Action Points

- FSL to circulate FSL JRP 2021 strategy and narrative with partners on 25 October 2020
- Partners to inform FSL of their planned activities in 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33 Organizations (71 individuals) in attendance;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACAPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACDI/VOCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
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<tr>
<td>ADWG</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concern Worldwide</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRS</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faith in Action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda

• Introduction by FSL (20 mins)
• Food Security Situation Analysis (40 mins)
• 2021 Strategy and Plan Presentation by FAO and WFP (30 mins)
  - Break -
• Partner Discussion (80 mins)
• Finalization of sector objectives, strategies, priorities and activities (20 mins)
Introduction
Introduction – Humanitarian Programme Cycle

Processes within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle aim to achieve the following results:

• Stronger emphasis on the needs of the affected population;
• Improved targeting of the most vulnerable
• Increased funding for humanitarian priorities; and
• Greater accountability of humanitarian actors and donors for collective results.

Source: UN OCHA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning phase</th>
<th>Key dates</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Key actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Needs overview</strong></td>
<td>July - September</td>
<td>The needs overview provides the evidence base for strategic planning. Preliminary results were ready by end September. The MSNA complements existing technical assessments at the Sector level.</td>
<td>ISCG/Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic planning</td>
<td>Tuesday, 27 October</td>
<td><strong>SEG/HOSOG Strategic Planning Session</strong> to agree overall people in need, strategic objectives and response strategy, and approach to costing for 2021. Consultation with the Government of Bangladesh will be ensured.</td>
<td>HoSOG/SEG ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friday, 30 October</td>
<td><strong>Strict deadline for submission to 2021 Global Humanitarian Overview</strong> (overall 2021 financial requirements, population figures and summary of key elements).</td>
<td>ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday, 22 November</td>
<td>Deadline for submission of people in need, sector objectives, and sector response strategies. Government of Bangladesh consultation to be ensured.</td>
<td>Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday, 6 December</td>
<td>Consolidated zero draft shared.</td>
<td>ISCG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project portfolio development</strong></td>
<td>Thursday, 26 November</td>
<td><strong>Strict deadline for partner submission of projects in excel to Sector Coordinators.</strong> Peer review teams (PRT) within each Sector will then review all uploaded projects, facilitate revisions as required, and recommend project portfolios, for consideration and endorsement of Co-Chairs.</td>
<td>Partners/Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday, 6 December</td>
<td><strong>Strict deadline for upload of approved projects to the HPC module.</strong> Sectors submit summary of recommended project portfolios, PRT minutes, final Sector targets and requirements for consideration and endorsement of Co-Chairs and submit PPT for consultations.</td>
<td>Partners/Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Finalization and release</strong></td>
<td>Monday, 7 December</td>
<td>Consultation to finalize JRP 2021 including district authorities, SEG, HoSOG, Sector Coordinators.</td>
<td>Government of Bangladesh/SEG/HoSOG/Sector Coordinators/ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December (TBC)</td>
<td>National consultation.</td>
<td>Government of Bangladesh/SEG/SEG Co-Chairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Finalization and release of 2021 Joint Response Plan.</td>
<td>Government of Bangladesh/SEG/SEG Co-Chairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Joint Response Plan 2020

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for women, girls, men and boys among the Rohingya refugees

2. Promote portable skills development opportunities for Rohingya women, girls, men and boys, and enhance the livelihoods and resilience of host communities.

3. Support peaceful co-existence through enhancement and restoration of natural resources

COVID-19 Addendum June 2020

1. Expand support to improve food security and compensate for loss of livelihoods of the most vulnerable

2. Secure the continuity of the food supply chain by supporting the food production system

3. Support the District health response in coordination with the Health Sector
# 2020 Projects and Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Objectives</th>
<th>JRP 2020</th>
<th>COVID-19 Addendum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO1: Food assistance</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2: Self-reliance &amp; Livelihoods</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO3: Environment &amp; Social Cohesion</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of Projects</th>
<th>Total # of Projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JRP 2020</td>
<td>COVID-19 Addendum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Joint Response Plan 2020

**Total Requirements**: US$ 255m
**Response Plan Funding**: US$ 141m

55% funded

## COVID-19 Addendum

**Total Requirements**: US$ 50m
**Response Plan Funding**: US$ 1m

2% funded

Source: UN OCHA / Financial Tracking Service as of 21 October 2020
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Farmers’ market pilot</td>
<td>- Coordination of CFV</td>
<td>- Onboarding of co-chairs</td>
<td>- FSS COVID-19 strategy</td>
<td>- Finalization of COVID-19 strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Gardening &amp; planting guideline</td>
<td>- Operational coordination of gardening</td>
<td>- Start of COVID-19 lockdown</td>
<td>- Start of mask initiative</td>
<td>- Start of NID deduplication exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Shift to critical mode</td>
<td></td>
<td>- COVID-19 addendum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Agriculture workshop</td>
<td>- Launch of Joint Monitoring Framework</td>
<td>- JRP Mid-term Review</td>
<td>- Protection mainstreaming tip sheet</td>
<td>- Protection mainstreaming training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Livelihoods workshop</td>
<td>- Ease of Lockdown</td>
<td>- Child Protection tip sheet</td>
<td>- Gardening and planning follow-up meeting</td>
<td>- JRP 2021 planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- CVA workshop</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Beginning of 2020 planting activities</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Full coverage of masks in the camps and coverage of over .5 million in HC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key achievements in 2020

• **Food assistance: Shift from in-kind to e-voucher modality** – increasing coverage of e-voucher food assistance from 56% in January to 97% of Rohingya population as of October 2020, and provision of complementary food voucher assistance to fill in gaps.

