



A UN Joint-Project to Address Cooking Fuel Needs, Environmental Degradation and Food Security for Rohingya Refugees and Affected Host Communities

1. Cover Page

Country: Bangladesh	
Programme Title: Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus (SAFE Plus 2)	
Joint Programme Outcome: Contribute to the overall food and nutrition security, skill development and resilience of 190,000 Rohingya and host community households in Cox’s Bazar District	
Programme Duration: 36 months	Total estimated budget*: USD 282,039,934
Anticipated start/end dates: 01 April 2022 - 31 March 2025	Out of which: 1. Funded Budget: USD 0
Fund Management: Pass-through	2. Unfunded budget: USD 282,039,934
Managing or Administrative Agent: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)	*Total estimated budget includes both direct programme costs and indirect support costs

UN Organization

Organization: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Date & Seal:
 Name: Johannes Van Der Klaauw, Representative
 Signature:

Organization: International Organization for Migration Date & Seal:
 Name: Fathima Nusrath Ghazzali, Chief of Mission(OIC)
 Signature:

Organization: Food and Agriculture Organization Date & Seal:
 Name: Robert Simpson, Representative
 Signature:

Organization: World Food Programme Date & Seal:
 Name: Jane Pearce, Country Director a.i
 Signature:

2. Executive Summary

Towards the end of 2018, the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy Plus (SAFE+) programme was conceived in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), international donors and the three United Nations (UN) agencies (FAO, IOM, WFP) to meet the immediate need for practical, safe and sustainable cooking fuel alternative to firewood through the provision of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to mitigate deforestation and enable rehabilitation of impacted ecosystems, to reduce risk exposure to sexual and gender-based violence against women and to foster greater social cohesion between refugee and host communities through livelihoods and skills development.

The programme is scheduled to officially end in June 2022. In consultations with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), donors, and agencies, a second phase is under development to continue the gains achieved by SAFE+ beyond 2022. The following proposal presents the structure and results chain to lay the foundation for a strengthened and reformulated SAFE+ Programme, if agreed upon by donors and the GoB.

In Phase 2 of the SAFE+ Joint Programme, UNHCR will act as the convening agency to support coordination of the UN Joint Response through a *Pass-through and Parallel* administrative structure with Joint Programme objectives integrated into the overall Joint Response Plan (JRP) for 2022 and beyond.

SAFE+ 2 will consist of three interlinked strategic priorities to be achieved through integrated projects led or co-led by the participating agencies in an area of its comparative advantage and expertise to strengthen coordination and consistency of service delivery for Rohingya refugees and host communities. The foundation and sustainability of the programme will be enhanced by strengthening several cross-cutting approaches including Cost and Energy Efficiency, Disaster Risk Management, Capacity Strengthening, as well as Climate Action (Mitigation, Adaptation and Resilience). The SAFE+2 strategic priorities are:

Strategic Priority One: Access to Cleaner Energy will focus on provision of cleaner and more efficient cooking energy sources through the continued provision of LPG and energy efficient cooking equipment to reduce deforestation and mitigate Climate Change.

Strategic Priority Two: Environment and Ecosystem will focus on knowledge management-related to watershed and natural resources management and climate action, ecosystem rehabilitation and environmental conservation to strengthen community resilience to mitigate conflicts over natural resources, disasters and climate shocks such as landslide risk, floods, and droughts through Nature-Based Solutions, as well as synergies with green livelihoods, environmental awareness and strengthening social cohesion between host and refugee communities.

Strategic Priority Three: Resilience will contribute to strengthening resilience and existing livelihoods capacities while preventing further harm to the environment due to the negative coping strategies and unsustainable agriculture practices. It will similarly ensure interventions in the camps are environmentally sound and refugees can be as self-sufficient as possible.

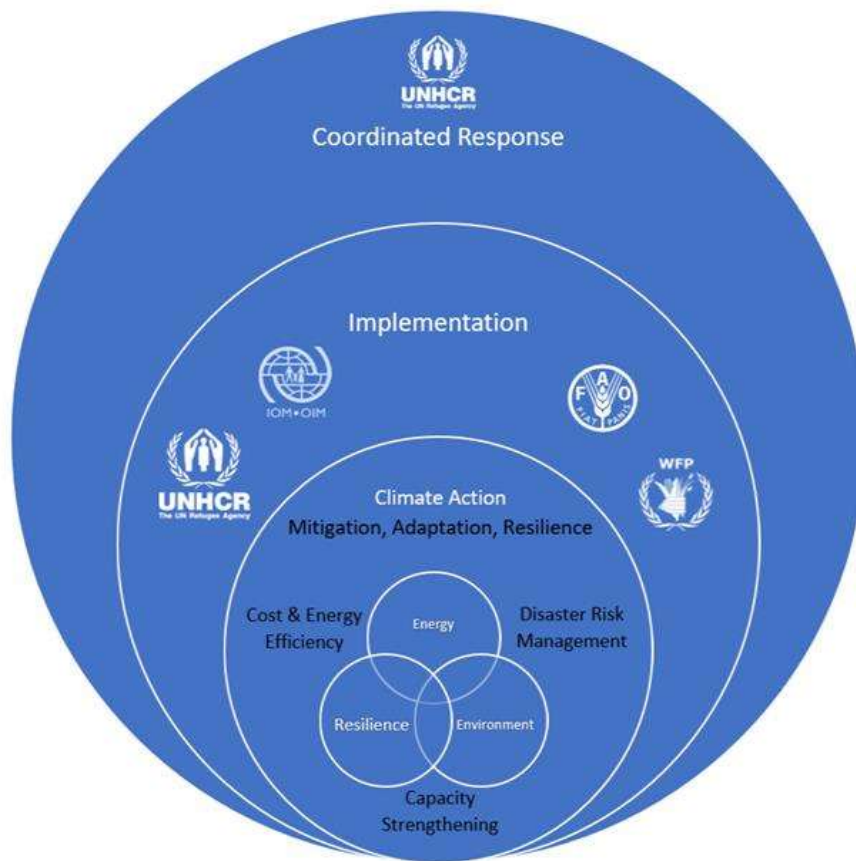


Figure 1: The Cox's Bazar SAFE+ 2 UN Joint Programme

Through Strategic Priority One, an estimated 6.3 million LPG refills (100% of households over 3 years) will be provided across the 33 Rohingya refugee camps in the IOM & UNHCR Areas of Responsibility. This intervention will reach an estimated 200,000 refugee households as direct beneficiaries.

Under the activities of Strategic Priority Two, over 167,000 indirect beneficiaries will benefit from the improved ecosystem and resource management in their surrounding environments.

Strategic Priority Three will target economically, socially, and environmentally vulnerable host community members and Rohingya refugees, especially women, older people, and persons with disabilities.

There are strong links between the priority areas in relation to targeting. For instance, Strategic Priority One will target all refugee household with LPG assistance, some of whom will also be targeted by camp-based interventions under Strategic Priority Two and Strategic Priority Three. Strategic Priority Two will apply at landscape / watershed-level between both refugee and host communities within the same catchment. Human-wildlife conflict mitigation will be targeted based primarily on elephant movements around the refugee and host communities; elephant response teams will be mobilized from within those areas. Strategic Priority Three will also target both host communities (3A) and refugees (3B) within the watersheds being actively managed. Through such targeting, the programme will ensure a do-no-harm approach and promote the peaceful coexistence between Rohingya refugees and host communities.

3. Situation Analysis

In August 2017, over 700,000 Rohingya refugees fled from violence and persecution in Rakhine, Myanmar into neighbouring Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. As of 31 January 2022, 920,994 Rohingya refugees resided in Bangladesh of which 51% are children, 52% are female, 4% are older persons and 1% are persons with disability; 4.43% of the total refugee population have been identified with at least one protection vulnerability or specific need.¹

In response to the influx over a period of just a few months, the Government of Bangladesh allocated a 2,500-hectare area of protected forest to expand an existing settlement which now consists of 33 refugee camps in the Cox's Bazar District. Vegetation was cleared to make way for shelters and infrastructure. Lacking access to alternative cooking fuels to prepare their meals, refugees were forced to rely on using an estimated 700 tonnes of firewood daily which caused significant risk of gender-based violence against women who struggled to collect firewood to maintain the food security of their households.

Alteration of landscape due to deforestation and development activities also increased risks of soil erosion, siltation of streams, loss of soil stability with increased risk of landslide and flooding, reduced soil and water quality and quantity with impacts on agricultural productivity as well as increased tension between refugees and host communities over natural resources.

Protected areas, like the Teknaf Wildlife Sanctuary (11,615 ha), Himchari National Park (1,729 ha) and Sheikh Jamal Inani Wildlife Sanctuary (7,082 ha) are also at risk of degradation and over-exploitation of wood and other forest products by both refugee and host communities. The refugee camps intersect with an active corridor of Asian Elephants and several other highly threatened species, exposing refugee and host communities to frequent human-elephant conflicts and with other wildlife such as snakes.

To address the urgent need to support refugees' food security with safe access to sufficient cooking fuel, to rehabilitate and protect the degraded environment, and increase community resilience, UN Agencies and partners including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), and World Food Programme (WFP) conducted various analyses and assessments² on the impact of the influx on natural resources, particularly the forested hills of Chittagong, the nutrition security of the refugees and potential environmental mitigation measures to be taken.

Findings from these assessments revealed significant depletion of forest resources around the refugee camps and growing competition with the host community residents of the 11 local unions (village clusters) around which the camps emerged. The degradation of forest reserves was attributed to the collection and sale of wood as fuel for cooking and livelihood, which was observed to be consumed at an alarmingly unsustainable rate. Refugees were almost completely reliant on non-cooked food distributions, then as they are now, including rice and pulses, with only a few organizations supplying fuel for cooking.

Satellite imagery analysis undertaken by FAO in 2018 showed that the environmental impact of over-exploitation of resources in the region was observed to be a growing concern for biodiversity and the environment as more than 7,000 hectares of forestland had been degraded or deforested. Agricultural land near and downstream of the camps in the host community suffered from an increased risk of flash floods and landslides due to the loss of soil stabilizing vegetation. Furthermore, growing

¹ Joint Government of Bangladesh – UNHCR Population Factsheet, 31 January 2022

² Assessment of Fuel Wood Supply and Demand in Displacement Settings and Surrounding Areas in Cox's Bazar District, (FAO, IOM, June 2017)

resentment among the local population on account of the economic, social, and environmental impacts of the influx posed a risk to social cohesion between communities.

In response to these findings, the Safe Access to Fuel and Energy (SAFE+) programme was initiated, in coordination with the GoB, international donors and IOM, FAO and WFP to meet the immediate need for practical, safe, and sustainable cooking fuel essential to food security through the provision of LPG, mitigate deforestation, rehabilitate impacted environments, and foster greater social cohesion between refugees and host communities through livelihoods and skills development. In parallel, UNHCR undertook coordinated energy, environment, and resilience interventions in its Area of Responsibility. Meanwhile, FAO has been supporting the Forest Department (FD), Department of Agriculture (DAE) and Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC) to promote synergies between environment, eco-systems, food security and nutrition throughout the 4 sub-districts of Cox's Bazar.

Since late 2018, the sustained provision of cleaner cooking energy to Rohingya refugees in Cox's Bazar has been essential to mitigate protection risks associated with sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), food security and nutrition, health (air quality), environmental degradation and climate change.

In addition, when the programme was initiated, it was envisioned to be a catalyst between the private sector and access to livelihoods and self-reliance for refugees and host communities. The programme aimed to support the development of the logistical infrastructure to distribute and ensure demand availability at scale in the district.

The programme has been operational as of 2019 and numerous positive effects have been observed. A study conducted in 2019 by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature³ (IUCN) indicated that access to LPG resulted in a decrease in the demand for firewood by 80% for Rohingya refugees and 53% for host communities. In addition, WFP's Refugee Influx Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA) report of 2019 recorded a decrease in expenditure on cooking fuel by Rohingya refugees from 14% to 2%.

By the end of 2021, IOM and UNHCR will have provided over 6 million (12 kg cylinder) LPG refills enabling the protection and rehabilitation of 2,259 hectares of forestry land. Additionally, 11,837 households will have benefitted from off-farm livelihood activities. Further, rehabilitation of degraded forestland is needed while existing rehabilitated ecosystems and forestry productivity, mostly for wood fuel and timber should be maintained. It is expected that further diversification of plantation activities and species as well as increasing community involvement while strengthening market linkages will increase sustainability and resilience.

Based on total LPG distribution rates (0.34 kg per household per day or some 24,000 tonnes of LPG per year), this intervention is estimated to prevent the extraction of 533,630 tonnes per year of firewood from the mixed hilly forest which is approximately equivalent to 10,700 hectares and 655,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions abated. An ongoing study by Stanford University has recently determined that since the inception of LPG distribution, household expenditures on fuelwood have decreased by \$4.92 per month while expenditures on food have increased by \$3.92 per month indicating a tendency towards increasing food security and resilience.

According to the GoB National Action Plan on Clean Cooking (BPNAPCC) for 2020-2030, LPG cooking stoves are also roughly four times more energy-efficient than traditional firewood cooking stoves and three times more efficient than charcoal briquettes from bamboo or wood. The national strategy also

³ Impact of LPG distribution among the Rohingya and Host communities of Cox's Bazar South Forest division on forest resources, IUCN, December 2019

notes that LPG is intended to be the primary source of cooking fuel in most households in Bangladesh to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy services for all by 2030. LPG co-benefits to the environment include less pressure on fuelwood collected from forests, which helps meet targets to reduce forest and tree cover loss identified in the most recent Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in support of the Paris Agreement. Given the significant importance associated with access to cleaner energy for Rohingya refugees that has been reiterated and confirmed by UN Agencies and donors, a joint multi-partner approach is being pursued through SAFE+2 which will enable a structured, coherent, and coordinated approach to energy and environment programming and establish a platform for the donor community to commit to the sustainable funding that is needed to enable continued access to cleaner cooking energy for refugees.

As the humanitarian response becomes more protracted, it is no longer feasible or practical to rely on short-term emergency funding to continually maintain ongoing fully subsidized fuel distribution to refugees; both an overall reduction in cost through energy and process optimization and efficiency as well as the promotion of increased self-reliance will enable greater financial sustainability.

While there has been continuous support over the past four years, access to income and livelihood opportunities both within the camps and host community remain limited. Cox's Bazar is identified as a disadvantaged region in terms of poverty, food insecurity, environmental vulnerability, and limited livelihood opportunities. Considering the geographical context, it is vulnerable to hazards such as landslides, cyclones, flooding, high wind, and heating. Natural resource degradation and unsustainable practices intensify the rate of biodiversity disappearance, water resources scarcity and ecosystem dysfunctionality. This directly affects agricultural production and increases livelihood vulnerability. Increasing demand for food exerts pressure on the existing farmland with its conventional unsustainable farming system causes reduction of soil productivity, groundwater pollution, contamination of surface water with excessive use of pesticide, and chemical fertilizer. Climate change and its consequences also make rural communities more prone to various kinds of shocks, productivity loss and degraded resilience. Natural and climate-induced hazards (heavy rainfall, flash floods) also continue to negatively affect refugee communities.

