



JRP 2022- FSS Planning workshop

1 November 2021

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh



**COX'S BAZAR
FOOD SECURITY
SECTOR**

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdur

Agenda

Meeting agenda

- JRP 2022 Overview and Timeline
- J-MSNA 2021 findings
- Department of Agriculture Extension
- Strategy and Plan 2022 presentation by FAO and WFP
- Target Population calculation
- FSS objectives and indicators
- Peer Review Team nominations

Welcome all from Food Security Sector



The Food Security Sector Team would like to stress that this workshop is not exclusively intended for JRP partners, but for our non-JRP partners as well.

In 2021, we had 23 JRP partners reporting their activities to FSS, as well as 32 *non-JRP partners*.

Therefore, we hope you find this as *a helpful guide* and as *a strategy* for the overall sector for the upcoming year.

JRP 2022 Overview and Timeline

JRP PROCESS

1. Needs Assessments

2. Sector Objectives/
Response Strategies/
Requirements

3. Individual Projects

4. Combined Budget

5. JRP 2022



JRP 2022: SCOPE UNDER CONSIDERATION

- 12 months, **January to December 2022**
- **Refugees:** Entire Refugee population in need of humanitarian assistance.
- **Host communities:** 70% of population in Ukhia and Teknaf as determined by FSS (referenced in later slides)
- Selection of geographic scope to be communicated to partners on the **1st of November.**

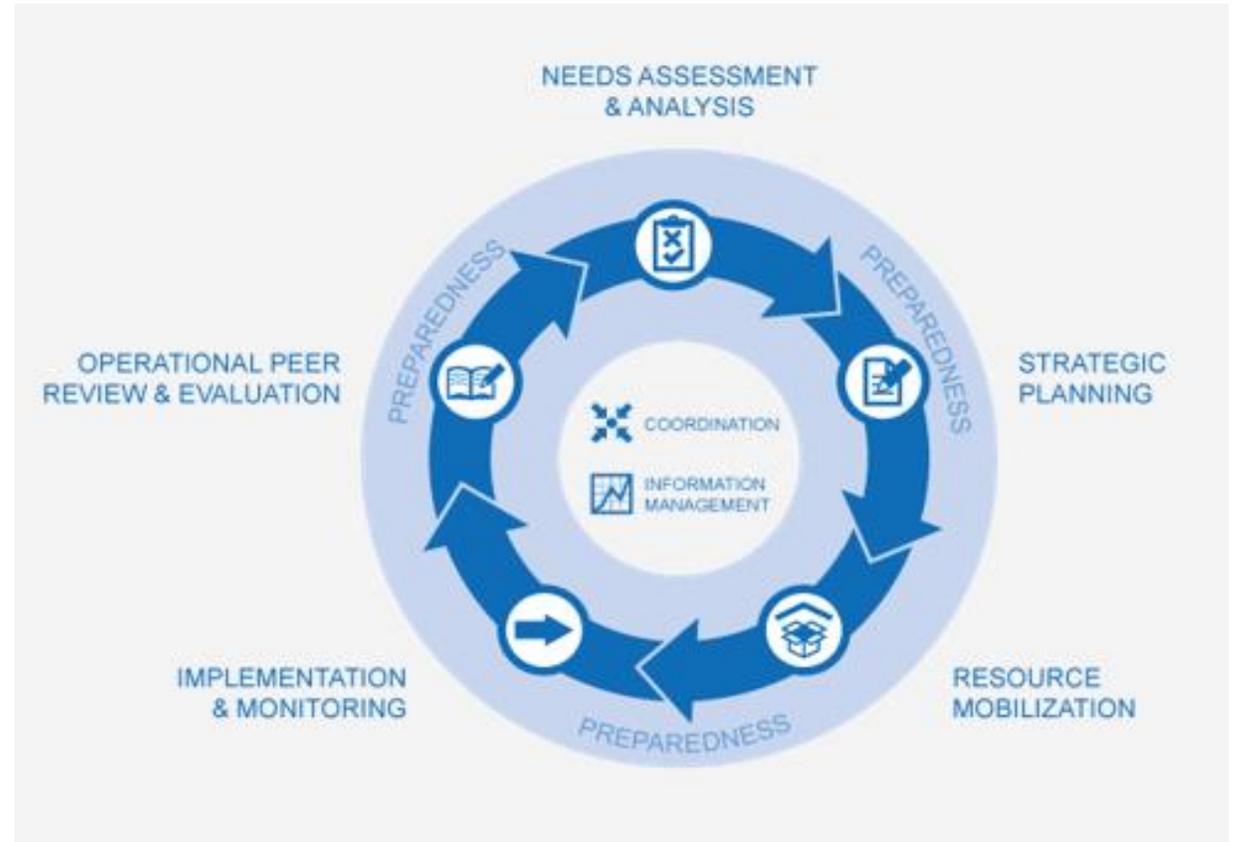


HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE

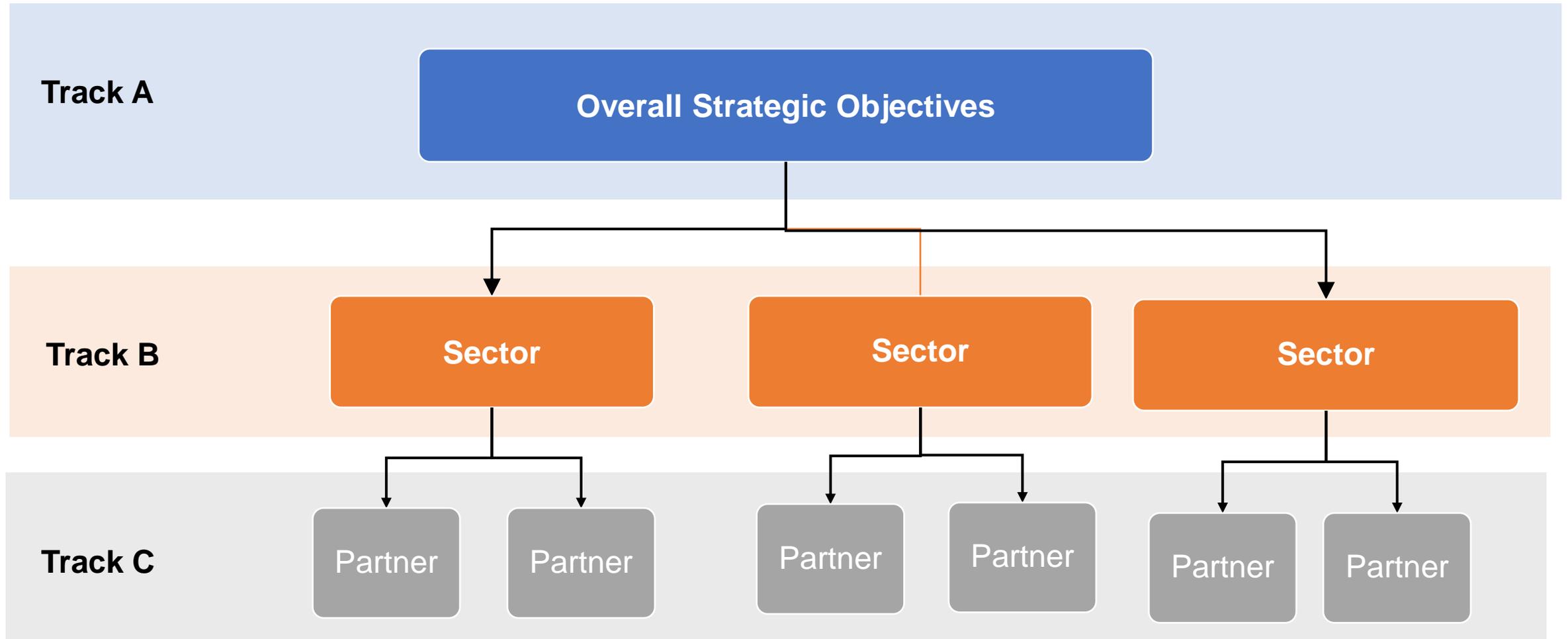
The Response Plan is composed of 3 main parts:

- overall strategy consisting of a narrative and strategic objectives,
- Sector plans consisting of objectives, activities, indicators, targets,
- Accompanying projects.

The plan is monitored at regular intervals: this year, quarterly dashboards and a mid-term review.



PARALLEL PROCESS



ISCG Strategic Objectives (2022)

Strategic Objective 1: Work towards sustainable repatriation of Rohingya refugees to Myanmar. Support Rohingya refugees to build skills and capacities commensurate with opportunities available in Rakhine State and capacities that would help with their sustainable return and reintegration in Myanmar when conditions become conducive.

Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen the protection of Rohingya refugee women, men, girls, and boys. In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, protect individuals and communities, and contribute to an enabling environment to ensure the basic rights and well-being of Rohingya refugees, placing communities at the centre of the response.

Strategic Objective 3: Deliver life-saving assistance to populations in need.

Maintain and rationalize services and assistance to ensure equal access for affected populations in need of humanitarian assistance.

Strategic Objective 4. Foster the well-being of host communities.

In close cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh and affected populations, and in the spirit of mitigating the effects of hosting a large number of Rohingyas on host communities, particularly in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, facilitate equitable access to quality services for communities; promote peaceful coexistence between the Rohingya refugees and the host communities; strengthen public service infrastructure and delivery through system and capacity strengthening; and support sustainable livelihoods for host communities.

Strategic Objectives 5: Strengthen disaster risk management. In consultation with the Government of Bangladesh, prepare and respond to multi-hazard crises and address the impacts of climate-change in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, including through developing disaster contingency plans, strengthening disaster management in the refugee camps, rehabilitating ecosystems, promoting renewable energy sources, and training refugee and Bangladeshi first responders among other stakeholders.

** Please note that the following SOs for 2022 remain as drafts until formally endorsed by the Government.*

2022 JRP Process and Timeline

Planning phase	Tentative Date	Activity/Deliverable	Key actors
Needs overview	End-Sept 2021	Preliminary results of the J-MSNA are presented to Sectors to provide an evidence base for strategic planning, complementing existing technical assessments at the Sector level.	ISCG/Sectors
Strategic planning	26 Sept – 21 Oct.	Discussions with SEG Co-Chairs, CCMT, SEG, and Donors on Strategic Objectives, Total Envelope, PIN, and other key issues	SEG Co-Chairs / ISCG
	26 Sept – 21 Oct.	Discussions with key decision-makers in Dhaka (MoFA, MoHA, MoDMR, etc.) on 2022 JRP Approach and Key Parameters (e.g. SOs, Envelope, PIN, terminology)	SEG Co-Chairs
	20 Oct.	Townhall Session with overview of the JRP process and FAQ.	ISCG
	12, 13, 18 & 21 Oct.	Trainings on the Gender with Age Marker (full day in-person trainings)	GiHA WG / Gender Hub
	TBC	Discussion with Sector/WG Coordinators and Sector Lead Agencies and Co-Coordinating NGOs on the parameters for the JRP, including the strategic objectives, response strategy, funding envelope, and PIN	ISCG / Sector Lead Agencies and Co-Coordinating NGOs
	TBC	SEG-HOSOG Strategic Planning Meeting to agree on overall people in need, strategic objectives and response strategy, and approach to costing for 2021.	HOSOG/SEG ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs
	2 Nov.	Deadline for submission to Global Humanitarian Overview (overall financial requirements, population figures and summary of key elements)	ISCG/SEG Co-Chairs
	8 Nov.	Townhall Session on Online Project Submission to ensure that all partners are familiar with how to register and submit a project on the HPC system.	ISCG
	22 Nov.	Deadline for submission of Sector Template -- people in need, Sector objectives, Sector response strategies, Sector monitoring framework, and budget requirements. <i>(Template and PIN Calculator to be shared in first week of Nov.– Sectors to consult with line Ministries in planning process.</i>	Sectors
	Mid Nov- end Dec	ISCG prepares draft JRP (Narratives for Part I, II, III and Annexes)	ISCG, with Sectors/WGs and partners

Planning phase	2022 JRP	Activity/Deliverable	Key actors
Project portfolio development	16 Nov.	Strict deadline for partner submission of projects in excel to Sector Coordinators.	Partners/Sectors
	17-28 Nov.	Peer review teams (PRT) within each Sector review all uploaded projects, facilitate revisions as required, and recommend project portfolios.	Sectors
	29-30 Nov. (closes 11:59pm)	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, and submit PPT for consultations.	Partners/Sectors
	1-2 Dec.	Sector online approval of uploaded projects in HPC module.	Sector/WG Coordinators
	7 Dec. (TBC)	Presentation of Sector/WG JRP portfolios to Sector Lead Agencies and Co-Coordinating NGOs. Discussion on final envelope.	Sectors/Sector Lead Agencies/ISCG
Finalization	Jan-Feb	Incorporation of findings from streamlining/rationalization process where relevant, followed by final review of complete draft document by key stakeholders including Sector/WG Coordinators / HOSOG; Donor Group; SEG; MoFA; RRRC/DC <i>[staggered approach and timeline TBC]</i>	ISCG /Government of Bangladesh / all stakeholders in review process
	Second half of Feb	Finalization and release of JRP	Government of Bangladesh / SEG / SEG Co-Chairs / ISCG

J-MSNA Findings



JOINT MULTI-SECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT (J-MSNA)

Refugee and host communities – Food Security &
Livelihoods

Findings, 01 November 2021

METHODOLOGY

DESIGN

- The assessment was designed, indicators selected and prioritised jointly with sectors, and tools subsequently finalised by the MSNA TWG.

COVERAGE

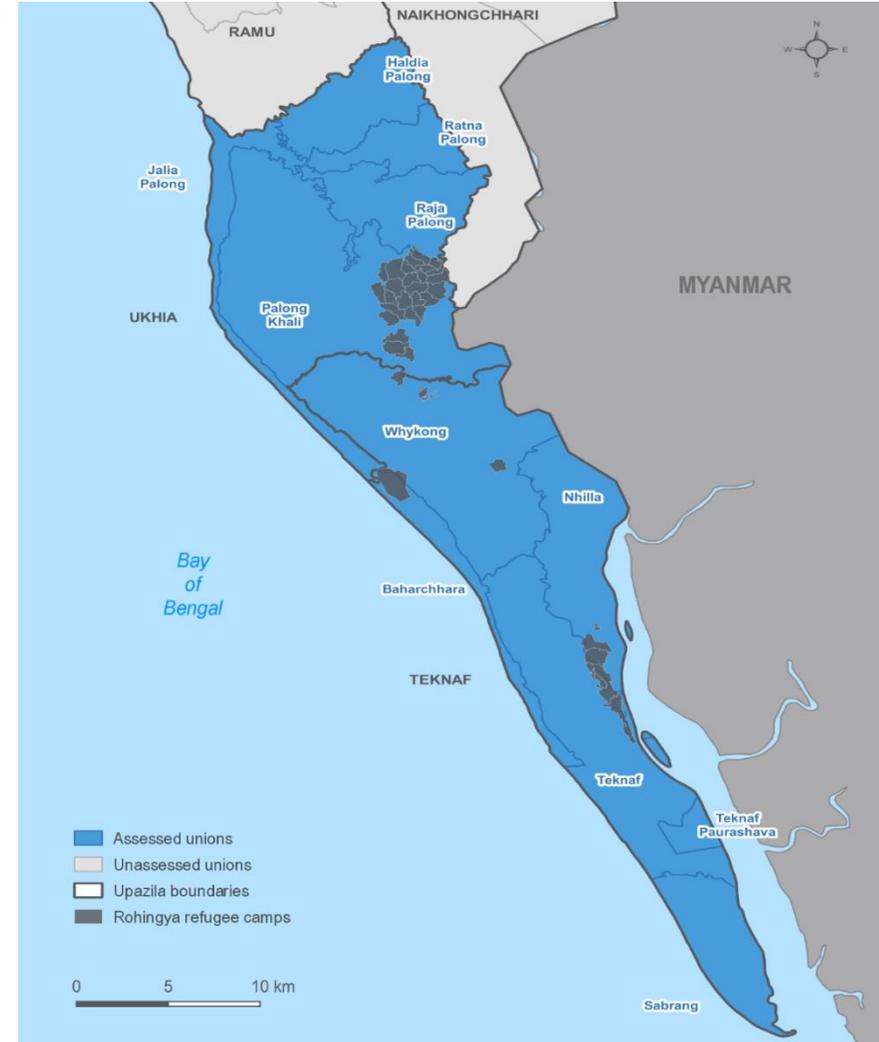
- **Camps:** 3,683 households in the 34 camps in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, with a minimum of 100 household interviews per camp.
- **Host community:** 1,118, with a minimum of 102 household interviews per union.

DATA COLLECTION

- **Quantitative component:** A remote household survey (phone interviews) was implemented between July 12 and August 26, 2021.
- **Qualitative component:** Focus group discussions were conducted in addition.
- **Sector-provided secondary data reviews** (where available) will be used to triangulate primary data collection findings with.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SAMPLING APPROACH

- Using a stratified random sampling approach with camps/unions as the strata, households were sampled from:
 - **Camps:** UNHCR refugee registration database.
 - **Host community:** A sampling frame comprised of a UNHCR host community database, as well as UNHCR, WFP, and IOM beneficiary databases.

