EatSafe: Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food

COVID-19 Traditional Market Report Brief

Dhaka, Bangladesh | June 2021 | Issue 3

The quarterly Traditional Market Report (TMR), developed by EatSafe, tracks behaviors and daily decisions made by vendors and consumers in two wet markets in Dhaka, Bangladesh (Bonolota and Islambagh City Corporation). In addition to summarizing perceptions on COVID-19 and the difficulties faced by market actors in these two traditional markets, the TMR tracks prices of selected nutritious foods every two weeks. The TMR report tracks several accepted indicators that help determine the resilience of market systems as market actors cope with business and food security choices under COVID-19 conditions. The TMR highlights three new surveys from April, May, and June 2021 phone interviews of a panel of vendors (n=30) and consumers (n=29).

Insights from vendor perspective between April and June 2021

- Almost all vendors (100% Apr; 90% May; 100% Jun) found it not difficult at all to follow new COVID-19 rules in the market.
- None of the vendors stated having started to share resources with other vendors between Apr-Jun.
- Most vendors reported being aware of business support (information, awareness) offered by market authorities due to COVID-19 (100%; Apr; 50% May; 100% Jun)
- Except for 3% of vendors in May, none of the vendors used any business strategies to increase the number of customers and sales between April and June.
- Share of vendors that borrowed money due to COVID-19 decreased substantially between April to May/June (20% Apr; 3% May; 3% Jun). In April the money borrowed mainly came informal cooperatives (50%); friends (33%) and banks (17%).
- Share of vendors aiming to continue with their business even if COVID-19 continues remains high (100% Apr; 70% May; 97% Jun).

Insights from consumer perspective between April and June 2021

- Share of consumer households that have been financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic (loss/reduction of income) increased between April to May/June (79% Apr; 83% May/Jun).
- Share of consumers that reported doing most of their food shopping at the market increased between April/May to June (76% Apr/May; 83% Jun).
- Share of consumers who considered most of their vendors majorly or extremely trustworthy fell slightly (Apr-May) but increased again between May-Jun (79% Apr; 75% May; 86% Jun).
- Throughout the three months none of the consumers stated to have been asked for feedback by vendors and/or market officials in the last 9 months.

Food Prices between January and May 2021

While prices for chickpeas, eggs and sour yoghurt decreased (10%, 9%, 7% respectively), the prices for vegetables, fish and lentils fluctuated only slightly (-5% red amaranth; +5% green papaya; +3% fish; +2% lentils).

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1. BACKGROUND ON COVID19 SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

While the weekly incidence of Bangladesh's national COVID-19 cases decreased between March and April, the weekly COVID-19 cases increased again significantly since May 2021 (**Figure 1**).

Between January 3 and June 28, 2021, 944,917 confirmed cases of COVID-19 and 15,065 deaths have been reported by the Directorate General of Health Services, under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare of Bangladesh. As of 28 June, the daily and weekly rate of confirmed cases was 8,364 and 56,511, respectively (**Figure 1**). On February 7, Bangladesh launched a nationwide COVID-19 vaccination campaign to immunize 80% of its 170 million people. The government has created a web portal, *Surokkha,* to simplify vaccine registration. Due to supply disruptions in March and April, the rollout of vaccination has been delayed, but picked up again in June. By June 14, over 10 million vaccine doses have been administered, reaching (6%) of the population with at least one of the two doses of the vaccine.

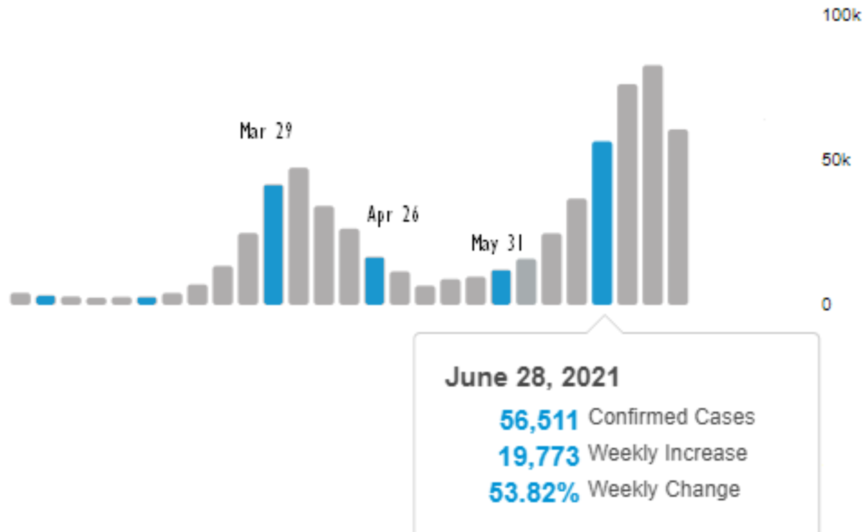

Figure 1. Weekly confirmed COVID-19 cases in Bangladesh (WHO, 18 Aug 2021).

Since October 2020, the Bangladesh government has adopted the "No Mask, No Service" policy at all offices in the country and introduced a fine of 500-1000 BDT (USD$ 6-12) as a punishment for not wearing masks in public places to contain the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. Since March 17, 2020, educational institutions have been closed nationwide. Due to high incidence of COVID-19 in March and April, the Bangladesh government has postponed the reopening of schools and colleges and the opening of public and private offices until 30 June. Following a record of new cases in the early April, a lockdown was announced by the Bangladesh government on April 5, 2021, including the suspensions of all domestic travel, shutting of shopping malls and a curfew between 6pm and 6am. While the nation-wide lockdown was lifted on June 6 due to decreasing COVID-19 numbers and strong demands from the transport sector and various interest groups whose business were severely affected, a quickly increasing incidence rate in June led to district-wide lockdowns, and by the end of June the government announced another nation-wide lockdown starting June 28.