Environmental sustainability is also a major driver for the programme's focus on climate-sensitive production, agriculture, and fisheries. Agriculture in Cox's Bazar district has always been challenging given its poorer soils and limited freshwater sources. These same characteristics make the district even more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change; rising sea levels bring saltwater intrusion, deforestation and more violent thunderstorms and cyclones remove topsoil at an advanced rate, and the unpredictable seasons. Agriculturalists in the district will need to integrate new technology and become innovative in their agricultural planning and cultivation practices to maintain their livelihoods.

Strategic Priority One (Access to Cleaner Cooking Energy) and Strategic Priority Two (Environment and Ecosystems), naturally complement and support each other. Strategic Priority Three (Resilience) will continue to work on environmentally sustainable skills development and training for both the refugee and host populations, with the assumption that over time the GoB may allow refugees greater access and entry into the official labour market. All three Strategic Priorities contribute to Climate Action through mitigation, adaptation, and resilience interventions. A theory of change is envisioned over the course of the Programme timeline whereby refugees will gain increased skills to generate income to afford partially subsidized LPG, thereby reducing costs in the long-term.

4. Strategies Including Lessons Learned and the Proposed Joint Programme

The rationale for joint programming in Energy, Environment and Resilience is that the issues are cross-cutting with longer-term planning horizons and not readily addressed through stand-alone projects but rather ongoing development programming. A programme approach allows multiple agencies and partners to work towards common results to facilitate inter-sector and inter-agency collaboration.

Several UN agencies in Bangladesh have technical expertise and comparative advantages in various aspects of Environment, Energy and Resilience and are expanding their programmes into the refugee context.

- FAO is active in promoting sustainable livelihoods and environmental restoration by developing and disseminating technical knowledge for the protection and management of the environment, ecosystems, watershed, forest restoration and livelihood resilience of communities in a sustainable manner.
- IOM is involved in a wide range of activities supporting both the refugee population and the host communities. IOM has strong relationships with the government and civil society partners through many years of joint work in supporting basic needs, community infrastructure, DRR activities and livelihoods interventions.
- UNHCR has a vested interest in these areas as they directly impact refugee protection, resilience, and empowerment.
- WFP is ensuring food security for which access to sufficient and sustainable cooking energy is a critical factor.

The SAFE+2 Joint Programme will:

- support coordination of UN agencies under the Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis Joint Response Plan (JRP) in areas where they have the comparative advantage and can expand and connect their existing programming to cover refugee settlements and host communities;
- enable longer term planning, technical oversight, continuity and stability in prioritization;
- facilitate joint resource mobilization and partnerships;
- enable donors and private sector to engage through mechanisms familiar to the development space;
- institutionalize and operationalize elements of the JRP; and
- promote optimization of UN efforts to develop capacity within government.

Goal: Refugee and host communities will become more climate-resilient, and food secure as well as less exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) and disaster risks through sustained access to cleaner cooking energy, improved natural resource management and green skills development and livelihoods.

Through an integrated approach of environmental degradation, mitigation, rehabilitation and management, and environmentally focused skills-development frameworks and livelihoods, each strategic priority of the second phase of SAFE Plus collectively contributes to the long-term development of Cox's Bazar through a sustainable and ecologically conscious approach.

Strategic Priority One and Two will be implemented in close coordination with the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) of which FAO, IOM, UNHCR and WFP are lead agencies. While Strategic Priority Three will be implemented in close coordination with the Food Security Sector (FSS) of which FAO and WFP co-lead and IOM and UNHCR are active members.

Strategic Priority One: Cleaner Cooking Energy

Outcome 1: Targeted households have safe and sufficient access to cleaner cooking energy to meet their basic needs.

- *OC-1a: % of households who report buying or collecting firewood*

- OC-1b: # equivalent hectares forest protected
- OC-1c: # tonnes carbon dioxide emissions abated

The provision of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) to upwards of 900,000 refugees, contributes to the achievement of SDG 7 to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all and directly mitigates climate change, deforestation, environmental degradation, and preservation of one of Bangladesh’s key natural resources, the forested hills of Cox’s Bazar. Already a pull-factor, their preservation is key for ecologically sustainable tourism envisioned for Cox’s Bazar’s long-term development goals. Preserving this habitat is also critical for the protection of one of the last remaining herds of Critically Endangered Wild Asian Elephants and local biodiversity while enabling sustainable natural resource management and ecologically focused livelihoods, as detailed in the following strategic priorities.

Provision of access to clean cooking fuel to all refugee household greatly reduces risk exposure to women and children who would otherwise be forced to collect firewood during which time they are exposed to GBV. Besides direct violence, women spend increasing amounts of unproductive time in search of firewood resulting in other protection risks to their families as well as opportunities to participate in their communities. Strategic Priority One targets all refugees, the majority of whom are female. As LPG assistance prevents women from having to collect firewood, they have more time to participate in other programming such as Cash for Work (CfW), camp green and/or skills development opportunities. It is measured through distribution reports which are linked to disaggregated household data. Incidents of GBV protection cases are tracked through the Protection Sector.

Strategic Priority One will have direct and indirect positive impacts on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



Figure 2: SAFE+ 2 Strategic Priority One Direct and Indirect Positive Impacts Towards Achieving SDGs

Short term impact: The continuation of the LPG assistance to Rohingya households will enable food preparation, avoid risk exposure to GBV during firewood collection and prevent exploitation of 533,630 tonnes per year of firewood from the mixed hilly forest which is approximately equivalent to 10,700 hectares and 655,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions abated.

Long term impact: Access to safe energy will reduce the risk of trauma associated with GBV and support good health, food security and nutrition especially of growing children. The prevention of firewood consumption across and around camps and combined effort of reforestation under Strategic Priority Two of this Programme will restore the depleted natural resources of denuded hills and slopes that will reduce the risk of landslides and soil loss, recharge underground water reserves and re-establish critical habitat for biodiversity.

Use of LPG instead of firewood will mitigate protection risks associated with GBV, food security and nutrition, health, environmental degradation, and climate change. The risk assessments conducted between 2018-2020 indicate that firewood collection continues to be a key GBV risk to adolescent girls and adult women in both refugee and host communities. These findings were further confirmed in recent Key Informants Interviews conducted. Sector guidelines (including the Handbook for Coordinating GBV Interventions in Emergencies (GBV AoR, 2019), state that alternative fuel sources

like LPG are a best practice overall in GBV risk mitigation and prevention. Distribution of LPG has impacts and protection outcomes overall in GBV mainstreaming, i.e. providing alternative to firewood and improve security outcomes, reduction of prevalent mobility and access risks, and can potentially strengthen inter-communal cooperation or reduce resource competition. The mid-term evaluation also stated that during the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), beneficiaries, particularly female beneficiaries mentioned experiencing several benefits, some of which are associated with reduction of gender-based violence, and also included as one of the key findings.⁴

Assumptions:

1. Support from the government and local leaders for the programme
2. Private sector stability and stable LPG market prices
3. Adverse weather event and COVID-19 pandemic does not disrupt supply chains and implementation and significant inflation does not occur

Output 1.1: Refugee households have continual safe access to cleaner cooking fuel (LPG)

- *OP-1a: % of households that have safe (LPG) and sufficient (continual) access to cooking energy*

Through contracts with LPG suppliers and distribution partners, UNHCR and IOM will distribute LPG to approximately 900,000 direct Rohingya refugee beneficiaries throughout 33 camps.

The LPG distribution infrastructure is in place with UNHCR and IOM having distribution points across 33 camps, help-desks and integrated services for extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs), such as porter assistance. IOM currently uses WFP's e-voucher system (SCOPE) for LPG distribution beneficiary information management and UNHCR uses its Global Distribution Tool (GDT) linked to refugee registration data. Beneficiaries will receive regular LPG cylinder refills according to the established cycle based on family size and season with increased frequency in the winter months. UNHCR implements community mobilization for LPG through its partner the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) whereas IOM implements this component directly through national staff community mobilizers which accounts for a slight difference in national staff and distribution costing between the two agencies for which overall costs are similar for the activities. As a part of LPG distribution fire safety training to all beneficiaries will be conducted whenever new cylinders and stoves are provided. In addition, in coordination with Shelter actors, awareness raising on fire safety within shelters will be implemented. Fire safety will be further strengthened through coordination with Disaster Management Units (DMUs) and Safety Unit Volunteers.

In addition to its support to IOM's LPG distributions through the SCOPE e-voucher system, WFP may also be involved in other related activities as needed, such as energy and cleaner cooking assessments for better energy programming. This is in line with WFP's global vision for access to energy for all countries to have pathways to high-performing, zero hunger Food Systems powered by sustainable energy services.

Activities:

1.1.1 Provision of LPG refills

- *1.1.1.1 # of LPG refills distributed to refugee households (disaggregated by vulnerable groups)*

⁴ Think through Consulting Bangladesh, 'Mid-term Evaluation, UN Joint Programme to address cooking fuel needs, environmental degradation and food security for Rohingya and affected host communities in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh', March 2021: 5, 19, 31, 34

1.2.1 *Distribution of LPG refills (Porter support to carry cylinders between shelter and distribution points for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), Logistical support including maintenance of distribution points and ensuring staff movement, Community mobilization for beneficiaries and coordination with stakeholders)*

- **1.2.1.1** *# of LPG refills distributed to refugee households (disaggregated by vulnerable groups)*

Output 1.2: Targeted households have access to energy-efficient, reliable, and modern cooking equipment

- **OP-1.2a:** *% of households that have stoves with an efficiency level of at least 55%*

As part of LPG assistance, refugees receive a cooking set consisting of a fuel-efficient stove, regulator and hose and an LPG cylinder and are trained in the safe use of the equipment. Stoves require maintenance that is provided (when funds are available) at the LPG distribution depots. Periodically, when supplier contracts change, new cylinder distributions are required. A partially refundable deposit is paid to the suppliers for each cylinder at the start of the new contract and redeemable upon final exchange of the cylinders at the end of the contract. There is therefore a one-off cost associated with the cylinder exchange.

Current fuel distribution rates are increasingly insufficient to meet the needs of refugee households where preliminary findings of the 2021 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment found that 53% of households reported running out of LPG before their next refill and over 60% of those households bought firewood and over 20% collected firewood to bridge the gap. Meanwhile, over 20% of households indicated that they purchased their own refills to meet their own cooking needs. Greater access to state-of-the-art, modern, and fuel-efficient cooking equipment is needed to help mitigate these unmet needs and reduce negative coping mechanisms such as reliance on firewood and selling of other assistance to afford alternative energy sources. Increased access to fuel-efficient cooking equipment will also help households to bridge shortfalls of LPG in between refills while maintaining the existing refill distribution frequency.

To date, UN Agencies and partners have carried out pre-pilot research regarding potential improvements in cooking fuel efficiency using pressure cookers. The pre-pilot data indicated increased fuel efficiency for families up to 5 household members. Further pilot testing is planned to identify the optimum pressure cooker size versus family size to maximize and quantify expected fuel efficiencies. Based on current and future proposed stove specifications, improvements in fuel efficiency are also expected through the deployment of more modern stove technology relative to the current stoves in use by most beneficiaries in the UNHCR AoR. UNHCR and IOM plan to undertake full replacements of the initial distribution of stoves in 2022. Old stoves will be reclaimed by the supplier who will ensure proper recycling / scrap procedures per a Waste Management Plan submitted at the time of tender.

Activities

1.2.1 *First-time or replacement distribution of energy-efficiency cooking sets and user training for targeted households*

- **1.2.1.1** *# households that receive first-time or replacement stoves and training*

1.2.2 *Pressure cooker distribution, training, and analysis*

- **1.2.2.1** *# households that receive pressure cookers and training*

1.2.3 *First-time or replacement distribution of LPG cylinders*

- **1.2.3.1** *# households that receive first-time or replacement LPG cylinders*

Output 1.3: Energy needs and alternatives are assessed

A follow up from a 2017³ fuel assessment will be carried out to research if new technologies and energy sources can offer more cost-effective solutions. Opportunities to understand and address the ongoing use of firewood by some refugee households as measured in the 2017 assessment as well as the 2020 and 2021 Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessments will be explored, and existing energy needs (supply and demand) assessments updated. Research and development to identify, assess and pilot affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern cooking energy solutions will be undertaken. Additionally, fuel supply and demand analysis will be undertaken periodically to monitor and evaluate changes in the fuel supply chain and the feasibility of biomass energy options such as firewood, charcoal or compressed rice husks, solar energy as well as natural gas and LPG alternatives. Household LPG consumption patterns will also be assessed via post distribution monitoring of LPG to monitor that household energy needs are being met and to identify programming needs to fill any gaps identified.

Further assessment for identifying the most suitable and sustainable modern cooking solutions will be done through the intended project along with piloting of the best options to have the cost-benefit analysis. The programme will explore alternative options to LPG with an overall assessment involving the Rohingya and host communities including a geo-spatial mapping and several household surveys with consultations amongst the active actors in the region. Assessment of fuel-efficient technologies can reveal evidence-based findings to guide the piloting of innovative solutions. The SAFE+2 consortium has a plan to involve national or international experts for conducting technology review and feasibility analysis of alternative renewable energy sources that are clean, efficient, cost-effective, and user-friendly for both host and refugee communities.

Research will be conducted at both laboratory and field scale to evaluate various improved cooking stoves and fuel type options and cost-benefit analyses. Upon review of alternative options for cooking energy and stove types, the Programme aims to pilot these in host community households. Information gathered through monitoring and needs assessments will inform approaches to continually improve efficiency and access to energy for beneficiaries. This could include piloting of more flexible distribution modalities that enable refugees to sustainably access safe and sufficient cooking energy.

Activities

1.3.1 *Research and development to identify, assess and pilot affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern cooking energy solutions*

- 1.3.1.1 # energy studies completed

1.3.2 *Household LPG consumption patterns are assessed to monitor and evaluate programming needs*

- 1.3.2.1 # post-distribution monitoring analysis reports and assessments completed

Strategic Priority Two: Environment and Ecosystems

Outcome 2: Environment and ecosystems rehabilitated to strengthen community resilience to mitigate conflict over natural resources, disasters, and climate shocks.

- OC-2a: % of land/ ecosystems rehabilitated in Cox's Bazar through Programme interventions
- OC-2b: tonnes carbon dioxide sequestered through Programme interventions
- OC-2c Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)

Strategic Priority Two will focus on mitigating the environmental impacts of the refugee influx and restoration of the local ecosystems in refugee and host community watersheds in Cox's Bazar District. The scope is closely related to Strategic Priority One, considering that a reduction of the demand in

wood fuel reduces the pressures on natural resources and is essential to achieving sustainable ecosystem restoration and rehabilitation. In parallel, restoration of ecosystems services and greening activities contribute directly to improving productivity, food security and green value chains while enhancing climate resilience. For example, climate resilience will be enhanced by reducing exposure to natural hazards exacerbated by climate change such as monsoon flooding, landslides, cyclones, lightning and other extreme weather-related events through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Nature-based Solutions. Furthermore, interventions under Strategic Priority Two will enhance community awareness and capacity for environmental management and address critical areas of concern for the sustainable development of Cox’s Bazar District.