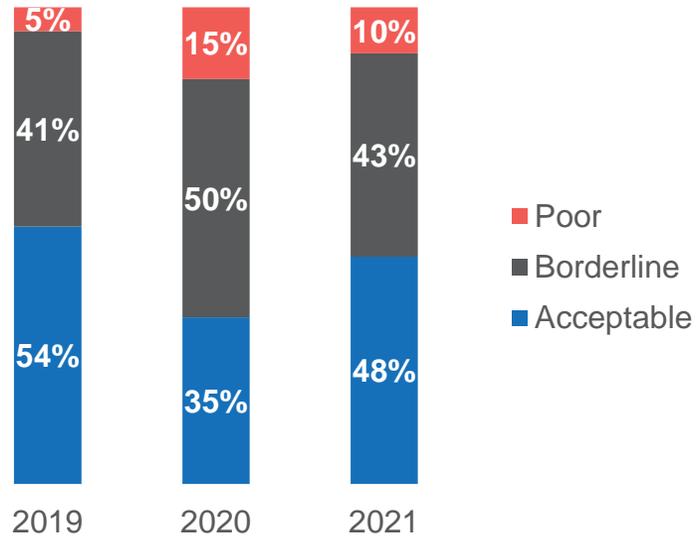




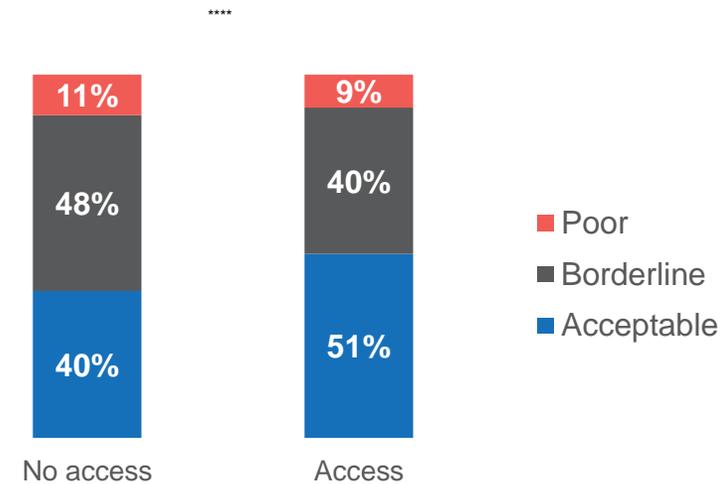
Key Findings – Camps – Food security & livelihoods

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Food Security

% of households by **Food Consumption Score (FCS)**

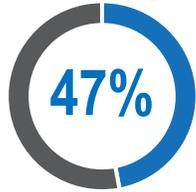


FCS of households with and without access to self-reliance activities⁺



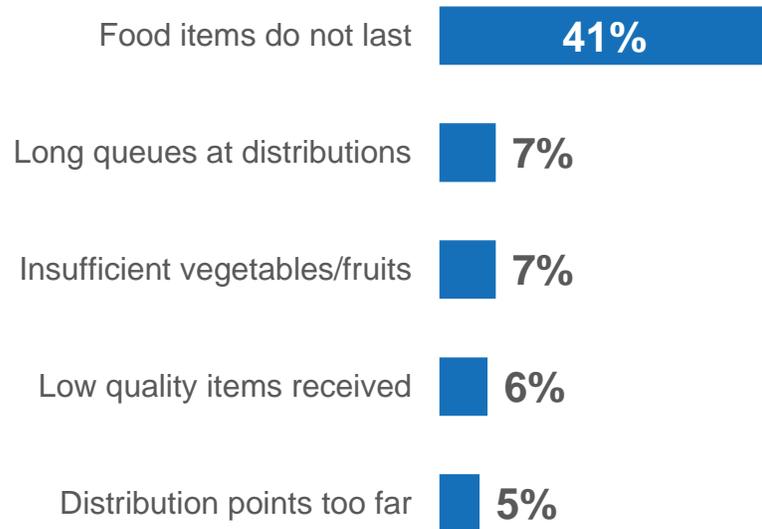
⁺Results for households without access to self-reliance activities are representative with a +/- 3% margin of error (n = 1,047).

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Food Security

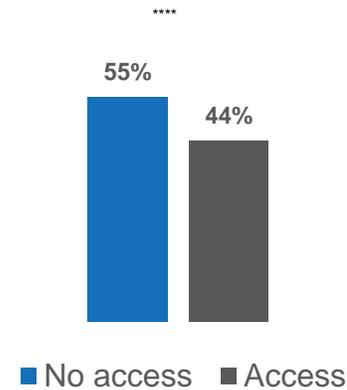


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

Top 5 reported challenges:+

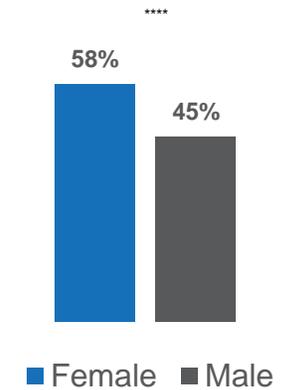


% of households reporting having faced challenges, by access to self-reliance activities**



Households without access to self-reliance activities in particular reported **items not lasting** at higher proportions than households with access to self-reliance activities.

% of households reporting having faced challenges, by gender of head of household***



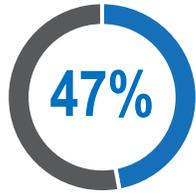
Female-headed households in particular reported **items not lasting** at higher proportions than male-headed households, and at slightly higher proportions **distribution points being too far**, and **not being able to carry assistance**.

+Households could select up to 5 options.

**Results for households without access to self-reliance activities are representative with a +/- 3% margin of error (n = 1,047).

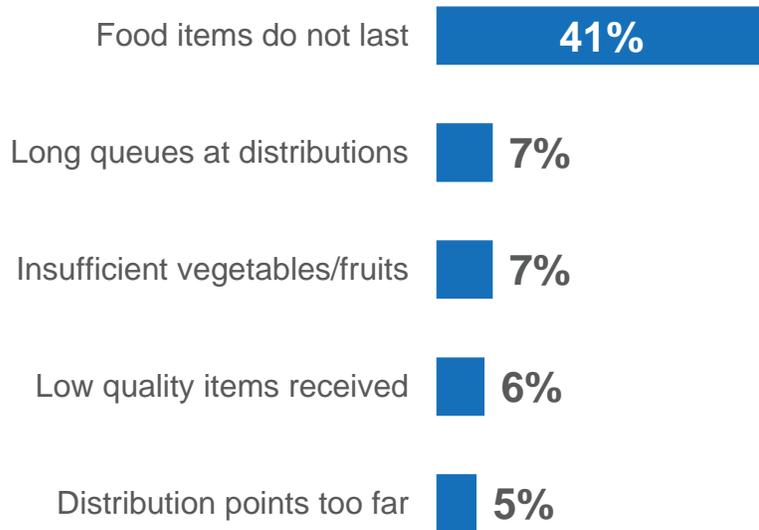
***Results for female-headed households are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 616).

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Food Security

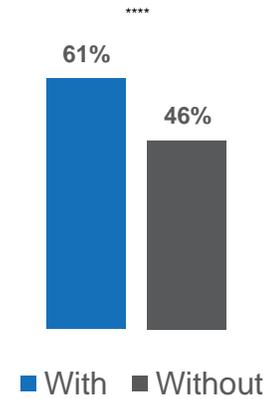


of households reported having faced **challenges related to food assistance** in the 3 months prior to data collection

↳ **Top 5 reported challenges:***

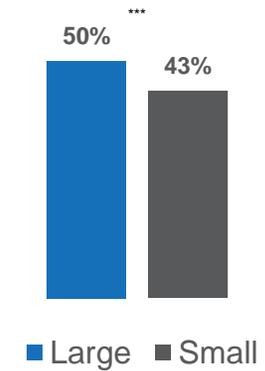


% of households reporting having faced challenges, by households with and without persons with disabilities**



*Households with persons with disabilities in particular reported **items being less preferred** by the household, **not being able to access sufficient fruits/vegetables, distribution points being too far, long queues, and not being able to carry assistance**, at higher proportions than households with access to self-reliance activities.*

% of households reporting having faced challenges, by household size***



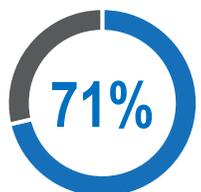
*Large households in particular reported **items not lasting** at higher proportions than small households.*

*Households could select up to 5 options.

**Results for households with persons with disabilities are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 252).

***Results for small households (< 5 members) are representative with a +/- 3% margin of error (n = 1,450).

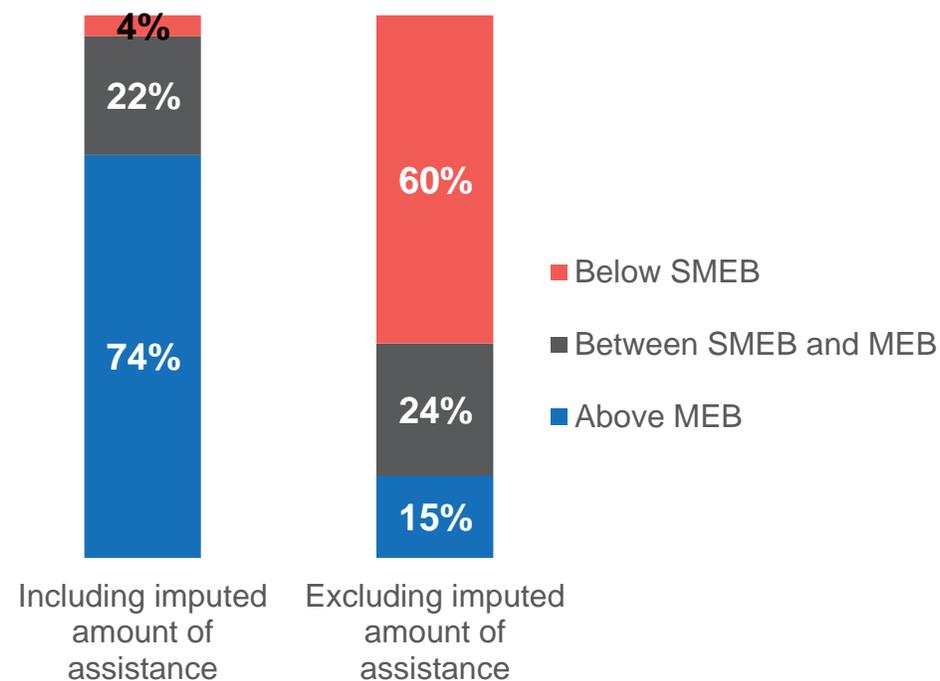
KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Livelihoods



of households reported **having had a livelihood other than assistance/support** in the 30 days prior to data collection

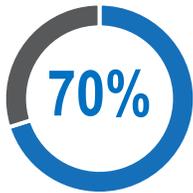
Spending including the imputed amount of assistance refers to the average monthly per capita expenditure, plus the estimated average monthly per capita value of assistance received. **Spending excluding the imputed amount of assistance** refers to only the average monthly per capita expenditure.

% of households by **average monthly per capita expenditure** in the 30 days prior to data collection in relation to the MEB⁺ (MEB = Minimum Expenditure Basket, SMEB = Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket)

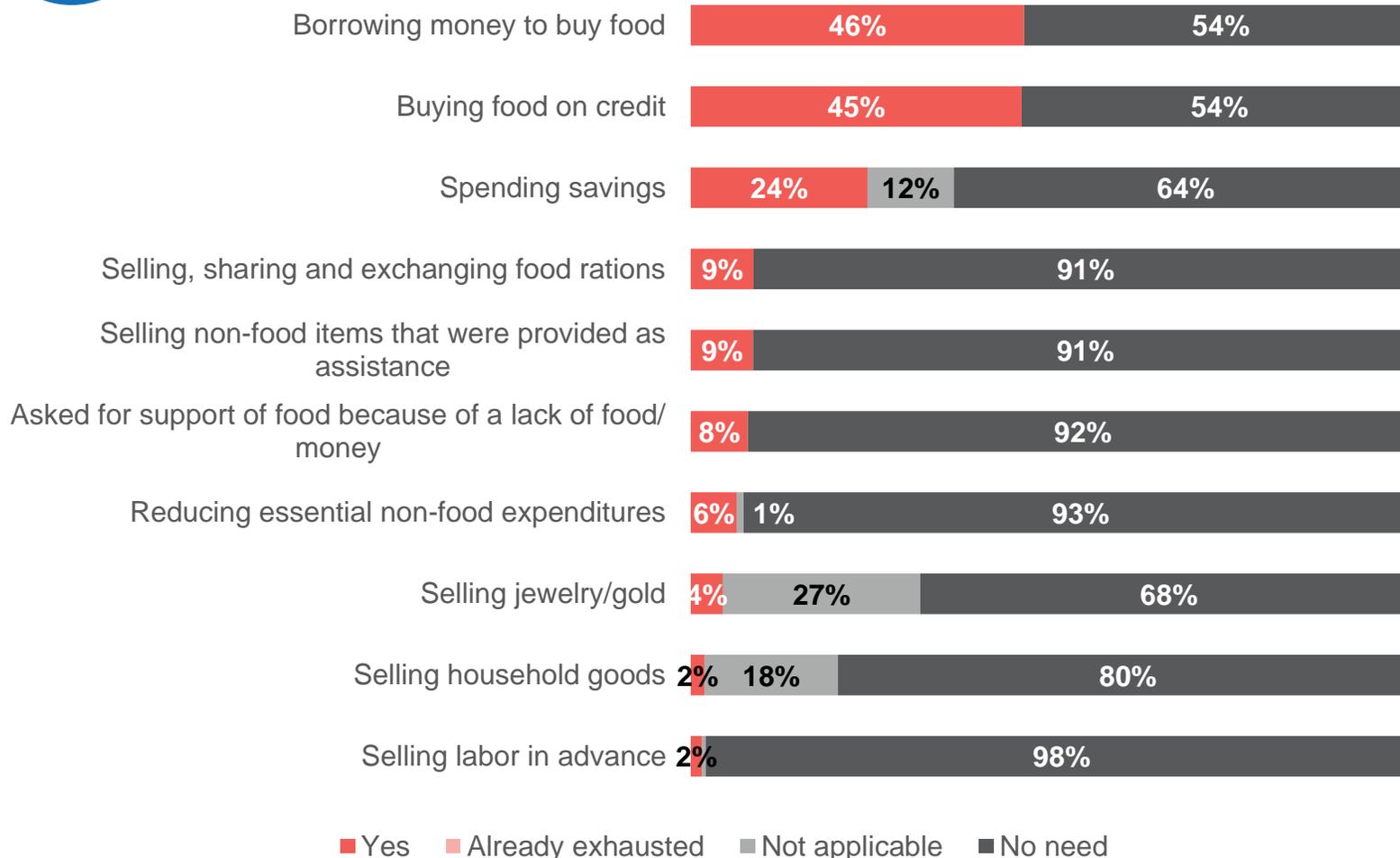


⁺The following expenditure items were included in the calculation: food items (spending and value of assistance); non-food household items for regular purchase (e.g. hygiene items, such as soap, detergents, sanitary materials for women and girls, etc.) (spending and value of assistance); fuel (spending and value of assistance); transportation (spending and value of assistance); shelter maintenance or repair (spending); non-food household items for infrequent purchase (e.g. blankets, cooking pots, clothing, lightbulbs, etc.) (spending); health-related expenditures (spending); education-related expenditures (spending); livelihood inputs (for agriculture, fishing, business) (spending).

