

ANNEX A-1 DFID Proposal

DFID Humanitarian Funding Proposal (Rohingya Crisis)

Agency Name	International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Project Title	UN JOINT-PROJECT TO ADDRESS COOKING FUEL NEEDS, ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION AND FOOD SECURITY FOR POPULATIONS AFFECTED BY THE REFUGEE CRISIS
Project Start Date	1 March 2019
Project End Date	30 September 2019
Proposed Amount (USD)	2,000,000 GBP
Primary Contact Name, Title, email and telephone	Rahul Pandit rpandit@iom.int

A. Context analysis and assessment (Section A2 assesses adherence to the grant criteria Commitment to Non/Impartial needs assessment)

A1. What is your analysis of the nature and scale of humanitarian and protection needs? Cite your sources. (400 words max)

Preliminary evidence from the WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) unit, the WFP SAFE Rapid assessment and a series of fuel wood assessments undertaken by FAO and IOM paint an urgent need for addressing an acute lack of cooking fuel amongst refugees residing in the camps. Compounding this scarcity is the near total depletion of wood fuel resources around the camp and a growing competition for resources with the residents of the 12 local unions (village clusters) around which the camp has grown. The new arrival of over 706,000⁷ Rohingya refugees in the Cox's Bazar District since August 2017 represents a considerable increase in the fire wood demand since the vast majority of the newcomers depend almost exclusively on this fuel⁸. 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 day⁹. Sustainable fuel wood management was already challenging before the crisis. The influx of new refugees has exacerbated this problem, leading to large-scale deforestation.

FAO *Rapid Assessment of Wood Fuel demand and supply for the newly arrived Undocumented Myanmar Nationals (UMNs) in Cox's Bazar* and WFP's October 2017 *Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Rapid assessment* observed that refugees are mostly 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 and trafficking risks. This set-up leaves substantial gaps and the displaced populations continues to harvest natural resources to fulfil their energy needs. In Cox's Bazar, it is reported that people have been unable to prepare their rations, skipping meals multiple times a month or eating undercooked food in response to the increasing wood fuel shortage directly impacting the nutritional outcomes of WFP's food distribution.

A2. What initial assessments have been carried out? Has your agency participated in any joint needs assessment or planning to do so? Did you share your results externally, and how? If not please explain why? (300 words max)

FAO *Rapid Assessment of Wood Fuel demand and supply for the newly arrived Undocumented Myanmar Nationals*

⁷ Needs and Population Monitoring Baseline Round 11 (June 2018)

⁸ Results from the WFP SAFE Rapid Assessment indicate that in general fuelwood is the main source of cooking fuel in 91% of Rohingya refugee households.

⁹ <http://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2017/10/21/rohingya-influx-15-year-old-forestation-project-destroyed-57-days/>

(UMNs) in Cox's Bazar and WFP's October 2017 Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE) Rapid assessment observed that refugees are mostly 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.

A 2017 FAO/IOM report stipulated the already severe fuel wood scarcity in the Cox's Bazar district. In June 2017, prior to the influx, this report has already recommended to reduce the demand by introducing without delay fuel efficient technologies and alternative fuels.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is the most preferred cooking fuel option according to the WFP SAFE assessment of October 2017. The FAO/IOM and UNHCR fuel studies both highlighted the potential for expansion of this technology among the refugee and host community populations. The office of the RRRC included the provision of LPG to communal cooking facilities as one of the top recommended activities in a circular of 23 November 2017 before approving a pilot project to provide 11,000 households with LPG cooking sets and recharge for 6 months.

B. Programme plan/funding

B1. Please provide a brief summary of your agency's existing in-country capacity (on-going country programmes, number of staff, annual country budget, registration status, relationships with local partners & their capacity) (400 words max)

The two participating 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.

IOM has been working in Cox's Bazar since 1981 and has been involved in a wide range of activities supporting both the refugee 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 refugees IOM now maintains a staff of nearly 1,000 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 refugee population through its General Food Distributions and has a large operation focused on support to host communities for increased food production and income generation.