The Programme will support reducing knowledge gaps and promote evidence-based decision-making in designing interventions. Interventions will be informed and supported by climate vulnerability and capacity assessments (CVCA) and monitoring of ecosystem including forest degradation, status of ecosystem components (soil, water, vegetation) and their functions (forests, biodiversity, and carbon stock). Information generated from CVCA will support the planning and implementation of natural resources management activities in targeted areas and improve the overall governance through better-informed decision and planning processes. A particular focus on the use of innovative monitoring including geospatial tools will provide spatial temporal information about the status and trends of natural resources.

Environment and Ecosystem rehabilitation will improve and enhance climate adaptation measures - reducing susceptibility to soil erosion, landslides and floods through revegetation, stream rehabilitation and establishment and maintenance of silt traps and water reservoirs. Early warning systems will also increase communities’ preparedness to respond to shocks and environmental hazards. In this way, Strategic Priority Two will contribute to Disaster Risk Management in the refugee camps and host communities. Access to livelihoods opportunities through CfW will also enhance the resilience of communities to cope with climate shocks and other hazards and disasters. This Strategic Priority is therefore closely related to Strategic Objective 5 of the JRP and, as previously mentioned, and will be implemented in close collaboration with the EETWG as well as the Emergency and Preparedness Technical Working Group.

The programme is designed to ensure women will directly and indirectly benefit from the environment and ecosystem rehabilitation activities. Women participation in capacity building initiatives on natural resources management and DRR with data-driven approaches, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forestland, income generation through green skills development, SMART, market linkage will be ensured throughout the project period. The programme will also follow the [EETWG Gender Tip Sheet](#) developed by the Gender in Humanitarian Action Working Group (GiHA). Both women and men will be engaged in CfW activities in camps and host communities with women and other vulnerable group engagement considering cultural sensitivities.

Strategic Priority Two will have direct and indirect positive impacts on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Under Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



Figure 3: SAFE+ 2 Strategic Priority Two Direct and Indirect Positive Impacts Towards Achieving SDGs

Following the rapid influx of refugees in 2017, an acceleration of ongoing land degradation and deforestation in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas was observed and linked to the establishment of densely populated camps and uncontrolled firewood collection from the forest areas nearby. Given the geography and socio-economic status of refugees living in densely populated camps, refugees are extremely vulnerable to climate shocks.

During the monsoon season, the rains tend to erode soils and form gullies that further increase erosion and siltation, especially from refugee camps upstream of the downstream host communities. A lack of vegetation accelerates run-off and results in low levels of water infiltration that tends to reduce recharge of aquifers. Over time, the lack of water in aquifers during the dry season and the soil erosion results in further forest degradation and denudation of the landscape. Forests in Bangladesh play a critical role for mitigating impacts of cyclones. The disappearance of forest reserves will increase community vulnerability to cyclones in the Cox's Bazar area. The environmental impact on agricultural communities has also been severe, with losses of agricultural land, pastureland, and water access due to land degradation and deforestation. These impacts can also tend to cause tensions between the refugees and host communities and compromise social cohesion in the refugee asylum space.

Short-term impact: Land stabilization and reforestation activities will contribute to the immediate protection of Rohingya refugees and host communities by reducing the risks of flash flooding and landslides and contributing to climate resilience and related adaptation measures. Ecosystem rehabilitation will support conservation of biodiversity and habitat of the endangered Asian Wild Elephant. Community-based Human Elephant Contact (HEC) mitigation measures will continue to protect the refugees and Elephants from harm by managing human-wildlife contact in an informed and coordinated way. Knowledge management including assessments conducted will inform watershed, sustainable land use, and natural resource management planning, monitoring, and evaluation to guide implementation while supporting coordination between partners and stakeholders.

Long-term impact: Interventions under Strategic Priority Two will contribute to a responsible management of natural resources in the area aligned with the climate action plan of the GoB through improved agricultural practices and diversified income opportunities for local farmers and forest-dependent communities. They will contribute to institutional strengthening of both government and civil society involvement in sustainable natural resource management and governance. They will also contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and ensure better functionality of the ecosystem while strengthening social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

Assumptions:

1. The Forest Department, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of Environment, and other local government institutions are continuing support for the improved natural resource management.
2. Government policies and rules are conducive to restoring/rehabilitate degraded land and manage natural resources effectively.
3. No major natural disasters during the Programme period.
4. COVID-19 government lockdown and restriction of movement do not prevent the implementation of Programme activities.
5. Availability and timely supply of resources as per plan to accomplish the activities successfully.

Output 2.1. Environment and socio-ecological knowledge is managed

The environment of Cox's Bazar has undergone dynamic changes in recent years including land use changes and degradation of landscapes and watersheds while several rehabilitation initiatives have been implemented.

The SAFE+ 2 Programme interventions will be multi-faceted and guided by scientific assessments. All proposed assessments will set a clear baseline for establishing natural resource monitoring systems and databases that will support the other outputs. The proposed assessments will address information gaps regarding natural resource management of forests, environment, and ecosystems in Cox's Bazar. Baseline studies on floral and faunal diversity will inform programme design aspects including species selection for implementation of rehabilitation initiatives to promote biological conservation. The assessment findings will support better planning with the Forest Department in updating their existing management plans. The Floral Diversity Assessment of Cox's Bazar South Forest Division is a guideline of red listing species to be conserved for better habitat management of fauna in Cox's Bazar South Forest Division. The proposed faunal diversity assessment will further inform floral distributions needed to restore and maintain suitable habitats.

Building on the existing knowledge of watershed in Kutupalong Mega camps and adjacent host communities on status, drivers, pressures and dependency, Integrated Water Resource Management principles will be followed to develop further assessments, plans and interventions. A watershed management plan at a broader scale will be developed through participatory planning for the Cox's Bazar area including southern camps and host community area will provide guidance on interventions for DRR and management of water availability to meet needs of various users. To inform development of watershed management plans, a comprehensive baseline assessment using remote sensing (satellite imagery), biophysical assessment as well as socio-economic and socio-ecological assessments including conflict analysis will be undertaken. In addition to rehabilitation works, the scope of the plans will include institutional strengthening of watershed governance, watershed, and monitoring, while capitalizing on increased data availability, knowledge sharing and learning., and strategic partnerships for integrated planning and coordinated implementation.

The preparation and revision of new technical specifications will be determined based on assessment results regarding forest degradation, dependency on biomass fuel and carbon fluxes. The status of the soil parameters related to restoration activities will be periodically monitored and compared with pre-influx (National Forest Inventory) established baselines after the refugee influx.

Assessment of the wildlife status would be continued and building on the existing result found in restoration sites and in control sites. The knowledge gained will support monitoring of ecosystem health and the evaluation of the performance of rehabilitation interventions to inform further programme design. needs. Human-Elephant Contact Assessment, in conjunction with the assessment of community knowledge and capacity needs for environmental conservation will inform implementation of ongoing landscape level HEC responses and community engagement in conserving wildlife and other natural resources.

A value chain analysis for a sustainable bamboo forestry model will be undertaken to inform maintenance of sustainable harvest capacity and the effectiveness of using bamboo forestry for climate mitigation, watershed rehabilitation and soil erosion control. Analysis of the carbon footprint of the works done or ongoing for supporting the displacement settings after the influx 2017 will be undertaken.

The Programme will also engage academia and researchers to develop the technical specifications, modules for all studies while working in coordination with the EETWG. Relevant Government and Non-Government agencies will also be updated time to time with infographics and necessary trainings.

Activities

2.1.1. Design, implement and provide technical support for multi-sectoral joint monitoring platform for environmental and socio-ecological assessments

- 2.1.1.1 # monitoring platforms operationalized
- 2.1.1.2 # training/workshop conducted

2.1.2 Undertake environmental and socio-ecological baseline and/or monitoring assessments

- 2.1.2.1 # environmental and socio-ecological assessments
- 2.1.2.2 # reports published

2.1.3 Develop and update environmental and watershed management plans using participatory planning at territorial level

- 2.1.3.1 # management plans developed or updated

Output 2.2. Watersheds managed and ecosystems rehabilitated

- OP-2.2a: # ha degraded land rehabilitated
- OP-2.2b: # of households affected by flood and landslides

The 2017 influx of Rohingya refugees led to extensive ecological damage particularly deforestation, due to clearing of forestry land and terracing of hills for the refugee settlement and for firewood. As a result, erosion significantly rose during the monsoon season and consequently increased siltation increased siltation of the streams in the watershed and the drainage network of the refugee camps. The degradation of the environment brought about by the deforestation and uncontrolled terracing of hills placed pressure on natural ecosystems. The settlement has been observed to be a growing concern for biodiversity and the environment as more than 7,000 hectares of forest in refugee and host communities have been extremely damaged or lost. Agricultural land near the camps suffers from siltation and an increased risk of flash floods and landslides due to the loss of soil stabilizing vegetation. In addition to this, there is widespread pollution, brought about by improper solid waste disposal and contamination of the drainage network by grey and black water that is discharging from the camps to the canals and natural streams. Water is essential for sustaining communities, for household use as well as for agricultural crop production. Nevertheless, due to the overexploitation of groundwater and the excessive degradation at watershed catchments, water has become an expensive resource and a source of conflict.

The resulting environmental degradation has led to the loss of lives and threatens the livelihoods and assets of refugees and host communities alike. It also results in pollution of water and agricultural land outside the camps and in the long term, threatens the balance of the ecosystems and climate resilience.

The risks of landslides, flooding and water contamination issues are interlinked issues and can be addressed with an integrated watershed management strategy. Under SAFE+2, interventions focused on climate adaptation, watershed management, biodiversity conservation, and ecosystem restoration will continue and expand further into disaster-prone areas of the refugee camps and host communities.

Watershed management interventions will lead to the environmental rehabilitation of the area preserving the ecosystems and biodiversity and ensuring long-term resilience even after the potential camp closure in the future. In the midterm, the environmental rehabilitation of the streams will entail reduction of the vulnerabilities to floods and landslides for Rohingya refugees and the host communities. The slope stabilization and restoration will contribute to reducing erosion which causes siltation and reduction of the drainage capacity of the stream, increasing flood risks downstream. Interventions to improve the infiltration and water retention capacity or improvements to the drainage network will reduce runoff and erosion and protect water quality. Overall interventions for integrated watershed management will contribute to the improvement of the quality of surface and ground water, agricultural land preservation, reduced siltation, flood and landslide mitigation,

increased infiltration, and biodiversity, preserving life and material and natural resources. Alongside assessment of the potential areas for integrated watershed management interventions inside and beyond the camp boundaries, the implementation of eco-DRR projects for watershed management will be based on nature-based solutions combining construction and plantation approaches and considering the socio-ecological aspects of the watershed catchments. The restored tree cover will also mitigate potential damages from cyclone-induced winds. Forest restoration will be undertaken in partnership with the Bangladesh Forest Department and the local communities resulting in an additional climate mitigation through carbon sequestration that contribute to forest and landscape restoration (FLR) efforts. Inputs, equipment will be provided to beneficiaries including land stabilization materials, grass cutting machines, water pumps, water tanks, installation of deep tube wells, sprinklers, mobile generators, Instant Power Supply (IPS) machines, and others. The watershed management interventions are designed to rehabilitate the degraded watershed using Nature-based Solutions including revegetation with trees, shrubs and herbs as well as slope stabilization and erosion control that will not alter the characteristics of the waterbodies rather protect and rehabilitate the biophysical condition of the sites. All constructions proposed under this output will use nature-based solutions and streambank rehabilitation is intended to revegetate and restore the degraded streams through natural means. Water reservoirs will serve to provide localized access to water for multiple uses throughout the dry season and also provide alternate water supply for fire suppression while the larger Teknaf reservoir will serve as a source of potable water for households in the region.

The SAFE+2 consortium partners will work together, and in coordination with the EETWG, to ensure harmonization in the Programme implementation. Ongoing examples of coordination among members includes annual plantation planning through the EETWG (Annex III). The Programme provides a platform to ensure coordinated interventions amongst the four main actors in a matter that needs to be treated holistically and ensure that the knowledge and strategies developed are mainstreamed. The 'Macro Settlement Plan', an overarching spatial planning strategy developed by the Site Management and Site Development sector for the Kutupalong Balukhali Extension and Mega Camp, will also contribute to the alignment of the interventions in the main watersheds inside the camps and host community area are integrated and consistent with the context beyond the camp boundary. Through complementary funding and in coordination:

- **IOM** will implement site development works for watershed management inside the camps and in host community through nature-based solutions in the Madhuchara, Balukhali, Tangkhali in KBE/KMC and Roikkhong, Alikhali, Leda streams in Teknaf. This includes interventions for slope protection and stabilization (including plantation of slopes); drainage and flood mitigation (ridgeline drains, retention ponds, silt traps and drainage desilting); improvement of water quality (waste traps, soak pits, plantation for water cleaning); promotion of infiltration (with permeable pathways and plantation) and riverbank protection and restoration. The use of nature-based solutions will contribute to achieving long-term sustainability as the objective is to regenerate systems that used to be naturally stable, thus reducing the need for repeated investments for repair and maintenance. The implementation of activities will be complemented with the technical support and provision of biological materials for plantation from FAO and CfW support from WFP to complement IOM's labour capacity. Areas necessitating integral watershed management interventions will be identified and detailed designs elaborated for these. Some activities such as slope stabilization and protection or drainage will be needed across all the watershed area as it functions as a system.
- **UNHCR**, following a project cycle management will develop detailed designs for stormwater infrastructure, plantation for wastewater treatment, water quality monitoring, stakeholder engagement and trash screening for floating waste management. Environmental Impact Assessment for the projects will be an integral part and would be done case by case before

actual rolling out in the field. Revegetation activities in the UNHCR AoR will be targeted to slope stabilization, riparian ecosystem improvement, cyclone wind impact reduction, shade promotion for the shelters, lightning risk reduction and erosion control. Slope stabilization and stream bank protection with grasses is intended to reduce excess siltation that will be further mitigated downstream by silt traps, a nature-based solution. Newly established water reservoirs and walkways will contribute to disaster preparedness and response by promoting connectivity and water supply for fire suppression. In addition to connecting communities to facilities and naturalized spaces, walkways will also serve to demarcate stream boundaries and reduce the likelihood of encroachment. UNHCR will also maintain its supply of planting materials from nursery managed by partners in the camps.

FAO provides technical support for the reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded land as well as plantation materials particularly for slope protection and stabilization, streambank rehabilitation and roadside plantation in reducing erosion. In coordination with the Forest Department, FAO will support monitoring and implementation of overall ecosystem restoration and conservation of biological diversity through the development of specifications and guidelines. The capacity of both the Forest Department and local Forest dependent community will be strengthened.

- **WFP** will provide labour support through the CfW modality, coordinating actively with all partners in the planning and implementation of all watershed management related activities implementation.

