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COMMENT



## Promotion of livelihood opportunities to address food insecurity in Rohingya refugee camps of Bangladesh

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### ABSTRACT

The world is facing a tremendous problem in the form of food insecurity that is posing a great challenge to achieving sustainable development goal 2 of creating a hunger-free world. Refugees and displaced populations are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, who lack any productive assets and depend on aid. Rohingya refugees, displaced from Myanmar and took refuge in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, live in a crowded unhealthy environment and are severely vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition. In our recent study, we found that only 21.6% of the households in Rohingya refugee camps had acceptable food security status. Interestingly, this study further revealed that acceptable food security status was significantly higher among the households that had some additional income aside from aid, compared to those relying on aid alone. This shows the importance of promoting livelihood opportunities to improve food security status among the camp dwellers. In this paper, we presented our views on promoting livelihood opportunities to address the overwhelming food insecurity crisis among the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

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## Introduction

Access to a sufficient amount of safe and nutritious food that is crucial for a healthy and active life is a fundamental human right (Ayala & Meier, 2017). Food insecurity is an important social

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determinant of health that significantly impacts both short- and long-term health and well-being outcomes (Gundersen & Ziliak, 2015). A high level of food insecurity is posing a paramount challenge to achieving sustainable development goal 2 of creating a hunger-free world by 2030 on a global scale (United Nations, 2015). The Global Report on Food Crises 2022 highlights that approximately 193 million people in 53 countries and territories need urgent attention to address food crises driven by conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic, natural calamities, climate change, and economic shocks (Global Network Against Food Crisis, 2022). In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly impacted the world's economy and food security, which is largely visible among refugees and displaced populations. Around 86% of the world's refugees are hosted by low- and middle-income countries that often have fragile health systems, high inflation, and low socio-economic conditions and often struggle to meet the basic daily needs of their citizens (U.S. Global Leadership Coalition, 2022). Bangladesh achieved consistent progress in recent decades in poverty reduction and improving food and nutrition security, but the COVID-19 pandemic decelerates the progress (Rahman et al., 2022). Cox's Bazar is one of the 'lagging districts' of Bangladesh, in terms of social development due to its vulnerability to natural and man-made disasters and the influx of Rohingya refugees made this situation worse (Panzai et al., 2022). The COVID-19 pandemic affected the livelihood and food security conditions of the host as well as the Rohingya community adversely (Sultana et al., 2023). In these realities, this study explored the food security status of the Rohingya refugees and additionally sought to answer the question of whether having a source of income in addition to receipt of relief contributed to improved household food security.

## Food insecurity among Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh

Refugees and displaced populations are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition as they have lost their livelihoods and productive assets and primarily depend on the food aid programmes implemented by the government and non-government organisations (Nisbet et al., 2022). The Rohingya refugees, who were displaced from Myanmar and took refuge in Cox's Bazar, a Southern district of Bangladesh, are facing significant food crises, hunger, and malnutrition (Human Rights Watch, 2023). They live in an extremely crowded environment and are fully dependent on humanitarian aid for food, water, shelter, and health (Mistry et al., 2021). In 2019, 70% of the Rohingya camp inhabitants were severely vulnerable to poverty and hunger, which increased to 86% by the end of 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic (Mallik Akram Hossain, Ullah, & Mohiuddin, 2023). Although various development organisations are providing food aid to the inhabitants of the camp, these efforts are inadequate, particularly with the current funding crisis when the food ration per person per month has been reduced to US\$8 in September 2023, which was US\$12 before March 2023 (World Food Programme, 2023).

During the COVID-19 pandemic (November-December 2021), we conducted a cross-sectional study with a sample of 864 households, randomly selected from five Rohingya sub-camps. The detailed methods of this research are available elsewhere (Anwar et al., 2023). This study measured the household food insecurity status using the Food Consumption Score (FCS), developed by the World Food Programme (International Dietary Data Expansion Project, 2018). We recorded the frequency of consuming food from 7 different food groups by selected households in the 7 days before the survey. We provided weight to different food groups as suggested by the WFP and households were further classified as 'poor (score: 0-21)', 'borderline (score: 21.5-35)', or 'acceptable (>35)' food security status (International Dietary Data Expansion Project, 2018). This study revealed that more than three-quarters of households (78.4%) had poor to borderline food security status, while 21.6% of households had acceptable food security status (Table 1). It was also observed that acceptable food security status was significantly higher among the households that had some additional income aside from aid, compared to those relying on aid alone (26.1% versus 19.4%;  $p$ -value = 0.001) (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Food insecurity among the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

Characteristics	n (%)	Food security status (%)			P-value
		Poor	Borderline	Acceptable	
Overall	864 (100)	44.4	34.0	21.6	
Family size					
≤4	372 (43.1)	41.9	34.7	23.4	0.398
>4	492 (56.9)	46.1	33.5	20.3	
Family monthly income					
Living on aid only	580 (67.1)	48.8	31.7	19.5	0.001
Having additional income	284 (32.9)	35.2	38.7	26.1	

