



Food Security Sector Meeting

DATE, TIME, and VENUE: Tuesday, 12th June 2018 (10:00-11:30), IOM Meeting Room, CXB
AGENDA

1. Introduction and welcome
2. FSS Emergency Situation Update, Challenges and Coordination
3. Access update (Log Cluster)
4. Volunteer incentives: Semi-skilled and unskilled common agreed rates
5. Update on fresh food strategy and way forwards
6. AoB (Livelihoods WG& Protection, workshop follow up, FS Monitoring Update, etc.)

DISCUSSION

Introduction

FSS Coordinator, opened the meeting with a welcome to all, followed by a round of introductions; FSS members who were present at the meeting are: WFP, FSS, EETWG, OXFAM, MUKTI, UNHCR, SCI, UNDP, WVI, ECHO, IFRC, ICRC, ICCO, UNHCR.

FSS Emergency Situation Update: Coordination and Challenges

WFP: On 11th June, WFP activated the Emergency Response activities, following the first day of heavy rains which intensified on 10th June. From its Action Plan, WFP started portering FA in Modhurchara-1 from the last point that trucks could reach 70m away, using 10 porters. WFP has also responded to the first request by the CiC and partners on the ground for immediate support to 375 affected families in Camps 1E, 1W, 3 and 4. WFP issued 30mt HEBs to cooperating partners to face subsequent requests. These 30mt are estimated to be sufficient to provide emergency support to 8,000 families (emergency ration is 50 packs of 75g per family, to last them for 3 days). The current efforts are geared towards keeping track of their stocks in order to resupply the camps. This initial small scale response is in many ways testing WFP's current procedures and capacity to respond quickly to the monsoon emergency.

On Communication flows and incidents reporting, the FSS Coordination Team has set up a small (whatsapp and email) group on Emergency Food Assistance: ACF, SCI, ICRC, IFRC, TIKA, OXFAM, and WFP. On this platform, issues, such as damaged infrastructure, roads access, affected populations, etc, and photographs and captions, are shared, throughout the day and night so that effective and well targeted response can be as quick as possible (for example, whether WFP or ICRC can begin distributing HEBs or RTEs or emergency hot meals to affected populations in a particular location). Due to current monsoon rains, serious issues of road access, particularly on Army Road – have hampered the response: this is affecting not only WFP and FD Partners, but all other humanitarian actors. FSS Coord reminded Partners that for our Sector, what is important is that, if we are informed of affected populations, as part our response, we have to start HEBs distribution, and cooked meals. The other main issue is the communication pathways and communication flows between field monitors and staff on the ground and emergency and FS coordinators in CXB. FSS will be producing Weekly Emergency Response Updates – the coordination team will need updated daily or regular information from Partners with operational presence in the field- who, in many ways, may be in possession of accurate and critical information, than FSS Coordination Team.

ICRC: has continued its GFD in the three makeshift camps where it normally does distribution: Kornapara, Unchiprang and Chakmarkul. Overall, access to the three locations is still possible . In Kornapara, GFD planned for Thursday will be post-poned due to heavy rains. Landslides and damages to shelters have affected so far 106 HHs in Chakmarkul and 150 HHs in Unchiprang; the ICRC is providing RTE foods from its prepositioned stocks to all affected HHs in coordination with Site Management Sector. The situation is closely being monitored. ICRC has a contingency of 5,000 RTE parcels capable of covering the needs of 5'000 families (of an average of 5 members per family) for two days. Each parcel consists of: beaten rice 4 kg, water 2 litres, energy biscuit BP5 1 kg, sugar 0.5 kg and chocolate bars 1 packet (10 bars). Another issue ICRC has identified is the decreased cooking

capacity due to the difficulty for the beneficiaries to collect dry firewood. A concern is the absence of organizations planning to intervene with LPG in the ICRC areas of responsibility. ICRC has no LPG stocks. FSS thanked ICRC EcoSec Coordinator and noted that, together with the Shelter/NFIs Sector, collectively FSS Partners may need some rapid assessment and mapping of NFIs related to cooking capacity (LPG and others). On LPG, key sensitization campaign on how usage and safety is also urgently needed.