Fragile habitat and acute scarcity of fodder along with the unplanned activities in the forest further endanger the Wild Asian Elephant which is an indicator species of this ecosystem. Habitat loss and the blockage of corridors have resulted in human-elephant conflicts in recent times. The fodder plantation for habitat restoration will be supportive for the Asian Elephant movement inside the forest and support opening new corridors in future.

The scarcity of supply chain of indigenous trees is another challenge for the forest-dependent community and the local Forest Department. The Programme aims to support the local supply chain of indigenous seedlings in the region. The assessment resulting from the output 2.1 will inform species selection to support the restoration of the degraded ecosystems. Seedling seed orchard inside or nearby the Forest Department field office compound will be established with proper care and maintenance throughout the Programme period for ensuring the supply chain of quality planting materials of rare and endangered species of this region. Besides, the local forest department, private nursery owners in the host community will receive support to establish and maintain a strong local supply chain including construction, trainings, logistics, power tillers, official utilities, and others. The establishment of permanent nurseries and orchard houses in the Forest Department areas will support conservation of rare and endangered plants including orchids in Bangladesh. Promotion of climate resilience while strengthening the capacity of local plantation value chains, renewable energy technologies to support farmer, nursery, and orchard operations will be a priority.

Activities

2.2.1 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - detailed designs

- *2.2.1.1 # of detailed environmental project designs*

2.2.2 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - technical support, plantation, and plantation materials

- *2.2.2.1 # ha revegetated land*
- *2.2.2.2 # ha slope revegetated*
- *2.2.2.3 # km streambank rehabilitated and maintained*

- 2.2.2.4 # km roadside planted and maintained

2.2.3 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - implementation and construction

- 2.2.3.1 # stream catchments under active management
- 2.2.3.2 # ha slope stabilized (nature based)
- 2.2.3.3 # km drainage improved
- 2.2.3.4 # silt traps established and maintained
- 2.2.3.5 # water reservoirs established and maintained
- 2.2.3.6 # km walkways established

2.2.4 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - Cash for Work for watershed management and environmental rehabilitation activities

- 2.2.4.1 # person-days Cash for Work
- 2.2.4.2 # person-days Cash for workers provided with equipment⁵

2.2.5 Enhance local/indigenous seed production through the establishment seed orchards of threatened and endangered tree species

- 2.2.5.1 # ha seed orchards established and maintained

Output 2.3: Community capacity to manage conflicts over natural resources is strengthened

- OP-2.3a: % of conflicts over natural resources successfully managed

In order to reduce pressure on the forest resources and increase climate resilience, the Programme will create alternative income generation opportunities ensuring better forest protection and supporting forest-dependent communities. In addition, the conflict dynamics over the access to natural resources will be assessed ensuring the participation of major stakeholders and a comprehensive mapping will be done in this regard. The result of this intervention will guide the future planning for the conflict resolution and ensure good governance of the natural resources. The conflict-sensitive energy and environment plan will be developed that promotes peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities to contribute to the JRP for Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis. This can be addressed in response to livelihood issue whereas livelihood and food security act as an entry point to mitigate conflicts. As water scarcity is one of the prime issues in Cox's Bazar, the proposed programme will also work in close collaboration of water-user groups and relevant stakeholders to develop a holistic plan for better management of the waterbodies and efficient use of water.

The continuing cooperation with the Forest Department is instrumental to ensure the protection of wildlife and forest resources, covering the Protected Areas of Cox's Bazar. The Programme will support the Forest Department personnel with the necessary monitoring equipment and will conduct training sessions on the protection of wildlife and forest resources. The Programme is aiming to support the Forest Department in rolling-out and the expansion of the globally accredited monitoring system known as SMART patrolling and a developed module by FAO. In addition, it will provide support-systems against the intensifying human-wildlife conflict resulting in loss of lives and properties in this region. The range of the elephants extends beyond the immediate camp area gaps which exist in the host communities requiring additional capacity and a coordinated approach to ensure the elephants are driven back to the forests rather than adjacent communities. The proposed intervention under this output will provide inputs and improve the capacity of the nearby communities to ensure peaceful co-existence. In support of a landscape level response for Human-Elephant contact mitigation, UNHCR's experience and lessons will be further validated, and existing support extended to the adjacent host community will be continued in terms of training, logistics, inputs etc. A comprehensive communication strategy on natural resource-associated conflicts, conflicts with wildlife will be

⁵ This is equal to the number of people engaged in CfW as PPE will be provided to all participants while conducting CfW activities.

developed and identification and implementation of management options will be rolled out. Youths as champions for environmental conservation, conflict mitigation, natural resource management and peaceful co-existence would be engaged with adequate training, input, and organizational support.

Moreover, the Programme will also focus on enhancing climate resilience by strengthening capacity and increasing awareness of the communities that are highly exposed to landslides. This will enable the communities to take prompt action in reducing the disaster risk, casualties, and loss of resources. The activities under this intervention will ensure that the necessary landscaping tools and equipment are available. The land stabilization, restoration and erosion control measures will involve the CfW participants and the nurseries established and maintained under this Programme in providing the planting materials, thus expanding the livelihood opportunities of refugees and host communities.

In order to reduce pressure on the natural resources as well as ensuring better land use planning and management, Agriculture Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping and Analysis (AHVMA) tools, developed by FAO, will be used in assessing the agriculture vulnerability of the host community farmers. Knowledge products and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials will be developed and disseminated for community awareness.

Activities

2.3.1. *Strengthen community co-management approach to support forest-dependent households to deal with conflicts over natural resources including Human-Elephant Conflict, snake rescue and others as identified in the conflict dynamics assessment.*

- 2.3.1.1 # households supported with training, logistics and inputs for conflict resolution
- 2.3.1.2 # elephant watchtowers maintained
- 2.3.1.3 # Elephant Response Teams (ERTs) supported with training, logistics and equipment
- 2.3.1.4 # person-days incentives for ERT volunteers
- 2.3.1.5 # wildlife centres supported

2.3.2. *Capacitate landslide vulnerable households for disaster preparedness and promote Agricultural Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping Analysis (AHVMA) tools to enhance agriculture and climate resilience*

- 2.3.2.1 # households supported
- 2.3.2.2 # AHVMA tool updated

2.3.3. *Develop communications strategy to raise community awareness on the protection of wildlife and natural resources including preparation and dissemination of communication and IEC materials*

- 2.3.3.1 communication strategy developed (yes/no)
- 2.3.3.2 # communication materials developed and disseminated

2.3.4. *Promote renewable energy technology in farmer communities*

- 2.3.4.1 # households supported with renewable energy technology

2.3.5. *Provide capacity development and logistics support to private, partner and government owned nurseries and workers*

- 2.3.5.1 # nurseries supported (disaggregated by type)
- 2.3.5.2 # tree seedlings produced
- 2.3.5.3 # permanent nurseries established/rehabilitated
- 2.3.5.4 # grass slips produced
- 2.3.5.5 # bamboo plantlets produced
- 2.3.5.6 # households supported (disaggregated by vulnerable groups)

2.3.6 Youth engagement in environmental conservation activities supported with trainings on project design, M&E, advocacy, organizational management, and inputs support.

- **2.3.6.1 # youth engaged in environmental conservation**

Strategic Priority Three: Resilience

Strategic Priority Three is designed to focus on the transition from humanitarian to longer-term development needs and envisions a more sustainable approach to the development of the economic capital of both host and Rohingya communities. It builds upon the initial successes of SAFE+1 and is designed in response to learnings outlined in the Mid-Term Evaluation, notably:

- **Adaptive capacities:** The mid-term evaluation outlined the need for **interventions to create enabling environment for sustainability of the gender equity relevant activities** achieved in SAFE+ 1. This includes the need to increase sensitization and awareness among the wider community of women's involvement in commercial activities as well as the inclusion of women friendly climate change initiatives.
- **Transformative capacities:** Capacity development activities deemed effective in the mid-term evaluation will not only continue but there will be a greater focus on **long-term advocacy activities with government** to sensitise senior policymakers regarding the importance of economic participation of the Rohingya population, for their self-sustainability and to reduce the burden from the government and development communities.
- **Absorptive and adaptive capacities: Activities in the host community will build upon SAFE+1 in focussing on marketing systems** and approaches to ensure sustainability and scale-up. As outlined below, this programme will work to improve the quality of what groups are producing to make them as marketable as possible. There will also be a special emphasis on "making market work for women" to reduce market related constraints and improve social awareness around women's involvement in commercial activities.

Working directly with the host community and Rohingya, Strategic Priority Three is central in implementing conflict-sensitive programming and drawing linkages between the two communities as much as possible. The ultimate outcome for both communities remains the same: to sustain resilience. Activities in the host community are designed along the market value chain to promote sustainability. While there are profound market opportunities in the camps these are restricted to certain conditions. The intervention will therefore focus more on improving the nutrition status and skills of the Rohingya while promoting a circular economy and ensuring minimum environmental impact. All activities adopted will be climate-sensitive and aligned to/strengthen specific environmental activities under Strategic Priority Two. Advocacy will also be a key element in sensitizing communities and local government on women and girls' involvement in commercial activities as well as with local governments on the importance of economic participation of the Rohingya population.

Economic vulnerability was indicated to be the main driver of gender gaps in both refugee and host communities in the REVA 4. Strategic Priority 3 has strong, and direct, links to gender equality as the main target group is women. For example, women's participation will be taken with utmost priorities in on- and off-farm producer group creation, financial inclusion and mechanization process so that they are skilled to produce higher quality products. Through skills development activities in the camps, the programme will also create more female-friendly spaces where women can gather and work together in addition to sensitization on opportunities available for women which can help bridge pronounced gender gaps in labour market participation, which is more skewed in favour of men. REVA 4 for instance indicated that 70% of Rohingya men participate in the labour force compared with just 10% of Rohingya women. As the employment and unemployment rates of men have remained

unchanged it indicates that there are more women in the current camp economy who are looking for work but remain unemployed.

Strategic Priority Three will have direct and indirect positive impacts on SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger); SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Production and Consumption), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (Peace Justice and Strong Institutions) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).



Figure 3: SAFE+ 2 Strategic Priority Three Direct and Indirect Positive Impacts Towards Achieving SDGs

Outcome 3A: The resilience of vulnerable host communities, especially women, is sustained

- OC-3A.1: Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)
- OC-3A.2: % of households with total monthly expenditure above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold
- OC-3A.3: Average reduced coping strategy index
- OC-3A.4: % of farmers and producers with increased market sales

The programme will work along the value chain to improve the resilience of host communities. Activities will build upon SAFE+ 1 with a special focus on marketing systems, the green economy, and approaches to ensure sustainability and scale-up. The market system development approach will be considered to attract more institutional buyers. The programme will strengthen links between production in the host community and needs in the Rohingya camps (e.g., fresh vegetables). There will also be a focus on longer-term advocacy and awareness activities with local government and the community to advocate for the involvement of women in commercial activities.

Host community support will integrate disaster resilient and green entrepreneurship and livelihoods options in the transferable and vocational skills development activities to improve the resilience of the beneficiaries from external shocks, minimize environment degradation and increase food security-income.

Short-term impact: Interventions will increase environmentally and economically sustainable livelihood opportunities and strengthen market linkages to improve earning opportunities for vulnerable communities. It will also increase communication opportunities and trust between the refugee and host communities.

Long-term impact: Interventions will contribute to create more resilient households and increase the peaceful coexistence between the Rohingya and host communities as the localization of the humanitarian response creates market opportunities for local producers with larger and more variegated markets offering better chances for increasing producers' marginal profit.

Assumptions:

- Government and key stakeholder support.
- Social cohesion component requires both communities to closely share resources where possible.
- Access to beneficiaries is not hampered despite the continued impact of COVID-19.
- Donors provide adequate funding for the programme.

Beneficiaries:

- Economically, socially, and environmentally vulnerable host community members, especially women, older people, and persons with disabilities.

Output 3A.1. Market and value chain analysis conducted to identify sectors for green economic growth

- *OP-3A.1a: # of sectors identified for green economic growth*

All four agencies will jointly conduct a market assessment and value chain analyses (on - and off- farm) on the successes of previous interventions and gaps for future interventions.

The assessment will assist in:

- **Understanding the value of the economy:** Information on the quantity of different sector establishments, the amount of agricultural produce and the volume of employment, by activity.
- **Identifying wider growth constraints at the district level:** Identifying potential growth sectors represents only a proportion of the work required to evaluate long-term sustainable growth potential.
- **Understanding constraints to women's employment:** This will require the opportunity to access, for example, employment or entrepreneurship opportunities, so women can sustain themselves and any dependants.
- **Working with existing production systems:** Identification of specific interventions that could help promote sectors. Essentially, these would fall under three basic categories:
 1. **Following the current value chain:** Enhancing the links between existing firms and the national or international market might help sectors grow beyond their local demand limits and help create new entrepreneurship opportunities.
 2. **Identifying potential enterprise promotion activities:** Understanding the role of training and skills development: It is understood that most current activities are low-skill labour-intensive; however, the promotion of sectors such as tourism and green businesses, and value addition in sectors like salt extraction and fisheries, will hinge on a proportion of the labour force having the necessary skills to undertake more complex tasks.
 3. **Identifying whether the provision of training on key sector:** Specific skills can enhance growth in key sectors

Based on the assessment and analyses, relevant frameworks will be developed which will not only ensure quality interventions, but also sustainability going forward. For instance, by streamlining Aggregation/Collection Centre guidelines, constitutions will be developed for the operations and management of the centres through Management Committees (which will foster the registration process and institutionalization of the centres). Standard templates for agreements between centres and buyers will also allow for more regular supply of products.

The component will have strong linkages to Strategic Priority Two in that it will be guided by value chain approaches and integrated with mechanization and environmental sounds water schemes for agriculture and aquaculture production. For instance, FAO will ensure aquaculture interventions will not involve modification to any existing open waterbodies (e.g. lakes, canals, reservoirs, the ocean, rivers and its tributaries/wetlands) nor disturb natural water flows. Farmers will not practice aquaculture in open water bodies rather in their own closed ponds. The developed frameworks will, as much as possible, draw linkages between host and Rohingya communities in terms of needs and market opportunities.