• **Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM):** Strengthening of a CFM to further support in monitoring of complaints and feedback in the camps

• **CwC:** addition of 900+ volunteers with scope to support in dissemination of relevant food assistance, health, nutrition, etc. messaging

• **Sustaining life-saving critical food assistance during COVID-19** – food assistance for Rohingya refugees was delivered with COVID-19 prevention measures

• **Support to social safety nets by GoB in CXB for COVID-19 response** – vulnerable bangladeshis received food and cash support to cope with COVID-19 economic repercussions

• **Operational coordination in Ukhiya and Teknaf** – cross-checking of partner beneficiary lists enabled partners to identify potential overlap of same type of assistance (cash support)
Key achievements in 2020

- **Operational coordination of activities**: micro-gardening, skill development, CFV, etc.
- **Coordination of mask production and distribution** – partners and beneficiaries’ efforts ensured work opportunities for over 2,420 tailors producing face masks and connected supply with demand to ensure total coverage of face mask distribution in camps for all 5 and older and to more than 600,000 vulnerable Bangladeshis in Cox’s Bazar District.
- **Initiatives for cross-cutting issues** – mainstreaming of Protection, Gender, Child Protection and sustainability through awareness sessions, trainings, development of tools, Environment and EPR.
- **Inter-sectoral coordination**
- **Information management** – ensuring reporting of activities and information sharing.
- **Agricultural achievements in HC** – To date, over 54,450 households received agricultural inputs and more than 11,450 households received training for agricultural activities in the host community.
2020 in numbers – Rohingya refugees

**Population**
- 861,545 individuals

**People in Need**
- 861,545 individuals

**Individuals Reached**
- 861,545 individuals

*Source: GoB-UNHCR population database*
2020 in numbers – Bangladeshi host communities

Population (Cox’s Bazar District)
2,097,658 individuals

People in Need (Cox’s Bazar District)
949,000 individuals

Individuals Reached
606,435 individuals

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Objectives of the workshop

• Discussion on needs analysis to inform project proposals, People in Need, and strategy
• FSS Strategic Objectives for 2021 - Reframing and rephrasing
• Priorities and Key issues to address in 2021
• How to integrate social cohesion, resilience to interventions and ensure nutrition-sensitive approaches
• Targeting scope/plan across Upazilas for FSS in 2021

• Thank you
Food Security
Situation Analysis
Essential Needs Lens (ENA)

(Situational overview)

Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh
Essential Needs Analysis
- Estimating the number of people in need
- Estimating sectoral gaps
- Informing on the more suitable programme response and transfer modality
- Informing on needs based targeting
- Defining the transfer value for cash

Essential Needs
- Food
- Shelter
- Health
- Water
- Education
- Clothing

DEMAND for essential needs

Essential Needs Vulnerability Assessment

EXPENDITURE for essential needs

Minimum Expenditure Basket

SUPPLY of essential goods and services

Supply Assessment

DETECTION MAKING

MAKE IT OPERATIONAL

MONITORING
Labor force participation: mainly in low-wage low-productivity sectors of the economy highly susceptible to shocks - left many exposed to increased hardship, hunger and health-risks during the lockdown

Structure of the economy in Cox's Bazar, 2019

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing, 27%
- Construction, 25%
- Wholesale and retail trade, 15%
- Manufacturing, 8%
- Transportation and...
- Health and Social Service, 4%
- Education, 4%

Drop in consumption expenditure by:

- Rural UPL
- Rural LPL
- Urban UPL
- Urban LPL

Simulations on national poverty increase using HIES 2016 data (VAM 2020)
Current Vulnerability levels (?)

- Expected to be high due to disruptions on livelihoods/self-reliance activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019 (Baseline)</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Profiles of the vulnerable and highly vulnerable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics</th>
<th>Rohingya</th>
<th>Host community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female-head households</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of adolescent boys</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of adolescent girls</td>
<td>x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large households (+ 5 members)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of chronic ill</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household head separated</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of disabled</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of under 5 children (+ 3 under 5)</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many children (+ 5 children)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic capacity/coping</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absence of working age male</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of female of working age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household with no income source past 30 days</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High dependency ration (&gt;2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No remittance</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incurred debts/borrowing</td>
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<td>x</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic assets</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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An eye on the most vulnerable

Profiles of the vulnerable and highly vulnerable

Demographics

- Female-head households
- Presence of adolescent boys
- Presence of adolescent girls
- Large households (+ 5 members)
- Presence of chronic ill
- Household head separated
- Presence of disabled
- Presence of under 5 children (+ 3 under 5)
- Many children (+ 5 children)

