Food Security & Livelihoods Coordination Meeting

10 August 2022

Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

Photo: ISCG / Saikat Mojumdar
Meeting agenda

- FSS Updates
- Tentative presentations:
  - BBC Media | Life and livelihood in a host community village in Cox’s Bazar – a report
  - JICA | Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of Bay of Bengal (FiLEP)
- Partners’ Updates
- AOB
FSS General Updates
The ECHO Bangladesh team organized a consultation meeting with FSS to a strategic discussion around existing, emerging and anticipated gaps and challenges in the Food Security Sector on 26 July 2022.

Following the discussion ECHO will compile the information and prepare a strategy paper for their ECHO HIP-2023 funding by November 22.

Call for proposal on HIP-2023 (Humanitarian Implementation Plan) may open during December-2022 for the partners.
JRP 2023
JRP 2023: Scope

- JRP fundraising document: 12 months, January to December 2023
- Multi-year Operational Plan
- Refugees: Entire Refugee population in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Host communities: Sectors will need to apply their own vulnerability and needs analysis with reference to Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas (minus St.Martin’s Island)
New elements

Streamlining

Rationalization

Funding analysis

Integration of cross-cutting issues: AGD, AAP, PSEA, etc
## 2023 JRP Process and Timeline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planning phase</th>
<th>Tentative Date</th>
<th>Activity/Deliverable</th>
<th>Key actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Needs overview** | **By 31 July** | - Update Assessment Registry and ISCG and Sectors to discuss and agree on the evidence base for strategic planning based on technical assessments.  
- Sector review activity groupings. | ISCG/Sectors |
| **Strategic planning** | **July-August** | - Discussions and agreements with key decision-makers in Dhaka on 2023 JRP approach and key parameters (e.g. Structure of document, Strategic Objectives, Envelope, PIN, mainstreaming and cross-cutting issues, Sector objectives).  
- In parallel, streamlining of coordination structure to inform architecture reflected in 2023 JRP.  
- Engagement on Bhasan Char (BC): activity grouping, strategy, narrative and budgets. | SEG Co-Chairs/SEG/GoB |
| | **By end-August** | - Development of project submission template and guidance for Sectors and appealing agencies in CXB and BC for Operational Plan and JRP. This would include outcome of streamlining exercise, rationalization, and funding analysis, in addition to mainstreaming Age, Gender and Diversity, AAP, and PSEA. Shared with Sectors and Agency Heads of Programme for feedback.  
- Workshop on JRP and Operational Plan with Sector/WG Coordinators and Sector Lead Agencies on objectives, strategy, funding envelope and budget per Sector, in line with revised structure. | ISCG / Sector Lead Agencies and Co-Coordinating NGOs |
| | **September** | - Deadline for submission of Sector Response high level objectives in line with new coordination structure (1 September)  
- Sectors to launch work for multi-year Operational Plan (TBD) and draft narratives for JRP and Operational Plan.  
- ISCG to complete zero draft of new JRP format by end-September (TBD) and submit to GoB for initial review. | Sector/WG Coordinators |
| **Project portfolio development** | **End-September** | Deadline for partner submission of projects in excel to Sector Coordinators for Operational Plan. | Partners/Sectors |
| | **October** | - Peer review teams (PRT) within each Sector review all uploaded projects, facilitate revisions as required, and recommend project portfolios.  
- Submission to 2023 Global Humanitarian Overview (overall 2023 financial requirements, population figures and summary of key elements).  
- Presentation of Sector/WG JRP portfolios to Sector Lead Agencies and Co-Coordinating NGOs. | Sectors, Partners Sectors/Sector Lead Agencies/ISCG |
| **Finalization** | **October-December** | - Review of complete draft documents by key stakeholders in a staggered approach by end-October (Sector/WG Coordinators / HOSOG; SEG Co-Chairs; Donor Group and SEG, and RRRC/DC).  
- Final JRP and Operational Plan drafts shared with MoFA / MoDMR and finalize negotiations by 1 December. | ISCG/GoB/Donors/all stakeholders in review process |
| | **10 December** | Finalization and release of JRP. | GoB/SEG/ISCG |
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 2023. 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.
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@iscgcxb.org
Capacity Building
Gender Age Marker (GAM) training to be held by the Gender Hub of UN Women for the Food Security Sector Partners on 21 August 2022.

GAM Training is a requirement for the entry into the JRP procedure. As such, this 1-day training is ONLY for those organizations interested in entering the JRP.

Maximum 30 participants

Invitation for FSS partners to be sent out today, 10 August, via mailing list.
Livestock
Livestock Update

Monthly livestock coordination meeting held on 27 July, 2022.

