



**Food Security & Livelihoods
JRP 2021 Planning Workshop**

21 October 2020

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



**COX'S BAZAR
FOOD SECURITY
SECTOR**

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdur

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

33 Organizations (71 individuals) in attendance;		
ACAPS	FIVDB	OXFAM
ACDI/VOCA	GIZ	RDRS
ACF	GUK	RI
ADWG	Helvetas	SCI
BRAC	HI	SS
Christian Aid	ICCO	SI
Concern Worldwide	ICRC	UN WOMEN
CRS	ILO	UNFPA
DCA	IOM	UNHCR
Faith in Action	Light House	WFP
FAO	Mukti	WVI

Agenda

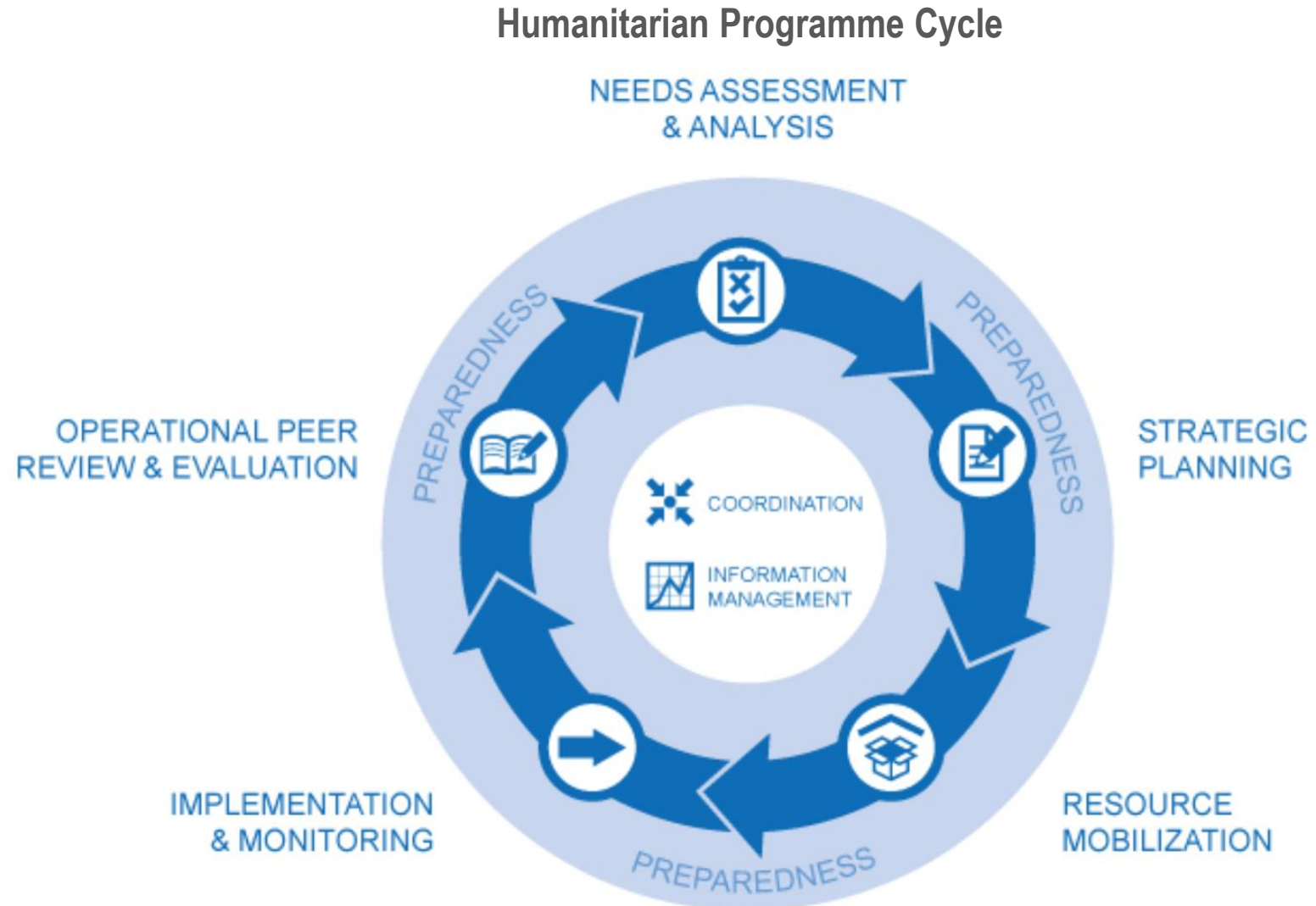
- Introduction by FSL (20 mins)
- Food Security Situation Analysis (40 mins)
- 2021 Strategy and Plan Presentation by
FAO and WFP (30 mins)
- Break -
- Partner Discussion (80 mins)
- Finalization of sector objectives,
strategies, priorities and activities (20
mins)

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](#)

JRP 2021 Timeline



Planning phase	Key dates	Description	Key actors
Needs overview	July - September	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.	ISCG/Sectors
Strategic planning	Tuesday, 27 October	SEG/HOSOG Strategic Planning Session 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.	HoSOG/SEG ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs
	Friday, 30 October	Strict deadline for submission to 2021 Global Humanitarian Overview (overall 2021 financial requirements, population figures and summary of key elements).	ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs
	Sunday, 22 November	Deadline for submission of people in need, sector objectives, and sector response strategies. Government of Bangladesh consultation to be ensured.	Sectors
	Sunday, 6 December	Consolidated zero draft shared.	ISCG
Project portfolio development	Thursday, 26 November	Strict deadline for partner submission of projects in excel to Sector Coordinators. 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.	Partners/Sectors
	Sunday, 6 December	Strict deadline for upload of approved projects to the HPC module. 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.	Partners/Sectors
Finalization and release	Monday, 7 December	Consultation to finalize JRP 2021 including district authorities, SEG, HoSOG, Sector Coordinators.	Government of Bangladesh/SEG/HoSOG /Sector Coordinators /ISCG /SEG Co-Chairs
	December (TBC)	National consultation.	Government of Bangladesh/SEG/SEG Co-Chairs
	TBC	Finalization and release of 2021 Joint Response Plan.	Government of Bangladesh/SEG/ SEG Co-Chairs/ISCG

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

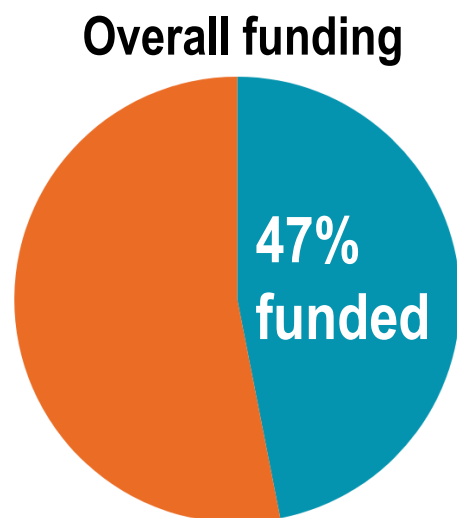


Projects

	JRP 2020			COVID-19 Addendum		
Sector Objectives	SO1: Food assistance	SO2: Self-reliance & Livelihoods	SO 3: Environment & Social Cohesion	SO 1: Food and Cash Assistance	SO 2: Agricultural Inputs	SO 3: Support to Health Response
# of Projects	6	18	10	12	5	4
Total # of Projects	18			15		