Economic capacity/coping

- Absence of working age male
- Presence of female of working age
- Household with no income source past 30 days
- High dependency ration (>2)
- No remittance
- Incurred debts/borrowing

Assets

- Basic assets

---

World Food Programme
Recent evidence - food consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Host Community</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REVA-2019 (Baseline)</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDMs-2020</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSNA-2020</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Need for a better context on current consumption outcomes

- Concerns on consumption outcomes at household level esp. host community
- Assistance continued to sustain refugee households’ consumption
Intensification of coping mechanisms to make up for the lost income/livelihood opportunities

PDMs - July 2020

- Bought food on credit: 58% (Host), 61% (Refugee)
- Borrowed money: 60% (Host), 61% (Refugee)
- Spent savings: 19% (Host), 35% (Refugee)
- Reduced non-food expenditure: 17% (Host), 29% (Refugee)
- Sold household assets/goods: 8% (Host), 4% (Refugee)

REVA 2019

- Sell jewelry: 3% (Refugee), 2% (Host communities)
- Sell household goods: 7% (Refugee), 2% (Host communities)
- Spent savings: 10% (Refugee), 17% (Host communities)
- Sell non-food assistance: 25% (Refugee), 1% (Host communities)
- Reduce non-food expenditure: 42% (Refugee), 27% (Host communities)
- Buy food on credit: 49% (Refugee), 25% (Host communities)
- Rely on support: 51% (Refugee), 51% (Host communities)
- Sell assistance: 52% (Refugee), 26% (Host communities)

- Borrow money to buy food: STRESS (Refugee), STRESS (Host communities)

Refugees vs Host communities

World Food Programme
Recent evidence—Markets

- Price volatility due to multiple factors – flooding, import disruptions, supply chain disruptions (waned)

World Food Programme
• Purchasing power erosion - due to price increase against declining incomes esp. for non-assistance households (affected optimal consumption)
Upcoming plans

• REVA 4- Essential Needs Approach
  ✓ Early November
• Labour market analysis for better understanding of extent of disruptions
• Exploratory work on goods market and wage market linkages in light of the frequent market fluctuations
• Expansion of assessments to other sub-districts to include a fuller picture of the situation
Thank You
Secondary Data Review: Household vulnerability & coping mechanisms for FSS planning
Purpose
Discuss recent findings of the FSL SDR and household vulnerability review focusing on coping mechanisms.

Methodology
Secondary data review using a combination of published qualitative and quantitative assessments that employ various research methods.

Overall findings:
• COVID-19 containment measures created barriers to access essential services and livelihood opportunities. Households that were already struggling are at higher risk of extreme poverty. Some households have a consistently harder time meeting their needs.
• For Rohingya refugees, COVID-19 containment measures, particularly the reduction in livelihood opportunities and increase in insecurity, reduced the viability of existing negative coping mechanisms, pushing households towards extreme coping mechanisms.
Coping mechanisms: Rohingya MSNA 2019 & 2020

Pre-COVID-19:
95% relied on negative coping mechanisms.

Top 5:
• Borrowed money (68%)
• Sold NFIs (41%)
• Sold or exchanged food rations (35%)
• Bought items on credit (34%)
• Depended on food rations/community support as only food source (20%)

Potential key contributing factors:
• Reduction in livelihood opportunities.
• Set food assistance packages making it less viable to sell.
• Challenges with carrying assistance and registration.

During COVID-19 crisis:
98% rely on negative coping mechanisms.

Top 5:
• Spent savings (36%)
• Borrowed money (36%)
• Sold labour in advance (33%)
• Depended on food rations/community support as only food source (27%)
• Bought items on credit (26%)

Reduction in debt, borrowing money and resell of assistance but an increase in emergency coping mechanisms.
Which HHs are consistently identified as more vulnerable?

In Bangladeshi and Rohingya communities, HHs that facing the greatest barriers to meeting their basic needs are:

• HH with less access to public space due to mobility restrictions or social norms
• HH without access to income or IGA
• HH that have more expenses or face greater difficulties meeting their needs

This tends to encompass:

• Single female headed HH and HH without a working age male
• HH with at least one member aged five and above that require assistance to complete daily activities (PWD, older persons, esp. those who are heads of households, and people suffering from chronic illness)
• Large, economically vulnerable families, with more than five members
Important to differentiate between FHHs and HHs with no male of working age.

REVA 3, JMSNA 2019, and MPES found that FHH, esp. those with no males of working age, rely more on negative coping mechanisms to cover their needs. Some studies found lower levels of wellbeing, such as poorer FCS.

The MSNA 2020 found:

- Rohingya HHs without male of working age were significantly more likely to adopt food-based coping strategies.
- These HHs also used all other emergency coping mechanisms more frequently, except selling labour in advance.
- Bangladeshi HHs without adult males were significantly more likely to rely on food rations and/or friends/relatives.
Some key contributing factors:

Decreased access to income generating activities due to:
- sociocultural norms
- fewer opportunities appropriate for women
- smaller social networks

Increased barriers when accessing essential services:
- Decreased mobility due to purdah and other sociocultural norms
- Violence, harassment, and SGBV
- Decreased access to information
- Childcare duties

Livelihood/ income opportunities:

For Rohingya:
- 55% HH with a male of working age engaged in IGAs, compared to 8% of HH without adult males (2019 J-MSNA).
- MHH were 3X more likely to have a family member working as an NGO volunteer than SFHHs (MPES).

