Food Security & Livelihoods Coordination Meeting

3 November 2020

Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdur
Agenda

• Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) updates
• JRP updates
• ACAPS Upazilas profile presentation
• AOB
ACTION POINTS

- FSS to finalize the SOP for NID duplication and share it with the partners
- Please contact with Rimu Byadya (rimu.byadya@wfp.org) or Nadira Islam (nadira.islam@unwomen.org) for any information about GAM
- If any partner is still not registered in the HPC please inform FSS/ISCG
- ISCG will open a help desk for HPC
- Peer review committee – FSs suggest to form 3 teams given the expected high number of projects composed by 1 UN agency (WFP or FAO), 1 INGO, 1 NNGO.
- Partners are requested to complete survey of Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Survey template by 15th November
- Partners to view latest reports:
  - ACAPS SDR and MSNA preliminary findings
  - FSS JRP 2020 COVID-19 Mid-year report
- Reminder: 5W reporting of October activities by 3rd November 2020 COB

### 20 Organizations (50 individuals) in attendance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACAPS</td>
<td>Save the Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF</td>
<td>Solidarites</td>
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<td></td>
<td>International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caritas Bangladesh</td>
<td>Transfers WG, ISCG</td>
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<td>Christian Aid</td>
<td>UN Women</td>
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<td>DCA</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
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<td>GUK</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
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<td>Helvetas</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCO</td>
<td>USAID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>WFP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Council</td>
<td>World Vision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FSL Updates
General Updates

- FSS JRP 2021 plan is ongoing - refer to draft documents for Partners | Link
- September Market Monitor by WFP
- Request for Proposals (RFP), FAO | 15 November 2020 | RFP for LoA | ANNEX: LoA Template
- Cox’s Bazar Joint Monitoring Framework | first edition | Summary Report and Factsheet
- Overview of changes to food assistance in camps during COVID-19 response
- FSL along with FSL Gender and Protection focal points, have developed a Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Survey template. Request to complete survey by 15 November | Link
- Inputs on GAM from FSL Gender Focals | Links to tip sheets (Gender, Protection, CP)
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS UPDATES

Camps
- **WFP November messages and food basket - CwC | November 2020**
- Fresh food corners opened in November
- WFP farmers' market to be opened in December

Host Community
- WFP video on cash assistance as a lifeline for families like Golam's, who were trying to build a better life before the #COVID19 pandemic dried up their savings and forced them to sell their assets| WFP| Video Link
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT UPDATES

- **Process of REVA 4** 2020 started please check questionnaire and actual data collection in field from 8 – 30 November. Partners to support as possible.

- **ACAPS SDR and MSNA preliminary findings** and for partners to refer to them and other assessment for JRP 2021 project development.

- **FSS JRP 2020 COVID-19 Mid-year report**

- Reminder: 5W reporting of October activities by 3rd November, 2020 COB

- **NID duplication: SOPs to be shared soon**

- **JRP – HPC**
JRPG updates
## FSL Timeline of JRP 2021 Planning - Needs overview & strategic planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning phase</th>
<th>Key dates</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Key actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needs overview</td>
<td>July – September</td>
<td>The needs overview provides the evidence base for strategic planning. 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>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.</td>
<td>HoSOG/SEG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Friday, 30 October</td>
<td>Strict deadline for submission to 2021 Global Humanitarian Overview (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>Planning phase</td>
<td>Key dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Key actors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Project portfolio development</td>
<td>Thursday, 26 November</td>
<td>Deadline for partner submission of projects in excel to Sector Coordinators.</td>
<td>Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thursday, 26 November – Sunday, 6 December</td>
<td>Peer review teams within each Sector review all submitted 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>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</td>
<td>Partners / Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning phase</td>
<td>Key dates</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Key actors</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finalization and release</td>
<td>Monday, 7 December</td>
<td>Consultation to finalize JRP2021 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>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TBC</td>
<td>Finalization and release of 2021 Joint Response Plan</td>
<td>Government of Bangladesh / SEG / SEG Co-Chairs / ISCG</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Following JRP FSS workshop, guidance by ISCG and JRP 2020 process experience, we will proceed with composition of the Peer Review Team (PRT) for the JRP 2021.

The PRT is tasked with reviewing the projects submitted by partners for JRP 2021.

