

Progress Report

(Six months)

Reporting period:

August 2018-February 2019



Sustainable Solutions to Solid Waste Management

UNDP COX'S BAZAR

Funded by SIDA

March 2019



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Summary of the Project

Operation (Project) Name	Sustainable Solutions to Solid Waste: A Local Response to the Rohingya Crisis in Bangladesh
Organisation	UNDP Cox's Bazar Sub Office
City, Country	Bangladesh
Sector area	Early Recovery/ Environment and waste management
Total Budget	4,879,764 USD
Source of Funding	SIDA (Plus 2 MSB seconded International specialists)
Gender and Diversity marker category	Medium
Environmental marker category	High
Project Manager	Marta Kucharski Duran
Project expected results	<p>On an outcome level: Outcome 1: Developing Waste Management Systems Outcome 2: Changing Behaviours and Attitudes</p> <p>At an output-level the mission will contribute to the below results:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 A quick-impact waste removal project having been developed. 1.2 Preconditions created for the establishment of a basic waste management system. 1.3 Preparations undertaken for the establishment of new waste management infrastructure. 2.1 Recycling and livelihoods development activities planned and initiated. 2.2 Strengthened local government engagement and enhanced capacity within key functions. 2.3 Enhanced household engagement for improved segregation and recycling of waste. 2.4 Target groups capacitated within the "3Rs" awareness campaign (reduce, reuse, recycle). 2.5 Contingency planning.
Implementation period	August 2018- August 2021
Reporting Period	August 2018-February 2019
Report Author	Marta Kucharski

Section 1 – TECHNICAL REPORT

Situational Assessment and Baseline

The Rohingya Crisis is the most concentrated and fastest-growing refugee crisis in the world. The estimated 671,000 Rohingya who fled to Bangladesh from Myanmar from August 2017 joined over 300,000 Rohingya who took refuge in Bangladesh in three earlier waves (1978, 1992, and 2016), settling largely in a combination of formal and informal camps along the Bangladesh-Myanmar border. When combined with previous cohorts of refugees, UNHCR estimates a total refugee population of 878,596, IOM estimates the population at 905,418, while the Government's biometric registers counted 1,114,386 refugees in Cox's Bazar district (roughly double the population of Göteborg, Sweden's second-largest city). The UN Rohingya Joint Response Plan estimates that slightly over half of all refugees are women (56%), while 53% are under the age of 18.

The majority of Rohingya refugees have settled in Ukhia and Teknaf, two of Bangladesh's poorest Upazilas (counties), whose population has tripled as a result of the influx, while the total population of Cox's Bazar district increased by 50% in less than 3 months. Though Bangladesh already has a very high population density, Cox's Bazar is now well above the Bangladesh national average (1,500 people per square kilometre when compared to a national average of 1,100).

Prior to the crisis, Cox's Bazar was already struggling to address levels of poverty 40% higher than the national average. That figure is since estimated to have risen to 50%, given price inflation and lower daily wages. The security situation in Cox's Bazar has always been a challenge, with porous borders and illicit activity, including trafficking in drugs and people (notably women for the sex trade, and men as forced labour). Government services for host communities and refugees are stretched very thin. Sub district (Upazila) offices find that their workload has increased to respond to the requests from the Camps-in-Charge (CICs), which means they often cannot reliably deliver services, including basic fire and police responses. The influx has further increased pressures on local infrastructure, and tensions are rising.

Cox's Bazar is a dry district and was already facing water shortages and salination problems related to improvised overuse of water resources prior to August 2017. A 2018 UNDP Environmental Report, published by the Bangladesh Ministry of Environment and Forests, notes that the crisis has since had a further dramatic impact on the quality and availability of water in the district. Tube-wells are the only potable water source in the region, yet this water was found to have elevated levels of arsenic and salinity. The quality of drinking water was found to be of particular concern, as 83% of samples tested at source and household level were found to be biologically or otherwise contaminated.

Large amounts of untreated and unmanaged waste in the affected areas is one possible cause for such alarming levels of contamination, although it is difficult to determine.

Cox's Bazar district is rich in biodiversity, known domestically for its numerous environmental assets and scenic beauty. It has various tourist attractions, most notably the longest uninterrupted sand beach in the world, at 120km. The sea beach also supports five species of sea turtles, while nearby forests are habitat for Asian elephants and an array of birds. 50% of all of Bangladesh's wildlife species are living in small patches of forest across Ukhia, Teknaf, Inani and Himchari Upazilas within Cox's Bazar District. It is for this reason that the Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary is described by biologists as "the most important ecosystem in

Bangladesh”, though expansion of host communities and refugee settlements threatens to alter this delicate balance. Migratory routes for Asian elephants, for example, now run directly through refugee areas, with significant consequences for both people and wildlife.