For Bangladeshis:
- There are higher levels of vulnerability for FHHH vs. MHHH (WFP Urban Assessment, REVA 3).
- Smaller proportion of women working than males (4% vs. 47%) (2019 J-MSNA).
- There is a gender pay gap impacting female workers (May 2020 RGA).
HHs that are more expensive to run:

**HHs with at least one member above the age of 5 that requires assistance:**

Combination of high dependency ratio, high needs, and fewer IGAs results in a highly vulnerable HHs.

This HH type typically spends more money on medical expenses and incurs higher levels of debt to pay for those medical expenses in both communities.

Less money to spend on food and other essential items.

Increased use of negative coping mechanisms to meet needs.

MSNA 2020, identified HHs with a disabled member as significantly more likely to adopt emergency coping strategies in both communities.

**Large economically vulnerable households**

Larger HHs and HHs with high dependency ratio tend to be more vulnerable for food security (REVA 3). They are also more likely to borrow money for health-related costs.

Larger HHs often report assistance packages are not enough and don’t last (various qual. Assessments).

**As Rohingya HH size increases, wealth per capita decreases.** Despite having more family members who are able to work, costs outweighs income, esp. for HHs with 10-12+ members. These reported the highest need for cash for additional expenses (MPES).

Larger Bangladeshi HHs are less likely to have sufficient access to water (J-MSNA 2019). Not all research has found a strong association between larger HHs and poor well-being indicators or negative coping mechanism (J-MSNA 2019). More in-depth research is needed using more nuanced HH sizes.
Key takeaways:

• More research is needed about coping mechanisms and how COVID-19 crisis has impacted HH behaviours and ability to meet their needs.

• By combining research done pre-COVID-19 and during COVID-19, we surmise that HHs that were already struggling are worse off than their counterparts as a result of COVID-19 containment measures and their lack of ability to absorb the shock.

• Increased hardship across both population groups and limited data collection exercises makes it difficult to identify varying levels of vulnerability.

• There may be a need for additional small-scale programming tailored to support extremely vulnerable households in addition to large-scale programming at HH level.
Situation Overview on Food Security and Livelihoods

FAO, Cox's Bazar, October 21, 2020
Situation of Food Security

Lack of local supplies, quality inputs and lack of utilization or access in E-agriculture, market information creates volatile market system and disrupted availabilities.

Instability of supply and access. The COVID-19 Weather variability, price fluctuations, social and economic, economic factors hampered the stabilities.

Decrease purchasing power, income of population depleted the access.

Lack of storage, food processing, transportation, and lack of awareness in diet quality and diversity decrease utilization.
Trends of Livelihoods/Food Security Key Interventions (2017-2020 & Onwards)

**Emergencies**

- **High/ Emergency 2017-18**
  - High Influx of Rohingya, monsoon flood, social tension, etc.
- **Emergency and Stabilization 2019**
  - Changes socio-economic dynamics

**Major Activities**

- Support to food, Infrastructure development (accommodation) for the Rohingya, identify depletion of forests, etc. Small Scale livelihoods for the host communities
- Support continued to food, e-voucher, self reliance of Rohingya, plantation. Livelihoods for the host communities

**Resilience**

- **Increasing Resilience 2020**
  - COVID-19 triggered, flood monsoon, socio-economic tension
  - Livelihoods support to the host communities increased, COVID-19 support, Continued to food, e-voucher, self reliance of Rohingya, plantation, social cohesion inventions increased

**Timeline**

- High Influx of Rohingya, monsoon flood, social tension, etc.
- Changes socio-economic dynamics

**Majors Shocks/Stressors**

- COVID-19 triggered, flood monsoon, socio-economic tension
- Livelihoods support to the host communities increased, COVID-19 support, Continued to food, e-voucher, self reliance of Rohingya, plantation, social cohesion inventions increased
COVID-19 Triggered and led to Instabilities in Market and socio-economic life

- Program Schedule change and operational modalities transformed
- Agricultural supply chains disrupted
- Volatility of Market Price
- Fish, vegetable and livestock products are faced severely problems
- Lost employment/unemployment

FAO Key Response:
- Over 185,000 people benefitted from livelihoods support from Jan to Sep 2020
- Over 37,000 farmers/HHs received direct livelihoods support (Jan to Sep 2020)
- Over 1500 hectares of forest land stabilized/reforested support (Jan to Sep 2020)
COVID Impact on Vulnerable Groups

1.3 million People were with food insecurity in 2019 out of 2.7 million total population including Rohingya Refugee in Cox’s Bazar. The pandemic has affected all types of livelihoods productions and market value chains, and anticipated to increase the number of vulnerable population.

• 860, 243 Rohingya people who have been living with uncertainty, and depended on fully funding supports, have might be fallen in risks because the pandemic shock can influence global recession, and reduce funding flows and change the strategic priorities.