- Suggest to form 3 teams given the expected high number of projects (18 projects were reviewed in JRP 2020)
- Each team to be composed by 1 UN agency (WFP or FAO), 1 INGO, 1 NNGO.
People in Need – Rohingya refugees

861,545 individuals – 100% of total population

Source: UNHCR population figures as of 30 September

Evidence and rationale

• 94% of refugees are vulnerable - 70% are highly vulnerable and 24% are moderately vulnerable [REVA 3, December 2019]

• Notable drop in food consumption score (FCS) compared to 2019 – 10% increase in Poor FCS, 9% increase in Borderline FCS [MSNA, August 2020]

• Over 50% of households adopted consumption-based coping strategies [MSNA, August 2020] [WFP, August 2020]
People in Need – HC : JRP 2021 Ukhiya and Teknaf

JRP 2021 to include ONLY Ukhiya and Teknaf

1. **271,000** individuals – 50% of total population
2. **379,000** individuals – 70% of total population
3. **444,000** individuals – 2020 PIN (82% of population)

Source: [BBS Population figures as of 2011 with WB projections](#)

NOTE: HC beneficiaries are in need of livelihoods support and not food assistance. Food and cash only as response to shocks and to support GoB social safety nets.

Draft ISCG PiN/Target HC: 472,000: PiN calculator to be circulated

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**Evidence and rationale**

- 40% of population in Ukhiya and Teknaf are vulnerable [REVA 3, December 2019](#) and are highly susceptible to shocks – 58% of population had Borderline to Poor FCS in May [WFP, May 2020](#)
- 93% of households reported diminished income as an impact of COVID-19 [MSNA, August 2020](#)
- Almost 7 out of 10 host community households relied on less preferred food [WFP, August 2020](#), up from 4 out of 10 households in December 2019.
- Shortages and unavailability of agricultural inputs due to supply chain disruptions and movement restrictions amid the lockdown, leading to a hike in cost of inputs and shortages of labour [FAO, June 2020](#)
### (DRAFT) Overall People in Need – Breakdown scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Rohingya Refugees</th>
<th>Host Community – Ukhiya and Tenaf</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People in Need &amp; Target Population</td>
<td>862,000</td>
<td>271,000</td>
<td>1,133,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(50%)</td>
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</tr>
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CAMPS

• Rohingya refugees remain highly vulnerable (REVA 2020, MSNA) and 100% dependent on humanitarian assistance.

• Ensuring life-saving food assistance/distributions (e-voucher outlets and in-kind) to all 862,000 Rohingya and potential new arrivals in the camps remain a critical need.

• Further, strengthening resilience through improving access to self-reliance can support in potential shock resistance
HOST COMMUNITY

• Cox’s Bazar District remains one of the poorest in Bangladesh, making it highly susceptible to environmental and economic shocks such as cyclones, monsoons, and COVID-19/health pandemics.

• Prior to the start COVID-19 response, more than 370,000 people were reportedly living under the poverty line with an 400,000 poor or vulnerable anticipated to have been impacted as a result of COVID-19 economic repercussions.\textsuperscript{11}

• The pandemic and its subsequent containment measures impacted food security and livelihoods, exacerbating existing poverty in the host communities (ISCG 04/2020; WFP 04/2020; WFP 05/2020; BBS, 2011).
1. Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for women, girls, men and boys among the Rohingya refugees

2. Support self-reliance of women, girls, men and boys among the Rohingya refugees

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

4. Strengthen sustainable Natural Resource Management for Rohingya and host communities
Cross Cutting issues – Natural Disaster

- Contingency for natural disaster
  - Ensure three stages of emergency response
  - Assess damage/impact on food security in coordination with site management team
  - Distribute HEB and receive 15 day dry food rations of hot meals depending on assessment
  - Assess affected households with site management at camp level – collect information to replace lost documentations and update WFP database to be re-integrated into regular food distribution
Cross Cutting issues – Protection

- Ensuring that inclusion of protection principles of safety and dignity, meaningful access, accountability and participation is mainstreamed throughout intervention from the inception of project proposals and budgets

- Supporting continued access to food and cash and input distributions to the most vulnerable Rohingya refugees and host community, including in situations of natural disasters

- Design initiatives to ensure access barriers to participation are adjusted for and strive for inclusion of 20% older persons and persons with disabilities included in volunteer opportunities.
Cross Cutting issues – Gender