The LPG supply chain will be contracted and managed by the private sector. The project will utilize the existing WFP SCOPE e-voucher system to deliver to beneficiaries' "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 shops. WFP and IOM will work together on the implementation of livelihoods and empowerment activities, building on their many years of local experience

B2. Programme Description: linking to the objectives, please describe the programme. What activities will be undertaken? Explain how it will achieve its intended outcomes, how it will be implemented (e.g. who will deliver the programmes). Please explain how this programme fits within or complements your agency's broader programme strategy or existing programmes. (400 words max)

B3. What are the expected results of the proposal? Please limit to key bullets.

This project aims to address the urgent cooking fuel needs of Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar, by introducing alternative clean cooking fuel and technology.

Targeted households (disaggregated by sex) will have improved access to alternative cooking fuel and facilities through the provision of cooking set and LPG provision for 6 months. Targeted households, will have monthly decreased expenditures related to firewood purchase. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the overall food and nutrition security, empowerment and resilience of 15,000 refugee households in Cox's Bazar.

Food and nutrition security is a basic needs activity of the humanitarian response and key amongst maintaining the SPHERE standards. The ability of the food assistance recipients to cook their rations is directly related to the

capacity to meet this standard. The result addresses the daily needs of the refugee households and serious risk to the health and lives posed by firewood collection. Activities in this area will improve the lives 15,000 refugee households/

Private sector partner 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 for 6 months
- Community fire safety and awareness training and outreach, promotion of zone fire preparedness teams. Fire Warden System Training and Establishment
- Inclusion of the LPG 'fuel wallet' on the e-voucher SCOPE card

This proposal is part of a broader action with second and third primary objective focuses on improving economic livelihoods for refugees and host community members (and in turn overall food security) through training and inputs provision as well as the resilience of refugees through empowerment skills development. The last objective aims at mitigating negative environmental impacts through land/forest rehabilitation. The overall action will target 100,000 refugee households and 25,000 host community households.

B4: Outline any major challenges you foresee in implementing your programme and planned mitigating actions. (300 words max)

Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact Level	Mitigation Measures
Environmental event – cyclone, flood, drought, fire, outbreak, etc.	Medium to High	Severe	Contingency planning and preparedness measures through the Inter-Agency System – resource reserves for addressing event.
Unrest in targeted areas	Medium	Moderate	Social cohesion facilitation mainstreaming, support for government partners in peace building activities, and transparent and inclusive targeting mechanisms
Lack of political support at either national or local level	Low	Low	Maintenance of relationships at all levels, high levels community engagement and national ownership
Market event – Devaluation of currency	Low	Low to Moderate	Contingency planning, careful tracking and planning
Supply chain and technical support limitations for LPG	Medium	Moderate	Adequate resource planning foreseen within tenders with private sector implementing partners/contractors and consistent support to government partners
Repatriation activities begin	Low	Moderate	Consistent discussion with GOB partners for planning purposes
Risk of going back to traditional cooking (not using the LPG)	Medium to High	Severe	Project is providing 6 months refills. The other component of the SAFE+ project include income generating support to help increase the buying

			capacity of the targeted beneficiaries. The LPG supply chain will also continue in targeted area for easy access
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B5: Please provide the geographic details of the implementation of the proposed activities (at union and block levels)

The project will target 15,000 refugee households in Camp 11 of Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion site.

Regarding the distribution of LPG cook sets and cylinder refills, the final goal is to cover all refugee households with LPG, taking in consideration that other organisations will also provide LPG cook set and refill. The targeting of refugees will roll-out geographically, camp-by-camp in collaboration with the RRRC as financial resources for the project come online.

Project Implementation	Project Duration (Month) - Adjust timeline as appropriate						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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.							

C1: Provide an analysis of who is most vulnerable in this context (e.g. age, gender, disability, host communities, specific minorities or ethnic groups) and why. (400 words max)

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Over half of the gender-based violence (GBV) cases reported by Rohingya refugees at UNFPA's Women Friendly Spaces and other facilities in Cox's Bazar are sexual assault. Many of the incidents occur to women gathering fuel wood or entering the forest to relieve themselves due to a lack of latrine facilities at many camp sites. One in five households is female-headed, constituting a very large vulnerable group in each individual camp.