Funding



Joint Response Plan 2020

Total Requirements US\$ 255m

Response Plan Funding US\$ 141m

55% funded

COVID-19 Addendum

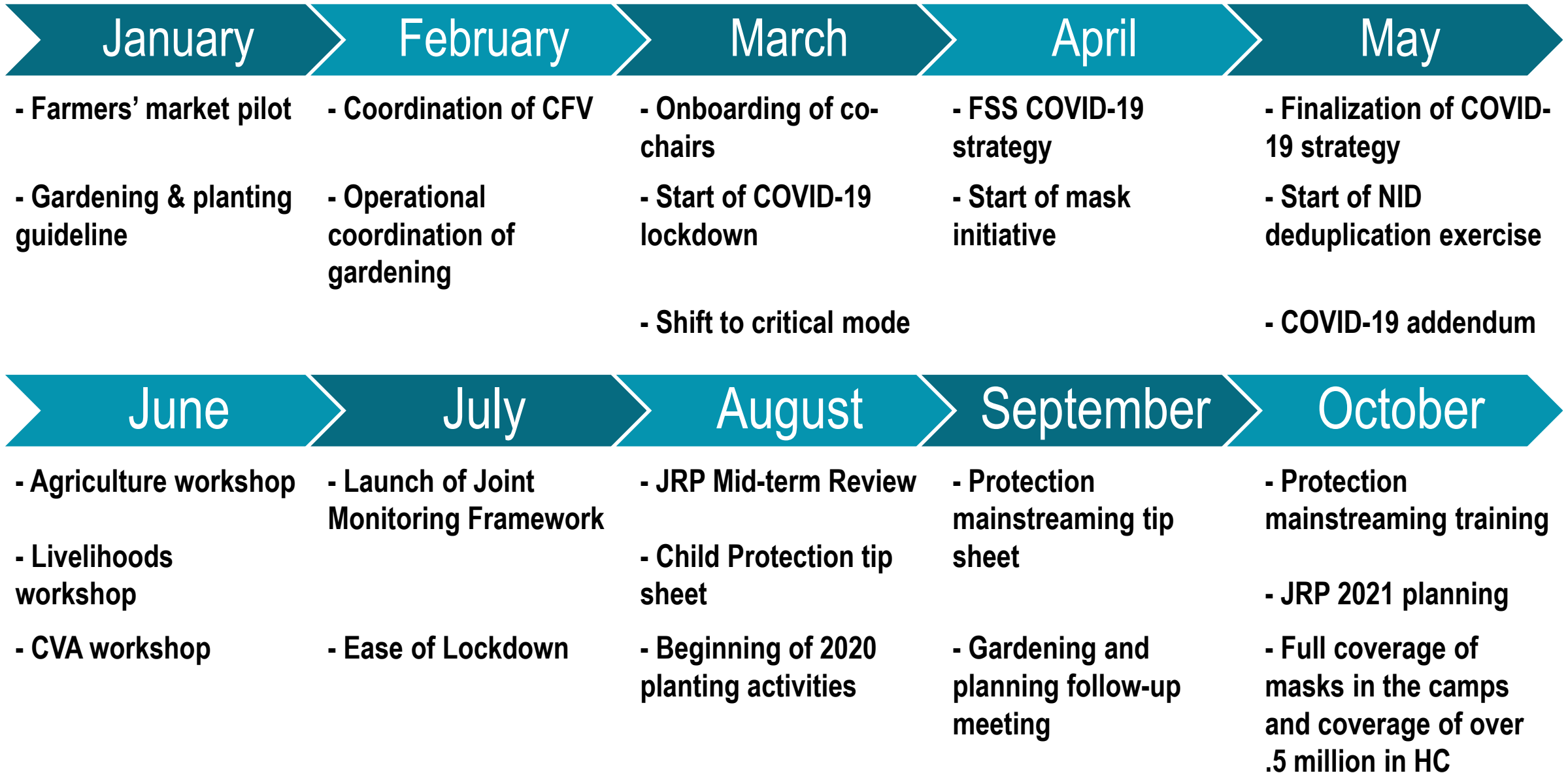
Total Requirements US\$ 50m

Response Plan Funding US\$ 1m

2% funded

Source: [UN OCHA / Financial Tracking Service](#) as of 21 October 2020

2020 Timeline



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

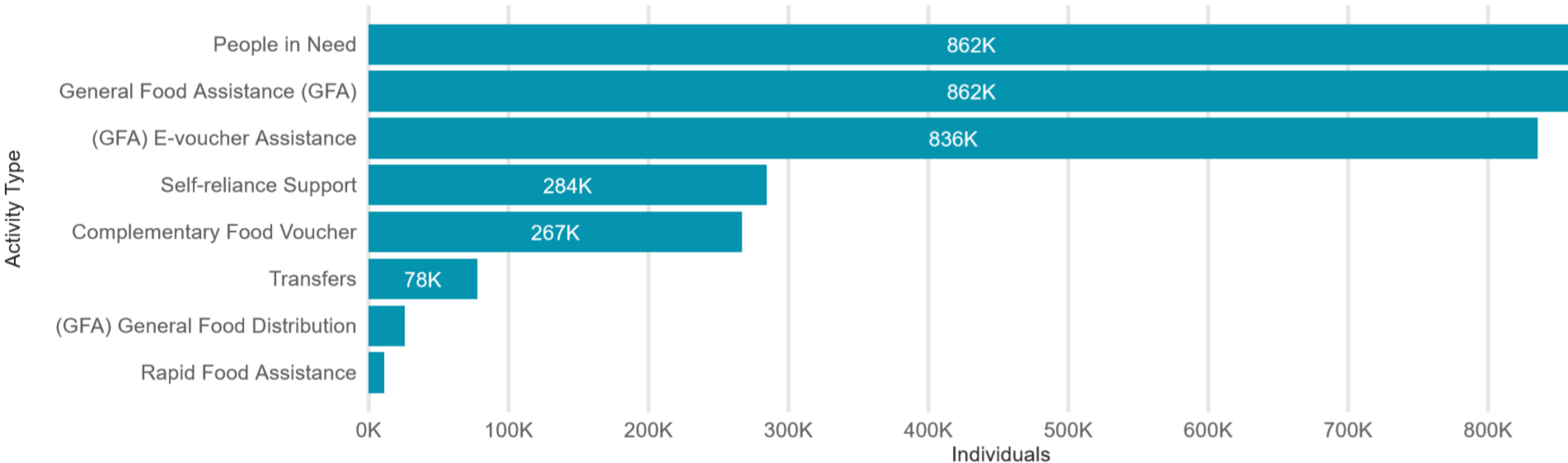
Individuals Reached



861,545
individuals

Source: [GoB-UNHCR population database](#)

Rohingya Individuals Reached by Activity Type



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

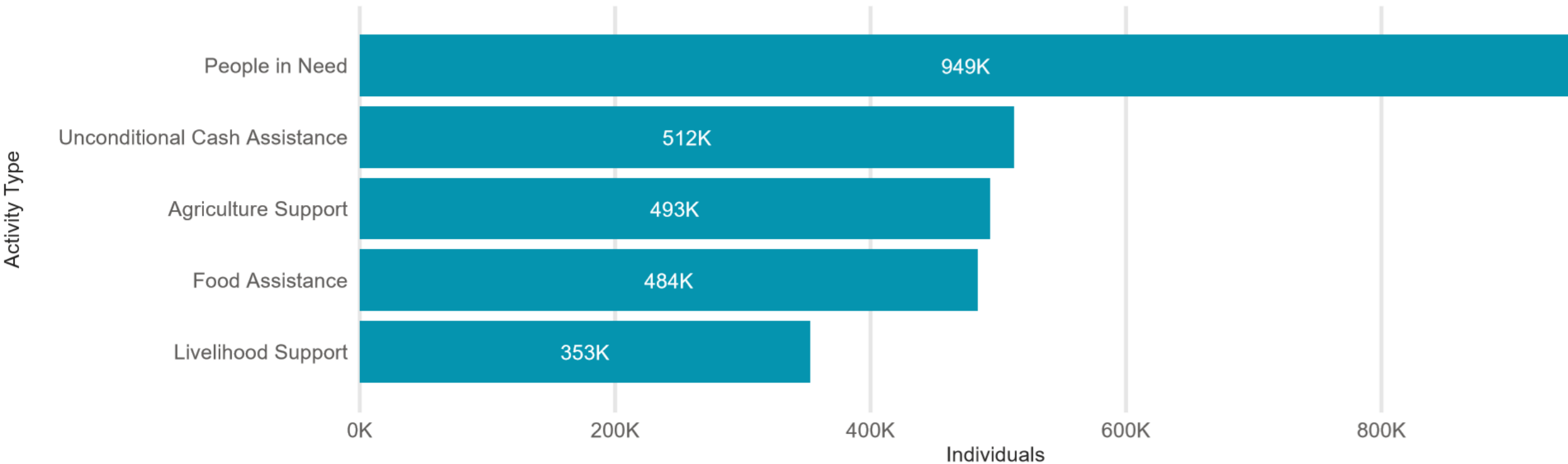
Individuals Reached



606,435
individuals

Source: [Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics](#)

Host Community Individuals Reached by Activity Type



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

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

JRP Planning Workshop October, 2020



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



DEMAND for essential needs

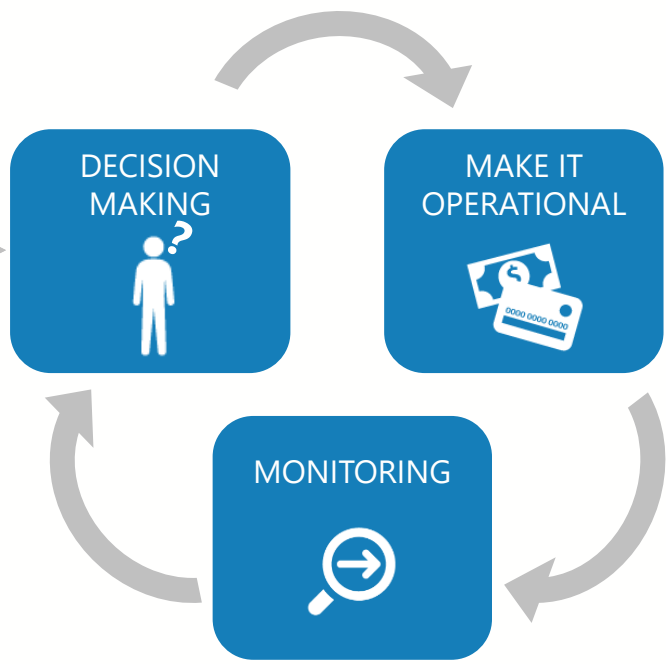
Essential Needs Vulnerability Assessment

EXPENDITURE for essential needs

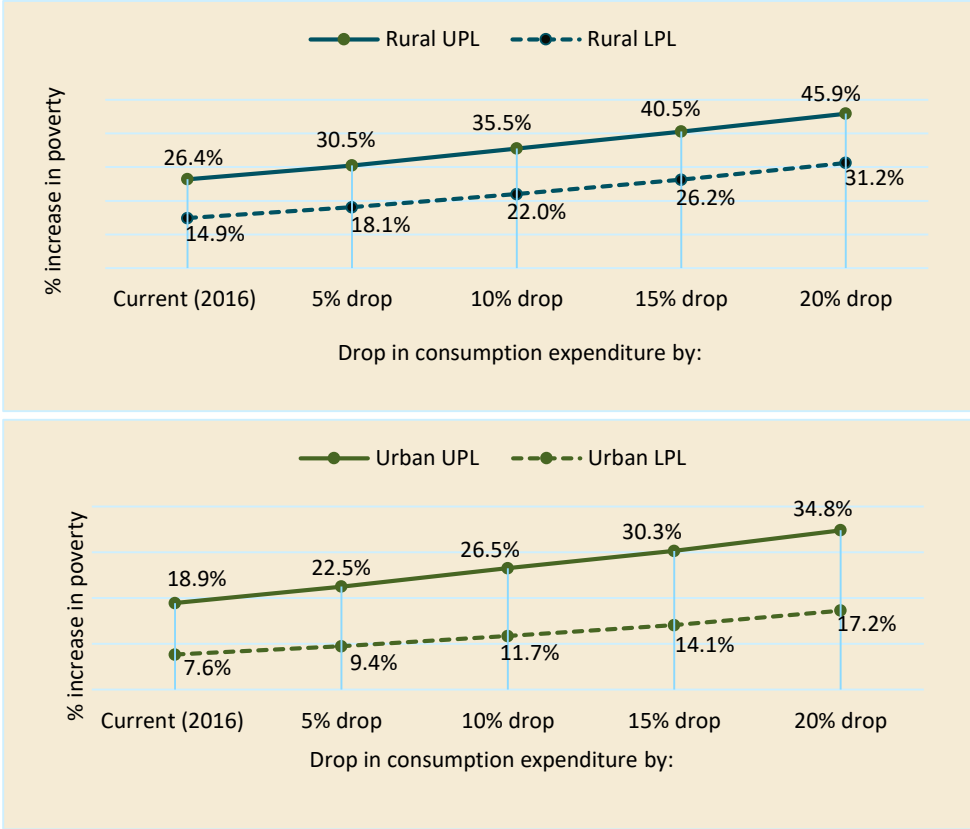
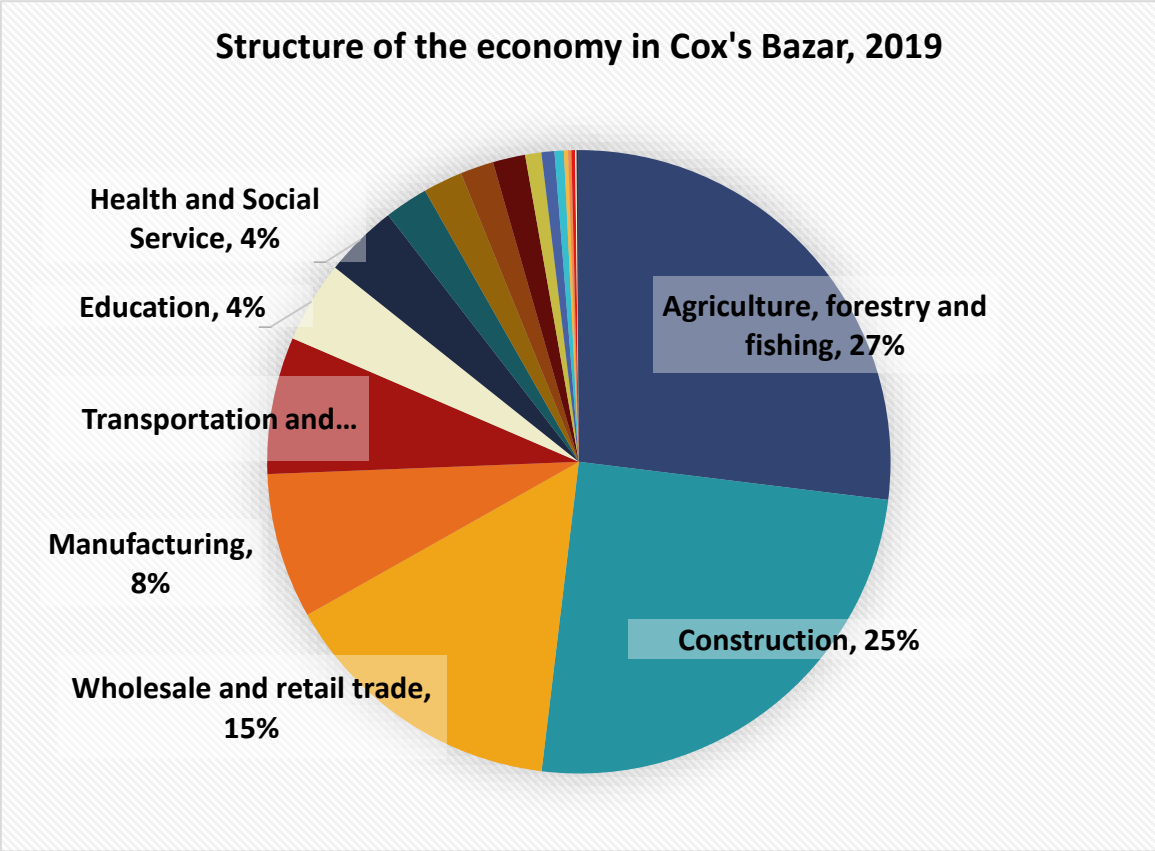
Minimum Expenditure Basket

