



Food Security & Livelihoods Coordination Meeting

1 December 2020

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



**COX'S BAZAR
FOOD SECURITY
SECTOR**

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdur

Agenda

- FSS Updates
- CNRS presentation on vertical gardening
- UNHCR presentation on Multi-sector Programme Planning
- AOB

ACTION POINTS

- JRP2021 partners to upload revised project proposal to [HPC tools platform](#) by **Sunday 6 December 2400 hrs** - see how to [register your organization](#) and [upload your project](#) on HPC.
- Partners are requested to check the [list of 2021 DDP projects in Ukhiya and Teknaf](#) if projects under Disaster and Social Safety Net/Food can be realized and inform back FSS.
- Partners are invited to exhibit and/or visit Holiday market hosted by WFP in Sea Palace planned over 2 weekends (12 and 19 December). Please see [sign-up sheet](#) for partners who are interested in showcasing and selling products produced by Rohingya and host community beneficiaries.
- Partners involved in the second round of mask distribution to refer to [Health and FS Sector letter to the RRRC](#) and [RRRC approval letter](#) and to neamul.akhter@wfp.org for operational coordination
- All partners with interventions for host communities Ukhiya and Teknaf are encouraged to be participated in FSS deduplication exercise – please see [concept note](#) and [SOP](#)

32 Organizations (64 individuals) in attendance;

AAB	ICCO	HELVETAS
ACF	ICRC	SS
ANANDO	IOM	UNFPA
Transfers WG	IUCN	UNHCR
CNRS	OXFAM	UNICEF
CRS	RDRS	United Purpose
CWW	RI	USAID
DRC	RIC	WFP
FAO	SCI	WVI
GIZ	SHUSHILAN	IDS
HEKS-EPER	SI	

ACTION POINTS

- Partners are requested to provide GPS coordinates of supported farmer groups to identify locations for aggregation points by filling in [this form](#) and submitting to FSS
- **Reminder:** information request to all operational partners for planned activities in 2021 broken down by activity and location – please fill in [this form](#) and submit to FSS if not already done
- **Reminder:** 5W reporting of November activities by 7 December 2020 COB

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FSS Updates

JRP

- 23 project proposals received and reviewed by Peer Review Committee – feedback incl. Gender and Protection inputs to be sent to concerned partners end of today
- Sectors public presentation to the authorities on 9 December
- JRP 2020 mid-year review report available [here](#)
- Presentation of District Development Plan to HoSOs/Sector coordinators. As in 2020, request to include upazilas prioritized projects in JRP as possible. Here is a [list of 2021 DDP projects in Ukhia and Teknaf](#) – partners are invited to check if they can realize such projects under Disaster/ Social Safety Net/Food and inform FSS team.

General updates

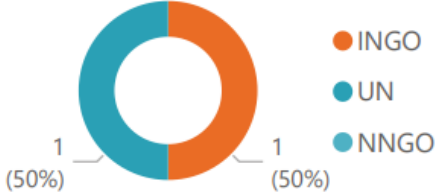



- Holiday market hosted by WFP in Sea Palace planned over 2 weekends (11-12 and 18-19 December) - dates may be changed. Partners are invited to exhibit their products and/or attend
- Discussion at inter-sectoral level on revision of critical activities (April 8 RRRC Directive) in light of COVID-19. Self-reliance activities are resuming with COVID-19 measures and limited foot-print in camps – slight increase of humanitarian workers requested but still under discussion
- Presentation by UNHCR and IOM to HoSOs/SCs of the [DRAFT framework on skills development](#). Discussion on skills development for refugees and HC resumed

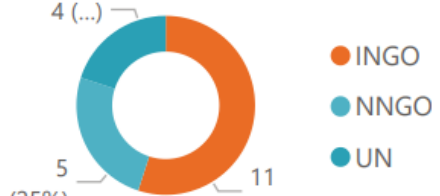



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS UPDATES

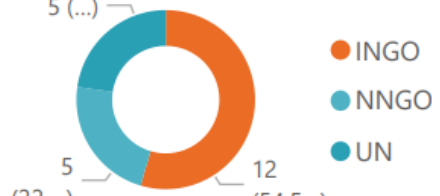





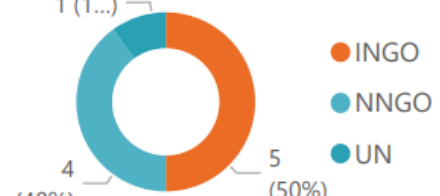



- December round of general food assistance (GFA) started today with a combination of value and commodity voucher (fixed-items with flexible items) – see [messages on GFA in December](#)
- Second round of mask distribution to start today in Catchment B, C, and D. Catchment A planned in January 2021 – see [Health and FS Sector letter to the RRRC](#) and [RRRC approval letter](#)