When rolling out the distributions in Camp 11, female-headed households will be prioritized.

C2. Who are you targeting, how many and how have they been chosen? How will you address the needs of groups with specific vulnerabilities, and how will they access aid and/or services? (300 words max)

Total numbers of people to be reached:
 Direct: 15,000 refugee hh, approximately 67,500 individuals

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The SAFE team will ensure that women and men can benefit equitably from the project activities and are appropriately represented in community consultations, implementation and among project field staff. More specifically, outcome 1 will prioritize women-headed households, and other vulnerable women and girls in the selection of beneficiaries for receipt of LPG kits to mitigate future protection risks associated with fuel collection at distances and/or at night.

The global SAFE approach recognizes the very unique role of women in food and fuel management at the household level. The SAFE PLUS project has carried this consideration into the design of each of the main outcomes of the project and has designed its activities through close consultation with women undertaken during the research and design phase.

For the LPG provision, several rounds of research were conducted by the agencies to determine the needs and preferences of women in the targeted communities. FAO and IOM conducted targeted research within the Wood Fuel Supply and Demand Assessment undertaken in July of 2017 with 350 women heads of households in various locations in and around camps to determine that the highest preference for women was LPG provision at their homes. While they also appreciated the social aspects of communal kitchens, the logistics and safety issues of traveling to the communal cook sites posed too heavy of a restraint on an already heavy workload.

C3. How have protection issues and gender been incorporated and mainstreamed? (300 words max)

The gender element of the crisis, and the response, cannot be underestimated. It has been noted that 16% of the population is composed of female-headed households and over 70% of the population is women and girls. The population is also highly traumatized. Pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are also a substantial portion of the population.

Over half of the gender-based violence (GBV) cases reported by Rohingya refugees at UNFPA's Women Friendly Spaces and other facilities in Cox's Bazar are sexual assault. Many of the incidents occur to women gathering fuel wood or entering the forest to relieve themselves due to a lack of latrine facilities at many camp sites. One in five households is female-headed, constituting a very large vulnerable group in each individual camp. There is an urgent need to scale up GBV programming overall, therefore the project will work closely with the Protection Sector colleagues to integrate specific protection measures relevant to the inherent threats within project activities. Measure will also be taken to ensure that issues specific to children, adolescent girls, widows, divorced women, women-headed HH and people with disabilities are also foreseen and addressed.

The project will also assure that implementing partners can demonstrate the capacity to integrate gender considerations into the design and implementation. Staff will be trained on gender-sensitivity and are equipped with protection, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), child protection and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) referral pathways to make appropriate response. Gender and other protection mainstreaming training for partners will be provided when necessary.

C4. If your project is supporting GBV survivors, provide the list of specific activities and the number of beneficiaries.

No specific focus on GBV survivors though they may be beneficiaries of the activities proposed.

D. Accountability to people and communities affected by disaster (These questions are to be answered in Grand bargain commitment 6 - Participative Revolution and DHS commitments 4 and 5)

D1. What safeguarding measures do you have in place to prevent and respond to exploitation, harassment and abuse? Awareness-raising with responders and communities, reporting, response and investigation systems, roles and responsibilities, SOPs and code of conduct, PSEA mechanism for downstream partners and contractors. (400 words max)

As per the IOM Director General's letter to the UK Permanent Mission to Geneva on 21st March 2018 IOM shared comprehensive actions that it is taking to prevent and respond to exploitation, harassment and abuse. Including specific measures being implemented in the Cox Bazar Rohingya Refugee Response. See below.

IOM places PSEA at the centre of its humanitarian and non-humanitarian responses and has in place IOM's Policy and Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (IN/234) and IOM's Standards of Conduct (IN/15 Rev 1) which forms the legal framework for the organisation. All persons employed by IOM are required to abide these and the organisation implements a zero-tolerance policy. In the Bangladesh mission IOM staff are provided with induction and orientation to PSEA and provided with training with over 500 staff already trained and additional trainings being provided under the terms of this project. These requirements also apply to Implementing Partners and service contractors. Staff including loaned personnel and volunteers upon arrival in Cox's Bazar are provided an orientation by HR on the PSEA policy. They sign the acknowledgement form upon the induction. The HR officer collecting the acknowledgement will ask whether the staff member duly read and understood the SoC and can define PSEA. Staffs are then given the PSEA Staff Card, which has the reporting contact details.