SUPPLY of essential goods and services

Supply Assessment



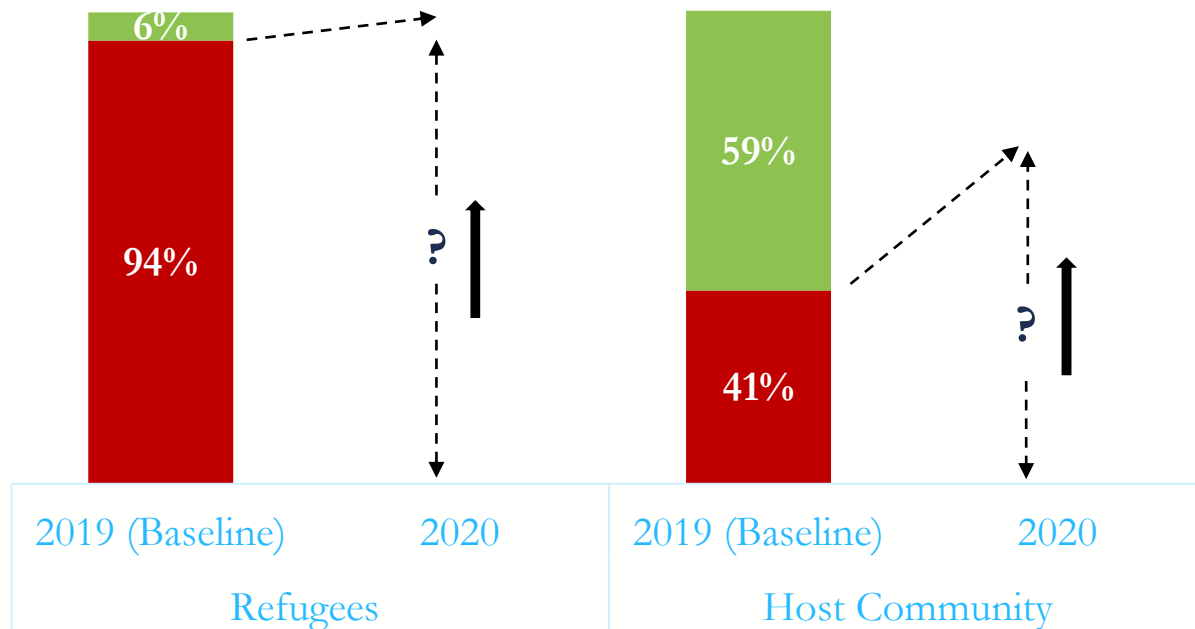
Labor force participation: mainly in low-wage low-productivity sectors of the economy highly susceptible to shocks - left many exposed to increased hardship, hunger and health-risks during the lockdown



- Simulations on national poverty increase using HIES 2016 data (VAM 2020)

Current Vulnerability levels (?)

■ Vulnerable ■ Less Vulnerable



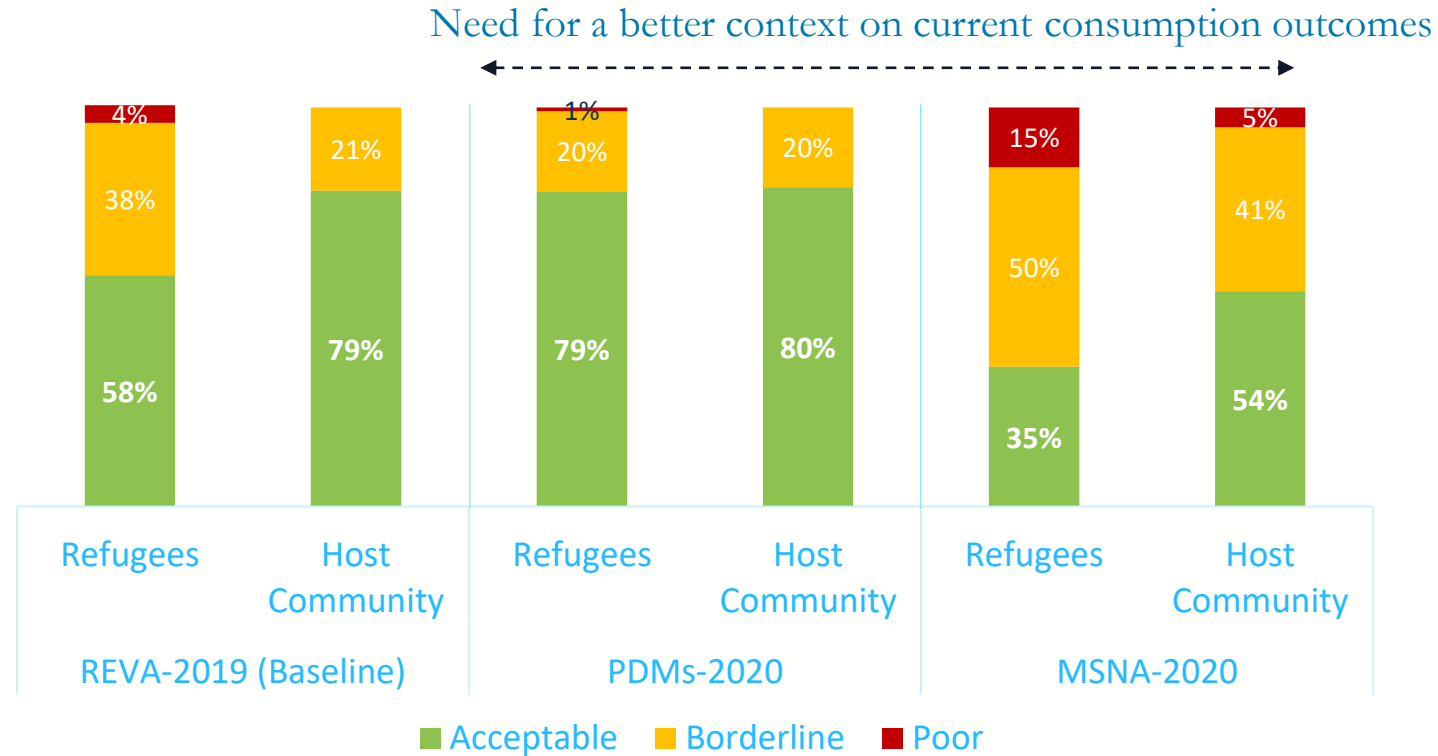
- Expected to be high due to disruptions on livelihoods/self-reliance activities

An eye on the most vulnerable

Profiles of the vulnerable and highly vulnerable	Rohingya	Host community
Demographics		
Female-head households		x
Presence of adolescent boys	x	
Presence of adolescent girls	x	
Large households (+ 5 members)	x	x
Presence of chronic ill	x	x
Household head separated		x
Presence of disabled		x
Presence of under 5 children (+ 3 under 5)	x	
Many children (+ 5 children)	x	x
Economic capacity/coping		
Absence of working age male	x	
Presence of female of working age		
Household with no income source past 30 days	x	
High dependency ration (>2)	x	x
No remittance	x	
Incurred debts/borrowing	x	
Assets		
Basic assets	x	x



