

Food Security Cluster Meeting

Islamic Relief

Dhaka, Bangladesh

31 December 2019



Round of Introduction



Know each other

1 AGENDA



1. Round of Introduction
2. Review of the last Cluster meeting minutes
3. Progress of Monsoon Flood 2019 HRP
4. Update HCTT Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPA) 2020
5. Fall Armyworm (FAW) Outbreak
6. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) outbreak
7. AOB
 - Probable consortium for agricultural emergency
 - IPC Update
 - AAP Workshop

Approval of Minutes

06 October 2019



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Action points	Focal point/agency	Status
FSCT will coordinate with WFP on half day orientation at district level	FSC Team	On going
GENDER fact sheet can be produced in the month of December 2019	FSC team	January 2020
gFSC will send the Partner meeting invitation to the probable new FSC global partner from Bangladesh	gFSC Team	Done
FSC to share the Rapid assessment report	FSC Team	In process
IFRC will share information on planned livelihood intervention	FSC team	pending
FSC will coordinate on livelihood intervention particularly the 18000 FHH who will receive FAO livestock intervention to ensure they receive full FSC livelihood Package	FSC team	On Going
FSC to promote Community intervention on emergency livestock shelter as it is already a proven gap	FSC Team	In process
FSC will share the Food Security Cluster Strategy 2020-2023 when it is ready to share	FSC Team	Done
FSC coordination team will join the IPC analysis	FSC Team	Done



RESPONSE BY SECTOR



FOOD SECURITY

Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	30,978	32,572	63,199
≥ 18 years	40,739	42,685	83,775
Total	71,717	75,257	146,974*

(*) In addition, 924 communities targeted for community-based Agriculture and Livestock interventions

Criteria of selection:

- Severity and impact of flood damage, Requirement of immediate lifesaving activities
- Integrated food security phase classification (IPC) level
- Poverty Level; consideration of the affected population living under the extreme poverty line
- Vulnerability analysis (to disaster, internal displacement, threats to livelihoods, gender)
- Agricultural land ownership (mostly focused on small-holder farmers or landless farmers)
- Reliance on day labor/casual labor
- Dependencies (persons with disabilities, elderly, HHs having Under-5-year-old children)
- Crop loss by House Hold (complete loss prioritized)
- Households with pregnant and lactating women, Women-headed Households

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$6,422,569

Phase 1: \$3,109,198; Phase 2: \$3,313,371

Rationale:

The JNA Field Team report identified the Agriculture/Livestock sector as the most heavily impacted sector. An estimated 137,798 hectares of crops have been completely lost across the affected districts. Additionally, a total of USD 83 million in livestock poultry production has been lost as a direct result of the flooding. An estimated 307,646 people have been displaced, leaving their homes and livelihoods behind in floodwaters. Many of these vulnerable households are day laborers or non-agricultural laborers, living on day-to-day income, and will require immediate and medium-term support to recover their livelihoods. The Government is actively responding to these needs; however, it is appreciative of assistance from the humanitarian community to address immediate food security and livelihoods needs at HH and community levels.

The majority of the affected population is reliant on subsistence agriculture for their livelihoods. The loss of livestock, due to drowning or subsequent illness, has devastated poor families who have likely lost their only productive asset. It is imperative that actions are taken to protect and conserve the remaining livestock in affected areas and replace livestock assets of affected communities. It is well understood that protecting and rebuilding livelihoods of the poor and ultra-poor saves lives.

Cluster objectives:

Phase 1:

To save lives through appropriate Food Security interventions and immediate restoration of livelihoods: livelihood protection saves lives. 100% target of Food Assistance + 40% immediate Livelihood assistance.

Phase 2:

To recover from the stress caused by the flood on agriculture, livestock, access to food (physical & economic) and livelihood opportunities, which complement food insecurity and build resilience against future shocks. 60% of the livelihood activity + community activity.

Planned local partners (not-exclusive list):

GRAUS, SKS, BACE, EDG, MMS, FIVDB, GUS, GUK, PBK, VARD, POPI, ZHSMS, UP, RDRS, MJSKS, GNB, GBUS, GKS, UDPS, ESDO

Planned international partners (not-exclusive list):

FAO, WFP, AAB, ACF, BRAC, CWW, HKI, IRB, Oxfam, Plan, SCI, UP, WVI, Tdh

Targeted geographical areas: Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Sunamganj and Bandarban.

Partners Access/presence in targeted areas:

All mentioned above has presence in the targeted area according to the last partner presence map.

Cluster/sector focal points:

Guy Onambele
 Food Security Cluster Coordinator
 Bangladesh Food Security Cluster (FAO/WFP)
guy.onambele@wfp.org
 Mohammad Mainul Hossain Rony,
 Information Management Officer, rony.hossain@fsccluster.org
 Bangladesh Food Security Cluster (FAO/WFP)



- Food Assistance USD 1,582,532 out of 1,684,951
- Livelihood Assistance USD 1,141,778 out of 3,560,619
- Community Intervention required USD 1,177,000 no response so far

4

Update HCTT Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPA) 2020



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Food Security			
To define immediate and short-term food assistance packages (e.g. cooked-food, fortified biscuits)			FSC Team
Review the FSC package for immediate and short-term food assistance in terms of food items and value – with the support of the nutrition cluster			FSC Team
To map all <u>GoB</u> warehouses to store food and assess for which quantity and their earthquake resistance including food factories			FSC Team with <u>GoB</u>
To engage with the private sector (supermarket/shops – where food is available) to collect information on their BCP & contingency plans			FSC & WFP & FAO
To develop adapted SOP for food clusters members			Need to review
To strengthen data collection and data management			FSC team
Updated FSC food package (revised cost) and Review the short term FSC package: “cultural” and Sphere standard package			FSC Team