Activities:

3A.1.1. *Conduct a joint market assessment and value chain analysis on the successes of previous interventions and gaps for future interventions.*

- *3A.1.1.1 # of market assessments conducted*

3A.1.2. *Conduct value chain analyses.*

- *3A.1.2.1 # of value chains analyzed*

3A.1.3. *In cooperation with Food Security Sector, promote visits to different climate smart agriculture programmes to facilitate learnings and exchange of best practices.*

- *3A.1.3.1 # of exchange visits*

3A.1.4. *Develop integrated Family Farming System (Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery) guidelines through Farmers Field School (FFS) approach.*

- *3A.1.4.1 # of unified strategies relevant for the complementary in approaches developed*

3A.1.5. *Streamline Aggregation/Collection Center guidelines, best practices, and market linkage mapping.*

- *3A.1.5.1 # of unified strategies relevant for the complementary in approaches developed*

3A.1.6. *Develop strategies and guidelines to support Local Services Providers (e.g. market aggregators, vaccinators, and farm mechanics) and ICT-based extension service providers.*

- *3A.1.6.1 # of unified strategies relevant for the complementary in approaches developed*

3A.1.7. *Develop an integrated strategy for off-farm business development plans and linkages with the private sector.*

- *3A.1.7.1 # of unified strategies relevant for the complementary in approaches developed*

3A.1.8. *Conduct a context analysis.*

- *3A.1.8.1 # of context analysis conducted*

Output 3A.2. Vulnerable host community households are producing environmentally sustainable products and services

- *OP-3A.2a % of targeted households producing sustainable products*
- *OP-3A.2a USD amount disbursed to groups and individuals*

SAFE+ 2 will focus on quality improvement and value addition while enhancing marketability and environmental sustainability. Group-based production approaches will be adopted to attract bulk buying by output market actors. The formation of effective grass-root level community organizations has been a proven and sustainable model for local economic development in other parts of the country. The programme will also work to support non-agricultural households affected by the economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and related national lockdowns in 2020 and 2021 through improving equitable livelihood, food security and nutrition and ultimately contribute to resilience. This approach will strengthen the local economy while sustaining existing businesses and developing entrepreneurship.

FAO will target medium to progressive farmers through institutional training programmes to link them to markets while IOM, UNHCR and WFP will target more vulnerable households who have small amounts of land including those in peri-urban areas – not enough to make them competitive players.

FAO will use the Farmer Field School approach in supporting smallholder farmers to produce sustainable high-demand and high-nutrient crops. This includes support for marginal and women

farmers in producing nutrient rich varieties (such as vitamin-A enriched Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato and in homestead vegetable production systems technologies to improve household nutrition.

WFP will specifically target women and ensure they have access to entrepreneurial skill development and life-skills trainings. They will be supported with a monthly subsistence allowance of BDT 1,050 (US\$ 12) and organized into self-help groups which act as a platform for them to enhance financial accountability by monthly savings. Following the completion of trainings and the submission of a business plan, each group member will receive a substantive cash grant of 18,000 (US\$ 212) to start income generating activities.

IOM will work with the vulnerable host communities (targeting women, youth and people with disabilities) to decrease their socioeconomic vulnerabilities by developing their capacities through skills development (focusing on green skills, circular and green economy skills development especially in businesses related to basic production, entrepreneurship etc.). IOM will also use the self and wage employment approaches which will include supporting skills development/diversification and income generation to strengthen economic self-reliance, through improving capacity and supporting local communities to integrate into labour markets, whether through employability, entrepreneurship, green businesses, or support to affected markets.

UNHCR will target vulnerable host community households who are practicing climate-smart agriculture for creating production hot spots. The hot spots will ensure the year-round supplies to the collection centres. The targeted households will receive agricultural inputs with skills, and collection centre management supports.

Further, as in SAFE+ 1, all four UN partners involved with SAFE+ will continue bringing their vast global experience and technical expertise in planning livelihoods trainings, through their respective implementation partners. Trainings will continue to be designed and planned with the respective geographical, demographical, and socio-cultural context, and will be tailor made for the beneficiaries. Off-farm trainings will include vocational skills training related to relevant economic sectors and green businesses (e.g. eco-tourism, health, agriculture, waste recycling, electronic refurbishment, eco-development-construction etc.).

Activities

3A.2.1. *Establish self-help and producer groups, strengthen their capacity, and support marginal green business opportunities.*

- 3A.2.1.1 # of producer groups supported

3A.2.2. *Establish FFS groups to produce high-demand and high-nutrient crops through climate-sensitive agricultural practices.*

- 3A.2.2.1 # of FFS groups created
- 3A.2.2.2 # of homestead vegetable production system technologies promoted

3A.2.3. *Conduct trainings on climate resilience entrepreneurship, vocational skills, financial literacy, decision making and business management and development.*

- 3A.2.3.1 # of women/men trained

3A.2.4. *Establish networking between producer groups and decentralized banking agents and microfinance institutes for smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs' access to green loans/credits and small producer groups' financial inclusion.*

- 3A.2.4.1 # of households accessing financial inclusion

3A.2.5. *Support the rehabilitation and/or construction of agricultural/fishery infrastructure (e.g. irrigation channel, fishpond) using nature-based solutions through the food assistance for assets modality.*

- *3A.2.5.1 # of infrastructures rehabilitated*

Output 3A.3. Established on- and off- farm producer groups are linked to markets

- *OP-3A.3a: % of producer groups linked to the markets*
- *OP-3A.3b: Value of sales (USD)*
- *OP-3A.3c: Volume of sales (MT)*

This initiative will be strategically linked with demand in the Rohingya camps to further localize the supply of agricultural goods which in turn will support the climate resilience of local farmers while also decreasing waste associated with transportation of goods (e.g. transportation pollution, spoiled foods from bumpy roads). For instance, all groups engaged in on-farm production (supported by FAO, UNHCR and WFP) will be linked to WFP operated Fresh Food Corners (through Aggregation/Collection Centres) in the camps to expand their market opportunities and promote the localization of the humanitarian response.

FAO, WFP and UNHCR will work in harmony to strengthen the existing network of farmers' Aggregation/Collection Centres through:

- provision of transports, tools, and other infrastructure facilities to improve efficacy,
- institutionalization of centres to establish connectivity with private companies and commercial banks in using digital platforms,
- formation of centre networks within the Programme's intervention area,
- provision of capacity strengthening on record-keeping, asset management, fundraising and utilization, negotiation with buyers etc.,
- promoting collective actions strengthening farmers' groups in accessing input and output market using digital platforms (e.g. Farm2Go App) and other financial services (e.g. bKash), and
- linking farmers with WFP's e-voucher outlet/ retailers to sell vegetables and other products (e.g., dried fish and poultry) within the camps as well as with WFP School Meal Programme in host communities.

While FAO will take the lead in strengthening market linkages within the host community WFP will lead in forging linkages between host and camp communities, specifically between WFP contracted retailers' Fresh Food Corners and Aggregation/Collection Centres.

Special emphasis will be given on making markets more approachable for women through social awareness sessions with men, local government representatives and civil society representatives to ensure sensitization and tolerance regarding women and girls' involvement in commercial activities.

Off-farm producer groups will similarly be linked to the private sector through the Chamber of Commerce.

Activities

3A.3.1. *Conduct market linkage workshops and social awareness programmes with key stakeholders and connect livelihoods beneficiaries from SAFE+ 1.0 to markets to further grow their businesses.*

- *3A.3.1.1 # of market linkage workshops*

3A.3.2. *Establish a network with youth to provide apprentice / vocational training for ICT-based extension services, marketing, farm mechanization, and financial services.*

- *3A.3.2.1 # of people connected to ICT services*

3A.3.3. Strengthen the existing network and capacity of farmers' aggregation centres.

- 3A.3.3.1 # of established agriproducts aggregation centres
- 3A.3.3.2 % of beneficiaries linked to markets through aggregation centres

3A.3.4. Develop an e-commerce platform in cooperation with Chamber of Commerce for off-farm host community producers and organize product fairs in cooperation with Chamber of Commerce and the private sector.

- 3A.3.4.1 # of e-commerce platforms and product fairs organized

Outcome 3B: The resilience of Rohingya refugees, especially vulnerable groups, is sustained

- OC-3B.1: Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)
- OC-3B.2: Average reduced coping strategy index
- OC-3B.3: % of households with acceptable food consumption score

Interventions in the Rohingya camps will work to enhance the resilience of refugees through green skills development activities such as community aquaculture, home gardening, re/upcycling of waste into useful products and environmentally sustainable centre-based training activities (e.g. reusable mask and sanitary napkin production). The activities include transferrable and vocational skills development for Rohingya to build their resilience and help their voluntary return for sustainable reintegration in Myanmar when conditions become conducive. In collaboration with the Skills Development Working Group, the programme will also focus on longer-term advocacy and awareness activities with the government to sensitize them on importance of economic participation of the Rohingya population.

Short-term impact: Interventions will promote the green skills development of Rohingya refugees and increase communication opportunities and trust between the refugee and host communities.

Long-term impact: Interventions will contribute to create more resilient and self-sufficient households and increase peaceful coexistence between the two different communities.

Assumptions:

- The social cohesion component requires both communities to interact and closely share resources.
- The enabling environment within the camps remains the same and the political environment does not constrain the ability of the four UN agencies and their partners to implement these activities within the camps.
- The Government continues to support refugee skills and self-reliance activities and access to beneficiaries is not hampered despite the continued impact of COVID-19.
- Donors provide adequate funding for the programme.

Beneficiaries:

- Rohingya refugees, especially women, older people, and persons with disabilities.

Output 3B.1. Approaches assessed and identified for quality, sustainable and complementary programming in the camps

- OP-3B.1a: # of unified frameworks/strategies developed

Guidance notes on skills and gardening are important to achieve consistent minimum standards and a do no harm approach across different actors while taking stock of achievements and learnings from the last four years of implementation. Such guidance must also consider existing human capital and resilience capacities which may not have been considered four years ago. These frameworks will also have strong linkages to Strategic Priority Two to ensure activities are environmentally sound. The programme recognizes the various sectors and technical working groups working in the camps and

will work closely with these groups in developing the various guidelines and frameworks while also using these studies in advocacy efforts.

For instance, the skills development study will be conducted in close collaboration with the Skills Development Technical Working Group and is expected to provide both quantitative and qualitative information on the skills practices, constraints, and future scopes of skill development activities. Key objectives will include:

- Explore existing Rohingya skills at risk of being lost, or with opportunities to be further developed in the camps which helps future programming
- In-depth analysis of the interest of different government bodies which promotes the scale-up of skill development activities

The strategy on fresh food waste management will also be conducted in collaboration with the WASH Sector and Food Security Sector and will be based on FAO experience in Dhaka fresh food markets and include piloting of vermicomposting (either within the camps or in the host community) using fresh food waste from the camps.

Activities

3B.1.1. *Conduct a skills development study including looking at the environmental impact of the skills development centres.*

- *3B.1.1.1 # of studies conducted*

3B.1.2. *Strengthen environmentally sound and nutrition sensitive home gardening technology and operational strategies and a GIS map to tailor the most suitable practices.*

- *3B.1.2.1 # of operational strategies /guidelines for homestead gardening developed*

3B.1.3. *Develop an innovative strategy on fresh food waste management in camp markets based on circular economy approach.*

- *3B.1.3.1 # of common strategy on fresh food waste management*

Output 3B.2. Rohingya refugees' green skills developed through training and inputs

- *OP-3B.1a: % of targeted households practicing sustainable skills development*
- *OP-3B.1b: # of beneficiaries receiving cash/in-kind supports through the programme*

Building upon achievements in SAFE+ 1, Rohingya refugees will continue to be supported through skill development and home gardening activities. Linking to Strategic Priority Two, all agricultural activities will be implemented using climate-smart approaches while skills development programmes will promote a circular economy with the expansion of WFP up/recycling centres. For instance, activities can include waste recycling, electronic refurbishment, reusable mensural products and energy-efficient activities (linking with Strategic Priority One and Two).

Skills development activities will be designed to ensure they are accessible to persons with disabilities and will work towards meeting participants' and government's camp-based needs while also strengthening existing skills.

Activities

3B.2.1. *Implement vocational green centre-based skills training and production activities related to humanitarian and sector-based needs.*

- *3B.2.1.1 # of beneficiaries trained on vocational skills development*

3B.2.2. *Implement home gardening and aquaculture activities and support capacity strengthening to ensure gardening and aquaculture activities are climate- and nutrition-sensitive.*

- *3B.2.2.1 # of beneficiaries trained on homestead gardening and/or community aquaculture*

3B.2.3. *Build awareness on fresh food waste and conduct trainings on composting and waste management.*

- *3B.2.3.1 # of beneficiaries with improved understanding of fresh food waste management*
- *3B.2.3.2 # vermicompost produced*

Gender

The gendered impacts of the crisis and the response cannot be underestimated. More than half of the refugee population is comprised of women and girls. Rohingya female headed-households account for 16 per cent of all households. Single female headed households and households without a working age male are at heightened risk to GBV and other Protection risks. Over half of the GBV cases reported by Rohingya refugees at UNFPA's Women Friendly Spaces and other facilities in Cox's Bazar are sexual assault. According to GBV Information Management System reports, assessments and community consultations, many of the incidents occur to women gathering fuel wood or entering the forest to relieve themselves due to a lack of latrines 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 and risk mitigation in the camps, therefore the project will work closely with the Protection Sector colleagues to integrate specific protection measures relevant to the inherent threats within project activities. Measures will also be taken to ensure that issues specific to children, adolescent girls, widows, divorced women, women-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, people with disabilities are also identified and addressed.

This project will ensure throughout the activities that women headed households have access to energy efficient, reliable modern cooking equipment benefited from improved watershed management practices, supported through alternative crop support, or alternative income generation etc. Women participation on capacity building initiatives on natural resources management and disaster-risk reduction with data-driven approaches, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forestland, income generation through green skills development, SMART, market linkage will be ensured throughout the project period. Women's participation will also be taken with utmost priorities in producer group creation, financial inclusion and mechanization process so that they are skilled to produce higher quality of on- and off-farm products through means and training.

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.

Gender indicators will be established to measure and compare the participation of women and men in the project activities over time. All relevant data will refer to quantitative indicators (based on data disaggregated by sex and age) or qualitative indicators (based on women's and men's experiences, change in attitudes, feedback to certain activities, etc.). This will allow for monitoring and evaluation on whether the project's gender equality objectives are being met. Resilience of the targeted population during and after completion of the intervention will be monitored following the RIMA guidelines. Gender indicators will be established to measure and compare the participation of women and men in the project activities over time. All relevant data will refer to quantitative indicators (based on data disaggregated by sex and age) or qualitative indicators (based on women's and men's experiences, change in attitudes, feedback to certain activities, etc.). This will allow for monitoring and evaluation on whether the project's gender equality objectives are being met.

SAFE+ 2.0 Consortium partners will work with the Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) Working Group and relevant Sectors (FSS, SMSD, Shelter/NFI) and ensure staff attend necessary trainings. Project relevant and implementing partner staff will be trained on gender equality programming and

PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse). Awareness on gender equality and PSEA will also be integrated in beneficiary trainings.

Exit Strategy, Sustainability and Government Engagement

The project contains emergency response activities which address the life-saving needs of the population blended with medium-term activities which build the foundations for development work in the area. The project design focuses on this nexus 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.

The primary cooperation with government will be with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR) to ensure ongoing coordination and access to the camps for all intervening SAFE+2 partners. Strategic Priority Two will involve close cooperation with the Bangladesh Forest Department (BFD) and Local Government Engineering department (LGED). It has already been suggested that LGED may include works identified in existing watershed management plans under future phases of development funded projects. Therefore, institutional strengthening through joint development of plans and monitoring platforms has the potential to catalyze further scale-up and sustainability of the Programme Objectives. Government capacity will be directly targeted through support to BFD nurseries, wildlife centres and conservations efforts (coordinated elephant response). The Department of Agriculture Extension and Department of Agriculture Marketing will also be engaged in capacity strengthening and to provide technical guidance under Strategic Priority 3.