Recent evidence- food consumption

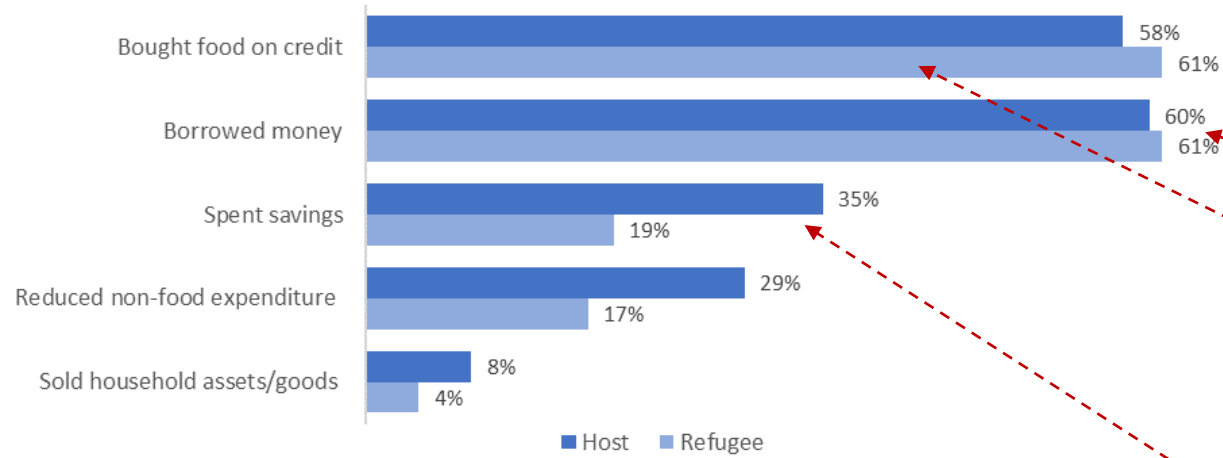


- Concerns on consumption outcomes at household level esp. host community
- Assistance continued to sustain refugee households' consumption

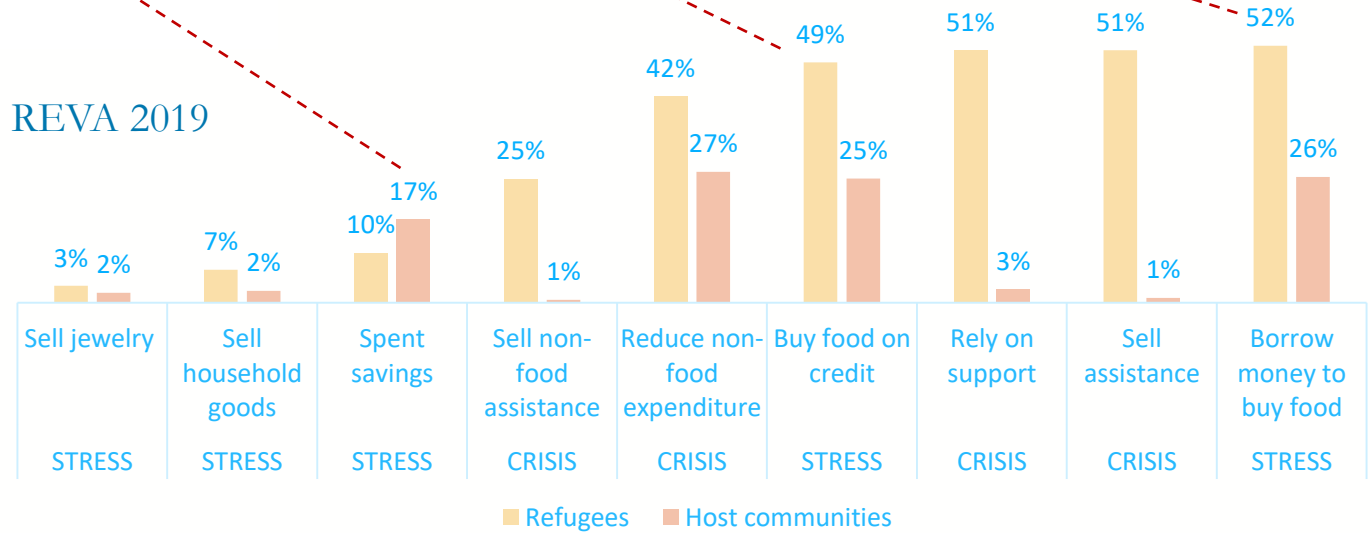


Intensification of coping mechanisms to make up for the lost income/livelihood opportunities

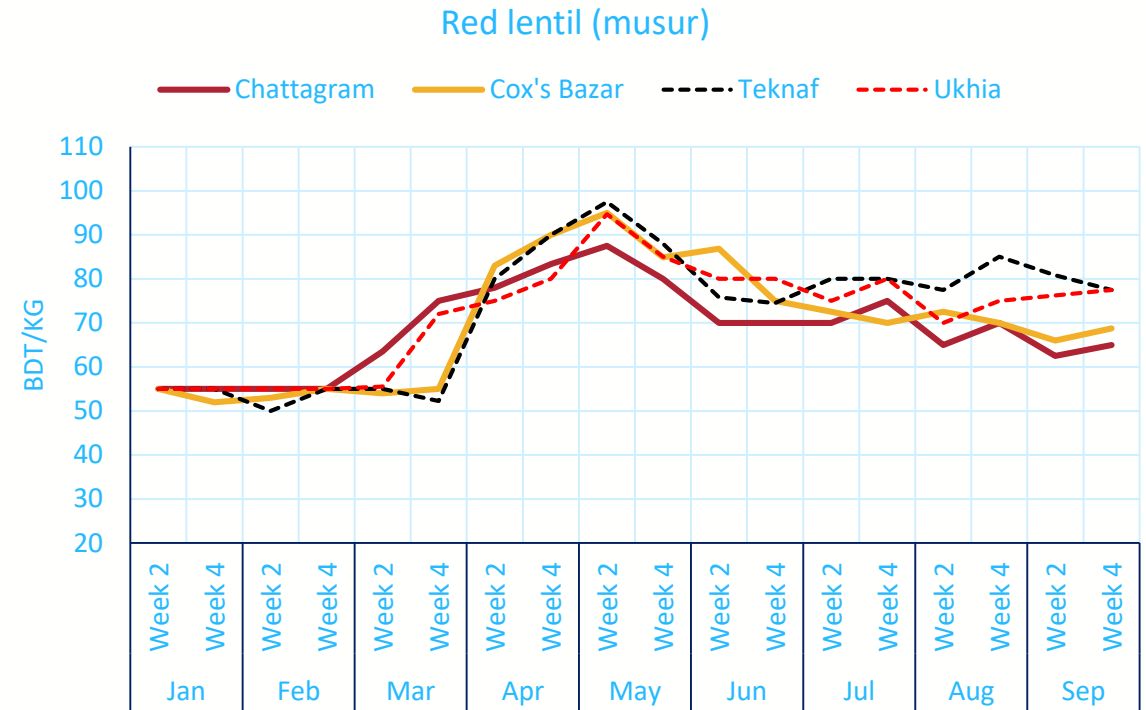
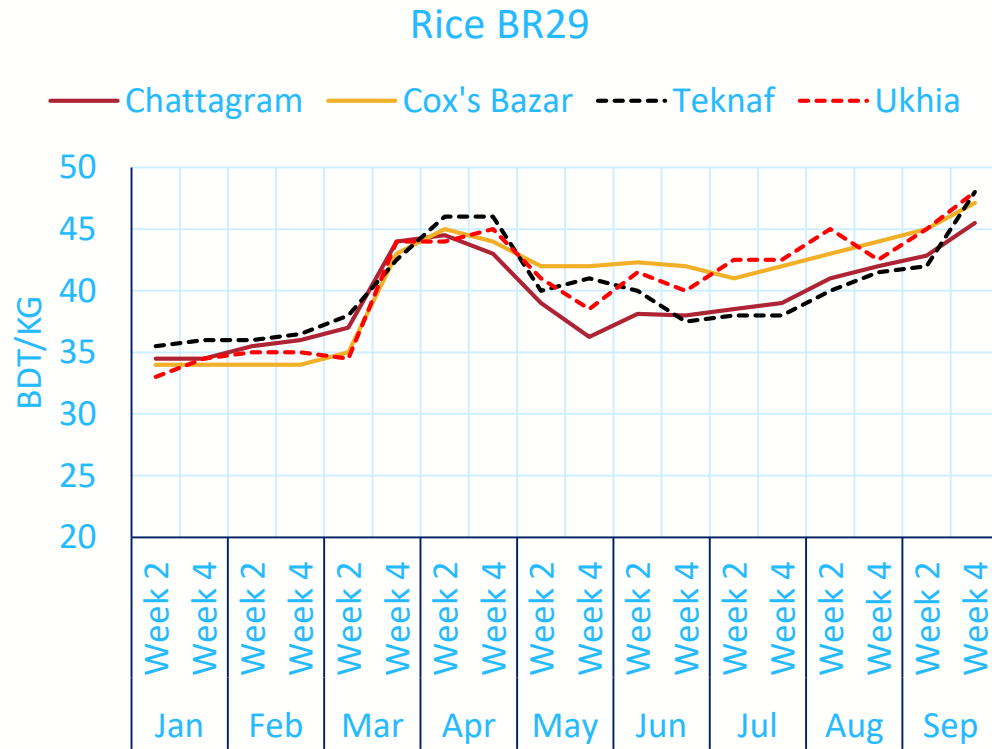
PDMs- July 2020



