Activity 4.6: Awareness raising programs on promotion of social cohesion at union level

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019 once the NGO is onboard.

Activity 4.7: Gender Analysis of host communities to understand the barriers of gender equality

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Activity 4.8: Gender Action Plan (GAP) will be developed and followed for ensuring women's meaningful participation and benefits

This activity is planned to conduct during 3rd and 4th quarter of 2019.

Visibility & Communication:

During the reporting period different banners used in meetings and workshops contained donor and project messages along with UNDP and GoB logos into it.

Project Management and Partnerships:

Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project is managed by SID-CHT project of UNDP with Ministry of CHT Affairs. The project is managed through a National Execution (NEX) Modality where the Government takes the lead role in implementation and monitoring. From MoCHTA a National Project Director (NPD) directly oversees the project activities along with a National Project Manager (NPM) engaged to implement the project from UNDP side. Bandarban Hill District Council (BHDC) is the key implementing partner for this project in Bandarban. However, in Cox's Bazar the project will be implemented involving Non-Government Organisation (NGO) as partner.

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

The District project team now in BHDC consists of 6 full time dedicated staff who are Master Trainers and Upazila FFS Coordinators. Similarly, adequate staff will be placed under NGO to implement activities in the Cox's Bazar district.

Monitoring and Reporting:

Similar to AFSP III, the project initiated a systematic monitoring and evaluation mechanism in all places i.e. Para level committee at community, Upazila, District (at HDCs) levels and finally at SID-CHT District and regional levels. A capacity development training will soon be held with all core staff on the monitoring and reporting tools, techniques, data collection, validation and database once the Cox's Bazar part project activities are being started soon. As a part of monitoring process, project staff of implementing partners (BHDC and NGO), union and Upazila Parishad representatives, committee members and finally SID-CHT, UNDP will undertake monitoring through site visits. The project staff of HDCs, NGOs and SID-CHT, UNDP will participate in staff planning and coordination meetings with the stakeholders to identify key successes and areas for further improvement.

Lesson Learned, Challenges and Action Taken:

The project has faced a number of challenges during implementation of the planned activities. The challenges and actions taken by the project include the followings:

Hiring Partner NGOs for Cox's Bazar district is being delayed which resulted in delay in starting staff recruitment and community mobilization activities in the three targeted Upazilas of Cox's Bazar.

While it was comparatively easy to find an implementing partner (Bandarban Hill District Council) for the 3 Upazilas of Bandarban, it is a challenge to find the right implementing partner/s for the 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar. Eventually, the project decides to engage 3 partner NGOs for the 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar and utilizes the skills and expertise of DAE officials by engaging them as resource persons. NGO selection is under process at this moment following Terms of Reference (ToR attached as Annex).

The project aims to include the IFMC FFSs and FFs as much as possible in the 3 Upazilas of Cox's Bazar. However, it may not be possible to include all the IFMC FFSs and FFs in the current project for a variety of reasons.

The ethnic minorities in the 3 Upazilas of Cox's bazar and 3 Upazilas of Bandarban are the worst affected by the Rohingya influx. It would be a bit challenging to include them all in the project activities as many of them live in very remote locations. However, the project will make extra efforts to include all the ethnic minorities of the affected Upazilas in the project activities.

The project is lagging behind in achieving its targets during the reporting period. The lesson learned here is that it is usually difficult and time consuming to roll out the project activities at the beginning. However, experience suggests that the implementation of activities will gradually gain momentum and eventually, all targets will be achieved during the project period.