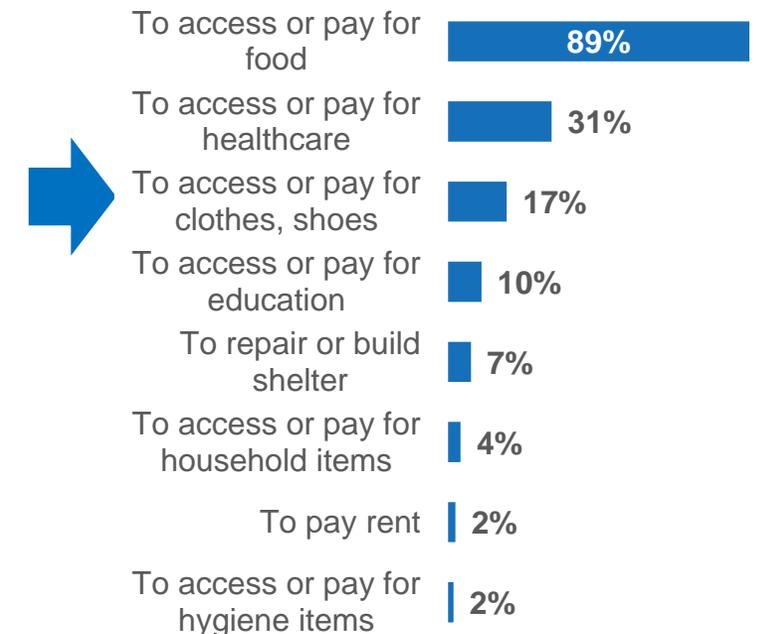
KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Livelihoods-based coping



of households reported engaging in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection

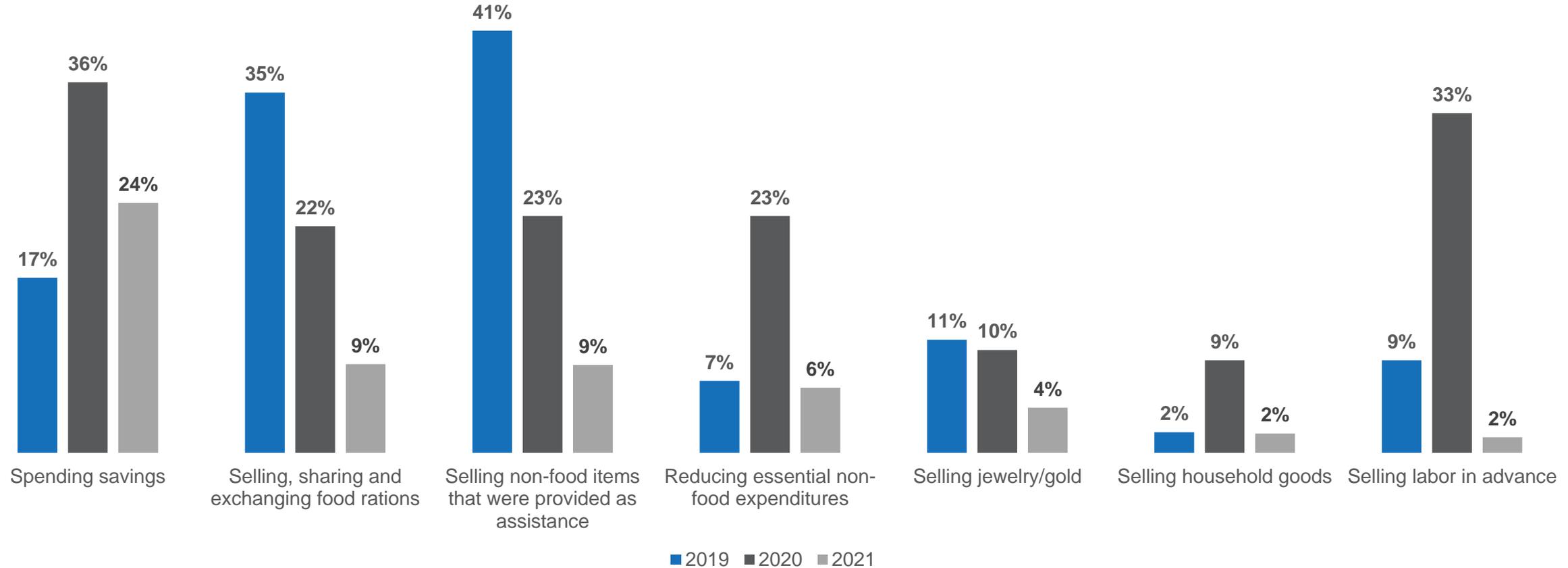


Of households reportedly having adopted coping strategies, % reporting **reasons**



KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Livelihoods-based coping

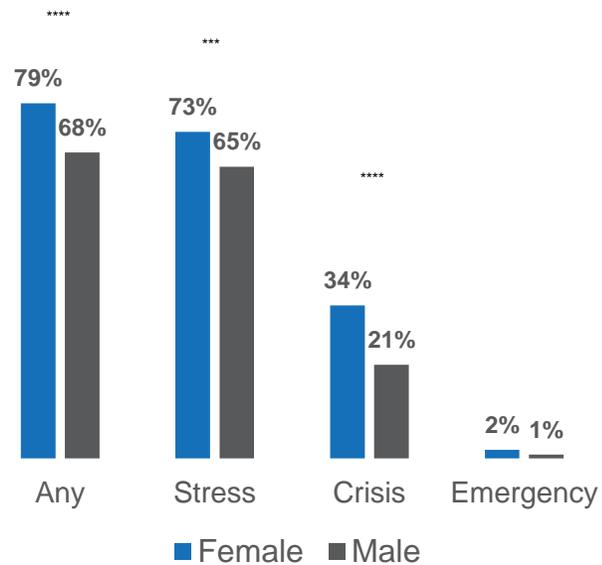
% of households reporting having engaged in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection, by coping strategy



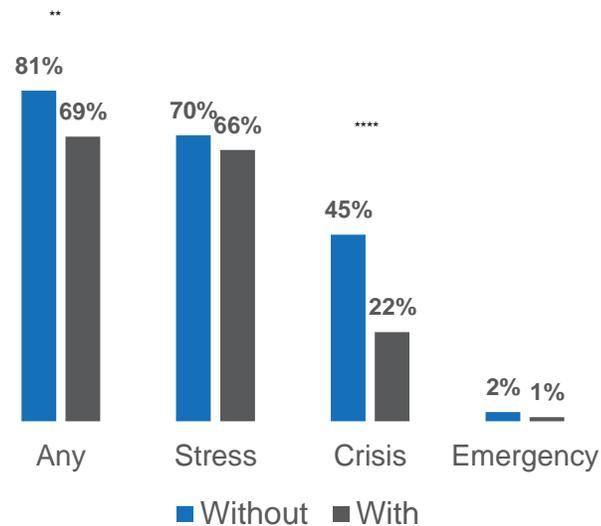
KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Livelihoods-based coping

% of households reporting having engaged in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection (any coping strategy, or stress-, crisis-, emergency-level coping strategies)

By gender of head of household⁺



By households without and with adult males⁺⁺



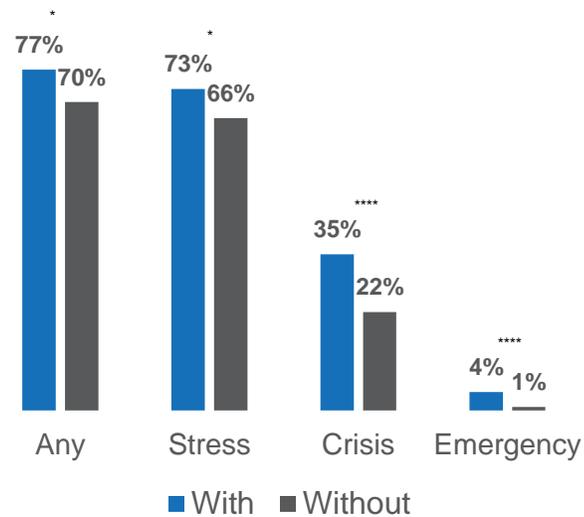
⁺Results for female-headed households are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 616).

⁺⁺Results for households without adult males are representative with a +/- 7% margin of error (n = 210).

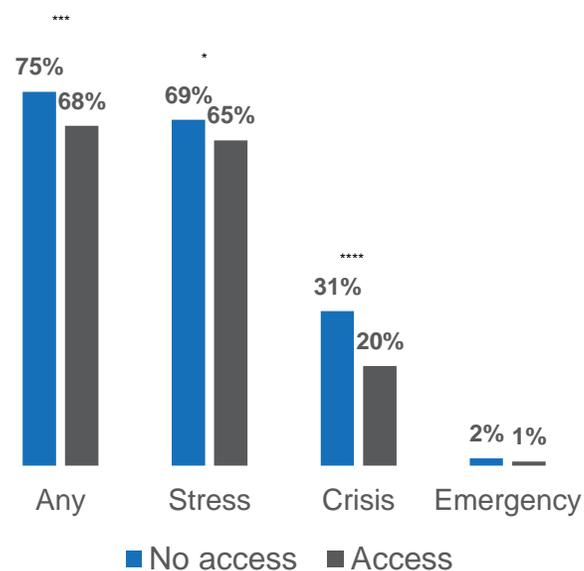
KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Coping

% of households reporting having engaged in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection (any coping strategy, or stress-, crisis-, emergency-level coping strategies)

By households with and without persons with disabilities⁺



By households without and with access to self-reliance activities⁺



⁺Results for households with persons with disabilities are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 252).

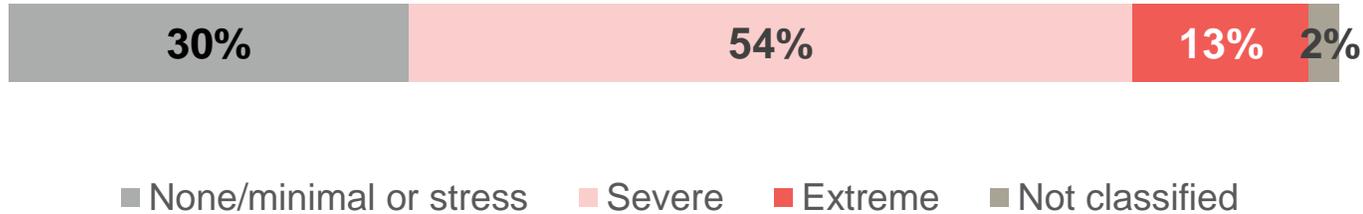
⁺Results for households without access to self-reliance activities are representative with a +/- 3% margin of error (n = 1,047).



Key Findings – Camps – Food security & livelihoods needs

KEY FINDINGS – Camps – Unmet needs

% of households per **food security & livelihoods Living Standards Gaps (LSG) severity score**



% of households with **unmet needs (LSG severity score > 2)**



The **main drivers** of food security & livelihoods LSGs were found to be:

- Households with **borderline or poor food consumption scores (52%)**
- Households with **spending below the MEB (25%)**
- Households having adopted **emergency- or crisis-level livelihoods-based coping strategies (23%)**

*Results for households without access to self-reliance activities are representative with a +/- 3% margin of error (n = 1,047).

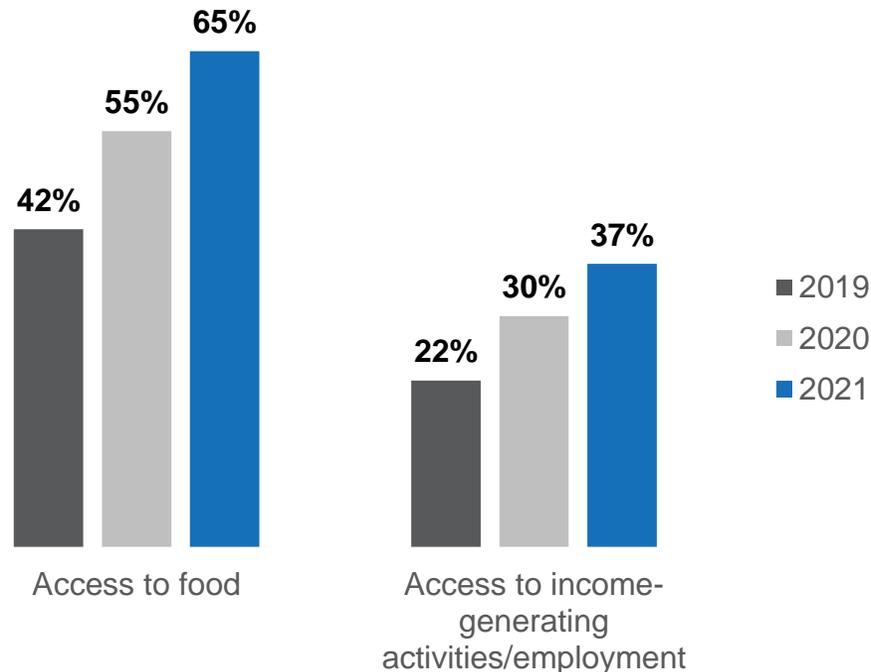
**Results for households without adult males are representative with a +/- 7% margin of error (n = 210).



Key Findings – Host Community – Food security & livelihoods

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Priority needs

% of households reporting **access to food and access to employment among their top 3 priority needs** for 2022 (in comparison with 2019 and 2020 J-MSNA results on top 3 priority needs for 2020 and 2021)+



Trends:

- **Increasing proportions of households reported access to food**, as well as **access to income-generating activities**, among their top 3 priority needs, and **reported levels of adoption of livelihoods-based coping strategies** remained comparable to 2020 J-MSNA findings.
- This may point at households **not having recovered from the COVID-19 outbreak and its secondary impacts on food security and livelihoods**, with a **potential for further deterioration**.
- In line with these trends, and possibly also linked to reduced purchasing power and increased food prices compared to last year ([FAO-WFP Market Monitor, August 2021](#)), **results further indicate reduced proportions of households with acceptable food consumption scores** compared to 2020 J-MSNA findings.

+Throughout this presentation, 2019 and 2020 results are drawn from the [2019](#) and [2020](#) J-MSNAs.

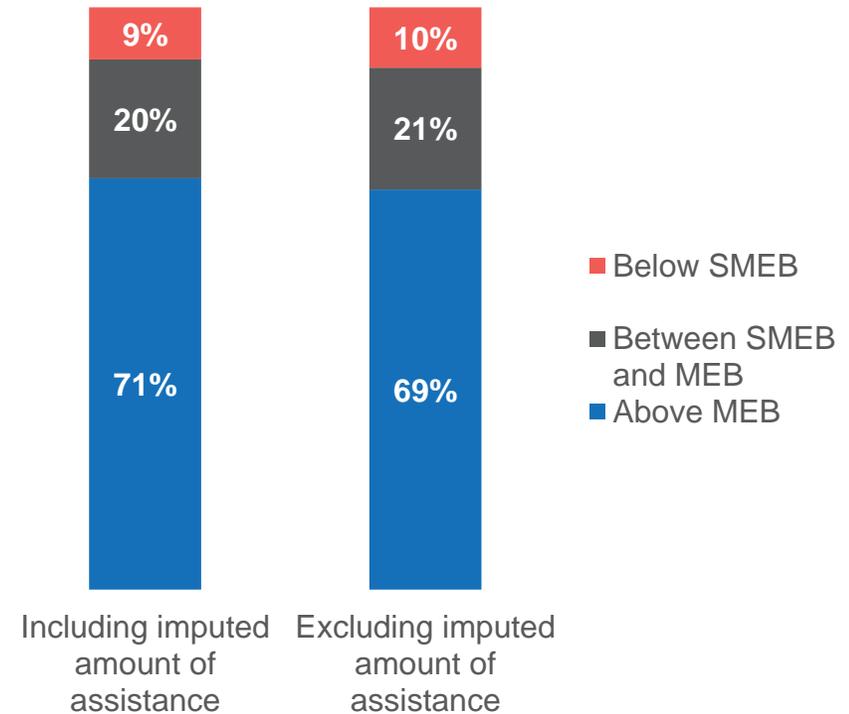
KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Livelihoods



of households reported **having had a livelihood other than assistance/support** in the 30 days prior to data collection

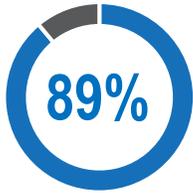
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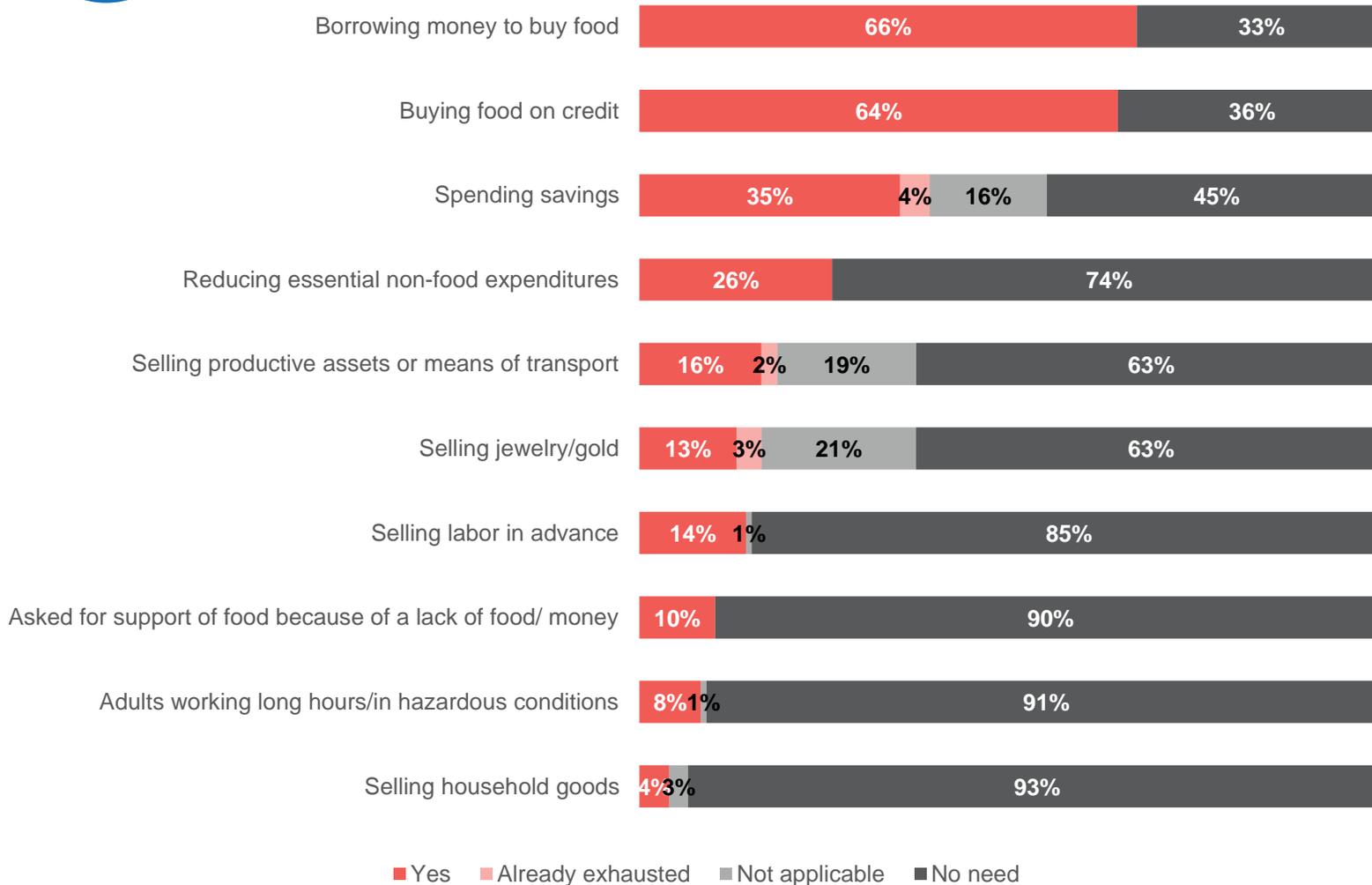