• Focused on partners activity reporting regularly
• Refresher discussion conducted on 5W input
• Individual partners activity update for July, 2022

Next monthly livestock coordination meeting: **31 August 2022 at 11.00 - 12.00 PM**
General Food Assistance (GFA)
General Food Assistance Updates (August)

Food assistance

• General Food Assistance support is continuing through 21 e-voucher outlets in the camps
• Since June, monthly value voucher is 13 USD (BDT 1,215.89) (1$= 93.53 BDT) per person, Max BDT 650.00 can be used to buy rice or along with any other food items. The remaining BDT 565.89 can be used to buy any other food items including fresh foods
• **August Food Basket** – No Changes since June | 10 Fixed Items and 8 flexible items
• 30% vulnerable HHs is receiving FFC Voucher support from 20 FFC (19 Outlet).
• Top-Up for FFC support remains the same amount, 3$= BDT 280.59 per person
• All Fresh items (FFC & Flexible) price depends on weekly market price monitoring
Food assistance

- Mandatory to follow all Covid-19 compliances and risk minimization activities to be continued with the proper guidance and supervision.
- Second Visit to be allowed in all outlets to buy food commodities especially fresh food items (FFC). This modality depends on overall improve COVID situation and Government instructions.
- WFP planned to reach 100% Beneficiary by 28th August and Consider the 29 & 30th August for protection referrals and absentee cases to follow-up and support.
- In August 2022, a total 3005 Households temporally excluded from SCOPE/BB reload, (who didn’t redeem their voucher for last 3 more months consistently, May to July)
Information Management Update
Thanks to partners for their timely submission of FSS Monthly Report.

Information received from:

5W reporting update (Deadline 7 August 2022)
AMAN, AAB, BRAC, CAID, CNRS, Cordaid, DRC, DSK, FAO, GIZ, NGO Forum, OXFAM, GIZ, IOM, Prantic, UNHCR, Oxfam, SARPV, Shushilan, Mukti, RIC, UN Women, WFP, YPSA (24 partners)

CfW/Volunteer (Deadline 9 August 2022 COB)
AMAN, BRAC, DRC, IVY Japan, Oxfam, RIC, YPSA, WVI (8 partners) Deadline: Tuesday, 9 August 2022 COB
IM Updates - Reporting

SMSD Sector is verifying a facility mapping exercise datasheet in all 33 camps by August 2022.

Total of 18 organizations facilities information has been received by FSS ACF, AAB, BRAC, BDRCS, CAID, CODEC, CWW, DSK, Cordaid, SHED, SHUSHILAN, Safollowomoy Samaj Kalyan Unnayan, RIC, WFP, WVI, YPSA (16 partners) | Deadline 7 August 2022

For all your Information Management needs please contact:

- Zolboo Bold-Erdene, zolboo.bold-erdene@wfp.org (Mobile: 01313097855)
- Neyamul Akhter, neamul.akhter@wfp.org (Mobile: 01313770424)
Working Group Updates
SDTWG Updates

- Minimum Standard Guidance note was presented and discussed in the last monthly working group meeting. [Link to the draft]
- The guidance note connects different resources developed by working group members.
- Members are requested to share relevant resources to contribute to the guidance note.
- Further suggestions were discussed to introduce overall database for trained learners, market linkage survey tools and documents, qualification frameworks etc. within the guidance note.
EETWG Updates

- Fenella Henderson-Howat, EETWG Coordinator, back in CXB
- Next EETWG Monthly Meeting will be on 16 August

For any partners interested in participating in the EETWG:

Fenella Henderson-Howat
Energy and Environment Technical Working Group Coordinator
Email: hendersf@unhcr.org
Phone: +8801847326529
Whatsapp: +447715575834
Life and livelihood in a host community village of Cox’s Bazar: An explorative qualitative study
What we explore?

- Attitude and perception toward new and alternative livelihood

- Current livelihood opportunity

- Barriers to accessing current livelihood opportunity
Where we work?
What we explore?

Agriculture - the primary source of income
But what happens after the influx?

First 2 years
- Agriculture
- Business
- Day labour
- Transportation

Next 2 years
- Administrative restriction
- Syndicate within RC & HC
- Tender system
- Changed employment process
- Less work opportunities for the host community

However,
What the situation now?

Agricultural activities declined

Day labour activities increased

Businesses gain popularity
What they thinking?

“Those who are still in school, or college do not wish to engage in physical labour. And those who are not enrolled in school become involved in drug dealing and abuse. They could earn up to BDT 800 per day for each supply” – Male, age 18-25, Ukhiya

A quick way to earn money without engaging in physical labour

the primary motivator

Get involved illegal activities
What are they thinking?

Prestigious jobs

Social mockery

Unemployment increased
Limited to domestic responsibilities

What about women?

but allowed to earn..

During times of financial distress

No other source of income for the family
What about women?

**But** this attitude changing

**Because** Family need multiple earners

**But,**
What challenges is the community facing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Financial</th>
<th>Loans and debt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of education and skills</td>
<td>Lack of influencers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsupportive family</td>
<td>Lack manufacturing jobs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Social yardstick:

- Administrative challenges
- Drug trafficking
- Reluctance to go outside (community)
Recommendations

- Training
- Livelihood-related information
- Job and career consultation
- Role models
- In-housework opportunities for women
- Awareness and consequences of earning quick money
- Family and community level awareness
Report link-
https://www.dropbox.com/s/if9ve1tjq8vodvb/Life%20and%20livelihood%20in%20host%20community%20village%20of%20Cox%E2%80%99s%20Bazar.pdf?dl=0

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Gender and Nutrition Analysis
Towards “Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project (FiLEP), JICA

Kamrun Nahar
Senior Gender and Nutrition Specialist, WF
10 August 2022
TABLE OF CONTENTS

This is an overview of the content for this presentation

- Study Design and Sampling
- Process
- Methodology & Study tools
- Data analysis
- Findings
- Recommendations
- Activity Progress
- Q &A
BACKGROUND

FDA – JICA funded Fisheries Development Advisor Project which is currently being implemented with the Department of Fisheries.

The objective of the project is to formulate good practice for strengthening the resilience of the host communities in the target area.

Studies and experience demonstrate that when women are empowered, health, nutrition and educational outcomes for the family are improved.

Gender and Nutrition Analysis - to understand how the cultural, social and economic context shape gender relations and gendered and Nutrition practices and services in the project area.

Findings and recommendations support the development and design project proposal of "Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of Bay of Bengal (FiLEP)" FiLEP, development of technical concept notes, interventions on livelihoods, gender and nutrition improvement.
BACKGROUND

Why Gender and Nutrition?

Gender does not exist in isolation but is structured by specific social inequalities (Hummel and Stieß, 2017)

- decision-making power
- household nutrition
- division of labor
- different access to and control over resources
- Services & information

Gender and nutrition are intimately interconnected. Previous studies observed that gender inequalities and gender-based discrimination expose women (especially PLW), IYCF to a higher risk of malnutrition.

This study finds that the gender implications on household nutrition are deeply rooted in a patriarchal system
RESEARCH FRAME WORK

**Structural or Societal**
- Ideology, tradition, governance, policy, public health and health care systems

**Community**
- Multiple intersecting forces

**Household**
- Household factors (e.g., gender relations, division of labor, decision making, resource distribution)

**Individual**
- Demographic factors (e.g., gender, age, socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity), belief and perceptions

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**Figure 1: Gender Transformative Socio-Ecological Adaptation Model**
PROCESS

- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Interpretation workshop
- Recommendations and report
STUDY OBJECTIVES

Broad Objective:

To understand the gender influences on nutrition intake and nutrition services, and finally to recommend interventions to promote gender-transformative practices to improve livelihood and nutrition outcomes in coastal fishing communities.

The specific objectives are:

- To understand gender implications on household food dynamics, dietary diversity, and nutrition
- To understand intra-household decision-making processes, gendered roles and responsibilities and decision-making authority over assets, mobility, income, health services, nutrition and production
- To understand gender implications on nutrition services
- Identify trends in attitudes toward women’s role as entrepreneurs and community leaders.
### Distribution of Study area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Upazila Name</th>
<th>Union Name</th>
<th>Selected Village</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cox’s Bazar</td>
<td>Cox’s Bazar Sadar</td>
<td>1 No. ward, Cox’s Bazar Municipality</td>
<td>NajirarTek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Maheshkhali</td>
<td>Kutubjum</td>
<td>Tajiakata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>Jaliapalong</td>
<td>Mohammad Shofir Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Baharchara</td>
<td>Noakhalipara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The research is **qualitative**. This means we are not counting things or reporting %s. We are wanting to understand the range of ways that people think and act. It’s about their experiences and stories – not generalizable, multiple perspectives.

i) **Group activity sessions** - with men and women separately, elders mixed, and adolescents separately

ii) **In-depth interviews (IDI)** - with men and women, in lows to better understand intra-household dynamics and discriminating practices

iii) **Key informant interviews (KII)** - Community elites, local govt. Govt agencies like DoF, DAE etc.
INCLUSION CRITERIA

Selected participants are members or relatives of:

Households from JICA FDA;
• Married and cohabitating husbands and wives;
• Elders do not have to cohabitate with their sons, but they must live nearly from the son’s house;
• All adolescents will meet the following criteria:
  • Aged 15-19 years;
  • Unmarried, either enrolled in school or not enrolled in school.

NOTE: Participants are selected from the same households. Cannot be the same for IDIs, KIIIs and group activities.
### Participatory Tools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Tools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1. Access to Nutrition Game (*adapted to include IYCF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Daily Clock with Seasonal Variations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Asset Control and Management Mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Market Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Seasonal Calendar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. The Cyclone Shelter - Self-Esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>7. Timeline of Gender Trends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elders</td>
<td>8. Partial View Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adolescents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Target Group:

Mothers:
- Pregnant women (at least 1 per village)
- Lactating mother with child <6 months (at least 1 per village)
- Lactating mother with child 6 to 8 months, (at least 1 per village)
- Lactating mother with child 9 to 11 months, (at least 1 per village)
- Lactating mother with child 12 to 23 months (at least 1 per village)

Mother-in-law of pregnant woman:
- Mother-in-law with child <6 months,

Male:
- Male (husband with Pregnant wife)
- Male (husband) with child <6 months
- Male (husband) with child 6 to 23 months

Adolescent boys and girls (15 to 19 years old)
SAMPLE & DATA COLLECTION

Table 1: Distribution of Group Session Participants in Per Upazila

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Upazila</th>
<th>Total Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02-group sessions with men and women (1 with men, 1 with women)</td>
<td>44-group sessions with men and women (8-10 with men, 8-10 with women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-group session with elders (mixed)</td>
<td>04-group sessions with elders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-group sessions with adolescents (1 with girls and 1 with boys)</td>
<td>08-group sessions with adolescents (8-10 with girls and 8-10 with boys)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Distribution of Individual/In-depth Interview Participants in Per Upazila

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Per Upazila</th>
<th>Total Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual interviews with married men and women (08 with men, 08 with women)</td>
<td>16 individual interviews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02-03 Individual interviews with mothers-in-law</td>
<td>02 Individual interviews with mothers-in-law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3: Distribution of Key Informant Interview Participants in Four Upazilas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Upazila (Upz)</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Target KI</th>
<th>Department</th>
<th>Total Nos.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CxB Sadar</td>
<td>Najirartek</td>
<td>SUFO</td>
<td>DoF</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UAO</td>
<td>DAE</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commissioner</td>
<td>Municipality</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upz Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moheshkhali</td>
<td>Tajiakata</td>
<td>UP Chairman</td>
<td>LG</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>School</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ULO</td>
<td>DLS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upz Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukhiya</td>
<td>Md. Shofir Bill</td>
<td>UFO</td>
<td>DoF</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UP Member (Female)</td>
<td>LG</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Community Clinic Head</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Local Elite</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upz Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teknaf</td>
<td>Noakhalipara</td>
<td>Community Clinic Head</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Religious Leader (Imam)</td>
<td>Madrasa/Moshjid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UP Member (Male)</td>
<td>LG</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Upz Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Analysis

Transcription
Identification of themes

Coding

Interpretation Workshop

Report
KEY FINDINGS OF THE GENDER AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

Participants identified key underlying reasons for which inequalities between men and women, Girls and Boys occur:

- Unequal division of Labour
- Unequal food distribution
- Decision-Making Power Processes
- Women’s Restricted Mobility
- Women’s Lack of Knowledge and Experience
- Women’s limited access to social and economic activities
- Social Judgment
- Negative Perceptions around Women’s Behaviors
- Child Marriages
### KEY FINDINGS OF THE GENDER AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

**Response Area** | **Female** | **Male**
---|---|---
**Quantity & quality of food** | Women (e.g., wives and daughters) intake low protein food in small quantity compared to others. As women work inside of their home, it is believed that they need less energy and thereby less food to intake. | Male members (e.g., husband, father-in-law, and son) usually intake protein-rich foods (e.g., egg, fish, and meat); they intake bigger and good portions of foods. It is believed that men need more protein as they work outside, do strenuous jobs, and are the “rice-winner”.
**Food [Nutrition] intake during 65-days government ban on fishing, environmental crises, and others** | During any environmental crisis and food scarcity, women withstand the worst. Even during pregnancy and breastfeeding, they rarely can intake any additional nutritious food. | During the 65-days ban on fishing, adult male members (fishers) usually stay at home or spend their time with friends; however, the intake of intra-household food [nutrition] remains the same. It is believed that sons need protein-rich foods just like their father and grandfather; they need brain-boosting foods to do good in their studies, and they will continue the family lineage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intra-households decision making and others</th>
<th>Access to and control over household assets and properties</th>
<th>Female members usually control domestic animals, such as goats, hens, ducks, etc., which supply the essential nutrients to family members.</th>
<th>Male usually control money-making assets, such as farming lands, cows, goats, etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Control over money</strong></td>
<td>Females often depend on male members for getting access to money, even if they earned money.</td>
<td>Both men and women agree that men should be in control of income as they are the leading earners and have better experience managing money and assets than women.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Females often need permission from their husbands or in-laws' to spend money for their own purposes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Decision making</strong></td>
<td>This study finds changed practices of decision making by both husband and wife together; however, many household decisions are still taken by men; husbands and mothers-in-law usually decide about food and nutrition intake.</td>
<td>While a few others neglected decisions taken by their wives as they thought women were not smart enough and knowledgeable to make decisions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDINGS OF THE GENDER AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

• Lack of Awareness about the Association of Mothers’ Nutrition Intake with Children’s Health and Nutrition
  - Food [Nutrition] related taboos Specially for Pregnant and lactating women.

• Influence of Gender on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) Practices
  - Discrimination in Feeding Practice

• Gender Factors Associated with Household Food Decisions, Dietary Diversity, and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother’s Nutrition

They (PLW mothers) were not allowed to eat radish, brinjal, Pui-shak (Malabar spinach), shrimp, ilish mach (hilsha fish), guizza fish (giant river-catfish), bata fish, and some others. They think the mentioned fishes are toxic for the newborn baby. This food-related taboo continues up to a minimum of 40 days from the child’s birth. Mothers follow the restrictions on the foods for fear of getting sick; they avoid doing things, eating foods that might harm them or the newborn child. These mothers had no proper information or training, so they could not differentiate what was good and what was bad for their child and their health. (FDA_JICA_Timeline_E_Baharchora)

We heard from adults that excess intake of nutrients by pregnant women could be harmful to them and their babies. More nutrients will cause babies to grow larger and will be reasons for pain for the mother during birth. (FDA_JICA_GA_AccessN_M_Kutubjum)
KEY FINDINGS OF THE GENDER AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

• Women’s Limited Decision-Making Power and Inadequate on health issues
• Limited Services Related to Health and Nutrition
• Limited Sources of Information

There are no health services available in this area. She needs to go to Teknaf for treatment, accompanying her husband. She needs to seek permission from her husband to get access to health services. She cannot go alone. There is a lack of safety for women. If the husband is not available, she takes female neighbors with her. Women are not allowed to go alone. (FDA_JICA_IDI_F_Baharchora IDI_M_Baharchora)
KEY RECOMMENDATION OF THE GENDER AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

These recommendation for FDA and "Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of Bay of Bengal (FiLEP)"

✓ Bring positive changes in perceptions among husbands and adult family members to support improve nutrition activities

✓ Encourage parents and adult members to end the discriminatory feeding practices in the household

✓ Promote opportunities for women and girls to engage in alternative income-generating activities, such as: rearing hens, goats, growing fruits and vegetables in their homestead gardens, to support their families with necessary food and nutrition during 65-day fishing ban;

✓ Promote basic literacy and skills development training (contextually appropriate) for women and girls;

✓ Empower mother, young women and adolescents to advocate for health and nutrition;
KEY RECOMMENDATION OF THE GENDER AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS

✓ Raise awareness among parents and adult family members to delay marriage of their daughters to protect them from negative consequences of child marriage;

✓ Involve community leaders (e.g., religious leaders, schoolteachers, local elites) in participatory trainings to help them address child marriage, domestic violence, and other

✓ Launch information sharing workshops among community representatives

✓ Promote school and madrassa-based health and nutrition services, such as nutritional counselling sessions

✓ Create “para”-based women and adolescents groups to distribute health and nutrition knowledge and information
Enhance sustainable fisheries resource management

Promote alternative income generation

Improve the nutrition status of the fisher communities

Integrate gender inclusive activities
Event Photos:

Nutrition Gardening

Local Chicken Rearing
Event Photos:

Biodiversity Conservation Training
Thank You
Partner Updates
Partners Update

• Partners were requested to share operational updates to FSS at info.coxsbazar@fscluster.org
AOB
• Partners colleagues who mistakenly unsubscribe from FSS mailing list, need to contact with FSS IM team for rejoining in FSS partners mailing list.

• Update on FSS files: all files from 2021 have been archived [here](#)
Thank you all!

Next FSS coordination meeting

23 August 2022, 11:00-12:30

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