For day labourers and hourly workers, before beginning work on a given day, the officer managing labour on site provides the orientation outlining appropriate behaviour as a representative of IOM.

Employees of service providers including rental car drivers and security guards are also provided an orientation and PSEA staff card. Service Contracts between the Service Providers and IOM should include provisions (e.g. Warranties/PSEA clause) under which the Service Provider must ensure its employees' compliance with PSEA related obligations and, in case of any breach, IOM has the right to terminate the Service Contract.

Beyond the orientation, PSEA training is divided into English and Bangla batches. All staff are required to attend if they have not received training in the last year, this includes all staff (drivers, security guards, consultants, volunteers, etc.) Training is delivered by the PSEA focal points with the support of PSEA advocates.

All partnership agreements have a PSEA clause and partner staff are also provided PSEA orientation upon signing of the agreement. Partners are also included in IOM's PSEA training. Partners will have their own dedicated budget lines in each agreement to properly resource PSEA training. In addition, all IPs need to assign a PSEA advocate for receiving reports from their side to liaise with IOM's PSEA focal points. This advocate would also be trained by IOM's PSEA focal points/advocates to provide training and awareness raising within its own organization. IOM is also encouraging its partners to engage in the PSEA network, which will assist them with the development of their own PSEA policies and internal systems

The Cox's Bazar Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network functions under the auspices of the Resident Coordinator (RC) to implement international commitments on PSEA including the Secretary-General's Bulletin (2003). The CXB PSEA Network will give regular reports to Heads of Office in Dhaka and to the RC, who will have ultimate oversight of the network and may delegate regular oversight to the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Senior Coordinator and Heads of Sub-Office in CXB.

The PSEA Focal Point in IOM, located in the Protection Unit in Cox's Bazar acts as an interfaced on PSEA matters and is also co-coordinating the PSEA Network under the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) during the current recruitment gaps.

IOM also will be rolling out a PSEA Advocate System at field level in Cox's Bazar. IOM CxB is developing its PSEA system to diversify PSEA responsibilities and effectively mainstream PSEA throughout the response better. The revised system includes PSEA area-based advocates (national) who are responsible for forwarding reports from the field to the PSEA focal points (1 national and 1 international). The PSEA international focal point liaises on a regular basis with the national focal point. The PSEA focal point at IOM Dhaka also supports the CxB focal points in training development and awareness-raising for staff and partners.

PSEA advocates are responsible for awareness-raising, training at camp level, keeping abreast of SEA risks in programming and receiving reports which they forward to the international PSEA focal point and/or the national

PSEA focal point. There will be 3 area-based PSEA advocates, 1 national senior protection (female) based in Teknaf and 2 national senior site management staff (1 male/1 female) in Ukhiya.

Regarding PSEA, IOM is hugely sensitive to the potential risks and have put in place critical measures to safeguard affected populations and ensure mechanisms are in place to report, investigate and protect. Analysis of risks are discussed within inter-agency PSEA Network established and co-chaired by IOM in Cox's Bazar. Ensuring that all humanitarian agencies put in place PSEA measures has been critical to the Network's activities as well as continuous advocacy. Training and support is also being provided to responders, service providers, and decision-makers at site level to ensure vigilance.

D2: How do you plan to communicate effectively with affected populations, i.e. Providing information to affected communities about your activities and incorporating their feedback in the development of your programme? How will this be managed and resourced? Will this be done collectively with other organisations? Will you work with accountability and communication working groups? (300 words max)

The UN employs an Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) policy which mandates that the voices of all affected populations and stakeholders are considered in each phase of the project. Several stakeholder meetings were held during the design phase of the proposal and will continue through to the project evaluation stage.

