TWG - COVID 19 meeting

Monday 9th November 2020
Agenda

1. General update
2. Update for each result
3. C19 future
4. AOB
1. General update
• last TWG-C19 meeting (12th October): previous meeting minutes is here: https://wfp.sharepoint.com/:w:/s/fsc_global/EZbAtVWOuCRMi1h06wbY8vkBeuFZ2loInzcfdM_dab2O1w?e=ndmpGY
• – approved?

• Action from last meeting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Who</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Future of the C19 - WG</td>
<td>10 November 2020</td>
<td>Cyril, Damien and C19 members</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMF – present the CXB fact sheet</td>
<td>12 October</td>
<td>Matthew, Cristina</td>
<td>pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Update results
Joint Monitoring Framework (JMF) Overview

-R1 WG -
What is JMF?

• JMF is a tool for flagging country and sub-national areas at increased risk of a strong deterioration of food security – determined through combination of pre-existing data collection initiatives with contextualization of food security drivers - for follow up data collection, in-depth analysis and/or regular monitoring.

• JMF is a combination of a baseline evaluation of most recent food security outcome analysis and exposure to various hazards and effects; along with monitoring of COVID-19 and non-COVID-19 related indicators, effects, and contributing factors for regular updates of food insecurity risk at country and sub-national levels.

• Note: This is NOT a tool intended for resource allocation or response decision making. Prior to any decisions, further analysis through in-country channels would always be required.
JMF Features

- Each level of the JMF, in-country or global, should use a risk analysis approach for categorizing areas, both during the baseline and monitoring phases, **emphasizing the risk of a strong deterioration in food security**.
- Fill in JMF Table using relevant data for context specific indicators for baseline risk analysis and monitoring.
- **Be simple and practical to promote regular engagement and updates** – utilizing existing forums and communication channels when possible.
- Promote a **combination of quantitative and qualitative approach**, including regular roundtable discussions on changing events, allowing the space for expert judgment and interpretation.
- **Promote in-country ownership of the sub-national framework design and analysis process** – The R1 WG can provide guidance, technical advice and ask questions, the R1 WG should only directly intervene on sub-national monitoring if requested by the in-country analysis team or if an in-country analysis team is absent.
JMF Concept
JMF Objectives

Develop a joint monitoring framework (JMF) for flagging country and sub-national areas at increased risk of a strong deterioration of food security – associated with COVID-19 and/or relevant shocks/stressors - for follow up data collection, in-depth analysis and/or regular monitoring.

1) Develop and maintain a **global monitoring framework to monitor countries** at risk of deteriorating food security.

2) Develop and maintain a **country monitoring framework to monitor sub-national areas** at risk of deteriorating food security.

3) **Aggregate sub-national level monitoring, with country level monitoring into a centralized joint monitoring system** to flag countries and sub-national locations for additional analysis, data collection or monitoring.

4) **Provide regular updates of changing risk levels and flagged locations** to relevant analysis/assessment stakeholders.
Monitoring for Likely Shifts in Food Security Risk
Monitoring for Likely Shifts in Food Security Risk
JMF Conceptual Overview

**JMF Food Security Risk Framework**

**Objective:** To flag countries and sub-national areas with high and very high risk of a strong detrition for follow up data collection, in-depth analysis and/or regular monitoring.
**Stage 1: Initial Country Level Risk Categorization**

Result 1 Working Group assigns country level risk categories

**Stage 2: In-Country JMF Implementation and Sub-National Categorization**

In-Country JMF team selects indicators, consolidates data and assign sub-national risk levels

**Stage 3: Sub-National Risk Monitoring**

In-Country JMF team consolidates updated information for sub-national monitoring areas

**Stage 4: Country Level Global Monitoring**

R1 WG aggregates sub-national data into country level data – Stage 2 and 3 data as relevant

R1 WG updates country level categories + report/data in global monitoring database

R1 WG provides recommendations to global stakeholders based on updated information
What does JMF provides to in-country teams?

• Guidance and tools for selecting and analysing indicators for evaluating the risk of deterioration of food security, including assigning risk categories at sub-national level.

