Workshop on Fall Army Worm (FAW) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) outbreak linked to Agricultural Emergency

Dhaka, 19 January 2020
Know Each other
In late 2009, WFP and FAO globally agreed to establish a co-led Emergency Food Security Cluster to coordinate Food Security responses during a humanitarian crisis.

FSC was formally endorsed by the Inter Agency Standing Committee IASC on 15 December 2010.
- During the early part of 2011, WFP and FAO set up the global FSC (gFSC) at Rome, Italy.

- A Global Cluster Support Team was created
the cluster system - in Bangladesh

Humanitarian Architecture in Bangladesh

The DER Coordination Structure: approved in 01/2012

Working Groups:
Late 2011, LCG DER agreed on the need to strengthen its ability to respond and to coordinate disaster management and to concentrate on preparedness.

24th of January, 2012, LCG DER:

- Endorsed the roll-out of clusters (to ensure improved coordination between key stakeholders - government, development partners along sector lines) – including at district level.

- Created the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), mandated to focus on emergency preparedness and response.

- An unique cluster only functional in Bangladesh is GBV co-led by UNFPA and MoWCA.
10 clusters are currently functioning in the country:
6 Working Groups are currently functioning in the country:

- HCTT
- All Clusters
- NAWG
- IMWG
- CWG
- GiHA
- CWC
- Private Sector
Who are we?

FAO and WFP are FSC Co-Leads:

Responsible for the leadership, coordination and facilitation of food security sector. Complement the Government of Bangladesh for humanitarian preparedness response and Recovery. A single line of communication between Government and Humanitarian Community.
Food Security Cluster Members

FSC Members:
- National and International NGOs
- UN Agencies
- Donors
- Government stakeholders
Today:

*FSC Bangladesh has two core pillars / areas we focus on:*

- Coordination & Preparedness
- Information Management
Hazards are dangerous phenomena – like floods, tropical storms or droughts – that can cause loss of life, damage to property and the environment, destruction of livelihoods and disruption of services. Hazards can lead to disasters or emergencies, which require urgent action. Such emergencies have a direct impact on food security – floods, storms, tsunamis and other hazards destroy agricultural infrastructure and assets.
Drought, and transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases reduce production, affect prices and can cause a halt in trade. Emergencies interrupt access to markets, trade and food supply. They reduce the incomes of those affected, deplete savings and erode livelihoods, making people even more vulnerable to future disasters. The incidence of food-related crises has been rising since the early 1980s.
Workshop Objective

- Orientation on FSC and Agricultural Emergency
- Orient participants on Fall Army Worm (FAW) and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)
- Informing Current situation and probable impact
- Activities done so far on LSD & FAW
- How humanitarian community can engage to complement the GoB efforts
- Early warning system and linkage with MoDMR
- Awareness and capacity development strategy for the Agricultural emergency
- Humanitarian Task force for FSC on Agricultural emergency with GoB & other humanitarian actors
- Way-forward for the FSC
Any Questions
Group Work

- **FAW:**
  - Impact,
  - What to do,
  - How to engage with Development partners,
  - Way forward for FSC

- **LSD**
  - Impact,
  - What to do,
  - How to engage with Development partners,
  - Way forward for FSC

- **Early warning:**
  - Who should do and why?
  - What would be the coordination mechanism with technical ministries?
  - Way forward for FSC