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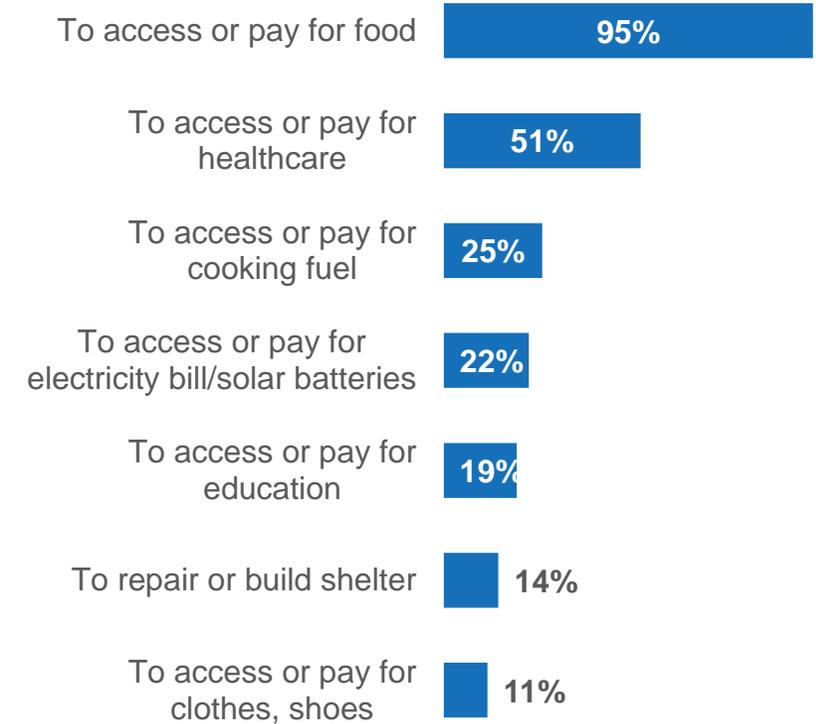
KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Livelihoods-based coping



of households reported engaging in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection



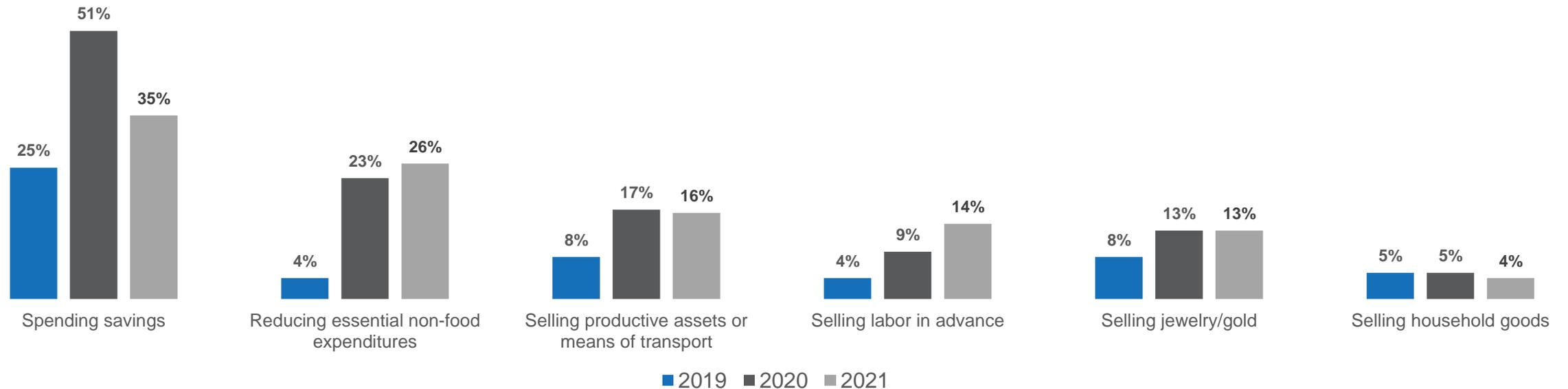
Of households reportedly having adopted coping strategies, % reporting **reasons** (top 7)⁺



⁺Results are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 992).

KEY FINDINGS – Host Community – Livelihoods-based coping

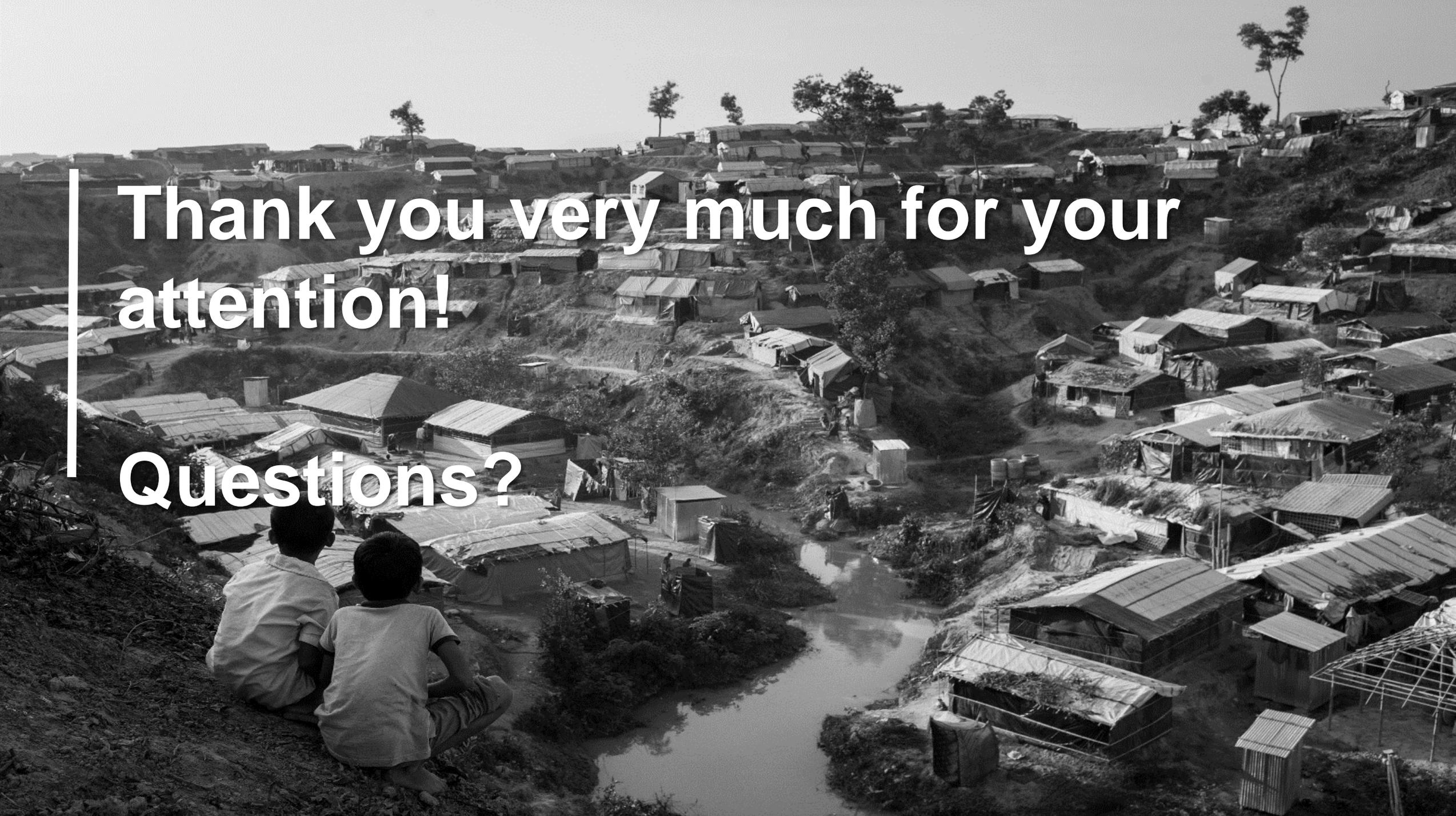
% of households reporting having engaged in **coping mechanisms due to a lack of money to meet basic needs** in the 30 days prior to data collection



- **Households with persons with disabilities (95%)** were significantly** more likely than households without persons with disabilities (88%) to report **having adopted coping strategies**.+
- **Large households (46%)** were significantly* more likely than small households (39%) to report having adopted **crisis-level strategies**.++

*Results for households with persons with disabilities are representative with a +/- 8% margin of error (n = 160). Results for households without persons with disabilities are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 958).

**Results for large households are representative with a +/- 4% margin of error (n = 741). Results for small households are representative with a +/- 5% margin of error (n = 377).



Thank you very much for your
attention!

Questions?

Strategy and Plan
2022
presentation by FAO
and WFP

BANGLADESH COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2022 – 2026) LINE OF SIGHT

8 th Five Year Plan Area - TBD	8 th Five Year Plan Area - TBD	8 th Five Year Plan Area - TBD	8 th Five Year Plan Area - TBD
UNSDCF Outcome – Basic services and Climate & Resilience NB. Refugee response is not expected to align with SDCF	UNSDCF Outcome – Basic Services	UNSDCF Outcomes Basic Services and Climate and Resilience	UNSDCF Outcome – Basic Services
SR 1 – Access to food (SDG Target 2.1)	SR 2 – End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)	SR 4– Food Systems are Sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)	SR 8- Enhance Global Partnerships (SDG Target 17.16)
CRISIS RESPONSE	ROOT CAUSES	RESILIENCE BUILDING	CRISIS RESPONSE
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1: Populations affected by crisis in Bangladesh are able to meet basic food, nutrition and other essential needs during and after the crises. (Category 1.1)	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2: The nutrition needs of women, children and vulnerable groups in Bangladesh are met through national institutions that have enhanced capacities to design and implement gender- and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026. (Category 2.3)	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3: Vulnerable communities in Bangladesh are more resilient to shocks and natural disasters through enhanced national disaster management capacity, and flexible, nutrition- and gender-sensitive social safety net programmes by 2026. (Category 4.1)	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 4: Vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced coordination and improved common services during and after crises. (Category 8.1)
BUDGET SO 1: \$1 382 054 017	BUDGET SO 2: \$35 395 934	BUDGET SO 3: \$47 861 926	BUDGET SO 4: \$ 154 910 093
UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 1: # 1,447,056	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 2: #100,000	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 3: #1,034,600	UNIQUE DIRECT BENEF. SO 4: # 0
<p style="text-align: center;">OUTPUTS:</p> <p>1.1 Crisis-affected populations receive food assistance using diversified modalities and commodities, including fortified food and fresh locally produced foods, to support their needs for nutritious diets. (Category- A, B) direct benef.: 1 120 000</p> <p>1.2 Crisis-affected nutritionally vulnerable populations, such as pregnant and lactating women and children under 5, have access to nutritious food and complementary services to address all forms of malnutrition. (Category- A, B, E) direct benef.: 293 946</p> <p>1.3 School-aged girls and boys of crisis-affected populations are provided with nutrient-rich school feeding to complement their nutrient intake. (Category- A, B, N) direct benef.: 521 000</p> <p>1.4 Crisis-affected Bangladeshi and refugee populations receive support in order to enhance self-reliance and resilience, build and restore livelihoods and create employment opportunities. (Category- A, D) direct benef.: 331 985</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OUTPUTS:</p> <p>2.1 School-age girls and boys have access to nutritious food through enhanced capacity of national institutions to manage and scale up a nutrition-sensitive school meals programme for improving the nutrition status of children. (Category- A, C, K, M, N) direct benef.: 100 000</p> <p>2.2 Targeted vulnerable populations benefit from the availability and accessibility of safe, nutritious and locally produced food through the engagement of smallholder farmers, private sector producers and processors to have improved food security and healthy diets. (Category- C, E, F, K, M) direct benef.: 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OUTPUTS:</p> <p>3.1 Vulnerable populations affected by climatic and other shocks enhance their resilience through-support including anticipatory actions and scaled-up flexible, gender- and nutrition-sensitive social safety net programmes, implemented by national institutions that are targeted with technical assistance to design, test and scale up programmes. (Category- A, C, G, K, M) direct benef.: 1 034 600</p> <p>3.2 Vulnerable communities have enhanced resilience to disasters and climate-induced shocks as a result of strengthened capacity of national institutions to implement effective disaster risk reduction measures, emergency preparedness and response with efficient supply chain and information management systems. (Category- C, K, M) direct benef.: 0</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OUTPUTS:</p> <p>4.1 Crisis-affected populations benefit from the coordination support and service delivery provided with regard to emergency preparedness and response in the field of food security, logistics and emergency telecommunications, to humanitarian actors. (Category- H, K, M) direct benef.: 0</p> <p>4.2 Crisis-affected populations in Bangladesh benefit from enhanced programme efficiency through on-demand services to humanitarian actors. (Category H, K) direct benef.: 0</p>
ACTIVITY 1: Provide food, nutrition and self-reliance assistance to crisis-affected populations. (Category 1 URT, Modality – Food and CBT)	ACTIVITY 2: Support national institutions to strengthen their capacity to design and implement inclusive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes to meet the nutrition needs of women, children and vulnerable groups. (Category 9 CSI, Modality – Capacity Strengthening and Food)	ACTIVITY 3: Assist national institutions and communities to strengthen the capacity to implement inclusive, responsive and nutrition- and gender-sensitive safety net programmes, and disaster risk preparedness and response to protect the food security and nutrition of vulnerable populations. (Category 9: CSI, Modality – Capacity Strengthening and CBT)	ACTIVITY 4: Provide coordination and common services to humanitarian and development partners and government. (Category-10 CPA, Modality – Service Delivery)
TOTAL BUDGET: \$1 620 221 970	TOTAL UNIQUE DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: # 2 581 656		

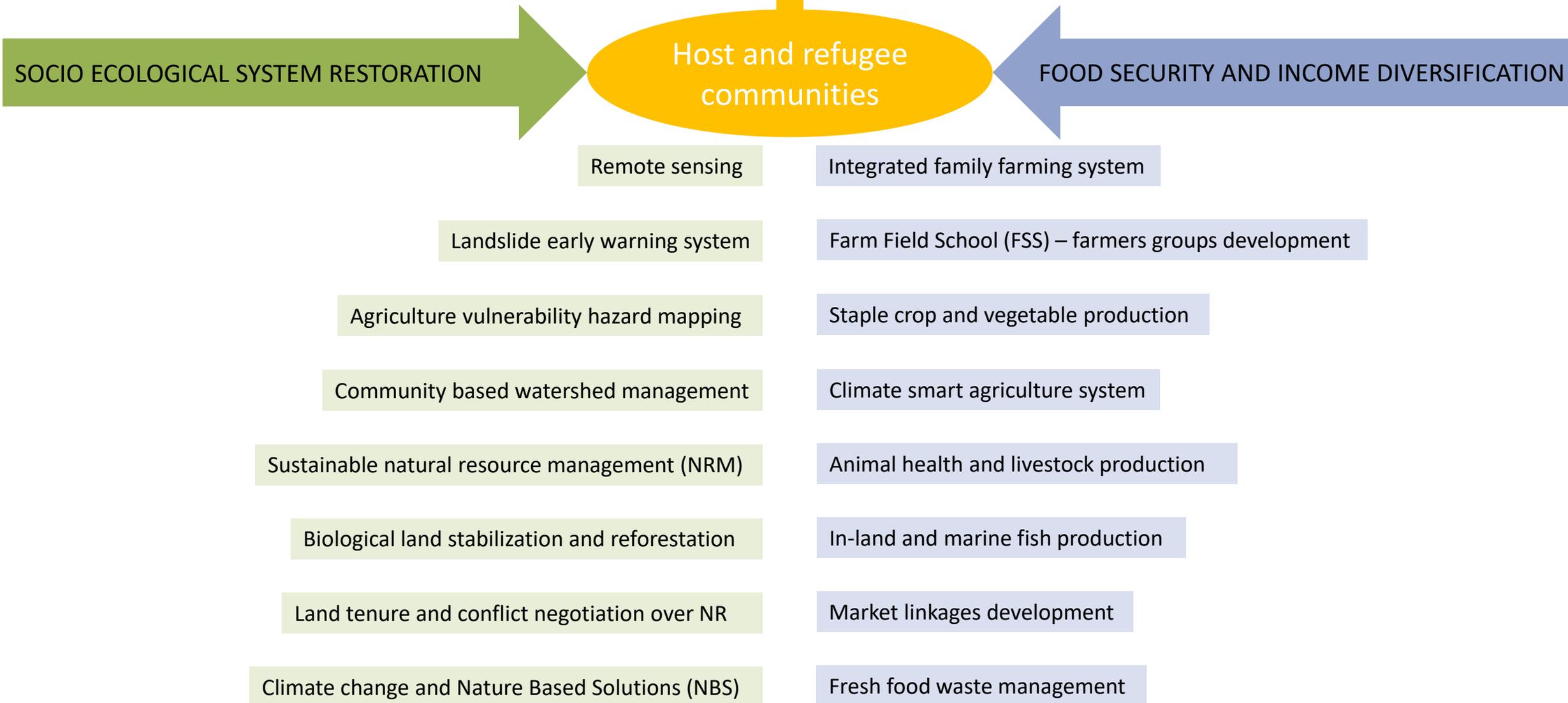


**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

FAO Cox's Bazar JRP 2022 and beyond...