5. Results framework

Table 1. Results Framework

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<p>Goal: Refugees and host communities will become more climate resilient, and food secure as well as less exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) and disaster risks through sustained access to cleaner cooking energy, improved natural resource management and green skills development and livelihoods.</p> <p>Outcome 1: Targeted households have safe and sufficient access to cleaner cooking energy to meet their basic needs</p>			
<p>Indicator: % of households who report buying or collecting firewood</p>			
<p>Baseline: 32% (J-MSNA); Target: 0%</p>			
<p>Output 1.1. Refugee households have continual access to cleaner cooking fuel (LPG) for 3 years</p> <p>Baseline: 98% of refugee households received 10.42 refills per year</p> <p>Target: 100% of refugee households received 10.42 refills per year (6,357,492 refills over 3 years)</p>	IOM, UNHCR	Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy	<p>1.1.1 Provision of LPG refills</p>
	IOM, UNHCR	Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy	<p>1.1.2 Distribution of LPG refills (Porter support to carry cylinders between shelter and distribution points for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), Logistical support including maintenance of distribution points and ensuring staff movement, Community mobilization for beneficiaries and coordination with stakeholders)</p>
<p>Output 1.2. Targeted households have access to energy-efficient, reliable, and modern cooking equipment</p> <p>Baseline: All refugee households require one-time (first-time or replacement) cooking set, LPG cylinder and (first-time) pressure cooker.</p> <p>Target: 227,616 households (including population growth)</p>	IOM, UNHCR	Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy	<p>1.2.1 First-time or replacement distribution of energy-efficiency cooking sets and user training for targeted</p>
	IOM, UNHCR	Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy	<p>1.2.2 Pressure cooker distribution, training, and analysis</p> <p>1.2.3 LPG Cylinder replacement when changing suppliers</p>

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<p>Output 1.3: Energy needs and alternatives are assessed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 studies and assessments Target: 7 studies and 7 assessments</p> <p>Baseline: 0 studies and assessments Target: 7 studies and 7 assessments</p> <p>Outcome 2: Environment and ecosystems are rehabilitated to strengthen community resilience to mitigate conflict over natural resources, disasters, and climate shocks.</p> <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of land/ ecosystems rehabilitated - # tonnes carbon dioxide sequestered - Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline) <p>Baselines: TBD; Targets: TBD;</p>	<p>Population has access to sufficient energy</p> <p>Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy</p> <p>Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy</p>	<p>Population has access to sufficient energy</p> <p>Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy</p> <p>Assistance to displaced populations, Population has access to sufficient energy</p>	<p>1.3.1. Research and development to identify, assess and pilot affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern cooking energy solutions</p> <p>1.3.2. Household LPG consumption patterns are assessed to monitor and evaluate programming needs</p>
<p>Output 2.1. Environmental and socio-ecological knowledge is managed</p> <p>Baseline: 0 monitoring platforms operationalized Target: 1 monitoring platform operationalized</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p> <p>Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p> <p>Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p> <p>Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p> <p>Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p>	<p>2.1.1. Design, implement and provide technical support for multi-sectoral joint monitoring platform for environmental and socio-ecological assessments</p> <p>2.1.2 Undertake environmental and socio-ecological baseline and/or monitoring assessments</p> <p>2.1.3 Develop and update environmental and watershed management plans using participatory planning at territorial level</p>

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<p>Output 2.2. Watersheds managed and ecosystems are rehabilitated Baseline: 2,610 ha of degraded land rehabilitated Target: 3,250 ha of degraded land rehabilitated</p>		<p>shared environment better protected</p>	
	IOM, UNHCR	<p>Assistance to displaced populations, Natural resources and shared environment better protected</p>	<p>2.2.1 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects detailed designs</p>
	FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP	<p>Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Natural resources and shared environment better protected. Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>2.2.2 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - technical support, plantation, and plantation materials</p>
	IOM, UNHCR, WFP	<p>Assistance to displaced populations, Natural resources and shared environment better protected, Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>2.2.3 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - implementation and construction</p>
	IOM, WFP	<p>Assistance to displaced populations, Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>2.2.4 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - Cash for Work for watershed management and environmental rehabilitation activities</p>
FAO, WFP	<p>Food & agriculture, Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>2.2.5 Enhance local/indigenous seed production through the establishment seed orchards of threatened and endangered tree species</p>	

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<p>Output 2.3: Community capacity to manage conflicts over natural resources is strengthened Baseline: TBD Target: 100% of conflicts over natural resources successfully managed</p>	FAO, UNHCR	Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected	<p>2.3.1. Strengthen community co-management approach to support forest-dependent households to deal with conflicts over natural resources including Human-Elephant Conflict, snake rescue and others as identified in the conflict dynamics assessment</p>
	FAO	Food & agriculture	<p>2.3.2. Capacitate landslide vulnerable households for disaster preparedness and promote Agricultural Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping Analysis (AHVMA) tools to enhance agriculture and climate resilience</p>
	FAO, UNHCR	Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected	<p>2.3.3. Develop communications strategy to raise community awareness on the protection of wildlife and natural resources including preparation and dissemination of communication and IEC materials</p>
	FAO	Food & agriculture	<p>2.3.4. Promote renewable energy technology in farmer communities</p>
	FAO, UNHCR	Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected	<p>2.3.5. Provide capacity development and logistics support to private, partner and government owned nurseries and workers</p>
	FAO, UNHCR	Food & Agriculture, Natural resources and shared environment better protected	<p>2.3.6 Youth engagement in environmental conservation activities supported with trainings on project design, M&E, advocacy, organizational management, and inputs support.</p>
<p>Outcome 3A: The resilience of vulnerable host communities, especially women, is sustained Indicator: Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline) Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD;</p>			
<p>Output 3A.1. Market and value chain analysis conducted to identify sectors for green economic growth</p>	FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance,	<p>3A.1.1. Conduct a joint market assessment on the successes of previous interventions and gaps for future interventions.</p>

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<p>Baseline: TBD sectors for green economic growth identified</p> <p>Target: TBD (based on value chain analysis)</p>		<p>economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition</p>	
	<p>FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>3A.1.2. Conduct value chain analyses</p>
	<p>FAO, UNHCR, WFP</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>3A.1.3. In collaboration with Food Security Sector, promote visits to different climate smart agriculture programmes to facilitate learnings and exchange of best practices.</p>
	<p>FAO</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture</p>	<p>3A.1.4. Develop integrated Family Farming System (Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery) guidelines through Farmers Field School (FFS) approach.</p>
	<p>FAO, UNHCR, WFP</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition</p>	<p>3A.1.5. Streamline Aggregation/Collection Center guidelines, best practices, and market linkage mapping.</p>
	<p>FAO, IOM</p>	<p>Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations</p>	<p>3A.1.6. Develop strategies and guidelines to support Local Services Providers and ICT-based extension service providers.</p>
	<p>IOM, UNHCR, WFP</p>	<p>Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion,</p>	<p>3A.1.7. Develop an integrated strategy for off-farm business development plans and linkages with the private sector.</p>

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
		and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	
	FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	3A.1.8. Conduct a context analysis.
	IOM, UNHCR, WFP	Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	3A.2.1. Establish self-help and producer groups, strengthen their capacity, and support marginal green business opportunities.
Output 3A.2. Vulnerable host community households are producing environmentally sustainable products and services Baseline: TBD household producing sustainable products Target: TBD (based on market assessment and value chain analysis)	FAO	Food & Agriculture	3A.2.2. Establish FFS groups to produce high-demand and high-nutrient crops through climate-sensitive agricultural practices.
	FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	3A.2.3. Conduct trainings on climate resilience entrepreneurship, vocational skills, financial literacy, decision making and business management and development.
	FAO, IOM, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Food security & nutrition	3A.2.4. Establish networking between producer groups and decentralized banking agents and microfinance institutes for smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs' access to green loans/ credits and small producer groups' financial inclusion.

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
	FAO, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	3A.2.5. Support the rehabilitation and/or construction of agricultural/fishery infrastructure (e.g. irrigation channel, fishpond) using nature-based solutions through the food assistance for assets modality.
	FAO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	3A.3.1. Conduct market linkage workshops and social awareness programmes with key stakeholders and connect livelihoods beneficiaries from SAFE+ 1.0 to markets to further grow their businesses.
Output 3A.3. Established on- and off-farm producer groups are linked to markets Baseline: TBD Target: TBD (based on baseline)	FAO	Food & Agriculture	3A.3.2. Establish a network with youth to provide apprentice / vocational training for ICT-based extension services, marketing, farm mechanization, and financial services.
	FAO, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	3A.3.3. Strengthen the existing network and capacity of farmers' aggregation/collection centers
	IOM	Assistance to displaced populations	3A.3.4. Develop an e-commerce platform in cooperation with Chamber of Commerce for off-farm host community producers and organize product fairs in cooperation with Chamber of Commerce and the private sector.
Outcome 3B: The resilience of Rohingya refugees, especially vulnerable groups, is sustained			
Indicator: Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)			
Baseline: TBD; Target: TBD;			

UN organization specific Annual targets	Participating UN organization	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Indicative activities for each Output
<p>Output 3B.1. Approaches assessed and identified for quality, sustainable and complementary programming in the camps</p> <p>Baseline: 0 unified frameworks/strategies developed</p> <p>Target: 3 unified frameworks/strategies developed</p>	IOM, UNHCR, WFP	Assistance to displaced populations, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	<p>3B.1.1. Conduct a skills development study including looking at the environmental impact of the skills development centres.</p>
	FAO, UNHCR, WFP	Food & Agriculture, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods, Food security & nutrition	<p>3B.1.2. Strengthen environmentally sound and nutrition sensitive home gardening technology and operational strategies and a GIS map to tailor the most suitable practices.</p>
	FAO	Food & Agriculture	<p>3B.1.3. Develop an innovative strategy on fresh food waste management in camp markets based on circular economy approach.</p>
<p>Output 3B.2. Rohingya refugees' green skills developed through training and inputs</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 49,730 beneficiaries receiving cash/in-kind supports through the programme</p>	IOM	Assistance to displaced populations	<p>3B.2.1. Implement vocational green center-based skills training and production activities related to humanitarian and sector-based needs.</p>
	FAO, UNHCR	Food & Agriculture, Self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihoods	<p>3B.2.2. Implement home gardening and aquaculture activities and support capacity strengthening to ensure gardening and aquaculture activities are climate- and nutrition-sensitive.</p>
	FAO	Food & Agriculture	<p>3B.2.3. Build awareness on fresh food waste and conduct trainings on composting and waste management.</p>

6. Management and coordination arrangements

All four participating UN Agencies have a wealth of experience in Bangladesh and the Joint Programme benefits from the various technical capacities that each brings to the table.

UNHCR is the agency mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and promote durable solutions. Having the support from various actors including the Government of Bangladesh, donors, NGOs, INGOs and various actors, UNHCR provides humanitarian assistance in 16 camps and support to the neighbouring host community. In this regard, UNHCR implements comprehensive protection strategies including registration, legal assistance, child protection, community mobilization, education, health & nutrition, water & sanitation, shelter, environmental management, energy access and other assistance programmes. UNHCR applies a participatory approach to engage refugees through community groups and volunteerism in the design and implementation of its interventions.

As an integral part of its refugee protection actions UNHCR is committed to ensuring sustainable energy access and sound environmental management in its operations. Insufficient energy access leads to insecurity, increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), health problems and environmental degradation. Energy services provide cooking, lighting, power, and clean water. In line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 7, access to clean, affordable, modern, and reliable energy services are essential for basic human rights. UNHCR aims to enable refugees and host communities to meet their energy needs in a safe, sustainable, affordable, and climate resilient way.

FAO has been supporting government forestry interventions for over 40 years and currently supports the Forest 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 refugee in flux.

As a part of implementing UN decade of ecosystem restoration, FAO is striving to restore and conserve plant biodiversity indigenous to this region *i.e.* Cox's Bazar. FAO is planning to operationalize the landslide early warning systems throughout the Cox's Bazar with the support of District Administration. The capacity building support to the Forest Department and relevant stakeholders for watershed management is also ongoing following the Accountabilities of Affected Peoples (AAP) of FAO, in collaboration with the EETWG. Since 2018, FAO has supported the development of technical specifications to guide partners in refugee camp greening efforts. FAO is continuing support to the farmers communities in increasing the farm productivity, food security and nutrition in coordination with the Food Security Sector to promote community resilience and social cohesion between host and Rohingya refugee communities.

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 the government and civil society partners through many years of joint work in supporting basic needs, community infrastructure, DRR activities and livelihoods interventions. IOM co-leads the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Bangladesh (with the UN Resident Coordinator's Office and UNHCR) an executive body focused on coordination of the Rohingya refugee response and advocates for humanitarian interests with the Government of Bangladesh.

As a co-founder and Convening Agency (CA) of the SAFE Plus programme, IOM has implemented the majority of the activities described above under SAFE Plus phase 1 since 2018 with the operational capacity in the field under Shelter/ Non-Food Items (NFI) and Social Cohesion (SoCo) Unit.

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 Programme 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 Programme implementation teams. Additionally, the Livelihoods Working Group and the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) will provide further coordination and technical support. The EETWG will be leveraged to play a critical role in anchoring the cross-cutting strategic priorities of SAFE+2 into the JRP and coordinating its inter-agency implementation.

By including the private sector, the Programme 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.

Management Structure

While the administrative arrangement of SAFE+2 is still under review, the current model in place for the first phase of SAFE+ is presented in this proposal as the management structure to steer the second Phase. However, it is worth noting that this management structure depends on the express approval of the GoB, key international donors, and participating agencies. Depending upon the result of current consultations, the administrative and management structure may be revised as needed.

UNDP's Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTF) will fulfil the Administrative Agent (AA) function, as per the established UNDG guidelines⁶. 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. UNHCR is the Convening Agency (CA) and will provide joint coordination support and together with the other Programme structures – the Technical Supervisory Body (TSB) and the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) and the Dhaka based Steering Committee (SC) - will ensure coordinated communication, reporting and Programme implementation.

A Programme Coordinator, deployed by UNHCR as part of its role as CA, will be dedicated to the overall coordination of the Programme and s/he will be supported by Strategic Priority Coordinators of the Programme, Information Management Officer, and a Reporting Officer for collating the learnings and narrative reports for the Programme. An international and national full-time operations team will be hired by participating UN Agencies. Furthermore, existing capacities and technical staff from the Country offices of four UN Agencies and from the regional offices and HQ, will provide technical assistance to the Programme, capitalizing on lessons learned from other regions.

The Steering Committee is expected to meet at least once per year and provide strategic guidance to the Programme on future direction as well as potential new areas of operation. The Steering Committee will be co-chaired by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), as a representative of the Government of Bangladesh, and UNHCR, as a representative of the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) Co-Chairs for the Rohingya Refugee Response. The committee will comprise of i) relevant Government Line Ministries, coordinated by the MoDMR, ii) participating UN agencies, and iii) donors.

