

Food Security Sector – Cox's Bazar

Tuesday 19th of December 2017, 11:00

Rohingya response



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FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

AGENDA

- Introduction and welcome
- FSS-HNO - Need analysis workshop outcomes
- Need Analysis Recommendations
- FSS- Response plan 2018 –
 - Strategic objectives, indicators, activities
- AoB



FSS Need analysis (workshop outcomes)

Refugees:

- **One in three refugees** households do not have access to an acceptable diet;
- Food **assistance** plays a large role in improving food consumption: 96% of new arrivals declared to have received food assistance
- Great impact of food assistance: \cong **70% of food beneficiaries** access an acceptable diet
- Refugees **depending entirely on assistance or unsustainable sources** are more prone to food insecurity
- The use of **e-vouchers** enhances access to more diversified and nutritious food and limits poor FCS.
- Food assistance reduces adoption of **coping strategies**
- Distribution of **NFIs, cooking fuel, SAM treatment** is associated to acceptable FCS
- Lack of livelihoods opportunities is a main concern among refugees
- Findings suggest that malnutrition may be more correlated to wash issues than access to food

FSS Need analysis (workshop outcomes)

Host communities:

- Food consumption outcomes not significantly better off compared to refugees;
- **Food production** extremely low among Host Communities if we look at food expenditures;
- **Access to Market reduced especially in Ukhia;**
- **Female headed HHs**, single parents (separated/divorced), disable/chronically ill, larger size HHs, presence of PLW;
- Main **constraints**: high food prices, insufficient food, poor shelter conditions, limited employment opportunities;
- **Female headed households** have higher rates of unacceptable food consumption (38% vs 27%)
- **Dietary diversity** is a challenge among HCs
- **Fish**, cereals and vegetables are the main items purchased by HCs and refugees
- Lack of **access to regular Income Generating Activities**, lack of domestic production (e.g. land; livestock; productive assets)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Food Assistance:

- **Continue GFD** and scale up to capture latest new arrivals (including expected new influx) and old unregistered refugees making sure not to exclude the most vulnerable categories
- **Fresh food assistance** to be considered as top-up of current GFD in order to increase dietary diversity through in-kind/CBT;
- **Continue scaling-up e-vouchers** programme. This will foster access to a more diversified and nutritious food.
- **Monitor the evolution of the profile of the least vulnerable** in the food security monitoring system should budget shortfall occur. This exercise will also inform on the potential phasing of the least vulnerable.
- **Cash distribution** pilots and launch a parallel monitoring system for live assessment of outcomes; multi-purpose cash programming to be considered once finalized and reconciled the various registration; Coordination within FSS and Cash WG;
- **Protection** to be mainstreamed in each activity due to the strong correlation with food security (access, utilization, etc..)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Livelihoods:

- Given the significant correlation of food security and economic vulnerability, **income generating activities** should be scaled up and enhanced. Livelihood/self-reliance opportunities among refugees should be explored and implemented where feasible.
- Given the low food production and expenditures on food items, **agriculture** activities should be scaled up, including crop production, livestock and fisheries.
- **Vocational trainings should be considered** to strengthen skilled labour capacities, especially among women. Skills development on food utilization including nutrition are highly required;
- **Cooking fuel distributions**, distribute and sensitize towards the use of high energy stoves to reduce combustibles consumption.



FSS RESPONSE PLAN

Strategic Objective 1 (draft):

Ensure and sustain timely provision of life-saving and life-sustaining assistance for Rohingya and host communities

of people receiving food assistance (in-kind or cash)
disaggregated by sex

of targeted people with improved FCS

Activities

- General dry food distribution, cooked meals for the new arrivals, fresh food complements (e-vouchers/in-kind), fortified biscuits for communal spaces (education centres, etc...);



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FSS RESPONSE PLAN

Strategic Objective 2 (Draft):

Promote, implement and strengthen livelihoods and self-reliance activities for host communities and Rohingya, and enhance community infrastructures capacity such as markets.

of people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support including IGAs
disaggregated by sex

of people receiving self-reliance packages (trainings, skills, socio-economic empowerment) disaggregated by sex

of targeted HHs in the highest Coping strategy index reduced

Activities: (please refer to the Livelihoods packages)

Income generating activities, agriculture support, self-reliance opportunities for refugees, communal spaces (kitchens, gardens, breast feeding,...) trainings, skills enhancement, etc..



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HRP 2018 TIMELINE

Need Analysis (including PIN for the sector and needs analysis narrative)	10 of December
Sector strategies draft (including narrative, targets, activities, monitoring framework)	21 of December
FS sectors finalises needs analyses and strategies (with estimated requirements)	6th of January
FS Partners draft projects and submit to Sector Coordinators	14 – 24 of January
Sector peer review of projects (Sector review committee)	24 – 31 of January
Consolidated HRP draft	5 – 12 of February
HRP 2018 publication	20 of February

FSS RESPONSE PLAN

AoB:

Livelihoods packages and prioritization

GFD next round and methodology



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THANK YOU!