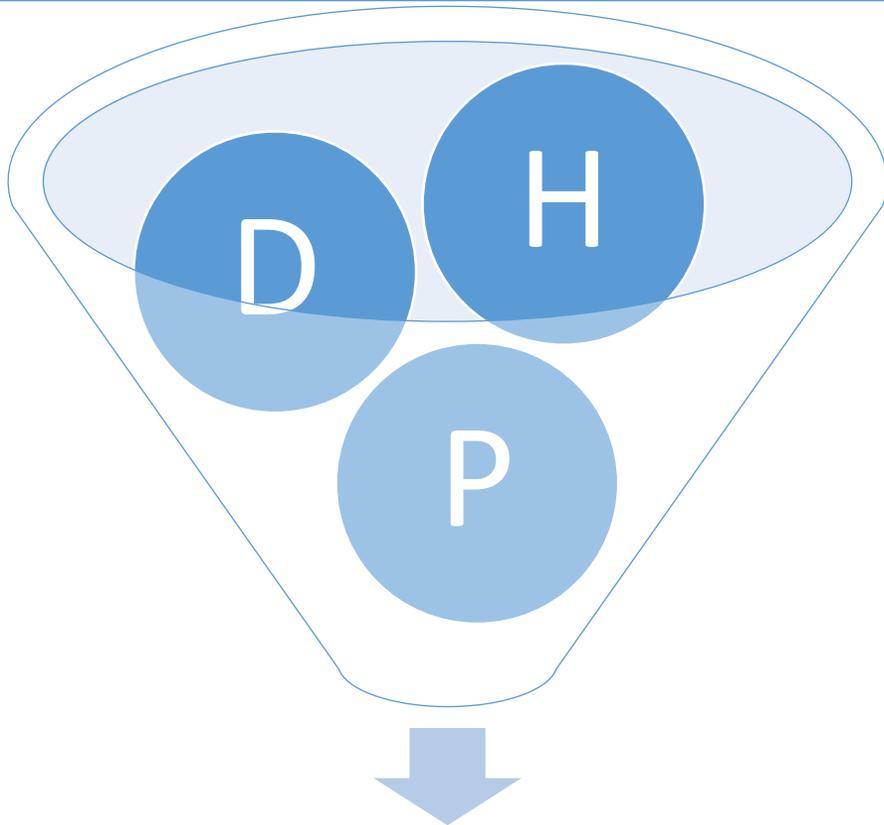
COX'S BAZAR DISTRICT AGRICULTURE TRANSFORMATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

COX'S BAZAR COMMUNITIES RESILIENCE TO FOOD/ECONOMIC SHOCKS AND NATURAL HAZARDS



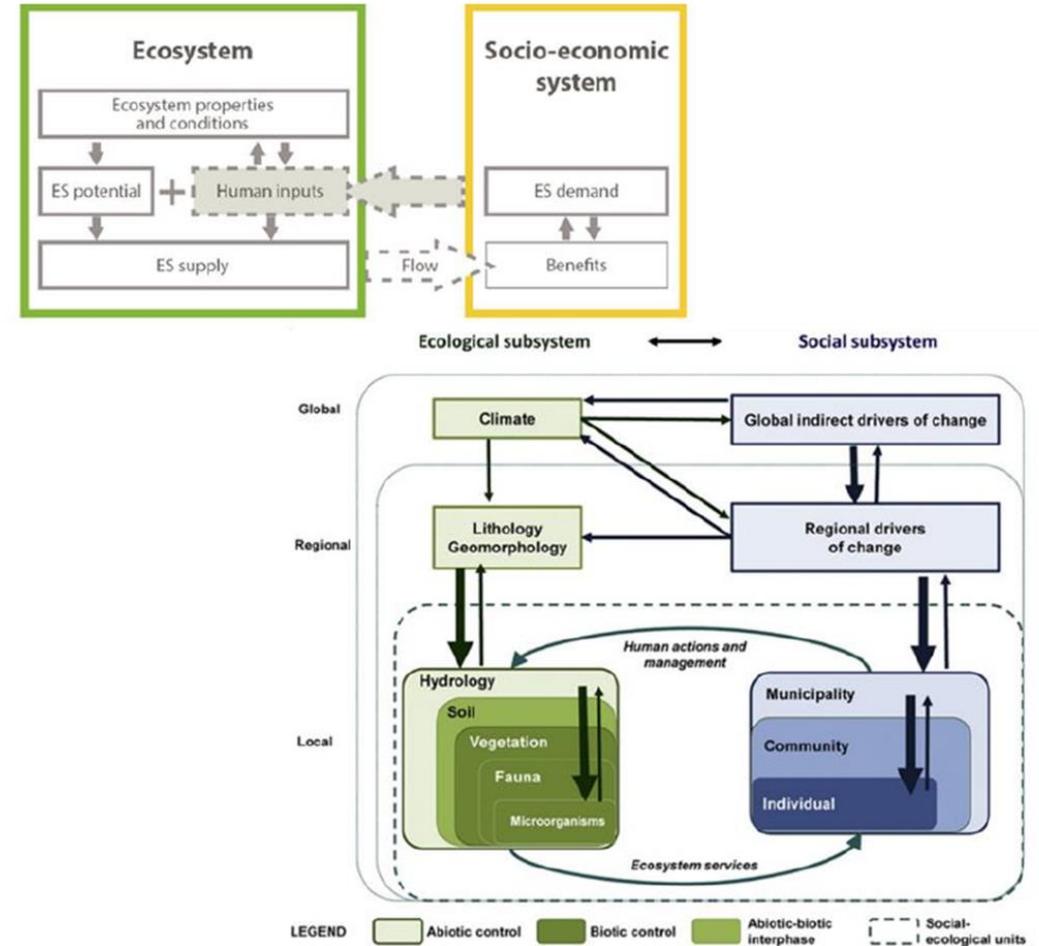
FAO COX'S BAZAR PROGRAMME APPROACH

Humanitarian, Development, Peace (HDP) Nexus

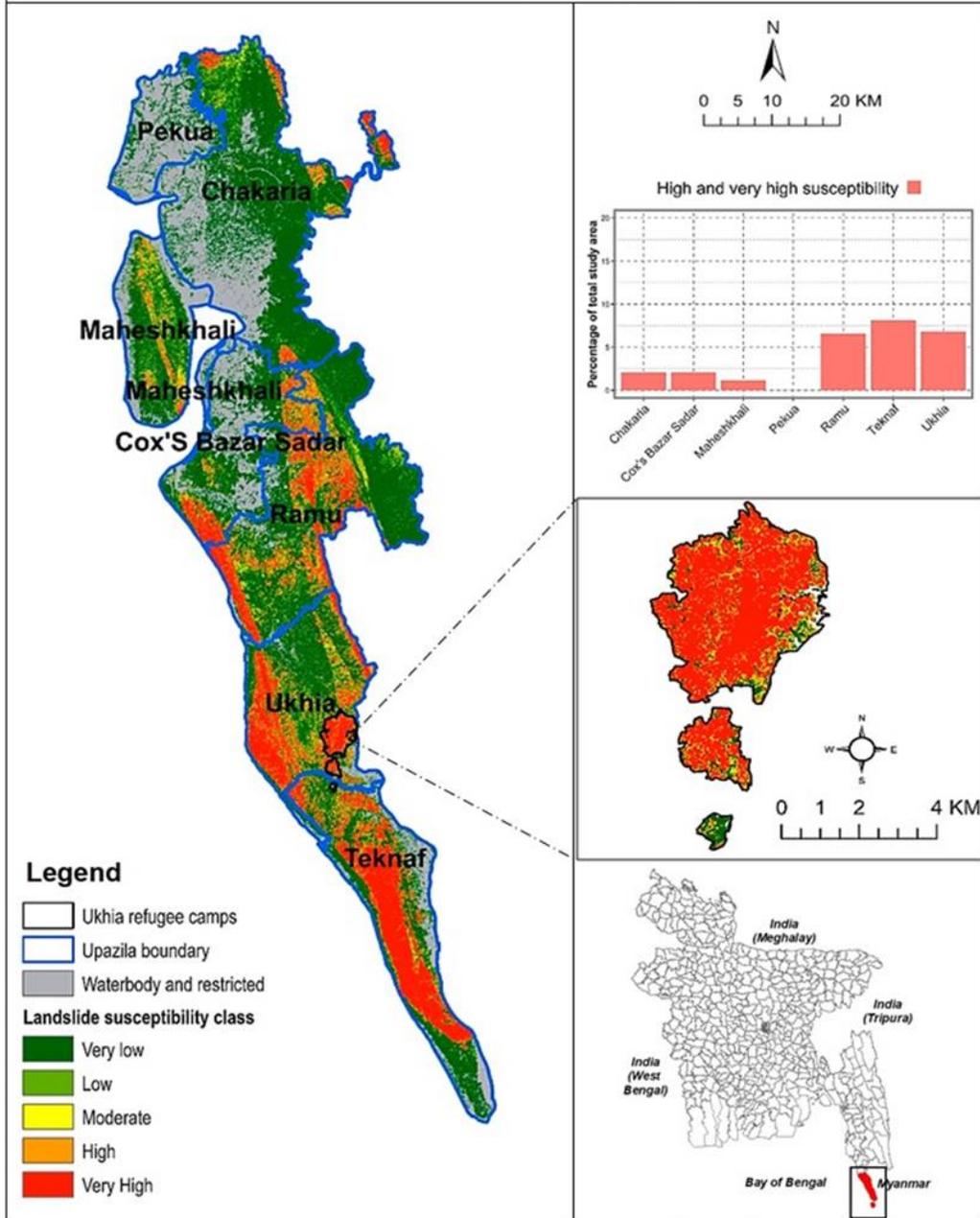


Host and refugees communities *resilience* to food/economic shocks and natural hazard

Linking sustainable natural resource management and livelihoods

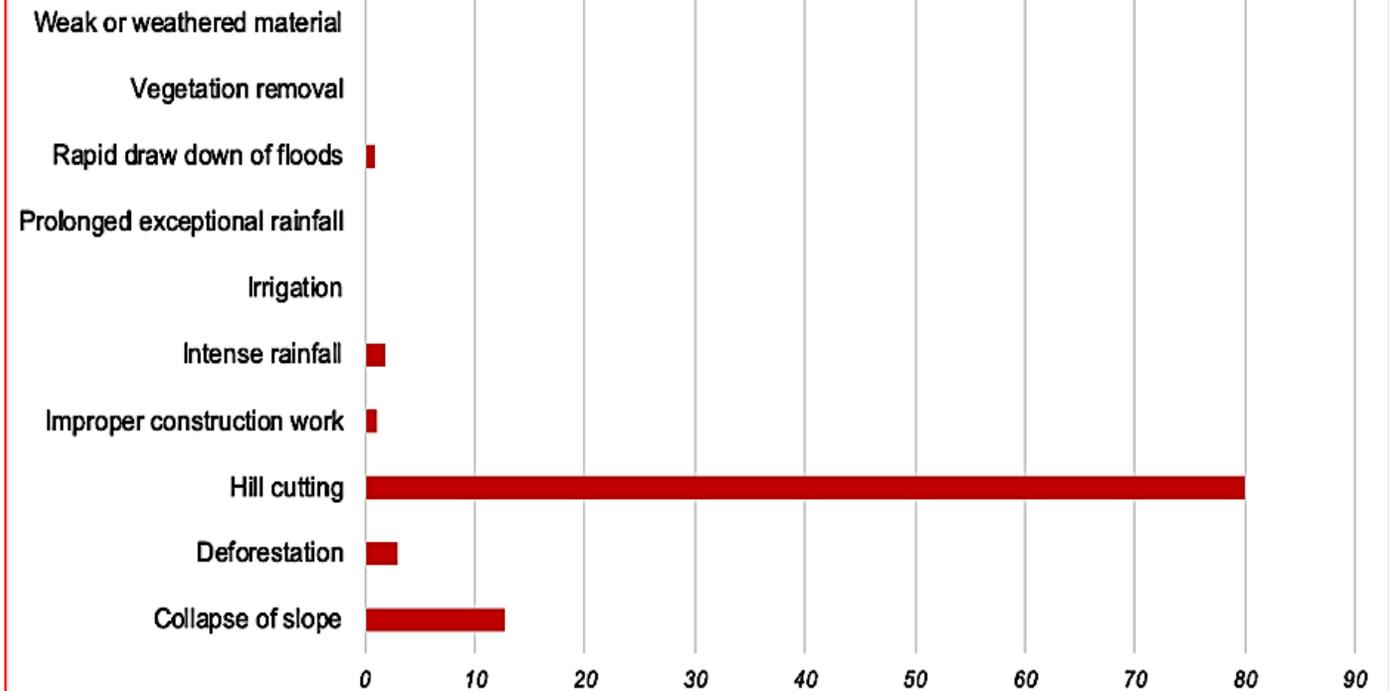


Landslide Susceptibility map

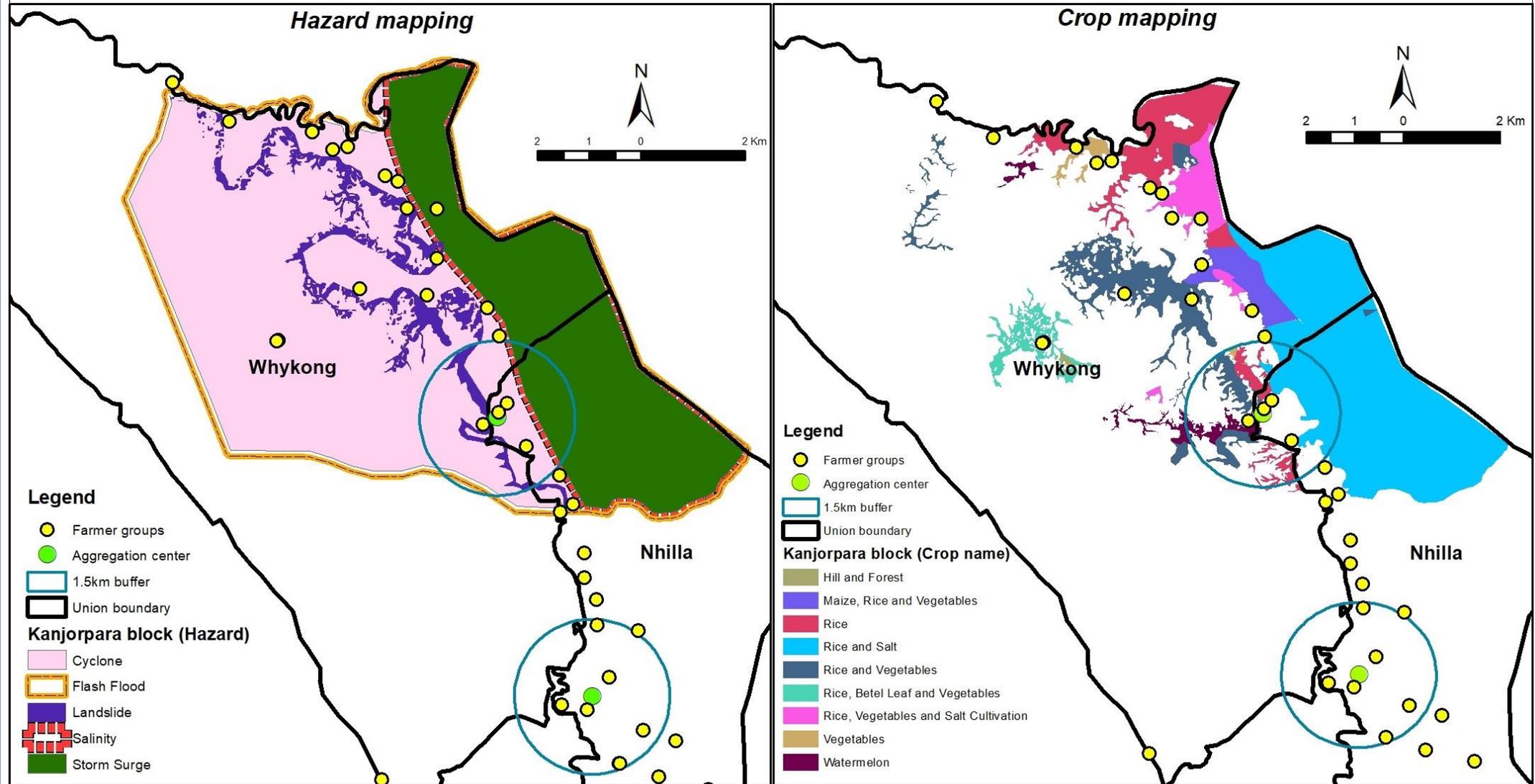


SOCIO ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM RESTORATION

- Latest equipment and data collection system were used to ensure data quality;
- **890** points from 4 sub-districts of Cox's Bazar inventoried by Purposive Sampling;
- Weather attributes data combined with field data to develop an warning system;
- Warning system will send alarm via email or text in advance



Agricultural hazard and vulnerability mapping (Kanjorpara block)

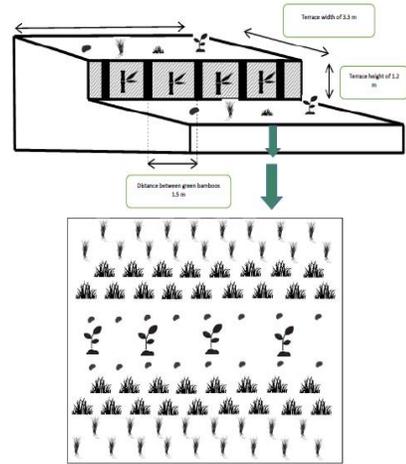


Prepared by: FAO Cox's Bazar Sub Office, 2021

- **34** agricultural block maps have been digitalized
- **300** soil sample have been analyzed for assessing the nutrient status
- A **mobile application** on the agricultural hazard has been developed for end-user at village level

Plantation techniques

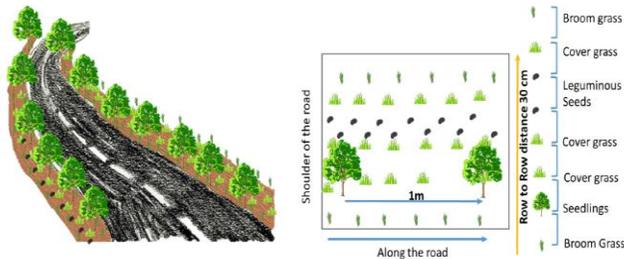
1. Slope stabilization plantation



Materials	Cover grass	Tree seedlings	Broom Grass	Leguminous seeds	Bamboo seedlings	Bamboo Fence	Green Bamboo
Distance*	0.30 meter	1 meter	0.30 meter	0.50 meter	1.5 meter	3 meter	1.5 meter

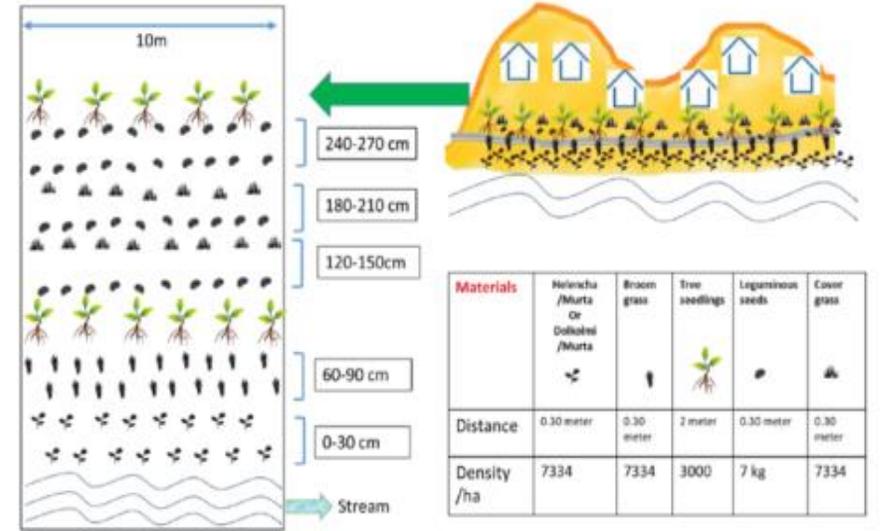
Figure 2: Specification for the slope stabilization plantation

2. Roadside plantation



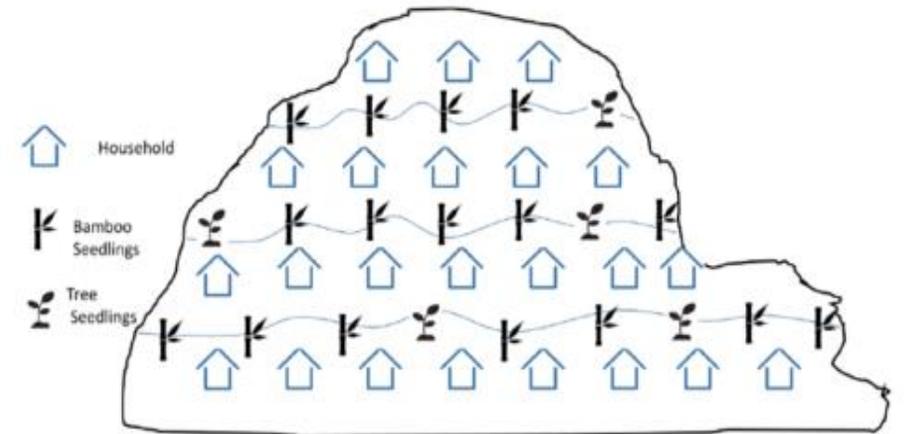
Materials	Broom grass	Tree seedlings	Cover grass	Leguminous seeds
Distance	0.30 meter	2 meter	0.30 meter	0.30 meter
Density/km	8000	1000	8000	4 kg

3. Riparian plantation



Materials	Nelinscha /Murta Or Dalchini /Murta	Broom grass	Tree seedlings	Leguminous seeds	Cover grass
Distance	0.30 meter	0.30 meter	2 meter	0.30 meter	0.30 meter
Density /ha	7334	7334	3000	7 kg	7334

4. Homestead plantation

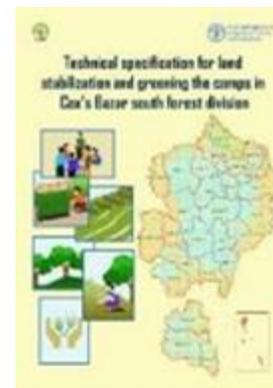
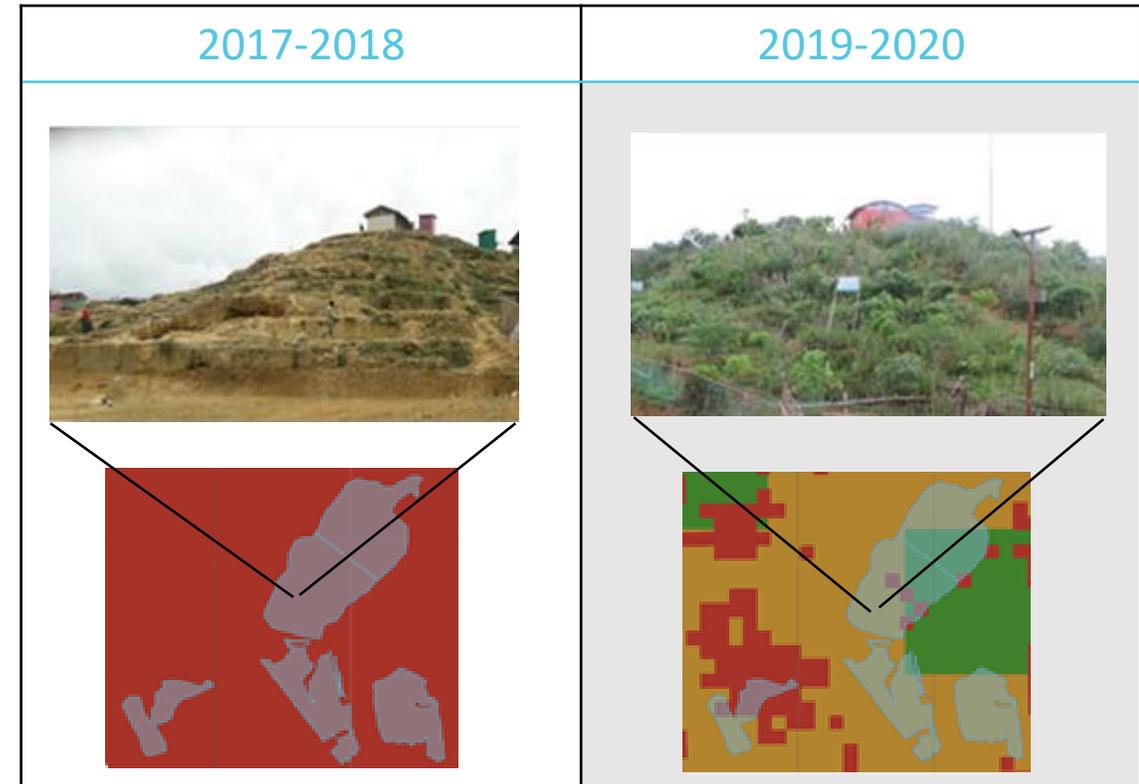
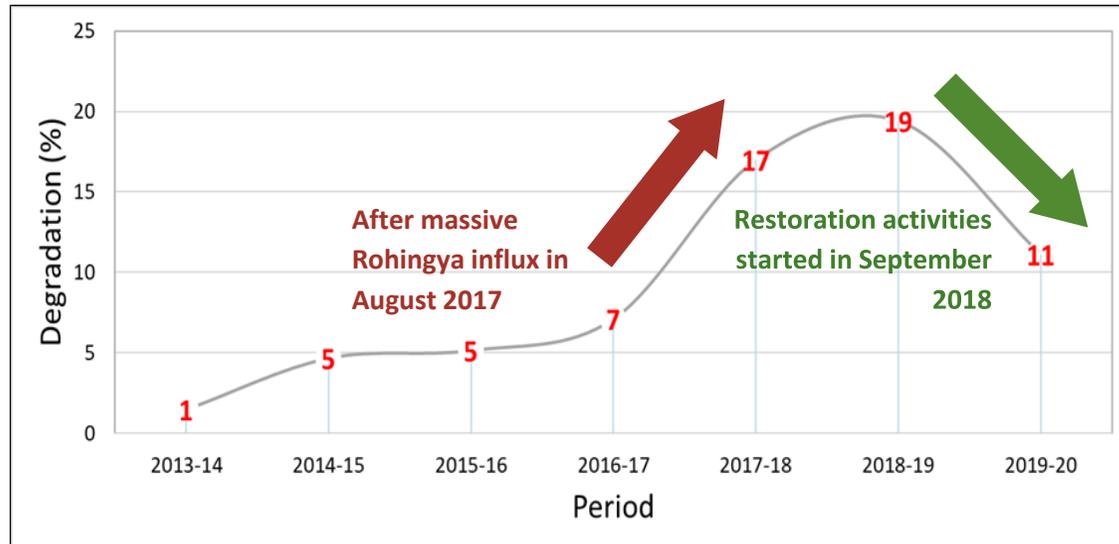




Biological Land Stabilization

Land restoration in Refugee camps in Cox' s Bazar

- The massive influx of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar in August 2017 overburdened the natural resources of Cox's Bazar.
- Technical specifications of the restoration activities (started in September 2018) were prepared.
- AOI is the geospatial boundaries of restoration activities in and around the refugee camps.
- About 400 ha of land (76 polygons with more than 50% having area less than 10 ha).



Restoration activity	Area (ha)			Total
	Improvement	Stable	Degraded	
Forest Restoration	178	111	30	319
Land Stabilization	0	1	0	1
Reforestation	47	19	15	81
Total (2019-20)	227	131	45	401
Total (2018-19)	225	98	78	401



Renewable energy

FOOD SECURITY AND INCOME DIVERSIFICATION

- Optimum utilization of productive assets;
- Affiliation with the social associations;
- Self skills and experiences for knowledge based production systems;
- Access to information and advisory services;
- Collective actions for adoption of improved technologies in increasing farm profitability.

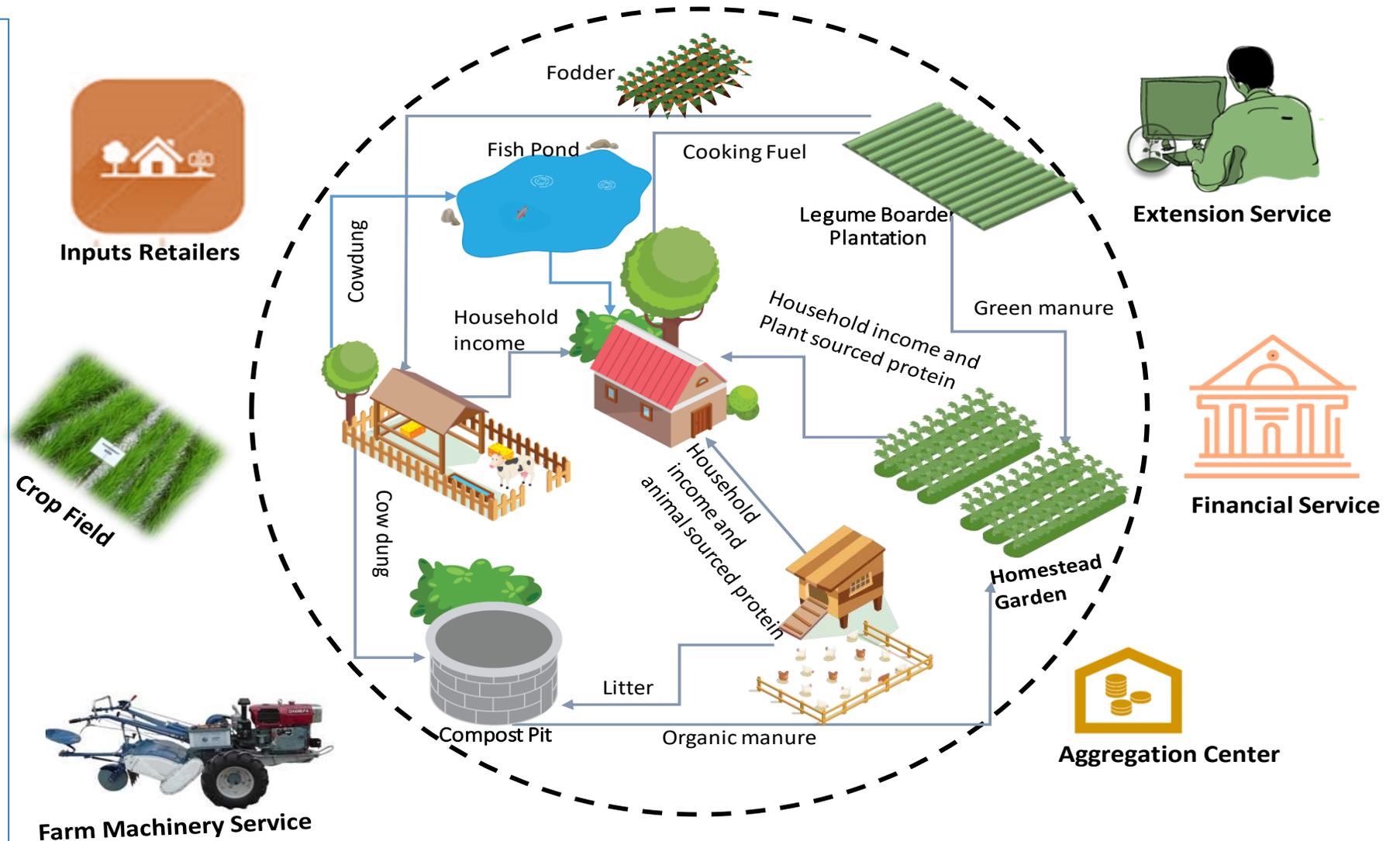
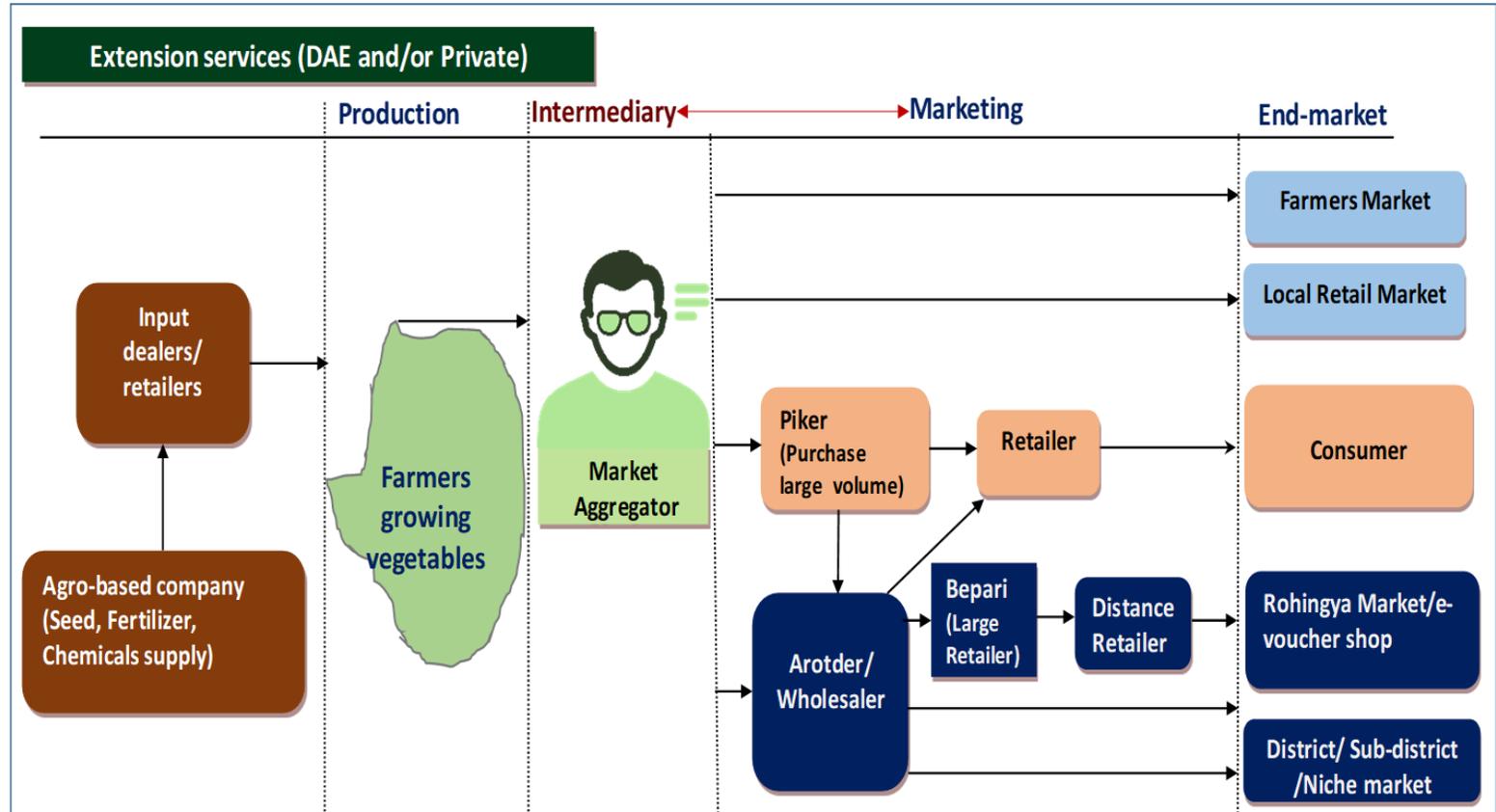
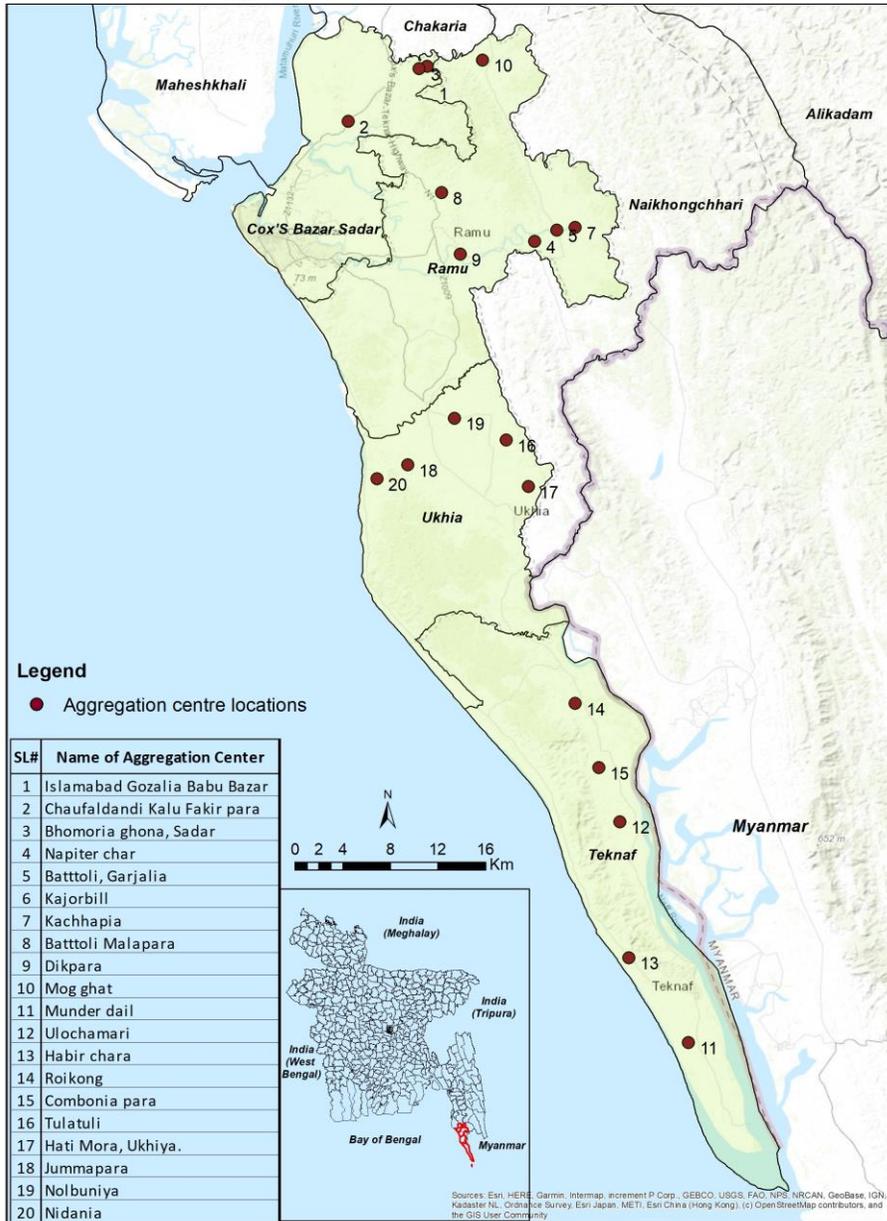


Figure: Schematic diagram on integrated crop-fish-livestock farming

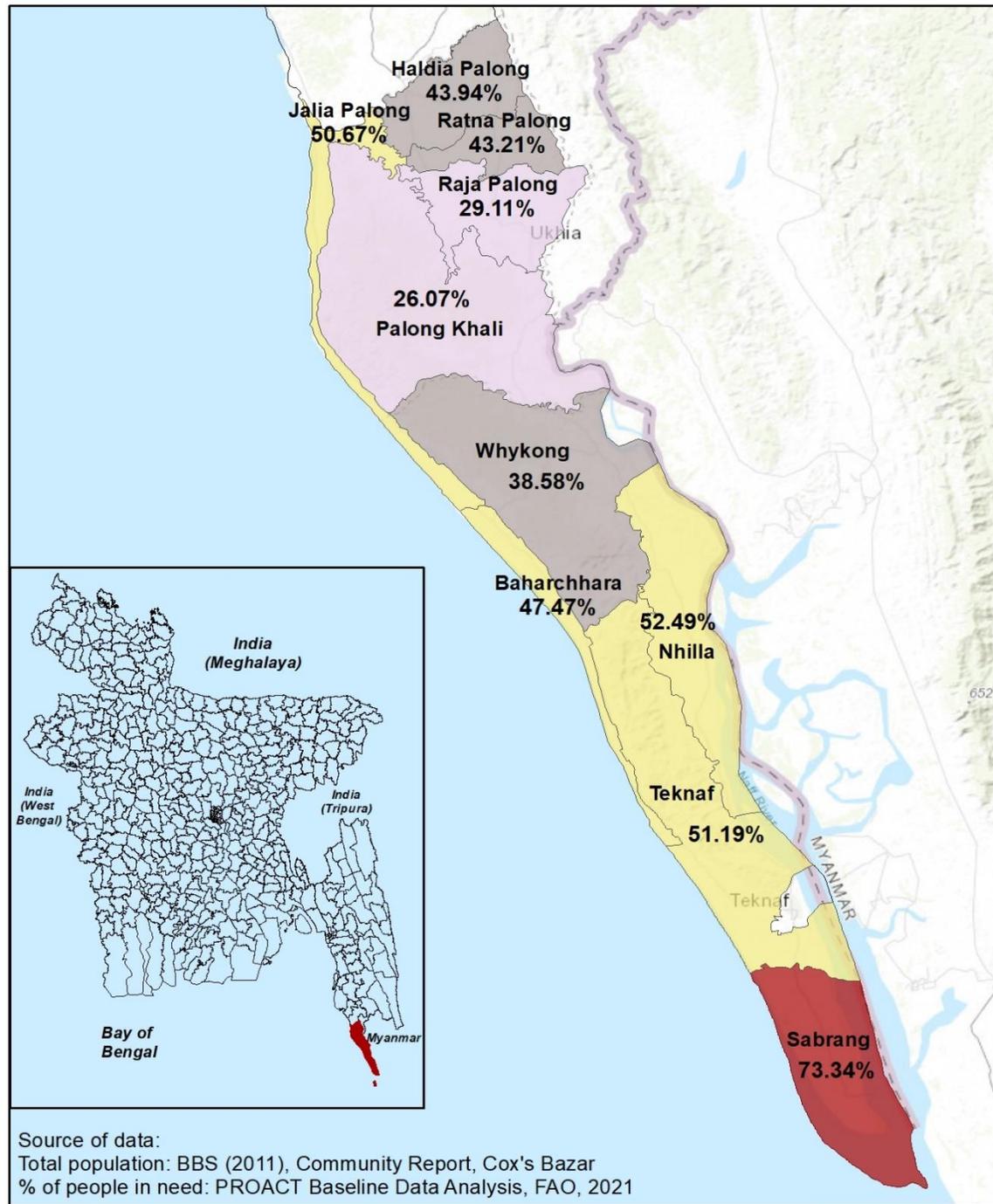
VALUE CHAINS

Aggregation centre locations in Cox's Bazar

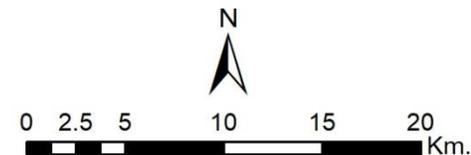


Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

People in need

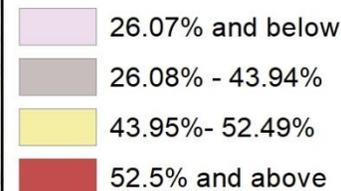


Analysis of host community for people in need



Legend

Union wise % of HH in need



Upazila	Total Population	% of income from on-farm livelihood
Teknaf	207588	51.19%
Baharchhara	28805	47.47%
Nhilla	46896	52.49%
Sabrang	58358	73.34%
Teknaf	22666	44.45%
Whykong	50863	38.58%
Ukhia	207379	37.14%
Haldia Palong	47461	43.94%
Jalia Palong	47656	50.67%
Palong Khali	32843	26.07%
Raja Palong	56895	29.11%
Ratna Palong	22524	43.21%

Source of data:
 Total population: BBS (2011), Community Report, Cox's Bazar
 % of people in need: PROACT Baseline Data Analysis, FAO, 2021

Prepared by: FAO, Cox's Bazar Sub Office, 2021

FAO COX'S BAZAR PROGRAM - MONITORING EVALUATION ACCOUNTABILITY AND LEARNING (MEAL)

Objective/Outcomes	Indicators	INDEX
Cox's Bazar district agriculture transformation and economic growth		
Cox's Bazar communities resilient to food/economic shocks and natural hazards	Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA)	
1. Socio ecological system restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What is the total area of agricultural land (owned, leased or used) that the household owns/uses in hectares? ○ Total area sustainably conserved in relation to total forest cover ○ % of families practicing natural health care systems ○ Rate of deforestation (percentage) ○ Perceived credibility indicators for conflict negotiation over NR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Natural Resource Management (NRM) and land use tool ○ Community based mechanism for restoring socio-ecological system is established
2. Food security and income diversification	Set of Indicators - short RIMA questionnaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Assets (AST) ○ Shocks ○ Food Security ○ Adaptive Capacity (AC) ○ Access to basic services (ABS) ○ Social Safety Net (SSN) ○ Household demographic characteristics



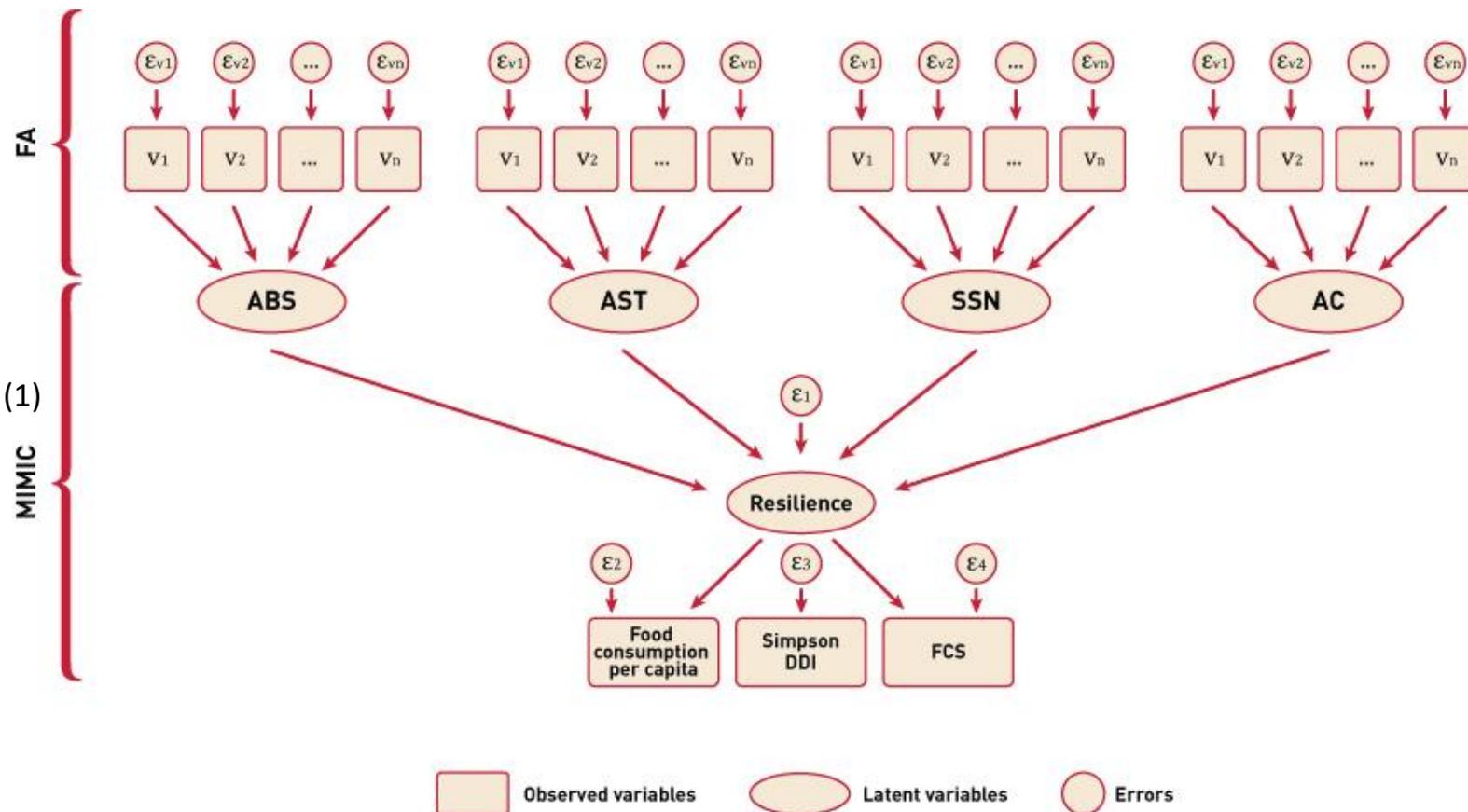
RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis)

- 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.**
- Main features:
 - i. Diagnostic:** Provides evidence for developing projects/programmes
 - ii. Targeting:** Identifies populations for interventions; disaggregates populations for more effective targeting (by livelihoods, gender, region, etc.)
 - iii. Monitoring/Evaluation:** Assessing changes and impact over time/ at the end of projects/programmes.

Resilience measurement

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Food consumption} \\ \text{Dietary Diversity} \\ \text{FCS} \end{bmatrix} = [\Lambda_2, \Lambda_3, \Lambda_4] \times [RCI] + [\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3, \varepsilon_4] \quad (1)$$

$$[RCI] = [\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4] \times \begin{bmatrix} ABS \\ AST \\ SSN \\ AC \end{bmatrix} + [\varepsilon_1] \quad (2)$$



Basic Short RIMA Modules - Pillars - RCI

Access to Basic Services (ABS)

1. Is the main source of drinking water for members of the household piped a household water connection, public taps or standpipes, tube wells or boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs or rainwater collection?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
2. Is the main type of toilet facility used by members of the household a flush/pour flush (to piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine), a ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine, a pit latrine with slab, or a composting toilet?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
3. Is electricity the main source of energy used in the household for cooking or lighting?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
4. How far (one way) is the household dwelling from the closest accessible/ functioning [SERVICE] in minutes?	[minutes]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water source Primary school Public hospital / health facility Livestock market Agricultural/crops market Public means of transport 	

Adaptive Capacity (AC)

14. Can the head of the household read and write?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
15. How many years has the household head attended formal school (including / excluding Koranic school)?	[number]
16. How many years has the household member with the highest level of education attended formal school (including / excluding Koranic school)?	[number]
17. How many years on average have the household members of working age (>14 and <64 years old) attended formal school?	[number]
18. In the past 12 months, was [SOURCE] a source of household income?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture, animal breeding, fishing Family business (other than agriculture) Government wage and salary Private sector wage and salary Transfers and social assistance Other 	
19. What is considered as the main income source of the household?	[open answer]
20. How many different crops have the household members grown during the last season?	[number]

Assets (AST)

5. How many [DURABLES/ASSETS] do the members of the household own?	[number]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Car Bicycle Gas/electric cooker Mobile Plough Machete Tractor 	
6. Do the members of the household use [INPUTS]?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seeds Pesticides/herbicides Fertilizers 	
7. What is the total area of land (owned, leased or used) that the household owns/ uses in hectares?	[hectares]
8. How many [LIVESTOCK] does the household currently own?	[number]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cows/calves Sheep, goat Chicken Camels 	
9. How much [CROP] did the household members harvest / do they expect to harvest during the last/current crop season in kilograms?	[kg]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maize Millet Sorghum Beans Cow peas 	

Shocks

28. What are the most severe shocks faced by the household in the last 12 months?	[open answer]
29. What did the household members do to cope with the shocks?	[open answer]

Household demographic characteristics

30. Gender of household head	[1 = male 2 = female]
31. Total number of members of the household (Adults and children)	[number]
32. Total number of household members of working age (>14 and <64 years old)	[number]
33. Region	[open answer]
34. Ethnic Group	[open answer]
35. Livelihood	[open answer]

Social Safety Nets (SSN)

10. What is the total amount of loan(s) received in the last 12 months by the members of the household?	[monetary value in local currency]
11. What is the total amount of formal transfers (relief food, cash assistance, livestock, safety net programs, pension schemes, etc.) received in the last 12 months by the members of the household?	[monetary value in local currency]
12. What is the total amount of informal transfers (cash, remittances, food or grain gift, seed gift, free use of animals, etc.) received in the last 12 months by the members of the household?	[monetary value in local currency]
13. How many [NETWORKS] can the members of the household rely on in case of need?	[number]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Associations (farmers groups, women support groups, youth groups, business associations, unions, etc.) Relatives/friends/family members 	

Food security

21. What is the amount spent on the food consumed by the household members during the past 7 days?	[monetary value in local currency]
22. What percentage of your income is used for buying food?	[%]
23. Can you quantify how much your household consumed in the past 7 days using credit (because of inability to cover the cost)?	[monetary value in local currency]
24. Can you quantify how much your household consumed in the past 7 days from its own production?	[monetary value in local currency]
25. Can you quantify how much your household consumed in the past 7 days from assistance/gifts?	[monetary value in local currency]
26. Over the past 7 days, have the household members consumed [FOOD GROUP]?	[1 = yes 0 = no]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cereals White tubers and roots Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers Dark green leafy vegetables Other vegetables Vitamin A rich fruits Other fruits Organ meat Flesh meat Eggs Fish and seafood Legumes, nuts and seeds Milk and milk products Oils, fats Sweets Spices, condiments, beverages 	
27. During the last 7 days, have you been faced with a situation wherein you did not have enough food to feed the household?	[1 = yes 0 = no]

Department of Agricultural Extension

Disasters Prone Area of CxB

1. Tornado / Cyclone hitted Area – Whole Cox's Bazar district i.e. Moheskhali, Kutubdia, Teknaf, Ukhiya, Pekuya, Sadar & Ramu upazilas .

2. Flash flood affects - Sadar, Ramu, Chakaria & Pekuya Upazilas .

Entrance of Saline Water by Cyclone affects – Sadar, Moheskhali, Chakoria, Kutubdia and slidely in Teknaf .

Drough in winter affects – Ukheya, Teknaf & moheskhali

Water logged Area - Sadar, Ramu & Chakoria Upazila

•

Agricultural Problems Related To Natural Disasters In CxB

- **Cyclone/Tornado** –
- **causes severe crop damage - Boro (Apl – May) Aman (Oct – Nov), Fruits & Summer Veg (Apl - Aug).**
- **Flood . –**
- **Due to siltation of rivers , cannels & Chora delay Aman cultivation which causes delay Boro cultivation & Rabi Crops (pulse , oils & veg) & also affects Boro harvestin .**
- **Water Logging. –**
- **Poor drainage system due to siltation of Chora & Cannels - causes delay Aman cultivation , affects harvesting, Yield loss. .**

Agricultural Problems Related To Disasters In CxB

- ▶ **Salinity** –
- ▶ Entrance of Saline water from the Sea into crop field due to break down of some embankment increases salinity in soil hampers Boro rice plant at seedling stage . Increase of Salt cultivation ,
- ▶ **Drought** –
- ▶ Late monsoon hampers Aus & Summer veg. cultivation
- ▶ **Excess Rain (Hilly Stream)** –
- ▶ causes Flash Flood & damages standing Aman rice crop .
- ▶ **Environmental pollution** – CxB City wastage , excavation of hill soil, deforestation by Rhuvinga Refugee & their camps wastage also creating a serious environmental pollution.(Ukheya, Teknaf, Ramu ,Sader)
- ▶ **Reduction of Agricultural Land** : Introduction of New Rail way road , Expansion of High ways in 4 lanes , building of different Institutions , Housing & Industries

Plan for Risk Reduction

- ▶ **Cyclone/ Tornado** : To save Boro crop from hit of cyclone/tornado (Apl/May) short durated T.Aman should be cultivated earlier (July).Like Brridhan ,49,62 ,81 etc.
- ▶ **If crops are damaged - Seedlings of Aman & Vegetables are to be raised in advanced at safe zone areas (fallow high lands).**
- ▶ **Introducing Vertical veg. cultivation System at homestead of small & marginal farmers .**
- ▶ **Mechanised Cultivation** – Use of Combined harvester or hand reaper for quick harvesting & collection of rice before beggining of disaster (labour crisis)
- ▶ **To reduce Thunder storm - Plantation of Palm Tree**

Plan for Risk Reduction

- ▶ **FLOOD** -To safe Aman rice from Flood - Silted part of Rivers (Backhali & Matamuhuri) ,different parts of cannels & Chors are to be Re - excavated .
- ▶ **Broken/ damaged embankments are to be repaired .**
- ▶ **Water logged – to improve drainage system Cannels & choras are to be dug .**
- ▶ **Entrance of Saline Water – To stop entrance of saline water into paddy field, - embankments are to be repaired. And cultivation of Saline tolerant varieties like – brridhan 47,48,55 etc.**

Plan for Risk Reduction

- ▶ **Drought** – To save farmers from drought raising aus seedlings on tray or dry seed bed . Cultivation of drought resistant varieties like Bridhan 48 .Preparing patkua for Rain water harvesting.
- ▶ **Ensuring availability of quality seeds of rice and vegetables.**
- ▶ **Environmental pollution due to use of Chemicals**– To produce safe crops (Veg & fruits) using Botanical & Safe pesticides (Neembicidine , Neem leaves , Sex pheromone trap) .
- ▶ **Plantation of Neem tree at H/S and road side .Afforestation is urgently needed by community basis .**
- ▶ **TWO Safe Vegetables production Village and one Safe Fruit production Village** have been selected in each Upazila of the district and Farmers groups are already been formed .

Training for Manpower Development

- ▶ **Farmers Training Programme on –**
- a) Production of quality veg, seedlings**
- b) Vertical vegetable cultivation at landless/ marginal farmers homestead .**
- c) Rain water harvesting to irrigate vegetable fields or making ditch at a corner of field .**
- d) Production , preservation & uses of compost , Vermi compost , quick compost & FYM .at H/S**
- e) Plantation of quality fruit saplings.at H/S**
- f) Preparation & use of Botanical pesticides**
- g) For Family Health, Role of Women regarding Food & Nutrition .**

THANKS TO

EVERY

BODY



Target Population Calculation 2022

Target Population Calculation 2022 – People in Need (PIN)



Total Rohingya Population:

- 896,879 individuals
- 189,267 families

Source: Joint GoB - UNHCR Population Factsheet (as of 30 September 2021)

*Includes 100% of Rohingya population, excluding 6,068 individuals in Bhasan Char

Host Community Population:

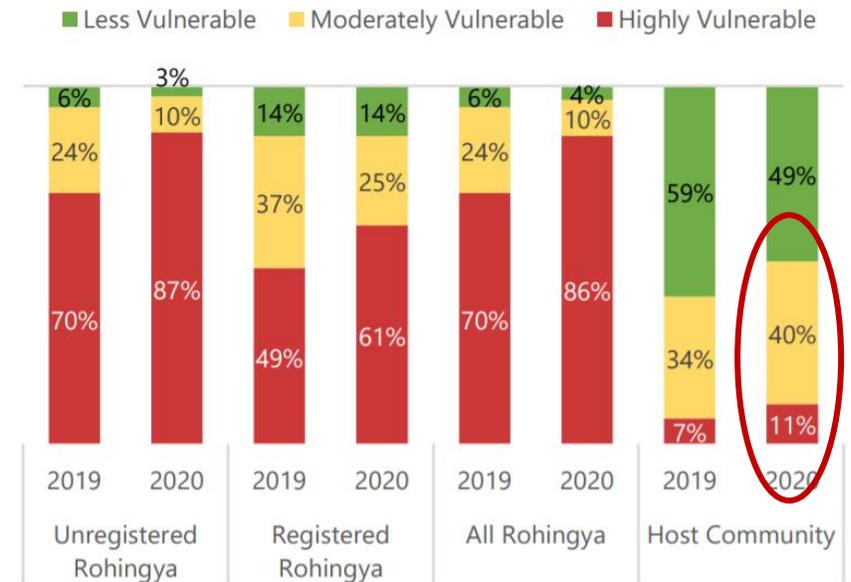
HC PIN = 378,715 individuals

PIN calculated as **70%** of total Ukhia and Teknaf population of 541,021

- 50% of HH relying on food assistance
(REVA4 conducted in 2020 used for JRP 2021 planning)

- +20% buffer due to COVID-19 impacts

* excluding St. Martin island population



Target Population Calculation 2022 – People in Need (PIN)



Comparing JRP 2021 and 2022 PIN figures

	2021	2022
Rohingya	862,277	896,879
Host Community	330,401	378,715
TOTAL	1,192,678	1,275,594

*More PIN being considered for FSS JRP Planning this year (82,916)

FSS Objectives and Indicators

FSS Objectives and Indicators



Objective 1

Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees.

IND1

Number of refugees receiving regular food assistance through the primary sources of e-voucher outlets and fresh food corners.

IND 2

Percentage of refugee households reached with timely food assistance in case of a disaster.

IND3

Percentage of refugee households with acceptable Food Consumption Score.

IND4

Percentage of refugee households using consumption-based coping strategy.

FSS Objectives and Indicators



Objective 2

Support capacity building of Rohingya refugees that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar.

IND1

Number of households receiving capacity building support through skills development and self-reliance activities.

IND 2

Number of refugees participating in food for assets/cash-for-work activities.

IND3

Percentage of refugee households using a crisis coping strategy (reduced coping strategy index).

Objective 3

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

IND1

Number of host community households reached with agricultural livelihoods support.

IND 2

Number of host community households reached with non-agricultural livelihoods support.

IND3

Number of host community households reached with food or cash support.

IND4

Number of host community individuals participating in food for assets/cash-for-work activities.

IND5

Percentage of host community households using a crisis coping strategy (livelihood coping strategy index).

FSS Objectives and Indicators



Objective 4

Strengthen sustainable Natural Resource Management for women, girls, men and boys among Rohingya and vulnerable host communities.

IND1

Hectares of land reforested within the camps.

IND 2

Hectares of land reforested in surrounding host communities.

JRP Peer Review Team (PRT) Process

Peer Review Team formation Process

JOINT RESPONSE PLAN (JRP)-2022

Peer Review Team (PRT)

Peer Review team:

Peer review team is composed of minimum 3 members to review the Project Proposals submitted by different Partner organizations under Food Security Sector (FSS)

Composition of PRTs:

Peer review team (PRTs) will be Chaired by: FSS Coordinator

- **Members:** Sector partners to nominate and agree PRT composition

- 1 UN

- 1 NGO

- 1 INGO

ISCG Secretariat will attend as observer at the PRTs.

Objectives of PRTs:

To determine the PP's-feasibility, validity and quality

Responsibilities of Peer Review Team (PRT)

Peer review teams will review projects based on:

- Discussing projects at the committee meeting
- Assessing quality and potential impact of the submitted PP
- Evaluating individual PP
- Rating each project
- Considering major points of JRP
- Relevancy of target & project description
- Project objectives and priority activities
- Partners commitment to the Sector
- Ratio of Admin cost and Operation cost
- Protection and Gender mainstreaming
- Safe-guarding & PSEA
- Projects considering DRR, environment, and social cohesion/Localization aspects as relevant.
- Sex and age disaggregation, gender and disability markers.

Steps: Peer review

- ❑ Formation of Peer Review Team (PRT)
- ❑ Assessment of the proposal/JRP based on criteria: Detailed assessments of the PP, Analysis, evaluation
- ❑ **Accepted:** If the PP fulfills sector requirements to implement the sector activities based on guidelines
- ❑ **Partially accepted:** If the PP partially meet the sector requirements but need to be reviewed
- ❑ **Rejected:** The application does not meet the minimum technical requirements

Peer review documents

Criteria for consideration and prioritization of projects by sector Peer Review teams

	Suggested Criteria	Rating						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	Total rating
1	Project targets most vulnerable populations based on documented needs.							
3	Project budget and timeline are feasible and realistic.							
4	Projects are in accordance with the objectives and priority activities of the sector.							
5	Partner has demonstrated commitment to coordination with the sector.							
6	Cost per beneficiary is commensurate to proposed project objectives and outcomes.							
7	Administrative costs are reasonable.							
8	Protection and gender are mainstreamed.							
9	Sex and age disaggregation, and gender and disability markers.							
10	Projects demonstrate how they comply with AAP principles in design, implementation and monitoring.							
11	Projects consider DRR, environment, and social cohesion aspects in their design as relevant.							

Open discussion

ACTION POINTS

Action points



- **Peer Review Team (PRT) nominations** – send nominations to FSS team by **THURSDAY 4 NOV**
- **Strict deadline for partner submission of projects in excel to Sector Coordinators - 16 NOV**
- **PRT** within each Sector review all uploaded projects, facilitate revisions as required, and recommend project portfolios – **17,18,21 NOV**
- **PRT** feedback incorporation – **24 NOV**
- **Strict deadline to upload approved projects to the HPC module - 28-29 NOV**

FSS Team:

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Preparing for Project Submission

Register Yourself and Your Organization

<https://humanitarian.id>

<https://projects.hpc.tools/user/profile>

Note: First, see if your organization has been already listed, and if it isn't, apply using the form linked to this web page.

Our Sector Coordinators and the ISCG Secretariat team are available anytime for any support required.

For any queries, please contact here: iscg@iscgcb.org



Q&A from ISCG
Townhall Meeting
JRP

Q&A: Partner Status and JRP inclusion

Q Do NGOs need to be registered in Bangladesh to be included in the JRP (FD1)?

A Yes.

Q Do NGOs need to have FD7s or FD6s for the projects they submit?

A No.

Q We are an implementing partner of a UN agency/INGO. Who will submit the proposal?

A The appealing organization. Implementing partners can be listed in the project sheet.

Q We are partners in a consortium delivering a project together. Who will submit the proposal?

A This can be determined by the partners involved. The submitting organisation must have FD1.

Q&A: Funding Status and JRP Inclusion

Q Do we need to have funding secured in order to submit a project?

A No, the JRP will be used for fundraising.

Q Does inclusion in the JRP guarantee that our project will be funded?

A No, this depends on how much funding is raised. You will still need to fundraise.

Q We have some funding secured for 2021. Do we include those funded activities in our project?

A Yes.

Q Is use of the GAM mandatory for both project design and project monitoring?

A Yes. The GAM (design phase) is mandatory for all projects developed and submitted for funding in Humanitarian Appeals.

There are total 08 GAM training is planned and ongoing with different sectors.