D3: How do you intend to ensure affected populations can assess and comment on your organisation's activities and performance? Detail briefly what plans you have to ensure appropriate robust mechanisms are in place for obtaining regular, accurate feedback from beneficiaries, concerning their views on the assistance received and the organizations providing it, and how such feedback will be acted upon to improve programming relevance and effectiveness. (300 word max)

IOM conducts gender responsive Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) surveys and other types of response monitoring, including regular shelter assessments and shelter staff monitoring distributions and needs to ensure that feedback is received and incorporated into programming in a dynamic way. Regular monitoring takes place to ensure that assistance is in line with the needs of the beneficiaries. During shelter community mobilisation, IOM nominates Community Focal Points (CFPs), who function as the primary communication channel between IOM shelter team and the beneficiary community, receiving feedbacks to IOM and providing further information from IOM. Through periodical meetings with CFPs, IOM is informed about their shelter-related concerns, and areas of priority needs to reflect as an immediate action and overall programme.

IOM's interventions also contribute to shared outcomes supported by other donors to address cross cutting issues, including the need for capacity building of local NGOs on humanitarian intervention, improved communication with, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and direct protection services.

Additionally, on the technical front of this intervention, beneficiaries will be able to provide feedback via WFP's SCOPE System and POS on a real time basis at refill depots. This feedback will in-turn be stored and analysed by WFP and shared with IOM to ensure that the program is dynamic and responding to the needs of beneficiaries.

E. Community resilience and local capacity: this section assesses adherence to Standard 2 of the IASC Guidelines on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in Humanitarian Settings, and the IASC Guidelines on Gender-Related Issues in Humanitarian Settings, and the IASC Guidelines on Gender-Related Issues in Humanitarian Settings, and the IASC Guidelines on Gender-Related Issues in Humanitarian Settings.

1. Will your agency be working through partners and/or sister agencies? Yes No

2a. If 'yes' have you worked with them before? Yes No

2b) Please name partner(s) and describe what due diligence has been carried out including dates. (200 words max) Please provide a fund flow map to depict this

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO/UNDP) will fulfill the Administrative Agent (AA) function, as per the established guidelines on the role by the UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office. The AA will be responsible for holding the contract and passing through the funds to the implementing agencies, as well as financial reporting to the donor. IOM will fulfill the role of the Convening Agency (CA) and together with the other project structures – the

Technical Supervisory Body (TSB) and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Dhaka based Steering Committee (SC) will ensure coordinated communication, reporting and project implementation.

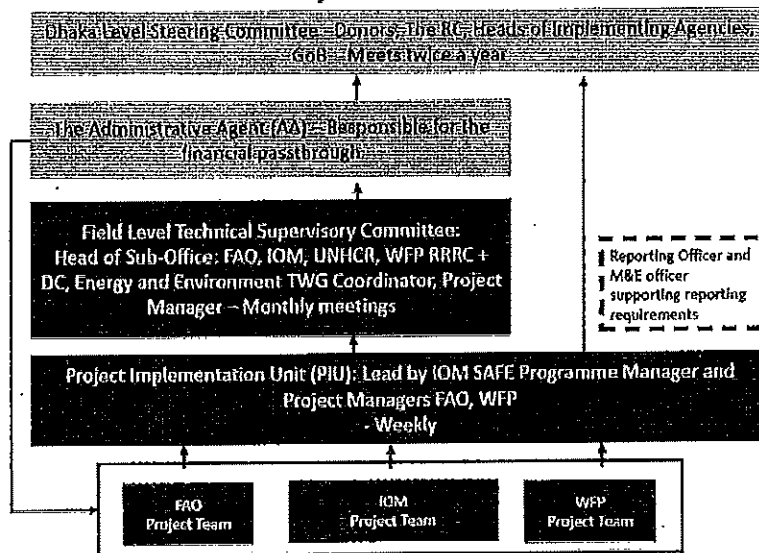
As the CA IOM's Project Manager will be dedicated to the overall coordination of the project and he/she will be supported by M&E officer and a reporting officer for collating the learnings and narrative reports for the project. International and national full-time operations team will be hired by participating 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 from the Regional offices and HQ will be engaged to provide technical assistance to the project, in order also to capitalize on lessons learned from other regions.