• Guidance and tools for regular country monitoring of the key drivers of food insecurity (indicators) and/or flagging high and very high risk areas for follow up.

• Follow up recommendations for more in-depth analysis or data collection based on the outcomes from the sub-national process or through additional consideration from the global food security cluster (gFSC) Working Group for COVID-19.

• Compliments IPC process - JMF Matrix used for IPC analysis and IPC used for JMF
In-country JMF implementation and sub-national risk evaluation
Risk Evaluation of Sub-National Areas

Objective: conduct a risk evaluation of a strong deterioration of food security for each sub-national area
- linked to key hazards – i.e. climatic, insecurity, locust, COVID-19
- based on contextualized indicators and expert judgment of drivers of food insecurity.

Result: In-country teams can flag high risk areas for monitoring (stage 3), follow-up assessments and/or further analysis.
JMF Analysis Process - In-Country

Data Sources for Evaluation/Monitoring:
- Not Exhaustive;
determined by in-country team
- Consolidated by JMF FP(s)/IMO

JMF Matrix for Evaluation/Monitoring:
- Leverage relevant working groups to fill JMF Matrix for selected indicators.
- Coord/Managed by JMF FP
- Data is contextualized and triangulated by members – recommended analysis areas are delegated to sub-teams.

Sub-National Risk Categories - based on JMF Risk definition and general agreement by in-country JMF team
- Low Risk
- Medium Risk
- High Risk
- Very High Risk

Sub-National Recommendations and follow up actions documented by JMF FP(s)
- Data collection and/or in-depth analysis recommendations should be communicated through relevant in-country structures
- R1 WG can provide feedback/review – if needed
JMF Food Security Risk

The **risk of a strong deterioration of food security** is reflective of

- the **probable negative changes in the four dimensions of food security**

- linked to the most likely **effects of acute events and on-going factors** on an area’s underlying food security profile

– evaluated by the **JMF table through expert judgement**.

**JMF Food Security Profile** – Outlines underlying characteristics, shocks/stressors and coping capacity of the area – along with previous outcomes of acute food security analysis

**Source** - IPC/CH analysis and FSL analysis, expert judgement

**On-Going Shocks/Stressors** – typology, magnitude, severity, scope considered alongside the area’s food security profile to gauge likely impact of on four dimensions of food security

**Source** – JMF Indicators, FSL data/reports, expert judgement

**Current Four Dimensions of Food Security** – used as proxy for assessing likely change in food security – approximated through JMF indicators and expert judgement.

**Source** – JMF indicators, FSL data/reports, expert judgement
## Risk Categories and Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommended actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Based on relevant country specific data and expert judgement there does not appear to be a (notable) risk of a strong deterioration of food security – associated with relevant shocks/stressors.</td>
<td>Monitoring Paused (Locations can be reconsidered for monitoring based on changing events)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Based on baseline analysis (or current monitoring), there appears to be a medium risk of a strong deterioration of food security – associated with relevant shocks/stressors.</td>
<td>Consideration for pausing monitoring or updating less frequently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>Based on baseline analysis (or current monitoring), there appears to be a high risk of a strong deterioration of food security – associated with relevant shocks/stressors.</td>
<td>Flagged for follow up action(s) by in-country team or R1 WG, possible recommendations include: follow up data collection, additional analysis from in-country team or R1 WG, and/or IPC projection update or new analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very high</td>
<td>Based on baseline analysis (or current monitoring), there appears to be a very high risk of a strong deterioration of food security – associated with relevant shocks/stressors.</td>
<td>Flagged for follow up action(s) by in-country team or R1 WG, possible recommendations include: follow up data collection, additional analysis from in-country team or R1 WG, and/or IPC projection update or new analysis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
JMF Status Overview
Status:

- **3 Countries** conducting Stage 2 (Sub-National Risk Evaluation) and Stage 3 (Sub-National Monitoring) - Cox Bazaar (Bangladesh), North East Syria, Haiti

- **Update/Comments:**
  - JMF Matrix/Indicator Table and IPC linkage
  - Large number of Indicators selected - Lack context/livelihood consideration
  - Bringing together JMF team relatively quick (as of now)
  - Uncertainty of mixed method/expert judgment approach (push for calculation)
  - Capacity constraints