To address the above mentioned environmental and social problems / issues, UNDP has developed a project on “Sustainable solution to solid waste a local response to Rohingya Crisis”.

From November 2018 to January 2019 2 assessments have been conducted in order to gather enough data to define several indicators which will serve as a baseline against which to assess the progress throughout the operation. These indicators will correspond to those reflected in the Project Log frame.

Results: progress and achievements to date

Status of the project:

- **Assessment phase** to understand the existing Solid waste management systems and practises in place and design the strategy of the project implementation has finalized, being produced 2 main reports:
 - SWM Assessment (to be shared by end of March).
 - Recycling Value Chain Analysis Study (shared and annexed).
- **Implementation of the project** in Teknaf Municipality started in February after the Workshop celebrated and cochaired by the Mayor and Secretary on the 18th February. Meetings with the representatives of the Ward 8, selection of 100HH, 100 stores, awareness sessions, training on waste segregation and composting, distribution of bins, CfW for cleaning campaigns and CfW for maintaining a basic SWM system are going to happen in the following weeks.
- **General implementation of the project** is going to start during the month of March. NGO partners are being selected, having invited 4 NGOs for the Livelihood component, and 6 NGOs for the SWM component. NGOs project proposal have been submitted and are under evaluation by the UNDP panel members. The SWM systems and Livelihood&Behaviour change strategies for the project implementation are being developed by the team. Paralelly, bilateral meetings with NGOs and agencies implementing SWM activities or assessments have been conducted to exchange information and align the project strategy to the ISCG and government guidance.
- **Government engagement of the project:** two project workshops and meetings with DPHE, UNOs, DC, Union’s chairman and particularly Teknaf Poroushava’s Mayor and Secretary are arranged regularly for different purposes. The most relevant action will be the creation of a Technical Advisory Group in Teknaf Poroushava as a platform to discuss the main challenges of the SWM system in Teknaf but also to other areas in CXB (TORs are being developed).

(see the Project Factsheet of the 6-month project’s progress in [Annex 1](#))

OUTCOME 1. Developing Waste Management Systems

Output 1.1. A quick-impact waste removal project having been developed.

Output 1.2 Preconditions created for the establishment of a basic waste management system.

ASSESSMENT ON THE SWM SYSTEMS AND RECYCLING INITIATIVES IN CAMPS AND HOST COMMUNITIES

- In order to plan the quick-impact cleaning campaign and the basic waste management systems, it has been necessary to assess and understand the existing SWM systems and practises in place, as well as to identify the location of pile-up waste to be cleaned in camps and host communities.
- To this purpose, a SWM Assessment was conducted based on **field visits** to the targeted area over the months of **November-December 2018** and the **deployment of 14 enumerators** over **20 days** during the **month of December 2018 and January 2019**.
- The assessment covered **6 six target communities** and **32 camps run by UNCHR, IOM and UNICEF**, and not only those 13 camps belonging to UNCHR and targeted in the project. This strategy is an important contribution to the WASH sector and responds to the request claimed by IOM to also support the other Rohingya camps on SWM initiatives.
- Presentation of the SWM Assessment to the Site management sector coordination group and Wash sector Coordination group were held previously, as well as bilateral meetings with site managers and other key actors to coordinate the intervention.
- A total of **14 enumerators** were recruited as part of solid waste data collection process from the target area.
 - A one-day hands on **Training program** was organized and delivered to enumerators of the SWM Assessment on the 11th December 2018. The training covered orientation on the type and quality of data to be gathered as well as on KoBo data collection tool (see pictures below).



Image 1. Training workshop for the SWM Assessment enumerators in Hotel Ocean Paradise.

- Enumerators were grouped in two teams of 6 paired in two, and deployed each team in one different camp, to collect data on the existing solid waste pits, pile-up waste, new sites to construct new SW pits. The team used 3 KOBO forms (see all Kobo forms in [Annex IV](#)).

- The other two enumerators collected specific information on SWM practises from HH, Markets and other Public Services in camps and host communities, as well as, to collect data on the existing Recycling scrap dealers' enterprises. To this purpose, two new KOBO forms (see all Kobo forms in [Annex IV](#)) were developed and previously tested in the field.

(See the Assessment Coordinator assignment report in [Annex XII](#)).



Image 2. Enumerators collecting data for the SWM Assessment in one of the refugee camps.

- Moreover, SWM team agreed with UNHCR Environmental Unit to include 5 additional questions to their UNHCR survey on LPG that intends to cover all households from the project-targeted host communities. This collaboration allowed the team to get precise information for the design of the Integrated solid waste management system in Teknaf and Ukhia.
- In coordination with WHO, the assessment also included few questions on Biomedical waste management practises in HH, markets and schools in camps and host communities as part of the interest of WHO focal person to get information on this aspect (see Kobo form on SWM Practises).

BASIC SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS STRATEGY.

- Based on the results of the main 2 SWM assessments the team is **developing the Basic SWM System Strategy** that will guide the partner organizations while implementing the project over the next two years.
- **Active coordination with the WASH Coordination Sectoral Group, the Sanitation WG and the recently created Solid Waste Management Sub-group (under the WASH sector)** is fundamental to adapt the strategy to the ISCG and local government guidance in camps and host communities. As an example of this coordination, the team has participated in the definition of the Solid Waste Management Strategy of the Sanitation WG.

- As part of the SWM Assignment, the team has created a Data base with the location of the SW Facilities in camps that will be integrated as **UNDP contribution to the ISCG Facility Mapping initiative, led by ISCG**, which intends to integrate in one single data base all the sector facilities in the camps.
- **Bilateral meetings with NGOs and agencies implementing SWM activities or assessments** have been conducted to exchange information up to the time of the report. These include: IOM, Oxfam, Danish Refugee Council, FAO, Danish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, World Concern, ACF, WHO, TdH, Brac, SMEP, WFP, UNICEF, European Environment Bureau (EEB) and Waste Concern (in Dhaka) (minutes of the meetings are available).

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT IN TEKNAF POUROSHAVA

- To the purpose to provide a specific technical support to Teknaf Pouroshava and to test the project implementation strategy, based on the 2 assessment, a **specific report was already completed** in Teknaf municipality (see [Annex V](#)).
- The **project is being implemented directly by UNDP** staff targeting 100HH and 100 stores in wards 7, 8 and 9 of Teknaf Pouroshava. A workshop was celebrated (see output 2.2) to present the main results of the assessment and the project interventions. At the time of the report, a meeting with the Ward Councillors and a Field visit of the selected wards have been completed in order to start the beneficiary selection for the imminent cleaning campaign.
- By coordinating with the Mayor, the Secretary, AC Land Teknaf, the DoE and also a Geologist from UNDP DRR unit, several field visit was conducted to Teknaf municipality. The purpose of the field visit was to evaluate the suitability of the existing waste disposal site for further development /expansion (see output 1.3).

Output 1.3 Preparations undertaken for the establishment of new waste management infrastructure.

Temporary SW facilities

- **Access to land** to construct temporary SW pits (small storage facility) and temporary disposal sites (large storage facility) is **one of the major limitations of the project** at the moment, as without a temporary area of land the cleaning campaign and basic waste management system in camps and host communities cannot start.
- The **main actions undertaken by the team to identify the land** for the solid waste disposal are the ones described next:
 - Analyse the data collected during the SWM Assessment (mentioned above), through which it has been identified the existing SW facilities in camps and host communities and potential land available where to construct new SW pits or temporary disposal sites.
 - Working with AC Land Teknaf and AC Land Ukhia to identify the Kash lands available in both Upazilas. This information will be presented during the meeting with the DC and RRRC in March, from where it is expected to be assigned a site for solid waste disposal. Elaboration of maps and field visits to some of the Kash lands have been arranged with the Union's Chairman of Nhila, Baharchara, Palong Khali and Teknaf Municipality, although in most of the cases Kash land is located next to the river, water pounds and prone flood areas which hamper its feasibility.

- Map and explore the option to **access the Forest land**, where the majority of the camps are located. Forest land is massive in this region but the use of this type of land for NGOs has been prohibited. However, considering the nature of the SW facility to construct – composting unit, sorting material facility, environmentally friendly waste disposal- using Forest land may be accepted by the Government. Field visits to Camp 4 Extension and Camp 20 Extension have been organized with the SMEP team which has recommended these areas if access is approved.

In order to **avoid any environmental impact caused by the project** while the long-term facility is constructed, there is a need to submit a Non-Objection-Certificate for the SW pits and, get an Environmental Clearance Certificate for the larger temporary SW disposal. Moreover, while conducting an environmental Impact Assessment for the long-term landfill construction, an overall impact assessment for the temporary solution implemented in the project will be also included.



Image 3. Potential forest land in camp 4 Extension to construct a SW facility

Long-term SW Facility

- The recruitment of a consultancy to conduct a Site selection and Feasibility study for the long-term SW facility is ongoing. TORs have been developed and launched (see TORs at [Annex VI](#)).

OUTCOME 2. Changing Behaviours and Attitudes

Output 2.1. Recycling and livelihoods development activities planned and initiated.

Output 2.3. Enhanced household engagement for improved segregation and recycling of waste.

Output 2.4. Target groups capacitated within the “3Rs” awareness campaign (reduce, reuse, recycle).

ASSESSMENT OF THE BOTTLENECKS THAT HAMPER THE SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF RECYCLABLES IN TEKNAF AND UKHIA.

- **A Recycling Value Chain Analysis (RVCA)** has been completed and is under internal revision. The study aims to identify where new interventions can lead to a recycling system scale-up and upgrade, as well as *do no harm* to the livelihoods of any individuals or enterprises formally or informally involved in the recycling sector in both Upazilas (see the report in [Annex VII](#)).
- A total of **46 semi-structured** field interviews during the months of November and December 2018, following a snowball sampling approach, with Local Government/Municipality

representatives/Department of Environment, Municipal/NGO SW collectors, Informal sector (scrap dealers and collectors and scrap dealers in the 2 Upazilas and Cox's Bazar) and recycling and manufactories in Chittagong and Dhaka in this order.



Image 4. Group of woman and man working at one big scrap dealere in Cox's Bazar Pouroshava.

LIVELIHOOD AND BEHAVIOUR CHANGE STRATEGY OF THE PROJECT.

- Based on the results of the main 2 SWM assessments the team is **developing the Livelihood and Behaviour Change Strategy** that will guide the partner organizations while implementing the project over the next two years.
- **Coordination with the Livelihood WG**, under the Food Security Sector Coordination, and the **Hygiene Promotion WG**, under the WASH Sector Coordination Group are fundamental to adapt the strategy to the ISCG and local government guidelines in camps and host communities.
- An example of this coordination is that UNDP was invited to participate and share the Livelihood activities within the SWM project during a Workshop celebrated on the 24th January organized by WFP. The purpose of the workshop was to identify lessons learned of their Skills Development for Self-reliance project together with the project implementing partner and other UN agencies.
- **TORs for hiring a consultant** to develop the **communication materials and strategy** of the project have been developed and will be launched this month (see TORs in [Annex VIII](#)).

Output 2.2. Strengthened local government engagement and enhanced capacity within key functions

WORKSHOP AND INCEPTION MEETING OF THE SWM PROJECT

- To start engaging the local government in the SWM project and get their initial approval, a **Workshop** was conducted in CXB on the 9th of Oct. 2018. The participation of all the Unions' chairman, District departments such as the DPHE and other key actors as INGO and NGOs were of the most importance to directly inform them and receive their feedback on the main objectives and interventions of the project (see the minutes at [Annex II](#)).
- Following the Workshop, the **Inception meeting of the project** took place on the 16th of Oct. 2018, which was participated by all UN agencies, INGOs, local NGOs working under ISCG, the government

counterparts, both at Upazila and Union level and SIDA. The event had a great media coverage in Bangladesh and Cox's Bazar (see the links to several newspapers in [Annex III](#)).



BILATERAL MEETINGS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- **Bilateral meeting with Unions' chairman.** Right after the inception session and as part of the methodology of the 2 big assessments, bilateral meetings with each of every **chairman of each Union** were arranged to get a better understanding of the current solid waste management systems and practises, as well as the existing recycling initiatives in place.
- **Bilateral meeting with Teknaf Pouroshava.** Several meetings have been held with the Secretary as a main focal person to arrange field visits/interviews as part of the assessment, organize the Workshop and pilot the methodology in ward 7, 8 and 9.
- **Bilateral meeting with UNOs.** UNOs in Teknaf and Ukhia were informed to brief them the main results of the assessments and to highlight the need of identifying cash land as SW disposal purpose.
- **Bilateral meetings with AC Land Teknaf and AC Land Ukhia.** Both authorities have been visited and worked close with the team to identify cash land for SW disposal purpose.
- **Bilateral meeting with DC.** During the meeting with the Deputy Commissioner the team highlight the need to get their support on land access for SW disposal purpose. Official letters to request the support of AC Land on this matter were submitted in advance.
- **Bilateral meeting with DPHE.** The Department of Public Health and Environment was visited to brief them on the main results of the assessments and the immediate implementation of the project in Teknaf Pouroshava.