• The agriculture sector is going through a major crisis. A disruption of the entire supply chain and reduction of mobility of labor due to social distancing and decreased transportation, the market instability, price volatility, lack of saving moneys, and lack of purchasing capacity for the upcoming seasons will push the marginal and small scale farmers in vulnerabilities.

• The Poultry farmers have stopped restocking due to the market uncertainty and fear of input (feed and medicine) availability, resulting in a huge price drop for day-old chicks. Milk and fish are going largely unsold due to the closure of sweet shops and Big Bazar. The livestock and fish farmers is in trouble due to adverse impacted by the COVID-19

• The tourist sector has been facing disasters in Cox’s Bazar due to lockdown in preventing community transmission, and the channel of transportation restricted resulting no tourists
### Comparison of Vegetable Market Price Before and After COVID, June 2020, FAO Cox's Bazar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Present Market Price (BDT/Kg)</th>
<th>Price before COVID (BDT/Kg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brinjal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies Finger</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Gourd</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle Gourd</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitter Gourd</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridge Gourd</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Chilli</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Present Market Price (BDT/Kg)**
- **Price before COVID (BDT/Kg)**
Comparison of Vegetable Market Price Before and After COVID, June 2020, FAO Cox's Bazar

Present Market Price (BDT/Kg)  
Price before COVID (BDT/Kg)
Comparison of Market Price of Eggs and Milk, June 2020, FAO, Cox’s Bazar

Price (BDT) in February
Price (BDT) in May

- Egg (White)
- Egg (Red)
- Broiler Chicken
- Sonali Chicken
- Layer Chicken
- Country Bird
- Day Old Chicken
- Milk (Cow)
Key actions required

- Integrate marginal and small farmers with government support services opportunities, create linkage micro financial institutions and develop referral agriculture support services based on service mapping.
- Continue to provide livelihoods support to small and marginal farmers group and link with markets.
- Encourage contract with quality input suppliers to provide the accessible inputs services.
- Promote digital/virtual trainings and digitalizing agricultural extension service. Farmers’ group may be provided smart cellular phone (one for one group) and the techniques of its use, especially mobile agricultural apps.
- Strengthen GOB district-level food price volatility monitoring, Integrate safety protocols into agricultural production supply chains.
- Increase awareness among the agriculture, fish and livestock farmers how to start safe farming practices, and needs.
- Increase initiatives on social cohesion among the host communities and Rohingya.
- Establish and activate aggregation centres, strengthening farmers group, facilitate to use or establish perishable products storage system, activate market value chains.
Thanks
2021 Strategy and Plan by FAO and WFP
Strategic objectives

- Food and Nutrition Security
- Markets development and Agro-Business
- Improve sustainable natural resource management
- Promoting social cohesion
- Promoting gender empowerment along food value chains
- Interventions sustainability
- Community resilience to natural hazards and food shocks

Approaches

- Self reliance (RC) and Livelihood (HC)
- Socioecological System
- Partnership
- Promote innovations
- Humanitarian-Development-Peace NEXUS
Outcome 1: Income and Sustainable Livelihoods

**Agriculture**
- Farmers Field School (FFS)
- Market Farmer Groups (MFG)
- Engage public (DAE, DLS, DOF, LGs) and private sectors
- Strengthen farm mechanization and farmers access to quality inputs
- Promote Good Agricultural Practices and technologies
- Promote innovative water conservation technologies
- Connect farmer groups with Markets through aggregation centers
Outcome 1: Income and Sustainable Livelihoods

**Fisheries**

- Fish Farmer Groups and Dry Fish farmer groups (FFG)
- Capacity building of fish farmer groups
- Integrated aquaculture and fish processing
- Advocacy and community awareness programs
- Alternative livelihood opportunities for fisher folk during “Ban” periods
- Support with quality inputs
- Connect fisher folk with Markets through aggregation centers
Outcome 1: Income and Sustainable Livelihoods

**Livestock**

- Livestock farmer groups (LFGs)
- Develop Local Service Providers (LSP)
- Develop technical capacity of livestock farmers
- Strengthen public (DLS) and private sectors engagement
- Support marketing livestock products
- Promote integrated farming
Outcome 2: Natural Resource Management

- Create income generation opportunities for forest dependent people and communities
- Enhance technical capacity of field level officials
- Support restoration of degraded forest areas
- Conduct hydrological resources and water use survey
- Improve Disaster Risk Management
- Ensure communities safe and sustainable access to key natural resources
- Facilitate land dispute negotiation
FAO’s role and work on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus

The HDP nexus or “triple nexus” refers to the interlinkages between humanitarian, development and peace actions and actors, necessary for sustainable development.

The HDP nexus approach encourages more fundamental structural shifts that have implications for how different actors work together and on how aid is planned and financed.

These transformations are particularly relevant to FAO which, as a dual-mandate agency, finds itself uniquely positioned in relation to the HDP nexus.

FAO has a long history of working on issues that address humanitarian relief and development, and through its work on resilience, it has aimed to have a long-term impact on vulnerable populations and their ability to recover from disasters and crises as well as to prevent them.