- **Outputs**
  - Selection of JMF In-Country Teams
  - JMF Training material
  - Information repository
  - Factsheets
  - JMF Briefing
  - Feedback sessions
  - Document revisions
## Joint Monitoring Framework Toolkit

### Table: Risk Categories for sub-national areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Folder</th>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>01_Conceptual Guidance</strong></td>
<td>Concept Guidance</td>
<td>V2</td>
<td>On-Going Revisions</td>
<td>Conceptual overview of JMF process - both global and in-country. Guidance includes background, objectives, structure, JMF process, analysis steps, linkages to key stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concept PPT</td>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Overview of JMF to introduce non-JMF users and broader country teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IPC and JMF Linkage Concept</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>Diagram to outline potential linkage between JMF and IPC for monitoring food security risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Diagram</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Security Monitoring Gap</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>Information gap analysis related to current processes linked to FSL outcome analysis and monitoring of FSL risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analysis Mapping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>02_Training and Supporting Material</strong></td>
<td>Analysis Webinar</td>
<td>V1</td>
<td>To Start Revisions</td>
<td>Webinar presentation used to train in-country teams on JMF process. Webinar includes overview of JMF process, indicators, analysis framework, and examples to support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Case Study</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>Case study for in-country teams to use for training and familiarisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>03_Analysis Tools</strong></td>
<td>Analysis Guidance</td>
<td>V1</td>
<td>To Start Revisions</td>
<td>Practical step by step analysis guidance for in-country teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analysis tool</td>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Excel file with step by step guidance for teams to use during the analysis. Main file used by JMF teams and stores majority of JMF data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JMF IPC Assumption Tracking</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>WIP</td>
<td>Optional tool for IPC countries to improve linkage of JMF indicators and outputs directly to assumptions made during IPC workshops for projections. May be used with IPC TWG to track for shifts in assumptions and projections to flag update analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JMF Indicator Table - FRENCH</td>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>JMF Indicator table translated in FRENCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>04_In-Country Outputs</strong></td>
<td>JMF Factsheet Template</td>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>JMF Factsheet template for standardizing JMF outputs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>05_Tracking and Monitoring</strong></td>
<td>Global Data Tracking tool</td>
<td>V2</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Global risk tracking tool - maintained by global JMF leads. Includes global indicator data and in-country JMF outputs for risk monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Global Outlook Dashboard</td>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Completed</td>
<td>Interactive Dashboard for all in-country JMF output+s. Includes drivers highlighted, sub-area risk levels, date of analysis, monitoring status. Produced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>06_Information Repository</strong></td>
<td>IM Repository</td>
<td>V1</td>
<td>On-Going</td>
<td>Repository of submitted reports, assessments, datasets and relevant information for global or in-country monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>JMF Reports_Data Links</td>
<td>On-Going</td>
<td>On-Going</td>
<td>Links to useful websites and databases for JMF - in-country and global</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Key Highlights**

- **Host Community**
  - Disproportionate disruption of livelihoods and self-reliance activities
  - Depletion of saving/buying food on credit reported
  - 72% decrease in weekly wages
  - High no. of COVID-19 cases diagnosed in Cox’s Bazar
  - High risk of monsoon flooding

- **Rohingya Community**
  - 95% of households experienced decrease in income and increase in credit borrowing reported
  - Decrease in FSS & Nutrition assistance
  - Deterioration of overall health status, safety, access to education and increase in economic vulnerability

**Areas of Analysis - Cox’s Bazar District**

**Programmatic Recommendations**

**Host Community**
- Increase economic interaction between Rohingya and host community, e.g. farmers market.
- Integrate host communities in circular assistance projects to improve social cohesion and sustainability
- Communication with communities on humanitarian assistance
- Interventions to improve shock-responsiveness markets
- Digital solutions to meet supply and demand
- Alternative training methods - measure impact on shift in training modalities
- Economic recovery support programmes to rebuild livelihoods
- Increase/expand assessments to close information gaps

