Food Security & Livelihoods Coordination Meeting

25 January 2021

Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdur
Action Points

COVID 19 Restriction

GoB (Cabinet Division) Circular on Restrictions of overall activities/movement | Unofficial Translation | Latest Cabinet Division Circular and RRRC letter | 21, 23 and 25 January 2022

FSS JRP 2022 Update

• JRP process is ongoing, Comments from ISCG, RRRC and Donors comments were incorporated in FSS JRP 2022 and submitted to MOFA.

Next Steps: 25 Jan – MOFA
• Dhaka JRP Launch – End of February

28 organizations (54 individuals) in attendance:

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Action Points

Partners Reusable Mask Distribution Status

- FSS to collect reusable Mask production capacity by the partners and stock status **by 31 January 2022**
- Partners to provide status on Reusable mask production capacity and stock **by 31 January 2022**

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**Action Points**

**Country Cluster Performance Monitoring Survey (CCPM):**

Partners to fill and submit Country Cluster Performance Monitoring Survey (CCPM) by 4th February 2022

Only one survey questionnaire should be submitted per partner organization

The survey can be accessed through the following link:


**28 organizations (54 individuals) in attendance:**

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Action Points

Livestock

- FSS to incorporate and finalize livestock activities in FSS 5W response tracker, service mapping template and dashboard for the livestock initiatives to be shared with FSS partners by mid-February 2022

FSS monthly site visit

- FSS to organize partners activities visit on Aggregation Centers and Farmers Groups on 9 February 2022
- Interested partner colleagues to register for joining FSS site visit team through this link by 3 February 2022

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Action Points

FSS partners capacity building Initiatives

- FSS to develop partners training plan and share with FSS partners by 3 February 2022
- FSS to organize partners' site visit follow-up workshop on 14 February 2022

FSS Information Management

- FSS to share latest FSS 5W Response tracker, monthly and interactive dashboard by 31 January 2022
- Partners to provide NID to FSS for checking duplication ID, Deduplication exercise template with 2022 target beneficiaries’ NID - see SOP and concept note
## Action Points

### FSS Reporting

- **5W FSS Response Tracker** | 6 January 2022
- **Template for Volunteer and CfW Information, September 2021** | request for action by 10 January 2022

### FSS upcoming events

- **Next SDTWG Meeting** | 31 January 2022 | 3:00 – 4:00 pm
- **EETWG monthly meeting** | 1 February 2022 | 15:30-17:00
- **FSS Bi - Weekly Coordination Meeting** | Tuesday 8 February 2022 from 11:00 – 12:30
- **Livestock Partners Monthly Meeting** | Wednesday, 23 February 2022

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Meeting agenda

- FSS Updates
  - JRP update 2022
  - Fire updates
  - IM
  - Livelihood/Self-Reliance
- Presentations:
  - Digital Partnerships in humanitarian assistance (WFP)
  - Vitamin-A Enriched Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato for Smallholders’ Nutrition and Income: A Preliminary Results from the Farmers’ Practices in Cox’s Bazar (FAO/CIP)
- Partners’ Updates
- AOB
FSS updates
Partners to adhere:

GoB (Cabinet Division) Circular on Restrictions of overall activities/movement | Unofficial Translation | on 23 January 2022

Restrictions:

- All government/semi-government/autonomous/private offices should be run with half number of officers/employees following hygiene rules. Other officers/employees should stay in their respective duty station and perform their duties virtually (through e-nothi, e-tender, e-mail SMS, WhatsApp and other platforms).

- The Bangladesh Supreme Court will issue necessary directions to the court

- Bangladesh Bank and Financial Institutions Division will provide necessary instructions regarding banks/insurance and financial institutions.
Cabinet Division Circular | 21 January 2022

➢ Partners to adhere:

GoB (Cabinet Division) Circular on Restrictions of overall activities/movement | Unofficial Translation | on 21 January 2022

Restrictions:

• All schools, colleges and equivalent educational institutions will remain closed from 21 January 2022 to 6 February 2022

• University will take similar action in their respective ground/field

• No more than 100 people can attend any social/political/religious/state events

• Officers/Employee of government/non-government officers, industries must receive vaccination Certificate. The concern authorities bear the responsibility in this regard.
Restrictions:

• Proper hygiene including the use of masks must be followed in all public gatherings in market/shopping mall, mosque, bus stand, Launch station, railway station etc and

• The local administration and low enforcement agencies will monitor the issues/matter

➢ Government Information | COVID-19 Vaccination Booster Doses | letter 2501 | Unofficial Translation | 26 December 2021
Health Sector is considering 3rd round of reusable masks distribution. To cover all households (192 908) with 8 masks (6 adult size and 2 child size) = 1 543 264 masks are needed.