## Livelihood opportunities to improve food security

This finding is particularly crucial in addressing the overwhelming food insecurity crisis prevailing among the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. It exhibits that even a tiny amount of additional income could help address food insecurities in many households residing in the Rohingya camps and urges policymakers to foster livelihood opportunities in the camp. Global evidence also suggests that promoting livelihood opportunities in refugee camps can greatly help mitigate the food insecurities created because of the unmet gap in relief and necessities (Abdo & Jamil, 2020; Oka, 2011). While many organisations have contributed to providing food aid among Rohingya refugees, promotion of livelihood opportunities are meagre. The most well-known support in this regard is the promotion of cash-based income-generating initiatives along with food assistance and food vouchers by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (United States Agency for International Development, 2020). Many people also benefited from training in agricultural skills provided by the UNHCR, who also distributed some animals and plants, as well as immediate cash support in the camp (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2022). However, these efforts are insufficient and inadequate as only implemented in a small-scale.

Based on global examples, we recommend that the government, development partners, and global agencies should aim to promote livelihood opportunities focusing on agriculture, livestock, and retail commerce in the Rohingya refugee camp (Betts et al., 2020; Cavaglieri, 2008). Co-creating homestead horticulture and gardening could be a viable option and an acceptable occupation for women (Millican et al., 2019; NPR, 2018). Innovative approaches such as the use of bottles, key-holes, pits, and vertical gardening could be implemented in space constraints areas of the refugee camp (CONCERN Worldwide, 2022). In supervision of the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Government of Bangladesh, camp dwellers can also be engaged in 'cash for work' programmes, such as field-level work with development organisations, or technical work, such as handloom weaving, sewing, labour, and fishing (Lombardini & Mager, 2019). Additionally, creating a local market could provide an opportunity to sell their goods for the highest possible profit while attracting potential buyers.

Cox's Bazar is a natural and man-made disasters prone area (Panezai et al., 2022). It is one of the most poverty-driven districts of Bangladesh where one-third of the population lives below the poverty line (Parray et al., 2022). The livelihood and food security of the farming households in Cox's Bazar is frequently and adversely affected by natural calamities such as cyclone and crop damage due to intense rainfall, loss of property and life due to land slide (Ahmed et al., 2019). Prevalence of malnutrition in Cox's Bazar was relatively higher than other areas of Bangladesh, and influx of the Rohingya refugees created an extra burden on available services (Raza et al., 2021). A recent study reported that the influx of Rohingya refugees resulted in deterioration of the socioeconomic status of the adjacent community (Ullah et al., 2021); and may lead to conflicts and competition between the refugee and host community for public service provision, environmental and economic resources (Habib, 2023). The host community often complain that Rohingya refugees work on lowest possible wages thereby reducing the minimum wage in the area (M. R. Hossain et al., 2023). Working on minimum possible wage is understood in the case of Rohingya refugees as they are

not legally allowed to work in host communities, and they receive humanitarian aid. Nevertheless, any wage constitutes an 'additional' contribution towards their livelihood. However, for the host communities, decreases in minimum wage is indicative of household catastrophe, given there are not ample opportunities available in the area and with Rohingya refugees competing for already diminished resources (Nasar et al., 2022). Therefore, intervening in such situation means either increasing the resources in the area or preventing Rohingya refugees to compete for the available resources. Given the geographical landscapes and the massive population of Rohingya (close to one-million) (Nasar et al., 2022), it is near-to-impossible to prevent their influx to the host communities given that they are not content with the humanitarian aid. In such a situation, improving the livelihood of the refugee population may potentially reduce the tension between the host and the refugee community, because the new service sector jobs and business opportunities could be generated among the host community from such improvements.

## Conclusion

High level of food insecurity exists among Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. They still predominantly rely on humanitarian aid, which is a future challenge in the current funding shortage. In the absence of financial self-reliance, livelihood opportunities, and an informal food economy, healthy and sustainable living would be challenging for them (Oka, 2011). This could have a serious impact on the future health and nutritional well-being of this vast community (Jubayer et al., 2023). We, therefore, recommend promoting innovative livelihood opportunities using a multi-level framework in conjunction with food aid to effectively combat the overwhelming food insecurity problem prevailing among the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. This framework involves designing and executing interventions at multiple levels. At the individual level, it is important to identify Rohingya refugees' existing skills and capacities and provide training for enhancing livelihood strategies such as micro-enterprises (such as fishing, small businesses, or cooperatives, to diversify income source) (Muhammad Anwar Hossain et al., 2022). At the community level, local NGO partners and food industries should undertake an initiative to create food fortification programme for refugees (Palattiyil et al., 2023). They also need to enhance and foster existing relationships with international development organisations, which can provide financial support for their livelihood strategies. For example, the World Bank's allocated \$1.05 billion can be used to create job opportunities for refugees (M. A. Hossain et al., 2023). At the national level, it is critical to maintain effective collaborative relationships with government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders to sustain their livelihood programmes and improve food security. Finally, monitoring and evaluation of the progress of interventions at the abovementioned three levels can advance sustainability of their livelihood strategies, thereby enhancing food security.

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## Availability of data and materials

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author/s.

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