**Rohingya Community**
- Maintain stable food assistance
- Improve access to nutritious, fresh food items
- Further analysis on benefits/impact of home gardening on nutrition impact and dietary diversity
- Address misinformation on food safety through sensitizing beneficiaries
- Promote circular programming to decrease dependency on aid from 97%

**Main Findings**

- **COVID-19 and Shocks**
  - Low testing rates in refugee camps
  - Heavy Rainfall – Cyclones, Landslides
  - Concentration of COVID-19 positive cases in Cox Bazar
  - Economic Shocks - loss of livelihood opportunities and increase in transaction costs
  - Stigmatization causing underreporting of C19 symptoms and social unrest
  - Transportation Constraints – poor road conditions & blocked routes

- **Food Security Dimensions**
  - Shortage of farm inputs reducing agro-production
  - 42% drop in purchasing power of refugees
  - Heavy rainfall affected agro-production
  - Trade activities remain low – despite improved market access
  - Unavailability & high prices of livestock and fisheries inputs
  - Unfavorable Terms of Trade for refugee population (food vs fresh products)
  - Weekly wage rates (ag and non-ag) decreased by 47% on average for host communities
  - Increased intercommunal tensions in Ukhiya and Teknaf
  - Misinformation on COVID-19 and humanitarian assistance in camps and host communities
  - Excess loans and selling productive assets – marginal farmers in host communities

**Cox’s Bazar JMF Overview**

**Data Availability**
- 10 unique data sources
- 10 analysis areas
- 20+ factsheets & reports
- 9 analysis areas with information gaps

**Workshop Participation**
- 20+ Participants
- JMF Webinar Training
- 4 NAWG Members
- 4 National NGOs
- 5 UN Agencies
- 6 International NGOs

**Food Security Risk Evaluation**
- Shocks
  - COVID-19
  - Agro-Production
  - Markets & Trade
  - Social Tensions & Conflict
  - Coping Strategies

**Recommendations**
- Increase assessment advocacy and prioritization for areas with data gaps
- Improve Host Community Data Availability
- Increase engagement of FSL experts for JMF updates
- Develop Data & Report Repository
- Continue and expand Market Monitoring outside camps
- Monitoring to be done quarterly

**Contact:** coxsbazar.fss@wfp.org

**Website:** https://fscluster.org/rohingya_crisis
**Key Highlights**

- Limited livelihood opportunities reduce the ability to meet HH’s minimum food needs. HH’s resorting to meal rationing.
- Availability of food and Agric. items is high due to area’s strategic location; with access to Turkish & Iraq’s products.
- High food assistance and humanitarian presence.
- Urban HH’s highly vulnerable to food insecurity as they are income driven (+ currency depreciation is very high).
- IDP’s & returnees highly vulnerable to food insecurity.
- Over-reliance on humanitarian food assistance (covers 60% of the PIN).
- Population to become severely food insecure should HFA cease.

**Areas of Analysis - North East Syria**

- Moderate - acceptable food security
- Local govt’ jobs are the main income source.
- Gov’t restrictions may hinder humanitarian aid.
- Food availability & market access are the main challenges.
- Livestock & agriculture markets non-existent as the purchasing power of HH’s is significantly reduced.
- Significant gap in humanitarian assistance due to insecurity (only WFP has access).
- Insecurity & COVID-19 measures hindering livelihood activities such as farming & labor work.
- Coping strategies include borrowing or begging of food, sale of assets &/or aid items, child labor and dropping children from school.

**Joint Monitoring Framework - Factsheet**

**N.E. Syria JMF Overview**

**Data resources & Workshop Participation**

- 4 unique data sources
- JMF webinar training
- 20+ factsheets & reports
- 14+ participants
- 7 analysis areas
- 7 organizations

**Pre - COVID-19 Food Insecurity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>% people vulnerable to food insecurity (based on CARI 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tal Hamis</td>
<td>27.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabqa</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quamishli</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menbij</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kissreh</td>
<td>25.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basilah</td>
<td>54.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ar-Raqqa</td>
<td>66.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVID-19**

- Funding requirements almost met in Ar-Raqqa.
- Economic Shocks - Loss of livelihoods, Low incomes and increase in prices of food & agric. inputs.
- Migrants - Increased no. of returnees, additional burden on local communities & resources (job opportunities).
- Increase prices for agric. inputs (due to currency depreciation).
- Insecurity and lockdown affecting market, trade & livelihood activities.
- Remittances increasing in some areas.
- Slight increase in international shipping of agric. inputs & products.
- Use of stress and crisis coping strategies observed in all areas e.g. meal rationing, sale of assets, child labor.