The Technical Supervisory Body (TSB), and the Programme Implementation Unit will convene in Cox's Bazar and comprises of appropriate staff from the four UN agencies (UNHCR, FAO, IOM, and WFP).

⁶ <http://mptf.undp.org/>

The TSB is expected to meet monthly (with provision for calling an extraordinary meeting) and will receive reports from and provide guidance to the Programme Implementation Unit (PIU) chaired and led by the Programme Coordinator.

The PIU will be responsible for the daily technical and operational coordination of the Programme and is expected to meet once a week. Membership of the PIU will include a representative from each participating UN Agency and will be led by the Programme Coordinator who will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the Programme and ensure close coordination between the four UN Agencies.

All four participating UN Agencies will also use its existing human resources to complement the action as well as monitor and report its implementation.

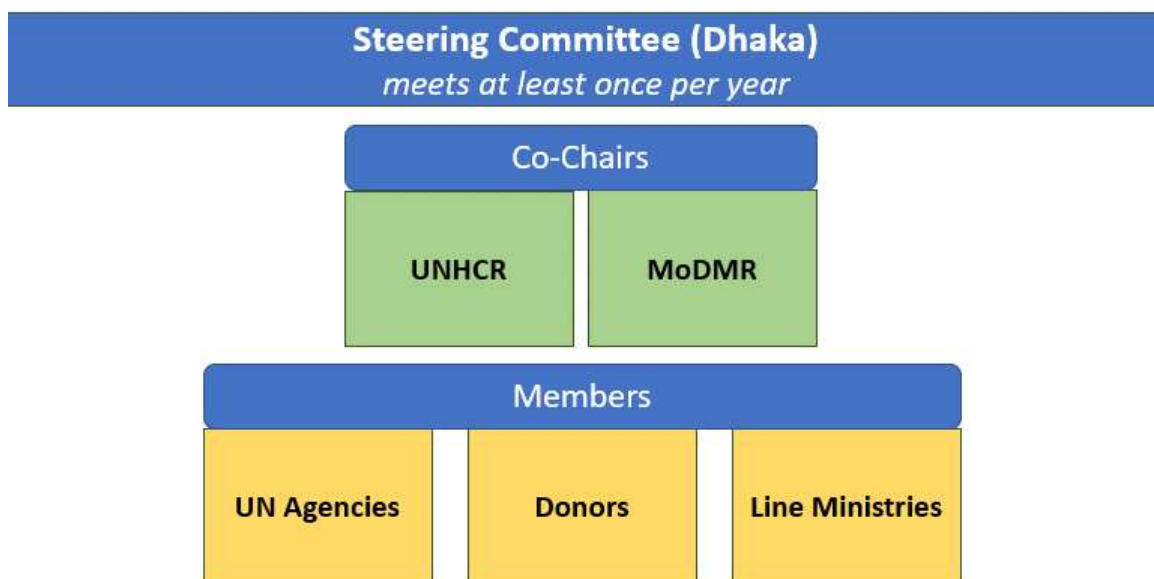


Figure 5: SAFE+2 Governance Structure

Communication and Visibility

Each participating UN Agency will take appropriate measure to publicize the programme in a coordinated manner giving due credit to the other participating agencies. In all communication and visibility efforts, the partnership of the four agencies FAO, IOM, WFP and UNHCR will be highlighted acknowledging the support from the donors. Key communication and publicity products targeting external audience will be reviewed by communication units of all involved agencies prior dissemination.

Information given to the press, to the beneficiaries of the programme, all related publicity materials, reports, and publications will highlight the results achieved and acknowledge the role of the host government, the donors, the participating UN agencies, and other relevant entities. A detailed communication and visibility strategy will be developed to ensure that internal and external stakeholders of the Programmes at different levels are informed about the Programme activities, engaged where appropriate, and are aware of the impact of the Programme.

Joint communication activities and advocacy will be conducted to achieve the following objectives:

- Objective 1: To disseminate information on programme activities, results and lessons learned from the programme to the key internal and external stakeholders for their action and support.
- Objective 2: To generate knowledge on key areas of intervention through documentation and promotion of good practices.
- Objective 3: To highlight the partnership and collaborative efforts made by FAO, IOM, WFP, UNHCR, donors and partners for the wellbeing of the local communities and the refugees through community engagement and advocacy.

Communication activities may include production of promotional materials including video, photos, articles and op-eds, production materials including brochure and briefs, publications, best practices; and dissemination of contents through social media and websites of four agencies.

Communication focal points from each of the agencies will meet regularly to plan and update collaborative communication activities. Donor logos should be included along with the four agency's logos on all SAFE+2 funded visibility materials such as banners, signage etc. When appropriate, a joint press conference will be organized to engage media in disseminating key milestones. Advocacy and campaigns on relevant thematic areas will be conducted engaging different stakeholders and communities.

Programme documents, communication, and visual material, including photos and videos, will be hosted online, on a platform accessible by all four agencies.

7. Fund Management

This Joint Programme will follow the pass-through fund management modality according to the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Guidelines on UN Joint Programming. As outlined, the UNDP MPTF Office, serving as the Administrative Agent (AA) for the Joint Programme, as set out in the Standard Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Joint Projects using pass-through fund management, will perform the following functions:

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

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Sign a standardized Memorandum of Understanding with the AA
- 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 AA.

Donors can choose to fund the Programme through the MPTF or bi-laterally through agencies. All contributions towards Strategic Priority One and Two will be reported against the joint programme whereas only MPTF resources will be reported for Strategic Priority Three given its far-reaching scope.

With unearmarked funding being encouraged and unless specified otherwise by donors at the time of their contribution, funds allocation will follow the follow the programme's distribution per strategic priorities and per agencies.

The UNDP MPTF Office will charge administrative agent fee of one per cent (1%) of the total contributions made to the Joint Programme. Each agency also leverages technical support from its respective headquarters which will also receive a standard overhead amount from the Programme (6.5% for WFP and UNHCR and 7% for IOM and FAO). The Programme proposal assumes an exchange rate of 1.25CAD to 1USD which will fluctuate based on the actual UN exchange rate when funds are disbursed and may require revision of targets.

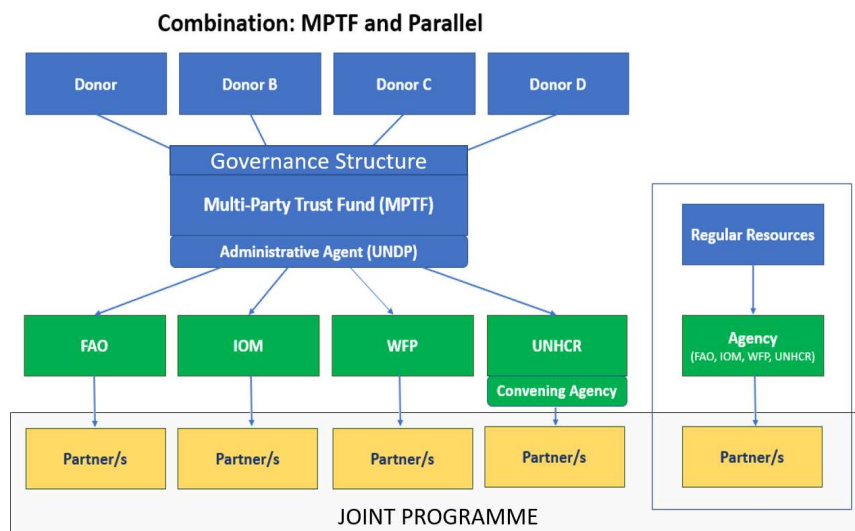


Figure 6: SAFE+2 Administrative Structure

8. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting

The Monitoring and Evaluation plan serves to specify quantitative and qualitative indicators for all outcomes and describe the proposed methodology for their measurement. Detail of the M&E requirements, data collection methods and frequency are provided in the Results Chain Framework (Annex I) for each Activity and Outcome indicator. Funding is required to ensure accurate and timely monitoring of the Programme against its measurable objectives, outputs, and activities.

The SAFE+2 Joint Programme has clear and measurable objectives guided by the Programme results matrix. The targets of the results matrix will be agreed along with government and contained in local planning with the RRRC office, the District Commissioner and Upazila Officers – all of which participate in the Field Level Technical Advisory Committee and will help to readjust plans and activities as needed. This high-level participation of local partners will help to ensure that the Programme is addressing local concerns and meeting the needs of the beneficiaries as per agreed results.

The Programme will be subject to regular review and reporting. The Programme is innovative in its nature and therefore requires very close monitoring and evaluation to ensure achievement of results. The Programme foresees a strong mix of technical specialist, capable of anticipating obstacles in activity implementation and responding quickly, and managerial support to ensure communication and coordination issues are captured early. Each agency Programme management team will also rely on individual Monitoring and Evaluation Officers which will report information to the overall UNHCR SAFE+2 Coordinator.

Most importantly, input and feedback of the beneficiaries will be regularly sought through participatory assessments, focus group discussions and referral mechanisms. The Communication

with Communities (CWC) team of IOM and UNHCR will be actively seeking beneficiary input from both the refugee and host community populations. Supply chain constraints will be captured quickly by the UNHCR Supply Unit or WFP Supply Chain Unit and addressed to ensure that LPG supplies reach intended participants as per plan. FAO's team will report regularly on progress in reforestation and support to host community agricultural groups.

Monitoring of Programme progress will be carried out by dedicated Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) specialist and will focus on accountability towards development partners and society at large and accountability towards Programme beneficiaries and primary stakeholders. Monitoring will be against indicators and sources of verification identified in the Programme logical framework.

Given the paradigm shift from the emergency to the resilience context in Cox's Bazar, it is important to measure progress from the very beginning of the Programme. The RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement Analysis) tool developed by FAO is being used globally to assess the progress towards resilience will guide this Programme from the monitoring aspects. Moreover, the activities focusing on ecosystem restoration and climate actions under Strategic Priority Two will be included under the monitoring scheme using the Framework for Ecosystem Restoration and Monitoring (FERM) tool used at the global level, which aligns with the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration. A detailed monitoring plan based on the results chain will be developed at the beginning of the proposed action and will be implemented by Monitoring and Evaluation specialist with support from the whole Programme team. Data and information will be collected through survey questionnaires, as well as group and individual interviews and focus group discussions. The Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will pay regular visits to Programme activities as part of process monitoring. Moreover, post monitoring, beneficiary verification and needs assessments will be administered to monitor the quality-of-service delivery using established checklists and tools.

The Programme monitoring findings will be shared with concerned 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 resolved.

As in the first phase of the SAFE+ Programme, this phase envisions 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 deemed appropriate by the partnering agencies.

All data collected for the measurement of indicators will be disaggregated by sex and age where possible and relevant.

Data Management

Data Management and sharing are essential for Programme management and are increasingly required by donors. Each participating UN Agency will take appropriate measures to collect, store and share beneficiary data by maintaining data confidentiality and sharing protocol. The data and information that will be shared with the donor or other stakeholders should be consistent in the whole programme life cycle.

1. To ensure a structured beneficiary dataset a common individual beneficiary profiling may be developed in consultation with the agencies programme and MIS team.
2. To avoid beneficiaries receiving the same types of assistance at the same time by multiple partners a de-duplication exercise using the national identification number (NID) of beneficiaries as a unique identifier may conduct every six months.
3. To avoid any delay on beneficiary data access, relevant to the agency's intervention, data collection and management may be done by the respective organization through their data collection and management system.
4. A data sharing protocol may be developed or adopted from the existing system.

Data Management focal point from each of the agencies will meet quarterly to plan and update collaborative data management activities to share the ground-level data collection situation, Challenges/Obstacles, and possible solutions.

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Implementing UN Agencies	Responsible Government Departments	Risks & assumptions
Goal						
Refugees and host communities will become more climate resilient, and food secure as well as less exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) and disaster risks through sustained access to cleaner cooking energy, improved natural resource management and green skills development and livelihoods.						
Objective 1						
1 - Targeted households have safe and sufficient access to cleaner cooking energy to meet their basic needs.	% of households who report buying or collecting firewood Baseline: 32% Target: 0% # equivalent hectares natural forest protected Baseline: 10700 Target: 21400 # tonnes carbon dioxide emissions abated Baseline: 655,000 Target: 1,310,000	- Beneficiaries - Participating agencies	Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (JMSNA), Refugee Emergency Vulnerability Assessment (REVA), Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDMs) Frequency: Twice per year LPG distribution reports with factor applied Frequency (monthly)	Joint Agency (UNHCR/IOM/WFP)	MoDMR, RRRRC, DC	- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders - Private sector stability and prices of LPG remain constant - Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation - Currency devaluations do not occur

<p>Output 1.1: Refugee households have continual safe access to cleaner cooking fuel (LPG)</p>	<p>% of households that have safe (LPG) and sufficient (continual) access to cooking energy Baseline: 58% Target: 100%</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations - Private sector</p>	<p>- Distribution monitoring reports Monthly or Quarterly</p>	<p>Joint Agency (UNHCR/IOM/WFP) Private Sector (distributors of LPG)</p>	<p>MoDMR, RRRC, DC</p>	
<p>Output 1.2: Targeted households have access to energy-efficient, reliable, and modern cooking equipment</p>	<p>% of households that have stoves with an efficiency level of at least 55% Baseline: TBD Target: 100%</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations - Private sector</p>	<p>- Distribution monitoring reports Monthly or Quarterly</p>	<p>Joint Agency (UNHCR/IOM/WFP) Private Sector (distributors of LPG)</p>	<p>MoDMR, RRRC, DC</p>	
<p>Output 1.3: Energy needs and alternatives are assessed</p>	<p># energy studies completed Baseline: 0 Target: 7 # post-distribution monitoring analysis reports and assessments completed Baseline: 0 Target: 7</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations - Private sector</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>FAO/IOM/UNHCR</p>	<p>MoDMR, RRRC</p>	
<p>Objective 2</p>						
<p>2 - Environment and ecosystems are rehabilitated</p>	<p>% of land/ ecosystems rehabilitated</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations</p>	<p>GIS maps, accomplishment report, spot visit</p>	<p>Joint Agency (FAO/IOM/UNHCR/WFP)</p>	<p>Forest Department, Department of Agriculture</p>	<p>- Support continues to be provided to the</p>

<p>to strengthen community resilience to mitigate conflict over natural resources, disasters, and climate shocks.</p>	<p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p># tonnes carbon dioxide sequestered</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		<p>report, PDM report,</p> <p>Forest stock inventory, carbon stock analysis, annual</p> <p>Baseline survey, RIMA II (Yearly)</p> <p>Final evaluation report Once (at the end of the project)</p>		<p>Extension, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of Environment, MODMR, RRRRC</p>	<p>program by government and local leaders</p> <p>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</p>
<p>Output 2.1. <i>Environmental and socio-ecological knowledge is managed</i></p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: Watersheds are managed and ecosystems are rehabilitated</p>	<p># ha degraded land rehabilitated</p> <p>Baseline : 2,610 ha Target: 3,250 ha</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries</p> <p>- Partner organizations</p> <p>- Community/ Women's Groups</p>	<p>GIS maps, accomplishment report, spot visit report, PDM report,</p>	<p>FAO/IOM/UNHCR</p>	<p>Forest Department, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of</p>	

