refugees, large families with fewer adults potentially involved in income generation, single parents and child-headed households, especially if they had to support vulnerable household members, such as disabled persons (REVA 2, 2018 and UNHCR/WFP, October 2019).

The food security situation among the host community improved between 2018 (REVA 2, 2018) and 2019 (REVA 3, 2019) as the percentage of households with inadequate food consumption dropped from 30 percent to 21 percent and utilization of consumption-based coping strategies remained low. The share of households that purchased food on credit and/or were borrowing money to buy food halved from around 45–50 percent in 2018 to 25 percent in 2019 – although again, this seeming improvement could be attributed to people losing their credit worthiness.

**DRIVERS OF ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY**

**Conflict/insecurity**

Despite progress, the stateless Rohingya still face an extremely precarious future as the root causes of the conflict in Myanmar have not been addressed (OCHA, accessed January 2020).

In 2018 UNHCR, UNDP and the Government of Myanmar signed an agreement to create conditions conducive to their return (JRP, January 2019). But until these refugees/Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals are given citizenship in Myanmar and officially recognized and accepted as one of many ethnic groups in the country with the same rights as all Myanmar nationals, they will remain as refugees in the camps in Cox’s Bazar and compelled to rely upon government support and humanitarian aid (UNHCR/WFP, October 2019).

Incidents of tension and violence have been observed, both in camps and between refugees and host communities, exacerbated by congested conditions in the camps and limited opportunities for education and skills development. Relocations and displacement related to weather hazards, inter-community tensions and new arrivals increased the need for rapid food assistance (JRP, January 2019).

**Economic shocks**

Displacement from Myanmar has almost tripled the total population in Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, with profound consequences for the Bangladeshi residents. While the rapid population increase has brought economic opportunities to segments of the local population, the influx has led to higher inflation and a sharp drop in daily wages due to the increased supply of unskilled labour (JRP, January 2019).

The food and nutrition security of the poorest among the host community is a growing concern. Many have lost access to previously farmed land/forest and have lost work opportunities to the cheaper refugee labour market. Forest