REVA 2019

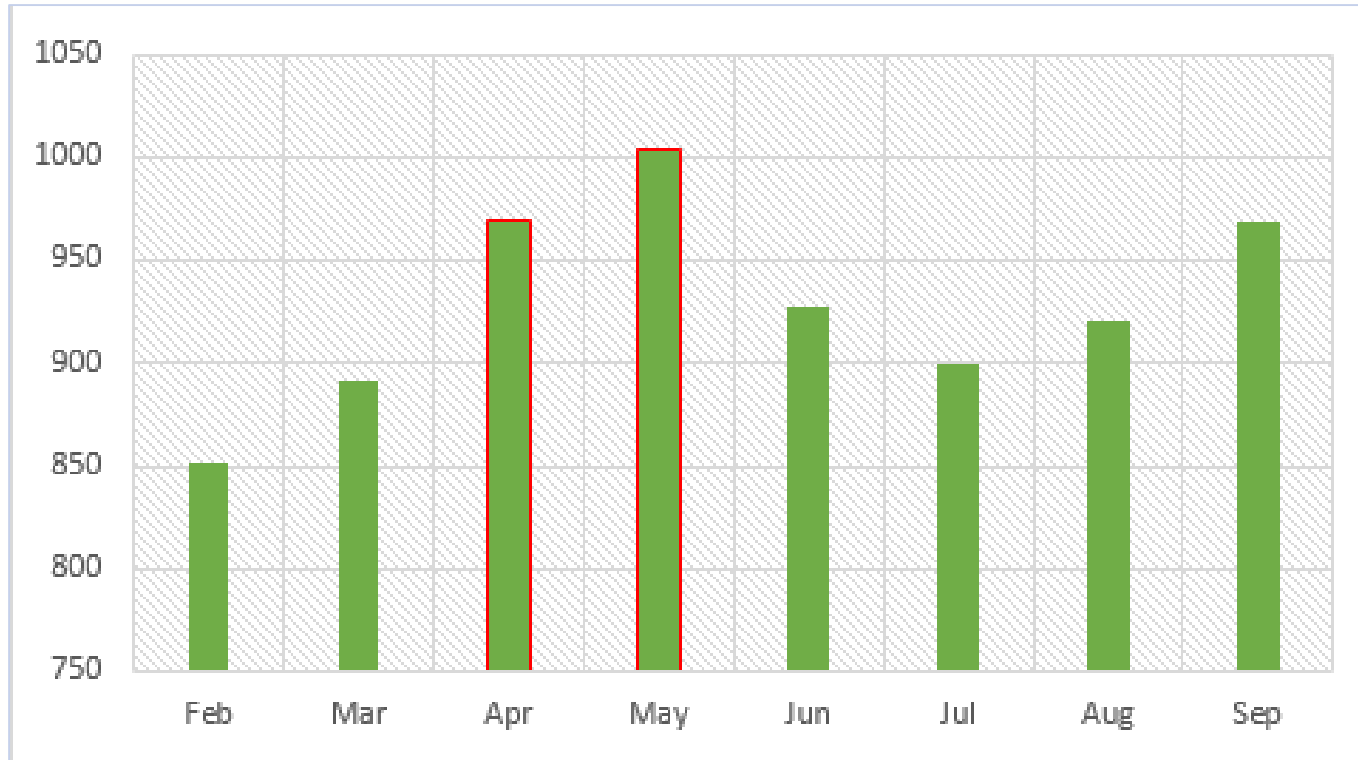


Recent evidence- Markets



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

Markets – cost of a food basket trends



- 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



acaps  **NPM**

ANALYSIS HUB

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

Purpose

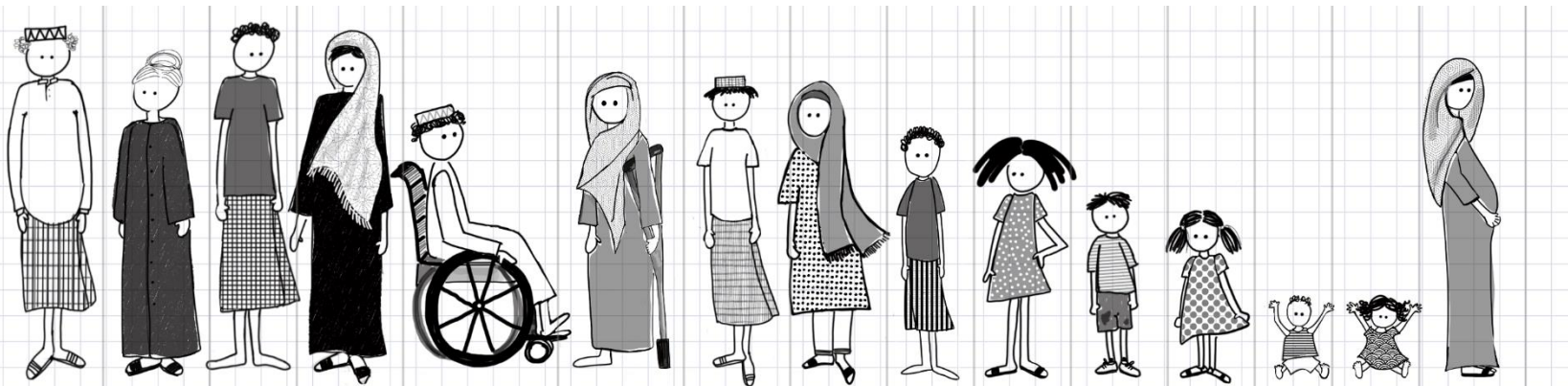
Discuss recent findings of the FSL SDR and household vulnerability review focusing on coping mechanisms.

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. se-HH that were already struggling are at higher risk of extreme poverty. Some HHs have a consistently harder time meeting their needs.
- For Rohingya refugees, COVID-19 containment measures, particular the reduction in livelihood opportunities and increase in insecurity, reduced the viability of existing negative coping mechanisms, pushing households towards extreme coping mechanisms.



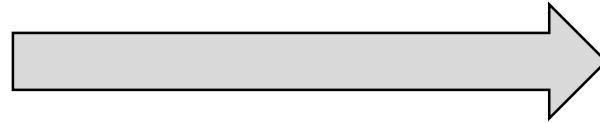
Coping mechanisms: Rohingya MSNA 2019 & 2020

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

Single female headed HHs & HHs with no males of working age:

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 adopted 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.



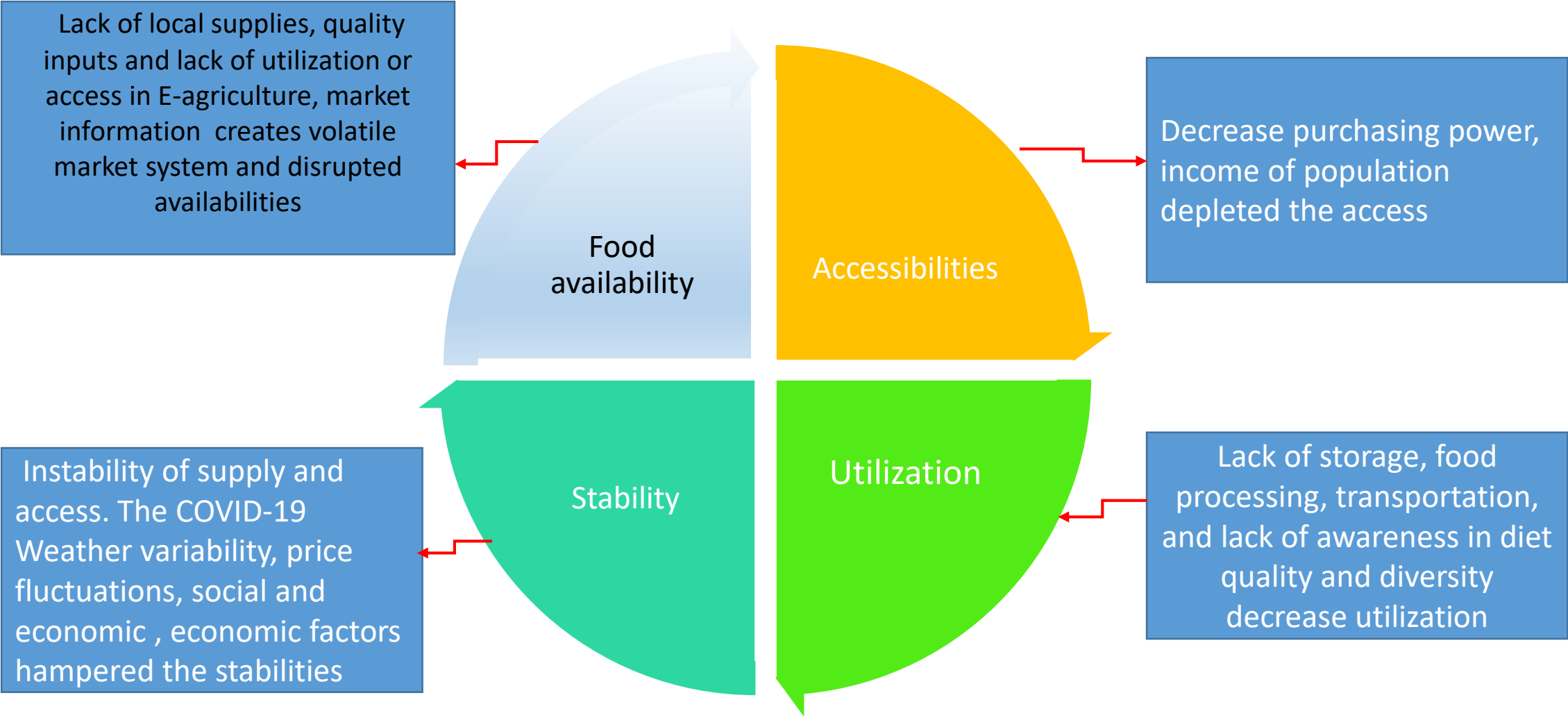
Food and Agriculture
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United Nations

Situation Overview on Food Security and Livelihoods

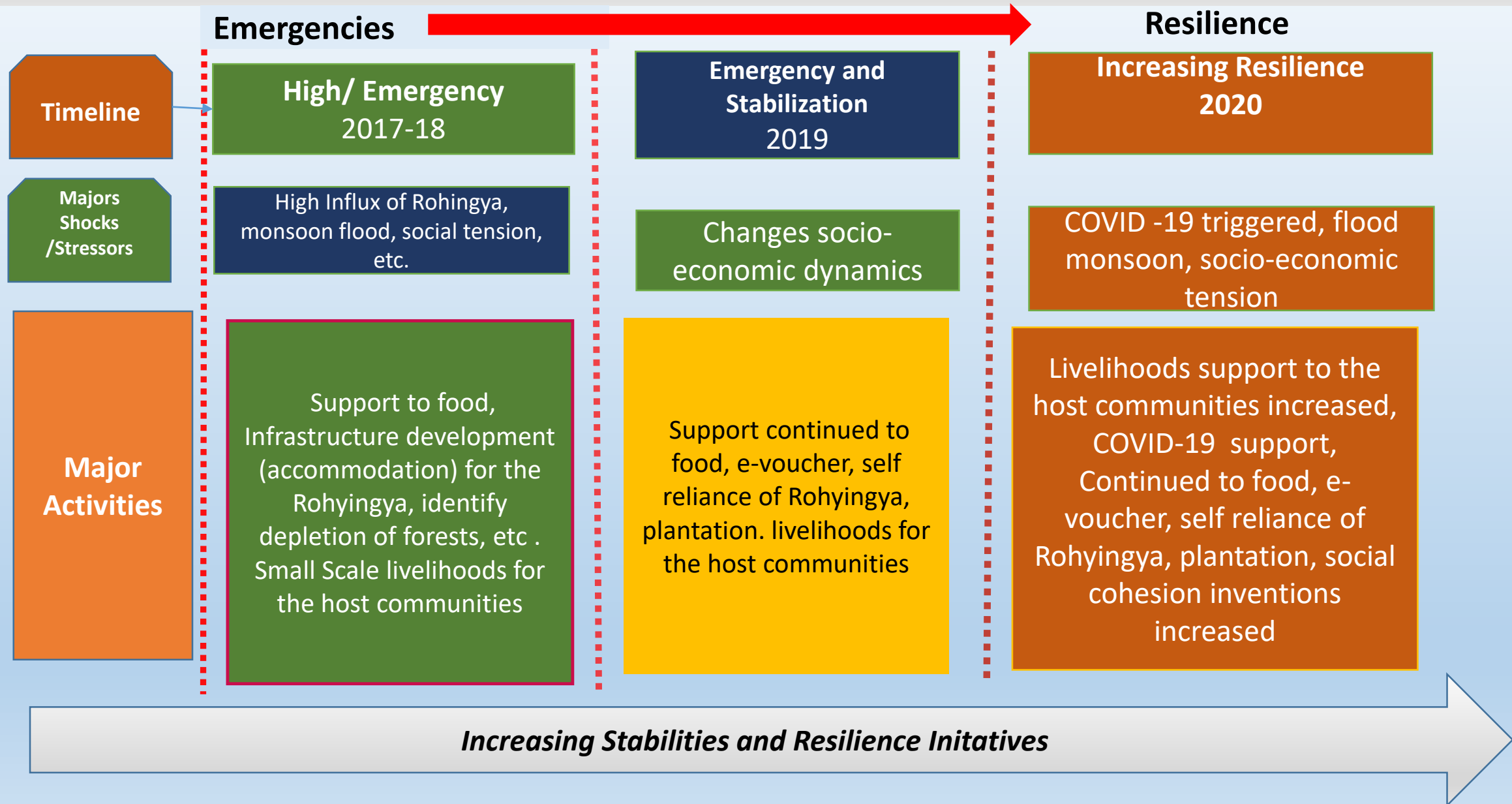
FAO, Cox's Bazar, October 21, 2020



Situation of Food Security

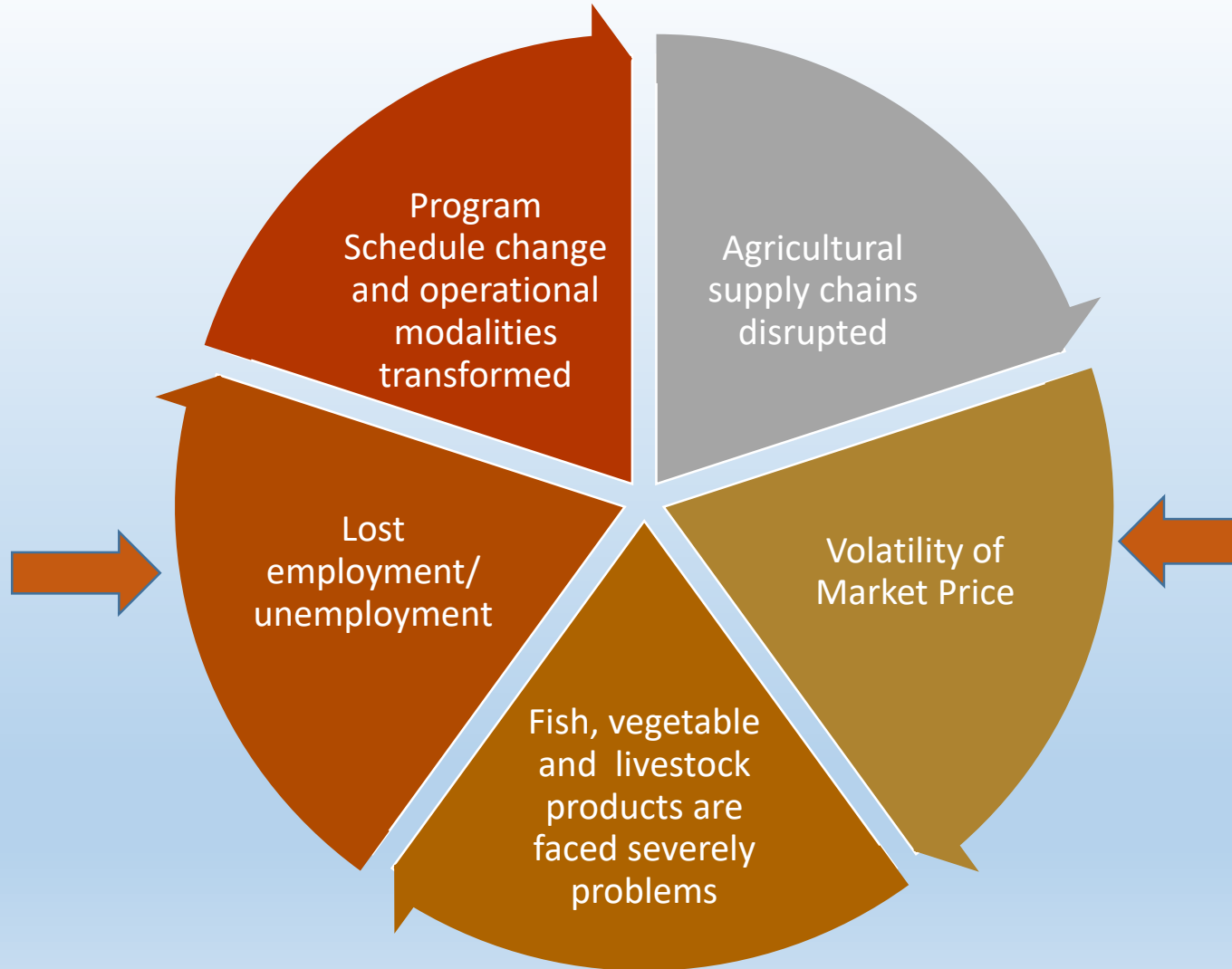


Trends of Livelihoods/Food Security Key Interventions (2017-2020& Onwards)



COVID-19 Triggered and led to Instabilities in Market and socio-economic life

Covid-19 Impact



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

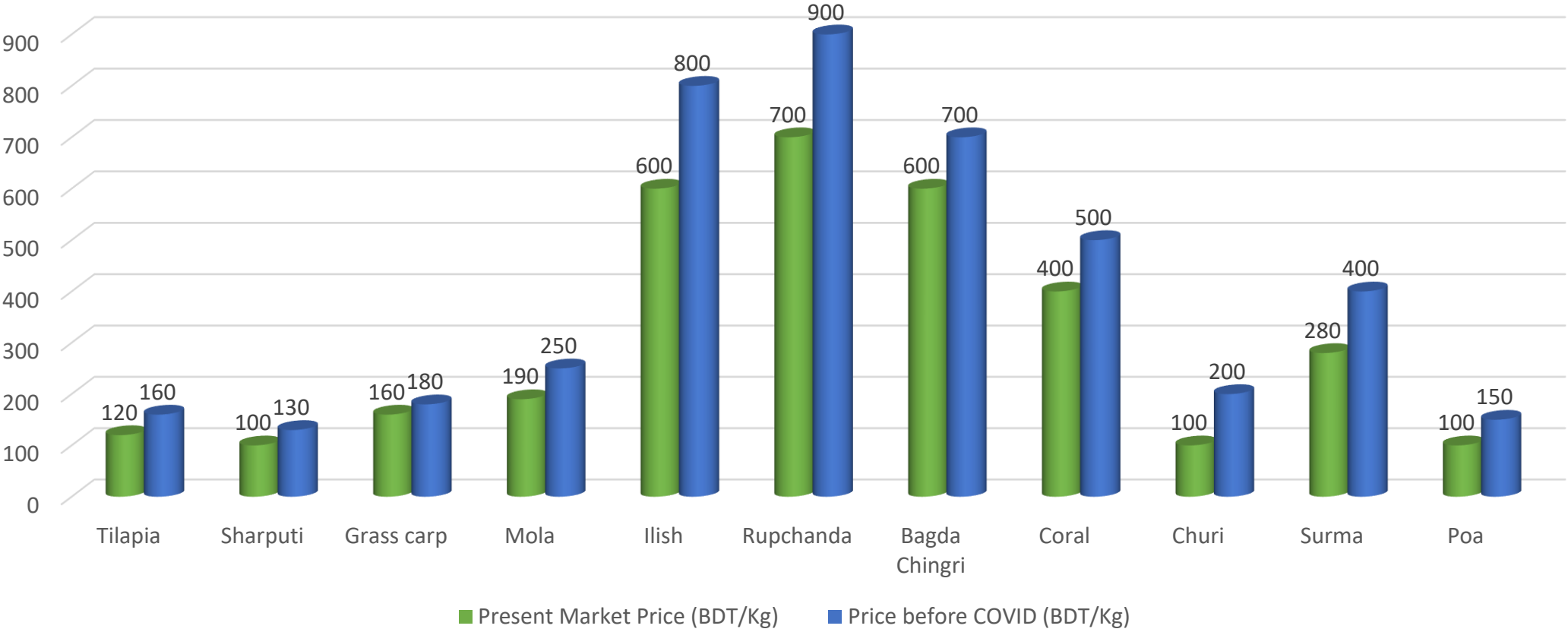
1.3 million People were with food insecurity in 2019 out of 2.7 million total population including Rohingya Refugee in Cox's Bazar. The pandemic has affected all types of livelihoods productions and market value chains, and anticipated to increase the number of vulnerable population.

- 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



Comparison of Vegetable Market Price Before and After COVID, June 2020, FAO Cox's Bazar



Comparison of Market Price of Eggs and Milk, June 2020, FAO, Cox's Bazar



Key actions required

- integrate marginal and small farmer 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



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Working for  #ZeroHunger

JRP 2021

FAO - Cox's Bazar

Approaches

- **Self reliance (RC) and Livelihood (HC)**
- **Socioecological System**
- **Partnership**
- **Promote innovations**
- **Humanitarian-Development-Peace NEXUS**



Food and Agriculture
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Working for #ZeroHunger

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**

Outcome1: Income and Sustainable Livelihoods



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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



Outcome1: Income and Sustainable Livelihoods



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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.