4

Update HCTT Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPA) 2020



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Wet food package/guideline (in process)		FSC team
Strengthening the District FSC Focal Point mechanism		FSC team
LEGS orientation		FSC team
Update and share regularly contact list of sector participants.		FSC team
Identify a GoB sector co-chair		FSC & CLAs
Identify focal points for joint assessments with FSN expertise.		FSC team
Agree minimum assistance package, including ration and cash value.		FSC team
Set up/maintain beneficiary feedback (and complaint handling) mechanisms.		FSC team
Sub-national cluster coordination mechanism established (cyclone).		FSC team
Sub-national cluster coordination mechanism established (flood).		FSC team
Contingency plans developed (Flood-Cyclone).		FSC team

Fall Armyworm (FAW) Outbreak



- The Fall Armyworm (FAW), *Spodoptera frugiperda*, a devastating insect pest causes considerable yield losses in cultivated maize and in 80 other crops, including rice, sorghum, millet, sugarcane, vegetable crops and cotton.
- FAW is native to the Americas, was detected in Bangladesh in late 2018 and has quickly spread across the country in short period of time and covered almost half of the districts of Bangladesh where the crop maize grow well.
- Later on its presence was found in 36 Upazilas of 16 districts in 2019. This pest is likely to continue to spread the rest of the part of the country may threat food and nutrition security and the livelihoods of millions of smallholders.

Expected impact

- It is estimated that in 12 African countries, FAW causes losses of up to 17.7 million tons of maize annually, which could feed tens of millions of people.
- Although the loss is yet not estimated similar situation is likely to occur in Bangladesh as it is already reported that the intensity of FAW attack is higher this year.
- As FAW infestation has short-and long-term impacts on agricultural production, food security and poultry industry; hence it affects the livelihoods of thousands of value chain operators on various commodities in the country.

Farmers Anxiousness

- The pest is new one in the country and the farmers are very anxious about its management. They have had a little experience by now in combating the pest through application of pesticides the usual practice in Bangladesh.
- However the result is increasingly negative because many of the pesticides available in the market are not working against the pest FAW (Farmers opinion).
- It is also known to us that this particular pest is difficult to control by many of the pesticides for its feeding behavior and ability to withstand against many the toxic substances. Development of resistance to pesticide by FAW is quite common in the world.

5

Fall Armyworm (FAW) Outbreak



Key objectives

- Establish a global coordination and regional collaboration on monitoring, early warning, and Integrated Pest Management of FAW.
- Reduce crop yield losses caused by FAW.
- Lower the risk of further spread of FAW to new areas.

Fall Armyworm (FAW) Outbreak



Present Actions

- Bangladesh Government has considered Fall Armyworm as an emergency issue and has expressed necessity of cooperation from different international organizations.
- Under such circumstances, FAO Bangladesh has started a TCP on Response to enhance technical capacity for monitoring and management of Fall Armyworm in Bangladesh for an emergency technical assistance enabling to identify, report the level of infestation and map the Fall Armyworm infestation in Bangladesh with management actions to contribute to the protection of livelihoods and food security of the agricultural farmers, agripreneurs and contract growers, who are living in FAW affected areas and developing capacities of main stakeholders in awareness, surveillance, monitoring and integrated management of the FAW.

Further actions needed

Although some of the activities are going on the FAW problem, it is felt that there should be robust approaches in this context to avoid the colossal crop loss and save the ecological condition of the country.

- Awareness building through multiple stake holders
- Lab development:
- Pesticide Trial:
- Availability of Pesticides:.
- Monitoring Pesticide Resistance:
- Training: More training to cover as many stakeholders as possible such as Pesticide Dealers, NGO personnel, Farmer, academician and researcher.
- Sharing of global experience: A consortium to fight against FAW
- Detailed action plans to be made for implementation, coordination and monitoring of the action.

- **Disease Information:** Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is a disease of cattle and water buffalo caused by a virus from the family Poxviridae, genus Capripoxvirus. Clinical signs include fever ($<41^{\circ}\text{C}$), nodules on the skin and mucous membranes, ventral edema, depression, anorexia, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, excessive salivation and enlarged lymph nodes

6

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) outbreak



- **Initial Outbreak Investigation:** The first outbreak in Bangladesh was reported to the Department of Livestock Services (DLS) on 22/07/2019. Cases occurred in three upazilas (Anowara, Karofuli, and Patia) in Chattogram district of Chattogram division. An investigation revealed 66 cases in cattle with LSD clinical signs of 360 susceptible animals (attack rate of 18%) and no deaths. Samples were collected and tested positive for Capripoxvirus by real-time PCR at the DLS Central Disease Investigation Laboratory (CDIL)

6

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) outbreak



- **Regional Impact.** Traditional trade routes from India into Asia via Bangladesh make it likely that a significant number of cattle are entering the country daily from India and passing through Bangladesh to meet the demand for beef in Bangladesh as well as other countries in the region such as China

6

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) outbreak



- **Response and Recommendations:** DLS is taking active steps to monitor and control the outbreak with messaging through posters, leaflets and awareness raising events. Other proposed initiatives include: (1) strengthening border enforcement to slow the influx of cattle from India, (2) initiating a risk assessment for determining a strategy for emergency vaccination with a goat pox vaccine that is currently available globally, (3) concurrently exploring the feasibility of expanding local goat pox vaccine production capacity, (4) providing supportive care to affected cattle with secondary infections and chronic illness, and (5) developing an extension-based herd health programme to improve awareness of prevention strategies among small-scale farmers

6

Fall Armyworm (FAW) Outbreak



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

- **FSC Way forward:**

- Probable FSC lead consortium for agricultural emergency



- IPC Update: 64 districts covered

- **AAP Workshop**

- Can we do on February 2020



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Thank you