While the police played an active role monitoring compliance to the lockdown by implementing electronic movement passes allowing people to travel for work, grocery or medical purposes, the movement pass website crashed by the number of applications and soon the police could not keep track.

2. MARKET CHARACTERISTICS AND CHANGES DUE TO COVID-19

Bonolota wet market and **Islambagh City Corporation wet market** are both located in Old Dhaka under the Dhaka South City Corporation (**Figure 2**). Both wet markets are large-scale markets that sell a wide range of products including poultry, fish, meat, eggs, vegetables, fruits, grains, legumes and other food and non-food items. Most of the vendors selling in the markets are male.

2.1 Bonolota wet market, Dhaka

The Bonolota wet market is the smaller market of the two wet markets assessed in this survey. The market has over 100 vendors and approximately 1,000-1,200 consumers visit the market daily.

2.2 Islambagh City Corporation wet market, Dhaka

The Islambagh City Corporation wet market is one of the largest markets in Old Dhaka. The market has separated food sections, one for fish, livestock, and poultry, a second for cereals, pulses, and vegetables, and a third section for eggs and edible oil. In total about 200 vendors operate in the market and on average, approximately 2,500 consumers visit the market daily.

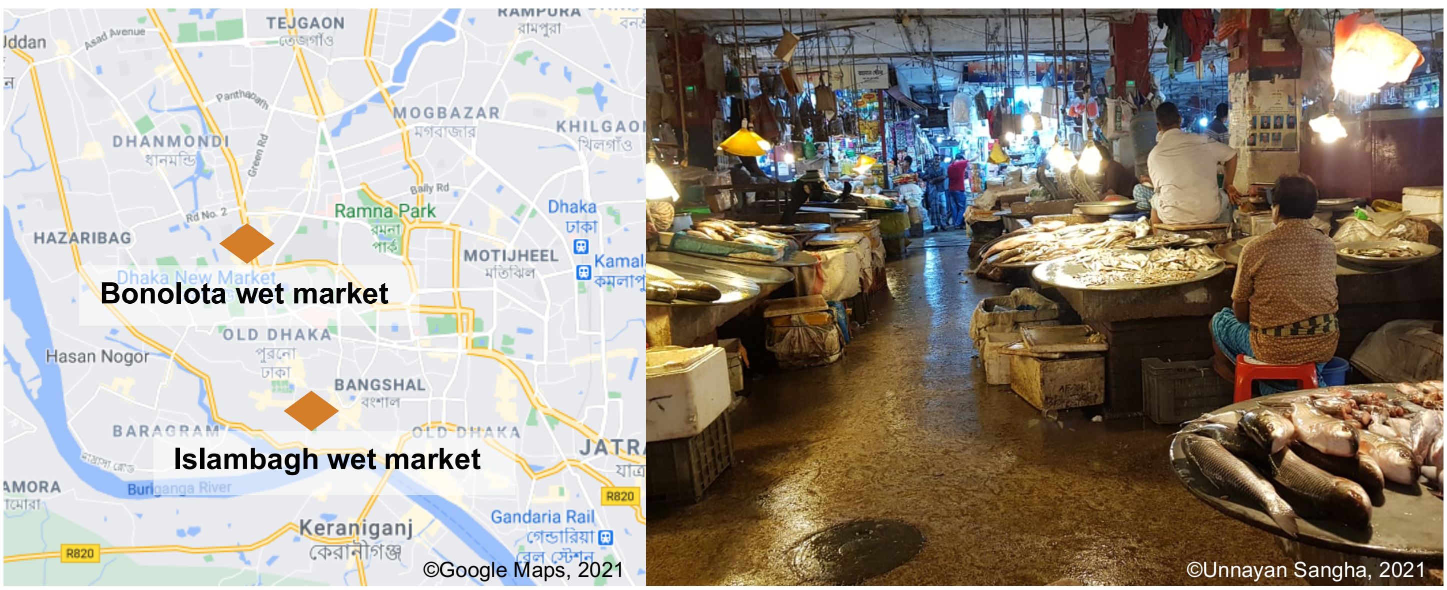

Figure 2. Location of Bonolota and Islambagh City Cooperation wet market in Dhaka, Bangladesh (left); Bonolota wet market, Dhaka, Bangladesh (right).

2.4 Bi-Weekly Consumer and Vendor Survey Results under COVID-19

In addition to the resilience assessment, EatSafe continues to conduct rapid COVID-19 market surveys of 40 consumers and 40 vendors from each market. This activity began in September 2020 and has since been repeated every two weeks, with results summarized and published in market-specific bulletins every month. Results below are from both markets including all data rounds between September 2020 and May 2021.[1]

[1] Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition. 13 September 2021. COVID-19 Impacts on Traditional Food Markets in Bangladesh Bulletin Summaries September 2020 – May 2021. A USAID EatSafe Project Bulletin.

2.4.1 Impact of COVID-19 on Markets

Based on the rapid assessment, 40% of consumers reported concerns when shopping in the market in the last couple of weeks**. Figure 3** shows that those with concerns identified the following issues: (1) fear of contracting COVID-19 (37%), (2) the inconvenience of taking protective measures (10%) and (3) vendors getting sick and not being open (9%). Almost half of the consumers (46%) had observed changes in the markets due to COVID-19 in the last two weeks, mostly stating the set-up of washing facilities or hand sanitizer (55%), the mandate to all vendors to wear face masks (45%), the thorough cleaning of markets with disinfectant (44%), and the mandate to all consumers to wear face masks (41%).

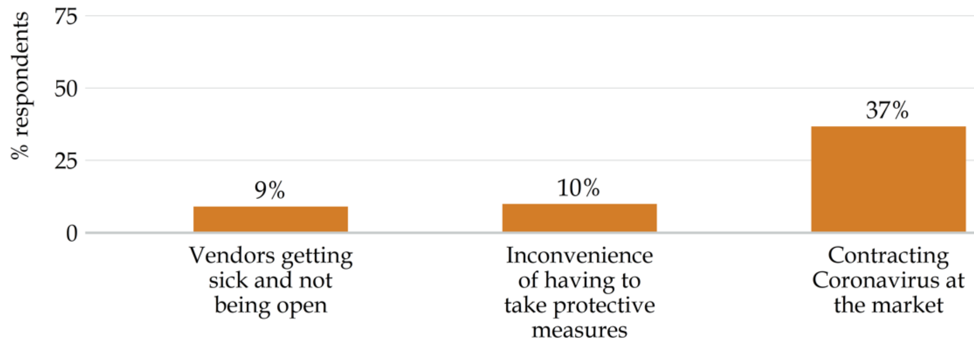

Figure 3. Consumers: Greatest concerns when shopping at the market in the last 2 weeks

Almost all vendors (96%) interviewed in the bi-weekly assessments stated that the pandemic had an immediate impact on their business. **Figure 4** highlights that most of the vendors stated that they experience decreased sales (85%) and customers (72%), while 20% had difficulties accessing financing, limited financial reserves (11%), or difficulties accessing product to sell (6%).

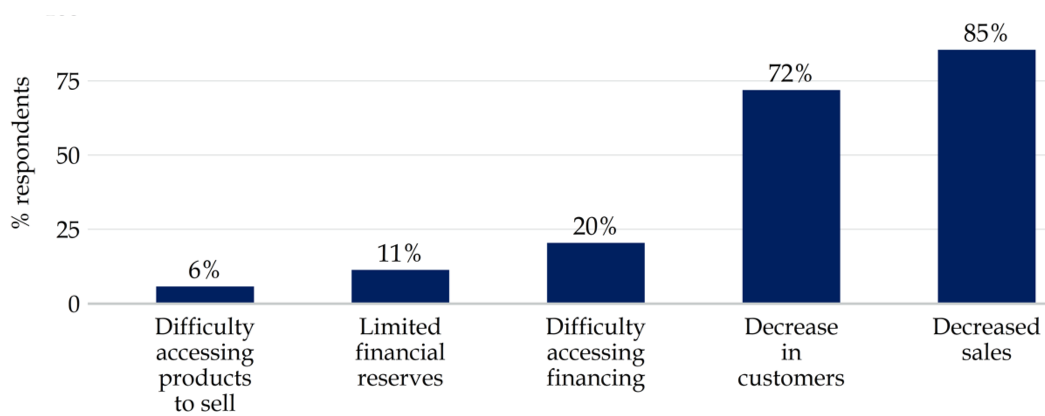

Figure 4. Vendors: Immediate impact on business due to COVID-19

3. MARKET RESILIENCE UNDER COVID-19

This TMR highlights three new data sets from April, May, and June. Data was collected through monthly panel interviews with 30 vendors and 29 consumers from both Bonolota wet market and Islambagh City Corporation wet market. Food prices for this report have been assessed between January 30 and May 22, 2021.

3.1 Connectivity

Connectivity includes not only the extent of connections vendors or other market actors might have but also the relationships between connected actors. Too many or too few connections can hamper the capacity to generate or sustain the growth of the market system. In this assessment connectivity is analyzed based on the vendors' observations regarding the number and changes in customers and suppliers.

Between April to June 2021, almost all vendors reported a decrease in customers (100% Apr; 97% May; 100% Jun). However, reports on actual number of customers on a typical day varied across the months (**Figure 5**). By June, the share of vendors reported to have "26-35 customers" increased from 23% in April to 47% while the share of vendors with "35-50 customers" and those with "more than 50 customers" decreased from 30% and 17% in May respectively to 13% and 10%, respectively. At the same time, the number of suppliers from which vendors purchased their goods has changed. **Figure 6** shows that the share of vendors relying on "2-3 suppliers" increased from 20% in April to40% in Jun. At the same time, the share of vendors relying on more than 7 different suppliers decreased between April and May but slightly increased by June (40% Apr; 23% May; 27% Jun). Major reasons for any changes in the supplier(s) in May and June were due to seasonality (60% Apr; 50% May) and price (40% Apr; 50% May), while in June the only reason stated was high prices (100%).

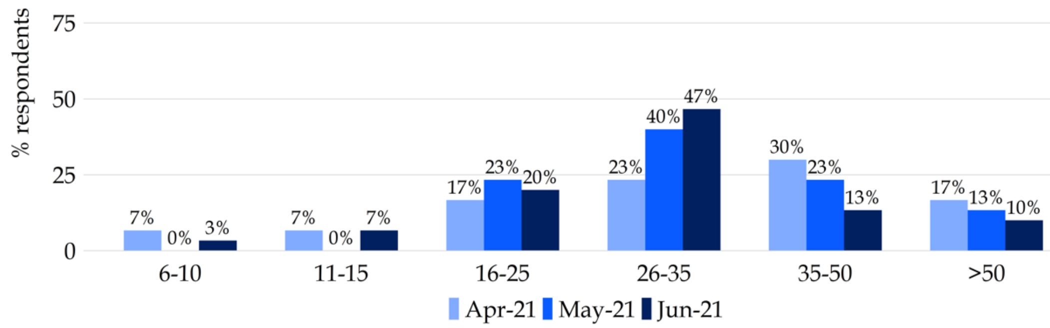

Figure 5. Vendors: Number of customers on a typical day

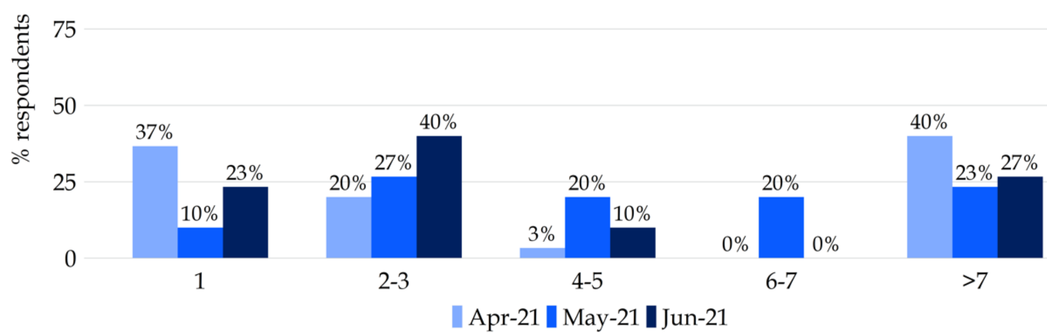

Figure 6. Vendors: Number of different suppliers, last month

3.2 Diversity

Diversity has multiple dimensions, including (1) the amount of variation in a system (including the frequency and purpose of visiting the markets from consumer perspective) and (2) the balance between different types (e.g., types of products, firm sizes, marketing channels, or end markets) or (3) market system

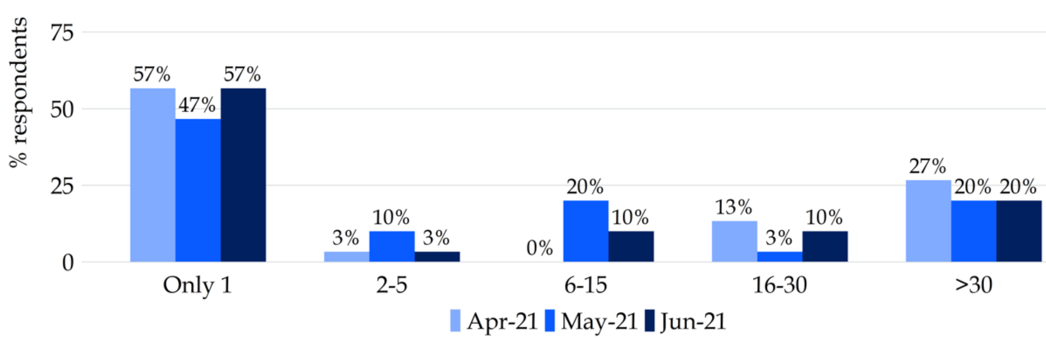

Figure 7. Vendors: Number of different products sold

composition, (i.e., how aspects of a market system are related to each other). In this assessment diversity is analyzed based on the vendors' observations regarding number and changes in the commodities sold and consumers' shopping behavior. The number of different products sold did not change substantially (**Figure 7**). Between April and June, most vendors sold one product (57% Apr; 47% May; 57% Jun) whereas about a quarter to one fifth reported selling more than 30 different products in their businesses (27% Apr; 20% May; 20% Jun). None of the vendors reported changing the products sold in their business in the last month.

The frequency of visiting the market between April and June has only shifted slightly (**Figure 8**). About one third (31% Apr; 28% May; 28% Jun) of the consumers went shopping daily; about a quarter to one fifth (21% Apr; 24% May; 17% Jun) went two to three times a week or once a week (17% Apr; 14% May; 24% Jun). Almost all consumers (93% Apr; 93% May; 100% Jun) said the purpose for visiting the market was to buy foods or other goods for themselves or their own family. There was also a small share of consumers (7% each month) who went to the market to buy foods or other goods for their own business

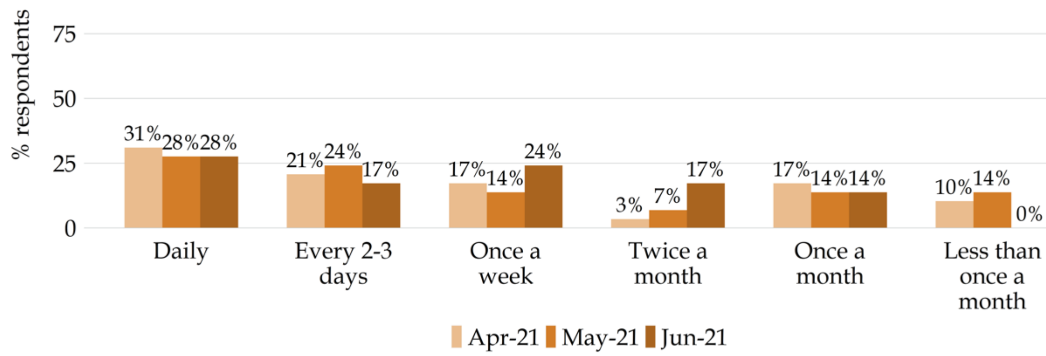

Figure 8. Consumers: Frequency of visiting the markets

3.3 Equity and fairness

From a systems perspective, **equity and fairness** refers to the level or degree of equality and fairness inherent in formal and informal rules and laws. The panel of vendors were asked how difficult it was for them to follow the new rules and regulations put in place due to COVID-19. Between April and June, most of the vendors (100% Apr; 90% May; 100% Jun) did **not** find it difficult at all to follow new rules and regulations including basic hygiene, social distancing, and implementing the "No mask, no service" policy in the market space (**Figure 9**).

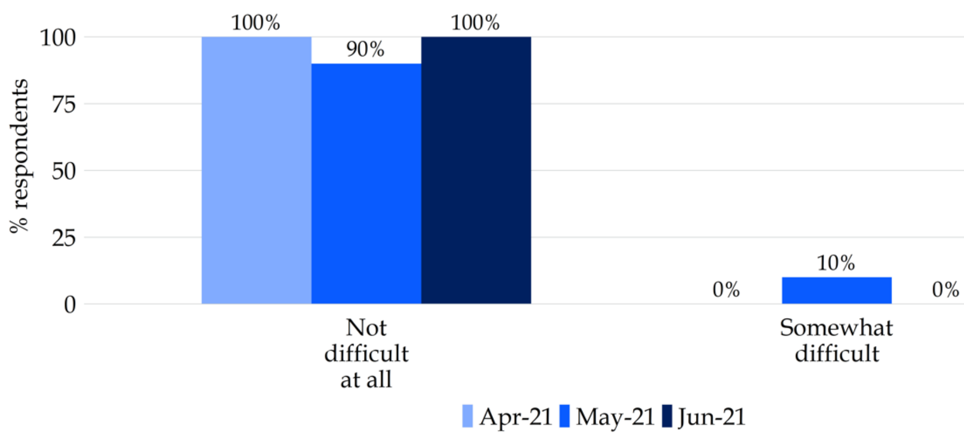

Figure 9. Vendors: Difficulty following COVID-19 rules

3.4 Cooperation

Cooperation refers to market actors collaborating to achieve a common purpose or function. Cooperation is neither good nor bad and the contribution of cooperation depends on the purpose. In this assessment cooperation was measured asking vendors if they have started sharing resources with other businesses due to COVID-19. Between April and June, none of the vendors reported sharing resources with other businesses.

3.5 Competition

Competition is defined as rivalry between two or more entities. Like cooperation, competition can be negative or positive. Its contribution to system resilience capacities depends on how and why entities compete. Competition in this assessment reflects changing vendors practices based on what they had seen of their competitors and on consumers' reasons, trust, and loyalty in the vendors where they buy their food from.

Between April and June, none of the vendors in this panel reported any changes to their own business practices based on competitors. In contrast, in the same quarter consumers reported changes to the food items typically bought and places where they obtained food from including markets. Between April and June, the share of consumers that reported changes to the food items typically bought increased slightly from 55% to 59%The major changes mentioned were an increased quantity of purchased food items (69% Apr; 53% May; 71% Jun), including fruits, vegetables, and meat, and a decreased quantity of food items (31% Apr; 41% May; 47% Jun) including fruits (mainly mangoes) and fish. Further, these two markets were the most common places where consumers obtained food. In April and May 76% (83% Jun) of the consumers reported doing most of their food shopping at the market. Other places where consumers obtained food from were other open-air markets (38% Apr; 31% May; 28% Jun), food vans (14% Apr; 17% May/Jun), or small shops (10% Apr; 17% May; 3% Jun) (**Figure 10**).

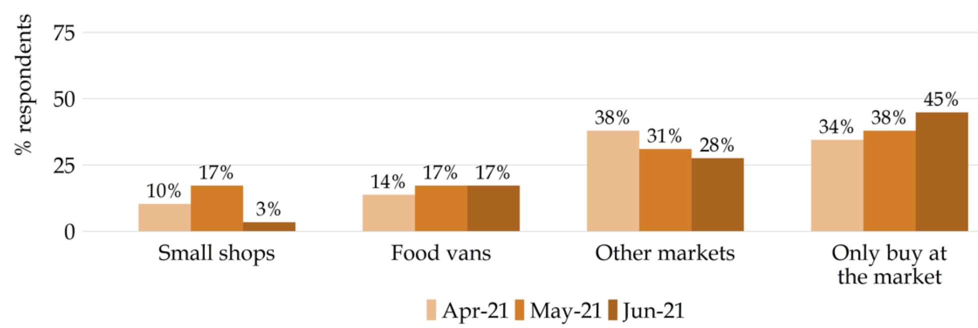

Figure 10. Consumers: Other places consumers buy food from

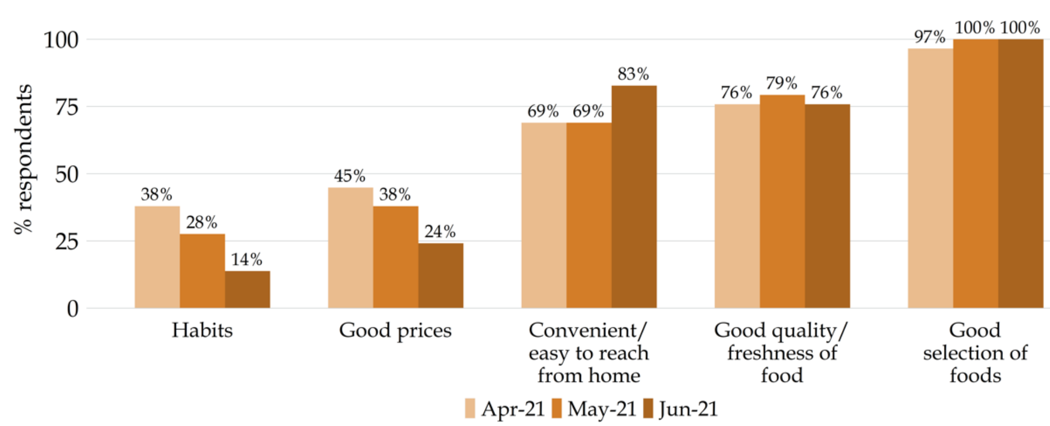

Figure 11. Consumers: Reasons for visiting markets

The reasons for buying food at the two markets were similar during the three rounds. Almost all consumers (97% Apr; 100% May/Jun) stated their main reason as good selection of food, good quality/freshness of food (76% Apr; 79% May; 76% Jun), convenience/easy reach from home (69% Apr/May; 83% Jun), good prices (45% Apr; 38% May; 24% Jun), and habits (38% Apr; 28% May; 14% Jun). The share of consumers mentioning "good prices" and "habits" as reasons decreased by 47% and 63% from April to June (**Figure 11**).

The level of trust for the vendors that consumers bought food from has overall increased slightly between rounds. Although the share of consumers that consider vendors as majorly trustworthy decreased from 38% Apr to 35% May/Jun (**Figure 12**), the share of consumers that considered all vendors extremely trustworthy increased from 41% (Apr, May) to 52% (Jun). At the same time the share of consumers that found vendors not trustworthy at all decreased from 17% (Apr, May) to 3% (Jun).

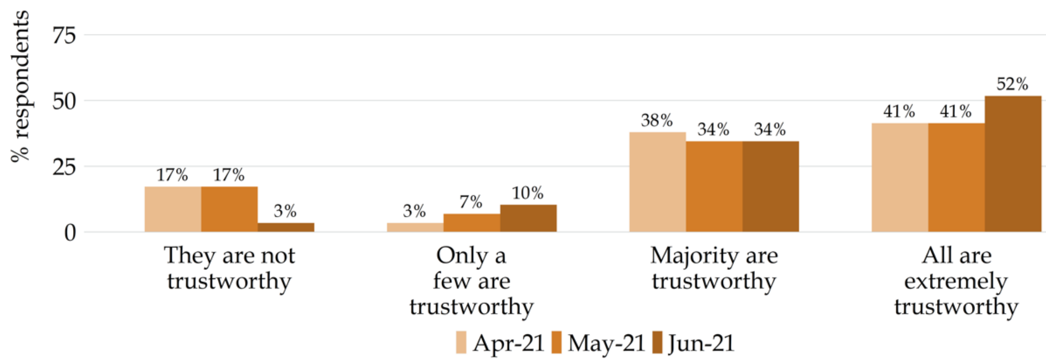

Figure 12. Consumers: Level of trust for the vendors they buy food from

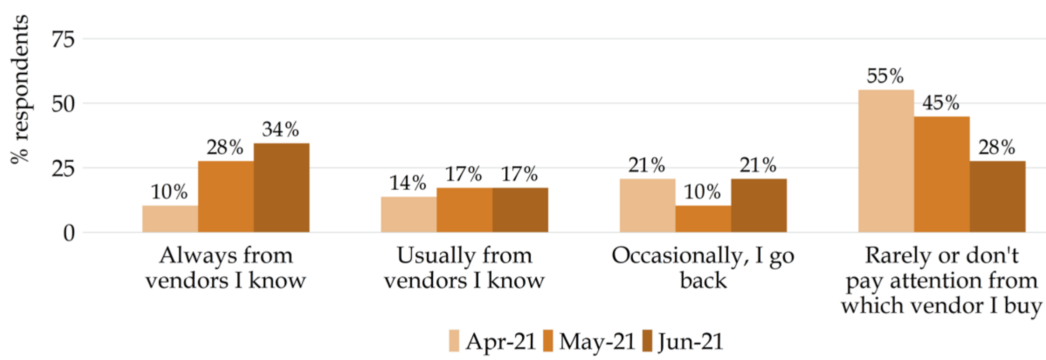

Figure 13. Consumers: Frequency of buying at the same vendor

For those consumers that describe the vendors as majorly trustworthy or extremely trustworthy, the reasons included knowing the vendors well/buying regularly from the same vendors (96% Apr; 100% May/Jun), the proximity to their home (65% Apr; 59% May; 56% Jun), and the good quality/freshness of products (35% Apr; 27% May; 44% Jun). For those consumers that only described a few vendors as trustworthy or not at all trustworthy, major reasons included not knowing the vendor well (67% Apr; 57% May; 75% Jun), changing prices (67% Apr; 57% May; 25% Jun), changing quality (0% Apr; 14% May; 50% Jun) and the vendor using different business methods (17% Apr; 0% May/Jun).

The slight increase in the level of trust was also reflected by a shift in vendor loyalty. **Figure 13** depicts an increase in the share of consumers always buying from the vendors they know (10% Apr; 28% May; 34% Jun) while the share of consumers that went back to the same vendors only rarely or without paying attention decreased from 55% in Apr to28% in Jun).

3.6 Business strategy

Business practices are oriented toward generating value for customers. They can be investments in understanding customers, in building customer relationships, in tracking customer retention and growth, in investing in staff and firm capacity, and in merit-based hiring. Business strategy in this assessment has been measured based on vendors' business practices, training possibilities and additional funding, as well as consumers' being asked for feedback.

While all vendors seem to be aware of business support offered by the market due to COVID-19 (including information, awareness and sometimes provision of masks), almost none of the vendors have used any business strategies to increase the number of customers and sales (0% Apr; 3% May; 0% Jun). The share of vendors that borrowed money due to unexpected expenses during COVID-19 fell substantially (20% Apr; 3% May; 3% Jun). In April, the sources for this money were informal cooperatives (50%); friends (33) and banks (17%). However, in May and June the sources mentioned were only relatives and friends (**Figure 14**). Between April and June, none of the consumers were asked by market officials or vendors to provide feedback.

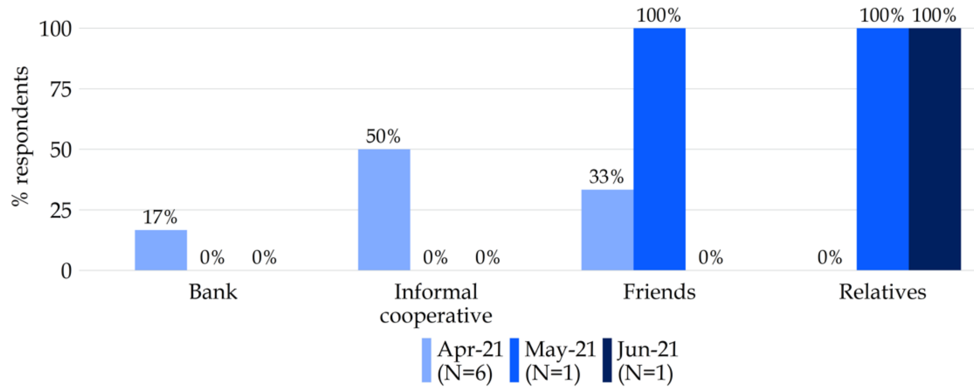

Figure 14. Vendors: Source of borrowed money due to COVID-19

4. FOOD PRICES

Tracking food prices allows market stakeholders to assess supply and demand of particular foods in the market. In this assessment, prices of different nutritious commodities and food groups have been tracked over time in BDT.[2] While prices for chickpeas showed an overall increase between Jan-May (5%) and Apr-May (10%), the food prices for lentils decreased since January to May (6%) but showed a slight increased during the last two months (2%) (**Figure 15**).[3] The weekly retail food prices collected by the [Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB)]() for Dhaka city do not show any price changes for chickpeas (mug dal, Manvede) between Jan-May or Apr-May and no changes lentils between Apr-May. However, they depict an overall decrease between Jan-May (7%), which is very comparable to the price changes observed for lentils under our assessment.

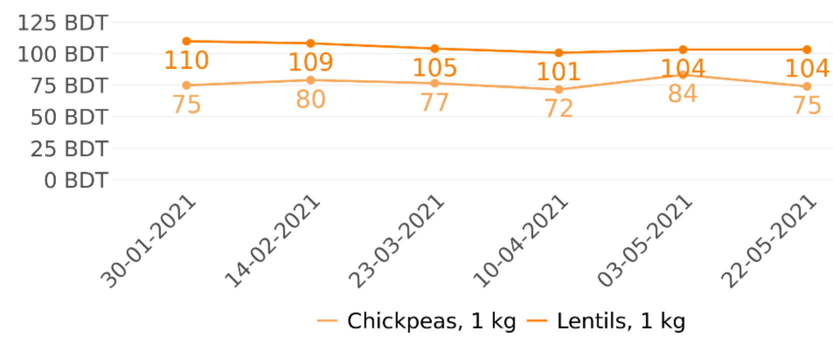

Figure 15. Prices for selected pulses, in BDT/kg

[2] As of June 28, 2021, 100 BDT ≙ 1.18 US$.
[3] To display changes between Jan-May and Apr-May, the average of both assessments (May 3 and 22) was taken for May.

Vegetable prices for this report were assessed from green papaya and red amaranth (**Figure 16**). While prices for both vegetables decreased substantially between Jan-May (44% red amaranth; 18% green papaya) prices changes only slightly between Apr-May (+5% green papaya; -5% red amaranth).

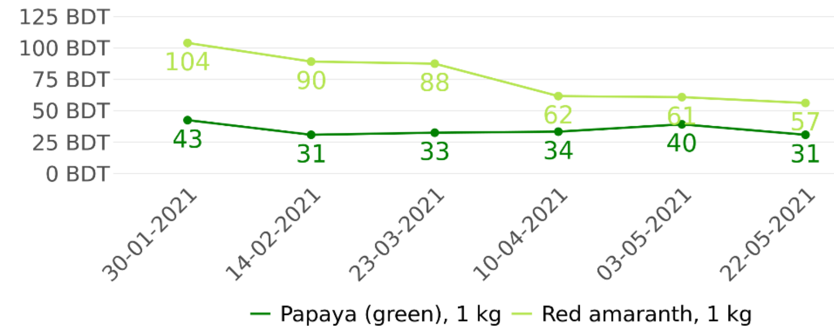

Figure 16. Prices for selected vegetables, in BDT/kg

Under the group of animal source foods (ASF), prices for fresh fish (Rui, locally named as *Nola*), eggs and sour yoghurt were assessed (**Figure 17**). Overall, between Jan-May the prices of all ASF changed only slightly (+4% eggs; -1% sour yoghurt; 0% fish). Between the last two months (Apr-May) prices for eggs and sour yogurt decrease (9% and 7%, respectively) while the price for fish increased by 3%. The official statistics for eggs (sold in pack of 4) does not reveal any price changes between Jan-May or Apr-May. Although this assessment cannot be directly compared to the official statistics for Dhaka city, which includes retail prices from over a dozen markets in the city, the overall price development for those commodities highlighted here seem comparable.

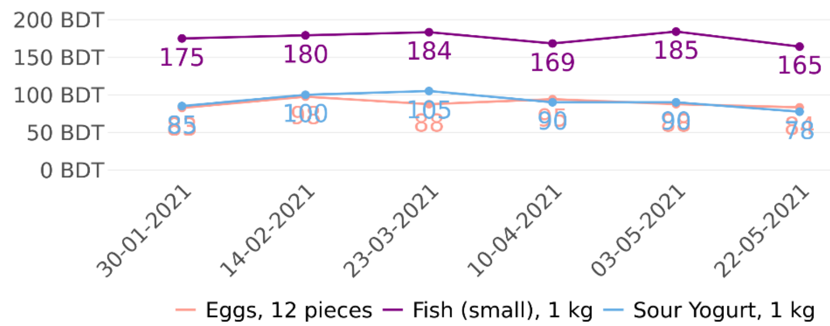

Figure 17. Prices for eggs, fish, and sour yoghurt in BDT

5. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT SAMPLE

VENDOR (n=30)

- All vendors in this panel are male (Table 1)
- 40% of vendors have primary education; 23% have secondary and higher education and 13% have never attended school.
- Most vendors sold packaged foods (branded products or pre-packed items like legumes or sugar), grains, vegetables, meat, and fish.
- 73% of vendors have been operating in the market for 10 years or longer; and 93% operate in small shops.
- As of June 2021, 97% of vendors aim to continue with their business even if COVID-19 continues.

CONSUMER (n=29)

- 72% of the consumers in this panel are male; most are in the age groups 25-30 and 31-40 years of age.
- 59% of consumers had attended higher education; 10% have not attended school.
- 62% of consumers lived in Dkaha for over 10 years.
- As of April, 79% (83% May/Jun) of consumers were financially affected by COVID-19; almost all (100% Apr/May; 96% Jun) of those negatively affected reported a reduced income through loss of job. Most (91% Apr; 100% May; 96% Jun) of those negatively affected relied on savings or borrowed from friends/family (65% Apr; 46% May/Jun) to cope with the situation.

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents in this panel (as of June 2021)

	VENDOR (n=30)	*CONSUMER (n=29)*
Gender (male | female)	100% | 0%	72% | 28%
Age group		
18-25 years	13%	14%
26-30 years	17%	31%
31-40 years	23%	21%
41-50 years	20%	14%
51-65 years	17%	14%
66-75 years	7%	3%
>75 years	3%	3%
Highest level of school attended		
Primary school	40%	17%
Secondary school	23%	14%
Higher education	23%	59%
No school attended	13%	10%
Length of operating in the market (vendor) | living in Dhaka (consumer)		
<1 year	7%	3%
1-3 years	3%	7%
3-5 years	7%	3%
5-10 years	10%	24%
>10 years	73%	62%

6. METHODS ASSESSING MARKET CHARACTERISTICS UNDER COVID-19, RESILIENCE AND FOOD PRICES

Insights into **market system resilience** was based on interviews of 29 consumers and 30 vendors from two traditional markets in Dhaka, who were interviewed between January 7 and July 1, 2021.[4,5] The panel of vendors and consumers was purposefully selected from Bonolota and Islambagh City Corporation wet markets in Dhaka in December 2020 and January 2021. The panel was based on the respondent's gender and age profiles, which were previously examined in rapid assessments (see below). The same panel of consumers and vendors were interviewed monthly via phone interviews and following a structured questionnaire.

The USAID Market System Resilience Framework defines market system resilience as "…the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth." For market systems, resilience further includes the ability to allocate resources, draw on optimal resources, and innovate to solve problems in the face of shocks and stresses. This report uses six of the eight domains highlighted in the USAID framework to characterize resilience capacities (connectivity, diversity, equity and fairness, cooperation, competition, business strategy) with both fast and slow indicators.

[4] The panel included 30 consumers in January and February, due to attrition the panel size was only 29 in March-June.

[5] Due to unavailability of respondents three interviews for the round in June were taken on July1 .

In addition to data on market system resilience, this report conducted a **rapid assessment** from 1,282 consumers and 1,282 vendors from Bonolota and Islambagh City Corporation wet markets. Approximately every two weeks, 40 consumer and 40 vendors in each market were randomly selected for surveys. All assessments combined responses from the vendors and consumers in both markets, and all surveys were conducted in adherence with global guidelines on COVID-19 prevention and control. Data included in this report ("Market characteristics and changes due to COVID-19") were collected between September 1, 2020 and May 25, 2021. All data were collected via Open Data Kit and stored on KoBo Toolbox; Stata version 15.1 was used for data analysis.

Food prices for selected nutritious foods (pulses, vegetables, and animal source foods) were collected approximately every two weeks from each market. Prices were collected on January 30, February 14, March 23, April 10, and May 3 and 22, 2021. Foods were selected based on its nutritive value, availability, and cultural acceptance. Data for foods were collected in standard units (kilogram or pieces), and prices were averaged using BDT (100 BDT ≙ 1.18 US$). For each round and food item, three comparative prices from three vendors in each market were collected by trained enumerators at similar times and days of the week. The weight of pulses, fish, and vegetables were collected together with the price assessment, and average weights for standard units were then calculated. Although a direct comparison between the assessed commodities and official price statistics for Dhaka by the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB) is not possible, EatSafe tracked and compared official price data with the average monthly prices of this assessment, allowing for validation of these data.

7. GAIN'S COVID-19 RESPONSE

The necessary COVID-19 lockdowns have placed a spotlight on the weaknesses of food systems across the world. In the COVID-19 context the single most important thing that can be done for the health and resilience of people and economies is to protect the nutritional status of current and future generations. GAIN has developed the Keeping Food Markets Working (KFMW) program as an emergency response to the COVID-19 crisis, providing rapid support to food system workers, to small and medium enterprises supplying nutritious foods, and to keeping fresh food markets open. While disease control responses to the pandemic are essential, they also disrupt food systems, depress income, and put a strain on social protection programs, which can threaten the nutritional status of the most vulnerable. The KFMW program is focused on mitigating those risks and keeping affordable nutritious foods flowing in African and Asian markets to the people who most need it. The KFMW program consists of five workstreams:

1. Building resilience of small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
2. Maintaining and reinforcing efforts in Large-Scale Food Fortification
3. **Ensuring food markets stay open and are operating safety**
4. Investing in nutrition security for key workers in the food system
5. Supporting effective policymaking and coordination during the pandemic

Through KFMW, EatSafe is working to better understand the rapidly changing situation in traditional food markets from the vendor and consumer perspective under workstream 3.

8. EATSAFE DATA COLLECTION FOR MUNICIPALITIES

EatSafe: Evidence and Action Towards Safe, Nutritious Food, is a five-year project aiming to enable lasting improvements in the safety of nutritious foods in traditional markets by focusing on the consumer. The COVID-19 pandemic has plunged the world into an unprecedented global health crisis. Difficult to manage at the best of times, traditional markets are generally crowded with customers and vendors creating ideal conditions for transmission of the virus. When market vendors and other food system workers cannot do their jobs, increased food prices and/or food shortages are likely to result in reducing demand for fresh, nutritious foods and eroding market resilience. Furthermore, real, and perceived risks can undermine consumer trust in the health and safety of food markets.

EatSafe's COVID-19 response is working to better understand the rapidly changing situation in traditional food markets from the vendor and consumer perspective. Through bi-weekly market surveys and monthly key informant interviews, EatSafe is assessing the accessibility of safe nutritious food, availability of health and safety information and the resilience of traditional markets. EatSafe will continue to use and disseminate results to help ensure food markets remain open, that safe, nutritious food is available under COVID-19 and to support future programming for safe and resilient nutritious food markets.

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For more details on EatSafe program activities, visit gainhealth.org/EatSafe or contact EatSafe@gainhealth.org.

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