Budget and Expenditure:

In this reporting period. total financial delivery of the project is **USD 111,402.**

Budget Line	Expenditure Report (March'19 to June'19)	
	DKK	USD
Output 1: Community groups and stakeholders mobilized and livelihood stabilization approaches adapted	99,160	16,557
Output 2: Training Curricula are Customized, Developed and Promoted	101,579	16,961
Output 3: Knowledge and skills of Community/Farmer Facilitators, Local Service Providers and monitors enhanced	115,014	19,204
Output 4: Beneficiaries adapted agroforestry systems	255,588	42,676
Output 5: Community service providers developed and market linkages enhanced to improve income	95,845	16,004
Total	667,187	111,402

1 USD = DKK 5.988997

Guideline for Selection of Villages for IFM-FFS and Beneficiaries in Cox's Bazar

The Component of 'Support to Host Communities Affected By Rohingya Influx'

Background:

Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx is a component of SID-CHT project of UNDP *to strengthen socio-economic conditions of the poor households of the host/local communities affected by the recent Rohingya influx*. The project will support 600 communities (para or village) with a target of 18,000 households (81,000 population) in 3 Upazilas (Ukhia, Teknaf and Ramu) of Cox's Bazar district with funding support from Denmark (Danida). This will support to establish IFM-FFS (Integrated Farm Management – Farmer Field School) in the selected communities/paras to improve farmers' knowledge and skills on agroforestry systems and agricultural practices during project period (2018 – 2021).

This note is to guide field team during community/para and beneficiary selection and explains step by step process to be followed in the field. All 600 paras/communities will be selected at once and IFM-FFS will be established gradually in all selected villages/paras over the project period.

IFM-FFS Allocation:

A total of 200 IFM-FFS to be established in each Upazila which is given below:

S.N	Name of Upazila	FFS Allocation
1	Ramu	200
2	Ukhiya	200
3	Teknaf	200
	Total	600

IFM-FFS Community/Para and Beneficiary Selection Process:

Step 1: Prepare updated list of villages/paras:

SID-CHT, UNDP team will collect the list of the villages/paras from the Union Parishads of above mentioned Upazilas. The list of the villages will be endorsed by the Union Parishad. The following table will be used for preparing the village/para list.

List of Villages/Paras

Name of Upazila:.....

S.N	Name of union	Name of Village	Name of para	Number of HHs in Para	Any FFS during last one year? (Y/N)	Any FFS ongoing? (Y/N)	Remarks/nature of supports, name of organization etc.

Step 2: Village/Para/Community Selection:

A meeting for village/para/community selection will be organized in the Upazila Headquarters. The Upazila Chairman or the Upazial Nirbahi Officer (UNO) will preside over the meeting. The following participants will join the meeting:

Upazila Chairman – 1

Upazila Nirbahi Officer – 1

Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) - 1

Department of Livestock Services (DLS) – 1

Department of Fisheries (DoF) – 1

Union Parishad Chairman – All Unions

SID-CHT, UNDP representative (1-2) – observer member

The representative of SID-CHT, UNDP will share about the project (objectives, targets, different activities, how the beneficiaries will be supported, engagement of different stakeholders, monitoring of field activities etc.) and will present the list of villages/paras in the meeting. Following the list, the meeting participants will select the villages/paras for IFM-FFS establishment. During the selection, following criteria will be followed:

Priority to be given to the communities/villages near to Rohingya Camps;

Paras with more households (more than 100 Households) will get priority;

Community with more poverty and marginal farmers will get priority;

Priority to the poor communities/villages/paras; and

Villages/communities with FFS intervention by FAO will be excluded.

The final list will be endorsed/signed by the Chair and to be sent to SID-CHT, UNDP with a copy to DAE. In the list, the Selection Committee will also prioritise the list of villages/paras where FFM-FFS should be established first and then gradually to all selected villages/paras.

Step 3: IFM-FFS Member Selection

Once the village/para list will be finalized, the field team will make a visit to selected villages/paras to discuss about the project and formation of IFM-FFS. In the first visit, the team will meet the community leaders (including men and women) and will share the project objectives, activities, criteria for IFM-FFS member etc. If the villagers/para residents agree about the IFM-FFS activities and project support, the IFM-FFS members will be selected following below criteria. A total of 30 'Farmers' (at least 50% female) will be selected for IFM-FFS. Primarily the villagers will select the IFM-FFS members.