**Recommendations**

- Increase coordination of the FS WG & the ER Sector to mobilize more assistance.
- Increase advocacy for humanitarian access with DEZ authorities.
- Initiate linkage with Agriculture WG to expand Agric. support to Tabqa.
- Enhance data collection for FCS at HH level, market assessments & income sources & trends.
- To monitor ICSt & rCSI on quarterly basis.
- To analyze response versus needs and monitor the gap.
Joint Monitoring Framework Global Dashboard

Table: Risk Categories for sub-national areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Sub-Area</th>
<th>Date of Analysis</th>
<th>Final Risk Evaluation</th>
<th>Main driver + Food availability?</th>
<th>Main driver + Food access?</th>
<th>Main driver + Food utilization?</th>
<th>Main driver + Food stability?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Co’s Bazar</td>
<td>1st May 2020</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malheashball</td>
<td>1st May 2020</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt</td>
<td>1st May 2020</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.E. Syria</td>
<td>1st May 2020</td>
<td>No Information</td>
<td>No Information</td>
<td>No Information</td>
<td>No Information</td>
<td>No Information</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JMF Global Outlook Dashboard

Use checkers on first column to filter selection, click on the ‘X tick marks’ to enable multiple selection; click on the red “X” mark beside the filter icon to reset filter

Country:
- Co’s Bazar
- Halt
- N.E. Syria

Sub-Area:
- Malheashball
- Halt
- N.E. Syria
- Nippes
- Nord

Main Drivers of Food Insecurity:
- Access
- Stability
- Availability

Follow-up needed:
- Yes
- No
## Joint Monitoring Framework Information Repository - TBD

### Table: Risk Categories for sub-national areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Acute Food Insecurity - Recent outcome analysis (IPC)</th>
<th>Multi Dimensional Poverty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>Apr 2020: 22,124,352.00 35% 15% 0.773 48.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Aug 2020: 4,635,693.00  34% 10% 0.680 58.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eritrea</td>
<td>Aug 2020: 3,996,675.00  436% 9% 0.300 48.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>Aug 2020: 2,105,335.00  8%  0% 0.400 54.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Aug 2020: 1,569,650.00  16% 0% 0.255 46.21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>Feb 2020: 1,315,162.00  6% 2% 0.118 45.93</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Feb 2020: 6,851,230.00  5%  0% 0.117 43.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Nov 2020: 1,949,000.00  66% 0% 0.986 63.59</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>Nov 2020: 1,175,188.00  23% 0% 0.196 54.22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia</td>
<td>Oct 2020: 6,247,250.00  20% 0% 0.886 53.14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>Jul 2020: 4,713,055.00  1% 1% 0.311 41.12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Jul 2020: 3,435,505.00  10% 0% 0.684 44.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Jun 2020: 9,579,085.00  35% 0% 0.379 53.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>Jun 2020: 2,008,072.00  9% 1% 0.244 58.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>Jun 2020: 564,100.00     5% 0% 0.832 56.69</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>Jun 2020: 2,003,850.00  32% 0% 0.265 48.80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Jun 2020: 2,905,350.00  30% 0% 0.085 42.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>Sep 2020: 1,368,632.00  43% 0% 0.605 56.56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Files:
- `01_To_Add` (File folder, 20-Oct-20 2:57 PM)
- `02_Country Specific` (File folder, 09-Nov-20 6:48 AM)
- `03_Global` (File folder, 09-Nov-20 6:48 AM)
- `04_Thematic` (File folder, 09-Nov-20 6:48 AM)
- `CCVI Index` (File folder, 13-Jul-20 11:46 AM)
- `Data_mining_scripts` (File folder, 29-Oct-20 11:16 AM)
- `GCSI_INFORM` (File folder, 23-Jun-20 6:45 AM)
- `IPC Data` (File folder, 22-Oct-20 12:00 PM)
- `Research` (File folder, 14-Jun-20 1:05 PM)
- `WFP_Hunger_Map_Snapshots` (File folder, 22-Oct-20 11:54 AM)
JMF and IPC — Supporting Assumption Monitoring and Flagging