 **23** partners  **1,219,808** PIN  **1,679,369** targeted  **\$246,534,368** required

SO1  **2** partners  **889,407** PIN  **889,407** targeted **100%** of PIN  **\$178,101,078** required **72%** of total requirement

SO2  **20** partners  **889,407** PIN  **702,901** targeted **79%** of PIN  **\$21,861,668** required **9%** of total requirement

SO3  **22** partners  **330,401** PIN  **789,962** targeted* **240%** of PIN  **\$38,095,664** required **15%** of total requirement

SO4  **10** partners  **1,219,808** PIN  **728,427** targeted** **60%** of PIN  **\$8,475,958** required **3%** of total requirement

* Host community individuals targeted is a cumulation of individuals targeted by each partner

** SO4 individuals targeted = individuals targeted in camps in host community per partner

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT UPDATES



- **SOP of NID deduplication exercise** finalized for operational coordination in Ukhiya and Teknaf in 2021 – all partners are requested to be involved due to very high projected coverage
- **5W reporting of November activities** due Monday, 7 December COB [online](#) or on [Excel](#) please contact focal point (neamul.akhter@wfp.org, +8801313770424) if any issues
- **Reminder: information request for planned activities in 2021** broken down by activity and location – please fill in [this form](#) and submit to FSS
- **Mapping of farmer groups** to inform aggregation points in 2021 - please fill in [this form](#) and submit to FSS

CNRS presentation

[Click here to open
CNRS slides](#)

UNHCR presentation

Multi-sector Programme Planning for the Rohingya Crisis

FSS/LHWG Meeting
UNHCR, Cox's Bazar
Dec 1, 2020

Content

- Introduction
- Mid to long term solution
- Objective
- Research question
- Methodology
- Broad findings and Scenario's
- 10 Key points

Introduction : Background of influx and situation in Cox's Bazar



Fastest growing and concentrated refugee camps in the world



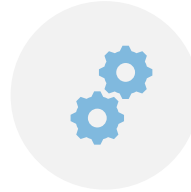
Cox's Bazar is one of the most economically disadvantaged and poor infrastructure regions in Bangladesh



Water, food and energy security compromised in coming years and impact of COVID 19 pandemic



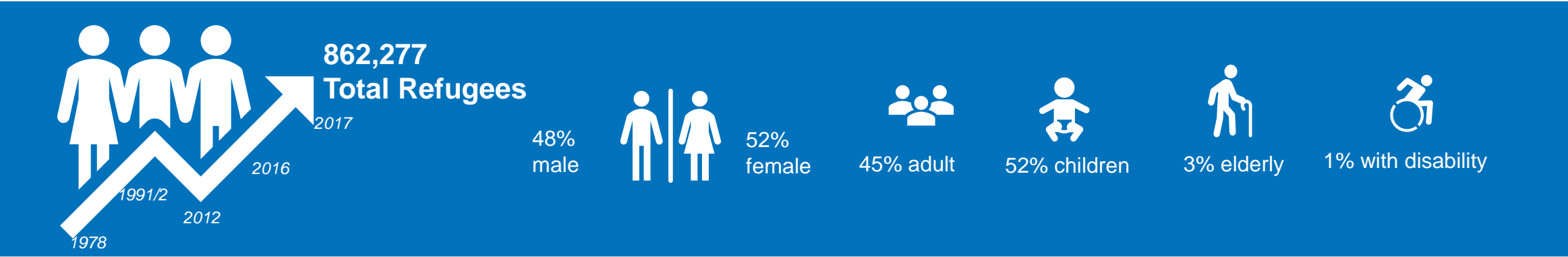
Scale of the settlements and the unique environmental and social challenges coupled with adverse effect of COVID 19



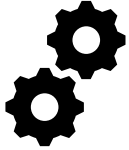
Diverse social and environmental challenges makes it difficult to provide safe and acceptable sanitation services, nutritional foods and restoring environment



Likelihood of developing into a protracted refugee situation



Mid to long term solutions



Need for improving long term access to basic services and strengthen humanitarian-development cooperation



Encourage government, humanitarian and development actors to join forces



Wisely invest the funds raised for the Rohingya response in infrastructure and systems resulting in sustainable cost efficient, environmentally friendly, and socially acceptable services



Long terms solutions & integrating refugee services in WASH, Energy, Food security and nutrition services, with national structure



Link to SDG theme of "Leave No One Behind"

A multi-sector development model to find **improved, innovative and cost effective, environmentally** sound long term solutions across Water-Food-Energy area in the Cox's Bazaar area (Ukhia/Teknaf Peninsula), for both refugees and host community.