- Strengthening leadership and participation in all decision-making processes.
- Further strengthening food distribution mechanisms to reach the most vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, older population and single mothers by ensuring distribution modalities are safe, accessible, and non-discriminatory.
- Increasing income generating / self-reliance activities engaging women the most vulnerable in camps and host communities, including women, especially single mothers and female heads of household, families with dependent children/persons with disabilities.
- Support and empower women involved in the different sectors of food system value chains.
- GAM – Gender Focal Point.
Cross Cutting issues – Environment / DRR

• Improving sustainable natural resource management
• Community resilience to natural hazards and food shocks
• Innovative initiatives to improve reach of activities both for people and the environment (i.e. localize production, connect local farmers with markets, digital solutions, etc.)
• Forestry
• Social Cohesion
• DRR
• Monitoring and Protection
Response Strategy – CAMPS

• Ensure continuation of life-saving food assistance in the camps, switching fully to e-voucher distribution modality and further scaling building blocks modality across camps

• Scaling farmers markets and fresh food corners incorporating market linkages and social cohesion between host and refugee communities

• Continue improving community engagement and accountability to affected population (community volunteers, CFM)

• Rapid response to people affected by emergencies and new arrivals

• Promotion of portable skills looking specifically at circular, localized, environmental and gender, inclusion and diversity related programming
Response Strategy – HOST COMMUNITY

- Strengthen food system value chains to increase food availability and access for the most vulnerable through:
  - Bolstering livelihoods initiatives and opportunities,
  - Ensuring critical food availability and livelihoods support through agriculture, fisheries, and livestock,
  - Enhancement, restoration, and preservation of natural resources
- Reinforce and expand efforts to support vulnerable Bangladeshis through supporting food and unconditional cash assistance in response to shocks and to support GoB social safety nets
- Livelihoods support for on-farm and off-farm activities, agricultural support for poor farmers, to increase food production and create market linkages between supply and demand
- Identify key aggregation centers throughout the district to support in strengthening connection of local production with local demand
Monitoring Framework (DRAFT)

Click here (Sharepoint) or here (Google Drive) to open the draft JRP2021 FSL Monitoring Framework - to link with indicators in FSS project template.

SO1 – Food assistance

SO2 - Self-reliance

SO3 – Livelihoods

SO4 – Natural resources
FSS JRP 2021 Project template

Hyperlink

Project Template for Partners_JRP 2021_Food Security Sector.xlsx

Open with

Project Proposal Template

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN January – December 2021

WHAT IS IT: This project template has been created for Implementing Partners to generate project proposals. The project proposals should plan activities for the timeframe January – December 2021. This template is a planning tool, there is NO guarantee of funding connected to the completion of this template. The project proposal reflects the projected funding required by your agency. Fundraising will be required for individual projects. The JRP 2021 will help support fundraising efforts by demonstrating that the humanitarian response is coordinated across sectors and agencies.

GUIDANCE ON HOW TO FILL IN THIS TEMPLATE: This template has THREE parts. Each part must be filled in and by a sequential order: first PART I, then PART II and finally PART III. Please see the relevant tabs. Tab TO PRINT is a compilation of all 3 parts that can be used for offline viewing.

PART I: Project summary - Enter your agency name, project title, project duration, objective, project activities, contact details and all other requested information.

PART II: Project indicators and Budget Summary - Please enter your key project indicators (from dropdown) and respective targets and provide a summary of the budget requirement.

PART III: Population Targeted - Please enter your targeted population breakdown by location and by sex and age. Please select all locations from the dropdown list.

Note A: The form is dynamic and items in PART I are automated to PART II and PART III. The tab TO PRINT is updated automatically.
Note B: This form may be updated during the planning phase and any changes will be communicated to partners.
Main points (DRAFT)

JRP 2021 estimation (based on partners' feedback and needs)

- Humanitarian funding – not development. There will be mention of needs in other upazilas and development funding but not inclusion in JRP 2021

Includes:

- Refugees: food assistance, Self-reliance,
- Host community: livelihoods, agriculture support, food & cash support to respond to shocks and to support GoB social safety nets

Does not include: school feeding (Education), DRR/FFA (SMSD), WB and development funding
Budget Requirements (DRAFT)

**JRP 2020 Funding**

- **Joint Response Plan 2020**
  - **55% funded**
  - Total Requirements: US$ 255m
  - Response Plan Funding: US$ 141m

- **COVID-19 Addendum**
  - **2% funded**
  - Total Requirements: US$ 50m
  - Response Plan Funding: US$ 1m

**Source:** UN OCHA / Financial Tracking Service

as of 21 October 2020
**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.
Upazila Profiles