• Working with IPC to create clear linkage between JMF <--> IPC

• Reduce duplication and improve assumption monitoring → Increased ability to flag risk of shifting food security

• Pilot in Haiti — TBD

• Linkage with FSL component of HNO for non-IPC countries?
JMF Assumption Monitoring – Improving Assumption Monitoring and Flagging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date Assumption</th>
<th>Original Assumption</th>
<th>Effect on Food Security Projection</th>
<th>New Information with date</th>
<th>Implications of new information to original assumption</th>
<th>Changes to assumption - including implications</th>
<th>Impact on food security</th>
<th>Comment</th>
<th>Data Source(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFG - Area 1</td>
<td>24-08-20</td>
<td>Insecurity remains stable - improved security increases access to and availability of food/livelihood activities, ability to access food and markets</td>
<td>Improvement</td>
<td>25/08/2020 Armed groups continue to cause insecurity in the area(s) - est. 1,000 people displaced in August (OCHA Report). Insecurity in will high and small scale cash will likely persist. Assessments and KI report large scale displacement and mobility to access main markets.</td>
<td>Loss of seasonal access to markets; harvest losses; lower food availability and access to food; fear of access to HFA.</td>
<td>Decreases in expected food availability and access</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>Flagged for broken assumption</td>
<td>IOM reports, partner reports, UNOCHA, Field offices, FAO, JMI, Security Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFG - Area 1</td>
<td>24-08-20</td>
<td>Normal to Above Normal Rainfall will lead to high crop production and food availability for area</td>
<td>Improvement</td>
<td>25/08/2000 Seasonal flooding began in early June but intensified during the month of July, destroying crops and driving displacement. FAO estimates 30% crop loss. Estimated 44,000 individuals affected by flooding in Paktia, Paktel and Pajsh areas.</td>
<td>Loss of seasonal improvement in food availability; market physical access to food.</td>
<td>Decrease in expected food availability and access</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>USAID reports, weather forecasting, OCHA, OCHA assessments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFG - Area 1</td>
<td>24-08-20</td>
<td>Low-intensity will destroy pastures increasing livestock losses</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>25/06/2020 - Low-intensity still under a tender, pastures and access to pastures remains high. Livestock losses are reportedly lower than normal (FAO Assessment).</td>
<td>Livestock availability (mating products) is lower than expected.</td>
<td>Increase in food availability through livestock</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>WFP, SAD, SADH, AK, climate pattern, UNOCHA reports, WFP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFG - Area 1</td>
<td>24-08-20</td>
<td>Market dependence typically does not have - lower impact than increased prices</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>25/06/2020 - Market access has been further limited by flooding. However, traders have been able to supply markets. WFP reports prices remain stable despite lower physical access.</td>
<td>Lower physical access to markets and higher dependency. Prices remain stable.</td>
<td>Higher market dependency, stable purchasing power</td>
<td>Null</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>WFP, FAO, SAD, climate pattern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DRAFT – Assumption monitoring table
Questions/Comments

THANK YOU!
Result 2: Specific guidance for existing activities & Knowledge management

- Current guidance: cooked meal (PQWG):  
- Targeting (C19): editing + desktop publishing to do
Result 5: Information from the Wider Industry
Work Group 5 Composition and Research

• Includes Relief International, Roma Tre University, James Madison University, and Dr. James Small, Food Security Consultant

• Research conducted by six student interns with mentors and research coordinators from the institutions

• Meetings every week since June; worked on 3 research questions

• Presenting today on two of the research questions done with interns:
  • How import/export food bans/restrictions impact food security, especially in countries that rely heavily on food imports?
  • How planting cycles, post-harvest food processing, storage, finance, transport, and trade disruptions due to COVID-19 impact food supplies?
Research Method

• 12 countries for study - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, South Sudan, Venezuela and Yemen.

