



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Food  
Programme

# SAFEPLUS

Safe Access to Fuel and Energy

A Un Joint-Project to Address Cooking Fuel Needs, Environmental Degradation and Food Security for Populations Affected by the Rohingya Crisis.

## 1. Cover Page

Country: Bangladesh	
Programme Title: Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus (SAFEPlus)	
A Joint Programme Outcome: Contribute to the overall food and nutrition security, empowerment and resilience of 125,000 Rohingya and host community households in Cox's Bazar.	
Programme Duration: 36 months	Total estimated budget*: USD117,500,000
Anticipated start/end dates: 1 September 2018 – 31 August 2021 ( <i>subject to further changes</i> )	Out of which:
Fund Management: Pass-through	1. Funded Budget: USD45,810,359
Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP MPTF Office	2. Unfunded budget: USD71,689,641
	*Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs
	Donors: DFID, Global Affairs Canada, Norway, Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), SIDA, PRM, Japan, Australia, ECHO, KOICA, JTS

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## 2. Executive summary

The primary aim of the SAFE Plus project is to contribute to the overall food and nutrition security, empowerment and resilience of 125,000 Rohingya and host community households in Cox's Bazar. To achieve this, the project has four objectives, the first of which is to address the urgent cooking fuel needs of Rohingyas and host communities in Cox's Bazar, by introducing alternative clean cooking fuel and technology. The second objective focuses on livelihoods and income generation for the heavily impacted host community through training and inputs provision and the third objective is the training of selected Rohingya, with a focus on women, in areas such as kitchen gardening, tailoring, baking, basket weaving for their use. The fourth objective aims at mitigating negative environmental impacts through land and forest rehabilitation. The objectives address short, medium and longer-term challenges with activities benefitting both the Rohingya and host community populations, and therefore contributing to social cohesion.

The LPG supply chain will be contracted and managed by the private sector. The project will utilize the existing WFP SCOPE<sup>1</sup> e-voucher system for Rohingya beneficiaries to access "fuel wallets" on the SCOPE assistance card. Using the cards, beneficiaries will be able to purchase their stove sets/recharged gas cylinders at participating LPG depots/shops.

In the host communities most affected by the crisis, market-based livelihoods and income generation activities will be supported to raise household incomes. Local agriculturalists will be targeted to strengthen their production capacity for high-demand and high-nutrient crops, allowing for improved dietary consumption and increased incomes. FAO will utilize its technical capacity in reforestation/land stabilization, along with its strong relationship with the Forestry Department, to begin the multi-year process of rehabilitating the extensively damaged forest areas and agricultural land.

The timeline of implementation for the project is foreseen from September 2018 through August 2021 with an estimated budget of 117.5 million USD.

The multi-sectoral project contributes to local government planning and the Joint Response Plan of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG).

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<sup>1</sup> SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary data and transfer management platform which has been developed as a corporate tool to collect and record beneficiaries' personal information, manage beneficiary identity and distributions of commodities, cash and/or vouchers through assistance cards.

SCOPE is a closed loop system and entitlements are loaded onto the cards are redeemable through mobile Point of Sale (mPOS) devices assigned to specific contracted retailers, suppliers, vendors/retailers or partners in the SCOPE system. The Assistance card is issued to each household and so far over 90% of the cards have been targeted to the most senior active senior woman as the principal recipient of assistance to the household. The card also has an alternative recipient and access to the information on the cards is only through fingerprint authentication of the two designated recipients as an accountability enhancement feature.

SCOPE automatically calculates the entitlement, assigns it to the enrolled HH or individual and defines the mode of distribution, updates the assistance cards whenever in contact with the mPOS and restricts access. The transactions are also uploaded into the cloud and the project managers to access the to generate redemption reports, invoices, payment reconciliation, trend analysis and other forms of data analysis to inform decision making.

### **3. Situation analysis**

Preliminary evidence from the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit, the FAO and IOM *Rapid Assessment of Wood Fuel Demand and Supply for the Newly Arrived Rohingyas in Cox's Bazar*, and WFP's October 2017 *Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Rapid Assessment* all paint an urgent need for addressing an acute lack of cooking fuel amongst Rohingyas residing in the camps. Compounding this scarcity is the near total depletion of wood fuel resources around the camps and a growing competition for resources with the residents of the 11 local unions (village clusters) around which the camps has grown.

The findings show that Rohingyas are almost completely reliant on the distribution of non-cooked food including rice and pulses to cover their meals with only few organizations supplying cooking fuels for cooking. Firewood collection in nearby forests leads people to venture into unsafe areas where they are left vulnerable to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), elephant attacks, kidnapping, extortion and trafficking risks. It is regularly reported that Rohingyas are unable to prepare their rations, skip meals multiple times a month or eat undercooked food in response to the increasing wood fuel shortage. This has high negative impacts on the nutritional status of the already highly vulnerable population and the intended outcome of general food distribution program.

#### **Impacts on Coping Strategies and Livelihoods**

The negative impacts on the economic and social systems of the district have drastically affected livelihoods for the local population. Chief amongst these impacts are a highly competitive labour market with reduced wages, inflation of prices for basic goods (including food and transportation), overwhelmed local services, loss of crop and grazing land, and a general strain on social cohesion highlighted by host community resentment toward Rohingyas.

Fishing, farming, and casual labour are the main sources of income for the host community. According to the WFP REVA study, in relation to food security and livelihoods, the highest-ranking coping strategy for both populations was to borrow food, with the percentage of overall responses being 43% for host communities and 40% for Rohingyas. The second highest ranking coping strategy was to eat less preferred foods with the percentage of overall responses being 40% for host communities and 30% for Rohingyas. Reducing meals was reported at 27% for Rohingyas and 21% for host communities.

#### **Environmental issues**

The ensuing environmental problems identified by numerous assessments are as follows:

- Since August 2017, 7,000 hectares (ha) of forest have been extremely damaged or permanently lost,
- At the current rate of firewood collection, estimated complete loss of forest by end of 2019 in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas,
- Drinking water wells contaminated with e-coli from unmanaged faecal matter - the incidence will worsen in rainy season potentially leading to cholera and other water-borne disease,
- Agricultural land near camps suffering from siltation and contamination from faecal matter,
- Irrigation wells no longer able to provide for rice crop irrigation due to the decreasing water table (particularly acute in Teknaf which was already water scarce),
- Mass cooking fires and garbage burning lead to daily spikes in air pollution coinciding with morning and evening meals,
- Loss of critical habitat for elephants and other species continues at an alarming rate,
- Increased risk of flash floods and landslides due to loss of soil stabilizing vegetation,
- Growing resentment by the local population which continues to suffer negative economic and social impacts as a result of the Rohingyas presence.

The new arrival of over 708,000 Rohingyas in the Cox's Bazar District since August 2017 represents a considerable increase in the firewood demand since the vast majority of the newcomers depend almost exclusively on this fuel. A rapid update of the calculations shows a new fuelwood demand of around 270,000 tons per year. Forest Officers from the Cox's Bazar's division of the Forest Department have estimated a fuelwood demand as high as 750 tons per day. Sustainable fuel wood management

was already challenging before the crisis. The influx of new Rohingyas has exacerbated this problem, leading to large-scale deforestation. The 2017 FAO/IOM assessment report recommended to reduce the demand for firewood by rapidly introducing fuel efficient technologies and alternative fuels at scale.