Through territorial/holistic/conflict-sensitive/socioecological system approaches, FAO has also placed greater emphasis on the third component of the nexus, sustaining peace. By addressing the humanitarian-development nexus means implicitly or explicitly engaging with the conflict/peace dimension of the triple nexus, including how this can be strengthened.
RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis)

What is RIMA

RIMA is a **quantitative approach** that estimates household level resilience to food insecurity and generates evidence for more effectively assisting vulnerable population.

It explains **why some households cope with shocks and stressors better than others** and provides a rigorous framework for humanitarian and long-term development initiatives **to build food secure and resilient livelihoods**

Pillars of the RIMA

- Adaptive Capacity
- Access to Basic Service (ABS)
- Sensitivity (S)
- Assets (AST)

Key Questions areas

- Basic demographic
- Income and income generating activities;
- Access to basic services;
- Access to infrastructure;
- Productive and non-productive assets;
- Formal and informal safety nets;
- Social networks;
- Shocks;
- Food security indicators;
- Conflict;
- Subjective Resilience;
- Social Inclusion; and
- Climate change related questions
Resilience Conceptual Framework
Basis of RIMA-II

Figure 1. Resilience conceptual framework

\[ t_0 \quad \Delta Y \quad t_1 \]

\[ Y_0 \]

\[ R_0 \]
- Access to Basic Services
- Assets
- Social Safety Nets
- Adaptive Capacity

Shock

COPING STRATEGIES
- Consumption smoothing
- Asset smoothing
- New livelihood adoption

\[ R_0 \]
- Access to Basic Services
- Assets
- Social Safety Nets
- Adaptive Capacity

\[ \Delta Res \]
- Other HH time-invariant characteristics
- Other HH time-variant characteristics

\[ \Delta Res \]
- Other HH time-invariant characteristics
- Other HH time-variant characteristics
## Key Project/Performance Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% increased resilience score including food security and adaptive capacities</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>RIMA Survey report and Annual report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcomes</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households income increased from the agricultural production</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>Progress monitoring report, semi-annual and annual report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households adopted improved dietary system</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>RIMA Survey report, Annual report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households are more resilient to natural hazards and food shocks</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>RIMA Survey, Progress monitoring report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outputs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers adopted new or improved knowledge/technologies for improved agriculture production</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>Progress monitoring report, Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of farmers group established market linkages</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>Market progress report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of marginal and smallholder farmers received inputs and technical assistance for improved farm production and dietary diversity</td>
<td>15 000</td>
<td>Distribution and PDM report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of hectares of trees planted and land stabilized</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>GIS survey, Post plantation report</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOCATIONS AND BENEFICIARY TARGET

**Teknaf:** 5,344 households *(1,440 female headed, 3,904 male headed)*

**Ukhiya:** 12,620 households *(2,859 female headed, 9,761 male headed)*
WFP in 2021
WFP Food & Nutrition Assistance

860,000 Food Assistance Beneficiaries

100% on E-Voucher Modality in 2021

100% on blockchain technology by mid-2021

Over 215,000 Pregnant & Lactating Women and Children under 5 Supported in the Camps and Host Community

45 Integrated Nutrition Sites in the camps and over 120 clinics in the Host Community

Food Security Sector: Co-Lead with FAO
WFP Programmes & Common Services

65,000 Livelihoods & Self-Reliance Beneficiaries

15,000 beneficiaries per month: Reforestation, Cyclone Shelters, Govt Capacity Strengthening

School Feeding Across Ukhiya and Teknaf & Learning Centres in 34 Camps

Logistics Sector: Common Storage Humanitarian Access GiS Services

Site Maintenance & Engineering Project In Coordination with IOM & UNHCR

Emergency Telecommunications Sector: Humanitarian Community & CiCs
Thank You
Partner Discussion
Gender Diversity and Inclusion

• FSL Gender and Protection focal points have worked together to develop a gender, diversity and inclusion survey [here](#).
• FSL will circulate this survey in on 25 October and request for feedback by 5 November.
• The results of this survey will support us in further strengthening our gender, diversity, and inclusion support in 2021.
Gender & Inclusion
JRP Planning 2021
12 Indicators of good programming:
Gender Equality Measures ("GEMs")

**Design Phase**

A. **Gender Analysis**
The needs, roles and dynamics of women, girls, boys and men in different age groups are understood.

B. **Tailored Activities**
Women, girls, boys and men in different age groups get the right resources.

**Monitoring Phase**

C. **Influence on Project**
Women, girls, boys and men in appropriate age groups influence decisions throughout the project.

D. **Benefits**
Women, girls, boys and men in different age groups get different benefits.

E. **Collect and Analyze SADD**
Different people are counted.

F. **Protection from GBV**
People are safer.

G. **Good Targeting**
The right people get resources.

H. **Coordination with others**
With other sector members and other sectors.

I. **Feedback & Complaints**
People can complain and be heard.

J. **Transparency**
People get the information they need.

K. **Satisfaction**
Different people are satisfied.

L. **Project Problems**
Problems are known and addressed.
IASC Gender with Age Marker

*If you are updating information about a project that you have already previously registered in this tool, then please enter your Project GAM Reference Number below.