• Baselines for each country that summarized the main food systems dynamics driving food insecurity (See Box 1)

• Ag inputs and main food basket items emphasized

• Used mostly secondary research with some primary data interviews

Box 1: Country-Level Food Security Baseline

• Regional food security issues
• General trends in the country’s food insecurity (by three main categories)
  1. Economic Shocks (includes inflation, lack of credit, foreign exchange, etc.)
  2. Weather extremes (includes climate change, pest infestation, drought, flooding)
  3. Conflict/Insecurity (includes internal and external migration, war, political insecurity)
• Food insecurity as percentage of total population using IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)
• Country Level Food Basket
• Food Basket Supply (noting dependency or domestic production and/or import for the main food basket items, especially cereals and fats/oils)
• Pre-COVID-19 Key Food Basket Commodity Supply Trends
• Analysis of Agriculture inputs – seeds, labor, fertilizer and pesticides
• Real time tracking of COVID-19 wider industry actions
• Cropping calendars
Example Food Basket
## Cereal Import Dependency

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Wheat imports*</th>
<th>Rice Imports*</th>
<th>Maize imports*</th>
<th>Sorghum Imports*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>114%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>103%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>105%</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan**</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>111%</td>
<td>127%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>103%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan***</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bangladesh Rice Cropping Calendar
### Select Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings</th>
<th>Implication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understanding a country’s food basket, and how that food basket is supplied, is essential to monitor COVID-19 wider industry impacts going forward.</td>
<td>A country’s cereal sourcing profile (domestic product and/or imports) determined which wider industry COVID-19 disruptions would be problematic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A few countries dominate exports of cereals and their threat of export bans or quotas makes some of the most food insecure countries vulnerable.</td>
<td>Russia and Kazakhstan supply wheat to Afghanistan, Venezuela, and Ethiopia. The trade restrictions imposed by Russia and Kazakhstan to contain the effect of the COVID-19 have had repercussions in each of these countries in contributing to price increases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic food production is under threat from COVID-19 disruptions with key agricultural input shortages of seeds, fertilizers, and labor exacerbating pre-existing economic, conflict, and weather food insecurity drivers.</td>
<td>Understanding each country’s cropping calendar, to determine when seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and labour were needed and will be needed, is essential to anticipating interventions to support domestic production from the wider industry (government interventions and agro-input companies).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Example from Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scale-up best practices to keep food supply chain logistics healthy</td>
<td>Examples of global best practices, keep food supply chains and logistics open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find options to keep local informal markets open</td>
<td>Peru example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate more coordination between the private sector, NGOs and donors</td>
<td>Greater humanitarian and development coordination, egg example in Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Future of the C19 WG
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure and activities</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Continue as it is</td>
<td>Need to develop clear workplan with tangible products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop it</td>
<td>Phasing down plan to be developed and shared with C19 group and SAG, including the hand over of remaining task/products to other WG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial (keep only the Results with tangible products), still under the C19 WG</td>
<td>Keep R1, R2 (LL, good practices, new guidance), R5 for finalising products (new products?) Amendment of the ToR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stand alone</td>
<td>R1 for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New ToR to be developed; need approval of gFSC members and SAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merge Result in other WG</td>
<td>For example, R1 is another sub-group of the PQWG with the risk of having a heavy WG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proposition – discussion with the C19 members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure and activities</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Stop it**              | • Phasing down plan until end 2020, early 2021-T1 to complete the remaining tasks  
                          • Hand over of remaining task/products to other WG  
                            • JMF (R1) to PQWG  
                            • Advocacy (R3) to an adhoc Communication/advocacy group under Lisa |
| **Continue**             | • Need to develop clear workplan with tangible products  
                          • Amendment of the ToR |
3. AOB
• Possibility to organise a larger C19 event when key products are finalised: presentation by the students of their work, JMP, etc. end November – December or early 2021