FSS is checking production capacity of partners and available stock. Available stock: 130 000 masks (FSS) + 126 500 (WHO)

Production capacity FSS partners: 150 000 masks/ month

Please, report your production capacity to: Raiyan Hossain (hossain.raiyan@brac.net, +8801844559309).

Please, do not start production until distribution is officially confirmed.
The Country Cluster Performance Monitoring Monitoring (CCPM) 2021 survey has been launched to enable Food Security Cluster/Sector partners to evaluate to what extent their Cluster/Sector has achieved its core functions between the period of January-December 2021.

Survey Link: [Here](#)

- It should take no longer than 10 minutes to complete the survey.
- Please choose “Bangladesh – COX’S BAZAR” under Country and choose “Sub-National” under level of coordination structure.
- Deadline | 4th February 2022
FSS JRP - 2022 updates
JRP 2022

- JRP process is ongoing:
  - Comments from ISCG, RRRC and Donors comments were incorporated
  - 25 Jan – MOFA, Dhaka
  - JRP Launch – End of February
Fire Updates
UNHCR reported a fire broke out in Camp 5, Blocks B and D, in the early hours of 18 January 2022.

All affected HHs received hot meals and fortified biscuits from WFP/YPSA. 

Hot meals assistance:

Total HH: 26
Individuals: 135

Emergency hot meals distribution was completed on 24 January 2022.
IOM reported a large fire in Camp 16 (Potibonia/Bagghona) of the Cox’s Bazar Rohingya camps on Sunday (9 January 2022) at 5pm.

1,988 individuals affected
358 shelters destroyed
44 partially damaged
229 facilities damaged (2 learning centers, 1 distribution point, 188 WASH facilities)

FSS partners responded immediately to the needs of populations affected by providing fortified biscuits and hot meals.

MSI distributed breakfast,
*WFP/RIC/WVI distributed fortified biscuits, lunch and dinner

Emergency hot meals distribution was completed on 14 January 2022.
Information Management Update
IM Updates

- Updates to 5Ws upcoming
  - Adding activities: **Livestock** and **Climate Smart Agriculture**
  - Slight formatting change – aligning with ISCG and gFSC
  - Effective 1 Feb – starting with reporting month January of 2022

- December Static Dashboard shared 24 January, Interactive dashboard being updated

- Aggregation Centre/Farmer Group mapping – received data from partners – map to be produced & shared next week (30 Jan)

- **deduplication exercise to continue**- template to analyze who receives what – please fill in the [template](#) with 2022 target beneficiaries’ NID - see [SOP and concept note](#)

- FSS will continue 5W and IM relevant training to FSS partners

- Training Needs Assessment
FSS Training needs survey

Training Needs Assessment Overview

Number of responses: 26

Organization Types:
- UN: 26.92%
- NGO: 24.62%
- INGO: 38.46%

Most Interested Training Topics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Relevant Designation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response</td>
<td>92.31</td>
<td>DRR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Integrating Nutrition into Food Security and Livelihoods</td>
<td>84.62</td>
<td>Cross Cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Writing</td>
<td>84.62</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Project Proposals</td>
<td>80.77</td>
<td>Reporting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Smart Agriculture</td>
<td>76.92</td>
<td>DRR/Livelihood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)</td>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>Cross Cutting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM - Microsoft Excel</td>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>IM/MEAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL)</td>
<td>73.08</td>
<td>IM/MEAL</td>
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Preferred Language:
- Bangla: 46.15%
- English: 53.85%

Preferred Training Modality:
- In-person: 21
- Online: 5

Preferred Duration of Trainings:
- 2 full days: 15
- One full day: 7
- Half a day morning (9am - 12pm): 3
- Half a day afternoon (2pm - 5pm): 1
Livelihoods and Self-Reliance
1. Homestead Agriculture
Thursday 13 January 2022
Focus on climate resiliency and innovative practices
20 participants from 10 different organizations
5 Sites:
• UNHCR/ Mukti Cox's Bazar
• WFP/ BRAC
• WFP/ ActionAid
• WFP/ CODEC
• CWW
Aggregation Centers and Farmers Groups

Wednesday 9 February 2022 (registration link)

Focus on key challenges and lessons learnt

Max number of participants: 20

4 Sites:

- UNHCR/ CNRS
- WFP/ Shushilan
- FAO/ Shushilan
- DCA
## FSS Partners' Site Visit | 9 February 2022 | Teknaf

### Tentative itinerary:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity type (e.g. handicraft production)</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Implementing Partner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>WFP Shaibal Luxury Cottage</td>
<td>Travel from Cox’s Bazar</td>
<td>FSS</td>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 - 10:00</td>
<td>Baharchara, Teknaf</td>
<td>Aggregation Center Introduction of participations and daily program</td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>Shushilan</td>
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<td>10:00 - 10:20</td>
<td>Transit (20’)</td>
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<td>10:20 - 11:20</td>
<td>Horikhola Collection Centre</td>
<td>Vegetable Collection Centre</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>CNRS</td>
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<td>11:20 - 11:40</td>
<td>Transit (20’)</td>
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<td>11:40 - 12:40</td>
<td>Whykong Ward 3, Teknaf</td>
<td>Lambabil farmer producer group 1</td>
<td>DCA</td>
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<td>12:40 - 13:15</td>
<td>Transit (35’)</td>
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<td>13:15 - 14:15</td>
<td>Paschim Ulochamari, Nhila, Teknaf</td>
<td>Aggregation Center</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Shushilan</td>
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<td>14:15 - 14:30</td>
<td>Closing/wrap-up</td>
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<td>FSS</td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:30</td>
<td>Travel back to CXB</td>
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### Date
14 February 2022

### Location
Cox's Bazar (exact location will be confirmed)

### Number of participants
max. 35
(UN, INGOs, NNGOs, government counterparts)

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:00</td>
<td>Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 – 9:30</td>
<td>Opening remarks</td>
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</table>
| 9:30 – 11:00    | Session I
Aggregation centers and farmer groups – field visit
Good practices and lessons learned:
Planning and assessment
Design
Availability of additional services
Social safety nets |
| 11:00 – 11:15   | Coffee/tea break                                                       |
| 11:15 – 13:00   | Session II
Market linkages
Available channels
Challenges
Opportunities |
| 13:00 – 14:00   | Lunch                                                                  |
| 14:00 – 15:30   | Session III
Improved production |
| 15:30 – 15:45   | Coffee/tea break                                                       |
| 15:45 – 17:00   | Way forward                                                            |
Going forward (tentative key focus area):
• March 9: Self-Reliance NFI Production (Camps)
• April 13: Livelihoods NFI Production (Host Communities)
Livelihoods and self-reliance

Livestock

➢ FSS prepared an excel file to develop a service map and dashboard for the livestock activity.

➢ Scheduled Next Monthly Meeting: Tomorrow, Wednesday, 26 January 2022 at 1100-1200 hrs.
Skill Development
TWG updates
Skill Development Working Group

Skills Development Technical Work Group (SDTWG) is a multi-sectoral technical working group aiming at building synergies amongst stakeholder efforts and initiatives across all sectors engaging in Skill Development in the refugee camps and host community.

SDTWG’s main objective is to establish an effective network with the relevant partners and agencies to collect quality information regularly and in a timely manner; to ensure cooperation among different partners to avoid duplication, share lessons learnt, build synergies and ensure a harmonized approach.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skills Development Technical Working Group – Contacts of Co-Chairs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Joseph Falcone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ashraful Rahman</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Immad Ahmed</td>
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IM Support: Zolboo Bold-Erdene | FSS IMO – zolboo.bold-erdene@wfp.org
Skill Development WG updates

Skills Activities Mapping

• Early next week – Kobo form will be sent to partners to collect information on Skills Development activities

If interested in SDTWG mailing list, reach out Zolboo Bold-Erdene | FSS IMO – zolboo.bold-erdene@wfp.org

Next SDTWG Meeting will be held on Monday, 31 January 2021
EETWG updates
Energy & Environment Technical Working Group updates

- Workshop held on 24 January on Human Centered Design – by Humanitarian Assistance Program (HAP) & Youth Working Group (YWG) - strategy and recommendations on engaging refugee and host communities in building community-based solutions and awareness activities.

- GIS Training held on 18 January for EETWG partners

- Planning for 2022 plantation season - meeting between plantation partners and IOM and UNHCR site planners later this week (if any FSS partners have planting plans, reach out to Fenella ASAP)

- Energy field visit planned for early Feb

Meetings: First Tuesday of every month from 15:30-17:00 (next meeting: Tuesday, 1 February)
Contact person: Fenella Henderson-Howat, Interim Coordinator, Fenella.Hendersonhowat@wfp.org
Energy and Environment Team of UNHCR conducting a study (in partnership with communities, GoB agencies and academic institutions) on bamboo demand since 2018.

The study aims to understand the amount of bamboo used for different purposes and ultimately identify any gaps in the value chain from a more ‘supply-demand’ driven approach.

Request the partners who have used bamboo in their operations to complete the below information.

UNHCR is already in communication with IOM therefore those partners funded by IOM or UNHCR need not fill in the information.

The deadline for submission of this information is 31 January 2022.
## Energy & Environment Technical Working Group updates

### *Information Request from EETWG from FSS Partners engaged*

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<tr>
<th>Partner name</th>
<th>E.g. WFP</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
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<tr>
<td>Funding partner name</td>
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<td>2018</td>
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<td>E.g. ECHO</td>
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<td>Borak/Baijja</td>
<td># of pieces</td>
<td>e.g. 1,000</td>
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<td>Uses</td>
<td>e.g. nutrition center &amp; community-center</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Other</td>
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Digital Partnerships in humanitarian assistance (WFP)
Multi-Wallet
WFP’s Partner Services

January 2022
What is multi-wallet?

Single platform for beneficiaries to receive multi-sector assistance from different actors.
Why Multi-Wallet?
Distribution Workflow (Before)

1 week

Data collection and registration

Bene.

Partner Field team

Distribution Workflow (After)

1 Day

Sensitization process

Print Tokens (with HH info)

Distribute Tokens

Upload household & requirement information on Kobo

Generate distribution list & draft inventory list

Arrive to distribution point

Desk 1 – Transaction with SCOPE Card

Desk 2 – Provide final requirement form

Check details against Kobo + deduplication

Check form against goods handed over

Collect Entitlement

Desk 3

Collect entitlement

Provide porter support to vulnerable households

Field team and WFP

Enrolment and Cycle Creation

Download Vouchers on mPOS

Distribute Tokens

Generate distribution list & draft inventory list

Take a copy of final requirement form

Check form against goods handed over

Check form against goods handed over

Effective and appropriate targeting

Time-Saving

More Cost-effective

Ease of reconciliation with retailers
SCOPE is used for offline assistance delivery. Each agency manages beneficiaries and determines assistance to beneficiaries via WFP’s SCOPE platform.

SCOPECARD is used for offline assistance delivery. Building Blocks is used for online assistance delivery.

- **UN Agency**
- **GoB**
- **INGOs**
- **Local NGOs**

Financial Services (FSPs)
- Mobile Money
- Banks...

Building Blocks

WFP Outlets

Agency Assistance Points
Building Blocks: A Humanitarian Blockchain

- Building Blocks is a beneficiary-centric blockchain-based humanitarian network
- No hierarchy: all members are 100% equal co-owners, co-operators, and co-governors
- Applications or ‘smart contracts’ deployed on the Building Blocks common network, available for free to all network members, e.g., for value transfer
Assistance Harmonization & Redemption Visibility

Shelter & WASH

Food & Nutrition

Education & Social Protection

Health & Hygiene...

Address: ABC123

Beneficiary

ATM
Mobile Money
Cash Agent
Supermarket
Health Clinic
Training Centre
School

...
**How does it work today?**

- The partner approaches and requests COs to use WFP’s digital tools and services. The request is defined and Service Agreements or Data-sharing Agreements are signed with support of CO/RB/HQ.