Forest areas within 10 kilometres of the Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion (KBE) site are being depleted at an accelerated rate, placing Rohingyas at risk when venturing far from camp in search of fuel wood. An FAO Biomass and Energy Assessment conducted in November 2017 evaluated the daily firewood collection to 740 tons which represents a forest depletion of around 4 ha (4 to 5 football fields) per day. Many hills are now completely bare and covered digging to extract roots collected as firewood. Every day, early in the morning, hundreds of Rohingyas, among them young girls and boys sometimes alone, walk kilometres to the forest areas to gather wood, sticks, roots and leaves facing many dangers including elephant attacks and conflicts with the host communities. Carrying heavy loads and working hard all day long, these people often do not eat or drink for the entirety of the trip. It is not uncommon to find young girls and boys exhausted, asleep in holes along the footpaths.

The massive deforestation has led to numerous problems during the monsoon season- the rains are eroding the soils and forming large gullies which lead to a higher risk of landslide. The lack of vegetation on slopes and prevents infiltration of water into the ground, reducing the natural recharge of the aquifers and facilitating flash flooding. In a couple of years, the lack of water in aquifers during the dry season and the soil erosion will transform this once forested area into a barren sand lots populated by some resisting shrubs of acacias. The disappearance of this National Forest Reserve will aggravate the impacts of cyclone on the Cox's Bazar area.

The environmental impact on agricultural communities has also been severe, with losses of agricultural land, pasture land and water access due to deforestation. Many of these agriculturalists also relied on non-timber forest products (NTFP) for additional income and food sources.

#### 4. Strategies including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

The objectives address short, medium and longer-term challenges with activities benefitting both the Rohingyas and host community populations, and therefore contributing to social cohesion. The project directly contributes to objectives 1, 2 and 3 of the Joint Response Plan (JRP) put forward by the international community in March of 2018.

The implementation plan for the proposal has been carefully designed in coordination with response actors and government partners over the course of the first six months of the response. The cooking fuel crisis has been noted since the early days of the response, with incidences of violence and conflict over firewood, including Gender-based Violence (GBV) and child exploitation, steadily rising as the competition for the resources, and the distance to the sources, has grown. Such conflict over this resource have worsened in the past months as the cyclone and monsoon seasons complicate firewood collection and availability. The firewood issue is a key factor in addressing the lifesaving issues of the response; an issue which can still be addressed before it escalates further, and potentially aggravates issues of social cohesion on other fronts.

Other alternative fuel options were reviewed, however the cost effectiveness and ready availability of LPG far outweighed the other options and also held the highest potential for rapid scale-up to meet the needs of the entire camp, as well as targeted host communities, in the least amount of time.

The SAFEPlus strategy foresees the following results to address the noted challenges:

**Targeted households, especially women-headed and vulnerable households, have monthly decreased expenditures related to firewood purchase and increased nutritional intake for HH members.**

Ensuring food and nutrition security is amongst the basic-needs activities of the humanitarian response and an essential contribution to maintaining the internationally Sphere standards<sup>2</sup> for emergency crisis. The ability of food aid recipients to cook their rations is directly related to the capacity to meet this standard. The provision of cooking fuel at the household level addresses this need while reducing the serious risk to the health and lives of Rohingyas posed by firewood collection and further bolsters the intended nutrition and food security objectives of the general food aid distribution programme of WFP and the Food Security Sector actors. The activities under objective 1 will improve the lives of 125,000 households, mainly Rohingyas (80%) and vulnerable host communities heavily impacted by the Rohingyas presence (20%), in the first year of the project implementation.

A private sector partner, competitively and transparently contracted, will distribute refills to identified recipients as per information provided by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the SCOPE Assistance Card biometric verification of allocation and data (family size, composition and location). The gas refill cycle will depend on the household size and will vary from 4 to 7 refills in a 6-month period.

##### Activities include:

- Distribution of LPG cook sets, including stove top, connectors, hoses and regulator, and an initial 12kg LPG cylinder,
- Distribution of LPG cylinder refills,
- Community fire safety and awareness training and outreach, establishment of Fire Warden System in camps, and promotion and training of zone fire preparedness teams,
- Inclusion of the LPG 'fuel wallet' on the e-voucher SCOPE card.

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<sup>2</sup> The Sphere Project (2011), *Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*

### **Livelihoods, capacity building and skills development activities for host communities, strengthening social cohesion**

The JRP recognizes that livelihoods and capacity building activities for host community populations must be prioritised. Activities in this area target men, women and young adults and adolescents with skills training based on preference, market demand and interest. The result is made possible by increased access to cooking fuel objective 1, which frees time and other resources for investment in capacity building. Vocational and life-skills training under objective 2 and 3 will benefit directly to 55,000 households. This objective will directly contribute to maintaining and building the social cohesion between the communities; a very timely need as tensions rise over competition for resources, wage labour and land.

#### Activities include:

- Constitution of women's group
- Entrepreneurship training
- Vocational skills training (agriculture, livestock, art craft)
- Financial support to start small businesses (on and off farm)
- Life skills trainings (financial literacy, nutrition, disaster risk reduction, gender-based violence, early child marriage)
- Market linkages

### **Local agriculturalists are engaged in markets and benefiting from income generation**

This objective target local agriculturalists to strengthen their production capacity for high-demand and high-nutrient crops allowing the improvement of their own household consumption and the increase of their incomes through sales. Host community farmer associations will be provided with seed, equipment, technical trainings and market linkage development support (links to existing and emerging supply chains) to stimulate production and market participation. Fishing communities, amongst the poorest in the district and greatly affected by the Rohingyas influx, will also be supported with sustainable fishing technologies and income generating activities. Through expert review of existing farm practices and technology a customized production support plan can be elaborated and tested for the most suitable commodities in the farm system. The activities will be supplemented by training which allows for a clear understanding of the level of practical cohesion of the existing farmer groups and potential reconfiguration of the groups to suit common goals and interest.

#### Activities include:

- Establishment of Farmer Field School (FFS) groups to produce high-demand and high-nutrient crops through climate-sensitive agricultural practices,
- HH level post-harvest, nutrition-sensitive food utilization and processing skills,
- Distribution of post-harvest/food storage drums; to include community-level orientations on safe food storage,
- Provision of inputs specific to needs of individual agricultural communities based on their agro-ecological context (seed, plantings, irrigation and production technology, etc.),
- Training and promotion of sustainable fishing technologies,
- Establishment of E-voucher wallet for market linkages for farmer groups,
- Strengthening the collective capacity of agricultural producer groups, generating income through improved market linkages and enhance food security of marginal farmers households,
- Motivate the market actors to invest in the supply chain benefiting the production and market access for 5 key supply chains,
- Expand Government local service provision capacity for technical support to farmer groups in 4 sub-districts.

## **Negative environmental impact is mitigated through land/forest rehabilitation**

The damage to the environment has been significant and threatens the very existence of the communities in and around the camps. According to the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) study more than 200,000 people – both Rohingyas and host communities – are vulnerable to being cut off from services due to expected floods, potentially for several months. Watershed and forest rehabilitation activities, including land stabilization, must be started in the immediate term. This objective establishes crucial linkages with the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) program activities of FAO, IOM and WFP. The land stabilization and reforestation activities contribute to the immediate protection of communities by reducing risks of flash flooding and landslides. In time the restored tree cover will also help to recharge ground water and protect from cyclone wind damage. The Bangladesh Forest Department is a key partner in achieving this objective.