Criteria for IFM-FFS Member:

S/he must be a real farmer (crops, fruits, spices, livestock, fish etc.) and permanent resident of the village/para;

One participant from each household;

Interested and committed to join in weekly learning session – for 2 – 3 hours (no cash to be given for joining the learning session – only training);

Disadvantaged farmers such as landless, widow, vulnerable women, women headed family will get priority;

Interested to participate in group learning and jointly with men and women;

The farmers having more than 200 decimals (two acres) will not be eligible to become IFM-FFS member;

Rohingya refugees are not eligible to include as IFM-FFS member.

If the community members/leaders of the primarily selected village/para do not agree with the project activities, SID-CHT, UNDP team will report to the Upazila Parishad and will request for selecting alternate village/para for IFM-FFS.

Farmer Facilitator (FF) Selection Process under Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project (SHCARIP) in Cox's Bazar**Background:**

"Support to Host Communities Affected by Rohingya Influx Project (SHCARIP)" is being implemented by SID-CHT, UNDP to strengthen socio-economic conditions of the poor households of the host communities affected by the recent Rohingya influx in six upazilas of Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts. It aims to support 600 paras/villages in Bandarban and 600 paras/villages in Cox's Bazar with a total coverage of 36,000 households and 162,000 population by improving farmers' skills on agroforestry systems and agricultural practices during the project period (2018- 2021). Integrated Farm Management Farmer Field School (IFM-FFS) approach (including agroforestry system) is being followed as key driving force to empower farmers in the area which is necessary for socio-economic empowerment of host community and, also to strengthen, diversify and extend the reach of the field activities. In rural areas initiatives including IFM-FFS and homestead agroforestry interventions will be enhanced to improve land-based ecosystems for providing increased food and ecological security. Climate resilience will also be enhanced in targeted communities with enhancement of land productivity and restoration of agroforestry systems. Farmer Facilitators (FF) will play a pivotal role in the implementation of IFM-FFS at community level.

This note is prepared to guide field team during selection of Farmer Facilitators and explains about step by step process to be followed during selection. A total of 120 Farmer Facilitators will be selected in Cox's Bazar to establish 600 IFM-FFS under SHCARIP during 2018-2021.

Who will select and what criteria:

SID-CHT, UNDP-Cox's Bazar team will primarily select the potential youth to be developed as Farmer Facilitators later through season long learning (SLL) in residential arrangement and other capacity building supports. Key stakeholders such as; DAE, Local Government Institutions may be consulted during primary selection of potential youth. The basis for selecting the number of Farmer Facilitators will be the IFM-FFS clusters identified during selection and finalization of paras/communities. A total of 120 clusters have been identified during community selection which is explained in community selection guideline (attached as Annex for reference) and for each identified cluster 1 Farmer Facilitators to be primarily selected. Thus, a total of 120 youth to be selected from 3 upazilas of Cox's Bazar (on an average 40 youth at least from each upazila) following the below criteria:

S/he must be permanent inhabitant in one of the cluster village/paras (5 paras/villages will form an IFM-FFS cluster);

S/he must be farmer and currently involved in farming activities **(No current student or person who just graduated to be considered)**;

Preferred age limit is 25-45 years;

Educational qualification should not be the key considering factor here, however candidate with minimum class VIII pass with good communication skills in Bangla speaking, reading and writing should be given preferences;

Must be a very good facilitator;

Previous experiences as Farmer Facilitator or in similar role may be given preference, however subject to her/his willingness to work voluntarily;

Main occupation is agriculture and identified as good farmer in the community is must. S/he should have practical farming experience (including crop, horticulture, fisheries, livestock activity);

S/he should have good motivation and organizing skills;

Willingness for listening/learning and to spread IFM-FFS learning among the farmers;

S/he must have cultural sensitivity, acceptance by the communities/in the FFS cluster paras/villages thus communities;

Skills and experience in demonstrating agricultural practice would be an advantage among the farmers;

Able to spend sufficient time for receiving training and conducting IFM-FFS sessions;

Interested to work under NGO supervision and maintain communication with local service providers;

A good FFS participant (IFMC), fulfilling above criteria may get preference;

S/he must be willing to participate and receive residential training to be organized for FF in 3 spells total 30 days (each spell 10 days);

S/he must be willing to organize farmers, conduct similar training at community level at least 2 sessions in each 10 days (thus a total 6 sessions in a month) and continue upto project period (June 2021);

At least 40% of selected you must be female;

S/he must consider this role as volunteer not as permanent/full time job and act accordingly.