IFRC: Distribution Centres are relatively stable in Kutupalong, Ukhiya and Balhukhali. FSL Coordinator of IFRC will be added to the recently formed whatsapp group. IFRC's food relief teams are currently on the ground, assessing the situation. IFRC will provide the information on the key numbers of food stocks (some donation were mentioned), including on its capacity and plans for mobile distribution teams. The three distribution centers are Balhukali 2 (close to camp 11); Burmapara (close to camp 13); and Hakimpara (close to camp 14).

SCI: Expecting to hear from WFP – re instructions on locations, and appropriate response – SCI is ready to start distributing HEBs, or GFD. information and communication.

WVI: has dried food to distribute to 5,000 inds, (flattened rice) currently in the procurement pipeline, luckily to be ready after EID.

FAO: had distributed food safety kits 25,000 in KT Camp (will share the areas/locations within the camp). Another distribution round will soon commence.

SMART Nutrition and Health Survey – Preliminary results (Press Release and PPT Attached).

The Preliminary Results of the Emergency Nutrition Assessment Round 2 (SMART Survey) were launched by the Civil Surgeon in Cox's Bazar. The Survey was conducted from 28th April to 28th May, 2018 in Cox's Bazar, as a multi-agency survey carried out on behalf of the Nutrition Sector assessing both Rohingya in registered camp and "Undocumented Myanmar Nationals" living in camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf. It was led by Action Against Hunger with technical oversight from CDC in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through Civil Surgeon Office, UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, SIDA and Save the Children. Data were collected on household demography, anthropometry, morbidity, infant and young child feeding, nutrition programming, and food assistance to monitor the evolving nutrition situation through comparison with the Emergency Nutrition Assessment Round 1 conducted in Oct-Nov 2017. The findings indicate the prevalence of global acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months using weight-for-height (WHZ) malnutrition indicator has decreased significantly in the Makeshift Settlements and is below the WHO Emergency Threshold (15%) in the makeshift settlements and Nayapara camp. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) among children aged 6-59 months has declined but remains at or near the WHO critical threshold (40%) in both sites. The overall prevalence of anemia among children 6-59 months has decreased significantly, to below the severe public health problem thresholds (40%), however 1 in every 2 children aged 6-23 months is anemic. In the Q&A session, a number of issues – such as refusal by members of the refugee community to be respondents, were encountered during the interviewing phase. From the Partners, there were questions around: whether the sampled population was the same for Round 1 and Round 2, and possibility of selection and interview bias. The results show that we need to target interventions at the pre-conception phase. Nutrition-sensitive interventions need to target particular age groups and categories in order to see significant improvements over the last 6 months. There have been noted some modest gains – reduction of numbers – for children presenting some illnesses related to poor nutrition (such as diarrhea).

Volunteer incentives: Semi-skilled and unskilled common agreed rates (See Document Attached)

Update on DRR, FS monitoring, fresh food strategy On DRR, close monitoring is urgently needed and prioritization re-adapted according to the current access issues. FSS and VAM/WFP on the light FS monitoring exercise: 70% completed FS Status analysis will be issued soon. On Fresh Food Voucher Programme – OXFAM shared that for the emergency vouchers – they are working on the methodology. A Guidance Strategy Paper on FFV programme is currently being finalized – it will be disseminated to FSS Partners soon. In Unchiprang – ICRC is implementing FFV with HI from mid-July. In the three locations where ICRC has been distributing relief supplies, fresh food vouchers will be distributed from first quarter of 2019. In terms of food diversity, ICRC reported that there is a slight concern. HHDS

surveys have been conducted and now are being analysed and can be later shared. If there is any Partner willing to do FFV distribution in Chakmarkur, ICRC is willing to partner and coordinate. Handicap International is coordinating in Unchiprang with ICRC.

AoB (Livelihoods WG& Protection, workshop follow up, etc.)

The upcoming Livelihoods WG meeting will be jointly run with Protection WG (which includes GBV Sub-WG, Gender WG). A presentation on the legal framework of the Rohingya Response will be delivered by Coord/Protection Sector, including the challenges broadly around Protection issues, and lessons learned.

SUMMARY OF ACTION POINTS

- FSS Coordination Team will urgently convene an Emergency FS sub-group meeting and discuss information flows, ways FSS can assist in incidents reporting and coordination of response.

NEXT MEETING ON 26 June 2018

DRAFT