Objectives

- A framework to assess options for development planning across the food, energy and water-sanitation sectors,
- To promote socially inclusive and synergistic development of the host and refugee communities
- To facilitate broader environmental security of the refugee-hosting areas in the Ukhiya /Teknaf peninsula.

Research Questions

- 1 What are the various (social, economic, political, cultural, historical) factors that are shaping resource management and refugees interactions in this region overtime?
- 2 What are the main challenges within and across resource/nexus management?
- 3 What are the ways in which sectoral interactions can be facilitated?



The nexus approach “aims to identify trade-offs and synergies of water, energy, and food systems, internalize social and environmental impacts, and guide development of cross-sectoral policies”

Albrecht et al., 2018: 1

Methodology

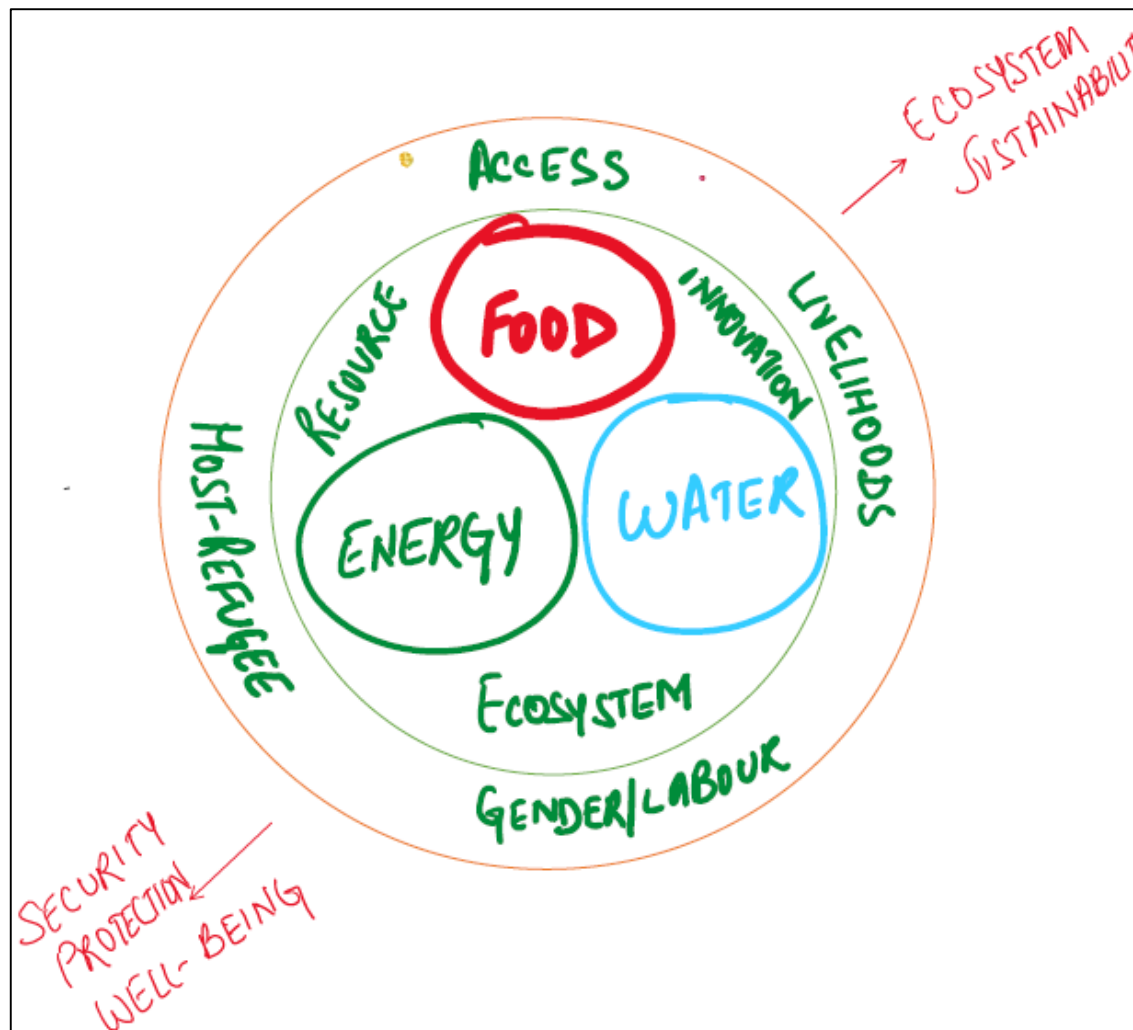
Sequential mixed-methods design.

Four UNHCR managed camps were studied;
Kutupalong Registered Camp (KRC) and Camp 1 West (1W) in Ukhiya and Camps 26 and 27 in Teknaf, as well as contiguous host communities.

Specific innovations studied were:

WASH (Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) and solar pumps);
Energy (mini-grid for solar lights and LPG);
Food (Farmers Market and e-voucher);
Livelihoods (Homestead vegetable production). We studied both formal (innovation-based) and informal (buying, selling or sharing of WEF resources) mediums of access and use.

COVID-19 as a methodological limit

























Snapshot of sampling

- Qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis method
- Sample drawn from Rohingya refugees and host community household level

	Quantitative	Qualitative	Total
Total Sample Size	1010	171	1181
Tools of the survey	Phone-based survey	KIIs for phase 1 in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka; Remote KIIs via zoom platform; Phone-based qualitative interviews	4 tools
Selected camps and host area	Camp 1W; Kutupalong RC; 26 and 27 and nearby host community	Camp 1W; Kutupalong RC; 26 and 27 and nearby host community	4 camps
Type of stakeholders	Refugee and host community households	Key stakeholders: NGOs; humanitarian and donor agencies working in the camps; majhi, imams, shopkeepers, traders Refugee and host community households	N/A

	Innovation	Resource Nexus			Social nexus			Sustainability	
		Watsan	Energy	Food	Host-Refugee interactions	Livelihoods	Gender outcomes	Ecosystem sustainability	Human well-being
1	Drinking water (tanks or tube wells)	-	-Solar pumps -Likelihood of over-extraction because of pumps	-Boiling water -Improved cooking habits	-Sharing facilities -Buying water		-Reduction in daily drudgery for women -Improved health outcomes		
2	Toilets and FSM	-	Biogas	-	Sharing toilets can enhance interaction but also increase toilet density per hh		Improvement in sanitation and hygiene		
3	Solar lighting	Improvement in access	-	-	-	Sale of batteries	Improved protection and security for women	-	
4	Biogas	Improved FSM	Energy generation	-	-	-	-		
5	LPG	Boiling water	-Hybrid use with firewood -Reduced pressure on forests	Increase in meal frequency and food consumption	Reduced confrontation	-	More efficient use of time and less exposure to smoke		

 Positive interactions
  Trade-offs
  Negative interactions

6	E-voucher	-	Potentially higher energy use; LPG runs out 	Increase in dietary diversity 	Selling food assistance in the market 	Cash through the sale of food assistance 	Lack of choice and agency 		   
7	Rooftop agriculture	-	-	Increase in vegetable consumption at hh level 	Selling vegetable in the market (positive only if hh consumption needs are met before selling) 	Selling vegetable in the market 	-Dietary diversity -Increase in shade 		   

Broad findings and scenarios

- Both positive and negative interactions taking place among WEF resources.
- Higher exposure to WEF innovation and benefits from positive interactions by the refugees than host communities.
- Few host communities living inside camp boundaries are also exposed to WEF innovations
- Due to resource constraint environment, there is limited space for positive bottom up WEF interactions.

If business is as usual then-

- **Community ownership is imperative** to optimise WEF interactions by addressing maintenance issues of key innovations.
- Resource pressure will be severe as people will have limited options to diversify reliance on their immediate natural environment.

If self-reliance and market development activities are promoted then-

- **Access to services and a limited right to work for refugees** would allow investments in these areas that could optimise resource use, and specifically target positive social interaction.
- **Increased income may lead to increased consumption** with negative environmental consequences.

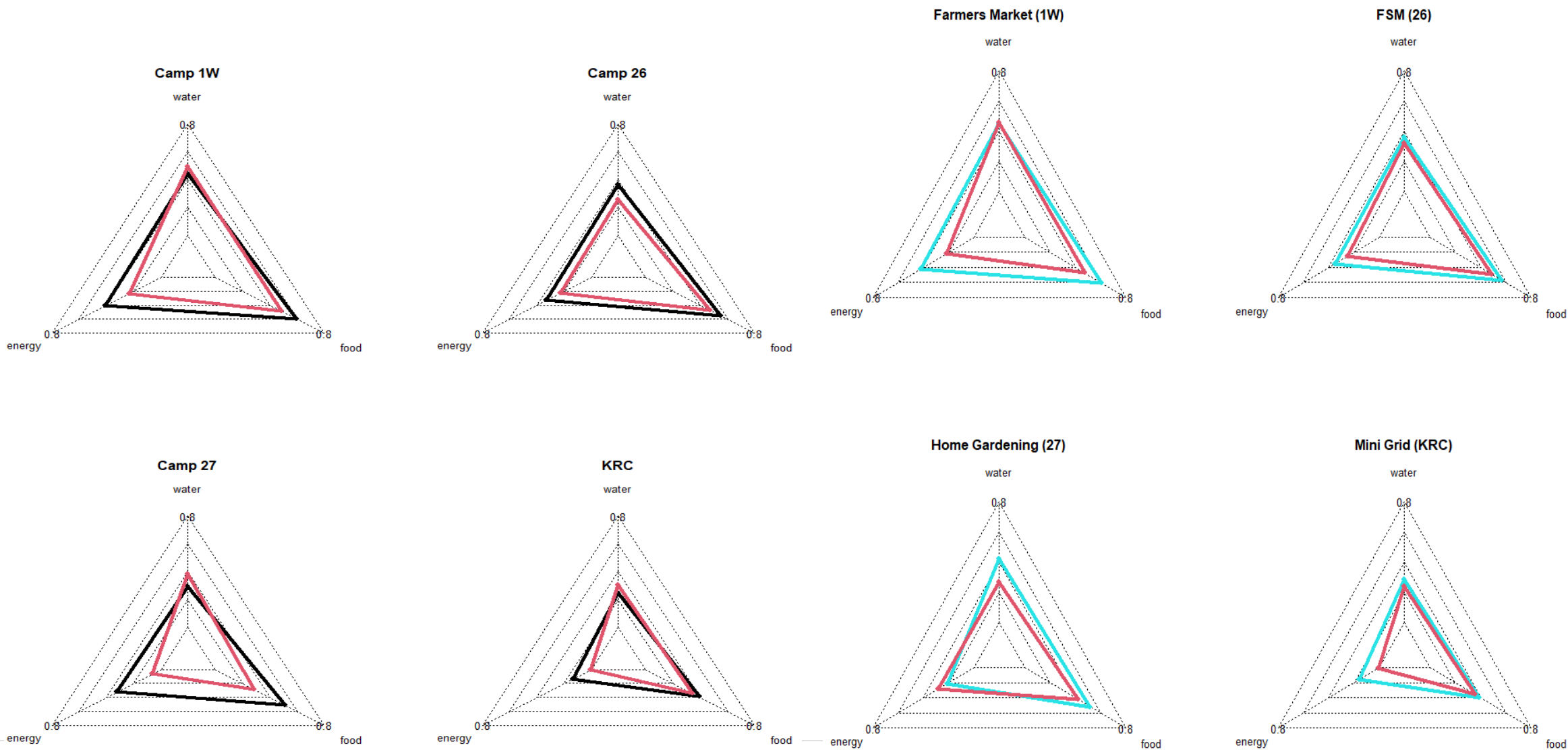
If situation moves towards a constrained environment, then –

- **Limited options for innovation with more remote working** and need to build on systems created during the Covid-19 crisis, to manage innovations

If repatriation happens, then -

- **Rate at which people can return will determine many policy prescriptions.**
- **Need to prioritize infrastructure** to be removed/installed, how much environmental restoration to take place and lasting benefits for host communities

WEF resource indices. Panel A compares hosts (red) and Rohingya (black) and Panel B households that use a specific innovation (blue) and those that do not use it (red). How varying resource availability has led to diverse practices of access between the host and refugee households, which has implications for the resource and social nexus.



10 key points

1. Resources are extremely precarious.
2. Energy provision is key
3. Community investment is an urgent priority
4. The social nexus matters.
5. There is an unexpected level of host community reliance on refugee services
6. Food security is a livelihood issue
7. Refugees will innovate given the space
8. Planning across institutional boundaries
9. More qualitative research is required
10. Data inter-operability could yield valuable insights

Thank you

For any further feedback, please email to

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tajreen@unhcr.org

AOB