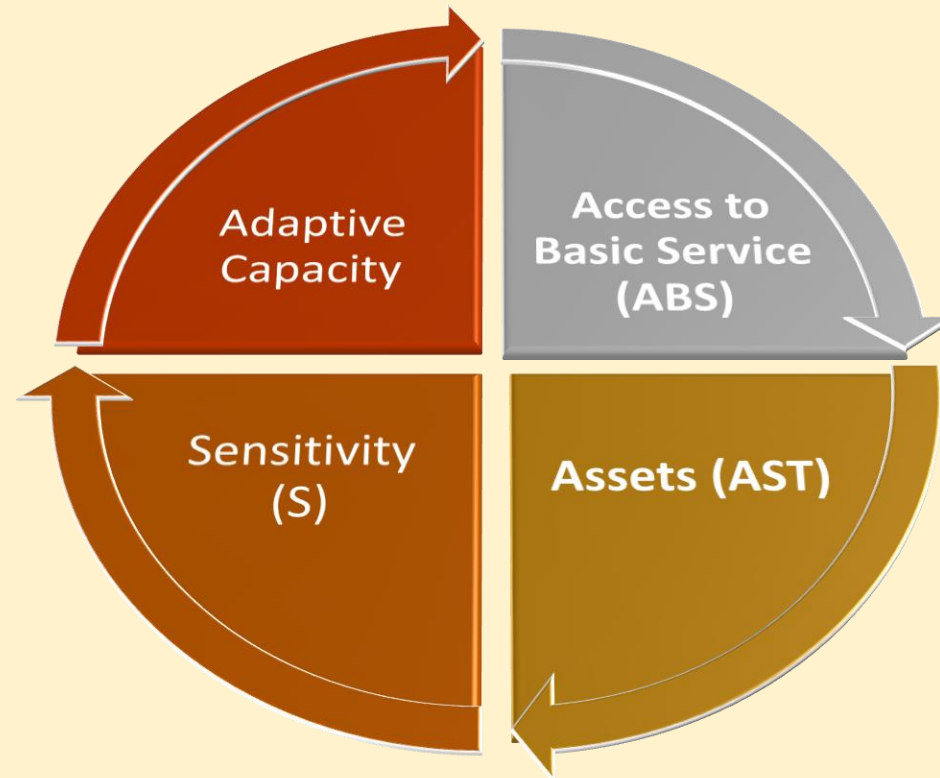
RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis)

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



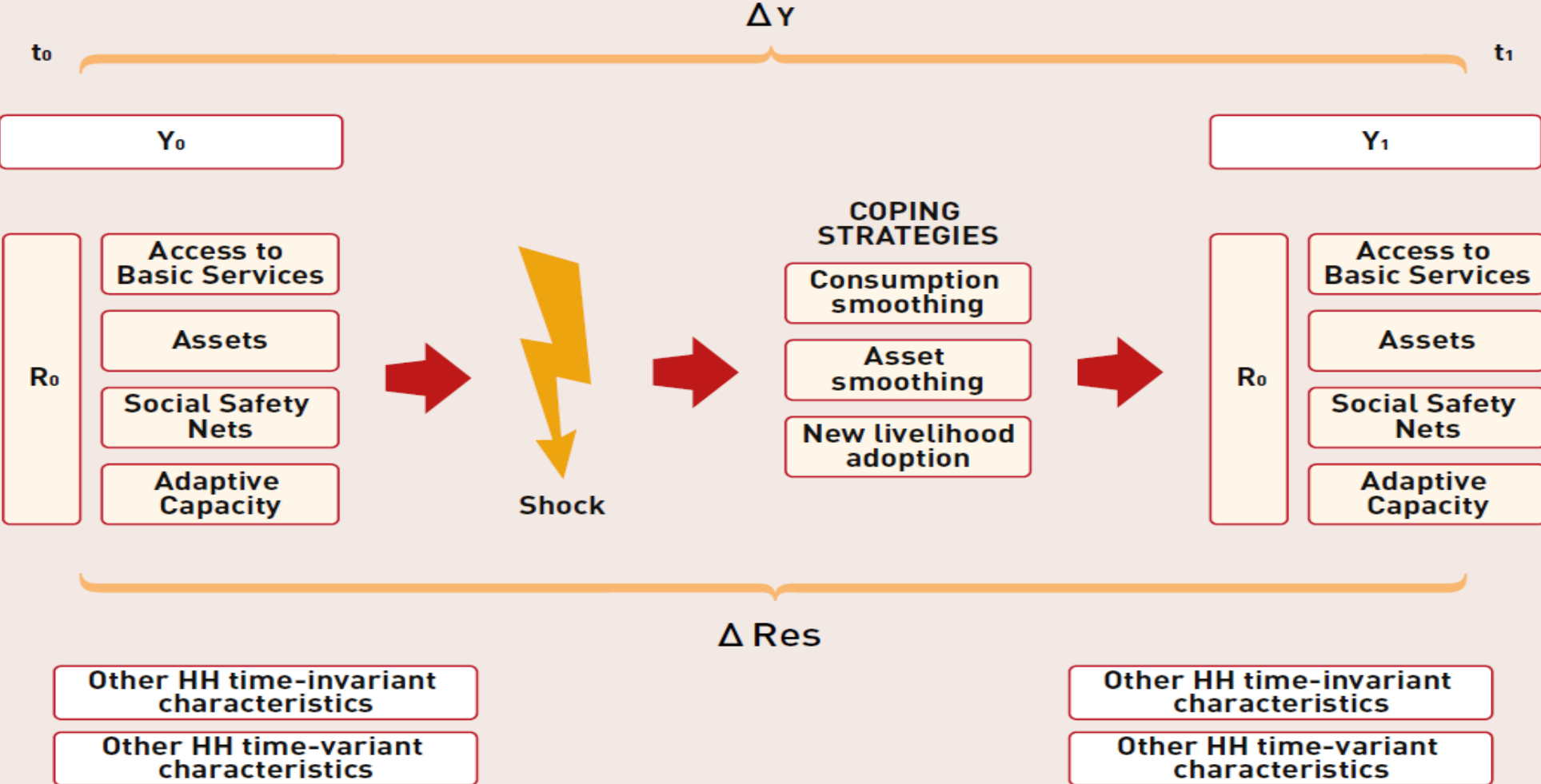
Key Questions areas

- 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



Key Project/Performance Indicators

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



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)*

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP in 2021



World Food
Programme

WFP Food & Nutrition Assistance



860,000 Food Assistance Beneficiaries



100% on **E-Voucher** Modality in 2021



100% on **blockchain technology** by mid-2021



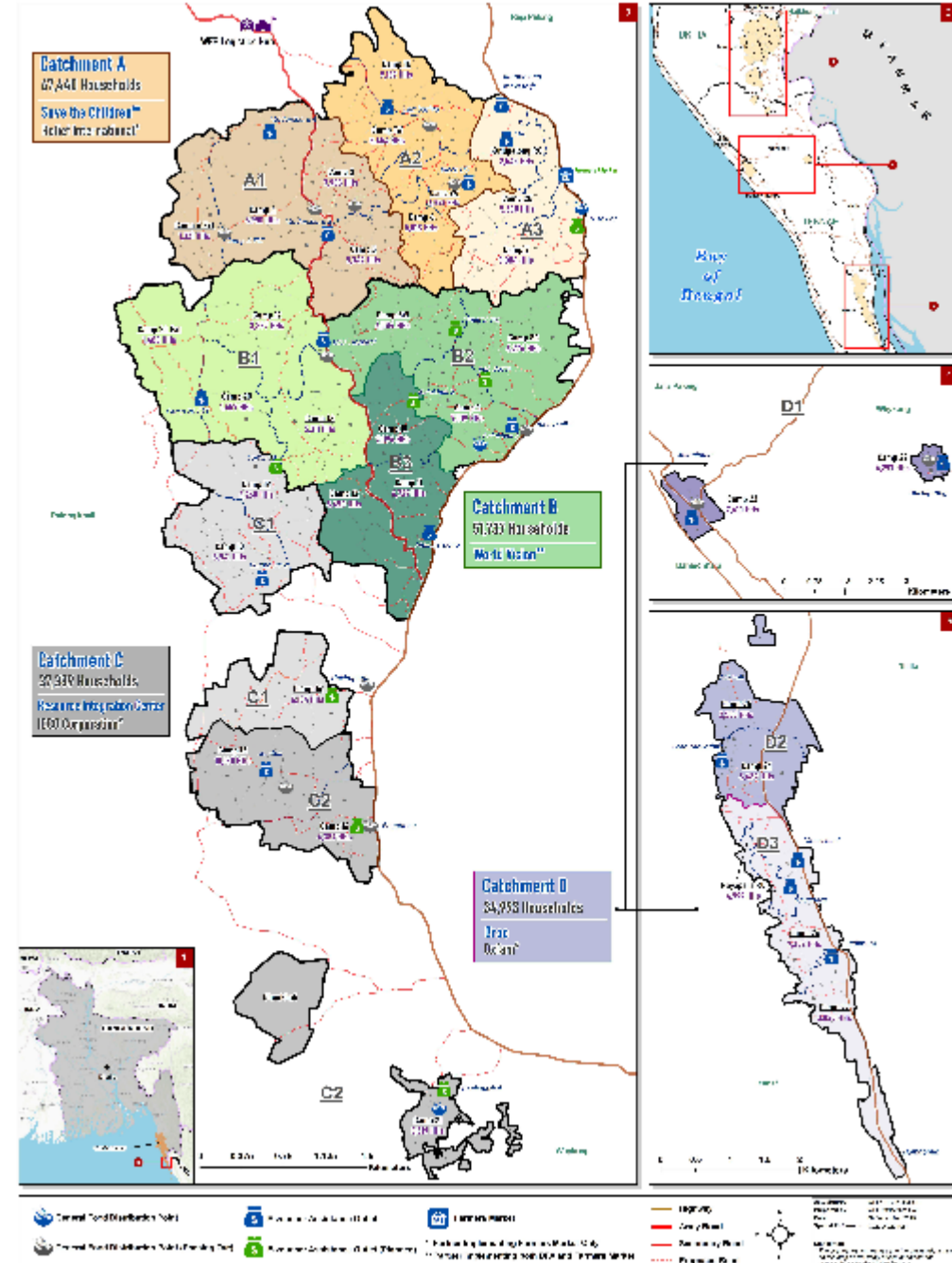
Over **215,000 Pregnant & Lactating Women and Children under 5** Supported in the Camps and Host Community



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

FFA

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



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



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.