Development of Selected Youth as Farmer Facilitators:

SID-CHT, UNDP will organize 30 days season long learning training for selected youth in residential training venues in CHT districts and or in any suitable venue of Cox's bazar district. The 30 days training will be in 3 spells (each spell 10 days) and mostly hands on practice applying "learning by doing" approach on improved agricultural (crops, fruits, spices, livestock, fish, agroforestry etc.) practices. Once 1st spell is completed the FF will go back to their community, organize 30 farmers, form IFM-FFS and conduct need based sessions. Following his/her performance in conducting sessions s/he will be treated as Farmer Facilitator and will be invited for next spell training.

Role of Farmer Facilitators:

Once developed the Farmer Facilitator will have to play following roles:

Under the direct supervision of the Upazila Coordinator and technical backstopping of the Master Trainer, the Farmer Facilitator (FF) will be responsible for organizing farmers and forming and conducting FFS including Farmer Field Day in compliance with FFS guideline/module.

S/he will facilitate FFS sessions as per FFS module.

S/he will run 1 IFM-FFS in 1st round (6 months regular sessions and 3 months follow up), run 2 IFM-FFS at a time in 2nd round (starting from 7 month of 1st round FFS and conduct regular sessions for 6 months and 3 months follow up), run 2 more IFM-FFS at a time in 3rd round (starting from 13 month of 1st round FFS and conduct regular sessions for 6 months and 3 months follow up),

In addition, they will provide extension services to all graduated FFS members/farmers, which in most cases will involve visits to individual farms to help farmers with specific problems and new technologies.

Apart from playing role as FF s/he must be acting as model farmer, practicing similar improved farm activities in her/his own farm so that others can see, get motivated and become encouraged;

In cases where agricultural problems cannot be solved by her/him, s/he will be responsible for seeking assistance from line departments, UFFSC, MT and organizing activities to find solutions.

The FF will support HH baseline data collection, monthly reporting;

S/he will maintain a detailed register of all activities undertaken, including participating farmers' profile, descriptions of problems identified, solutions provided, action taken, and budget expenditures.

S/he will maintain liaison with village/para leaders, communities thus farmers within FFS Cluster, other FFs in the Union/Upazila, Upazila FFS Coordinator, SID-CHT Project partner NGO, community based service providers and line departments.

S/he will be extending support in implementing marketing activities.

Perform any other duties/assignments as and when required by the project.

Monitoring and Backstopping:

The Farmer Facilitators will be based at their own village/para and performing duties from there. S/he will be reported to Upazila FFS Coordinator of PNGO. However, the Master Trainers along with UFFSC will be providing regular backstopping support to them through regular monitoring visits. Moreover, the line department officers of DAE, DLS, DoF, BFD will be paying visits to the communities on regular basis. A simple format will be developed by the project so that reports can be produced after each monitoring and recommendations will be taken into consideration.

The IFM-FFS activities will be monitored by Union, Upazila stakeholders also. It will encourage Farmer Facilitators and IFM-FFS members to work even better and show their good work.

Moreover, since Farmer Facilitators will be from their community s/he will also have an inbuilt monitoring mechanism by their community people.

FF will have to report monthly basis and based on this a data base will be maintained by the project to track the progress of IFM-FFS. Necessary adjustment will be made by the project once any deviation is found. SID-CHT, UNDP's Programme Officer- M&E, Cox's Bazar based UNDP team, and other Programme Officers of SID-CHT, UNDP, Rangamati will be involved in ensuring quality of IFM-FFS activities in the field. Project Results will be measured through result assessment and capturing case studies regularly.