- I have a reference number that I will enter below
- I'm registering a new project and don't have a reference number
- I previously registered this project but I have forgotten my reference number

Next
IASC Gender with Age Marker

Project Phase

* Select project phase:
  - Design phase
  - Monitoring phase - During implementation
  - Monitoring phase - End of project

Person completing GAM

* Name

* Job title

* Email address
Gender Equality Measures (GEMs) Summary

The IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM) is based on twelve Gender Equality Measures (GEMs). The Design Phase of the marker codes the KEY GEMs A, D, G and J. The eight “supporting” GEMs appear in the Monitoring Phase to help users to reflect on what is working well and what needs to be changed in a project or programme.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NEEDS ANALYSIS SET</th>
<th>GEMS</th>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>EVIDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do we know?</td>
<td>Gender Analysis</td>
<td>• The gender analysis describes the needs and dynamics between women, girls, boys and men in different age groups</td>
<td>• A written gender analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Different people are understood</td>
<td>• The analysis describes needs and dynamics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Collect &amp; Analyze SADD</td>
<td>• Data on relative access are used in a credible way and disaggregated by sex and age</td>
<td>• Rates of actual access to assistance collected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Different people are counted</td>
<td>• Data is meaningfully disaggregated by sex and age</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Good Targeting</td>
<td>• The project reaches the intended target groups</td>
<td>• Actual access to aid by gender/age groups is similar to planned targets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The right people are counted</td>
<td>• The target rates are informed by the gender analysis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69
NEED TO MOVE BEYOND...

- “We are doing gender because we are focused on women and girls”
- “We already disaggregate data by sex”
- “We have an equal number of male and female team members in our team”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADAPTED ASSISTANCE SET</th>
<th>Tailored Activities</th>
<th>Protection From GBV</th>
<th>Coordination with other actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People get the right resources</td>
<td>Activities/resources are adapted to the needs and preferences of girls, boys, women and men of different ages.</td>
<td>At least one activity, item or process is designed to reduce risks or address GBV, OR The project works solely to address GBV risks</td>
<td>The agency shares its gender analysis, access rates, successes and gaps with sector/cluster members and in meeting minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People are safer from GBV risks</td>
<td>Targeted actions address the needs and priorities as well as the discrimination faced by specific groups of women/girls/boys/men</td>
<td>Preventing or responding to GBV is either mainstreamed or is the primary project purpose</td>
<td>The agency shares project data with the sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions aim to address gender-based discrimination</td>
<td>The assistance is varied according to gender analysis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have brought Food for everyone. Go get from the tree.
ADEQUATE PARTICIPATION SET

How do we do work together?

---

**Influence on the Project**
People influence decisions about projects
- Women, girls, boys and men of appropriate ages participate in design AND review of the project AND their suggestions are incorporated
- Needs assessments and reviews are influenced
- Barriers to participation are addressed

---

**Feedback Processes**
People can complain and be heard
- There is a confidential complaints process that considers gender and age, and responds with changes to the way services are delivered
- There is a complaints process
- Policies outline a safe and accessible process
- Documentation that practices have changed in response

---

**Transparency**
People get the information they need
- The project delivers different messages through appropriate media according to the gender analysis
- Information strategies vary depending on gender and age
REVIEW SET
What do we do well and what should we change?

**Benefits**
Different people get different benefits

- There are distinct benefits for women/girls and/or men/boys in different age groups as a result of activities adapted to different needs or barriers
- There are recorded benefits for different users as a result of activities tailored to the gender analysis

**Satisfaction**
Different people are satisfied

- Most of the surveyed women/girls AND boys/men of appropriate ages are satisfied with the project
- Satisfaction rates are collected
- Most groups are satisfied
- Different groups are equally satisfied

**Project Problems**
Problems are known and changes planned

- The barriers or negative effects and (planned) steps to change are outlined
- These address the needs of women/girls and/or men/boys of different ages
- Harmful effects and access barriers are outlined
- Steps to address problems are described

Creation date: 23 May 2018
Sources: IASC GenCap; Original GAM concept and design by Merrin Waterhouse
Contact: IASC-gam@un.org
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Addresses GENDER &amp; AGE differences in key programme actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Addresses only GENDER differences in key programme actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Addresses only AGE differences in key areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Key programme actions do not address gender or age differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Key programme actions are not present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Resources to complete GAM

- Gender Equality Measures
- Gender with Age Marker (Bangla)
- FSS Gender Tip Sheet 2019
- FSS Gender Action Plan 2020
- WFP Rapid Gender Analysis July 2020
- Rapid Gender Analysis
- ACAPS report
- REVA 2019
- REVA 2019
- MSNA 2020
- FSS Protection Mainstreaming Tip sheet 2020
For more information, Contact
Rimu Byadya (rimu.byadya@wfp.org)
Nadira Islam (nadira.islam@unwomen.org)
Partner Discussion – food assistance for refugees

• **Complementary food voucher** – needs to decline due to 100% roll out of e-voucher food assistance

• **Farmers market** to be scaled up to target vulnerable households and provide income opportunities for local farmers

• **Market linkages** – mapping of markets / aggregation points / addressing social cohesion through promoting economic interaction between communities

• **Field coordination** – strengthen coordination at the camp level through partners engagement

• **Communications with Communities** – scope to build on WFP CwC volunteers reaching all households