The Steering Committee 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 will also make prioritization decisions for unearmarked funding towards the project.

The Technical Supervisory Body (TSB), and the Project Implementation Unit will convene in Cox's Bazar and comprise 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 Project Implementation Unit (PIU) 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.

SAFE Project Structure



3. How do you plan to utilise local capacities and, if relevant to your response, help strengthen that capacity? Consider government departments, national and local NGOs, faith groups, community groups, private sector, sister agencies/affiliates, others. (300 words max)

The SAFE Plus project is considered as an innovation and has generated significant interest from organizations focused on the environment. Since the beginning of the crisis the project stakeholders have been in close contact with the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (GACC) through the Bangladesh GACC office. Reports and findings have been shared regularly, the GACC Regional Director has visited the camp and has contributed to discussion on the project's design and outcomes. The Energy and Environment Technical Working Group, led by a coordinator cost-shared by FAO, IOM and WFP, meets regularly with stakeholders and will continue to ensure that the project synergizes with all environmental projects being planned or undertaken amongst the population throughout the

project lifetime.

The strong leadership role of the government in the design of the project will enable a smooth transition of activities into government-led programs post-project implementation phase.

F. Technical standards

F1. What standards do you set out to achieve, and what challenges do you foresee with meeting them? Please consider national cluster and ISCG standards, CHS, Sphere, companion and complimentary standards (LEGS, GPMS, ADCAPs, etc.) and the Red Cross Code of Conduct where relevant (200 words max)

The proposal is well-informed by numerous independent reports from the three UN Agencies involved and has the full support of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and local government partners. The project is linked to ongoing DRR efforts of all three UN Agencies and considers the real likelihood of adverse weather conditions disrupting activities. Contingency plans will be incorporated to ensure this project stays on track during the first year of implementation. The participation of the government in the design of the proposal will preclude potential political issues with local authorities.

Government of Bangladesh partners from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Ministry of Disaster and Relief and the Ministry of Agriculture will play key roles in the design, implementation and review of project activities. Engagement with these government actors will ensure that the outcomes of the project are supported by the relevant government agencies beyond the project implementation phase. The project design team has coordinated and consulted with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commission (RRRC) for the identification and prioritization of the activities. The Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) provided technical assistance in the identification of appropriate technologies and will remain a key coordination and consultative partner during project implementation.

G. Funding Requirements

G1. What is the total amount of funds (£) requested? What is the cost per person reached and how has this been calculated?

2,000,000 GBP are requested to provide cooking sets and 6-month refills of LPG for 15,000 households..

Cost per Household: GBP 133 (The total no. of Households being targeted are 15,000. If we take an average of 4.5 members per household then the cost per person would be GBP 29.6)

H. Coordination

H1. How are you ensuring coordination at an operational level with the broader humanitarian community? Discuss linkages with the UN, clusters, NGOs and local governments where relevant. (200 words max)

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

The project is fully endorsed by the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) and will report to the three main sectors mandated for its activities: Food Security, Shelter/Non-Food Item and Site Management. Each sector will be provided technical guidance and coordination to the project implementation teams. Additionally, the Livelihoods Working Group and the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group will provide further coordination and technical support. By including the private sector, the project will encourage the reinforcement of the existing supply chains by private investments in the LPG infrastructure (refilling stations and retail networks) thereby being profitable for the entire population of the district. However, the Agencies will select the companies to enrol in the multi wallet system based on organizational, financial criteria's and services provided to beneficiaries. The companies will have to respect a

code of conduct based on the humanitarian principles. Regular audits will be conducted to ensure that beneficiaries are not harmed. The involvement of the private sector will guarantee the respect of LPG regulations issued by the Government of Bangladesh and will ensure the safety in the filling and distribution system.

The humanitarian response must be considered in a multi-sectoral framework and with consideration for setting the foundation for the longer-term sustainability of communities involved. The project will utilize the WFP and FAO-led Food Security Sector Working Group and the IOM- led Shelter and Site Management Sectors as sharing and reporting fora to ensure the highest level of participation from, UN Agencies and key international and national NGOs working in various locations within the Rohingya camps. The sector meetings are also attended by local government partners. Key linkages have already been made with other key sector working groups such as WASH, Protection, Nutrition and Health.