(See several official letters sent to engage the Local Government to the project in [Annex IX](#)).

TEKNAF MUNICIPALITY WORKSHOP

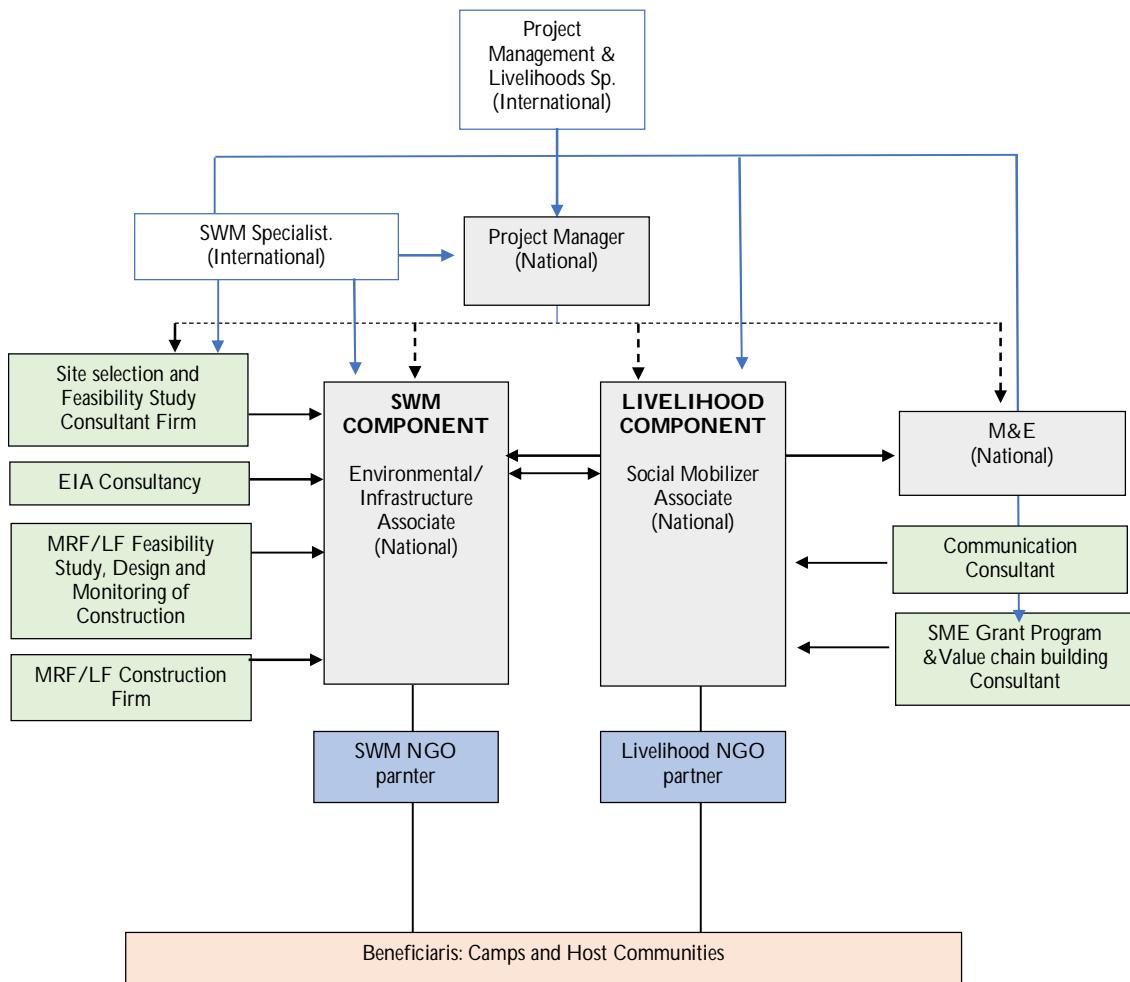
- A **Workshop** in Teknaf Municipality was organized on the 18th **February** to present UNDP's SWM project to the Mayor, Secretary, municipality member staff, Ward councillors, religious leaders, community leaders, etc. and receive their feedback and engage them from the very beginning (see the summary in [Annex X](#)) (see left picture below).
- Following the workshop, an **Advisory technical group** will be formed drawing different technical national expertise as a platform to discuss the main challenges on setting a SWM system in Teknaf Municipality. TORs for the advisory group are being developed.
- One of the main challenges in Teknaf Pourashava is the **identification of a new waste disposal site** as the current one is not environmentally appropriate (see the study case in [Annex XI](#)) (see right picture below). An official letter between UNDP and the Deputy Commissioner DC have been submitted to request the location of a new municipal disposal site (see [Annex IX](#)).



Image 5. Project workshop in Teknaf Pourashava (left). Current waste dumping site in Teknaf Pourashava (right).

BUILDING THE TEAM AND THE PROJECT CAPACITY

- The **SWM team staff is formed by International and National workers**, as well as the external support of national consultants/consultancies for specific technical support. 2 main MSB International staff were seconded to UNDP in October 2018 and took over the project from another International consultant. The SWM Specialist (6 months) and the SWM Livelihood Specialist (4 months), being both newly hired as UNDP consultants. The SWM Specialist will be hired for 3 months more (till end of June 2019) and the SWM Livelihood specialist hired in February 2019 as Project Manager for a period of 6 months (till end of July 2019).
- The next **organigram depicts the structure and organization of the SWM Project personnel** at the time of the report. The figure depicts two moments in time. Current phase when International Consultants (white boxes) support the National team (grey boxes) to build up their knowledge and capacity to take over the project (blue lines). Second phase, after 6 months, the situation is expected to shift, being the blue arrow now discontinued and the National Project Manager taking over the project and managing directly the team and consultancies (being the black arrows continued).



Permanent National Positions

- The **National team** expected from the project is formed by the next positions:
 - Project Manager (PM) – National position *in process*
 - Environmental Associate (EA) – National position *in process*
 - Social Mobilizer Associate (SMA) – on board since December 2018
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M&E) – National position *in process*
- **2 rounds of interviews have been conducted** to select the first three positions of the above list.
 - **The first advertisement** - launched in October from where only the Social Mobilizer Associate was selected, who started working on the 2nd December.
 - **The second advertisement** - launched during the month of December 2018 for the Solid Waste Management Specialist and Infrastructure/Environment Associate. A total of 150 applications were received for the SWM Specialist and 107 applications for the I/E Associate. Candidates have been successfully selected and both will join the team during the month of April.
 - The Monitoring and Evaluation Associate recruitment process is ongoing at the time of the report.
- In the meantime, **additional support was provided to the SWM team:**
 - **A Local translator** for the RVCA field data collection study, starting in October 2018 for a total period of 30 days.
 - **A National consultant** for the coordination of the **SWM Assessment**, starting on the 2nd December to the 17th of January 2019 (see TORs developed for this position) (see the assignment report in [Annex XII](#))
 - **A Team of 14 enumerators** for the SWM Assessment data collection, for a period of 20 days.
 - **A Data cleaning and verification Associate** for the SWM Assessment, starting in February 2018 for a period of 15 days.
 - **A Communication officer and GIS Expert** are expected to support the team for three months from April 2019.
- **Orientation and mentoring** were conducted to data collection coordinator as well as Community mobilizer associate, in connection with solid waste management assessment (see pictures below). The mentoring was supported by a field visit which was conducted in camp 11 in the sense that the new staffs are familiarize with the actual work environment on the ground.



Image 6. Mentoring the Social Mobilizer Associate (left). National team delivering the training to the SWM Assessment enumerators (right).

- A **letter of reference** was provided to the enumerators to recognize the great job undertaken during the assessment and referred to other UNDP project manager and UN agencies as **trained enumerators on SWM thematic area**.

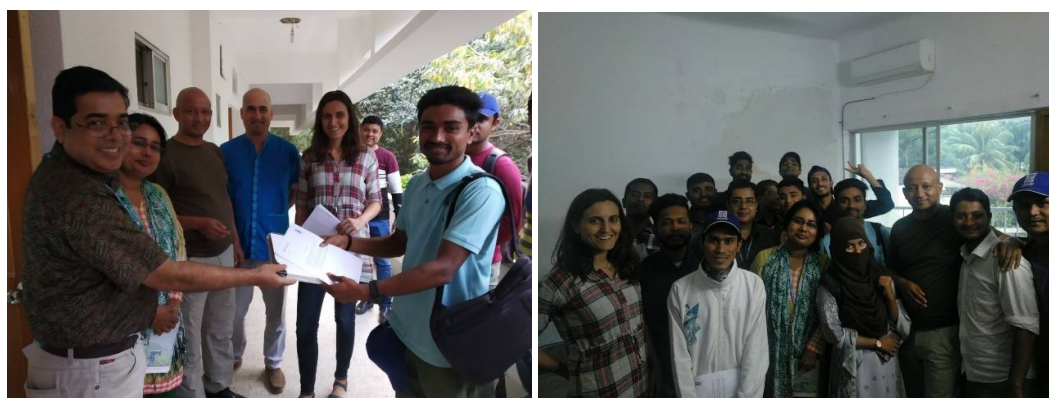


Image 7. Handing over of letters of reference to enumerators (left); Team of enumerators (right).

The NGO Implementing partners

- The **SWM project will be implemented through NGO partner organizations** who will perform two type of main assignments/components: SWM component: to implement the quickly cleaning campaign and the keep the basic SWM; Livelihoods and behaviour change component. TORs were developed, launched and pre-bid meeting celebrated during the month of January 2019 (see the ToRs for NGO partners selection and Pre-bid minutes in [Annex XIII](#)).
- **NGO partners will be on board during the month of March 2019**. At the time of the report, a list of NGO partners has been invited to submit their project proposals, 4 NGOs for the Livelihood component, and 6 NGOs for the SWM component. NGOs project proposal have been submitted and are under evaluation by the UNDP panel members.

Temporary Consultancies/Consultants

- Several external positions to support the project implementation are envisaged (see green boxes of the organigram):
 - Consultancy for site selection and feasibility study – *in process*
 - Consultancy for EIA study – *not started yet*
 - Consultancy for MRF/LF Design – *not started yet*
 - Consultancy for MRF/LF construction – *not started yet*
 - Communication Consultant – *TORs developed*
 - Livelihood – SME Grant program Consultant – *not started yet*

Environmental integration

The following table presents a list of potential impacts that the project can cause and measures to mitigate these potential project-negative impacts on the environment:

Potential impacts related to the project implementation	Mitigation measures planned
Location of temporary pits	<p>Definition of environmental standards for the location of temporary pits and MRF/Landfill.</p> <p>Validation of the locations in accordance to the Environmental standards by the Department of the Environment in CXB.</p>
Construction of temporary pits	<p>Addition of a layer of clay to the bottom of the pit to avoid the percolation /drainage of leaches from the waste to the groundwater.</p>
Implementation of recycling schemes in communities.	<p>The Value chain analysis not only searches the bottle-necks of increasing the local market of recyclables but also to do no harm the existing schemes performed mainly by the informal sector.</p> <p>Any intervention implemented by the project in this sector needs to be built integrating and in consultation to the existing stakeholders.</p> <p>From the field research, it has been found women working for scrap dealers who has a lower salary than men. The project will ensure or promote the same salary for both man and woman involved.</p>
Design and construction of a new landfill	<p>Given the fact that 70% of the waste is organic biodegradable, the team is considering the concept of <i>Materials Recovery Facility</i> (MRF) to integrate other treatment activities such as composting area and sorting area besides the landfill.</p>
Environmental Impact Assessment	<p>Environmental Impact Assessment of the Landfill construction but also the whole intervention of temporary solutions for solid waste disposal.</p>

Gender and Inclusion

Some of the actions taken to mainstream the gender perspective in the project at the inception phase are the following:

- Ensure the **integration of gender perspective in all TORs** developed for the project implementation.
- **Enhance at least 30% of woman participation in the project** by requesting the implementing partner to arrange consultations at community level with group of women about needs and requirements.

- Despite the effort to pair teams of 6 man-woman data collectors for the SWM assessment in camps and host communities, it was not possible due to the lack of woman candidates available as data collectors and the type of the assignment. But, at least **one lady was hired to be part of Team 3**, the only team that needed to interact with women and children at HH level.
- Since an **Inclusive WASH Strategy** has been developed and shared among the WASH sector coordination members, UNDP has been requested to make sure that the inclusive perspective is integrated into the SWM project and to advocate to extend it to other NGOs and partners of the sector. See the link of the mentioned strategy: file:///C:/Users/UNDP_CXB_Office/Dropbox/CXB%20SWM_MSB/24.%20WASH%20SG_Sanitation_SW/M/Humanity_in_WASH_ROADMAP_1_1_19_DRAFT1_to_CXB.01.pdf
- The team has been requested to complete the PSEA training by the end of January 2019.
- The team has participated in the International Day against Women and Girls violence (see picture below).



Image 8. Celebration of the International Day against Women and Girls violence.

- Besides the gender briefing received by MSB, on the 16th Oct. the whole UNDP Cox's Bazar office received a training on gender case reporting conducted by the Country Director and attended by all the staff (12 man and 1 woman).

Lessons Learned

- Coordination and integration with partners and stakeholders are one of the foremost activities to avoid overlapping and create synergies on SWM initiatives.
- Two weeks for handing-over the project to the MSB staff has helped them to quickly understand the context and clarify the technical approach of the project.

- Clear roles and responsibilities among the team is essential for an effective and successful implementation of the project.
- Selecting national staff with SWM background expertise is not an easy process. Ensuring proper environmental and engineer background as well as soft skills, completed with specific training and knowledge transferred of all the field work implemented by the MSB staff over the first two months can provide them with a good understanding on the context and SWM concerns.
- Waste composition in camps and HC is estimated based on the nationwide average. Accuracy of these figures at Teknaf and Ukhia Upazilas are fundamental to collect in collaboration of other organizations.

Safety in the operation

- Since the 23th of December all operations/visits to camps were cancelled due to the national elections period. From the 26th to the 31st all UNDP staff was requested to work from home.
- The whole UNDP CXB Office moved to another building on the other side of the road early January due to the previous building did not meet the cyclone-proof standards.
- The team received security briefing which was organized by the UNDSS Bangladesh.
- Safety in the operation is good, MSB has supplied the basic equipment, UNDP drivers are well trained and drive cautiously, there were no incidents to report so far.
- The international team has been equipped with Radio communication devices. Radio checks are hold every Thursday afternoon from 19-21h.

Section 2 – FINANCIAL REPORT

Financial reporting

This section includes the budget implemented during the first six months of the SWM project, from August 2018 to February 2019.

Amendments to the initial budget:

Before presenting the list of expenses, it is worth explaining some amendments done in the initial budget linked to the first Outcome 1, output 1.1 and output 1.2. According to the new ISCG guidelines of the Cash work sector coordination group, the minimum CfW daily rates have slightly increased, which consequently has an impact on the budget as it is detailed next:

- Output 1.1 Activity 1. CfW daily rate has increased from 330 BDT to 350 BDT, which has an impact on the total number of CfW workers for the cleaning campaign, from 5,500 to 4,667 people working for 20 days (or 99,000 to 93,343 labour days).
- Output 1.2 Activity 1. CfW daily rate has increased from 275 BDT to 350 BDT, which has an impact on the total number of temporary pits to construct, from 550 to 486 units (or 12,375 to 9,723 people working for 5 days).
- Output 1.2 Activity 2. CfW daily rate has increased from 275 BDT to 350 BDT, which has an impact on the total number of CfW for the waste disposal, from 1,260 to 891 people working for 15 days 6 months (or from 102,060 to 80,190 labour days).

See the breakdown of the budget in [Annex XIV – Note 1](#).

Project expenditures

During the period (August 2018 to February 2019) total expenditure was USD 58,684 Against the budget USD 1,181,283. The total delivery rate 5% against the budget. It is worth noting that there have been some expenditures not reflected in the system such as the vehicle (USD 64,971) (see the UNDP Purchase Order in [Annex XIX](#)). In addition, the support of the two MSB consultants are not neither reflected in the tables as their salaries were not covered by this project.

Budget and Expenditure by outcome:

Outcome	Budget (First year) in USD	Expenditure (6 months) in USD	%
Outcome 1. Developing Waste Management Systems	528,850	7,165	1%
Outcome 2. Changing Behaviours and Attitudes	362,400	0	0%
Project Management costs including GMS 8%	290,033	51,519	18%
Total Expenditure	1,181,283	58,684	5%

Details break down of the project expenditure is attached ([Annex XIV – Note 2](#)).

Since the NGO partners and the 2 National staff members will be hired in April 2019, it is expected that 100% of the expenditures estimated within the first year will be expended by August 2019.