	<p># of households affected by flood and landslides</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 0</p>				Environment, MODMR, RRRC	
<p>Output: 2.3 <i>Community capacity to manage conflicts over natural resources is strengthened</i></p>	<p>% of conflicts over natural resources successfully managed</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: 100%</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations</p>	<p>- Distribution monitoring reports Monthly</p>	FAO/IOM/UNHCR	<p>Forest Department, Department of Agriculture Extension, Bangladesh Water Development Board, Department of Environment, MODMR, RRRC</p>	
<p>Objective 3A 3A - The resilience of vulnerable host communities, especially women, is sustained</p>	<p>Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>% of households with total monthly expenditure above the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) threshold</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations</p>	<p>Baseline survey, RIMA II (Yearly)</p> <p>REVA (Yearly)</p> <p>REVA (Yearly)</p>	FAO/IOM/WFP	<p>Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Agriculture Marketing, Chamber of Commerce</p>	<p>- Support continues to be provided to the programme by government and local leaders</p> <p>- Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation</p> <p>Currency devaluations do not occur</p>

	<p>Average reduced coping strategy index</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>% of farmers and producers with increased market sales</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p>		Value chain assessment			
<p>Output 3A.1: <i>Market and value chain analysis conducted to identify sectors for green economic growth</i></p>	<p># of sectors identified for green economic growth</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations</p>	Baseline study and assessment	FAO/IOM/UNHCR/WFP	Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Agriculture Marketing, Chamber of Commerce	
<p>Output 3A.2: <i>Vulnerable Host community households are producing environmentally sustainable products and services</i></p>	<p>% of targeted households producing sustainable products</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>USD amount disbursed to groups and individuals</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations</p>	Actual reports, baseline and endline assessments	FAO/IOM/UNHCR/WFP	Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Agriculture Marketing, Chamber of Commerce	

<p>Output 3A.3: <i>Established on- and off- farm producer groups are linked to markets</i></p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>% of producer groups linked to the markets</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>Value of sales (USD) Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p> <p>Volume of sales (MT) Baseline: 0 Target: TBD</p>		<p>Actual reports, baseline and endline assessments</p>	<p>FAO/IOM/UNHCR/WFP</p>	<p>Department of Agriculture Extension, Department of Agriculture Marketing, Chamber of Commerce</p>	
<p>Objective 3B 3B - The resilience of Rohingya refugees, especially vulnerable groups, is sustained</p>	<p>Resilience capacity score increased (compared to baseline)</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>Average reduced coping strategy index</p> <p>Baseline: TBD Target: TBD</p> <p>% of households with acceptable food consumption score</p>	<p>- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations/Sector</p>	<p>Baseline survey, RIMA II & REVA (Yearly)</p> <p>Baseline survey, REVA (Yearly)</p> <p>Baseline survey, REVA (Yearly)</p>	<p>FAO/IOM/UNHCR/WFP</p>	<p>MODMR, RRRC, CiCs, Department of Agriculture Extension,</p>	<p>- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders - Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation Currency devaluations do not occur</p>

	Baseline: TBD Target: TBD				FAO/IOM/UNHCR/WFP	MODMR, RRRC, CiCs, Department of Agriculture Extension,	- Support continues to be provided to the program by government and local leaders - Adverse weather event doesn't disrupt implementation Currency devaluations do not occur
Output 3B.1: <i>Approaches assessed and identified for quality, sustainable and complementary programming in the camps</i>	# of unified frameworks/strategies developed Baseline: 0 Target: 3						
Output 3B.2: <i>Rohingya refugees' green skills developed through training and inputs</i>	% of targeted households practicing sustainable skills development Baseline: 0 Target: TBD # of beneficiaries receiving cash/in-kind supports through the programme Baseline: 0 Target: 49,730	- Beneficiaries - Partner organizations	- Cash for Work payment records Weekly or Monthly	Joint Agency (WFP/IOM)	MODMR, RRRC, CiCs, Department of Agriculture Extension,		

9. Legal context or basis of relationship

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNHCR	The Government of Bangladesh and UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding in May 1993 consolidating the cooperation between Bangladesh and UNHCR, spelling out the modalities for voluntary repatriation and guaranteeing UNHCR presence in all camps.
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

Table 4: Activities by UN Agency

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization				Activities	TIME FRAME		
	FAO	IOM	UNHCR	WFP		2022	2023	2024
Outcome 1: Targeted households have safe and sufficient access to cleaner cooking energy to meet their basic needs								
Output 1.1. Refugee households have continual access to cleaner cooking fuel (LPG) for 3 years		X	X		1.1.1 Provision of LPG refills			
Baseline: 98% of refugee households received 10.42 refills per year		X	X	X	1.1.2 Distribution of LPG refills (Porter support to carry cylinders between shelter and distribution points for Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs), Logistical support including maintenance of distribution points and ensuring staff movement, Community mobilization for beneficiaries and coordination with stakeholders)			
Target: 100% of refugee households received 10.42 refills per year (6,357,492 refills over 3 years)								
Output 1.2. Targeted households have access to energy-efficient, reliable, and modern cooking equipment		X	X		1.2.1 First-time or replacement distribution of energy-efficient cooking sets and user training for targeted			
Baseline: All refugee households require one-time (first-time or replacement) cooking set, LPG cylinder and (first-time) pressure cooker.		X	X		1.2.2 Pressure cooker distribution, training, and analysis			
Target: 227,616 households (including population growth)		X	X		1.2.3 LPG Cylinder replacement when changing suppliers			
Output 1.3: Energy needs and alternatives are assessed	X	X	X		1.3.1. Research and development to identify, assess and pilot affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern cooking energy solutions			
Baseline: 0 studies Target: 7 studies		X	X		1.3.2. Household LPG consumption patterns are assessed to monitor and evaluate programming needs			

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization				Activities	TIME FRAME		
	FAO	IOM	UNHCR	WFP		2022	2023	2024
Outcome 2: Environment and ecosystems are rehabilitated to strengthen community resilience to mitigate conflict over natural resources, disasters, and climate shocks.								
Output 2.1. Environmental and socio-ecological knowledge is managed Baseline: 0 monitoring platforms operationalized Target: 1 monitoring platform operationalized	X		X		2.1.1. Design, implement and provide technical support for multi-sectoral joint monitoring platform for environmental and socio-ecological assessments			
	X		X		2.1.2 Undertake environmental and socio-ecological baseline and/or monitoring assessments			
	X		X		2.1.3 Develop and update environmental and watershed management plans using participatory planning at territorial level			
Output 2.2. Watersheds managed and ecosystems are rehabilitated Baseline: 2,610 ha of degraded land rehabilitated Target: 3,250 ha of degraded land rehabilitated		X	X		2.2.1 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects detailed designs			
	X	X	X	X	2.2.2 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - technical support, plantation, and plantation materials			
		X	X	X	2.2.3 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - implementation and construction			
		X		X	2.2.4 Environment rehabilitation and eco-DRR projects - Cash for Work for watershed management and environmental rehabilitation activities			
	X			X	2.2.5 Enhance local/indigenous seed production through the establishment seed orchards of threatened and endangered tree species			

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization				Activities	TIME FRAME		
	FAO	IOM	UNHCR	WFP		2022	2023	2024
<p>Output 2.3: Community capacity to manage conflicts over natural resources is strengthened</p> <p>Baseline: TBD</p> <p>Target: 100% of conflicts over natural resources successfully managed</p>	X		X		2.3.1. Strengthen community co-management approach to support forest -dependent households to deal with conflicts over natural resources including Human-Elephant Conflict, snake rescue and others as identified in the conflict dynamics assessment			
	X				2.3.2. Capacitate landslide vulnerable households for disaster preparedness and promote Agricultural Hazard and Vulnerability Mapping Analysis (AHVMA) tools to enhance agriculture and climate resilience			
	X		X		2.3.3. Develop communications strategy to raise community awareness on the protection of wildlife and natural resources including preparation and dissemination of communication and IEC materials			
	X				2.3.4. Promote renewable energy technology in farmer communities			
	X		X		2.3.5. Provide capacity development and logistics support to private, partner and government owned nurseries and workers			
	X		X		2.3.6 Youth engagement in environmental conservation activities supported with trainings on project design, M&E, advocacy, organizational management, and inputs support.			
Outcome 3A: The resilience of vulnerable host communities, especially women, is sustained								
Output 3A.1. Market and value chain analysis conducted to identify sectors for green economic growth	X	X	X	X	3A.1.1. Conduct a joint market assessment on the successes of previous interventions and gaps for future interventions.			

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization				Activities	TIME FRAME		
	FAO	IOM	UNHCR	WFP		2022	2023	2024
Baseline: TBD sectors for green economic growth identified Target: TBD (based on value chain analysis)	X	X	X	X	3A.1.2. Conduct value chain analyses			
	X		X	X	3A.1.3. In collaboration with Food Security Sector, promote visits to different climate smart agriculture programmes to facilitate learnings and exchange of best practices.			
	X				3A.1.4. Develop integrated Family Farming System (Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery) guidelines through Farmers Field School (FFS) approach.			
	X		X	X	3A.1.5. Streamline Aggregation/Collection Center guidelines, best practices, and market linkage mapping.			
	X	X			3A.1.6. Develop strategies and guidelines to support Local Services Providers and ICT-based extension service providers.			
		X	X	X	3A.1.7. Develop an integrated strategy for off-farm business development plans and linkages with the private sector.			
	X	X	X	X	3A.1.8. Conduct a context analysis.			
Output 3A.2. Vulnerable host community households are producing environmentally sustainable products and services Baseline: TBD households producing sustainable products Target: TBD (based on market assessment and value chain analysis)		X	X	X	3A.2.1. Establish self-help and producer groups, strengthen their capacity, and support marginal green business opportunities.			
	X				3A.2.2. Establish FFS groups to produce high-demand and high-nutrient crops through climate-sensitive agricultural practices.			
	X	X	X	X	3A.2.3. Conduct trainings on climate resilience entrepreneurship, vocational skills, financial literacy, decision making and business management and development.			

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization				Activities	TIME FRAME		
	FAO	IOM	UNHCR	WFP		2022	2023	2024
Output 3A.3. Established on- and off- farm producer groups are linked to markets Baseline: TBD Target: TBD (based on baseline)	X	X		X	3A.2.4. Establish networking between producer groups and decentralized banking agents and microfinance institutes for smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs' access to green loans/ credits and small producer groups' financial inclusion.			
	X		X	X	3A.2.5. Support the rehabilitation and/or construction of agricultural/fishery infrastructure (e.g. irrigation channel, fishpond) using nature-based solutions through the food assistance for assets modality.			
	X	X	X	X	3A.3.1. Conduct market linkage workshops and social awareness programmes with key stakeholders and connect livelihoods beneficiaries from SAFE+ 1.0 to markets to further grow their businesses.			
	X				3A.3.2. Establish a network with youth to provide apprentice / vocational training for ICT-based extension services, marketing, farm mechanization, and financial services.			
	X		X	X	3A.3.3. Strengthen the existing network and capacity of farmers' aggregation/collection centers			
		X			3A.3.4. Develop an e-commerce platform in cooperation with Chamber of Commerce for off-farm host community producers and organize product fairs in cooperation with Chamber of Commerce and the private sector.			
Outcome 3B: The resilience of Rohingya refugees, especially vulnerable groups, is sustained								

UN organization specific Annual targets	UN organization				Activities	TIME FRAME		
	FAO	IOM	UNHCR	WFP		2022	2023	2024
<p>Output 3B.1. Approaches assessed and identified for quality, sustainable and complementary programming in the camps</p> <p>Baseline: 0 unified frameworks/strategies developed</p> <p>Target: 3 unified frameworks/strategies developed</p>		X	X	X	3B.1.1. Conduct a skills development study including looking at the environmental impact of the skills development centres.			
	X		X	X	3B.1.2. Strengthen environmentally sound and nutrition sensitive home gardening technology and operational strategies and a GIS map to tailor the most suitable practices.			
	X				3B.1.3. Develop an innovative strategy on fresh food waste management in camp markets based on circular economy approach.			
<p>Output 3B.2. Rohingya refugees' green skills developed through training and inputs</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 49,730 beneficiaries receiving cash/in-kind supports through the programme</p>		X			3B.2.1. Implement vocational green center-based skills training and production activities related to humanitarian and sector-based needs.			
	X		X		3B.2.2. Implement home gardening and aquaculture activities and support capacity strengthening to ensure gardening and aquaculture activities are climate- and nutrition-sensitive.			
	X				3B.2.3. Build awareness on fresh food waste and conduct trainings on composting and waste management.			

Signature:

UN Organizations
Organization: UNHCR
Name: Johannes Van Der Klaauw, Representative
Signature
Date & Seal

Organization: IOM
Name: Fathima Nusrath Ghazzali, Chief of Mission (OIC)
Signature
Date & Seal

Organization: FAO
Name: Robert D. Simpson, Representative
Signature
Date & Seal

Organization: WFP
Name: Jane Pearce, Country Director a.i.
Signature
Date & Seal

Agency Focal Points

1. UNHCR Romain Desclous, Senior External Relations Officer,
2. IOM Sajjad Ahmed, SAFE Plus Consortium Liaison Officer
3. FAO Sherpard Zvigadza, International Programme specialist,
4. WFP Fenella Henderson-Howat, SAFE Plus Focal Point

ANNEX I: STANDARD JOINT PROGRAMME BUDGET

JOINT PROJECT BUDGET*

Total Resources for Transfer (US\$)	282,039,934
Total Indirect Costs	\$22,529,886
Total Direct Costs	259,510,048

PROJECT BUDGET		ESTIMATED UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (US\$)			
Category	Total Amount (US\$)	UNHCR	IOM	WFP	FAO
Contractual Services	\$14,338,690	\$5,438,000	\$0	\$887,689	\$8,013,001
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture incl. Depreciation	\$3,795,165	\$1,492,422	\$683,800	\$1,201,444	\$417,500
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	\$43,161,872	\$5,233,102	\$36,459,229	\$251,420	\$1,218,121
Staff and other personnel costs	\$15,713,373	\$2,819,543	\$7,169,940	\$2,601,155	\$3,122,735
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	\$186,296,113	\$60,489,480	\$60,721,727	\$51,507,124	\$13,577,783
Travel	\$902,777	\$90,000	\$43,200	\$511,827	\$257,750
Total Programme Costs	\$264,207,991	\$75,562,546	\$105,077,896	\$56,960,658	\$26,606,890
Indirect Support Costs	\$17,831,943	\$4,912,183	\$7,355,453	\$3,702,443	\$1,862,482
Total	\$282,039,934	\$80,474,112	\$112,433,349	\$60,663,101	\$28,469,372

* This is based on the [UNDG Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors to Joint Programmes](#) approved in 2012

** 6.5-7% 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 recipient 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 Joint Programme (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).