• **Complaint and Feedback Mechanism and referrals** – further strengthening efficiency in addressing complaints

• Provide food and nutrition support to ITC as needed
Partner Discussion – CVA and social safety nets

• **Unconditional cash assistance** – multi-purpose cash grants / cash for food to cushion households against shocks/loss of livelihoods

• **Conditional cash assistance** – investment / livelihood (recovery) cash grant / cash stipend

• Deduplication of cash assistance through cross-checking of national IDs – FSS support

• Piggybacking on existing GoB social safety net system to provide support to particularly vulnerable HHs

• Food support to vulnerable Bangladeshis to complement GoB food safety nets

• Market-based interventions to strengthen markets’ resilience against shocks
Partner Discussion – cross cutting priorities, SR and LH

• Social cohesion activities to link host and Rohingya communities, particularly women
• Circular and recycling initiatives (meeting supply with demand),
• Coverage areas (ensure coordination and no overlap),
• Environmentally friendly initiatives – localize production (cuts down on transportation/packaging waste etc.), ensure environmentally friendly initiatives to contribute towards green planning rather than increased waste, promote reusable products, waste management interventions
• Streamlined packages, activities, and trainings across partners.
Partner Discussion – cross cutting priorities, SR and LH

- Gender, Protection, Disability and Inclusion planning to be included from beginning (i.e. proposal draft/budgets)

- Local capacity strengthening to support in localization and strong GoB/response collaboration

- Linking interventions with sustainable livelihoods, participation of affected population in decision making and ownership, particularly vulnerable groups (e.g. persons living with disabilities)

- Link skills training to labour market for self-reliance
Partner Discussion – agriculture, livestock, fisheries, DRR / forestry

- Gardening and agriculture – production of manure through waste management, supply-demand connection through marketing, market linkages
- DRR – community-based DRR action plan to localize interventions, harmonization of interventions at different levels from Govt to community level
- Introduce new crops as appropriate (e.g. cashew nut in Teknaf)
- Adopt climate resilient practices
- Ensure the availability of high quality inputs and ensure quality of training
- Introduce rain water harvesting in areas with water scarcity
- Ensure tailored interventions based on local context:
  - Livestock, poultry raising, goat rearing
  - Fisheries aquaculture, dried fish processing, marine fisheries
  - Forestry, agro-forestry
Partner Discussion – Textiles, handicrafts, block printing, etc.

- **Medium-long term:** Coordinate across response actors to effectively and efficiently scale initiatives and work towards utilizing local capacity to address local demand (i.e. the masks making initiative).
  - Potential to localize items in the quarterly menstrual hygiene materials distributions (GBV Sub-sector and WASH Sector) such as reusable cotton cloth, reusable pads, underwear, bathing soap, laundry soap, kitting bag

- **Medium-long term:** Ensure activities have outputs (supply) that are/can be linked to a market (demand).

- Support creation of small businesses

- Formation of groups (e.g. production of cloth napkin) -> linking groups to markets to generate income
Partner Discussion - Skills development (carpentry, ICT, masonry, etc.)

• **Medium-long term**: Strengthen training programmes to ensure technically strong – further collaborate with Education Sector and other relevant actors to evaluate feasibility of ‘standardized’ graduation programme to support in strengthening portable skills within the camps.

• **Medium term**: Ensure programmatic/operational bridges between ongoing DRR and cash for work programmes across sectors and organizations to link trainings with cash-for-work opportunities.
  • i.e. beneficiaries that are trained or graduated through carpentry, masonry, etc. can then be linked with opportunities to utilize those skills through relevant and ongoing DRR related camp activities.
Partner Discussion – Additional Opportunities

• Bridge between SR, livelihoods, DRR – coordination between different units is critical to ensure effective collaboration on relevant programming

• Upscale environmental initiatives ensure products are connected to demand (similar to operational coordination on mask initiative – effective/sustainable self-reliance programming should link closely with supply/demand)

• Preservation of heritage skills – work with aquaculture, carpentry, bamboo weaving, music, art, textiles, etc. can be further tapped into and provided with connection to self-reliance activities to strengthen resilience and preserve cultural heritage
Partner Discussion – Additional Opportunities

• Scale reach of programs and ensure all activities implemented with an inclusion lens
• Community kitchens - the camps have informal kitchens (mainly for camp management) but there are limited locations for staff/volunteers, residents to eat meals inside camps
• Align with relevant departments strategy and priorities
• Evidence-generation to inform existing and new programming – connect with research institutes
Finalization of objectives, strategies, priorities, and activities
DRAFT Sector Objectives to be reframed/rephrased

1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for women, girls, men and boys among the Rohingya refugees

2. Promote self-reliance of Rohingya refugees

3. Enhance the livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable host communities and support social protection interventions in cooperation with Government of Bangladesh

4. Strengthen sustainable Natural Resource Management for Rohingya and host communities
2021 Sector Priorities

- Localization agenda – securing funding for FSS national NGO co-chair

- Capacity strengthening through horizontal learning sharing, trainings on cross-cutting issues, nutrition, CFM, AAP, information management, etc.

- Further mainstreaming Protection, Gender, Diversity & Inclusion to provide tailored assistance and services
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION