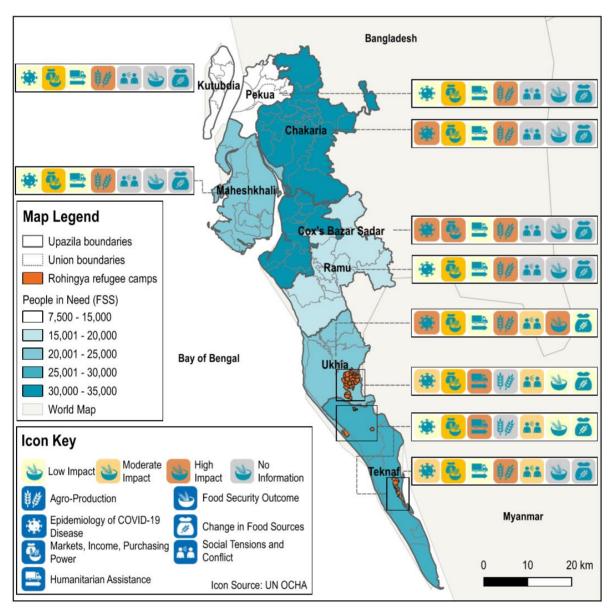


Joint Monitoring Framework – Factsheet



NOTE: 100% of Rohingya refugees were identified as FSS People in Need

Key Highlights

Host Community

- Disproportionate disruption of livelihoods /selfreliance activities
- Depletion of savings/buying food on credit reported
- 72% decrease in weekly wages
- High no. of COVID-19 cases diagnosed in Cox's Bazar Sadar
- High risk of monsoon flooding

Rohingya Community

- 95% of households experienced decrease in income and increase in credit borrowing reported
- Critical food assistance remained, but decrease in other food security& Nutrition assistance and interventions due to lockdown and restrictions
- Deterioration of overall health status, safety, access to education and increase in economic vulnerability



COVID-19 and Shocks Low testing rates in refugee camps Heavy Rainfall - Cyclones, Landslides Concentration of COVID-19 positive Economic Shocks - loss of livelihood opportunities and increase in transaction costs cases in Cox Bazar Sadar Stigmatization causing underreporting of Transportation Constraints - poor road C19 symptoms and social unrest conditions & blocked routes Shortage of farm inputs reducing agro-42% drop in purchasing power of production refugees Trade activities remain low - despite Heavy rainfall affected agro-production improved market access Food Security Dimensions Unavailability & high prices of livestock Unfavorable Terms of Trade for refugee and fisheries inputs population (food vs fresh products) Local fresh food producers unable to meet Weekly wage rates (ag and non-ag) decreased by 47% on average for host communities demand Misinformation on COVID-19 and Increased intercommunal tensions in humanitarian assistance in camps and Ukhiya and Teknaf host communities Reduction of self-reliance support for Excess loans and selling productive assets marginal farmers in host communities refugees

Programmatic Recommendations

Host Community

- Increase economic interaction between Rohingya and host community. e.g. farmers market
- Integrate host communities in circular assistance projects to improve social cohesion and sustainability
- Support Communication with communities on humanitarian assistance
- Interventions to improve shock-responsiveness markets
- Digital solutions to support interactions between supply and demand of goods and services
- Alternative training methods need to measure impact on shift in training modalities
- Economic recovery support programmes to rebuild livelihoods
- Increase/expand assessments to fill highlighted Information gaps

Rohingya Community

- Maintain stable and constant food assistance
- Improve access to nutritious, fresh food items
- Further analysis on benefits/impact of home gardening on nutrition impact and dietary diversity
- Address misinformation on food safety through sensitizing beneficiaries
- Promote circular programming to decrease dependency on aid and improve self-reliance



JMF - Recommendations and next steps

- Increase assessment advocacy and prioritization for areas with data and information gaps
- Improve Host Community Data Availability
- Increase engagement of FSL experts for JMF updates
- Develop Data & Report Repository
- Continue and expand Market Monitoring outside camps
- JMF Monitoring to be performed quarterly

Cox's Bazar JMF Overview



Data Availability

- 10 unique data sources
- 10 analysis areas
- 20+ factsheets & reports
- 9 analysis areas with information gaps



Workshop Participation

- 20+ Participants
- JMF Webinar Training
- 4 NAWG Members
- 4 National NGOs
- 5 UN Agencies
- 6International NGOs



Food Security Risk Evaluation

- Shocks
- COVID-19
- Agro-Production
- Markets & Trade
- Social Tensions & Conflict
- Coping Strategies