---

**Partner Services**

**Digital Solutions Services**
- Facilitating use of SCOPE, BB and other Platforms
- Training and consultation
- Loaning Equipment

**Technical Services**
- Helpdesk Analysis
- Dummy Card Support
- Field Level Equipment and technical support

**Additional Services**
- Infrastructure
- Retail
- WFP Hotline

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**Partner On-boarding**

- **Identify** Needs and requirements of partners
- **Define** Functionalities and features, Standards and processes
- **Apply** Testing and Piloting, Consultation and feedback
- **Modify** Integration of feedback, Update and change
- **Scale-up** Develop business case, And Scale Up
WFP’s Digital Partnerships

**WFP**
- Food

**IOM**
- LPG, Shelter, WASH
- IOM manages their own supply chain and logistic
- WFP sets up & manages the interventions on SCOPE
- WFP provides on-site technical support

**UNICEF**
- WASH (Platform - BB and SCOPE)
  - UNICEF signs contracts with WFP’s retailers
  - Piggy-backing on WFP’s LTAs and infrastructure
  - WFP sets up and manages interventions on SCOPE and through BB
  - WFP provides technical and back-end support

**BDRCS**
- WASH & NFI
- WFP sets up and manages interventions on SCOPE
- WFP provides technical and back-end support
Scale Ups and Beneficiary Coverage 2018-2021

**Beneficiary Coverage 2018-2021**

- **IOM**
  - 2018: 10800
  - 2019: 43230
  - 2020: 412800
  - 2021: 466953

- **UNICEF**
  - 2018: 48150
  - 2019: 46150
  - 2020: 198000
  - 2021: 256445

- **BDRCS**
  - 2018: 36900
  - 2019: 424229
  - 2020: 412200
  - 2021: 466953

**Camp Coverage**

- **BDRCS**
  - 2018: 5
  - 2019: 8
  - 2020: 17
  - 2021: 17

- **UNICEF**
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0
  - 2020: 0
  - 2021: 0

- **IOM**
  - 2018: 0
  - 2019: 0
  - 2020: 0
  - 2021: 0

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**Multi-wallet Scale up 2018-2021**

- **BDRCS**
  - 2018: 48150
  - 2019: 46150
  - 2020: 198000
  - 2021: 256445

- **UNICEF**
  - 2018: 48150
  - 2019: 46150
  - 2020: 198000
  - 2021: 256445

- **IOM**
  - 2018: 36900
  - 2019: 424229
  - 2020: 412200
  - 2021: 466953
THANK YOU
Vitamin-A Enriched Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato for Smallholders’ Nutrition and Income: A Preliminary Results from the Farmers’ Practices in Cox’s Bazar (FAO/CIP)
Vitamin-A Enriched Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato for Smallholders’ Nutrition and Income: A Preliminary Results from the Farmers’ Practices in Cox’s Bazar

Dr. Bidyuth Mahalder, FAO
Dr. Moin Us Salam, FAO
Dr. Debashish Chanda, CIP

Associated Authors:
Mr. Mufazzal Hossain, FAO
Md. Moksed Ali, FAO
Md. Ashraful Haque, Shushilan

Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh
25 January 2022
ABOUT THE INITIATIVE

Sweet potato is a resilient crop, often known as a classic food security crop. It can be grown in stressed environments such as dry spells and poor soils, requiring small resources - labor, irrigation and chemical fertilizers. The Orange Flesheed Sweet Potato (OFSP) varieties are rich in beta-carotene (the precursor to Vitamin A). It is a good source of nutrition from relatively cheap investment; and an option for cheap nutritious solution for nutritionally poor low-income population of countries like Bangladesh. Yields 30-40 t/ha within 130-140 days production cycle.

OFSP: NUTRIENT CONTENT (100 g)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrient composition</th>
<th>Roots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water (g)</td>
<td>70-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrate (g)</td>
<td>20-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein (g)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber (g)</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar (g)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (mg)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphorus (mg)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (mg)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc (mg)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (mg)</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A (μg)</td>
<td>800-900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Quality and Nutrition Lab, CIP, USDA SR-21 and TCRC, BARI, Gazipur
Objectives

- Engage women in production systems
- Make Available the improved varieties
- Develop better market access for the farmers for higher income
- Organize mass awareness campaigning about high nutritious value of the improved varieties

Farmers’ capacity building in growing vitamin-A enriched OFSP varieties

FAO-CIP Partnership Project
**Target Beneficiaries**

- Total 810 households;
- Marginal and smallholder farmers (with 30% women);
- 270 HHs per Sub-district
- 90 HHs per Union;
- 225 vines per farmer;
- One decimal (i.e. 436 sq. feet) homestead land for each HH

**Geographic Coverage**

- 3 Sub-districts
- 9 Unions
# Field Trial Protocol

## Genotype (G) -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety (3):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARI SP 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARI SP 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARI SP 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Environment (E) -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location (3):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Management (M) -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agronomic practice (3):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Replication (Multiple): Farmers’ field

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unions</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cox's_Bazar_Sadar</strong></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idgaon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhilwanja</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patali Machhuakhali</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ramu</strong></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garjania</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joarianala</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kauarkhop</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Teknaf</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhilla</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabrang</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>118</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Year (1):

2020/2021

## Design:

RCB
Key questions intending to address

- Did ‘G’ (variety) play any role in yield variation?
- Did ‘E’ (location) play any role in yield variation?
- Did ‘M’ (key practices) play any role in yield variation?
- What agronomic characteristics influenced the yield variation?
- Message to
  - Farmers & development agencies
  - Research institutes (e.g. BARI, BINA)

G = Genotype; E = Environment; M = Management
Field Trial Results: Yield

Yield (Y) = Genotype (G) + Environment (E) + Management (M)

Relative contribution to yield variation in sweet potato (% of total variation):

- Variety: 6%
- Environment: 40%
- Management: 54%
Field Trial Results: Variety

Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal)

Response variable - Variety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BARI SP-4</td>
<td>A 122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARI SP-8</td>
<td>B 103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BARI SP-12</td>
<td>A 116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field Trial Results: Environment

Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal)

Response variable - Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBS</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramu</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The yield of sweet potato in different environments is as follows:
- CBS: 141 kg
- Ramu: 89 kg
- Teknaf: 115 kg
Field Trial Results: Management

Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal) vs. Response variable - Management.

- Low: B 62
- Moderate: A 120
- High: A 114
Field Trial Results: Interactions

Variety → Environment → Management

Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal)

Response variable - Variety x Environment x Management
### Field Trial Results: Interactions

#### Environment → Variety → Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>ABC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>DE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>ABC</td>
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<tr>
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<td>CD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>AB</td>
<td>0-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>40-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>60-80</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>120-140</td>
<td>140-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>140-160</td>
<td>160-180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal)

**Response variable:** Environment x Variety x Management

---

**Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal)**

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**Response variable:** Environment x Variety x Management

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**Yield of sweet potato (kg per decimal)**

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<tr>
<td>High</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Response variable:** Environment x Variety x Management
1 Contribution to Yield

Management / Practices contributed to 54% of the total yield variation followed by Environment (40%) and Genotype / Variety (6%).

2 Varietal Performance

BARI SP 4 (122 kg dec⁻¹) and BARI SP 12 (116 kg dec⁻¹) performed equally well and showed better results than BARI SP 8 (103 kg dec⁻¹) irrespective to environment and management practices.

3 Environment

The three varieties irrespective to management practices performed the best in Cox's Bazar Sadar (141 kg dec⁻¹), followed by Teknaf (115 kg dec⁻¹) and least in Ramu (89 kg dec⁻¹). It will be further explored the reasons why the performance is poor in Ramu.

4 Management Practices

Both moderate and high management practices produced statistically similar and higher yields (120 kg dec⁻¹ and 114 kg dec⁻¹, respectively), compared to low management 62 kg dec⁻¹).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPANSION</th>
<th>SUSTAINABILITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| The improved sweet potato varieties will be expanded in other sub-districts and target the Rohingya communities. | • Sustainability factors includes farmers being more engaged in production systems.  
• Farmers are expected to adapt the improved farming technology  
• Self-confidence and better extension services;  
• More technological support; |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>MAJOR RISKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Female farmers falling under the eligibility criteria will get priority in production and marketing | • Better opportunities and profitability of cultivating other crops;  
• Natural disasters can affect farmers’ production  
• Not getting better market price and unavailability of quality vine  
• Lack of systematic monitoring during project period |
THANK YOU
Partners Update
Partners Update

- Concern Worldwide has distributed clothes to fire victim’s male, female, and child (Lungi, Shawl, women’s cloth, sweater for Child and sandal) with consultation with respective CiC.

- WV Bangladesh provided skill development training on Machinery and bamboo concentric to 595 Rohingya youth under community service program in Catchment-C and provided homestead gardening training to 440 beneficiaries under emergency food security program, establishment of Multipurpose facilitation center is ongoing.

- Partners were requested to share operational updates to FSS at info.coxsbazar@fscluster.org
• Update on FSS files: all files from 2021 have been archived [here](#).
• Next FSS coordination meeting modality is hybrid, (in-person in ISCG conference room or online)