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

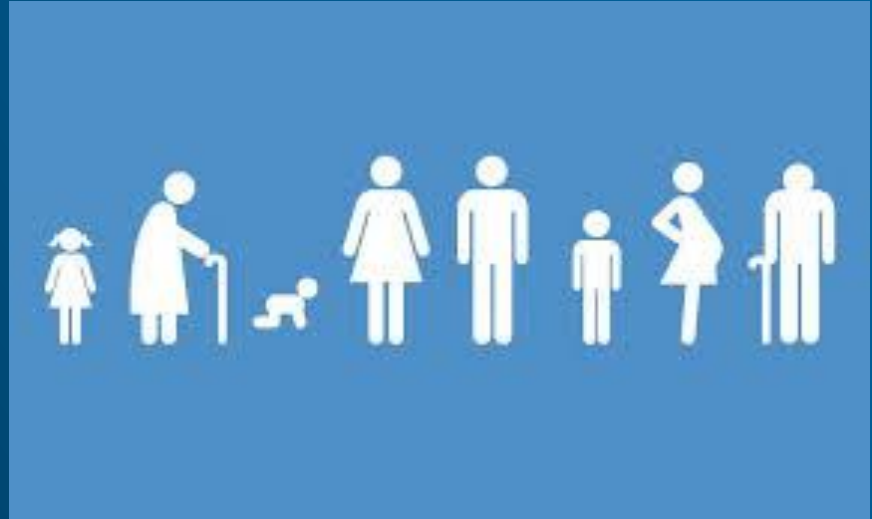


5 GENDER EQUALITY

2 ZERO HUNGER

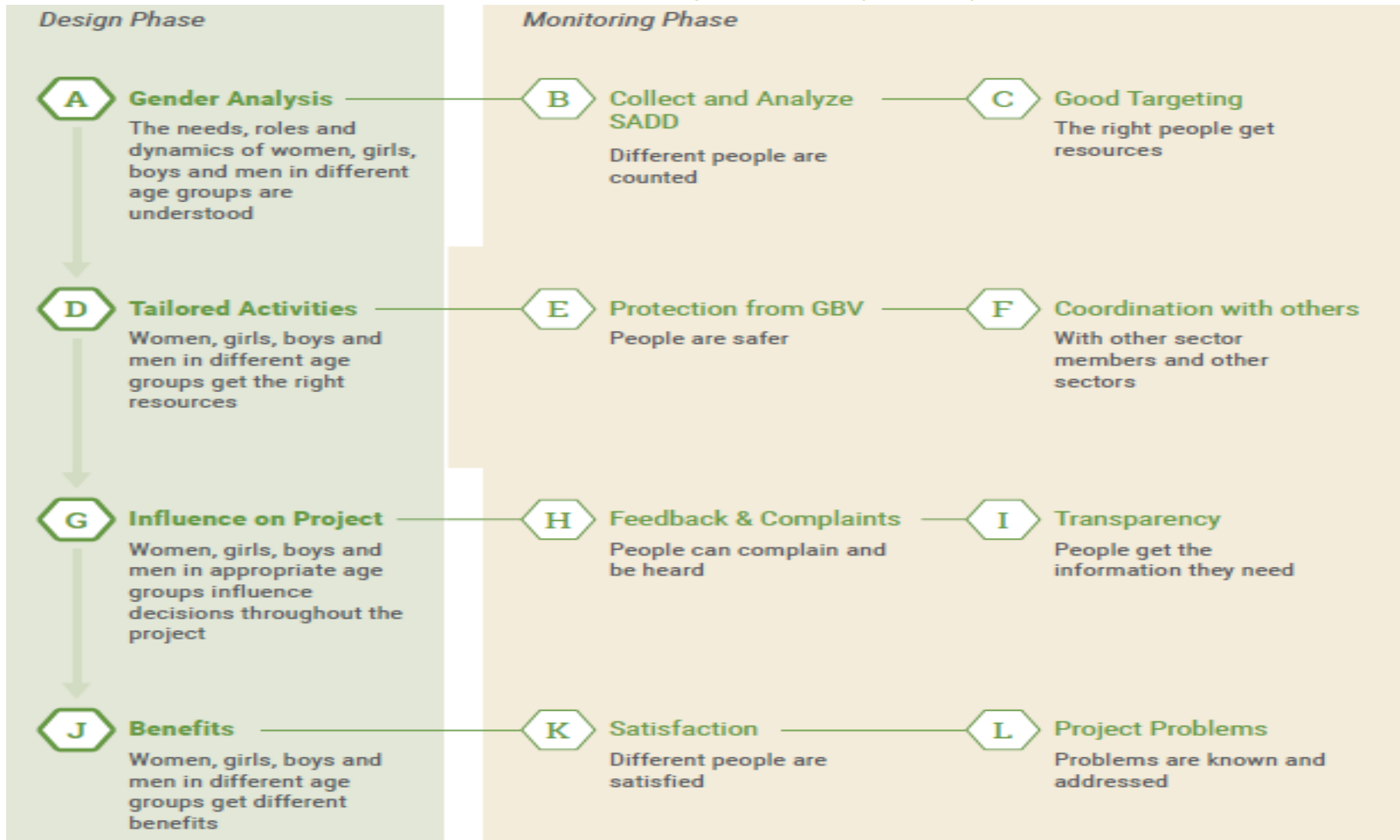


Gender & Inclusion JRP Planning 2021



12 Indicators of good programming:

Gender Equality Measures (“GEMs”)





[Access the Marker](#) ▾


[News](#)

[GAM Results](#) ▾

[FAQs](#)

[Contact](#) ▾

[Resources](#) ▾

 [English](#) ▾



THE IASC GENDER WITH AGE MARKER

<https://www.iascgenderwithagemarker.com/en/home/>



Access the Marker ▾

News

GAM Results ▾

FAQs

Contact ▾

Resources ▾

English ▾



- Access the Marker (TEST version)
- Access the marker (ACTUAL PROJECTS ONLY)**
- Access the GAM offline
- Your GAM Report

GENDER WITH AGE MARKER

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

↶ Return to Beginning

Go to End ↷

Powered by ENKÉTO

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 WITH AGE MARKER

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.

	GEMS	CRITERIA	EVIDENCE
NEEDS ANALYSIS SET What do we know?	 Gender Analysis Different people are understood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The gender analysis describes the needs and dynamics between women, girls, boys and men in different age groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A written gender analysis The analysis describes needs and dynamics
	 Collect & Analyze SADD Different people are counted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on relative access are used in a credible way and disaggregated by sex and age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates of actual access to assistance collected Data is meaningfully disaggregated by sex and age
	 Good Targeting The right people are counted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project reaches the intended target groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actual access to aid by gender/age groups is similar to planned targets The target rates are informed by the gender analysis

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”

ADAPTED ASSISTANCE SET

What do we do about it?



Tailored Activities

People get the right resources

- Activities/resources are adapted to the needs and preferences of girls, boys, women and men of different ages.
- Targeted actions address the needs and priorities as well as the discrimination faced by specific groups of women/girls/boys/men

• The assistance is varied according to gender analysis

• Actions aim to address gender-based discrimination



Protection From GBV

People are safer from GBV risks

- At least one activity, item or process is designed to reduce risks or address GBV, **OR**
- The project works solely to address GBV risks

• Preventing or responding to GBV is either mainstreamed or is the primary project purpose

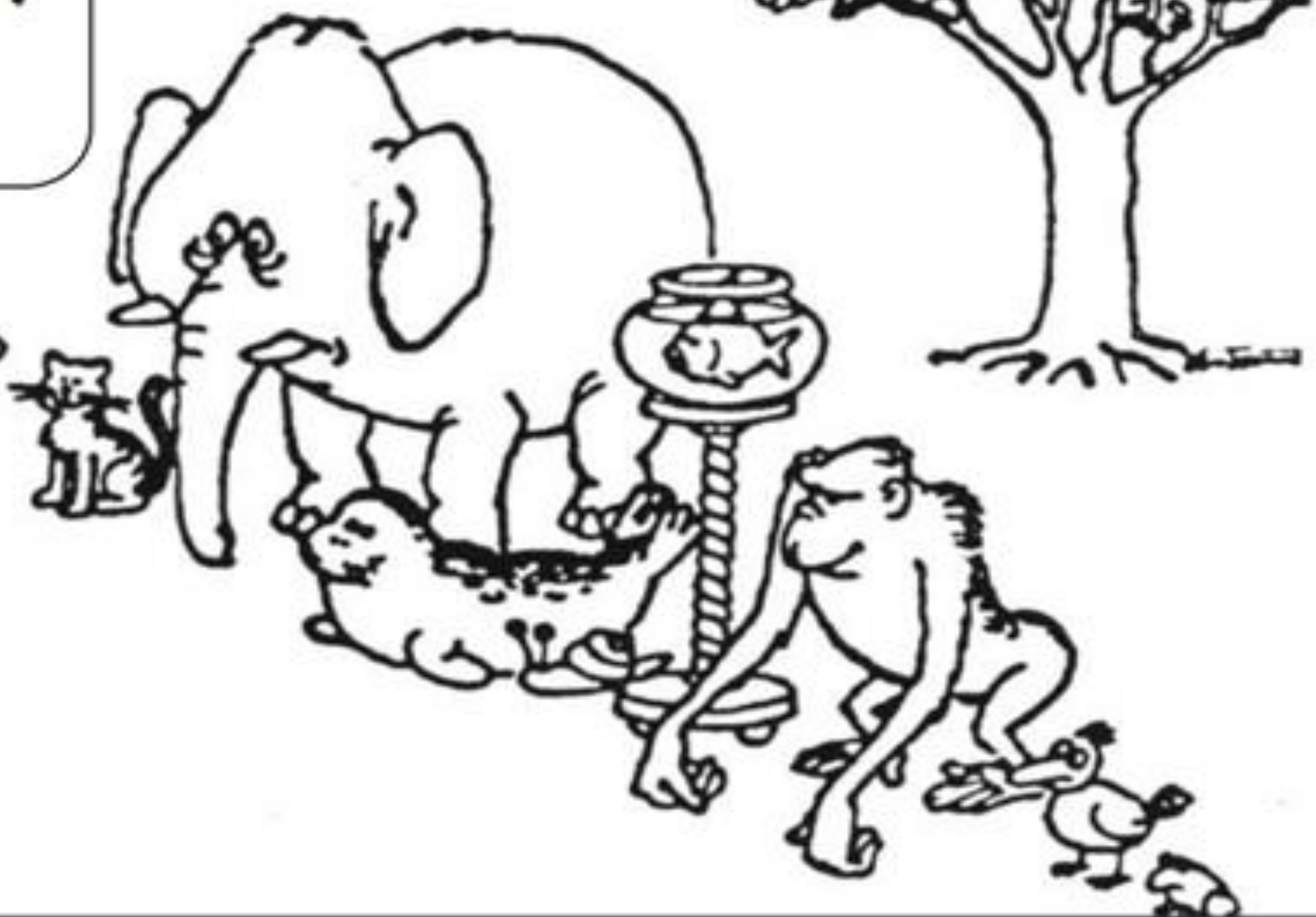


Coordination with other actors

- The agency shares its gender analysis, access rates, successes and gaps with sector/ cluster members and in meeting minutes

• The agency shares project data with the sector

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



GAM Coding Summary

4	Addresses GENDER & AGE differences in key programme actions
3	Addresses only GENDER differences in key programme actions
2	Addresses only AGE differences in key areas
1	Key programme actions do not address gender or age differences
0	Key programme actions are not present



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](#)
- [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

- 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

- 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