### Activities include:

- Land stabilization and erosion control measures in high priority areas (threat to water sources and agricultural lands),
- Establishment of Agroforestry and collaborative forest management farming systems. Planting of fast-growing wood fuel plants/tree nurseries, seedling production through cash-for-work modality,
- Establishment of a network of community-managed nurseries for increasing the supply chain of planting materials,
- Establishment of Forestry Department and community nurseries for land-stabilization planting materials,
- Training of Nursery Management Teams (NMTs) in technical operational management and maintenance of nurseries, as well as in financial and organizational management,
- Procurement of materials from nurseries for transplantation,
- Plantation of land stabilization materials in priority areas under FD technical guidance
- Maintenance support for planted areas through Community Co-Management Group strategies,
- Promotion and testing of innovative land stabilization documented and disseminated.
- Expansion of SAFE PLUS biological land stabilization program.

## **Exit Strategy and Sustainability**

The project contains emergency response activities which address the life-saving needs of the population blended with medium-term activities which building the foundations for development work in the area. The project design focuses on this nexus within a three-year time period, allowing implementation teams to transition beneficiaries from direct assistance toward more sustainable solutions rooted in capacity building and livelihoods development. LPG recipients will be targeted for income generation activities so that they can assume the cost of refills post participation in the project. The high level of government involvement in the project also supports a gradual transition to full government partner management of activities.

## 5. Results framework

Table 1. Results Framework

Outputs	Participating UN organizations	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<b>Goal: Contribute to the overall food and nutrition security, empowerment and resilience of 125,000 Rohingya and host community households in Cox's Bazar.</b>			
Indicator: % of targeted households who adopt one or more negative food-related coping strategies			
Baseline: 70% (WFP REVA study, Dec 2017), Target: 50%			
<b>Objective 1: Targeted households, especially women headed and vulnerable households have monthly decreased expenditures related to firewood purchase</b>			
% of targeted households who report decreased monthly expenditures linked to firewood purchase			
Baseline: 0, Target: 80%			
<b>Output 1.1: Households, especially female headed and vulnerable, have improved access to alternative cooking fuel and facilities</b> # of targeted households (disaggregated by sex) with cooking set and LPG provision for 6 months Baseline: 0, Target: 125,000 households (40% female)	IOM	Assistance to displaced populations	Distribution of LPG stoves kits and alternative fuel in targeted areas
			Distribution of monthly refill LPG to targeted population
			Managing of alternative fuel inclusion in WFPs e-voucher System
			Community fire safety and awareness training and outreach, promotion of zone fire preparedness teams
			Training on LPG best practices regarding cooking methods including good nutritional practices and safety among host community and Rohingya populations
<b>Objective 2: Vulnerable households in host communities, especially women and girls, are more resilient through increased income</b>			
% of targeted household from host community who report increase in income after participation in the project.			
Baseline: 0, Target: 60%			
<b>Output 2.1: Vulnerable households in host communities are provided with training and means for livelihood activities</b> # of targeted individuals, (disaggregated by sex) trained in livelihood activities and receiving start up support Baseline: 0, Target: 25,000 households	IOM WFP	Assistance to displaced populations/ Food Security & nutrition	Livelihood training support for women and other vulnerable groups including asset creation
<b>Output 2.2: Local agriculturalists, especially women, have access to innovative climate-</b>	FAO	Food & agriculture	Farmer Field School (FFS) undertaken in targeted host communities for production of high-demand and nutritious crops.



Outputs	Participating UN organizations	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<b>sensitive agricultural practices and high-demand and nutrient crops (FFS)</b> # of agriculturalists supported in climate-sensitive agricultural practices and high-demand and nutrient crops production, marketing and management Baseline: 0, Target: 1,440 agriculturalists (72 groups of 20 members)			Establishment of E-voucher wallet for market linkages for farmer groups
<b>Output 2.3: Local agriculturalists, especially women, have access to innovative climate-sensitive agricultural practices and high-demand and nutrient crops</b> # of agriculturalists supported with inputs (seeds, plantings, irrigation and production technology) Baseline: 0, Target: 1,440 agriculturalists (72 groups of 20 members)	FAO	Food & agriculture	HH level post-harvest food utilization and processing skills - nutrition sensitive Distribution of post-harvest/food storage drums; to include community level orientations on safe food storage Provision of inputs specific to needs of individual agricultural communities (seed, plantings and irrigation technology, etc)
<b>Output 2.4: Host community groups are provided with material and training on sustainable fishing technologies</b> # of individuals provided with fishing material and training; Baseline: 0, Target: 200	FAO	Food & agriculture	Training and promotion of sustainable fishing technologies Provision of training and materials for fishing groups
<b>Output 2.5:</b> Strengthening the collective capacity of agricultural producer groups and enhance income generation through improved market linkages and food security of marginal farmers households	FAO	Food & agriculture	Organizational development and business approaches for collective marketing groups Increased production through heightened skills and capacity within agricultural groups Food security increased for vulnerable and marginal farmers in highly impacted areas – 25,000 hhs (125,000 individual beneficiaries)
<b>Output 2.6:</b> Market actors are motivated to invest in the supply chain benefiting the production and market access for 5 key supply chains	FAO	Food & agriculture	Availability of quality inputs at local level increased and 5 supply chains supported Private sector mobilized to contract/partner with 60% targeted farmer groups (240 groups)

Outputs	Participating UN organizations	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
			Establish direct market linkages with 60% targeted farmer groups (240 groups)
<b>Output 2.7:</b> Government local service provision capacity for technical support to farmer groups is expanded in 4 sub-districts	FAO	Food & agriculture	120 Technical Community Service Providers are readily available to farmers and groups
			Improved government water resources and irrigation management systems in 4 sub-districts
			Extension and BCC materials are effectively reaching target groups and individuals – (general public target across the 4 sub-districts)
<b>Objective 3: Rohingya households have basic knowing in homestead gardening, tailoring, baking and basket weaving</b>			
% of targeted Rohingya households who report having gained knowledge			
Baseline: 0, Target: 60%			
<b>Output 3.1: Rohingya are mentored in basics</b> # of Rohingyas who received mentoring Baseline: 0, Target: 30,000	IOM WFP	Assistance to displaced populations/Food Security & nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mentoring Rohingya participants in; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Home-based kitchen gardening,</li> <li>○ Tailoring,</li> <li>○ Baking,</li> <li>○ Basket weaving.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Objective 4: Negative environmental impacts are mitigated through land/forest rehabilitation</b>			
# of hectares of agricultural land protected or rehabilitated			
Baseline: 0, Target: 2,000			
<b>Output 4.1 Land stabilization, restoration and erosion control measures conducted</b> # of sites replanted Baseline: 0, Target: 100	IOM WFP FAO	Assistance to displaced populations/ Food Security & Nutrition/ Food & agriculture	Purchase of landscaping tools/equipment and planting materials
			Site survey, community PRA and joint reviews
<b>Output 4.2 Cash for Work programme support land/forest rehabilitation activities/tree nurseries</b> # of Cash for Work days supporting land/forest	IOM/WFP WFP FAO	Assistance to displaced populations/	Cash for work for planting and tendering of forestry/land stabilization resources.
			Implementation of CfW activities to support land and forest rehabilitation

Outputs	Participating UN organizations	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
rehabilitation activities/tree nurseries Baseline: 0, Target: 158,400 cash-for-work days		Food Security & Nutrition/ Food & agriculture	Organisation of social cohesion initiatives
<b>Output 4.2 Nurseries are producing planting materials # of jobs supported in agricultural chains</b> # of women reached by intervention Baseline: TBD Target: 20 nurseries established (200 individual workers employed, 40% women)	FAO	Assistance to displaced populations/ Food Security & Nutrition/ Food & agriculture	Establishment of Forestry Department and community nurseries for land-stabilization planting materials Training of NMTs in technical operational management and maintenance of nurseries Training of NMTs in financial and organizational management of nurseries
<b>Output 4.3 Slope stabilization and reforestation of damaged areas (Community-wise targeting)</b> # of hectares planted # of planting materials produced Baseline: TBD Target: 2,000 ha planted; 1,500,000 pieces of planting materials (pieces) delivered to local nurseries for year 1 and 2	FAO	Assistance to displaced populations/ Food Security & Nutrition/ Food & agriculture	Procurement of materials from nurseries for transplantation Plantation of land stabilization materials in priority areas under FD technical guidance – CfW with host communities and Rohingyas Maintenance support for planted areas through Community Co-management Group strategies
<b>Output 4.4 Soil conservation and land stabilization (2,500 hectares)</b> # of hectares of land stabilized # of communities and households benefiting from the actions Baseline: TBD Target: 500 ha land stabilized, 100 community groups established	FAO	Assistance to displaced populations/ Food Security & Nutrition/ Food & agriculture	Promotion and testing of Land Stabilization is documented and disseminated Expansion of SAFE PLUS Biological Land stabilization program

## **6. Management and coordination arrangements**

Implementation of all activities will follow the GoB policies, standards and procedures and all line ministries and departments will be engaged at all stages of the project. For example, all forestry species and areas to be planted will be approved by Department of Forestry, agricultural seeds and tools will be those recommended by Ministry of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries activities will all be inline with the Livestock and Fisheries Departments respectively. Beneficiary selection and distribution of LPG will be closely coordinated by RRRC and DC's Offices with the support of UNOs.

All three implementing UN Agencies have a wealth of experience in Bangladesh and the project proposal benefits from the various technical capacities that each brings to the table.

**FAO** has been supporting government forestry interventions for over 40 years and currently supports the Forestry Department with digital, satellite mapping for the National Forest Inventory. Recently FAO has been supporting in-depth digital studies of Cox's Bazar district to aid the planning of the forest rehabilitation, and more generally the environmental response to the Rohingya influx. FAO is also currently running agricultural planning and support projects with the Department of Agricultural Extension in Cox's Bazar.

**IOM** has been working in Cox's Bazar since 1981 and has been involved in a wide range of activities supporting both the Rohingya population and the host communities. IOM has strong relationships with government and civil society partners through many years of joint work in supporting basic needs, community infrastructure, DRR activities and livelihoods interventions. With the current influx of Rohingyas IOM now maintains a staff of nearly 800 individuals with main offices based out of Cox's Bazar supporting a network of field offices.

**WFP** also has a very long history in Cox's Bazar district and currently reaches all of the Rohingya population through its General Food Distributions (GFD) and has a large operation focused on support to host communities for increased food production and income generation.

The SAFE PLUS project will coordinate with UNHCR for activities under objective 1, which is working closely with the Government of Bangladesh and partners to provide protection and assistance to the Rohingyas and to support host populations affected by the influx.

The project is fully endorsed by the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) and will coordinate with the three main sectors mandated for its activities: Food Security, Shelter/Non-Food Item and Site Management. Each sector will be provided technical guidance from the project implementation teams as to best practices and lessons learned. Additionally, the Livelihoods Working Group and the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group will provide further coordination and technical support. Key linkages have already been made with other key sector working groups such as WASH, Protection, Nutrition and Health.

By including the private sector, the project will encourage the reinforcement of the existing supply chains through private investments in the LPG infrastructure (refilling stations and retail networks) thereby being improving services for the entire population of the district. The participating companies will be competitively selected and will adhere to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) humanitarian principles as per requirement of the agencies. Regular audits will be conducted to ensure that beneficiaries are not harmed.

The involvement of the private sector will guarantee the respect of LPG handling, transportation and storage regulations issued by the Government of Bangladesh and will ensure the safety of the filling and distribution system.

UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF) will fulfil the Administrative Agent (AA) function, as per the established UNDG guidelines IOM will fulfil the role of the Convening Agency (CA) and together with the other project structures – the Technical Supervisory Body (TSB) and the PIU and the Dhaka based Steering Committee (SC) will ensure coordinated communication, reporting and project implementation.

As the Convening Agent (CA) IOM's Project Manager will be dedicated to the overall coordination of the project and he/she will be supported by a M&E Officer and a Reporting Officer for collating the learning and narrative reports for the project. International and national full-time of the operations team will be hired by participating UN Agencies as outlined in the budget to carry out the specified activities. Furthermore, technical staff from the Country Offices of three UN Agencies, and as well from the Regional Offices and HQ, will be engaged to provide technical assistance to the project in order to capitalize on lessons learned from other regions.

The Steering Committee – composed of the donors of the SAFE Program, the agency heads of participating UN agencies, the Resident Coordinator and the government of Bangladesh (for example: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (head of the National Task Force), Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture/ Department of Agricultural Extension, or/and Ministry of Power, Energy & Mineral Resources) – is expected to meet twice a year and provide strategic guidance to the project on future direction as well as potential new areas of operation. It is chaired by the Resident Coordinator and will also make prioritization decisions for un-earmarked funding towards the project. It will be set up at the beginning of the program.

The Steering Committee is the Decision-making authority, and the; highest body for strategic guidance, fiduciary and management oversight and coordination. It facilitates collaboration between participating UN organizations and host government for the implementation of the Joint Programme. It reviews and approves Joint Programme Document and annual work plans, provides strategic direction and oversight, sets allocation criteria, allocates resources, reviews implementation progress and addresses problems, reviews and approves progress reports budget revisions/reallocations, and evaluation reports, notes audit reports (published in accordance with each PUNOs' disclosure policy), and initiates investigations (if needed).

The TSB, and the PIU will convene in Cox's Bazar and be comprised of appropriate staff from FAO, IOM and WFP. The TSB will meet monthly (with provision for calling an extraordinary meeting at the request of UNRCO) and will receive reports from and provide guidance to the PIU which will be chaired and led by the IOM SAFE Project Manager.

The PIU will be responsible for the daily technical and operational coordination of the project and will meet once a week. Membership of the PIU will include a representative from each participating UN Agency and will be led by the IOM SAFE Project Manager who will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project and ensure close coordination between the three UN Agencies.

All three participating UN Agencies will use their existing human resources to complement the project actions as well as monitor and report on project implementation.

## **7. Fund management arrangements**

The programme will be using a pass-through fund management modality where UNDP Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office will act as the Administrative Agent (AA) under which the funds will be channeled for the programme through the AA. Each participating UN organization receiving funds through the pass-through would have to sign a standardized Memorandum of Understanding with the AA.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant to the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.
- Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

The MPTF Office will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme.

The Convening Agency will consolidate narrative reports provided by the Participating United Nations Organizations. As per the MoU:

- Annual narrative progress report and the final narrative report, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year.

The MPTF Office will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by the Convening Agency and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN Organizations in accordance with the timetable established in the MoU;
- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating Organizations with:
  - Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
  - Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

**Budget Preparation** - The Convening Agency will prepare an aggregated/consolidated budget, showing the budget components of each participating UN organization.

**Accounting** - Each UN organization will account for the income received to fund its programme components in accordance with its financial regulations and rules.

**Admin Fees and Indirect Costs**

- **Administrative Agent:** The AA (UNDP) shall be entitled to allocate one percent (1%) of the amount contributed by the donor, for its costs of performing the AA’s functions.
- **Participating UN Organizations:** Each UN organization participating in the joint programme will recover indirect costs in accordance with its financial regulations and rules and as documented in the Memorandum of Understanding signed with the AA.

**Interest on funds** - Interest will be administered in accordance with the financial regulations and rules of each UN organization and as documented in the Standard Administrative Arrangement signed with the donor.

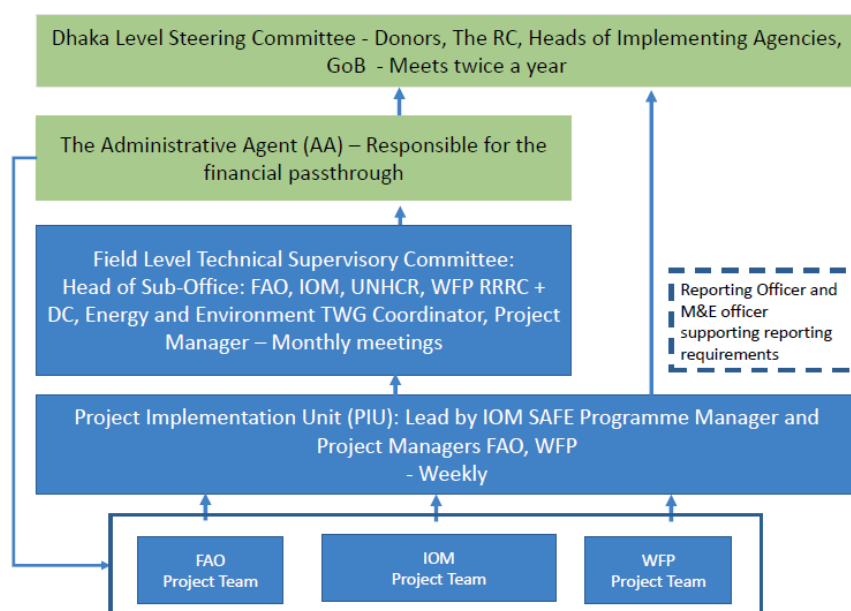


Figure 1: SAFE Programme Structure

The AA will take 1% of the total project costs to cover its direct costs. The 1% fee is taken off at the time the contribution passes through the AA – and is therefore levied from the total amount. The participating UN organizations will then charge their indirect costs based on the specific funding amount that comes to each agency.

IOM will establish a joint reporting mechanism to be harmonized across agencies to ensure coherent and transparent funds management between coordinating partners, including the scope and frequency of monitoring, reporting, assurance and audit to be agreed prior to programme implementation. Individual agencies will utilize their specific management systems for the transfer of cash to coordinating partners taking into consideration partner capacity, which can be adjusted in its course in accordance with applicable policies, processes and procedures of the participating UN organizations. For the cash transfer activities, the provisions required under the Harmonized Approach

to Cash Transfers (HACT) as detailed in their Country Programme Action Plans (CPAPs) or in other agreements covering cash transfers will apply.

#### 8. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

Monitoring of project progress will be carried out by dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEAL) assistants and will focus on upward accountability (i.e. towards development partners and society at large) and downward accountability (i.e. towards project beneficiaries and primary stakeholders). Monitoring will be against indicators and sources of verification identified in the project result framework.

A detailed Monitoring Plan will be developed at the beginning of the proposed action and will be implemented by the M&E specialists with regular inputs from the entirety of the project team. Qualitative and quantitative indicators from the project logical framework will be collected and reviewed per component and monitored for impact at household and community levels. Data and information will be collected through survey questionnaires, as well as group and individual interviews and focus group discussions. All data will be used to prepare ad hoc reports on the various activities. The M&E specialists will pay regular visits to project and distribution sites - to monitor the quality of service delivery using established checklists and tools.

The M&E findings will be shared with concern partners and government agencies at field level for necessary corrective actions or improvement. Any arising issue requiring further action will be systematically documented and tracked, until they are resolved. Furthermore, monthly output and process monitoring reports will be sent by the sub-office in Cox's Bazar to the IOM Country Office in Dhaka to ensure that senior management is kept abreast of programme performance issues.

As a Level 3 response, the undertaking of an end-of-project evaluation is a requirement for UN agencies. The project has envisioned a joint evaluation to be equally costed in each of the agency budgets. The external evaluation may be complemented by internal, agency specific evaluations as seen appropriate by the partnering agencies.

Under overall supervision of the UN Resident Coordinator in Bangladesh, the project will be managed by an International Project Manager who will be responsible for the overall coordination, supervision, management, disbursement of the project's financial resources, effective delivery of project outputs, reporting of project activities and evaluation of project interventions. He/she will be assisted by full-time M&E/Reporting national officer. Each agency has allocated resources for M&E Officers to provide regular data and information on project performance to the Joint-Project Manager. The Project Manager will liaise regularly with the Project Management Officer from each agency to review compiled field data and reporting. The Project Manager will summarize project performance against identified indicators on a monthly basis to the heads of agencies.

Forms (monthly reports, implementation records, distribution reports) provided by the three UN Agencies will be used to maintain process evaluation data. Analysis of the reports will involve comparison of target and completion dates to determine whether activities were completed as expected and whether objectives were met. All data collected for the measurement of indicators will be disaggregated by sex and age where possible and relevant.



**Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)**

<b>Expected Results (Outcomes &amp; outputs)</b>	<b>Indicators (with baselines &amp; indicative timeframe)</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Collection methods (with indicative time frame &amp; frequency)</b>	<b>Implementing UN Agencies</b>	<b>Responsible Government Departments</b>	<b>Risks &amp; assumptions</b>
<b>Goal</b>						
Contribute to the overall food and nutrition security, empowerment and resilience of 125,000 Rohingya and host community households in Cox's Bazar	% of targeted households who adopt one or more negative food-related coping strategies  Baseline: 70% (WFP REVA study, Dec 2017) Target: 50%	Beneficiaries	Final Evaluation report Once (at the end of the project)	Joint Agency (WFP/IOM/FAO)	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, MoDMR, RRRC, DC	Government and key stakeholder support. Donors provide adequate funding for the programme
<b>Objective 1</b>						
Targeted households, especially women headed households in host communities, have monthly decreased expenditures related to firewood purchase	% of targeted households who report decreased monthly expenditures linked to firewood purchase Baseline: 0 Target: 80%	- Beneficiaries - Participating agencies	Final Evaluation report Once (at the end of the project)	Joint Agency (IOM/WFP)	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, MoDMR, RRRC, DC	- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders - Targeting criteria are applied without political interference

<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Households, especially female headed and vulnerable, have improved access to alternative cooking fuel and facilities</p>	<p># of targeted households (disaggregated by sex) with cooking set and LPG provision for 6 months Baseline:0 Target: 80% 125,000 households (40% female)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Partner organizations</li> <li>- Private sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>Monthly or Quarterly</li> </ul>	<p>Joint Agency (IOM/WFP)</p> <p>Private Sector (distributors of LPG)</p>	<p>Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, MoDMR, RRRRC, DC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private sector stability and prices of LPG remain constant</li> <li>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</li> <li>- Currency devaluations do not occur</li> </ul>
<p><b>Objective 2</b></p>						
<p>Vulnerable households in host communities, especially women and girls, are more resilient through increased income</p>	<p>% of targeted household who report increase in income after participation in the project Baseline: 0 Target: 60% (Final evaluation report)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Partner organizations</li> </ul>	<p>Final evaluation report Once (at the end of the project)</p>	<p>Joint Agency (IOM/WFP)</p>	<p>Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);</p> <p>Bangladesh Agricultural Development Cooperation (BADC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders</li> <li>- Targeting criteria are applied without political interference</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.1.</b> Vulnerable households in host communities are provided with training and means for livelihood activities</p>	<p># of targeted individuals, (disaggregated by sex) trained in livelihood activities and receiving start up support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Partner organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training reports &amp; attendance sheets</li> <li>- Distribution monitoring reports</li> <li>Monthly</li> </ul>	<p>Joint Agency (IOM/WFP)</p>	<p>Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);</p> <p>Bangladesh Agricultural Development Cooperation (BADC)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</li> <li>- Currency devaluations do not occur</li> </ul>

	Baseline:0 Target: 25,000 (40% female)					
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Local agriculturalists, especially women, have access to innovative climate-sensitive agricultural practices and high-demand and nutrient crops	# of agriculturalists supported in climate-sensitive agricultural practices and high-demand and nutrient crops production, marketing and management Baseline:0 Target: 1440 (72 groups of 20 members)	- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations - Community/ Women's Groups	- Training reports & attendance sheets Monthly	FAO	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);  Bangladesh Agricultural Development Cooperation (BADC)	
<b>Output: 2.3</b> Local agriculturalists have access to inputs (seeds, plantings, irrigation and production technology) to develop high demand crops	# of agriculturalists supported with inputs (seeds, plantings, irrigation and production technology) Baseline:0 Target: 1,440 (72 groups of 20 members)	- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations	- Distribution monitoring reports Monthly	FAO	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);  Bangladesh Agricultural Development Cooperation (BADC)	

<b>Output 2.4:</b> Host community groups are provided with material and training on sustainable fishing technologies	# of individuals provided with fishing material and training Baseline:0 Target: 200	- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations	- Training reports & attendance sheets - Distribution monitoring reports	FAO	Department of Fisheries;  Department of Livestock Services (DLS)	
<b>Output 2.5:</b> Strengthening the collective capacity of agricultural producer groups and enhance income generation through improved market linkages and food security of marginal farmers households	# of agricultural producer groups # of marginal farmers Baseline: 0 Target: 800 agricultural producer groups 25,000 marginal farmers	- Agricultural producer groups - Beneficiaries/farmers - Partner organizations	- Training reports & attendance sheets - Distribution monitoring reports	FAO	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);	Successful adoption of training technologies and competency in dissemination of knowledge and technology
<b>Output 2.6:</b> Market actors are motivated to invest in the supply chain benefiting the production and market access for 5 key supply chains	# of supply chains supported Baseline: 0 Target: 5	- Agricultural producer groups - Beneficiaries/farmers - Partner organizations	- Training reports & attendance sheets - Distribution monitoring reports	FAO	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);	
<b>Output 2.7:</b> Government local service provision capacity for technical support to farmer groups is	# of farmer trainers employed in FNS # of FNS relevant	- Agricultural producer groups - Beneficiaries/farmers - Partner organizations	- Performance appraisals - Training reports & attendance sheets - Distribution monitoring reports	FAO	Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE);	

expanded in 4 sub-districts	knowledge institutions supported directly activities. Baseline: TBD Target: 30 farmer trainers 50 staff per district					
<b>Objective 3</b>						
Rohingya households mentored in basics	% of targeted Rohingya households who able to undertake basic chores	- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations	Final evaluation report	IOM/WFP	RRRC and CiCs	- Support continues to be provided to the programme by government and local leaders
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Rohingyas are mentored	# of Rohingyas who received mentoring support Baseline:0 Target: 30,000	- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations	- Training reports & attendance sheets	IOM/WFP	RRRC and CiCs	- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation Currency devaluations do not occur
<b>Objective 4</b>						
Negative environmental impacts are mitigated through land/forest rehabilitation	# of hectares of forestry land protected or rehabilitated Baseline:0 Target: 2,000 hectares	- GIS data - Beneficiaries - Partner organizations/Sector	GIS survey of project implementation sites Monthly	FAO	Forest Department (FD)	- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders - Targeting criteria are

						<p>applied without political interference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</li> <li>- Currency devaluations do not occur</li> </ul>
Output 4.1 Land stabilization, restoration and erosion control measures conducted	<p># of sites replanted</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: 100</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- BD forestry department</li> <li>- Partner organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Geo-mapping of affected/rehabilitated areas</li> <li>- Planting records and survival reporting</li> <li>- BD Forestry Department monitoring</li> <li>- Engineering team reports and bio/landscape plans</li> </ul> <p>Monthly or Quarterly</p>	FAO	Forest Department (FD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders</li> <li>- Targeting criteria are applied without political interference</li> <li>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</li> <li>- Currency devaluations do not occur</li> </ul>
Output 4.2 Cash for Work programme support land/forest rehabilitation activities	<p># of Cash for Work days supporting land/forest rehabilitation activities</p> <p>Baseline:0</p> <p>Target: 79,200 cash-for-work days over 4 months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries</li> <li>- Partner organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cash for Work payment records</li> </ul> <p>Weekly or Monthly</p>	Joint Agency (WFP/IOM)	Forest Department (FD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</li> <li>- Currency devaluations do not occur</li> </ul>

Output 4.2 Nurseries are producing planting materials	# of jobs supported in agricultural chains # of women reached by intervention Baseline: TBD Target: 20 nurseries established (200 individual workers employed, 40% women)	- Nurseries	Project Forestry Unit reporting and MEAL reporting	FAO	Forest Department (FD)	- Land identification is suitable, and communities are willing to be involved - Activity is reliant on successful NMT group formation process completion
Output 4.3 Slope stabilization and reforestation of damaged areas (Community-wise targeting)	# of hectares planted # of planting materials produced Baseline: TBD Target: 2,000 ha planted 1,500,000 pieces of planting materials (pieces) delivered to local nurseries for year 1 and 2	- BD forestry department - Partner organizations	Site plan implementation reports	FAO	Forest Department (FD)	- Weather permits plantation to scale - Cooperative CMGs – many are currently frustrated and overwhelmed by impact of influx

<p>4.4 Soil conservation and land stabilization (2,500 hectares)</p>	<p># of hectares of land stabilized # of communities and households benefiting from the actions Baseline: TBD Target: 500 ha land stabilized 100 community groups established</p>	<p>- BD forestry department - Partner organizations</p>	<p>Site plan implementation reports</p>	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Forest Department (FD)</p>	<p>- Weather permits plantation to scale - Timely finalization of document and clearance from Chief Conservator of Forest</p>
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## 9. Legal context or basis of relationship

**Table 3: Basis of Relationship**

<b>Participating UN organization</b>	<b>Agreement</b>
IOM	IOM office was established in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Bangladesh and IOM in 1998.
FAO	The Government of Bangladesh joined the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on 12 November 1973 within two years of gaining its independence.
WFP	The World Food Programme signed basic agreement with the Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh on 02 October 1974.

10. Work plans and budgets

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>Objective 1: Targeted households, especially women headed and vulnerable households have monthly decreased expenditures related to firewood purchase</b>						
125,000 targeted households (disaggregated by sex) with cooking set and LPG provision for 12 months (HC members for 6 months)	IOM	Distribution of LPG stoves kits and alternative fuel in targeted areas				
		Distribution of monthly refill LPG to targeted population				
		Managing of alternative fuel inclusion in WFPs e-voucher System				
		Community fire safety and awareness training and outreach, promotion of zone fire preparedness teams				
		Training on LPG best practices regarding cooking methods including good nutritional practices and safety among host community and Rohingya populations				
<b>Objective 2: Vulnerable households in host communities, especially women and girls, are more resilient through increased income</b>						
25,000 vulnerable households in host communities are provided with training and means for livelihood activities	IOM/WFP	Livelihood training support for women and other vulnerable groups including asset creation				
1,440 agriculturalists supported in climate-sensitive agricultural practices and high-demand and nutrient crops production, marketing and management	FAO	Farmer Field School (FFS) undertaken in targeted host communities for production of high-demand and nutritious crops.				
		Establishment of E-voucher wallet for market linkages for farmer groups				
1,440 agriculturalists supported with inputs (seeds, plantings, irrigation and production technology)	FAO	HH level post-harvest food utilization and processing skills - nutrition sensitive				
		Distribution of post- harvest/food storage drums; to include community level orientations on safe food storage				
		Provision of inputs specific to needs of individual agricultural communities (seed, plantings and irrigation technology, etc)				
200 individuals provided with fishing material and training	FAO	Training and promotion of sustainable fishing technologies				
		Provision of fishing material				
Strengthening the collective capacity of agricultural producer groups and enhance	FAO	Organizational development and business approaches for collective marketing groups				

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
income generation through improved market linkages and food security of marginal farmers households		Increased production through heightened skills and capacity within agricultural groups				
		Food security increased for vulnerable and marginal farmers in highly impacted areas – 25,000 hhs (125,000 individual beneficiaries)				
Market actors are motivated to invest in the supply chain benefiting the production and market access for 5 key supply chains	FAO	Availability of quality inputs at local level increased and 5 supply chains supported				
		Private sector mobilized to contract/partner with 60% targeted farmer groups (240 groups)				
		Establish direct market linkages with 60% targeted farmer groups (240 groups)				
Government local service provision capacity for technical support to farmer groups is expanded in 4 sub-districts	FAO	120 Technical Community Service Providers are readily available to farmers and groups				
		Improved government water resources and irrigation management systems in 4 sub-districts				
		Extension and BCC materials are effectively reaching target groups and individuals – (general public target across the 4 sub-districts)				
<b>Objective 3: Rohingya households able to carry out basic chores</b>						
30,000 Rohingyas are provided with capacity building and skills development training	IOM/WFP	Mentoring Rohingya participants in home-based kitchen gardening, tailoring, baking and basket weaving.				
<b>4: Negative environmental impacts are mitigated through land/forest rehabilitation</b>						
100 sites replanted	IOM/WFP/FAO	Purchase of landscaping tools/equipment and planting materials				
		Site survey, community PRA and joint reviews				
Nurseries are producing planting materials # of jobs supported in agricultural chains	FAO	Establishment of Forestry Department and community nurseries for land-stabilization planting materials				
		Training of Nursery Management Teams in technical operational management and maintenance of nurseries				
		Training of Nursery Management Teams in financial and organizational management of nurseries				
	FAO	Procurement of materials from nurseries for transplantation				

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Slope stabilization and reforestation of damaged areas (Community-wise targeting)		Plantation of land stabilization materials in priority areas under FD technical guidance – CfW with host communities and Rohingyas				
		Maintenance support for planted areas through Community Co-management Group strategies				
Soil conservation and land stabilization (2,500 hectares)	FAO	Promotion and testing of Land Stabilization is documented and disseminated				
		Expansion of SAFE PLUS Biological Land stabilization program				
158,400 Cash for Work days supporting land/forest rehabilitation activities/tree nurseries	IOM/WFP	Selection of CfW beneficiaries				
		Implementation of CfW activities to support land and forest rehabilitation				
		Organisation of social cohesion initiatives				

Signature:

UN Organizations	Implementing Partner
Name: Giorgi Gigauri Signature Organization: IOM Date & Seal	Name Signature Organization Date & Seal
Name: Robert D. Simpson Signature Organization: FAO Date & Seal	Name Signature Organization Date & Seal
Name: Richard Ragan Signature Organization: WFP Date & Seal	Name Signature Organization Date & Seal

**Agency Focal Points**

- |                     |                                  |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. John Nyirenda    | IOM, SAFEPlus Programme Manager, |
| 2. Bidyuth Mahalder | FAO, SAFEPLus Project Manager,   |
| 3. Adrienne Uselman | WFP SAFEPLus Project Manager     |

## ANNEX I: STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME BUDGET

### JOINT PROJECT BUDGET\*

<b>Total Resources for Transfer (US\$)</b>	<b>117500,000</b>
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>9,400,000</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>108,100,000</b>

PROJECT BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)		
CATEGORY	Total Amount (US\$)	IOM	WFP	FAO
<b>1</b> Staff and other personnel costs	15,101,361	11,535,000	1,609,200	1,957,161
<b>2</b> Supplies, Commodities, Materials	374,400	216,000	79,200	5,937,489
<b>3</b> Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture incl. Depreciation	135,000	45,000	45,000	110,164
<b>4</b> Contractual Services	785,154	228,540	105,000	65,758
<b>5</b> Travel	120,600	40,200	40,200	38,316
<b>6</b> General Operating and Other Direct Costs	92,198,438	67,632,800	15,460,900	3,569,025
<b>Total Programme Costs</b>	<b>108,714,953</b>	<b>79,697,540</b>	<b>17,339,500</b>	<b>11,677,913</b>
<b>7</b> Indirect Support Costs**	7,610,046.72	5,578,827.80	1,213,765.00	817,453.90
8. Administrative Agent Fees (MPTF) (1%)	1,175,000			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117,500,000</b>	<b>85,276,368</b>	<b>18,553,265</b>	<b>12,495,367</b>

\* This is based on the UNDG Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors to Joint Programmes approved in 2012

\*\* 7% Indirect Support Costs cover a share of management, governance and oversight, strategy and planning, resource mobilization, partnerships, assembling and submitting proposals to donors, negotiating agreements and plans of operation with project donors and recipients governments, technical support services, i.e. to recover expenditures which cannot be directly attributed to the implementation of the project.

Indirect support cost should be in line with the rate or range specified in the Fund TOR (or Joint Programme Document) and MOU and SAA for the particular JP. Indirect costs of the Participating Organizations should not exceed 7% of Total Programme Costs

\*\*\* 1% for administration of MPTF covers: receipt, custody and disbursement of funds, maintenance of project accounts, financial reporting, external and internal audits, preparation of standard financial and narrative reports, other costs related to financial management.

All other costs incurred by each Participating UN Organization in carrying out the activities for which it is responsible under the Fund will be recovered as direct costs, in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolution 62/209 (2008 Triennial Comprehensive Policy Review principle of full cost).

**Approved by UNDP**

Jennifer Topping  
Executive Coordinator, MPTFO  
New York

**Signature:**

**Date:**



**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

**General Legal Provisions applicable to FAO when participating in pass-through UN Joint  
Programmes and Multi-Partner Trust Funds  
(FAO Annex to the UN Joint Programme Project Document)**

1. These legal provisions set out the basic conditions under which FAO – in respect of the collaborative spirit of this UN joint programme or multi-partner trust fund (hereinafter referred to as the Project) - will assist the Government in the implementation of the Project. The achievement of the objectives set by the Project shall be the joint responsibility of the Government, FAO and participating UN agencies (where applicable).

**FAO OBLIGATIONS**

2. FAO will be responsible for the provision, with due diligence and efficiency, of assistance as provided in the Project Document. FAO and the Government will consult closely with respect to all aspects of the Project.

3. Assistance under the Project will be made available to the Government, or to such entity as provided in the Project, and will be furnished and received (i) in accordance with relevant decisions of the Governing Bodies of FAO, and with its constitutional and budgetary provisions; and (ii) subject to the receipt by FAO of the necessary contribution from the Resource Partner and the Administrative Agent. FAO will disburse the funds received from the Resource Partner through the Administrative Agent in accordance with its regulations, rules and policies. All financial accounts and statements will be expressed in United States Dollars and will be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the financial regulations, rules and directives of FAO.

4. FAO's responsibilities regarding financial management and execution of the Project will be as stipulated in the Project Document. FAO may, in consultation with the Government and the other UN agencies (where applicable), implement project components through partners identified in accordance with FAO procedures. Such partners will have primary responsibility for delivering specific project outputs and activities to the Project in accordance with the partner's rules and regulations, and subject to monitoring and oversight, including audit, by FAO.

5. Assistance under the Project provided directly by FAO, including technical assistance services and/or oversight and monitoring services, will be carried out in accordance with FAO regulations, rules and policies, including on recruitment, travel, salaries, and emoluments of national and international personnel recruited by FAO, procurement of services, supplies and equipment, and subcontracting. The candidacies of senior international technical staff for recruitment by FAO will be submitted to the Government for clearance following FAO procedures.

6. Equipment procured by FAO will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. The Government will provide safe custody of such equipment, which is entrusted to it prior to the end of the Project. The ultimate destination of equipment procured under this Project will be decided by FAO in consultation with the Government and the Resource Partner.

**GOVERNMENT OBLIGATIONS**

7. With a view to the rapid and efficient execution of the Project, the Government shall grant to FAO, its staff, and all other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, the necessary facilities including:

- i) the prompt issuance, free of charge, of any visas or permits required;

- ii) any permits necessary for the importation and, where appropriate, the subsequent exportation, of equipment, materials and supplies required for use in connection with the Project and exemption from the payment of all customs duties or other levies or charges relating to such importation or exportation;
- iii) exemption from the payment of any sales or other tax on local purchases of equipment, materials and supplies for use in connection with the project;
- iv) any permits necessary for the importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use of FAO staff or of other persons performing services on behalf of FAO, and for the subsequent exportation of such property; and
- v) prompt customs clearance of the equipment, materials, supplies and property referred to in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv).

8. The Government will apply to FAO, its property, funds and assets, its officials and all the persons performing services on its behalf in connection with the Project: (i) the provisions of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies; and (ii) the United Nations currency exchange rate. The persons performing services on behalf of FAO will include any organization, firm or other entity, which FAO may designate to take part in the execution of the Project.

9. The Government will be responsible for dealing with any claims which may be brought by third parties against FAO, its personnel or other persons performing services on its behalf, in connection with the Project, and will hold them harmless in respect to any claim or liability arising in connection with the Project, except when it is agreed by the Government and FAO that such claims arise from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of such persons.

10. The Government will be responsible for the recruitment, salaries, emoluments and social security measures of its own national staff assigned to the project. The Government will also provide, as and when required for the Project, the facilities and supplies indicated in the Project Document. The Government will grant FAO staff, the Resource Partner and the Administrative Agent and persons acting on their behalf, access to the project offices and sites and to any material or documentation relating to the Project, and will provide any relevant information to such staff or persons.

#### REPORTING AND EVALUATION

11. FAO will report to the Government (and to the Resource Partner) as scheduled in the Project Document.

12. The Government will agree to the dissemination by FAO of information such as project descriptions and objectives and results, for the purpose of informing or educating the public. Patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights over any material or discoveries resulting from FAO assistance under this Project will belong to FAO. FAO hereby grants to the Government a non-exclusive royalty-free license to use, publish, translate and distribute, privately or publicly, any such material or discoveries within the country for non-commercial purposes. In the presence of multiple UN implementing agencies, patent rights, copyright, and any other intellectual property rights, including the granting of any license thereof, will be jointly agreed among them in writing. In accordance with requirements of some donors of UN joint programmes or multi-partner trust funds, FAO reserves the right to place information and reports in the public domain.

13. The Project will be subject to independent evaluation according to the arrangements agreed between the Government, FAO and the other UN agencies (where applicable). The evaluation report will be publicly accessible, in accordance with the applicable policies, along with the Management Response. FAO is authorized to prepare a brief summary of the report for the purpose of broad dissemination of its main findings, issues, lessons and recommendations as well as to make judicious use of the report as an input to evaluation synthesis studies.

#### FINAL PROVISIONS



14. Any dispute or controversy arising out of or in connection with the Project or these legal provisions will be amicably settled through consultations, or through such other means as agreed between the Government and FAO.

15. Nothing in or related to any provision in these legal provisions or document or activity of the Project shall be deemed: (i) a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO; (ii) the acceptance by FAO of the applicability of the laws of any country to FAO; and (iii) the acceptance by FAO of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising from assistance activities under the Project.

16. These legal provisions may be amended or terminated by mutual written consent. Termination will take effect sixty days after receipt by either party of written notice from the other party. In the event of termination, the obligations assumed by the parties under these legal provisions will survive its termination to the extent necessary to permit the orderly conclusion of activities, and the withdrawal of personnel, funds and property of FAO.

17. These legal provisions will enter into force upon signature by the duly authorized representatives of the Government and FAO.