The UN Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO/UNDP) will fulfil the Administrative Agent (AA) function, as per the established guidelines on the role by the UNDP Multi Partner Trust Fund Office. The AA will be responsible for holding the contract and passing through the funds to the implementing agencies, as well as financial reporting to the donor. 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 CA IOM's Project Manager will be dedicated to the overall coordination of the project and he/she will be supported by M&E officer and a reporting officer for collating the learnings and narrative reports for the project. International and national full-time 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 from the Regional offices and HQ will be engaged to provide technical assistance to the project, in order also to capitalize on lessons learned from other regions.

The Steering Committee 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 will also make prioritization decisions for unearmarked funding towards the project.

H2. How is your programme complementary to the capacities and programmes of other organisations and authorities? (200 words max)

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I. Monitoring, evaluation and learning

11. What mechanisms will you use to monitor programme effectiveness and how will you use findings to develop and

improve programming? (300 words max)

Monitoring of project progress will be carried out by dedicated M&E specialist (MEAL) 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 logical framework.

A detailed Monitoring plan will be developed at the beginning of the proposed action and will be implemented by Monitoring and evaluation specialist with support from the whole project team. 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 Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will pay regular visits to project and distribution sites - to monitor the quality of service delivery using established checklists and tools.

The project monitoring 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 recruited by UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) 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 Specialist and Monitoring and Reporting Specialist. Each agency has allocated resources for M&E Officer to provide regular data and information on project performance to the Joint-Project Manager. The Project Manager will liaise regularly with the Project Management 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.

2- What programme assessments, reviews or learning activities are planned? Insert rows if required

Type of Review Activity ¹⁰	Date of planned activity	Which stakeholders will be involved?	Give brief details of planned scope
Mid and end-of-project Evaluation	Mid: TBC End: 2021	IOM, FAO, WFP	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.

3- How do the proposed interventions respond to DFID's value for money framework (economy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity, including gender)? Give brief details about your VFM assessment, cost drivers and constraints.

All purchases by IOM of above USD 300,000 are subject to strict procurement rules to ensure appropriate quality and

¹⁰ Real time evaluation: Internal/external; Review/Evaluation: Internal/ external; Other: specify

price, including a competitive bidding process subject to open tender and mandatory coordination with the IOM Global Procurement and Supply unit. Further, the final selection must be made by a panel of 3 independent staff. A range of measures are taken to ensure efficiency in the use of inputs: multi-donor programming which successfully reduced unit costs, streamlining the implementation of projects to the extent possible (e.g. shared use of resources), use of locally available resources and contingency planning to minimize lost resources.

Stove kits and LPG refills are designed based on best practices in the region to address the needs of the target population. By consulting with beneficiaries during the design process, effectiveness is ensured whilst still ensuring that the maximum number of beneficiaries are reached. Furthermore, throughout project duration beneficiaries are consulted and processes are re-evaluated to ensure that the programme is dynamic and addresses needs as they arise. The ultimate impact is life-saving basic assistance provided to new arrivals which upholds safety, dignity and respect for individual rights.

Gender equity is ensured through the integration of a gender lens and IOM's Gender Marker into project development through measures such as prioritization of distributions to women and youth-headed households, support provided to women and girls that have difficulty transporting their materials, conducting distributions during the day and with security present, ensuring access to adequate health facilities (especially sexual and reproductive health services). More generally, equity is ensured via a variety of methods, specifically tracking services and beneficiaries (e.g. SCOPE card system) and also ensuring that groups with specific vulnerabilities are recognized and receive aid that is linked to their specific needs as much as possible.

Major constraints and cost drivers in this context are often related to market availability, government support and cost drivers associated with the two. Thus, procurement issues of supplies can arise when previously readily available supplies become difficult to procure (e.g. items utilized by multiple agencies). Additionally, given the unpredictability of weather during the yearly monsoon can create delivery, distribution, and supply issues.

Annexes: Logical framework and budget template