



## Joint Response Plan March – December 2018

### FINAL REPORT Sector template:

#### Part A: Narrative (Word)

##### 1. Key figures

<b>Funding received</b> <i>If different to what is reflected in FTS, please indicate and explain the difference</i>	108.3 M Against the requirement of 240.9 M
<b>Overall sector target</b>	1,209,000 individuals
<b>Overall people reached</b>	1,265,575 individuals
<b>Bangladeshi host community population reached</b>	

##### 2. Major Achievements *(by sector objective; maximum total 450 words. Include figures and concrete details)*

- **Sector Objective One:** *Ensure and sustain timely provision of life saving and life sustaining assistance for Rohingya and Host Communities. Relates to SO1*

Throughout the period of the JRP, March to December 2018 and to date, the food security sector has sustained provision of food assistance to ≈ 945,575 refugees. The in-kind food package consists of rice, pulses and cooking oil calculated to meet the minimum requirement of 2,100 kcal intake per person per day<sup>1</sup>. Under existing conditions, the refugee population remains 100% reliant on food assistance to sustain the minimum daily required kilocalories per individual and for diet diversification. Thus, sustaining the food assistance of the population was paramount as breakage in the food supply pipeline would have deepened the existing emergency threatening the survival of the vulnerable Rohingya refugee population.

WFP started transitioning in-kind food distribution to e-voucher whereby beneficiaries could redeem food from a list of 18 food commodities from 18 e-voucher registered shops, thereby improving their dietary diversification and choice of items. This in addition, contributed to the strengthening of the local economy. By end of the year ≈ 46,000 HHs (211,600 individuals) had been transitioned from in-kind food assistance to e-voucher.

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<sup>1</sup> WFP package, families of size 1-8 receive a monthly ration of 30kgs rice, 9 kgs of pulses and 3 litres of vegetable oil, whilst families 7-10 receive 30 Kgs rice, 13.5 kgs pulses and 6 liters of vegetable oil. Families larger than 10 receive an additional 30 kgs of rice.

ICRC's package constitutes 40 Kg package (25kg rice, 04 litres of oil, 2.5 Kg of Chick peas, 4kg of lentils, 04 kg of Sugar and 0.5 kg salt) for 02 weeks whilst the.



To address dietary diversity, response actors provided complimentary food assistance through in-kind and voucher to ≈50,300 HHS (226,345 individuals). With the vouchers, the beneficiaries redeemed fresh food from a list of 13 items, from 6 shop outlets. Sector partners initiated communal kitchens to provide cooked food to ≈35,000 individuals daily as an emergency response for new arrivals, displaced & relocated persons and to persons with special needs <sup>2</sup> The Food Security Sector coordinated closely with Nutrition Sector for monitoring and responding to special nutrition cases.

***Because of the response, the food security indicators of the population show an improvement in food consumption of the refugees with 89% having an acceptable food consumption score, 11% on borderline and none in the poor consumption category. Monitoring reports also show a reduction in the use of food-related coping behaviors over time<sup>3</sup>.***

As an emergency response, 5,838 individual new arrivals and displaced person<sup>4</sup> received fortified biscuits and emergency food ration before being enrolled on blanket food assistance. School feeding program scaled up to reach and now covers 144,000 children in the host community and 135,000 in the refugee camps. This addresses short term hunger and supports regular attendance.

In addition, the sector implemented cash for work to provide families with cash to complement the food assistance while contributing to improvement of the living environment in the camps through; soil stabilization, digging of canals, planting of tree and vetiver grass and road infrastructure. This in addition was a mitigation measure to reduce disasters such as landslide and flooding especially during the monsoon. The cash for work by the FSS sector actors reached ≈90,000 (families).

- **Sector Objective Two:** *Strengthen, enhance and support the livelihoods of host communities and promote self-reliance opportunities for Rohingya refugees, including support to key community infrastructures such as markets, agriculture infrastructures and environment sensitive interventions*

Under the 2018 JRP, the Food Security Sector reached approximately 85,000 refugee families (382,500 individuals) through; in kind distribution of vegetable seeds, tools, fertilizer (for micro-gardening) and vocational skills enhancement. The sector targeted mostly women and the youths as they are the most vulnerable. This contributed to diet diversification with fresh food and provided beneficiaries with some income for meeting other family needs mitigating against sell of food received.

### **3. Support to Bangladeshi host communities (maximum 150 words. Include figures and concrete details; include direct support to communities as well as support to GoB/public service delivery)**

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<sup>2</sup> elderly, disabled, people at risk of malnutrition such as; young children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

<sup>3</sup> REVA 2 and PDMs

<sup>4</sup> affected by relocation, moons or relocation,



With the JRP emphasis on a target of 20% host community services, the sector saw a greatly increased number of actors joining the host community response. The FSS actors reached ≈64,000 families (320,00 Individuals) with livelihood support that includes; capacity building in improved agricultural practices, home gardening, enhancement of vocational and business management skills (for income generation) and the associated startup input. The actors also reached 70,000 farmers through agricultural groups with food production assistance to marginal and landless farmers. Market capacity enhancement is the focus of implementation modality. Also; the sector implemented cash for work (CFW) to provide cash for food and other needs whilst restoring the environment that was impacted by the refugee influx. The CFW activities were mainly reforestation through tree planting. Eventually, the intervention will boost agricultural production and provide forest resources for livelihoods and thus, enhanced resilience of both host communities and refugees. Such impacts are of common interests to both communities contributing to improved social cohesion.

**4. Major Challenges and Operational Bottlenecks** *(Sector specific only; maximum 150 words. Do not, for example, include bureaucratic constraints or space constraints, unless there is a very clear sector specific dimension to this)*

The FSS faced various challenges given the enormous task of maintaining food delivery and assistance programs for nearly one million people as well as supporting the affected host communities. As the camp has grown considerably, access to distribution points and last-mile-delivery, in absence of road-network in an extremely congested environment, are often complicated. Also, tensions and risks of flooding and landslide in the camps leading to continuously relocations meant regular reassigning people to new distribution centers and sometime beneficiaries had to walk long distances to the points. The roll-out of food assistance complimentary activities to address diet diversification was somewhat challenged by competing priorities of the immediate food needs and funding commitments. The lack of provision of cooking fuel somewhat affected the food and nutrition security of affected populations and the sale of relief items to purchase firewood were often cited. However, this is being mitigated through provision of LPG and other means of earning income such as cash for work.

**5. Good Practices and Lessons Learned** *(Sector specific only; maximum 150 words)*

In the FSS, protection sensitive measures are taken at distribution points and within the existing delivery system, to ensure that vulnerable groups are provided with additional assistance, including porter systems support, private breastfeeding corners and fast-tracking. Special lines are designed to fast-track distributions to Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) and specific oversight is given as a follow-up of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises. The FSS ensured gender targeting for empowerment are harmonized and promoted amongst the partners. Also; other good practices identified include; selection of vulnerable households through a multi-stakeholder committee to



ensure transparency, consultations and identification of livelihood and self-reliance activities results in high impact interventions; provision on incentives for participation in livelihoods and self-reliance training sessions can highly increase participation and retention. Innovative ideas in promoting vegetable gardening in the camps has yielded incredible results. A comprehensive livelihood package constituting enhancement of skills, subsistence incentive, start-up input and follow up technical support is key in achieving sustainable impact.

## PART B: Monitoring Framework (Excel)

Please update your monitoring framework indicators to 31 December 2018 in the excel provided.

**FOOD SECURITY Objective 1:** *Ensure and sustain timely provision of life-saving and life-sustaining assistance for Rohingya and host communities* **Relates to SO 1**

INDICATOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED
Number of people receiving food assistance disaggregated by sex	959,000	700,000	959,000	945,575
Number of targeted people with improved FCS disaggregated by sex	959,000	30 percent have an unacceptable FCS	30% increase	89% have an acceptable consumption score  11% on border line and none at poor level

**FOOD SECURITY Objective 2:** *Strengthen, enhance and support the livelihoods of host communities and promote self-reliance opportunities for Rohingya refugees, including support to key community infrastructures such as markets, agriculture infrastructures and environment sensitive interventions.* **Relates to SO 2**

INDICATOR	PEOPLE IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET	REACHED
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**BANGLADESH**  
**FOOD SECURITY SECTOR**  
*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*

Number of people receiving cash/in-kind livelihoods support including IGAs disaggregated by sex	250,000	50,000	250,000	320,000 (Individuals)
Number of people receiving self-reliance packages (trainings, skills, socio-economic empowerment) disaggregated by sex	420,000	0	210,000	382,500 individuals
Number of community-based interventions and infrastructures rehabilitation (markets, irrigation canals/dam)	85	0	85	500 sites in the camps (slope stabilization through tree and vetiver planting, canal digging and road infrastructure)  65 sites in host communities mainly reforestation
Reduced proportion of households applying emergency, crisis and stress livelihood coping strategies disaggregated by sex	670,000	80 percent of HHs resorting emergency, crisis and stress livelihood coping strategies	30% decrease	emergency coping mechanisms; begging (2%), accepting high risk/illegal jobs (2%) and an increased use of minors in income-generating activities (6%)