ACAPS
NPM

ANALYSIS HUB
Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh
The eight upazilas
- Kutubdia
- Pekua
- Chakaria
- Maheshkali
- Cox’s Bazar Sadar
- Ramu
- Ukhia
- Teknaf
## Cox’s Bazar District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (Sq. Km)</th>
<th>2491.81</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Area (Sq. Km)</td>
<td>148.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population (Urban)</td>
<td>499,011</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population (Rural)</td>
<td>1,790,979</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Total</td>
<td>2,289,990</td>
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<td>Growth Rate %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urbanisation %</td>
<td>43.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio %</td>
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<td>Population Density (Person per Sq. Km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate %</td>
<td>39.30</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population working in Agriculture sector</th>
<th>Landless Agricultural workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>68.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakaria</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kutubdia</td>
<td>63.27%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maheshkhali</td>
<td>61.92%</td>
<td>66.77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pekua</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramu</td>
<td>56.2%</td>
<td>66.59%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>72.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhia</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>
Information gaps

- Lack of recent population census data
- Inconsistent baseline data across indicators
- Limited secondary data on living and working conditions prior to 2017
- Analysis of host community post-influx limited mostly to Teknaf and Ukhia, and both upazilas are often reported on together
- Lack of accessible upazila-wide data on fisherfolk
- Lack of data about the presence of micro-credit institutions at the upazila-level and literature on loans with high interest rates
- Lack of upazila-level information on:
  - Adequate drinking water
  - Child marriage, child labour, and child protection
  - GBV and gender norms, roles, and relations
  - Fisherfolk
  - SAM and GAM rates
  - Remittances
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Teknaf</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area (Sq. Km)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urban Area (Sq. Km)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population (Urban)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population (Rural)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Households</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth Rate %</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urbanisation %</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex Ratio %</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>Population Density (Person per Sq. Km)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Literacy Rate %</strong></td>
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# Ukhia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area (Sq. Km)</td>
<td>261.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban Area (Sq. Km)</td>
<td>18.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population (Urban)</td>
<td>27,317</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population (Rural)</td>
<td>180,062</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Total</td>
<td>207,379</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>37,940</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth Rate %</td>
<td>2.90</td>
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<td>Urbanisation %</td>
<td>26.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex Ratio %</td>
<td>102</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Density (Person per Sq. Km)</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literacy Rate %</td>
<td>36.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information gaps for Teknaf and Ukhia

- Both upazilas are often reported on together
- Limited literature on the socioeconomic situation in each upazila alone
- Much of the existing analysis focuses on communities near the camps and doesn’t delve into socioeconomic dynamics within the host community
- Limited literature on the living, working, and health conditions have directly changed as a result of the influx
Cox’s Bazar Sadar & Chakaria

- Cox’s Bazar Sadar
  - Heavily urbanised, lowest poverty and extreme poverty headcounts
  - Tourism and trade a main source of income
  - Massive increase in urban poverty, from 9 urban poor settlements in 1997 to over 330 today

- Chakaria
  - Largest upazila and second most prominent urban municipality
  - Second lowest poverty and extreme poverty headcounts
  - HH in low-lying areas are more deprived than those in hilly areas; more susceptible to natural disasters
  - Engages primarily in rice cultivation in the flatlands
  - Issues with increased soil salinity
Kutubdia & Maheshkali

- **Kutubdia**
  - An island upazila; has halved in size over the last 20 years
  - Limited physical access, normally by boat, hampered by bad weather and sea conditions
  - Agriculture and fishing are the primary sources of income, but saltwater inundation renders paddy fields infertile

- **Maheshkali**
  - Also considered an island
  - Has the highest poverty and extreme poverty headcount ratios
  - Limited physical access, by boat or road from CXB Sadar
  - Two coal plants are being built which could have wide-ranging environmental, livelihood, and health impacts
  - Main sources of income are salt production, shrimp and crab farming, fishing, agriculture, and day labour
Pekua & Ramu

- **Pekua**
  - Very little secondary information publicly available
  - Agriculture is the primary source of income, and rice the main crop
  - Low-lying, vulnerable to monsoon and storm surges

- **Ramu**
  - Shares a border with Ukhia, some Rohingya are present in Ramu and have been for over a decade
  - Most of the population relies on daily wage labour (mostly agriculture, followed by service sector)
  - Access is difficult during the monsoon
  - Prone to flash floods, landslides, and damaged infrastructure
AOB
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION