HCTT NEXUS STRATEGY (2021-2025)
Humanitarian-Development Collaboration
for Climate-Related Disasters in Bangladesh

UNITED NATIONS BANGLADESH IN COLLABORATION WITH THE
MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RELIEF (MODMR)

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@ Uttaran - Satkhira Khulna District

Contents

Foreword

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The Government of Bangladesh has made rapid progress in managing disaster risks since the catastrophic cyclone Bhola in 1970 and established a robust, proactive framework for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) with international cooperation and community engagement. However, an increase in the frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters, causing loss of lives and property damage. During 2014-2020, the major climate-related disasters resulted in 1,053 deaths, 4.6 million houses damaged, and $4.1 billion in economic losses [The National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRCC) reports from 2014-2020].

Since 2012, the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) has worked as a coordination platform to strengthen the collective capacity of government, national and international actors to ensure effective humanitarian preparedness for and response to the impacts of disasters in Bangladesh. The HCTT plays a crucial role in coordinating inter-agency readiness to respond to climate-related disasters, earthquakes, and fire in support of national government preparedness efforts. The aim, ultimately, is to anticipate – not wait for – humanitarian crises.

HCTT is moving from a one-year strategy to a multi-year approach to better integrate humanitarian preparedness and response to development. The HCTT Nexus Strategy for Climate-related Disasters 2021-2025 is a humanitarian preparedness and response strategy developed to support the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-25 and complement the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Bangladesh in relevant areas. The Nexus Strategy does not represent the entirety of the disaster risk reduction agenda or work in Bangladesh. Instead, it shows the opportunities to link the humanitarian response and preparedness work to other development and disaster risk reduction work.

The Strategy adopts a multi-year, collaborative approach to build disaster preparedness and to establish links with NPDM. In line with the international best practice, risk financing, preparedness, and response have been tailored to Bangladesh using the Strategic Preparedness for Response and Resilience to Disaster (SPEED) approach. The Strategy also considers the 2019 Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) and the proposed area-based Disaster Management Committee (DMC) coordination model to build resilience and capacity at national and community levels. The Nexus Strategy also focuses on strengthening the operational readiness of humanitarian stakeholders to respond to climate-related disasters through using tools such as risk financing in humanitarian action, including anticipatory action. By bringing together these crucial areas of work under a single unified vision, it hopes to strengthen and accelerate the ongoing work on disaster preparedness and resilience in Bangladesh to adapt to a changing world.

By bringing together these crucial areas of work under the single unified vision provided by the Nexus Strategy, we hope that will strengthen ongoing work on disaster preparedness and resilience in Bangladesh. We welcome the collaborative approach that made the Nexus Strategy possible and look forward to our partnership ensuring that we keep adjusting our process to keep pace with the accelerating adverse impacts of climate change.

Preface

The HCTT Nexus Strategy for Climate-related Disasters 2021-2025 is a humanitarian preparedness and response strategy developed to support the National Plan for Disaster Management (NPDM) 2021-25 and to complement the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Bangladesh in relevant areas.

The document portrays an evidence-based estimate of humanitarian needs in the disaster situation, combining existing analysis on climate-related risks with humanitarian conditions across high-risk districts in Bangladesh. The focus is on three climate-related hazards: floods, cyclones and storm surges, and landslides. Based on this analysis and estimated humanitarian impacts, the Nexus Strategy outlines strategic objectives and key actions for 2021-2025 across the areas of risk and impact analysis, priority preparedness action, partnership for institutional capacity and action plan for response. Through these strategic objectives and corresponding actions, the Nexus Strategy provides a framework for coordinated activities for the HCTT and the wider humanitarian community, addresses gaps in current efforts, and complements the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) efforts. Particular emphasis is placed on the importance of innovative financing mechanisms at the core of effective disaster management and promoting key actions further to strengthen consistent disaster risk financing and anticipatory action planning.

The Nexus Strategy recognizes related priorities under the UNSDCF, particularly improving disaster resilience and access to inclusive social protection for vulnerable and marginalized groups. In addition, to contribute to the Humanitarian-Development Nexus, the strategy outlines critical areas where improved collaboration between humanitarian, DRR, and development stakeholders can create mutually reinforcing strategies and synergies. Accordingly, the HCTT Nexus Strategy represents the humanitarian community's contribution to the Humanitarian-Development Nexus but does not represent the entirety of nexus-related work in Bangladesh.

This strategy is informed by the SPEED Approach, which UNRCO uses to operationalize the collective outcome of humanitarian communities in Bangladesh and the Risk and Impact Analysis study commissioned by Start Network. It has been produced through a consultative process and is defined by consensus among the humanitarian community and with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) agreement. Activities implemented under this strategy will uphold humanitarian principles and best practices in natural disaster response. The Nexus Strategy is supportive of the Sendai priority to enhance disaster preparedness for effective response and the Grand Bargain commitments to (1) reinforce—do not replace—national and local systems (2) transcend the humanitarian-development divide and (3) Anticipate—do not wait for—crises.

The document aims:

(1) To lay out strategic objectives to coordinate and improve the quality and effectiveness of HCTT's interventions to climate-related disasters and create linkages for collaboration with DRR and development stakeholders.

(2) To support the planning of mitigation, preparedness, response, and early recovery efforts to climate-related disasters by providing a solid evidence base in the form of multi-hazard risk analysis and humanitarian impact forecast from 2021 to 2025.

(3) To support inter-agency readiness for responding to the climate-related disaster in support of national government preparedness efforts- aiming at anticipating – not wait for – humanitarian crises based on the Emergency Response Preparedness.

(4) To enhance the humanitarian community's ability to support GoB-led response efforts with speed, volume, and quality by providing evident preparedness and response activities for all clusters.

(5) To provide a costed contingency plan that can form the framework for an HCTT coordinated response plan once activated.

The document is structured as follows:
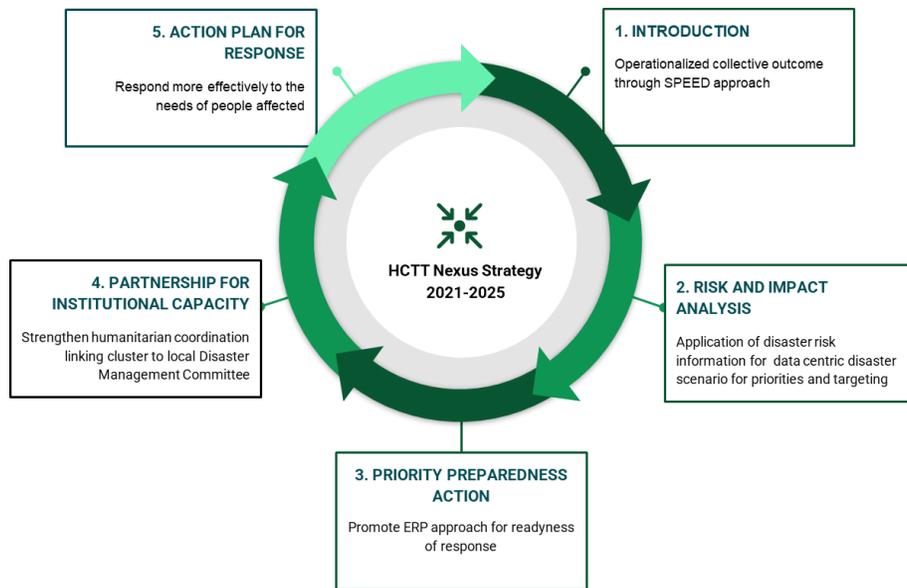
Structure of the Nexus Strategy 2021-2025

Introduction (SPEED Approach): From 2014-2020 the major climate-related disasters resulted in 1,053 deaths, 4.6 million houses damaged, and $4.1 billion in economic losses. The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) 2016 endorsed a "New Way of Working (NWOW)" that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability by working towards collective outcomes. The United Nations Bangladesh, 2022-2026 Cooperation Framework for development signed with the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) focuses on supporting Bangladesh to make transformational and accelerated progress in sustainable development economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The HCTT collective outcome is **to improve system-wide coherence in support of coordinated efforts for saving lives and livelihoods of vulnerable and exposed populations** to contribute to the Cooperation Framework collective outcome. To operationalize the collective outcome from the humanitarian community in Bangladesh, the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) uses the 'Strategic Preparedness for Response and Resilience to Disaster (SPEED)' approach.

Risk and Impact Analysis: The overall climate-related multi-hazard risk index identifies districts at risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm response capacity. The study focused on three dimensions- hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity. Based on this impact distribution data, transforming to standard distribution curve, the researchers have concluded that 660 per 1,000 people (95 per cent confidence intervals) will be impacted by climate-related hazards annually in the next five years. The climate-related multi-hazard risk analysis also estimated the severity of humanitarian conditions considering three humanitarian consequences according to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF): living standards, coping capacity, physical and mental wellbeing based on the available contextualized nine (9) indicators.

The affected households for each of the three disaster scenarios for cyclone, landslide and flood considered. Therefore, for planning were targeted, nexus strategy considers six very-high and high-risk districts, seven high-risk districts and three high-risk and medium-risk districts in flood, cyclone and storm surge and landslide, respectively. And for the target population, consider extreme conditions people in flood, extreme and severe conditions people both cyclone and storm surge, and landslide in the same planned districts.

Priority Preparedness Action: The HCTT plays a crucial role in coordinating inter-agency readiness to respond to climate-related disasters supporting national Government preparedness efforts. The aim, ultimately, is to anticipate – not wait for – humanitarian crises based on the Emergency Response Preparedness. The coordinated actions will be promoted through the HCTT joint work plan based on the sectoral gap analysis. Cluster preparedness actions are initiated based on the gap analysis. The clusters and working groups will promote seven elements as cross-cutting issues for effective operations: 1. inclusion 2. partnership and localisation 3. quality and standards 4. natural protection 5. community engagement 6. social cohesion 7. COVID-19 Pandemic. The broader preparedness actions will guide the yearly contingency planning exercise with the Government and humanitarian stakeholders.

Partnership for Institutional Capacity: To support the humanitarian coordination efforts, there are three inter-link HCTT mechanisms: national cluster system as per SOD, Inter-cluster working groups and area-based DMC coordination approach. HCTT is a forum to support the Government in preparedness and response for climate-related disasters and earthquakes. In 2019, the Government of Bangladesh, through the approved revised SOD, recognized the present cluster coordination mechanism. The SOD established eight inter-cluster technical working groups to support the cluster work at the national level: Cash, Community Engagement, Anticipatory Action, Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA), Localization, Needs Assessment, Information Management, and Private Sector Partnership. In addition, an area-based model supports Disaster Management Committee (DMC) disaster management capacity development more coherently using a systematic country-level approach to strengthen preparedness to link with the clusters and working groups. In addition, HCTT is exploring opportunities for more border collaboration with other partners to improve humanitarian action efficiency, including reducing the funding gaps.

Action Plan for Response: HCTT plans in advance for the next disaster, having the response plans and the funding in place before a disaster, releasing the funds to reduce the seriousness of the risk of a catastrophe, i.e., the likelihood and impact of a disaster. When the agreed threshold is met – say, a given probability or indicator of severity – the default decision will be to release pre-arranged finance to implement 'pre-agreed' actions to minimize delay and mitigate the impact of the predicted shock. Annual budget requirements for floods, cyclone and storm surge and landslides budget are 57 million, 35 million and 12 million for preparedness, anticipatory action and response and recovery respectively. The clusters will update its sectoral allocation and interventions in yearly consultation with GoB and the humanitarian community.

@CRS-Caritas, Bhola District

Key Risk and Impact Figures

Cumulative impact of the past 15 major climate-related disasters from 2014 to 2020

42 M	**58**	**9.4 M**	**1,053**	**$4,120 M**
total number of people (cumulative) affected	districts impacted	internally displaced	total number of people dead	**economic loss (US$ millions)

Source: Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), National Disaster Coordination Centre (NDRCC), Health Crises Management Centre, Director General Health Services (DGHS) and International Displacement Management Centre (IDMC);

Estimated annual impact of future climate-related disaster from 2021 to 2025

18.33 M	**64**	**660**	**12.10 M**	**$337.94 M**
*people exposed by climate-related hazards	districts exposed	anticipated affected per 1,000 people (95% confidence) *	annual anticipated affected people	annual min. anticipated econ. loss in pessimistic scenario (US$)
		*from the exposed populations		**from eco. loss in 2014-2020 (95% confidence)

Sex and Age Disaggregate Data

4,939,030 (26.73)
women (≥18)

4,098,247 (22.18)
boys (<18)

3,897,726 (21.09)
girls (<18)

4,666,277 (25.25)
men (≥18)

272,617 (1.48)
people with disability

Studies Reference: Start Network "Financial Flow Analysis for Climate-Related Disasters in Bangladesh" and "Multi-Hazard Risk Analysis of Climate-Related Disaster in Bangladesh" collaboration with United Nations Bangladesh, with Technical Support from NIRAPAD.

1. INTRODUCTION

@Uttaran Bangladesh- Khulna District

1.1 Overview

Bangladesh is at high risk from multiple natural hazards. According to the INFORM Index, Bangladesh's risk value stands at 5.8 (on a scale of 1-10). It ranks 27th of countries most at risk of disasters in 2021. Bangladesh has a subtropical monsoon climate characterized by wide seasonal variations in rainfall, temperatures, and humidity. There are three distinct seasons in Bangladesh: a hot, humid summer from March to June; a cool, rainy monsoon season from June to October; and a cool, dry winter from October to March. Analysis of past disaster events (covering the period 2014-2020) shows that the significant climate-related hazards are floods, cyclones, landslides, and riverbank erosion.

Moreover, other climate-related hazards include cold waves, heat waves, hailstorms, heavy rainfall, nor'westers, storms, and tornados. From 2014-2020 the major climate-related disasters resulted in 1,053 deaths, 4.6 million houses damaged, and $4.1 billion in economic losses. Thus, despite significant investments to support the implementation of risk-informed development strategies and plans, the recurrence of climate-related disasters and their consequences call for innovative stakeholder collaboration along with human, environmental, and economic imperatives.

Yearly impact by major types of disasters (2014-2020)

Year	Affected Population	Displaced Population	Fully Damaged Houses	Partially Damaged Houses	Deaths	Economic Loss ('000 US$)
2014	3,033,546	357,225	23,314	130,023	59	160,000
2015	5,593,422	696,130	70,523	377,037	84	114,586
2016	5,705,854	529,508	60,920	1,024,372	134	750,000
2017	12,035,016	657,869	140,498	644,478	322	951,000
2019	8,144,460	3,989,081	41,882	568,371	171	144,385
2020	7,509,289	3,192,658	146,740	1,387,506	283	2,000,000
Total	**42,021,587**	**9,422,471**	**483,877**	**4,131,787**	**1,053**	**4,119,971**

(**Sources**: Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), National Disaster Coordination Centre (NDRCC), Health Crises Management Centre, Director General Health Services (DGHS) and International Displacement Management Centre (IDMC), NIRAPAD Hazards reports)

Since 2016, appeals for eight disasters were made through HCTT HRPs following Joined Needs Assessments (JNA) led by Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) with total appeals amounting to USD 146.35 million. HRPs are not made when the events and their impacts are smaller, but Strat fund Bangladesh funding mechanism is supported that events. HCTT larger appeals were made for large-scale monsoon floods followed by cyclones from 2016 to 2020. The highest appeal was made in 2020 for addressing monsoon flood.

Figure 1.1: Total HRP Funding Appeal and Gap by Type of Disasters
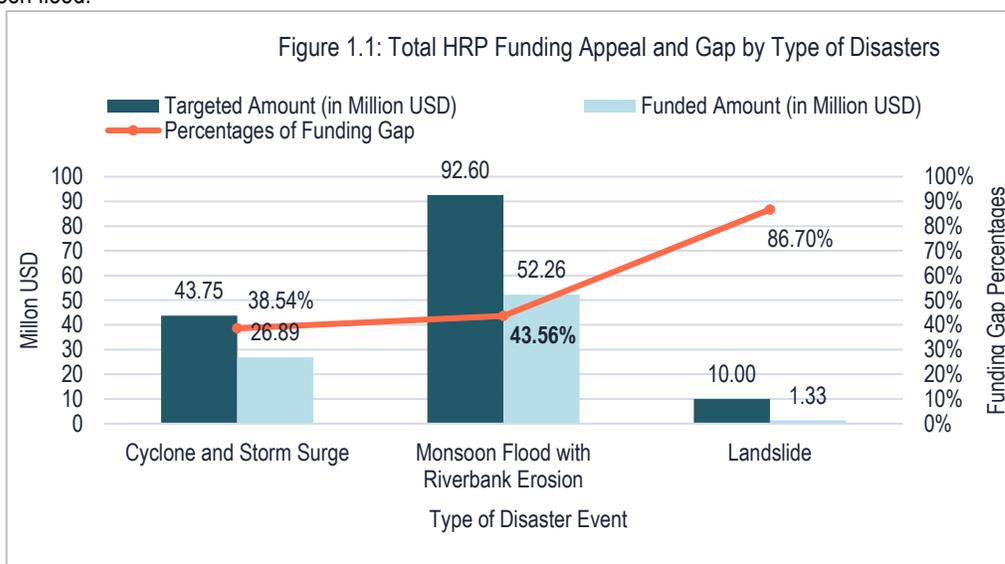
Over the years, the United Nations has worked with partners to promote change within the humanitarian system towards more anticipation. There is growing evidence and recognition that interventions undertaken before the full impact of a disaster can help save lives, mitigate suffering and lower the cost of responding to the humanitarian consequences of shocks. With forecasting and communication of early warnings improving over the years, work on financing solutions to translate early warning into Anticipatory Action has also advanced. At the global level, the Anticipatory Actions[1] effectively increased agency joined-up working on preparedness at headquarters and in pilot countries. Ultimately, it contributed to system-wide learning - that effective preparedness pays off. The Government capacity strengthening is listed as a critical success of this program. The UN has a unique opportunity in Bangladesh to develop national and local disaster management capacity through its cluster co-lead role and bearing in mind the commitment to undertake truly joint preparedness planning in 2021-2025. Injecting money for key preparedness actions within the UN and key partners to enhance coordination, information sharing, and analysis within the international system could thus have the multiplier effect of enabling greater coordination across crucial line ministries and within the scope of the revised SOD.

1.2 Collective Outcome

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, set out a new ambition: to not just meet needs, but to reduce risk, vulnerability and overall levels of need, providing a reference frame for both humanitarian and development actors to contribute to the common vision of a future in which no one is left behind. The World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) 2016 in which they agreed to implement a "New Way of Working (NWOW)" that meets people's immediate humanitarian needs while at the same time reducing risk and vulnerability by working towards collective outcomes across silos, over multiple years, based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors, including those outside the UN system. A collective outcome is a concrete and measurable result that humanitarian, development and other relevant actors want to achieve jointly, usually over a period of 3-5 years, in a country to reduce people's needs, risks and vulnerabilities and increase their resilience to climate-related disasters.

The United Nations Bangladesh 2022-2026 Cooperation Framework for development signed with Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is structured around five Strategic Priorities identified from the analysis of the overarching Theory of Change as pillars where the UN system should concentrate its expertise to support Bangladesh to make transformational and accelerated progress in the economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Development
Strategic Priority 2: Equitable Human Development and Well-Being
Strategic Priority 3: Sustainable, Healthy and Resilient Environment
Strategic Priority 4: Transformative, Participatory and Inclusive Governance
Strategic Priority 5: Gender Equality and Eliminating Gender-Based Violence

The HCTT recognizes the potential of strengthened collaboration with agencies and partners working on UNSDCF Strategic Priority 2 to improve the access and utilization of social protection services; and Strategic Priority 3 to improve the resilience to climate change, shocks and disasters of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups. Accordingly, the HCTT will reach out to development, DRR and other relevant partners to engage in discussions on mutually reinforcing and strategic partnerships.

To contribute the collective outcome Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (RCO) is supporting the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) in effective preparedness and response efforts with the continuous engagement with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and creates a space for civil society engagements. In addition, RCO is supporting the core coordination function of clusters in working with a wide range of national and international actors. The collective outcome from humanitarian community is **"to improve systemwide coherence in support of coordinated efforts for saving life and livelihoods of vulnerable and exposed population"**. The expected impact is that humanitarian agencies embrace a change from

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[1] Anticipatory Action - also known as Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) or Forecast-based Financing (FbF) - It is an approach that links early warnings to actions that can protect families and their livelihoods ahead of a hazard, whether human or climate-induced.

reactive to a proactive vision of response humanitarian actions thus multiplying the impact and efficiency of humanitarian and national stakeholders, as well as expanding the vision of humanitarian response to better incorporate elements of protection, GBV, addressing specific vulnerabilities and a more focused approach to community engagement.

To operationalize the collective outcome from the humanitarian community in Bangladesh, the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) uses the 'Strategic Preparedness for Response and Resilience to Disaster (SPEED)' approach. The approach aligns with the global policy guidance for both the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Agenda for Humanity. It incorporates UNDRR guidance on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mainstreaming and the Inter-agency Standing Committee (IASC) Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) guidelines. The SPEED approach consists of four key components: risk and impacts analysis, priority preparedness actions, partnership and institutional capacity, and humanitarian action plan. A DRR lens integrates across all four. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), co-led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, coordinates disaster preparedness, response, and recovery actions based on the SPEED approach.

Figure 1.2: Strategic Preparedness for Response and Resilience
to Disaster (SPEED) Approach in Bangladesh

1.3 Strategic Objectives

To improve system-wide coherence in support of coordinated efforts to save the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable and exposed populations, one of the primary focuses of the next five years will work with the Government and humanitarian community to improve the speed, quality, and volume of humanitarian assistance in Bangladesh. This Nexus Strategy design guides HCTT stakeholders on articulating and operationalizing collective outcomes in line with the SPEED approach. The main result will be better and more effective preparedness and readiness for response through reinforced collaboration with Government and humanitarian stakeholders and contribute to reducing risk and vulnerability. In addition, the objectives and actions prepare to recognize related priority areas under the Bangladesh UNSDCF and create opportunities to link up with partners under the respective Strategic Priority Groups.

The Nexus Strategy (2021-2025) has four strategic objectives (SOs):

- **SO1- Risk and Impact Analysis:** Improved sharing and application of disaster risk information to enhance timely humanitarian action to protect and assist the most vulnerable.
- **SO2- Priority Preparedness Action:** Improved, coordinated approach to preparedness for emergency response.
- **SO3- Partnership and Institutional Capacity:** Improved the capacity of the Government and the humanitarian community by strengthening the HCTT collaboration structure and tools.
- **SO4- Action Plan for Response:** Coordinated humanitarian action to save lives and livelihoods through effective planning, monitoring and resource mobilisation.

SO1 Risk and Impact Analysis: Improved sharing and application of disaster risk information to enhance timely humanitarian action to protect and assist the most vulnerable.

Support agreed on standards around the collection, processing, analysis, sharing, and use of data, improving the quality, availability, and interoperability of statistics and spatial data in collaboration with disaster risk reduction stakeholders. Support clusters and inter-cluster working groups to update statistical and geo-referenced data on localities vulnerable to climate-related disasters, data platform/repositories, standard translatable and sharable datasets, provide training and capacity building of national actors in data collection, data analysis, information sharing and utilization. Introduce contextualized sub-national INFORM index in 64 districts to support decision-making on humanitarian crises and disasters. The information management working group will work with clusters and other working groups, focusing on delivering information products and services. It will coordinate information sharing, build capacity for the use of specific tools and mapping applications. It will also work with other stakeholders to use information management tools and best practices to facilitate effective humanitarian coordination at the district level. To achieve this strategic objective, HCTT members will closely work with UNOCHA, UNDRR, and UNSCAP to support the role of the Humanitarian Data Index (HDX), Global Risk Assessment Framework (GRAF), and Disaster Statistics Framework (DSF) in Bangladesh.

SO2 Priority Preparedness Action: Improved, coordinated approach to preparedness for emergency response.

The HCTT will promote Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach to ensure readiness to respond to potential climate-related disasters that require coordinated action from the humanitarian stakeholders in support of Government response. The aim is to increase the speed, volume, predictability, and effectiveness of assistance delivered after the onset of a crisis and support anticipatory action. The national cluster system adopted by the Government of Bangladesh in SOD placed leadership of sectoral response with Government line ministries, with the support from the international community as co-leads. Within the present context, the national clusters need to support GoB and humanitarian stakeholders through a two-track approach: 1) support government and inter-agency preparedness by agreeing upon a Common Framework for Preparedness (CFP) and 2) strengthen joint planning and coordination of programs and resources to provide predictable, reliable support to national capacity

development for preparedness. The HCTT and national clusters and inter-cluster working groups will lead the ERP process and ensure that relevant organizations' anticipatory action and response readiness efforts are inclusive and coordinated.

SO3 Partnership for Institutional Capacity: Improved the capacity of the Government and the humanitarian community by strengthening the HCTT collaboration structure and tools.

The Sendai Framework Priority Action 4 advocates explicitly for "enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction" and to "facilitate the link between relief, rehabilitation, and development". It also requires working across sectors as well as between and within institutions. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and the RC's Office, to support institutional capacity for collective action to reduce need, risk and vulnerability. Forecasting systems now make it possible to predict climate-related disasters in advance and enable timely actions to preserve dignity and reduce humanitarian needs. By working with the National Forecast-Based Task Force and the BDRCS led working group, the RCO will promote and support the integration of national systems and local response capacities. Cluster and working groups under the HCTT will identify missing links in an operational capacity for anticipatory action and connect and strengthen existing initiatives to the critical areas of emergency preparedness and response. Also, work together with the Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) brings together an unprecedented range of stakeholders across the climate, humanitarian, and development communities to make 1 Billion People Safer from disaster by 2025. For strengthening GoB line ministry leadership roles in the national clusters as per SOD, HCTT will support an area-based Disaster Management Committee (DMC) coordination model to enhance local coordination through an inclusive, localized, and multi-sectoral approach in disaster management.

Action Plan for Response: Coordinated humanitarian action to save lives and livelihoods through effective planning, monitoring, and resource mobilisation.

Collective humanitarian action from the HCTT work plan agreed with GoB serves as a coordinated and standard mechanism for all partners to support the GoB's efforts for effective preparedness and response (anticipatory and post). Humanitarian response plans and related planning tools create to ensure targeted and timely provision of life-saving assistance to people in need. While this core approach has proven effective in Bangladesh, the international humanitarian sector is progressively moving from a primarily responsive system to a more anticipatory one. Response plan and funding before a disaster in hands, release the fund with the specific trigger based on likelihood can reduce the impact of the disaster. That approach, if well-coordinated and implemented, will minimize humanitarian suffering and associated needs even further. The RCO will work with MoDMR and ensure that the humanitarian community can engage constructively with MoDMR and facilitate international support for national humanitarian responses.

1.4 Inter-Agency Actions and Timeline

The HCTT has established joint operating procedures to ensure that humanitarian organizations deliver assistance in a principled manner while engaging with the national Government. The Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (RCO) has been supporting by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) since 2015 in the absence of a presence of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The progress made has been significant when assessed compared to the situation prevailing before FCDO's support. Indeed, the humanitarian community has been able to engage constructively with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) to ensure international assistance to national humanitarian responses. The RCO also supported the HCTT to produce regular yearly contingency plans based on forecasts, historical analysis, and increasingly sophisticated hazard analysis for a wide range of hydro-meteorological natural hazards (floods, cyclones, landslides). The RCO also supports developing detailed assessments before and after every major disaster, including early warning activations, supporting more accurate contingency planning and needs analysis.

Climate-related hazards are increasing in frequency and intensity, many of them exacerbated by climate change. Presently, we can predict shocks' occurrence and the humanitarian impact such as floods, cyclones, and landslides with growing confidence. Moreover, data can facilitate the decision to trigger the release of pre-arranged finance for pre-agreed interventions that mitigate the impact of such shocks before they happen. By taking this anticipatory approach – using evidence of risk instead of suffering – we can better protect and save more lives, make money go farther, preserve hard-won development gains, and uphold the people's dignity. In addition, the growing focus on humanitarian and development collaboration provides new opportunities to reduce existing and emerging di-saster risks through Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) and Anticipatory Action (AA). Also, limit the negative impacts of these events by addressing the underlying drivers of risk and building the capacity of people exposed to these hazards to anticipate, adapt, and recover. Anticipatory Action includes as a standard element of the ERP approach in the HCTT protocol.
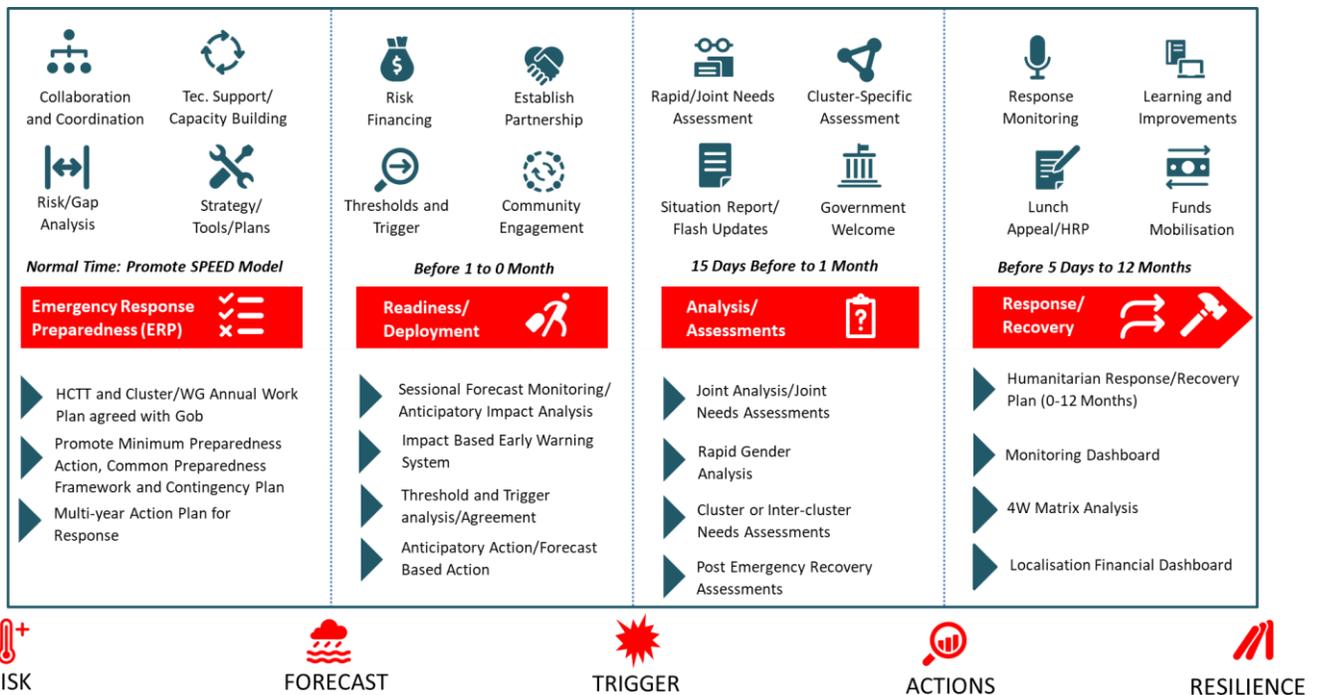

Figure 1.3: HCTT Operating Protocol

2.RISK AND IMPACT ANALYSIS

@Uttaran Bangladesh- Khulna District

2.1 Overview

Disasters are the outcome of present conditions of risk (UN, 2015). Disaster risk "is the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society, or a community in a specific period, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability, and capacity." (UNDRR, 2017). Thus, the risk is a result of the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard. The INFORM Risk Index is the first global, objective and transparent tool for understanding the risk of humanitarian crises and disasters. It can help identify where and why situations might occur, which means we can reduce the risk, build peoples' resilience and prepare better for crises. Risk analysis provides geographical areas for actions, but it does not tell us about the target population according to the severity. The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2020 of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) recommends a set of protocols, methods, and tools to classify the severity of people's conditions. The JIAF – to assist HCTT with identifying inter-linkages between various drivers, underlying and contributing factors, sectors and humanitarian conditions for their consideration in preparing the possible impact scenario for preparedness and response planning. The risk monitoring provides early warning of emerging risks, which allows for anticipatory action, such as tailoring the contingency plan and, where possible, taking action that could mitigate the impact of the emerging risk.

2.2 Disaster Risk Index

The climate-related multi-hazard risk index has developed as part of the Disaster Risk Financing Strategy of Start Network in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator (UNRCO) and, with the technical support by Network for Information, Response and Preparedness for Disaster (NIRAPAD), combining 24 indicators into three dimensions of risk: hazards, exposure, vulnerability (and lack of coping capacity). It uses the INFORM method of overall risk score out of 10 for each district, each dimension and component of risk. The multiplication of the values of an individual district based on each indicator develops the climate-related multi-hazard risk index of a district has been qualitatively expressed as very high, high, medium, low, and very low
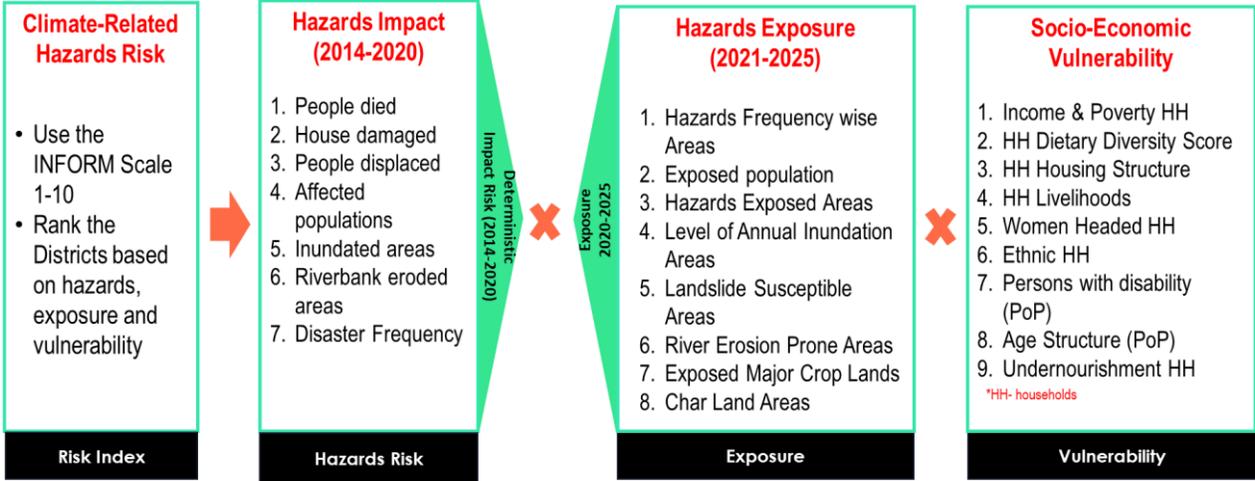

Figure 2.1: Climate-Related Hazard Risk Components and Indicators

The climate-related multi-hazard risk analysis considers all three aspects of the impact chain. The overall climate-related multi-hazard risk index identifies districts at risk from humanitarian crises and disasters that could overwhelm response capacity. It developed with three dimensions- hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity.

From the multi-hazard index, Start Network and NIRAPAD have developed a multi-hazard map illustratively indicating the risk levels of each of the districts from very high to very low. For example, the multi-hazard risk map to the right shows that several districts of Bangladesh's north and northeast sides possess very high-risk levels.

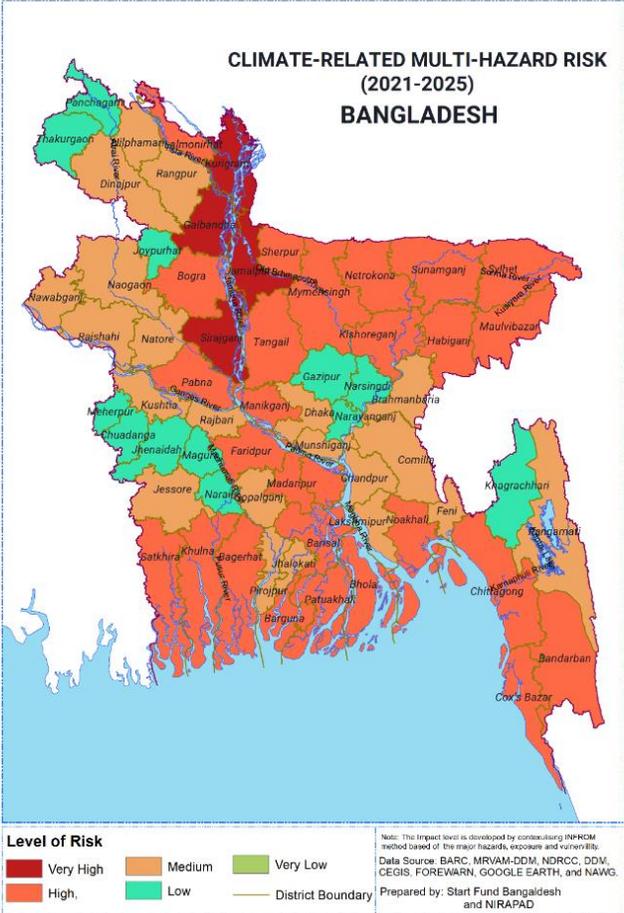| Risk Level	# of District	% of District
Very High	4	6.25
High	27	42.19
Medium	21	32.81
Low	12	18.75
Total	64	100

Figure 2.2: Climate-Related Multi-Hazard Risk (2021-2025) of Bangladesh

2.3 Impact of Hazards on Population

The multi-hazard risk analysis for quantifying the risk, based on the two forces, its hazards and the exposure of people and other side is the vulnerability of people to those hazards including lack of capacity to cope with them. Risk analysis provides the choice of geographical areas for actions. However, risk analysis does not tell us about the target population according to the severity. The climate-related hazard risk based on the deterministic impact population data (2014-2020) on last seven years showed the hazards that impacted the population vary significantly- ranging from 5 to 778 per thousand people. Based on this impact distribution data, transforming to standard distribution curve, the researchers have reached an inference that 660 per 1,000 people (95 per cent confidence intervals) will be impacted by climate-related hazards annually in the next five years[2].

The climate-related multi-hazard risk analysis also estimated the severity of humanitarian conditions considering three humanitarian consequences according to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF)[3]: living standards, coping capacity, physical and mental wellbeing based on the available contextualized nine (9) indicators below:

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[2] Multi-Hazard Risk Analysis of Climate-Related Disaster in Bangladesh 2021, developed by Start Fund Bangladesh, United Nations Bangladesh and Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD).

[3] The Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2020 of the Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) is a set of protocols, methods, and tools to classify the severity of people's conditions. The severity analysis contributes to answer questions on where to allocate resources, to whom and to how many people, when, and on what should be done. The purpose of classifying severity and causes is to consolidate diverse data and methods into an analytical output statement that is comparable over space and time.

List of Contextualized Indicators used for the forecasted priority people	
Living Standards: The ability of the affected population to meet their basic needs	The basic needs are measured using the following indicators: ▪ Income and poverty ▪ Household dietary diversity score ▪ Housing structure
Coping Capacity The degree to which individuals, households, communities, and systems are coping or facing challenges with impact recovery	The severity of the coping strategies is measured using the following indicators: ▪ Livelihood groups ▪ Poor women-headed households ▪ Ethnic population
Physical and Mental Wellbeing This refers exclusively to information and indicators about the physical and mental health of the potential impact population	The physical and mental health is measured using the flowing indicators: ▪ Persons with disability ▪ Age structure ▪ Prevalence of undernourishment (severely stunted children)

It also has measured intersectoral severity (the degree of harm brought by all combined climate-related hazards impact) by applying the contextualized JIAF Severity Scale (illustrated below). For each level (phase) in the scale, information from the three Humanitarian Conditions sub-pillars combined to identify a degree of severity aligned to specific response objectives.

JIAF Severity Scale

SEVERITY PHASE		KEY REFERENCE OUTCOME	POTENTIAL RESPONSE OBJECTIVES
1	Minimal	▪ Living Standards are acceptable: possibility of having some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate ▪ Social basic services, possible needs for strengthening the legal framework. ▪ Ability to afford/meet all essential basic needs without adopting ▪ Unsustainable coping mechanisms. ▪ No or minimal/low risk of impact on physical and mental wellbeing.	Building Resilience Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction
2	Stress	▪ Living Standards under stress, leading to adoption of coping strategies ▪ Inability to afford/meet some basic needs without adopting stressed, unsustainable and/or short-term reversible Coping Mechanisms. ▪ Minimal impact on Physical and Mental Wellbeing overall. ▪ Possibility of having some localized/targeted incidents of violence (including human rights violations).	Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction Protecting Livelihoods
3	Severe	▪ Degrading Living Standards (from usual/typical), inability to meet some basic needs without adopting crisis/emergency short/medium term irreversible - Coping Mechanisms. ▪ Reduced access/availability of social/basic goods and services. ▪ Degrading Physical and Mental Wellbeing. Physical and mental harm resulting in a loss of dignity.	Protecting Livelihoods Mitigating Risk and Exposure of extreme deterioration of Humanitarian conditions
4	Extreme	▪ Collapse of Living Standards, with survival based on humanitarian assistance and/or long term irreversible extreme coping strategies. ▪ Extreme loss/liquidation of livelihood assets that will lead to large gaps/needs in the short term. ▪ Widespread grave violations of human rights. Presence of irreversible harm and heightened mortality	Saving Lives and Livelihoods Reduce Exposure of loss

The future projection of severity has provided an early warning statement for proactive decision-making based on (1) building technical consensus, and (2) classifying severity and causes. The calculation of the potential district-based impacted population based on vulnerability data in each district helps inform 'Situation Analysis'. However, additional information is needed to conduct Household Economy Analysis (HEA) for the decisions of response interventions.

Estimated number of households facing different severity phases in high and high-risk districts affected by different disasters.

Type of Hazard	Number of Districts	Number of Household				Total Potential Impact HH
		Minimal	Stress	Severe	Extreme	
Flood, Flash Flood and Riverbank Erosion (20 Districts)	20	219,297	317,352	517,369	419,641	1,473,659
Cyclone and Strom Surge (11 Districts)	11	81,428	112,427	140,876	122,511	457,241
Landslide (5 Districts)	5	18,680	23,501	27,381	23,557	93,119
				Potential Population Needs Assistance		

*1 HH = 4.31 people on an average

2.4 Disaster Scenario

Based on the JIAF methodology, multi-hazard risk analysis and identified districts that are facing high and very high risks, the following estimations for affected households for each of the three disaster scenarios for cyclone, landslides and floods has been developed:

Monsoon Flood Scenario

Estimated number of households facing different severity phases in high and high-risk districts affected by flood and riverbank erosion.

District Name	Major Primary Disaster Type	Major Secondary Disaster Type	Multi-Hazard Risk Index	Multi-Hazard Risk level	Rank Multi-Hazard Risk	Rank for Flood	Rank for Flash Flood	1-Minimal %	2-Stress %	3- Severe %	4-Extreme %	1-Minimal #	I2-Stress #	3- Severe #	4-Extreme #	Total Potential Impact HH
Kurigram	Flood	RBE	7.2	V. High	1	1		10	15	35	40	16911	25366	59187	67643	169107
Jamalpur	Flood	RBE	7.0	V. High	2	2		5	15	45	35	6858	20575	61724	48007	137164
Gaibandha	Flood	RBE	6.6	V. High	3	3		10	15	35	40	13494	20241	47230	53977	134943
Sirajganj	Flood	RBE	6.5	V. High	4	4		20	20	30	30	24306	24306	36458	36458	121528
Sunamganj	Flood	FF	6.4	High	5	5	1	15	20	35	30	8070	10760	18831	16141	53802
Tangail	Flood	RBE	6.1	High	6	6		20	30	30	20	16875	25312	25312	16875	84373
Netrakona	Flood	FF	5.9	High	7	7	2	15	20	35	30	7692	10256	17947	15384	51278
Sylhet	Flood	FF	5.9	High	7	8	3	15	30	30	25	11192	22383	22383	18653	74610
Bogura	Flood	RBE	5.6	High	10	9		15	20	40	25	4837	6449	12897	8061	32244
Faridpur	Flood	RBE	5.4	High	14	10		20	30	30	20	8888	13332	13332	8888	44439
Pabna	Flood	RBE	5.4	High	14	11		25	25	30	20	13957	13957	16749	11166	55829
Mymensingh	Flood		5.3	High	18	12		20	25	35	20	41459	51824	72553	41459	207294
Habiganj	Flood	FF	5.3	High	18	13	4	15	25	35	25	6864	11440	16016	11440	45761
Madaripur	Flood	RBE	5.2	High	20	14		25	30	30	15	5521	6626	6626	3313	22085

District Name	Major Primary Disaster Type	Major Secondary Disaster Type	Multi-Hazard Risk Index	Multi-Hazard Risk level	Rank Multi-Hazard Risk	Rank for Flood	Rank for Flash Flood	1-Minimal %	2-Stress %	3- Severe %	4-Extreme %	1-Minimal #	I2-Stress #	3- Severe #	4-Extreme #	Total Potential Impact HH
Maulvibazar	Flood	FF	5.2	High	20	15	5	20	25	35	20	8812	11015	15421	8812	44061
Sherpur	Flood	FF	5.1	High	22	16	6	15	20	35	30	7981	10641	18623	15962	53207
Kishoregonj	Flood		5.0	High	24	17		10	20	40	30	5633	11266	22532	16899	56330
Manikganj	Flood	RBE	5.0	High	24	18		20	20	35	25	2775	2775	4856	3468	13873
Shariatpur	Flood	RBE	5.0	High	24	19		10	30	40	20	4483	13448	17931	8965	44827
Lalmonirhat	Flood		5.0	High	24	20		10	20	40	30	2690	5380	10761	8071	26902
Total High-Risk Prone Districts												219297	317352	517369	419641	1473659

Heavy monsoon rain and water from upstream sources caused severe monsoon flood that inundated 36 percent low lying areas of Bangladesh. The report of the National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRCC) informs that 6.35 million people (1.47 million households) are affected in 20 very high and high-risk flood prone districts. The report also indicates that 4.04 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. The Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) informs that 928,60 tube-wells damaged, and 100,223 latrines are damaged. The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) informs that around 83,000 hectares of paddy fields were destroyed. The disruption of services hinders meeting basic needs and people suffer from hunger, illness, thirst and filthiness. Among the 20 districts impacted by floods, Joint assessment conducted in 10 severely impacted districts. The assessment data are collected by more than 100 local, national and international agencies. The primary purpose of the joint assessment is identifying the actual impact scenario, identifying immediate and mid-term needs through contextualized primary (both GoB and field qualitative data collection) and secondary information.

Coordinated Preliminary Impact and Needs Assessment Summary-
- Ensure women, adolescent girls and other vulnerable groups' protection needs, particular in relation to gender based violence, sexual and reproductive health.
- Child protection are weakened, are required support to provide education and case management services for children identified at risk.
- Access to safe drinking water as monsoon floods inundated and destroyed WASH infrastructure and contaminated water sources, risking outbreak of water-borne diseases.
- Access to basic sanitation facilities to prevent open defecation leading to water surface and ground water contamination
- Hygiene promotion sessions and distribution of hygiene kits for hand hygiene, handwashing with soap are critical to prevent fecal oral route diseases transmission.
- Household food security and livelihood severely impacted. Household food availability and utilization of food is challenged along with economic and physical access to food. Livelihood opportunities are already impacted by COVID-19 which is further impacted by the sever monsoon floods.
- Children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition must receive urgent nutrition assistance.
- Provide transitional/makeshift shelter, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, cash as emergency shelter assistance.
- Urgent house repair, housing support to the extreme people with damaged house.
- Strengthen health education activities in the flood affected areas particularly on personal hygiene and physical distancing while ensuring these services are accessible to different types of persons with disabilities.

Cyclone and Strom Surge Scenario

Estimated number of households facing different severity phases in high and high-risk districts affected by cyclone and storm surge.

District Name	Major Primary Disaster Type	Major Secondary Disaster Type	Multi-Hazard Risk Index	Multi-Hazard Risk level	Rank Multi-Hazard Risk	Rank For Cyclone	1-Minimal %	2-Stress %	3- Severe %	4-Extreme %	1-Minimal #	2-Stress #	3- Severe #	4-Extreme #	Total Potential Impact HH
Khulna	Cyclone		5.7	High	9	1	20	30	30	20	11153	16729	16729	11153	55765
Cox's Bazar	Cyclone	Landslide	5.6	High	10	2	20	25	25	30	8383	10479	10479	12575	41916
Barguna	Cyclone		5.5	High	12	3	10	25	40	25	2349	5873	9396	5873	23491
Chattogram	Cyclone	Landslide	5.5	High	12	4	25	30	30	15	8628	10354	10354	5177	34513
Noakhali	Cyclone		5.4	High	14	5	20	25	25	30	2358	2948	2948	3537	11792
Satkhira	Cyclone		5.4	High	14	6	15	30	25	30	10969	21938	18282	21938	73128
Patuakhali	Cyclone		5.1	High	22	7	10	25	40	25	2641	6601	10562	6601	26405
Barishal	Cyclone		5.0	High	24	8	20	20	30	30	19993	19993	29989	29989	99965
Bhola	Cyclone		5.0	High	24	9	20	20	35	25	7821	7821	13687	9776	39105
Bandarban	Cyclone	Landslide	5.0	High	24	10	10	15	40	35	1084	1626	4337	3795	10843
Bagerhat	Cyclone		5.0	High	24	11	15	20	35	30	6048	8064	14111	12095	40318
Total High-Risk Prone District											81428	112427	140876	122511	457241

The severe cyclone and storm surge caused damage, disruption and distress of the people living in 11 high-risk cyclone prone districts. The report of the National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRCC) informs that 1.97 million people (0.46 million households) are affected. The report also indicates that 1.14 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. According to the NDRCC preliminary reports inform that 330,667 houses were damaged including 55,667 destroyed in seven (7) most impacted districts. The cyclone led to the internal displacement of 200,000 persons including 160,000 people evacuated in cyclone shelter. While the national authorities are measuring the full scale of the damages, early reports inform that cyclone and storm created damages worth US$ 130 million. It includes damage to the electricity network, schools (2,000), bridges and culverts (200), embankments (150 kilometers), roads (1,100 kilometers), sources of drinking water (220), local administration and community infrastructures. The disruption of services hinders meeting basic needs and people suffer from hunger, illness, thirst and filthiness. Among the 11 districts impacted by cyclone, Joint assessment conducted in 7 severely impacted districts. The assessment data are collected by more than 60 local, national and international agencies. The primary purpose of the joint assessment is identifying the actual impact scenario, identifying immediate and mid-term needs through contextualized primary (both GoB and field qualitative data collection) and secondary information.

Coordinated Preliminary Impact and Needs Assessment Summary-

- The internal displaced population needs immediate food, water and emergency shelter support.
- Urgent house repair, housing support to the extreme people with damaged house.
- Protection systems for women, girls and children must be urgently re-established/reinforced.
- Emergency livelihood support is required for those who lost their income-generating activities.
- Immediate desalinization of open water sources and emergency repair/replacement of latrines and tube-wells.
- Children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition must receive urgent nutrition assistance.

Landslide Scenario

Estimated number of households facing different severity phases in high and high-risk districts affected by landslides.

| District Name	Major Primary Disaster Type	Major Secondary Disaster Type	Multi-Hazard Risk Index	Multi-Hazard Risk level	Rank Multi-Hazard Risk	Rank for Cyclone	Rank for Landslide	1-Minimal %	2-Stress %	3- Severe %	4-Extreme %	1-Minimal #	2-Stress #	3- Severe #	4-Extreme #	Total Potential Impact HH
Cox's Bazar	Cyclone	Landslide	5.6	High	10	2	1	20	25	25	30	8383	10479	10479	12575	41916
Chattogram	Cyclone	Landslide	5.5	High	12	4	2	25	30	30	15	8628	10354	10354	5177	34513
Bandarban	Cyclone	Landslide	5.0	High	24	10	3	10	15	40	35	1084	1626	4337	3795	10843
Rangamati	Landslide	Landslide	4.0	Medium	50		4	10	20	40	30	329	658	1316	987	3290
Khagrachhari	Landslide	Landslide	3.2	Low	54		5	10	15	35	40	256	384	895	1023	2558
Total landslide Risk Prone Districts												18680	23501	27381	23557	93119

In the Chittagong division, continuous heavy rains including a record 150 mm in the last 10 days triggered the deadliest landslides in the history. The report of the National Disaster Response Coordination Center (NDRCC) informs that 0.4 million people (93,119 households) are affected in 5 high and medium and low-risk landslide prone districts. The report also indicates that 0.2 million people are in needs of humanitarian assistance. Heavy monsoon rains are expected to continue. Search and rescue teams face challenging conditions as the risk of additional landslides remains high. The rains caused severe flooding in low-lying areas to significantly damage road and communication infrastructure. The disruption of services hinders meeting basic needs and people suffer from hunger, illness, thirst, and filthiness. The assessment data are collected by 20 local, national and international agencies. The primary purpose of the joint assessment is identifying the actual impact scenario, identifying immediate and mid-term needs through contextualized primary (both GoB and field qualitative data collection) and secondary information.

Coordinated Preliminary Impact and Needs Assessment Summary-

- Continuous stress among children and adults to search for food, livelihood and shelters and cope with loss family members or individuals in their support networks
- Psychosocial counselling for children and protection services for the adolescent boys and girls including self-defense and livelihood opportunities
- The internal displaced population needs immediate food, water and emergency shelter support.
- Urgent house repair, housing support to the extreme people with damaged house.
- Protection systems for women, girls and children must be urgently re-established/reinforced.
- Emergency livelihood support is required for those who lost their income-generating activities.
- Children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition must receive urgent nutrition assistance

2.5 Priorities and Target Populations

The climate change and other crises impact the poor and the marginalized most severely, as individuals and communities are exposed differentially and vulnerable on the basis of factors such as wealth, education, race, ethnicity, religion, gender, age, class/cast, disability, and health status. It is therefore crucial for risk-informed early action to centralize mapping and understanding regarding who is most at risk, and what barriers need to be overcome to reduce their vulnerabilities to hazards. This requires intersectional analysis to ensure no one is left behind.
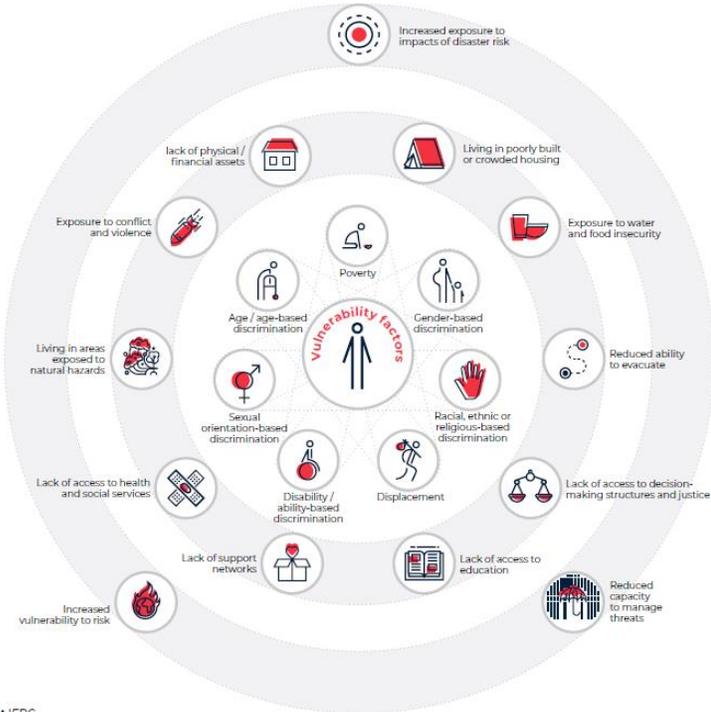
Source: IFRC

Figure 2.3: Vulnerability Elements

The humanitarian actions will be targeted based on the highest score in the risk index and with the highest number of people facing severe or extreme conditions. There are complementary mechanisms to ensure the targeting of right beneficiaries: the use of existing databases of prioritized communities in prioritized locations. For annual targeting, the HCTT has used the contextualized JIAF framework results, severe and extreme category of households. For monsoon flood planning targets consider top 6 very high- and high-risk districts and extreme condition of people, in cyclone and storm surge planning targets consider top 7 high-risk districts and extreme and severe condition of people, in landslide planning targets consider top 3 high-risk districts and extreme and severe condition of people.

Disaster scenario	# Very high to high risk districts	# of people affected	# of prioritised affected districts	# of people prioritized for assistance
Floods	20	6.35 million people **(1.47 million HH)**	6	**1,030,525 people (239,101 HH)**
Cyclone and Storm Surge	11	1.14 million people **(263,387 HH)**	7	**627,553 people (145,604 HH)**
Landslides	5	219,543 people **(50,938 HH)**	3	**201,350 people (46,717 HH)**

3.PRIORITY PREPAREDNESS ACTION

@CRS-Caritas, Bhola District

3.1 Overview

The HCTT plays a key role in coordinating inter-agency readiness to respond to climate-related disaster in support of national government preparedness efforts. The aim, ultimately, is to anticipate – not wait for – humanitarian crises. The Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) approach and anticipatory action are very much two sides of the same coin. In simple terms, the ERP's primary focus is on identifying the most appropriate response activities for a given disaster and ensuring that operational readiness is in place to implement these activities, whereas the focus of anticipatory action is on identifying the most appropriate activities that can mitigate against the potential impacts of a disaster and ensuring that operational readiness is in place to implement these activities. The ERP approach is designed to ensure that the humanitarian community has a shared and up-to-date understanding of risks, and a joint plan for enhancing preparedness. The ERP approach has four main components:

- Risk analysis and monitoring
- Identifying and prioritizing humanitarian interventions
- Review of existing response capacities
- Filling identified preparedness gaps through using the Minimum and Advanced Preparedness Actions

Using the Annex B template cluster will update annual operational delivery plan considering the disaster scenario and target population for preparedness, anticipatory response and response and recovery.

3.2 Gap Analysis

Clusters and working groups have provided analysis of sectoral gaps based on the SPEED Approach.

Risk and Impact Analysis

Available/proposed sectoral analysis of hazards, threats, vulnerabilities, and their causes. (*Quality and timely impact analysis requires three elements: (1) managing information, (2) vulnerability index and (3) Hazard consequence analysis (damage, disruption and distress)*)

Status: Below Normal

Severely stressed	Below Normal	Normal

Description of Gaps

The Bangladesh data and information management environment are highly fragmented. Although a wide range of actors are engaged in multiple types of data collection; the information generated is often inappropriately documented, incomplete, not presented in forms which are interoperable, and shared only sporadically. There are no agreed standards around the collection, processing, analysis, sharing and use of data, and gaps in the quality, availability, and interoperability of both statistics and spatial data seriously hamper its use. On the humanitarian side, most clusters and working groups generate information, but there are capacity gaps in risk information management (IM) at both cluster and agency levels, compounded by limited, untimely data and information sharing. For example, there is a lack of regularly updated statistical and geo-referenced data on localities most vulnerable climate-related disasters, weak IM linkages at both the local and central levels, limited understanding of existing data platforms/repositories, gaps in common datasets that are translatable and sharable, and gaps associated with training and capacity building of national actors in data collection, data analysis, information sharing and utilization.

- Harmonizing data sets remains a major challenge for practitioners, many of the existing datasets were uncoordinated and unstandardized in the past, mainly focusing on disaster losses and damages, hosted by various agencies.
- Lack of understanding of disaster risks, gathering and analyzing data related to vulnerabilities, exposure and hazards.

- Weak information sharing platform among the GoB, humanitarian and development community (i.e. DMIC, NDRCC).
- Inadequate reporting data, storing it, as well as organizing information in a coordinated manner including sex, age and disability disaggregated disaster data.
- Lack of integrated risk and hazard information into humanitarian information management system.
- Inadequate displacement tracking in the context of climate-related hazards and inadequate information on the displaced population at their temporary location, resulting in challenges for delivering targeted relief services tailored to humanitarian needs.
- Inadequacy of unified registries of vulnerable households and targeting systems.
- Inadequate risk communication strategies to reach hard-to-reach communities.
- Weak link with the monitoring of risks to the Humanitarian Dashboard to facilitate analysis of impacts if threats emerge (e.g. displacement situations).
- Accurate, reliable and timely data on displacement in the aftermath of natural disasters remains a challenge.
- Lack of baseline data and information systems on livelihoods, informal and migrant workers, small enterprises, market access and local governance.
- Lack of contextualized Global Climate Risk Index CRI, down to sub-national level, planetary pressure adjusted HDI (PHDI) 2019 is down to sub-national level, sub-national INFORM Risk Index down to sub-national level.
- Fragmented data sharing platforms hindering Sendai Framework monitoring and reporting.

Priority Preparedness Actions

Activities do not aggravate risks or vulnerabilities and are prepared for likely hazards and threats. (Three elements are required for prioritizing actions: 1. community engagement, 2. needs assessment and 3. cost-benefit analysis)

Status: Below Normal

Severely stressed	Below Normal	Normal

Description of Gaps

According to the International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) research report 2019 conducted by Red Cross Movements with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), there is need for a comprehensive policy and legislative framework for receiving international assistance during major disaster response. The national cluster system, adopted by the Government of Bangladesh in SoD placed leadership of sectoral response with Government line ministries, with cluster leads as co-leads. Now effort is required for coherence and coordination for optimal use of scarce resources for better preparedness and readiness for response including anticipatory action.

- Early Warning Systems (EWS) do not always reach local stakeholders and the contents are often not understood.
- Timely and appropriate early warnings massage and channel that reduce the loss of life and assets.
- Lack of investment in emergency preparedness to reduce loss of lives and assets.
- Lack of aid harmonization.
- Slow progress on Accountability to Affected Population (AAP) and localization agenda.
- Lack of initiatives on protection and integration of cross-cutting issues, e.g. gender, age and disability.
- Lack of legal preparedness for accepting international support and technical assistance.
- Weak risk communication strategies for mobilizing inter-agency coordinated efforts.
- Understanding gaps in minimum humanitarian standards to address the vulnerable people's priorities
- Lack of priority Environmental Protection Initiatives at the community level.
- Absence of innovative technology for housing and dwelling areas management.

Partnership and Institutional Capacity

Strong institutional (formal and community institutions) capacity is to contribute to building local capacities so that the most vulnerable can cope better with shocks. (*Three elements are required for institutional capacity for disaster preparedness, response, and risk reduction for resilience: 1. human capacity, 2. logistics management and 3. collaboration structure*)

Status: Below Normal

Severely stressed	Below Normal	Normal

Description of Gaps

The challenges hindering disaster management in Bangladesh, the document, assuming a whole-of-government approach, takes important step towards proactive risk reduction and holistic approaches (in consideration of social, political, economic and environmental context) by focusing on 1) saving lives, 2) protecting investments and 3) effective recovery and rebuilding (Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, 2017). Some challenges remain in terms of disaster prevention, monitoring and progress reporting mechanism. Translating the plan into actions also requires significant investments and is built upon the participation of key stakeholders – however, the actual implementation and institutional capacity building to support the uptake at various levels of governments remains uncertain (Ahmed, 2019). The challenges also link up with SOD implementation and activation of local level disaster management committee.

- Steps behind development due to accountability among and between stakeholders remain low.
- Implementation challenges with the NPDM (2021-2025) due to the fact that it makes no provisions for funding nor building capacity at the sub-national levels.
- Inadequate skills and capacity for comprehensive analysis on gendered impact of disaster risk
- Lack of coordination and accountability in terms of disaster prevention, monitoring and progress reporting mechanisms.
- Limited institutional capacity to mainstream gender and inadequate resource allocation for gender capacity building.
- Uncertain actual implementation and institutional capacity building to support the uptake at various levels of government.
- Lack of sub-national level capacities also limits the effective implementation of DRR and CCA aspirations.
- Inadequate capacity to provide efficient and timely response due to inefficiencies within the incident command system
- The scale of transformation in disaster risk management, the government has strived to maintain towards proactive disaster management.
- Inadequate accountability and transparency at all levels of the institutional setting.
- Due to climate change, risk informed infrastructure construction and maintenance pose an additional challenge.
- Lack of a collaboration platform for building trust among the humanitarian stakeholders entail weak engagement and negotiation with GoB.
- Limited surge capacity of Local Government and partners in mobilizing local resources to support early recovery activities in terms of staff and logistics arrangement.
- Limited institutional capacity at the sub-national level to conduct effective data collection in the aftermath of natural hazards and share accurate information in a timely manner to inform humanitarian relief activities.

Action Plan for Response

The action plan includes a deliberate strategy to reduce future humanitarian needs. (*Three key elements are necessary for Action Planning that builds resilience: 1. operational plan, 2. monitoring and learning and 3. financial mechanisms*)

Status: Below Normal

Severely stressed	Below Normal	Normal

Descriptions of Gaps

Ensuring that new infrastructure development is risk informed also poses an additional challenge to various sectors already seeing infrastructural gaps that continue to widen with the increasing implications of climate change. Investing in social wellbeing and physical resilience require massive-scale investments, and as was established before, the government is already facing significant funding gaps in disaster management.

- Inadequacy of interventions for managing sustainable and appropriate reconstruction and recovery.
- Lack of integration of gender responsive DRR and CCA in housing reconstruction and recovery.
- Lack of sector-specific provisions of funds to prevent risk, mitigate and manage potential impact.
- Limited information available on the financial provisions for sector specific investments in Disaster Risk Management.
- Significant funding gaps for disaster-related economic impacts.
- Lack of financial and human resources is hindering efforts to reduce economic impacts envisioned by the national level government.
- Lack of protocols to enable the rapid disbursement of funds to vulnerable people at scale.
- High transaction costs in logistics management in absence of a common system of logistics operations.
- Absence of common funding mechanism at local level hindering effective collaboration among the stakeholders.
- Difficulties in delivering relief and response to remote areas.

@Cyclone Amphan, Care Bangladesh- Satkhira District

3.3 Coordinated Actions

In line with the strategic objectives and on the basis of the sectoral gap analysis, the following coordinated actions will be promoted through the HCTT coordinated work plan for climate-related disasters.

Risk and Impact Analysis

1. Develop functional Information Management Platform including formulation of a comprehensive Strategic Plan and Work Plan to support the use of data and information.

2. Support IM tools design and capacity for data collection, analysis, mapping/visualization and sharing to improve decision-making.

3. Contextualize INFORM Index (C-INFORM) - up to Upazila level for Vulnerability and risk analysis. Build capacity of local-level authorities/actors to effectively utilize the system.

4. Support Households Economy Approach (HEA) to determine the multi-sectoral assistance support the the disaster vulnerable and marginalized community.

5. Support regular analysis and monitoring of country risk in partnership with existing development-focused coordination platforms.

6. Incorporate and interpolate dynamic impact of climate change on hazard and disaster frequency as well as severity for projecting long term impact and needs.

Priority Preparedness Actions

1. Support legal preparedness for accepting international support and technical assistance in line with its global commitments and in support from IFRC.

2. Support the strengthening of a Common Country Framework (CCF) and Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) including relevant Anticipatory Actions.

3. Develop and implement collective risk communication strategy mobilizing inter-agency efforts for disaster risk reduction for resilience.

4. Support more credible, comprehensive, and evidence-based situational analysis using Early Warning Systems (EWS) and contribute to the development of impact-based early warning systems. from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA).

5. Develop and implement collective feedback mechanism as a 'common service' to the entire humanitarian community including a comprehensive database of vulnerable people at risk of disasters to improve their resilience capacity.

6. Support the improvement of approaches for accountability, inclusion and protection

7. Support/strengthen joint anticipatory/post needs assessment to address informed priorities and choices of the vulnerable people.

8. Support/strengthen coordination of Sphere inter-agency initiatives for principled and minimum humanitarian standards to address the priority needs of the vulnerable people.

9. Support the private sector business continuity and environmental-friendly interventions that benefit the whole of society.

10. Support in develop of LNOB strategy for disaster risk reduction and humanitarian actions.

11. Support to develop Gender Tip Sheet for clusters for gender responsive sectoral response.

🤝 ⚡ Partnership for Institutional Capacity

1. Assessing the training/capacity building needs/gaps; developing a comprehensive curriculum/methods for delivering a training program on SPEED Approach for promoting actions in line with SOD.

2. Building the capacity of national and local authorities to develop and implement response/anticipatory plans and use risk information through a participatory process involving the most vulnerable households.

3. Agree on common thresholds and triggers for response/anticipatory action by promoting consensus-based SoP and/or plans.

4. Coordinate support to the current Anticipatory Action taskforce and ensure coherence/consistence among the many stakeholders (BDRCS, UN, GoB, NGOs)

5. Assist key donors on policy and strategic coordination through facilitating strong collaboration with GoB and the rest of the humanitarian community including support regional and international agenda for better exchange of knowledge and expertise.

6. Promote increased collaboration with Development Partners (DPs) and national authorities on disaster preparedness including joint exercise with GoB and other stakeholders.

7. Connecting the humanitarian piece to the Local Consultative Group (LCG)/development actors (particularly on the pieces related to shock-responsive safety nets and preparedness).

8. Establishment of a marketplace for humanitarian and development actors (e.g. Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)

9. Strengthen engagement with the private sector to support risk reduction, mitigation, preparedness and resilience-building.

10. Facilitate the exchange of good practices as well as building coherence between national level initiatives and DRR interventions in Cox's Bazar.

🌾 👪 Action Plan for Response

1. Support the integration of risk reduction as nexus issues in the Humanitarian Program Cycle as well as Disaster Risk Management including promotion of conflict-sensitive tools and analysis for program design and implementation.

2. Develop and agree with GoB on yearly work plans in consultation with the wider humanitarian and development stakeholders, progress monitoring and report back to HCTT.

3. Develop the Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Plan (HPRP) and robust response monitoring including financial tracking.

4. Support efforts to operationalize localization through local stakeholders and strengthen engagement in humanitarian coordination efforts.

5. Preparation, dissemination and advocacy for the use of climate change information or implementing practices/ actions to improve resilience to climate change.

6. Analyse data/evidence and identify ways to make progress on reporting against localization indicators.

7. Engage in a strategic discussion with UNSDCF Strategic Priority Group 3 on how to align efforts to increase the resilience of vulnerable and marginalized groups to climate-related disasters.

8. Start a dialogue with partners under UNSDCF Strategic Priority Group 2 on inter-sectoral efforts to improve access to inclusive and shock-responsive social protection schemes, including cash-transfer, for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

3.4 Cluster Preparedness Actions

Not Implemented	Partially Implemented	Implemented

The following are the priority actions of clusters for preparedness:

Child Protection Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Support GoB and other Child Protection (CP) stakeholders with the development of appropriate data collection tools for information gathering and analysis.		Yearly review
	Establish technical working groups at the local level to support in collection, verification, and analysis of data.		Yearly review
	Incorporate age and sex disaggregated data/ information in existing 4W matrix for increasing the effectiveness of CP-related programme planning and implementation.		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Strengthen and/or establish the Child Protection in Emergencies Working Group (CPiEWG) at district level especially in vulnerable and disaster-prone districts		Yearly review
	Planning of CP interventions aiming to reduce the risks of disasters and climate change impacts that would be respective and protective against existing vulnerabilities, the consequences of mobility, access to essential goods and services.		Yearly review
	Develop child protection prevention and risk messaging: Need for continued distribution of various child protection messages including: Tips for parents and volunteers, Violence Against Children including GBV messaging will be escalated through continued action for PSS and preventing violence; through various distribution methods—including CP workforce, partners, community microphones, mobile apps and over social media.		Yearly review
	Develop remote case management guidelines during COVID pandemic		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	Strengthen awareness and capacity on Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action.		Yearly review
	Advocacy with relevant stakeholders and lawmakers to prepare the laws and policies for protecting the child violence and child protection.		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Innovative emergency interventions that limit prolonged displacement situations for children and women on embankments.		Yearly review
	Establish collaboration with the Shelter programme for establishing temporary shelter and child help desks to support displaced children and family caused by Cyclone, Flood or another emergency incident.		Yearly review
	Implementation of the rollout of Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action.		Yearly review
	Strengthen technical support and collaboration with MoWCA, DWA and DSS as well as other relevant ministries and department to increase engagement of GoB and other stakeholders.		Yearly review
	Children in detention centres: work with the Supreme Court Committee of Child Rights and the Ministry of Law to look at options within the law – so that children in detention can be released and reunited with their families.		Yearly review
	Child Helpline: continued support and strengthening of the effectiveness of the Child Helpline by increasing in call agents as well as a virtual training with call agents on how to respond to COVID-19 and referral pathways		Yearly review
	Strengthening of social service workforce: by advocating for deployments of social workforce and training more social service workforce and advocating for the provision of PPEs for these workers.		Yearly review needed
	Strengthening follow up mechanism led by CP cluster for relevant interventions at Humanitarian action.		One-time activity. Need based review can be done later.

Displacement Management Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Identify gaps – assess, verify, and map emerging assistance needs, responses (4W) and protection issues by conducting regular 'gap analyses' based on verified needs, for instance through the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA).		Yearly review
	Pilot a digitalised data collection system for periodic deployment in the aftermath of natural disasters.		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Review of the existing SOPs, together with the Shelter cluster and MoDMR to identify areas that need to be adjusted for COVID-19 contextualised evacuation		Yearly review
	Preparedness work and DRR (what we can promote at normal time)		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	GoB and stakeholder's capacity building to support strengthened data collection and management.		Yearly review
	Build capacity of key stakeholders to deliver coordinated services to displaced communities.		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Develop guidelines and training modules to support the management of emergency shelters by the Disaster Management Committee and Ward Disaster Management Committee.		Yearly review
	Support government at the various administrative levels to plan for mass evacuation considering mitigation measures for COVID-19 risk.		Yearly review

Education Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Update and operationalize the 4Ws matrix for effective and coordinated service delivery.		Yearly review
	Support the Directorate of Primary Education to revise data collection tools for integration into the EMIS system.		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Education cluster actors, including INGOs are developing School Reduction Action Plans on an ad-hoc basis—an intervention that needs to be mainstreamed into the education system.		Yearly review
	Establish and operationalise Education Sub-Clusters at district level (most vulnerable disaster-prone districts) to ensure proper needs assessment, data collection and dissemination and two-way decentralized information flow.		Yearly review
	Ensure the integration of EiE/DRR components in School-Level Implementation Plans (SLIP).		Yearly review
	Hazard-specific and context-friendly resilient construction designs for schools.		Yearly review
	Train teachers on Psychosocial Support (PSS) and lifesaving messaging, including hygiene promotion		Yearly review
	Mobilize school management committees on community contributions related to protection of vulnerable children, hygiene promotion and learning continuity.		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	Capacity building of teachers and education officials, School Management Committees (SMC) on flood protection including representative from Union Disaster Management Committees and incorporation of disaster risk reduction (DRR) into the School Learning and Improvement Plan (SLIP).		Yearly review
	Training/capacity building support to the authorities from upazila and divisions in collaboration with local level partners/cluster members.		Yearly review
	Training to Teachers and Union Disaster Management Committee on incorporation of the disaster risk reduction (DRR) into the School Learning Improvement Plan (SLIP).		Yearly review
	Strengthen collaborative structure at the local level through education sub clusters.		Yearly review

Category	Action		Status
	Life skills training such as swimming for the children including practicing simulation		Yearly review
	Training of teachers, school management, PTAs and learners on early signals, EiE/Disaster Risk Reduction, psychosocial support (PSS) and lifesaving messages, including hygiene promotion		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Advocacy for earmarked funding on EiE by the Primary Education Authority (PEA) into their Fourth Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP4) which is not though a comprehensive resilience plan		Yearly review
	Designing/modelling resilient and inclusive school infrastructure. Demonstrating schools which will be flood prone (advocacy, consultation, finalization of SOPs)		Yearly review

Early Recovery Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review/ one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Digitalization of the beneficiary database to facilitate vulnerability and exposure analysis.		Yearly review
	Pre-disaster information database of critical infrastructure, including health centres, shelter, water sources, etc.		Yearly review
	Database on damage and disruption for chronic disaster impact to measure disaster loss and damage		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Preparedness plan for business continuity in governance and market systems.		Yearly review
	Record hazard-related ecological loss and damage		Yearly review
	Develop an Early Recovery Preparedness Plan (including cash disbursements).		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	port local government institutional capacity in early recovery actions		Yearly review
	Strengthen early recovery cluster coordination through government engagement		Yearly review
	Establishing an online training platform for relevant DRM stakeholders.		Yearly review
	Training to CPP, RCRC, Scouts, FSCD and FPP volunteers to augment disaster response capacity.		Yearly review
	Capacity building to stakeholders on social cohesion.		Yearly review
	An enhancement of the capacity of the disaster management committees including DRROs and PIOs		Yearly review
	Support local governments with human resources, technical support and equipment.		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Develop and implement an Early Recovery Inter-cluster work plan		Yearly review
	Develop and disseminate guidance on inter-cluster Early Recovery interventions.		Yearly review
	Assess disaster sensitivity of off-farm income according to occupation		Yearly review
	Adaptation strategies for the vulnerable and poorest segment of population.		Yearly review

Food Security Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	To strengthen online data collection and data management and prepare sector specific assessment tools		Yearly review
	Conduct a Food Security Cluster (FSC) vulnerability and risk analysis table and subsequent mitigation measures in the event of large-scale disasters		Yearly review
	Prepare a gender fact sheet for FSC members		Yearly review
	Update the FSC pre-crisis data set for assessments and analysis		Yearly review
	Support Food Security analysis like IPC, HEA, EFSNA whichever required.		Yearly review
	Monitor market, food supply chain, food stock, food price and livelihood		Yearly review
	FSC common messaging package (disaster specific)		Yearly review

Priority Preparedness Actions	Orientation on Sector specific assessment tools and conduct assessment when required		Yearly review
	In coordination with the Logistics Cluster, FSC will update the map of the GoB warehouses/food stores, where and for which quantity of what type of food, in coordination with Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture and MODMR		Yearly review
	Engage with the private sector (supermarket/shops – where food is available) to collect information on their Business Continuity Plans, Contingency Plans and capacity to respond after disaster		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	Set up/maintain beneficiary feedback (and complaint handling) mechanisms.		Yearly review
	Sub-national cluster coordination mechanism established to prepare for and respond to disasters		Yearly review
	Prepare and update pre-crisis dataset including MEB, HIES etc.		Yearly review
	Formation of Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) with representation from relevant GoB ministries/departments, NNGO and INGO representatives with specific terms of reference.		Yearly review
	Capacity building on agriculture, livelihoods and livestock in emergencies (e.g. LEGS, FAW Assessment).		Yearly review
	Capacity building on sector-specific assessment tools and conduct assessments when required.		Yearly review
	Strengthening the District FSC Focal Point mechanism, including agriculture and livestock in emergency orientation.		Yearly review
	Operationalize Agriculture in emergency working group		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Cluster orientation and rollout at sub-national level		Yearly review
	Orientation on Agriculture (including crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, forestry), livelihood in emergency (eg. LEGS, FAW assessment)		Yearly review
	Review the FSC package for immediate and short-term Food Assistance in terms of food items and value – with the support of the Nutrition Cluster (e.g. dry food, ready-to-eat foods, fortified biscuits, etc)		Yearly review
	Update FSC Livelihood Assistance Package (revised cost) in coordination with the Cash Working Group and the Nutrition Cluster.		Yearly review
	Develop common FSC anticipatory response package		Yearly review
	Strengthening the District FSC Focal Point mechanism including agriculture (including crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, forestry), livestock in emergency orientation and required support to the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)		Yearly review

Health Cluster (Including SRH)

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Assess people's vulnerability to all hazards, including infectious hazard risks (infectious diseases) of national concern/pandemic potential using STAR tools.		Yearly review
	Identify post-disaster health impacts (physical, psychological, social, economic and environment consequences that would impair the health of a population at risk and /or impact the health system.)		Yearly review
	Explore the acceptance and utilization of MISP by the health professionals (stakeholder analysis)		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Enhance mass awareness activities for people in vulnerable communities including first responder local leaders, religious leaders, community groups / support groups		Yearly review
	Conduct health sector needs assessment to assess health impacts and health service availability		Yearly review
	Provide optimum level investment for health resilient services (e.g. safe hospitals).		Yearly review
	Scale up capacity building for qualified Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) and/or Rapid Response Team (RRTs) at community level.		Yearly review

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
	Develop guidelines, SOPs and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (pictorial leaflets, posters, etc.)		Yearly review
	Pre-positioning and maintenance of essential SRH kits (RH kits 1A, 2A, 2B and 3)		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	Strengthen the capacity of the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) for managing information and coordinated response		Yearly review
	Revise and update the Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (PHEPRP) which includes hazard and risk analysis, Minimum Preparedness Action, Scenario-based interventions (floods, cyclones, earthquakes and disease outbreaks).		Yearly review
	Maintain an emergency medical buffer stock (IEHK Kits/Cholera Kits/RH Kits and other emergency drugs and supplies) at national and sub-national level.		Yearly review
	Institute standby MMT/RRT with emergency drugs and protective equipment.		Yearly review
	Development of a pool of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) master trainers and virtual / in person MISP training course.		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Conduct lessons-learnt event (e.g. Intra-Action Review, After-Action Review) to improve the quality of interventions and accountability systems.		Yearly review
	Mobilize resources from the public, private and alternative sources to strengthen health services for reducing mortality and morbidity		Yearly review
	Integration of Health- SRHR during emergency with action plan and operation plan of health ministry		Yearly review

Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Establishment of a safe and ethical information management system in line with globally recognized standards on survivor data management (e.g. GBV IMS) that has dedicated financial and human resources to ensure safe and ethical data collection, analysis and use.		Yearly review
	Inclusion of marginalised groups, persons with disabilities in planning, decision making and delivery of emergency related services.		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Establishing systematic and effective GBV referral nationwide		Yearly review
	Strengthening Health sector response to GBV in all health facilities including in One Stop Crisis centers/cells		Yearly review
	Strengthening GBV prevention activities through community, youth/ volunteers, political and religious leaders' mobilisation and awareness, particularly engaging men and boys.		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	Capacity building for front line responders, volunteers (e.g youth volunteers, CPP -cyclone preparedness programme), community networks, GBV actors and non-GBV actors, on how to support GBV survivors in absence of GBV support services; orientation on PSEA to all front-liners.		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Integration of GBV-SRH in emergency in national disaster management policies and plan of key Ministries		Yearly review

Logistics Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Mapping of nationwide logistics resources, assets, facilities and capacities belongings to humanitarian agencies and the government to be easily accessible by all stakeholders		Yearly review
	Develop a database of Who is doing What and Where in logistics and supply chain areas.		Yearly review

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Priority Preparedness Actions	Establish a speedy procurement and importation mechanism for relief goods and contingency storage in strategic locations to reduce delivery lead-time during emergencies.	🟧	One-time activity
	Developing a common inventory of enlisted commercial (private) transporters for carrying humanitarian relief goods nationwide during an emergency along with a list of Clearing and Forwarding (C&F) Agents.	🟩	Yearly review
	Mapping of warehouse and storage facilities nationwide belonging to humanitarian agencies (own or rented)	🟧	Yearly review
	Advocacy with MoDMR for establishing a fast-tracking process for speedy humanitarian cargo release and customs clearance, both at sea and airport, during emergencies.	🟧	One-time activity
	Conduct advocacy for private sector actor (DHL, UPS, TnT) engagement for logistics support during emergencies.		Yearly review
Partnership and Institutional Capacity	Build a centralized inventory of domestic and international relief item suppliers.		Yearly review
	Develop an inventory of logistics capacities, resources, assets and facilities of humanitarian actors.	🟩	Yearly review
	Enhance logistics response capacity through technical trainings and system development at all levels.	🟧	Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Advocating with MoDMR to investigate the possibility of using government's local storage facilities at district and Upazila levels by the humanitarian agencies, in case of urgent need, when space is available.		Yearly review
	Create stockpiles by prepositioning of logistics resources like MSUs, generators, prefabricated offices accommodation and other logistics and NFI equipment.		Yearly review
	Prepare logistics Concept of Operation (ConOps) for humanitarian response with the involvement of humanitarian actors and the government	🟩	Yearly review

Nutrition Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Support the development of a system for nutrition surveillance.	🟧	Yearly review
	Support provided to analysis of DHIS-2 nutrition-related data on a regular basis, including early warning.	🟧	Yearly review
	Conduct SAM facility assessment and regular analysis of DHIS2 data	🟧	Yearly review
	Support provided to reinforce the institutionalization of existing Nutrition Information System (NIS)	🟧	Yearly review
	Establish linkages with the FDMN and emergency nutrition online reporting system in DHIS-2	🟧	Yearly review
	Capacity development for statisticians and relevant persons on nutrition data management system	🟧	Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Strengthen engagement with local governments/NGO partners (community support groups) to build -capacity and deliver nutrition services, at the community level with a focus on IYCF, maternal and adolescent nutrition and good nutrition practices.	🟧	Yearly review
	A plan of action on strengthening preparedness, develop strategic plan to address wasting will be collectively developed by Nutrition Cluster stakeholders	🟧	Yearly review
	Initiate cost-benefit analysis	🟧	Yearly review
Partnership and Institutional Capacity	Support strengthening of technical capacities of the emergency nutrition preparedness and interventions at national and sub-national level.	🟧	Yearly review
	Prepare, develop contextualized emergency nutrition messages and identify dissemination channels.	🟧	Yearly review
	Strengthen collaboration structures at different levels. (MOHFW, MOLG, MODMR)	🟧	Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Development of a nutrition programme and operational/implementation plan. • Development of operation plan for development programme that support	🟧	Yearly review

			Yearly review
	emergency preparedness		
	Development of monitoring plan with resource allocation, specifically for disaster prone districts.		Yearly review
	Advocacy with GOB - for strategy development of prevention of Wasting and treatment of acute malnutrition		Yearly review
	Advocacy with GOB and partners to Support case management/opportunity cost of Severely Malnourished children with Cash package		Yearly review
	Monitor the application of BMS code violation involving all partners		Yearly review
	Support Government to conduct Vitamin A campaign and real-time monitoring of all facilities to ensure no stock outs and maximum coverage of all children under 5.		Yearly review

Shelter Cluster Preparedness

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Digitalization of beneficiary selection through vulnerability analysis.		One time activity
	IM capacity and systems for data handling and reporting		Yearly review
	Mapping IEC materials used by partners		Yearly review
Preparedness Actions	Gap identification and resource mobilization		Yearly review
	Revisit and coordinate vulnerability criteria for Shelter assistance		Yearly review
	Partners Capacity assessment		Yearly review
Partnership for Institutional Capacity	Formation of Technical Working Group for develop/review standards and guidelines as and when required.		One time activity
	Regular meeting with shelter partners to know who does what. And sharing learning and good practices for cross learning.		Yearly review
	Capacity development and technical assistance to construct shelter at recovery time.		Yearly review
	Frameworks for developing response and sustainable recovery strategies.		One time activity
	Strengthening local Govt. in planning shelter recovery framework		Yearly review
Actions Plan for Response	Developing Shelter technical assistance guidelines on minimizing congested living for people living in higher density areas and with increased risk of COVID-19.		One time activity
	Bi-monthly meetings with shelter cluster partners		Yearly review
	Review / develop shelter response and recovery guidance		One time activity
	Identify appropriate approaches for self-recovery and resilience (eg Community Lead Approaches)		One time activity
	Review / develop guidance on modalities (eg cash, in-kind)		One time activity
	Review / develop gender and protection mainstreaming for shelter and settlements		One time activity
	Review/develop context and disaster-based IEC materials		One time activity

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Cluster

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk and Impact Analysis	Support DPHE to develop capacity for GIS-based WASH facilities mapping.		Yearly review
	Development of WASH data management tools and proper information sharing channels.		Yearly review
	Conduct assessment of WASH facilities in shelters within the national preparedness plan.		Yearly review
	Document the impact of disasters with relation to Waste Management and Fecal Sludge Management Practices.		Yearly review

	Initiate a gap analysis of private sector, local and national capacities in climate resilience of water and sanitation service provision.		Yearly review
Priority Preparedness Actions	Preparation of guidelines for personal and environmental hygiene in cyclone/flood/disaster shelters in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.		Yearly review
	Assess community knowledge, attitudes and practices prior to, during and after WASH hazard events.		Yearly review
	Mapping of key WASH cluster members and identify local partners as stand by partners.		Yearly review
	Pre-position critical WASH items for life-saving interventions targeting the hard to reach areas.		Yearly review
	Development of a Private Sector Engagement Strategy for WASH in Emergencies.		Yearly review
	Engagement of youth (adolescent clubs, etc) in disaster preparedness and responses.		Yearly review
	Development of Contingency and Preparedness Plans for emergency response.		Yearly review
Partnership and Institutional Capacity	Leverage market-based solutions for engaging local entrepreneurs in the response through supporting incentives and subsidies as well as behavior change messaging.		Yearly review
	Capacity development for the youth on climate-resilient WASH action.		Yearly review
	Training on emerging issues on WASH in emergencies		Yearly review
	Orientation on cluster coordination mechanisms at local level to strengthen the coordination system.		Yearly review
	Reinforcement on sub-national level cluster coordination		Yearly review
	Capacity building (training) on damage assessment		Yearly review
Action Plan for Response	Assessment/analysis of climate-resilience of WASH infrastructures (technology assessment)		Yearly review
	Support person with disability friendly/inclusive WASH Facilities design.		Yearly review
	Developed a functional monitoring system with detailed indicators. Allocation of manpower and resources		Yearly review
	development of a Cluster Strategic Operational Plan (SOP)		Yearly review
	Establishment of monitoring systems to ensure resources are allocated effectively		Yearly review
	Advocacy on adequate financial resources and allocating realistic WASH budgets help to strengthen a resilient enabling environment.		Yearly review

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3.5 Cross-Cutting Issues

The clusters and working groups under the HCTT will promote seven elements as a cross-cutting issues for effective operations: 1. inclusion 2. partnership and localisation 3. quality and standards 4. natural protection 5. community engagement 6. social cohesion 7. COVID-19 Pandemic as illustrated below:

Figure 3.1: Cross-Cutting Issues

Inclusion

Climate-related disasters affect individuals differently, depending on their age, gender, disability, and other diversity characteristics. Recognize that each community and person have the capacities and engages in forms of individual or collective self-protection. The actual or perceived differences between us shape our opportunities, capacities, needs and vulnerability; and perceptions of difference can influence how we are treated by others.

Diversity denotes the different values, attitudes, cultural perspectives, beliefs, ethnic backgrounds, nationalities, sexual orientations, gender identities, abilities, disabilities, health, social and economic status, skills and other specific personal characteristics that people possess. Respecting diversity means recognizing and valuing those differences and creating a protective, inclusive, and non-discriminatory environment in which every person's rights are upheld. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others' (**UNCRPD**, 2006, p. 4). Persons with disabilities experience a range of barriers. As a result, they may be excluded from programmes, denied participation in decisions that affect their lives and lack support networks. Women, men, girls, and boys belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, or indigenous groups often experience discrimination and marginalization. They are likely to be affected by both immediate events leading to their displacement and by the long-term legacy of discrimination.

Age denotes the different stages in a person's life cycle. It is important to know where people are in their life cycle, and their capacities and needs change over time. Age influences and can enhance or diminish people's capacity to exercise their rights, and

must be considered in all protection, assistance, and resilience interventions. The Children and adolescents can bring unique and valuable perspectives, *Y*outh are frequently overlooked as a social group, Older persons may face heightened protection risks.

Gender denotes the socially constructed roles of women and men, which are often central to the way in which people define themselves and are defined by others. The principle of gender equality affirms that women, men, girls and boys should enjoy rights, responsibilities and opportunities on equal terms. Women and girls fill important roles in their communities and families and contribute in various ways to strengthening protection and solutions. Men and boys can be agents of change in favor of rights and can work to increase gender equality and prevent Sextual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersexual (LGBTI) persons face complex challenges, threats, and barriers and often experience discrimination, abuse, and violence. Clusters and working group members will use the IASC Gender with Age Marker (GAM). The Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA) working group will will share and exchange information, and monitor the situation and needs of women, girls and gender-diverse persons, particularly the most vulnerable.

The Cluster and Working Groups will promote the following recommended actions:

1. Improve information management

- Support in develop common operational dataset for quality interventions.
- Collect data on sex, age and disability using a variety of tools tested in different disaster contexts.
- Use data to monitor equal access, design inclusive programmes, and plan their implementation.
- Develop appropriate indicators and use them to monitor in preparedness and response.

2. Promote meaningful participation:

- Mechanisms that promote meaningful participation need to be in place throughout the humanitarian program cycle.
- Enable different groups specially gender diverse people, marginalized groups to participate in decision making.
- Collaborate with specialized cluster and organizations working specific groups.

3. Support in Remove barriers

- Identify all barriers that prevent vulnerable groups from accessing assistance and services.
- Take preparedness measures to remove barriers for access to assistance and meaningful participation.
- Develop positive attitude of the community to understand the vulnerability of different groups.

4. Support empowerment and capacity development

- Build the capacity of humanitarian workers to design and implement inclusive programmes.
- Develop the capacities of staff in the field protection and assistance.
- Strengthen humanitarian worker understanding of the rights as well as principles and practical approaches.
- Provide basic literacy and financial literacy courses to the community.
- Provide capacity building initiatives for persons with specific needs to strengthen their meaningful participation.

Partnership and Localisation

'Local actors/partners refer to the full diversity of local and national government, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, women-led organisations, youth groups and more. 'International actors/partners' refers to the full diversity of international NGOs and UN agencies. 'Humanitarian actors' refers to all those engaged in humanitarian action. The study of localisation in Bangladesh builds an evidence base, a reference point for measuring progress on localisation in future responses of the humanitarian community in support of the Government-led interventions coordinated by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)[4].

The 2020 Localization Baseline Assessment report provides key steps to be undertaken to move forward on the Localization agenda which has a direct impact on the quality of partnerships. The recommendations concern: (1) the creation of a more robust structure to facilitate localisation and monitor progress; the strengthening of (2) localisation in existing coordination and response mechanisms

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[4] HAG, NIRAPAD and UN RCO in Bangladesh, Elevating Evidence: Localisation in the 2019 Bangladesh Flood Response, published in April 2020

and; (3) localisation actions of international actors and donors and; (4) considering formally designating a portion of response funds for local and national actors only. Detailed recommendations and recommended timeframe are available [here.](here) To promote partnership and localisation practices in coordinated humanitarian response in the context of climate-related disasters to strengthen informed decision-making and improve responses of the humanitarian community in support of Government-led interventions will promote the following key strategic actions by cluster and working groups:

1. Flexibility, predictability, transparency, and tracking

- A greater amount of quality funding is transfer to humanitarian partners, including a greater proportion to local actors.
- Ensure that a high-quality response that is scale, timely and relevance with the appropriate tracking and transparency around usage and impact of the funding.
- Greater transparency in supporting organizations' response-related spending and activities in line with HRP reflected in publication.
- Localisation Technical Working Group (LTWG) ensuring representation of HCTT local and international NGOs is in place to discuss and contribute to progress in the localisation agenda in Bangladesh.

2. Equitable and principal partnership

- Support quality funding and local partnership based on system-wide understanding of the risk management (including risk sharing and transfer).
- Strengthen partnership principals that support local leadership, delivery and capacity.
- Influence international actors and donors to support local actors to build their sustainability (including retention of key staff) by providing multi-year funding, allowing core funds in project budgets, and supporting local actors in income-generating activities or generating/mobilizing funds locally.
- Capacity strengthening/sharing plans are contextualized, mutually agreed, long-term, based on project and institutional needs, and identify a range of training and mentoring approaches, such as secondments, shadowing, peer exchanges and on-the-job training, with effective follow-up/monitoring.

3. Accountability and inclusion

- Support agencies to adapt the capacities, priorities, and view of affected people for quality response.
- Participation of people by gender inequality, disability, social exclusion whose needs and vulnerability is highlighted and humanitarian must be accountable to affected people.
- Greater transparency in supporting organizations' response-related spending and activities in line with HRP reflected in publication.
- Localisation Technical Working Group (LTWG) ensuring representation of HCTT local and international NGOs is in place to discuss and contribute to progress in the localisation agenda in Bangladesh.

4. Prioritisation and coordination

- Support quality funding target the most vulnerable with what they need most based on inclusive consultative processes.
- Gender analysis with affected populations, effective coordination that promotes increase representation and leadership of local responders including women led Organization.
- International actors, particularly the UN and cluster coordinators promote and facilitate active participation of local partners and other local actors in relevant coordination fora, and ensure a diversity of organisations represented, including women and youth-led organisations.
- Enhanced local collaboration ensuring technical support to the local actors for developing protocols (tools and processes) in line with the HRP.
- Improved understanding of localisation agenda leads to greater engagement of the local stakeholders in HCTT and cluster activities both at national and local level.

Quality and Standards

The Humanitarian Charter commits to putting people at the center of humanitarian response and recognizes the right to life with dignity and protection, as well as the right of access to assistance without discrimination. Building on the Humanitarian Charter, the four Protection Principles (PP) focus on impartial and non-discriminatory assistance by helping to identify and address barriers to access and participation for all population groups. They provide a general protection-oriented lens for all activities, focusing on:

- Do-no-harm (PP 1),
- Impartial access to assistance, especially for vulnerable groups (PP 2),
- Ensuring people´s safe recovery (PP 3) and
- Helping people claim their rights (PP 4).

Understanding people's vulnerabilities and exposure to hazards is the basis for a qualitative and accountable design of interventions. Sphere provides guidance for assessments and continuous analysis of the operational context, including complex crises. It also emphasizes the need to build on capacities of different population groups and support their active involvement in programme design and implementation. All nine commitments of the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) are relevant for reducing risk and vulnerability, in particular commitments 1 to 4.

The Sphere Community Bangladesh (SCB) supports the review of stakeholder performance in humanitarian response in the light of Sphere standards annually or as per request. All concerned stakeholders abide by the Humanitarian Principles as well as do-no-harm and leave-no-one behind principles in planning, implementing and monitoring the projects. To analyze the quality of the response as per the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and the Sphere Standards, Sphere Community Bangladesh (SCB) performs peer reviews of the response and provides recommendations for improvement when required. This support promotes accountability to affected and targeted populations. The COVID-19 guidance based on humanitarian standards is available here. The Cluster and Working Groups will promote human dignity and build capacity according to the following recommended actions:

1. Appropriateness and relevance

Calls for impartial assessments of the needs, capacities and vulnerabilities of different groups, including livelihood strategies, as well as the risks they face. This also means collecting disaggregated data and conducting a thorough analysis of contextual factors, such as climate variability and environmental degradation, which contribute to people's vulnerability

2. Timely access to humanitarian assistance

Addresses the use of forecasts and early warning systems for contingency planning before a crisis. This helps communities, authorities and organisations to respond quickly and allows affected people to protect their assets before their lives and livelihoods are put at risk.

3. Building local capacities, do-no harm and build back better

Recognises local communities as first responders. Local capacities include existing community hazard and risk assessments, community disaster preparedness plans and committees. These committees ideally represent different groups and address their specific needs, capacities and exposure to risk.

4. Participation and engagement of communities

Humanitarian response calls for the participation and engagement of communities and people at all stages. This also applies to assessments, which are essential for any resilience actions, and is in close alignment with Commitment 1.

Natural Protection

Natural ecosystems are humanity's first line of defense against floods, landslides, droughts, heat waves, cyclone, and the other climate-related disaster. Beyond this, the natural environment underpins economies and societies on many levels, by providing food, fuel, and water; supporting livelihoods; and removing carbon from the atmosphere to mitigate climate change. A thriving natural protection is fundamental to reduce risk and adapt to the climate change. Forest store and regulate water—services that will become even more important as rainfall becomes more unpredictable. Environmental degradation increases everyone's vulnerability to climate change, but it most acutely affects indigenous peoples, rural communities, and others who depend directly on healthy ecosystems for their livelihoods. There is still time to work with nature to build resilience and reduce climate risks at all scales, such as by restoring forests to regulate water flows and sequester carbon, and by creating green spaces in cities to help control temperatures. But the window of opportunity is closing quickly (Global Adaptation Commission Report, 2019).

Natural protection or nature-based solutions involve the protection, restoration and/or management of natural ecosystems in rural areas and cities in order to protect communities, infrastructure and agriculture from climate change impacts while drawing down carbon and supporting biodiversity. They encompass a wide range of actions, such as the protection, restoration and management of the natural environment and ecosystems, the incorporation of green and blue infrastructure in urban areas, and application of ecosystem-based principles.

Protection: do no harm as a minimum in preparedness, response, recovery, and risk reductions should not contribute to unsustainable management of natural resources or the occurrence of environmental emergencies. The cluster and working groups must take the following three critical steps in line with the Global Adaptation Commission Report, 2019:

1. Raise understanding of the value of nature

Natural capital methodologies are powerful tools to help value nature's benefits, raise understanding, and inform planning processes. Expanding the evidence of what works and what does not, sharing experiences and technical know-how across sectors and professional disciplines, and considering both indigenous and scientific knowledge is also important to increase understanding. Provide capacity building training on nature-based solutions to the humanitarian organizations.

2. Embed nature-based solutions into action

Nature-based solutions often have more substantial and lasting benefits if deployed at landscape, ecosystem, or citywide scales. Nature-based solutions often have more substantial and lasting benefits if deployed at landscape, ecosystem, or citywide scales. For nature-based solutions, local knowledge is particularly important, especially from indigenous communities that have adaptive capacity embedded in their traditional knowledge systems. Green Response, approach our work that emphasizes stronger accountability towards affected populations by actively promoting alternative, more environmentally beneficial solutions in addressing needs

3. Prioritise investment in natural protection

Advocacy with public sector for align land-use regulations, infrastructure investments, and fiscal policies around natural environment objectives. The private sector is critical to creating innovative and technological solutions, as well as providing resources to meet our global environmental challenges. The cluster and working groups, especially private sector engagement working group ensures that all its partnerships with the private sector are promote natural protection. Also, it promotes green preparedness, response, recovery and risk reduction for natural protection.

Community Engagement

Collective services for Communications and Community Engagement (CCE) are necessary for a more complete picture of people's needs and concerns, ensures consistent messaging and communication, improves efficiency by reducing duplications and sharing limited resources. The Grand Bargain "participation revolution" commitments, the IASC Accountability to Affected People commitments, and the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) all outline that in order to meet objectives, four essential components must be part of any resilience building approach: information sharing; participation; feedback and complaint, learning and improvements.

Start Networkwith technical support of NIRAPAD in its Study *"Development of a Mechanism for Accountability to The Affected Population"* suggested 16 tools for communication and community engagement in Bangladesh reviewing tools using by the UN, INGOs, NGOs and CBOs. Over the course of the next five years, clusters and working groups will develop a strategy towards improving the quality of aid, effectiveness of actions, and accountability through a harmonised, collective approach.

1. Access to appropriate, timely, and coordinated information

Provide timely, relevant and clear information about the organisation, the principles it adheres to, how it expects its staff to behave and the programmes it implements, to the communities, affected people and other key stakeholders using appropriate languages, formats and media (channel) that can be easily understood. Suggested tools for information provisions are-

- Information disclosure policy
- Staff code of conduct
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)
- Information sharing checklist

2. Participate and provide input into decision-making processes

Enable two-way communication for engaging communities in dialogue, by managing the information both sent to and received from affected communities and integrating their feedback into decision-making process. Suggested tools for participation are-

- How to analyze the affected communities' needs: Basic data archive checklist and Template for Situation Analysis
- Checklist for Understanding Affected Communities' Information Needs
- Checklist & Guidance for Emergency Messaging to the Affected Communities
- Guidance for Ensuring Community Participation in Beneficiary Selection Processes
- Guidance for Promoting Community Readiness (Rights and Entitlements)
- Job Description of Humanitarian Accountability & Community Engagement Officers

3. Common information and channels for feedback.

A common standard feedback and complaint tool need to be developed to allow the people to file complaints/feedback in an anonymous manner. However, it may not ensure participation of the people in the complaint/feedback process. Humanitarian agencies should consider additional measures depending on the context to nudge users' participation in the mechanism. Suggested tools for feedback and complaints are-

- Guidance for complaint response mechanisms
- Serious Complaint Reporting Form
- Tools for Community Feedback Collection (Satisfaction Survey)

4. Use feedback and data to continually adjust and improve responses

Establish a process of continual improvement of the humanitarian interventions based on learning and humanitarian quality standards including humanitarian principle and code of conduct. Humanitarian agencies will consistently use feedback and data to continually adjust and improve responses. Suggested tools for learning documents and application are-

- Case Study Template for Documentation of Good Practice relating to AAP Adaptation
- Accountability Assessment Checklist
- Accountability Planning Checklist

Social Cohesion

Social cohesion promotes conflict-sensitive approaches, identifies, and takes accounts of issues within the local context and affected population that can aggravate existing tensions or fuel potential conflicts. Conflicts are dynamic. They are the underlaying causes of such social problems as poverty, inequality amongst ethnic, religious, or political groups, or discriminations and injustices e.g. around contested access to limited services or resources. Humanitarian assistance given without consideration of social cohesion increases the risk and incidence of violence through the division or manipulation of good supplies, or tension over limited natural resources such as land, water, firewood, or construction materials. This will waste limited aid resources and could cause further harm to those vulnerable or affected. For HCTT cluster and working group will adopt the following conflict sensitive approach:

1. Analyse the context

Analyse and monitor the history, security, political, economic, and social issues. Identify and consult with all parties to the conflict where possible. Identify triggers e.g. rapid unemployment, climate-related disasters and scarcity of basic commodities. Before undertaking the analysis, completing the preparation phase is critical to defining objectives, understanding the context in which the analysis is going to be conducted, effectively engaging with staff and stakeholders, and planning the analysis process itself.

2. Analyse the drivers and connectors

Identify the potential sources of tension dividing groups e.g. economics, political, religion, geography. Analyse how people are also connected e.g. market history, symbols, shared attitudes. Also understand the interactions between your humanitarian actions and the context.

3. Design the cluster strategy

Maintain a principled approach- humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence to eliminate negative, conflict-worsening impact of humanitarian interventions. Recheck the impacts on drivers and connectors for improved social cohesion.

COVID-19 Pandemic

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the WHO is implementing its Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP), in which each national government is invited to detail its own country Preparedness and Response Plan (PRP) in-line with the eight guiding principles outlined by WHO. The SPRP and PRPs outline the priority steps and actions to be taken across the major areas of the public health preparedness and response. This WHO health advisory provides guidance to countries on adapting all existing preparedness and response plans and procedures for cyclones, flood and landslide to their COVID-19 strategic preparedness and response plans (SPRPs). It also provides advice on how to test the required capacities through simulation as and when necessary to ensure the strategic objectives of pandemic response:

- Slow and stop transmission, prevent outbreaks and delay spread.
- Provide optimized care for all patients, especially those who are seriously ill.
- Minimize the impact on health systems, social services and economic activity.

1. Early warning and risk communication

Public communication of early warnings for cyclones, flood, and landslide should include COVID-19 risk communication to reduce risks of its transmission. Risk communication messages should be adapted accordingly to inform all stakeholders regarding mitigation, prevention, preparedness and response in order to reduce the morbidity and mortality from all potential hazards.

2. Evacuation shelters, and other settings

In circumstances requiring evacuation, COVID-19 health measures should be implemented in evacuation shelters, including provisions for handwashing, maintaining physical distance, waste disposal and other water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) measures. As physical distancing requirements may affect the number of people that can be accommodated in existing evacuation shelters, additional and alternative locations need to be identified, prepared and advertised as shelters. These may include schools, community facilities and religious facilities depending on their ability to provide safety measures.

3. Emergency personnel for search, rescue, evacuation, security and medical response activities

Search, rescue and evacuation teams should be trained to perform their tasks with COVID-19 precaution measures, including personal protective equipment (PPE). Medical response teams need to be identified, trained and equipped with appropriate infection prevention and control and PPE.

4. Logistics, supplies, and movement of emergency personnel

Owing to the restrictions on movement and transportation as a result of stay-at-home measures during the COVID-19 pandemic, the timely mobilization or pre-positioning of supplies for all emergency operations should be considered alongside optimal precautions to avoid COVID-19 transmission. The supplies should include the appropriate COVID-19 materials to facilitate safer medical management during all emergencies.

4.PARTNERSHIP FOR INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

@CRS-Caritas, Bhola District

4.1 Overview

With the increasing impacts of climate change compounding existing risks and fragility of Bangladesh, it is a priority for the UN Resident Coordinator (RC) to ensure that appropriate coordination mechanisms are planned as part of ongoing preparedness efforts. Effective preparedness means that when an international response is required, these mechanisms can be stood up quickly. Humanitarian coordination mechanisms should support and complement national preparedness and response efforts led by the Government. There is increasingly exploring ways of improving collaboration between humanitarian and development actors due to the recognition that humanitarian crises have development solutions that need to be coordinated by increasing alignment on analysis, planning, programming, financing and coordination. Over the years, United Nations has worked with partners to promote change within the humanitarian system towards more anticipation. There is growing evidence and recognition that anticipatory action undertaken before the full impact of a disaster can help save lives, mitigate suffering and lower the cost of responding to the humanitarian consequences of shocks. Anticipatory action is being included as a standard element of the ERP approach.

4.2 Humanitarian Coordination

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) was established in 2012 following a consultative process to review disaster preparedness and response arrangements. The HCTT jointly co-chair by Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and United Nations Bangladesh is a forum to support national authorities in preparedness and response for climate-related disasters and earthquake. There is three inter-link HCTT mechanism to support the humanitarian coordination efforts below.
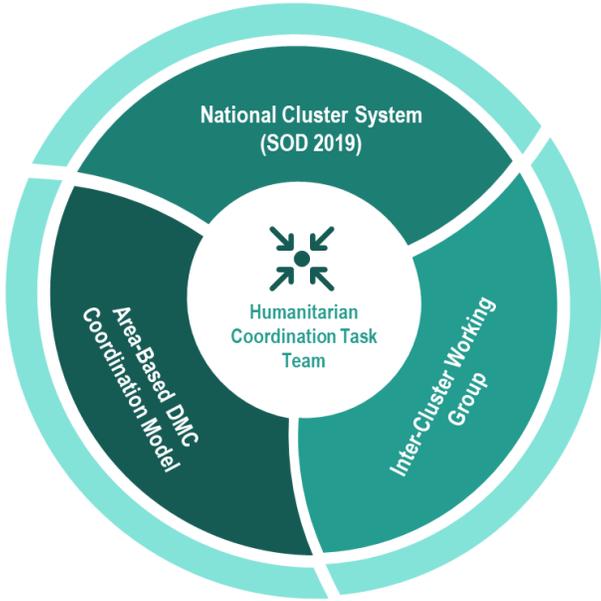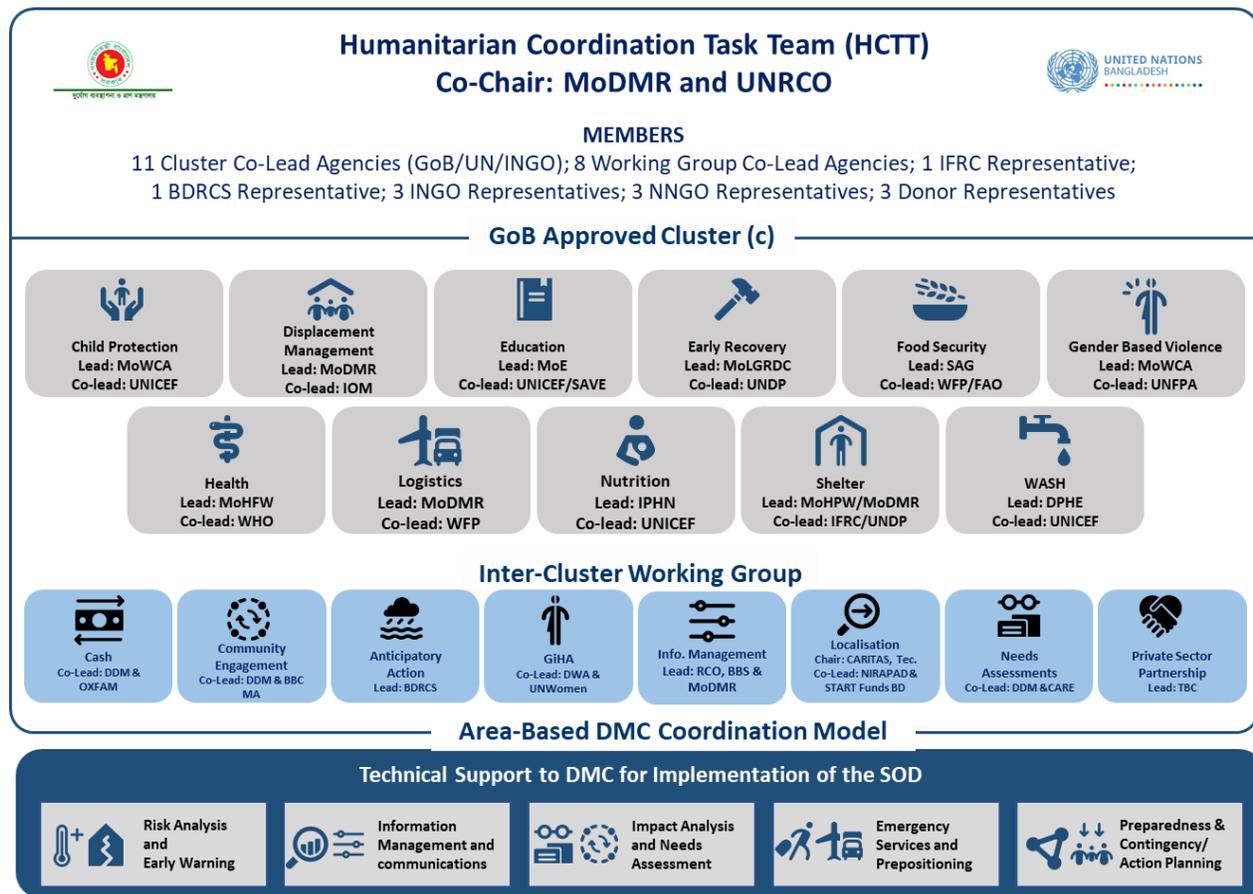

Figure 4.1: HCTT Humanitarian Coordination

The HCTT comprises cluster coordinators from UN and/or INGO, Government Technical Counterparts of line ministries for each cluster, INGO representatives (and alternates) elected by the INGO Emergency sub-committee and NNGO representatives (and alternates) elected through process led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM). The HCTT also comprises the coordinators of working groups with their respective Government Technical Counterparts. Three Development Partners (DPs) are also members of the HCTT: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) and United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Other DPs such as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and World Bank (WB) participate in the discussions ad-hoc basis.

Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT)
Co-Chair: MoDMR and UNRCO

MEMBERS
11 Cluster Co-Lead Agencies (GoB/UN/INGO); 8 Working Group Co-Lead Agencies; 1 IFRC Representative;
1 BDRCS Representative; 3 INGO Representatives; 3 NNGO Representatives; 3 Donor Representatives

GoB Approved Cluster (c)

Child Protection	Displacement Management	Education	Early Recovery	Food Security	Gender Based Violence
Lead: MoWCA Co-lead: UNICEF	Lead: MoDMR Co-lead: IOM	Lead: MoE Co-lead: UNICEF/SAVE	Lead: MoLGRDC Co-lead: UNDP	Lead: SAG Co-lead: WFP/FAO	Lead: MoWCA Co-lead: UNFPA

Health	Logistics	Nutrition	Shelter	WASH
Lead: MoHFW Co-lead: WHO	Lead: MoDMR Co-lead: WFP	Lead: IPHN Co-lead: UNICEF	Lead: MoHPW/MoDMR Co-lead: IFRC/UNDP	Lead: DPHE Co-lead: UNICEF

Inter-Cluster Working Group

Cash	Community Engagement	Anticipatory Action	GiHA	Info. Management	Localisation	Needs Assessments	Private Sector Partnership
Co-Lead: DDM & OXFAM	Co-Lead: DDM & BBC MA	Lead: BDRCS	Co-Lead: DWA & UNWomen	Lead: RCO, BBS & MoDMR	Chair: CARITAS, Tec. Co-Lead: NIRAPAD & START Funds BD	Co-Lead: DDM &CARE	Lead: TBC

Area-Based DMC Coordination Model

Technical Support to DMC for Implementation of the SOD

Risk Analysis and Early Warning	Information Management and communications	Impact Analysis and Needs Assessment	Emergency Services and Prepositioning	Preparedness & Contingency/ Action Planning

Updated on 11 July 2021   *****Aligned with Government of Bangladesh Standing Order on Disaster 2019***

Figure 4.2: HCTT Humanitarian Coordination Diagram

National Cluster System

In 2019, the Government of Bangladesh, through the approved revised SOD, recognized the present cluster coordination mechanism. National emergency response is organized into sectoral clusters led by the national government and supported by international agency co-leads. The cluster system is aligned with IASC global standards and is supporting national authorities to deliver on their preparedness and response mandate as described in the SOD. This recognition provides the required level of predictability in terms of preparing for and responding to disasters, predictability being a key result on humanitarian affairs. Indeed, given the high risk of mega disaster in the country, to mitigate the strong change that would imply an activation of IASC scale-up protocols, the RCO and partners are working towards aligning the current coordination mechanisms to the maximum extent with international best practices/modalities.

Inter-Cluster Working Groups

To support the cluster work there are eight inter-cluster technical working groups that have been established at the national level: Cash, Community Engagement, Anticipatory Action, Gender in Humanitarian Action (GIHA), Localization, Needs Assessment, Information Management, and Private Sector Partnership. Most of the inter-cluster working groups are leading by the NGOs to bridge the gap between United Nations agencies, International Agencies and Local and National Agencies (L/NAs). As such, NGOs are central to humanitarian preparedness and response, and valuable allies to the HCTT in ensuring humanitarian action is coordinated and effective in reaching people most in need. NGOs is treated as equal partners with UN agencies and be involved in all aspects of the response, including strategic decision-making. Humanitarian NGOs are important members of HCTT, and the Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) plays a key role in facilitating and supporting their work as part of broader inter-agency efforts.

Area Based DMC Coordination Model

In line with the grand bargain commitments for humanitarian response efficiency, area-based model (link concept paper) can enhance coordination through an inclusive, localized, and multi-sectoral approach in disaster management in Bangladesh. It can support the leadership of local DMC and align national cluster (international supports) preparedness and responses efforts with L/NAs to improve speed, quality, and volume of response. The model supports the development of DMC disaster management capacity in a more coherent manner using a systematic country level approach that collectively assesses capacity and need, uses this assessment to jointly develop programmes and plans, and coherently implements these programmes and plans to strengthen preparedness. The DMC (all level) disaster management functions can be categories within their areas of responsibility as per SOD: risk analysis and early warning, Information management and communications, impact analysis and needs assessment, emergency services and prepositions, preparedness and contingency/action planning. The following figure shows how area-based DMC coordination link L/NAs hub, clusters, and inter-cluster working groups for efficient disaster management actions.

Figure 4.3: Clusters Technical Support to L/NAs Hub to
Promote Area-Based DMC Coordination Model

Several steps need to follow by the HCTT members especially clusters, inter-cluster working groups, and L/NAs to provide technical support to the area-based DMC coordination approach at the local level in collaborative ways:

1. Capacity Diagnosis and Planning

Support the assessment of DMCs capacities to reduce disaster risk and manage disasters. Need to develop methodology, deploy multidisciplinary expertise to facilitate a diagnosis in five key areas. Based on the capacity diagnosis, develop detailed implementation plans/programs for multi-sector and sector-specific capacity development for DMC.

2. Technical Supports through L/NAs Hub

Support in establish L/NAs hub at divisional level based on priory and the availability of resources. The clusters and inter-cluster working groups, especially Localisation Technical Working Group (LTWG) will promote this hub development that bridge the gaps between clusters sectoral works at national level and DMC functions at local level. The clusters and inter-clusters working group will continue technical support to DMCs through the L/NAs hub with the facilitation, mentoring and feedback support.

3. Capacity Development

The cluster and inter-cluster working group members will develop DMC member secretary (Operational Focal) and other relevant people's technical capacity in collaboration with L/NAs hub around the five key areas of DMC work as per SOD.

4.3 Risk Financing in Humanitarian Action

All the risk reduction can be categorized according to the time at which they are used before, during or after a hazard; the types of risks they are dealing with; which part of a 'risk equation' they are attempting to tackle; or invariably the terms are conflated or used synonymously.
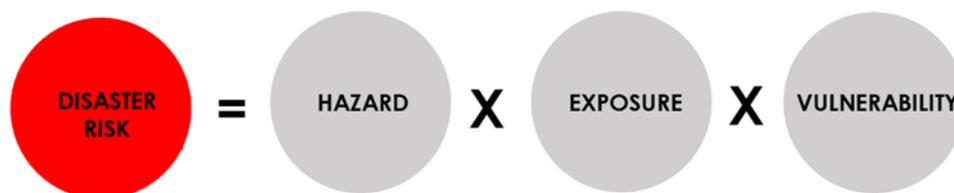

Figure 4.4: Risk Equation

The international humanitarian system is exploring ways to respond differently to meet needs in the face of the funding gap. HCTT is exploring opportunity for more boarder collaboration with other partners to improve the efficiency of humanitarian action including reduce the funding gaps. There is an increase in the use of disaster risk financing (DRF) instruments to address needs using a more timely, pre-planned, risk informed approach. the Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) to support Anticipatory Actions is new forms of humanitarian action that move away from a solely reactive approach to crisis, and instead encourage the humanitarian and development sectors to take a more systematic and robust approach to managing and financing activities to address emerging risks.

Critical elements of disaster risk financing include:

▪ **Risk modelling:** understanding and quantifying risks and defining trigger mechanisms or softer, risk-informed, allocation and decision-making processes.

▪ **Pre-planned activities and delivery mechanisms:** through contingency plans, early-action protocols, standard operating procedures, and systems that can balance effective and timely disbursement of funds with requirements of accountability and transparency of humanitarian actors and donors.

▪ **Pre-agreed and timely funding:** supported through a combination of different financial instruments, which are layered for protection against events of varying severity and frequency. How instruments are layered also depends on their relative cost-effectiveness and timeliness for different types of events (World Bank, 2018b; Harris and Jaime, 2019).

HCTT members will promote in the use of disaster risk financing instruments to address needs using a more timely, pre-planned, risk-informed approach. Promote disaster risk financing does not mean replace the existing traditional response but surely there is a need for improve timeliness and quality of the response. HCTT is exploring opportunity for more boarder collaboration with other partners to improve the efficiency of humanitarian action. It will engage with Risk Inform Early Action Partnership (REAP) partners and actively identify opportunities such as a need to develop hazard specific anticipatory action, specific gaps or new financing mechanisms to build ad hoc but added value connections to meet the identified opportunities.

5.ACTION PLAN FOR RESPONSE

@Uttaran- YAAS Cyclone, Khulna

5.1 Overview

Humanitarian response planning helps the humanitarian community respond more effectively to the needs of people affected by a crisis – to focus activities and resources, to ensure that organizations are working toward the same goals, and to assess and adjust the humanitarian response to a changing environment. The decisions made in response planning shape and guide the collective response. Response planning involves setting strategic objectives and developing an approach to achieve those objectives, and making sure roles and responsibilities are clear. As it is very difficult to do everything that needs to be done, response planning requires prioritization of possible actions. Humanitarian response plans and related planning tools are created to ensure targeted and timely provision of life-saving assistance to people in need. While this core approach has proven effective in Bangladesh, the international humanitarian sector is progressively moving from a largely responsive approach to a more anticipatory one. Planning in advance for the next disaster, having the response plans and the funding in place before a disaster, releasing the funds to act to reduce the seriousness of the risk of a disaster i.e. the likelihood and/or impact of a disaster. That approach, if well-coordinated and implemented, will reduce humanitarian suffering and associated needs even further. An anticipatory action framework combines three components:

- Robust forecasting embedded in a clear decision-making process (the model)
- Pre-agreed action plans that can fundamentally alter the trajectory of the crisis (the delivery)
- Pre-arranged finance (the money)

5.2 Thresholds for Response Activation

The HCTT coordinated response is triggered when the selected forecast exceeds an agreed threshold. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), Anticipatory Action Working Group and Red Cross Climate Centre inform both the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator that the thresholds are met. Based on that information, HCTT co-chairs will call a meeting to get an overview of the situation and formally activate the concerned cluster interventions.
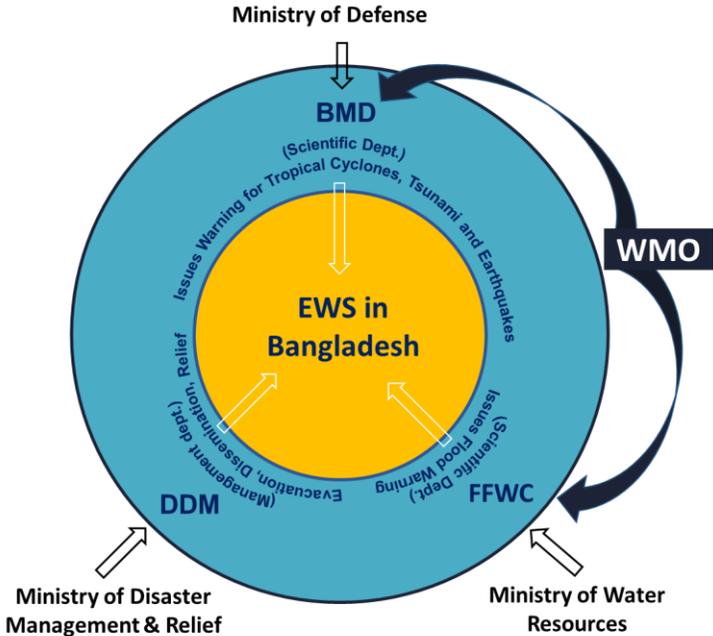

Figure 5.1: The ministries and executive agencies involved in
Early Warning Systems in Bangladesh

Impact-Based Forecast and Thresholds

Impact-based forecasts aim to turn forecasts and warnings from descriptions of 'what the weather will be' into assessments of 'what the weather will do'. Impact based forecasting drives actions which save lives and protects property and livelihoods. It triggers Anticipatory Actions/forecast based financing mechanism. There can be several forms and scales of impact-based forecast, but all will require a co-design and co-production process in order to make the forecast products actionable. The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), illustrates a suggested operational application of the impact warning concept, combining impact with likelihood to create a risk matrix, expressing risk through a simple "traffic-light" color scheme.
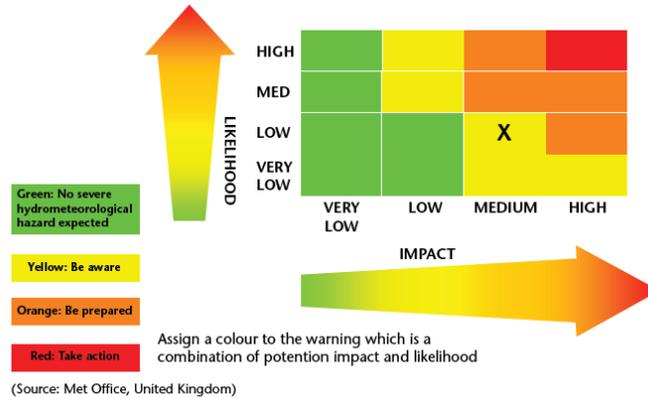

(Source: Met Office, United Kingdom)

Figure 5.2: Risk Matrix

Monsoon Floods Impact and Thresholds

For a better understanding of impact-based forecasting, the following risk matrix is suggested, considering the Global Flood Awareness System (GLoFAS) and Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) forecast information.

LIKELIHOOD (5 years and 20 Years)						
HIGH	>70%					
MEDIUM	50%-70%					
LOW	30%-50%				X	
VERY LOW	>30%					
Risk Seriousness		<2 Years (70,000 to 75,000 m'3)	2-5 Years (75,000 to 90,000 m'3)	5-20 Years (90,000 to 105,000 m'3)	>20 Years (>105,000 m'3)	
		VERY LOW (MINIMAL)	**LOW (MINOR)**	**MEDIUM (SIGNIFICANT)**	**HIGH (SEVERE)**	
		IMPACT (at Bahadurabad Station)				

Based on the above risk matrix and continuous monitoring of GLoFAS and FFWC forecast from June to September, Anticipatory Action (AA) working group will be agreed the common trigger model for Anticipatory Actions in the context of monsoon floods.

Central Emergency Response Fund Monsoon Flood Trigger Model in 2021

The model makes use of available forecasts with a two-step trigger system to predict severe monsoon floods in Bangladesh:

- **Stage I:** Readiness trigger is reached when the water discharge at the Bahadurabad gauging station over a period of three consecutive days is forecasted by the GLoFAS model with a maximum 15-day lead time to be more than 50% likely to cross the 1-in-5-year return period.
- **Stage II:** Action trigger is reached when the water level at Bahadurabad is forecasted by the FFWC 5-day lead time model to cross the government-defined "Danger Level" + 0.85 meters, and probabilistic forecasts with longer lead times (GloFAS/RIMES) show a sustained or increasing trend of the water discharge at the Bahadurabad gauging station for at least three consecutive days beginning from the day when the danger level is forecast to be crossed.

For a better understanding of impact-based forecasting, the following risk matrix is suggested, in view of the Global Disaster Alerting Coordination System (GDACS) and BMD forecast information, considering the likelihood of winds speed and storm surge corresponding to the impacted population.

LIKELIHOOD					
HIGH	>89 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 8,9,10) >3 m surge height	(yellow)	(yellow)	(orange)	(red)
MEDIUM	62-88 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 5,6,7) 2-3 m surge height	(green)	(yellow)	(orange)	(orange)
LOW	51-61 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 4) 1-2 m surge height	(green)	(yellow)	X	(orange)
VERY LOW	<50 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 1, 2, 3) up to 1 m surge height	(green)	(green)	(yellow)	(yellow)
Risk Seriousness		500,000 Pop	1,000,000 Pop	1,500,000 Pop	2,000,000 Pop
		VERY LOW (MINIMAL)	LOW (MINOR)	MEDIUM (SIGNIFICANT)	HIGH (SEVERE)
		IMPACT (The cyclone landfall district plus other two adjacent districts)			

Based on the above risk matrix and continuous monitoring of GDACS and BMD forecast, Anticipatory Action (AA) working group will be agreed the common trigger common model for anticipatory action in the context of cyclones and storm surge.

RCRC Movement Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Cyclone Trigger Model in Bangladesh

The model considers the 30 hours lead time for cyclones; The trigger based on forecast provided by the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) along with global forecast models. The trigger will be activated when BMD issues a forecast of a cyclone making landfall in Bangladesh with wind speeds greater than 125 km/h. This corresponds to a return period of approximately 1 in 5 years (this is an average over time; also possible to have more than one trigger in given year).

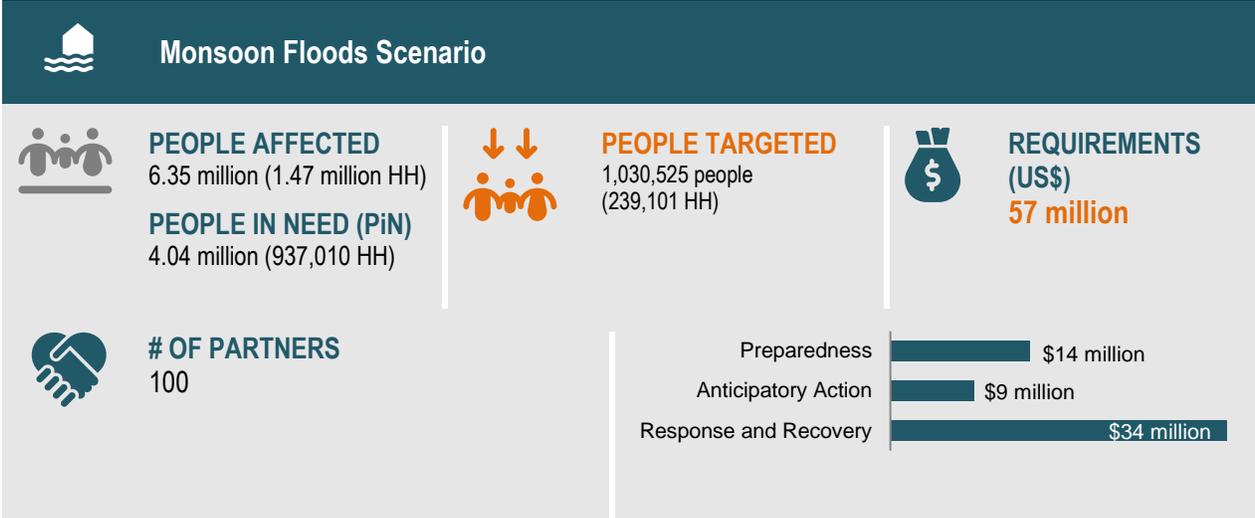# Landslides Forecast and Trigger

For a better understanding of impact-based forecasting, the following risk matrix is suggested, considering the GLoFAS (10 days forecast) and BMD (seasonal/24 hours forecast) forecast information considering the likelihood of rainfall intensity corresponding to impact forecast rain area in the most vulnerable landslide-prone site.

LIKELIHOOD					
HIGH	>300 mm rain within 10 days (40% probability)	(yellow)	(yellow)	(orange)	(red)
MEDIUM	>150 mm rain within 10 days (60% probability)	(green)	(yellow)	(orange)	(orange)
LOW	>50 mm rain within 10 days (80% probability)	(green)	(green)	X	(orange)
VERY LOW	>50 mm rain within 10 days	(green)	(green)	(yellow)	(yellow)
Risk Seriousness		0-20% area	20-40% area	40-60% area	>60% area
		VERY LOW (MINIMAL)	LOW (MINOR)	MEDIUM (SIGNIFICANT)	HIGH (SEVERE)
		IMPACT (Landslide most vulnerable sites)			

Based on the above risk matrix and continuous monitoring of GDACS and BMD forecast, Anticipatory Action (AA) working group will be agreed the common trigger model for Anticipatory Actions in the context of cyclones and storm surge.

5.3 Annual Target and Budget

Based on the lessons learned during the 2020 cyclone and monsoon flood response in the COVID-19 pandemic, for annual minimum budget calculation for complimentary multi-sectoral assistance to the households for 3 months value US$180 (US$60 per months) for response and recovery (20 percent for anticipatory action). In the annual preparedness cost calculation for each household US$60 is considered. It is expected that clusters and its members will follow this scenario for its own preparedness and contingency planning process as its developed based on the Strat Fund Bangladesh Multi-Hazard Risk Analysis of Climate-Related Disasters in Bangladesh jointly with Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office.

Monsoon Floods Scenario

PEOPLE AFFECTED
6.35 million (1.47 million HH)

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)
4.04 million (937,010 HH)

PEOPLE TARGETED
1,030,525 people
(239,101 HH)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
57 million

 # OF PARTNERS
100

Preparedness	$14 million
Anticipatory Action	$9 million
Response and Recovery	$34 million

Note: People in Need (PiN) are considered those who may face severe and extreme conditions of people/households in 20 very high to high-risk flood districts. For targeted complementary humanitarian assistance is considered people/households in 6 top flood risk-prone districts who may face extreme conditions (average household size estimated to be 4.31 persons).

Flood Scenario Targeted People (1,030,525 people) Sex and Age Disaggregate Data

298,749 (28.99)
women (≥18)

228,571 (22.18)
boys (<18)

217,338 (21.09)
girls (<18)

285,868 (27.74)
men (≥18)

15,252 (1.48)
people with disability

Cyclone and Strom Surge Scenario

PEOPLE AFFECTED
1.97 million (457,241 million HH)

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)
1.14 million (263,387 HH)

PEOPLE TARGETED
627,553 people
(145,604 HH)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
35 million

 # OF PARTNERS
60

Preparedness	$9 million
Anticipatory Action	$5 million
Response and Recovery	$21 million

Note: People in Need (PiN) are considered those who may face severe and extreme conditions of people/households in 11 high-risk cyclone and storm surge districts. For targeted complementary humanitarian assistance is considered people/households in 7 top cyclone and storm surge risk-prone districts who may face extreme conditions (average household size estimated to be 4.31 persons).

Cyclone Scenario Targeted People (627,553 people) Sex and Age Disaggregate Data

181,928 (28.99)
women (≥18)

139,191 (22.18)
boys (<18)

132,351 (21.09)
girls (<18)

174,083 (27.74)
men (≥18)

9,288 (1.48)
people with disability

Landslide Scenario

PEOPLE AFFECTED
401,342 people (93,119 HH)

PEOPLE IN NEED (PiN)
219,543 people (50,938 HH)

PEOPLE TARGETED
201,350 people (46,717 HH)

REQUIREMENTS (US$)
12 million

 # OF PARTNERS
20

Preparedness	$3 million
Anticipatory Action	$2 million
Response and Recovery	$7 million

Note: People in Need (PiN) are considered those who may face severe and extreme conditions of people/households in 11 high-risk landslide districts. For targeted complementary humanitarian assistance is considered people/households in 3 top landslide risk-prone districts who may face extreme conditions (average household size estimated to be 4.31 persons).

Landslide Scenario Targeted People (201,350 people) Sex and Age Disaggregate Data

58,371 (28.99)
women (≥18)

44,659 (22.18)
boys (<18)

42,465 (21.09)
girls (<18)
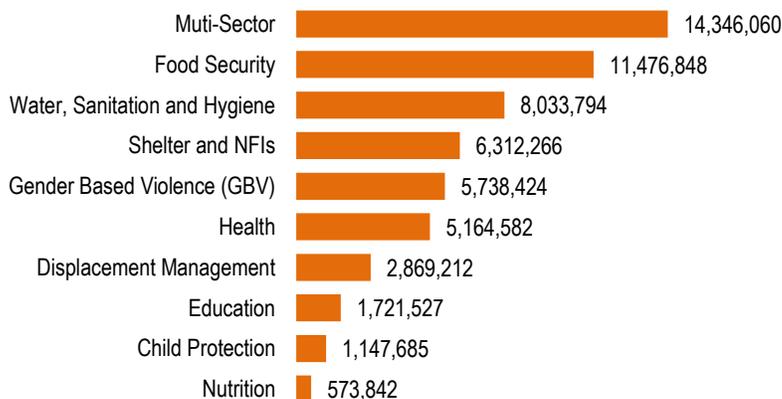
55,855 (27.74)
men (≥18)

2,979 (1.48)
people with disability

5.4 Cluster Wise Annual Budget

Floods Scenario: Annual estimated requirements by cluster | 💰 57 million US$

Cluster	Amount
Muti-Sector	14,346,060
Food Security	11,476,848
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	8,033,794
Shelter and NFIs	6,312,266
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	5,738,424
Health	5,164,582
Displacement Management	2,869,212
Education	1,721,527
Child Protection	1,147,685
Nutrition	573,842

Source: Cluster CP Exercise. Coordination, Logistics and Early Recovery are considered as cross-cutting issues.

Cyclone Scenario: Annual estimated requirements by cluster | 💰 35 million US$
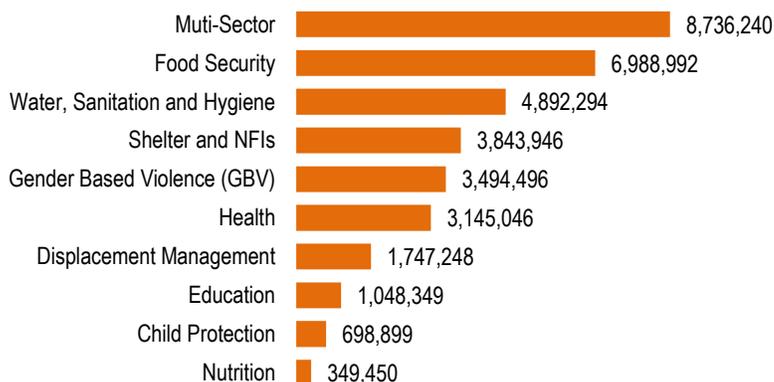
Cluster	Amount
Muti-Sector	8,736,240
Food Security	6,988,992
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	4,892,294
Shelter and NFIs	3,843,946
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	3,494,496
Health	3,145,046
Displacement Management	1,747,248
Education	1,048,349
Child Protection	698,899
Nutrition	349,450

Source: Cluster CP Exercise. Coordination, Logistics and Early Recovery are considered as cross-cutting issues.

Landslide Scenario: Annual estimated requirements by cluster | 💰 12 million US$
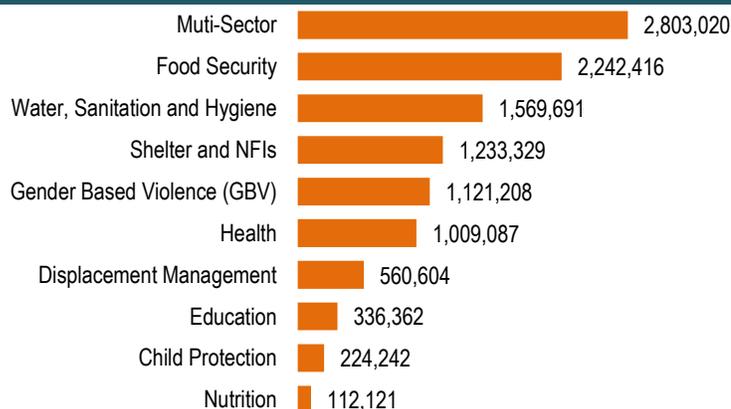
Cluster	Amount
Muti-Sector	2,803,020
Food Security	2,242,416
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,569,691
Shelter and NFIs	1,233,329
Gender Based Violence (GBV)	1,121,208
Health	1,009,087
Displacement Management	560,604
Education	336,362
Child Protection	224,242
Nutrition	112,121

Source: Cluster CP Exercise. Coordination, Logistics and Early Recovery are considered as cross-cutting issues.

5.5 Cluster Priorities in Response

The following are the priority actions of clusters in disaster time:

	Child Protection

Child Protection Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Anticipatory Action

Timely delivery of essential items and ensure services to CP related vulnerable people:
Distribution of recreational kits to affected children in two age groups (6-11- and 12-14 years children group)
Distribution of family support kits and Reunification kits to affected children's family
Distribution of social worker kits and PPEs
Distribution of dignity kits for extremely vulnerable women and girls
Support to affected families including Children and mobilize community to prevent flood related increased violence, exploitation, abuse and injury of children and women.
Increase and/or activate community-based child protection mechanisms in potential locations and increase the technical capacity of relevant stakeholders.

Key Response and Recovery Activities

- Establishment of temporary Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) close to schools or in available places adjacent to children's homes. Transfer and distribution of Recreational Kits and CFS materials.
- Deployment of social workers and case management in the CFS to further assess the protection needs and develop individual intervention plans to refer to services.
- Introduction of CFS as a one-stop service center to provide multi-sectoral services. (i.e. WASH, messaging to communities, nutrition and injury protection and health services, etc).
- Establish children/adolescent led adolescent spaces and provide personal safety, life skills and livelihood training for their empowerment and protection from abuse, exploitation and violence.
- Capacity Building Training to the CBCPC (community-based CP committee) members to work for the protection of children during emergency.
- Establishing Referral mechanism with the service providers to refer the survivors of VAC/GBV during emergency.
- Establish the provision for demonstrating POT show and drama to reduce the psychosocial distress.

Child Protection Cluster Assistance Package

Anticipatory Package

- Specific Support Package will develop later

Response Package and Recovery Package

Recreational kits are for Children, adolescent girls and boys including children with disability. Family and Reunification kits are for children and their family. These items are child-friendly and socio-culturally contextualized. These kits have positive impact in reducing mental health and psychosocial distress related issues in humanitarian situation.

Recreational kits to affected children in two age groups (6-11 years children group)
28 items including- Foot Ball, cotton skipping rope, play ring rubber, marbles, cricket set, plastic animal, Stuffed Dolls, puppet set cooking set, Small cars, Costumes set, general ludo, world travel ludo, Puzzle 30 pieces set, Super Mastermind (puzzle set), educational toys (pieces block), Connect 4 (Power 4 advanced), UNO (cards), Meena Books -5 diff. books per set, wooden pencil, Sharpener, Eraser, Water colour paint, Wax Crayons, Blank Paper, carrying bag, T-shirt, Tambourine.
Unit cost per package: USD 310.00

Recreational kits to affected children in two age groups (12-14 years children group)
20 items including- Foot ball, Bagaduli, Play ring rubber, Volley ball + net, Frisbee set, costume set, Health Ludo with accessories set, puzzle 30-40 pieces, Bangla Monopoly, world travel ludo, Books -8 different books, wooden pencil, Sharpener, Eraser, Water Colour Paint, wooden color pencil, Blank Paper, carrying bag, T-shirt, Tambourine.

Unit cost per package: USD 170.00

Family support kits to affected children's family:
09 items including- Blanket (two types- large and small), Bath soap, Laundry Soap, Toothpaste (2), Toothbrush (5 nos.), Mosquito Net (4 pcs), Solar power torch, Towel /Gamcha, waterproof carry bag.
Unit cost per package: USD 39.00

Reunification kit:
10 items including- Pillow (2pcs), Bed sheets (2pcs), Pillow Cover, Blanket (two types-large and small), T-shirts, Towel /Gamcha, Solar Power Torch, Soap bathing, Laundry soap, Waterproof carry bag.
Unit cost per package: USD 53.00

Displacement Management

Displacement Management Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Anticipatory Actions

- Provide necessary support to emergency shelter management committees and other local and national actors, to ensure preparations are made to manage the evacuation and influx of IDPs at emergency shelters.
- Promote and advocate for coordinated multi-sectoral support to displaced communities and emergency shelters.

Key Response Activities

- Conduct event tracking assessments at periodic intervals in the aftermath of climate-related natural hazards to map out the immediate, medium- and long-term displacement context so support the Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian partners identify and respond to displaced communities.
- Support the Government of Bangladesh and the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team to coordinate the multi-sectoral humanitarian response to displacement in the aftermath of natural hazards.
- Support the Government of Bangladesh with the management of emergency evacuation shelters where there are long term displaced caseloads in need of shelter assistance.
- Disseminate early warning messaging in vulnerable locations before the onset of natural hazards in coordination with the Government of Bangladesh and other partners and ensure continuous communication with communities throughout the displacement period on key issues such as information on natural hazards GBV, hygiene practices and COVID-19 safety.
- Cluster partners are involved in the distribution of cash and emergency food and NFI items

Key Recovery Activities

- Conduct event tracking assessments periodically in the months after climate-related natural hazards to identify those communities that are long-term displaced and in need of tailored, rights-based durable solutions and recovery initiatives.
- Advocate with and support the Government of Bangladesh to identify durable solutions for those beneficiaries that face protracted displacement in line with the National Strategy on Internal Displacement Management.
- Cluster partners will engage activities to create a conducive ecosystem to support return to areas of origin, including livelihood support through cash for work initiatives that also support small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation, vocational training to achieve alternative livelihoods, distribution of cash and non-food items, hygiene promotion, rehabilitation of WASH and other infrastructure.

Displacement Management Cluster Assistance Package

Response and Package

- Complementary of the support package will be discussed with the cluster and GoB and develop muti-sectoral support package

Education

Education Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Response Activities

- Provide immediate educational responses to the affected children and youth through the establishment of safe, temporary learning centers and distribution of education (teaching and learning) kits.
- Teachers' capacity development/training to continue the learning in temporary learning centres (LCs).
- Youth leader's capacity/development training to provide peer education and information sharing on emergency response and recovery
- Community/parents mobilization to support the operationalization of LCs
- Coordination with WASH and Child Protection cluster on establishing adequate WASH and protection facilities (including MHPSS) in temporary learning centers (TCs) and rehabilitated schools.
- Coordination with other clusters especially with the Protection cluster on the education component in child friendly spaces.
- Support to prepare an Emergency Preparedness & Response Plans for Education at division and district level
- Contextualized key messaging for both children and community Learning continuity through alternative arrangement of education including remote based learning such as radio, Mobile, TV and ICT based learning. centers

Key Recovery Activities

- Repairing and maintenance of school infrastructures
- Life skills training such as swimming for the children and youth including practicing simulation and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and gender-responsive life skills education for children and youth in collaboration with the SRH WG (Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group)
- Training of teachers, school management, PTAs and learners on early signals, EiE/Disaster Risk Reduction, psychosocial support (PSS) and lifesaving messages, including hygiene promotion
- Ensure EiE/DRR components in the school level implementation plans (SLIP)
- Hazard specific and context friendly resilient construction designs for school
- Train teachers on psychosocial support (PSS) and lifesaving messages, including hygiene promotion
- Mobilize school management committees on community contributions related to protection of vulnerable children, hygiene promotion and learning continuity
- Preparation of safe reopening of schools and preschools, including infection prevention and control measures and risk communication

Education Cluster Assistance Package

Response Package
- Schools ECD package for 30 children per class (age group from 4 – 6 years): USD 100/BDT 8460
- 2. Schools EiE package 30 children per class (age group from 6 – 10 years):   USD 104/BDT 8798
- Learning materials per child (age group 4 to 10 years): USD 20/ BDT 1692
- Temporary learning Centres: USD 709 to 1182 BDT 60,000 to 100,000

Recovery Package

- Repairing schools, including WASH and cleaning, waste management etc: upto USD 3571 to 4761/ upto BDT 300,000 to 400,000 based on assessment and needs
- Transitional school: USD 3546 to 4728 BDT 300,000 to 400,000
- EdTech based blended learning support per child: USD 83 BDT 7000 (need-based)

Early Recovery

Early Recovery Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Response and Recovery Activities

- In-kind support to purchase tools/equipment/productive assets to resume off-farm livelihoods.
- Restoring of damaged critical infrastructure i.e. school ground/village haats/growth centre/community connecting roads/ bridges/culverts/embankments/earthen roads and provision of Cash for Work.
- Cash for work for raising of plinth for cluster houses in risk areas with slope protection.
- Cash for work for plantations to protect villages at risk with restoring ecosystems.
- Quick human resource support to disaster management committees/DRRO/PIO offices for better functioning.
- Provision of free skill trainings as per market demand and free supply of necessary tools to the landless households would help in the early recovery.
- Support local entrepreneurs to generate income through self-employment in the form of 'start-up grants' or 'start-up' packages.

Early Recovery Assistance Package

Recovery Package

- 30 Days of cash for work at a daily wage of BDT 350/- per day for Infrastructure repairing/ reconstruction/ rehabilitation (package of 10,500 BDT)
- Essential construction tools for repair works (spades, shovels etc.) Package of BDT 650/-
- Personal Care and Protection e.g. masks, hand hygiene material, gumboots, etc. Package of BDT 500
- Start-up grants of BDT 15,000- for those who have lost livelihoods, assets but with work experience and livelihoods activities with short production and sales cycles to revive the business
- Allowance for 30 days at BDT 100/- per day, and incentives for developing increased interest for volunteer's engagement to fight against the virus and save the economy

Food Security

Food Security Priority Activities

Key Anticipatory Action

- Households affected by the severe flooding in remote areas and riverine chars remain food secure and show improved protective measures to reduce flood impact on food security.
- Contribute to the proof of concept for Anticipatory Action in consultation with the government and other stakeholders.
- Anticipatory Actions to protect agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and livelihood

Key Response Activities

- Food assistance to the most vulnerable monsoon flood-affected households.
- Emergency lifesaving nutrition services to under-five children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women (PLW).
- Immediate livelihoods support to most vulnerable and economically challenged households affected by the monsoon floods, cyclone, landslides.
- Evacuation of livestock and provision of animal feed.
- Cash plus input support to the disaster affected small and medium vulnerable farmer households, forest dependents, etc to support their livelihoods.

Key Recovery Activities

- Cash for work to repair breached embankments and essential community infrastructures.
- Livelihood recovery assistance for the most vulnerable economically disadvantaged female-headed households (HH) and Persons with Disability.
- Support to restore agriculture, livestock, poultry, and fisheries.

Food Security Assistance Package

Anticipatory Package

The common FSC Anticipatory Package development is under process. Meanwhile members are implementing the following:
Protecting Livelihoods Assets through Anticipatory Actions in Flood
- Distribution of water-proof seed/food/water storage silos (60 Liter)
- Distribution of nutrient enriched ruminant feed (75 kg per household)

Response Package

Immediate Dry Food Package: 0 To 7 Days
Option A: 1,597 Kcal day/person (7,985 Kcal per day per HH).
3 days package:
Flattened rice (Chira) 5 kg, white sugar/brown sugar/molasses 0.5 kg, Fortified Biscuit 1.13 kilograms for a 5-member household covering 3 days ration.
7 Days package:
Flattened rice (Chira) 11 kg, white sugar/brown sugar/molasses 1 kg, Fortified Biscuit 2.63 kilograms for a 5-member household covering 7 days ration.

Option B: 1,597 Kcal day per person.
Only fortified biscuits.
3 days package:
5.63 kg per household
7 days package:
13.13 kg per household.

Short term package:
1,605 Kcal per person
15 days package: for each household (5 members) weight is 31.25 kg and package value is BDT 2,100.
30 days package: for each household (5 members) weight is 62.25 kg and package value is BDT 4,200.

N. B. multiple rounds of food distribution may be required based on the recommendation from of the cluster

Emergency Livelihood Immediate Package (1-6 months):
FSC Emergency Livelihood Immediate Package worth minimum BDT 8,000 / HH with a validity of 3 months maximum.
Modality: FSC Emergency Livelihood Package is in-kind or In-Kind with Livelihood capital.

Recovery Package

Emergency Livelihood Recovery Package (4-9 months)
FSC emergency Livelihood Recovery Package to ensure Food Security worth BDT 14,000/HH validity is for maximum 4 months.
Modality: FSC Emergency Livelihood Package is in-kind or In-Kind complemented with Livelihood capital.

	Health (Integrated SRH)

Health Cluster Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Anticipatory Activities

- Ensure supplies of RH kits (1A, 2A, 2B)
- Refresher training of the midwives/ nurses and doctors on CMR

Key Response Activities

- Deploy Mobile Medical Team/Rapid Response Team with emergency drugs and equipment to the affected areas
- Distribute emergency drugs, PPE, Medical and lab supplies to the affected areas
- Deployment of midwives in the sub-districts and union facilities and ensure uninterrupted SRHR services including ANC, delivery, PNC and PPFP services.
- Ensure supplies of RH kits (1A, 2A, 2B)
- Capacity development of the midwives/ nurses and doctors on CMR
- Community sensitization and awareness, increase the demand of the community to seek quality care during emergency
- Engage community volunteers and improve referral linage and transportation of complicated women to facility during pregnancy
- Establish Temporary/Makeshift hospital
- Intensify health education and diseases surveillance system

Key Recovery Activities

- Renovate and capacity building of the health facilities
- Procure emergency drugs and supplies for replenishing emergency medical buffer stock

Health Cluster Assistance Package

Anticipatory Package

Reproductive Health Assistance Package (RH): Reproductive health kits for nationwide distribution to targeted/affected districts. The RH kits are designed to facilitate the provision of life-saving SRH services to displaced populations and people affected by crisis.

RH Kit 1A
Purpose: To provide male and female condoms at community and at health service delivery levels.
- Content: Male and female condoms.

RH Kit 2A
Purpose: Individual, clean delivery kits for at home use or in an under-equipped maternity unit without skilled birth attendants. Can be combined with RH Kit 2B.
- Content: Plastic bag, soap, razor blade, tape for umbilical cord, plastic drawsheet, cotton cloth/towel, gloves.

RH Kit 2B
Purpose: Individual, clean delivery kit equipped for birth attendants.
- Content: Shoulder bag, apron, gloves, flashlight, poncho.

RH Kit 3 (Post-Rape Kit)
- Purpose: Management of the immediate consequences of sexual violence.
- Content Medicine, pregnancy strip, bag.

Response Package

Inter-agency Emergency Health kit (IEHK): the IEHK is designed to meet the initial primary health care (PHC) needs of a displaced population without medical facilities, or a population with disrupted medical facilities in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster or during an emergency. The IEHK kit consists of two different sets of medicines and medical devices, named a basic unit and a supplementary unit. One kit consists of 10 basic kits and 1 supplementary kit. It can be said that one IEHK Kits serves a population of 10 000 people for 3 months for managing post-disaster health problems.

Reproductive Health Assistance Package (RH): Reproductive health kits for nationwide distribution to targeted/affected districts. The RH kits are designed to facilitate the provision of lifesaving SRH services to displaced populations and people affected by crisis.

RH Kit 1A
Purpose: To provide male and female condoms at community and at health service delivery levels.
- Content: Male and female condoms.

RH Kit 2A

Purpose: Individual, clean delivery kits for at home use or in an under-equipped maternity unit without skilled birth attendants. Can be combined with RH Kit 2B.

▪ Content: Plastic bag, soap, razor blade, tape for umbilical cord, plastic drawsheet, cotton cloth/towel, gloves.

RH Kit 2B

Purpose: Individual, clean delivery kit equipped for birth attendants.

▪ Content: Shoulder bag, apron, gloves, flashlight, poncho.

RH Kit 3 (Post-Rape Kit)

▪ Purpose: Management of the immediate consequences of sexual violence.
▪ Content Medicine, pregnancy strip, bag

Recovery Package

▪ **Cholera Kit:** the kits were introduced in 2016 and replaced Inter-agency Diarrhoea Disease Kits (IDDK). The revised cholera kits are designed to help prepared for potential the outbreak and to support the first month of the initial response.

	Gender Based Violence

GBV Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Anticipatory Activities

▪ Delivery of essential items and/or services to targeted vulnerable groups:

i) Distribution of dignity kits and menstrual health/hygiene management kits to women and adolescent girls to mitigate GBV risks and reinstate dignity, while being provided with essential information on GBV, sexual and reproductive health and COVID-19 risk mitigation.
ii) Equip health facilities with emergency supplies that will ensure immediate clinical management of rape (CMR) to survivors of sexual violence and rape.

▪ Cash support to targeted beneficiaries for them to access GBV, A/SRHR and maternal health services.

Key Response Activities

Delivery of essential items and/or services to targeted vulnerable groups:

▪ Distribution of dignity kits and menstrual health/hygiene management kits to women and adolescent girls to mitigate GBV risks and reinstate dignity, while being provided with essential information on GBV, sexual and reproductive health and COVID-19 risk mitigation.
▪ Deployment of case workers for providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), effective multisectoral referral service and case management.
▪ Deployment of MPHSS counsellors (specialized) to provide remote counselling, referral, and information services through target hotlines.
▪ Equip certain health facilities with kits to provide clinical management of rape (CMR) treatment to survivors of GBV
▪ Support local health or other existing entities in their capacity to provide access to integrated quality GBV and SRH services.
▪ Enhance awareness on GBV and A/SRH through:
i) community, youth and/volunteer mobilization for GBV awareness and prevention, particularly engaging men and boys.
ii) orientation of frontline non-GBV responders on how to support GBV survivors in absence of GBV support services.
iii) orientation on PSEA to all front-line responder station
iv) Refresher training on CMR for health care workers and midwives
v) Disseminate early warning messages for Anticipatory Actions that include GBV awareness and referral information

- Cash support to targeted beneficiaries for them to access GBV, A/SRHR and maternal health services.

Key Recovery Activities
- Establish and/or identify safe spaces/ shelter homes, particularly in the most hard to reach areas, for women and girls to access information, support and services in relation to GBV and A/SRH
- Support re-integration of the survivors and most vulnerable groups through cash for work and other livelihood opportunities.

GBV Cluster Assistance Package

Anticipatory and Response Package

Dignity kits (DKs) for women, girls and third gender:

Purpose: To facilitate access of services for women, adolescent girls and third transgender. Culturally adapted and contextualised for COVID-19, dignity kits are highly valuable in reducing vulnerability to gender based violence. Information on GBV awareness and response services is a key content of the DKs, in addition to standard hygiene items for women and adolescent girls such as sanitary napkin, soaps etc. and GBV risk mitigation tools such as torchlight, whistle.

DK for women of reproductive age 15 – 49 years:

Content: 15 items (cotton saree, reusable menstrual cloth, female underwear, gamcha/towel, bathing soap, laundry soap, plastic rubber sandal, toothpaste, toothbrush, mosquito net, facemask, torchlight, knitting bag, plastic bucket with handle+lid, illustrative postcard IEC with GBV + COVID19 + dengue prevention and response info.) Unit price of single kit: estimated USD 25

DK for third gender / transgender individual:

Content: 11 items (cotton saree, gamcha/towel, bathing soap, laundry soap, plastic rubber sandal, mosquito net, toothpaste, tooth brush, facemask, plastic bucket with handle+lid, knitting bag, illustrative postcard IEC with GBV + COVID19 + dengue prevention and response info.) Unit price of single kit: estimated USD 19

Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) kits for adolescent girls:

Purpose: Menstrual health/hygiene Management (MHM) kits targeted for adolescent girls contain a suite of MHM commodities designed to improve menstrual health.

- Content: 11 items (Disposable sanitary pads, reusable menstrual cloth, underwear, plastic rubber sandal, facemask, bathing soap, laundry soap, detergent powder, torch light , flash cards with illustrative IEC on child marriage, adolescent sexual and reproductive health, GBV referral and COVID-19 prevention, knitting / hand bag). Estimated cost per single kit: USD 26

	Logistics

Logistics Cluster Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Response and Recovery Activities

- Speedy procurement and importation mechanism for relief goods contingency storage in strategic locations
- A centralized inventory of relief item suppliers; domestic and international
- An inventory of logistics capacities, resources, assets, and facilities of humanitarian actors
- Mapping of nationwide logistics resources, assets, facilities, and capacities belongs to humanitarian agencies and the Government
- A common inventory of enlisted commercial (private) transporters for carrying humanitarian relief goods nationwide during an emergency along with list of Clearing and Forwarding (C&F) agents
- A common inventory of enlisted suppliers of relief food and non-food items to be used during an emergency
- Mapping of warehouse and storage facilities nationwide belongs to humanitarian agencies (own or rented)
- A database of Government local storage facilities at district and Upazila levels to be used by the humanitarian agencies
- A well-established Fast-Tracking process for speedy humanitarian cargo release and customs clearance, both at sea and airport
- An established database of who is doing what and where in logistics and supply chain area
- A stockpile and prepositioning of logistics resources like MSUs, Generators, Prefabricated offices accommodation and other logistics NFI equipment at strategic locations around the country
- A Logistics Concept of Operation (ConOps) for collaborative humanitarian response by the humanitarian actors and the Government
- An established mechanism for proper logistics damage and needs assessment and necessary action to restore logistics facilities/ resources in consultation with relevant Government ministries and departments
- An in-country and external surge capacity and standby rosters/pool of appropriate technical experts on logistics and supply chain
- Predefined identified locations around the country for establishing humanitarian logistics hubs at strategic locations for cargo consolidation and storing of critical emergency relief items for rapid forwarding/dispatch where needed
- Effective coordination and collaboration with Army (CivMil) and other relevant Government departments and institutions for any humanitarian logistics issues

🤱	# Nutrition

Nutrition Cluster Priority Activities

Key Response Activities

- Support Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in emergencies in case of displacement (breastfeeding corners and tents in mass displacement shelters).
- Strengthen facility and community screening to ensure early detection and referral of acute malnourished children for management (screening for SAM and MAM cases, referral and treatment, opportunity cost, counselling for IYCF, micronutrient distribution).
- Support GOB to prepare and capacitate SAM unit for coping high caseload of SAM and case management/opportunity cost of Severely Malnourished children with cash package

Key Recovery Activities

- Rapid Nutrition Assessment e.g. Rapid SMART; IYCF-E assessment
- Support continued detection, referring acute malnourished children for management (screening for SAM and MAM cases, referral and treatment, opportunity cost, counselling for IYCF, micronutrient distribution).
- Continued support to the SAM unit to cope with the high caseload of SAM cases.
- Support to health facilities to provide maternal and adolescent nutrition services.
- Support to government to conduct Vitamin A campaign and real-time monitoring of all facilities to ensure no stock outs and maximum coverage of all children under 5.
- Support local governments to revise the Emergency Nutrition Preparedness Plan and building capacity on NiE.

Nutrition Cluster Assistance Package

Response and Recovery Package

IMMEDIATE (Day 1-7):
- Support ensuring Infant and Young Child Feeding in emergencies interventions in case of displacement (Breastfeeding corners and tents in mass displacement shelters).
- Provide Zinc/ORS for children with diarrhoea (ensure with Health Cluster).
- Monitor the application of the code on marketing of breast milk substitutes.
- Awareness on IYCF-E

SHORT-TERM (Week 2-8):
- Rapid Nutrition Assessment e.g. Rapid SMART; IYCF assessment.
- Community outreach for screening, identification, and referral of malnourished children in addition to deliver nutrition services using community support groups at the community level to build awareness with a focus on IYCF, maternal and adolescent nutrition and good nutrition practices.
- Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). In Patient, Outpatient as appropriate and applicable.
- Supplementary feeding (Child Food Package distribution) for children age 6 to 23 months during disaster, context specific: Targeted supplementary feeding, blanket supplementary feeding).
- Treatment/prevention of micronutrient deficiency diseases through home-based approaches.
- Promotion and support for optimal Infant and Young Child Feeding Practices (IYCF).
- Monitor the application of the code on marketing of breast milk substitutes.
- Support case management of severely malnourished children with cash packages (of 3,000 BDT per child per treatment event) to cover referral and in-patient expenditure.
- Cash package to cater for additional needs of pregnant and lactating women. (To be defined).

MEDIUM TERM (2-6 months):
- Emergency Nutrition interventions continue as identified above.
- Detailed nutrition survey using SMART methodology.

⌂	## Shelter

Shelter Cluster Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Response Activities
- Emergency Shelter and NFI: Protecting people from exposure to harsh weather and COVID-19 infection through assisted owner-driven shelter provision with cash, materials and technical support.

Key Recovery Activities
- Cash for Work: Support the cash grants for housing plinth raise of the severely inundated vulnerable households.
- Repair and maintenance of alternative shelters (school, public buildings etc.) for temporary shelter / camps for vulnerable communities in selected vulnerable COVID-19 hotspot areas.

Shelter Cluster Assistance Package

Response Package
- Emergency and transitional shelter assistance for displaced people according to Bangladesh Shelter Standards and Guidelines.
- Emergency cash grant @BDT 5000/HHs or in-kind support in terms of construction materials for shelter assistance package for fully and partially damaged FHHs or in-kind support.
- Minimum emergency cash grant @BDT 3000/HHs for NFIs.
- Emergency Cash Grant @ BDT 20,000/HH for construction / reconstruction and repair of temporary or transitional shelter assistance package (labour cost for house plinth repair, procuring rebuilding materials for roofing, partition and decongestion of accommodation, health and disinfection etc.) for fully and partially damaged FHHs as relevant.
- Emergency cash assistance @ BDT 3000/HH assistance for cleaning of debris and environmental clean-up in preventing the COVID-19 spread and transmission for fully and partially damaged FHHs as relevant.

Recovery Package
- Conditional cash assistance @130,000 BDT/HHs for new shelter construction (including latrine) considering general design principles.
- Conditional cash assistance @20,000 BDT/HHs for sufficient materials to repair the house to an appropriate safe standard.
- COVID-19 awareness raising while rebuilding the houses to avoid congestion and training to affected areas.

🚰	## Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH Cluster Disaster Time Priority Activities

Key Anticipatory Activities
- Access to safe drinking water service to high-risk people in the climate-related disaster affected areas.
- Mobile water treatment plants transported to and installed at identified evacuation points.
- Early warning and hygiene awareness through community engagement.

Key Response Activities

Water:
- Provision of safe drinking water through repair/rehabilitation of damaged water points, tube wells, installation of water treatment plants, disinfection and ensuring water trucking and water boating.
- Immediate repair/rehabilitation of damaged water points (deep tube wells) including water quality test.
- Construction of temporary emergency water points (deep tube wells) - including water quality testing.

- Disinfection of water points (bleaching powder purchase, delivery, etc.)

Sanitation:
- Emergency construction/rehabilitation of sanitation facilities, including latrines and bathing chambers (ensuring that all beneficiaries have access to adequate sanitation facilities. Ensuring that separate bathing places for adolescent girls and women (with relation to their security and dignity), persons with disabilities and the elderly.

Hygiene:
- Community behaviors change through hygiene promotion and risk communication.
- Hygiene promotion awareness sessions in the context of COVID-19 (emphasizing hand washing with soap)-
- Behavior change communication for community-led water safety plans to ensure adequate hygienic water sources, handling and storage. This will also include adaptation in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Hygiene awareness campaigns with the use of mikes for limiting the risk of COVID-19 transmission.
- Distribution of hygiene and dignity kits.

Key Recovery Activities

- Reinforcement of activities related to access to improved water and sanitation facilities, including operation and maintenance of such facilities, hygiene promotion sessions and improved safe water.
- Planning for sustainable and resilient water and sanitation facilities (Flood Resilience of WASH facilities).
- Leverage market-based solutions for engaging local entrepreneurs in the response through supporting incentives and subsidies as well as behavior change messaging + documentation of approach and lessons learned.

WASH Cluster Assistance Package

Anticipatory Package

- Supporting households (average family size is 4.5) with access to safe drinking water through distribution of 2 jerry cans (10L) per household (1 for transporting and 1 for storing).
- Water Purification Tablet (WPTs) packs (50 tables per 1 pack for 15 days).
- 1 mobile water treatment plant produces 5,000 litres of water per day (5,000 * 10 = 50,000 litres per day, 50,000 * 14 days = 700,000 litres). As per the SPHERE Standards, minimum 2.5 litres per person per day is required (2.5 L * 14 days = 35 L per person for 2 weeks)
- Last mile early warning messages on WASH (guidance is developing)

Response and Recovery Package
Hygiene Kits
Comprehensive minimum hygiene package designed for per HH costing around BDT 3.590 (equivalent to USD 42) for supporting affected vulnerable population to cover the need of essential hygiene materials below-

a. Water: 10-12 litre jerry can, plastic mug, water purification tablets

b. Sanitation: Plastic sandal, bleaching powder (500 gm),

c. Health and Hygiene: Bathing Soap (125 gm), Detergent Powder (200 gm) for laundry, ORS, Non-disposable Sanitary cloth for Menstrual Hygiene Management (1 m2 each side, highly absorbent, soft dark cotton fabric (not deep dark like black), Bucket with lid and tape (20L) for hand washing, Disposable surgical mask (10 pcs per person)

d. Others: Two pager IEC (color printed)
i) Advance Hygiene Packages for COVID- 19 Response (per HH for 1 month) costing around BDT 2,521 (equivalent to USD 30)
ii) Minimum Hygiene Packages for COVID-19 Response (per HH for 1 month) costing around BDT 1,821 (equivalent to USD 25)

For a detailed items list and costing, please visit the Bangladesh WASH Cluster webpage (Bangladesh WASH Cluster (google.com).

Water
a. *Raising TW, Operation and Maintenance:* GI Pipe nipple, GI Socket, Bamboo, 14 no GI wire, required spare parts, thread tape, WQT, disinfection (if required), Mechanics & Labor cost

b. *Emergency Tube well installation, O&M at IDP/community level:* Tube-well materials, WQT, disinfection, and

Mechanics & Labor cost

c. ***Tube-well repair and maintenance:*** Required spare parts, disinfection, thread tape, WQT, Mechanics & Labor cost

d. ***Water Trucking and/or Boating (10,000 litres/day):*** Hire and preparation of distribution site, plastic tank-5000L – 1 no., fitting & fixing, transportation of water, WQT, Water purification, etc.

e. ***Mobilize Water Treatment Plant and water distribution (12000 litres /day):*** Hire space, prepare site including shade, set-up and O&M of plant plastic tank-1000L – 4 nos, Fitting & fixing, Transportation etc.

f. ***Rehabilitation of water points (PSF/desalination plant etc.) and surface water (ponds) sources including disinfection:*** Repair and maintenance of water points and rehabilitation of surface water sources including bailing out of water, earth work, repairing embankment, fencing, disinfection etc. as required.

g. ***Rainwater harvesting system (500 litres capacity):*** Set-up, Operation and Maintenance Plastic tank, Fitting fixing, plastic/CGI sheet, transportation, and labor etc.

h. ***Paddle system disinfection unit for water source and hand washing facilities nearby all water and distribution points:*** Disinfection unit made of barrel with hand spray (0.05% chlorine solution) unit and hand washing station made of barrel with tap and bar soap including MS angle frame.

i. ***PPH and mobile Hand Washing Devices (HWD) with soap;*** PPE (Masks, gloves and Gumboots) and set-up mobile handwashing Device with soap, hand spray unit Or PPE (Mask, gloves, goggles, apron and gumboots) and setup of mobile handwashing device with soap for group of people engaged in the task

For detailed costing and design, please visit WASH Cluster Webpage (Bangladesh WASH Cluster) National Compendium of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Wash) Technologies in Emergencies, Bangladesh

Sanitation
For household level toilet renovation/upgrade, the World Bank Group's toilet model can be used, and for toilet blocks for community or cyclone/flood shelter, trench model or plastic toilets can be used. Bleaching powder, disinfection device will be used for general disinfection of PPE, toilet floors, most common parts of toilets which come to contact of people in regular use (i.e. handle), and PPE (not for caretakers) is a full PPE set considering COVID19 for labor/manpower for construction/renovation of toilets and other items.

a. ***Household*:** Trigger sprayer with bottle, handwashing device for toilets (20 L bucket with lid and tap attached), Bleaching powder, Short one-pager of infographic guideline, Toilet Cleaning Brush, Toilet Cleaner (750 gm), Water Mug (855 BDT) and if needed additional Toilet Renovation cost (3,500 BDT). Total cost 4,355 BDT.

b. ***Community/Cyclone/Flood Shelter:*** Toilet block construction/renovation (in existing community latrines for COVID-19), Handwashing device for toilets (50 litre Bucket with lead and tap attached), Soap (50 gm), Large disinfection Spray (40 litres capacity), caretaker payments, PPE set for Caretaker (Hand gloves, Gum boot, Safety goggles, Masks), Bleaching powder, Toilet Cleaning Brush, Toilet Cleaner (750 gm), Cost of decommissioning (44,525 BDT)

For detailed costing and design, please visit WASH Cluster Webpage (Bangladesh WASH Cluster (google.com) National Compendium of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Wash) Technologies in Emergencies, Bangladesh.

Multi-sector Assistance

Multi-sector Assistance Package

Anticipatory Package (to be updated)

Multi-purpose Cash Assistance
- Unconditional cash transfer of 4,500 taka (equivalent to US$53) (updated guidance will be developed soon based on household economy approach)

Response Package

Multi-purpose Cash
a. *Nationalwide (Rural, ncluding CHT and Cox's Bazar):* Unconditional cash transfer of 4,500 BDT (equivalent to US$53). (Updated guidance will be developed soon based on household economy approach)

b. *Nationwide (Urban, only Divisional Towns):* Unconditional cash transfer of 5000 BDT (equivalent to US$59) via mobile cash transfer (bKash) or Post-office before the flooding event. (Updated guidance will be developed soon based on household economy approach)

Cash for Work
- Nationwide (Except CXB & CHT districts) BDT 300/person/day
- Cox's Bazar & CHT districts BDT 350/person/day

@CRS-Caritas, Bhola District

Annex A: List of Acronyms

4W	Who is doing What, Where, When
AA/FbA	Anticipatory Action/Forecast-based Action
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
C&F	Clearing and Forwarding
CBOs	Community-based Organisations
CCE	Communications and Community Engagement
CCF	Common Country Framework
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFS	Child-friendly Spaces
CHS	Core Humanitarian Standards
C-INFORM	Customized Index for Risk Management
CMCoord	Civil/Military Coordination
ConOps	Concept of Operation
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease, 2019
CP	Child Protection
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DGHS	Director General, Health Services
DPs	Development Partners
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSF	Disaster Statistics Framework
EiE	Education in Emergencies
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
EMIS	Education Management Information System
EMTs	Emergency Medical Teams
ERP	Emergency Response Preparedness
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FBF	Forecast-Based Financing
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FSC	Food Security Cluster
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GiHA	Gender in Humanitarian Action
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HCTT	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
HEA	Household Economy Approach
HHs	Households
HPRP	Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Plan
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IEHK	Inter-agency Emergency Health Kit
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross
IM	Information Management
IMD	Indian Meteorological Department
IMDMC	Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
INFORM	Index for Risk Management
INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organisations
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding

JIAF	Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework
LC	Learning Continuity
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersexual
LTWG	Localisation Technical Working Group
MIRA	Multi-cluster Initial Rapid Assessment
MMT	Mobile Medical Teams
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
NAWG	Needs Assessment Working Group
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NDRCC	National Disaster Coordination Centre
NFI	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NiE	Nutrition in Emergencies
NIRAPAD	Network for Information, Response and Preparedness for Disaster
NIS	Nutrition Information System
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
OSOCC	On-Site Operations Coordination Centre
PEA	Primary Education Authority
PEDP4	Fourth Primary Education Development Plan
PHEOC	Public Health Emergency Operations Centre
PHEPRP	Public Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psychosocial Support
RDC	Reception and Departure Center
REAP	Risk Informed Early Action Partnership
RRT	Rapid Response Team
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SCB	Sphere Community-Bangladesh
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sextual and Gender Based Violence
SLIP	School-Level Implementation Plan
SMC	School Management Committee
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
SPEED	Strategic Preparedness for Response and Resilience to Disasters
TLCs	Temporary Learning Centres
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHS	World Humanitarian Summit

Annex B: Template for Cluster Operational Delivery Plans (Yearly Update)

1. Basic information:

- *Please review the information and update as necessary.*

Name of the Cluster/Working Group: xx
Government lead Agency (Ministry or Department): xx
Lead/Co-Lead organizations (UN/NGO): xx
Name of international partners' organizations (non-exclusive list): xx
Name of national partners/organizations (non-exclusive list): xx
Weblink to cluster/working group page (if available): xx
Cluster/Working Group coordinator contact details: xx

2. Overall planned targeted population

- *Estimate the people to be reached and provide disaggregated information about the targeted populations per each disaster scenario.*
- *Provide a cost estimate for each scenario, based on the targeted population and the priority activities and emergency package outlined above.*

Planned	People in Need	People targeted					Preparedness funding req. $US	Anticipatory funding req. $US	Response and Recovery funding req. $US
		Men (≥18)	Women (≥18)	Boys (<18)	Girls (<18)	Total			
Floods									
Cyclone									
Landslides									

3. Sector priority activities

- *Please list 1-5 priority response activities considering the needs resulting from the disaster scenarios.*
- *List indicators and target for better understanding the scenario*
- *List the included emergency assistance package.*
- *Note if activities/packages only apply to certain scenarios or locations.*

4. Supports Anticipatory and Response Objectives: xx

Activities	Indicator	Target
• Cash support to the most vulnerable monsoon flood affected households	• # of HHs/people receive MPCG	# sever and extreme class people

Activities	Indicator	Target
• Households receive livelihood support	• # of HH receive immediate livelihoods support	# of HH income generating activities disrupted

5. Supports Recovery Objective: xx

Activities	Indicator	Target
• Cash for work to repair breached embankments and essential community infrastructures	• # of community people supported through CFW • # of people benefited from the community infrastructure	# of household's livelihoods severely hampered
• Livelihood recovery assistance for the most vulnerable economically disadvantaged female headed HH and Persons with Disability	• # of household's livelihoods supported	• # HH supported income generating activities

6. Cluster Assistance Package

Response Package
Anticipatory Response Package   • *List the included anticipatory assistance package.*
Response Package   • *List the included emergency assistance package.*
Recovery Package   • *List the included early recovery assistance package.*

7. Cross-cutting issues
    • *Elaborate how the cluster/WG mainstreams protection, commits to elements for quality interventions such as localisation, quality, environment protection, community engagements and social cohesion as per the nexus documents*

Elements for Quality Interventions
Inclusion (200 words max):
Partnership and Localisation (200 words max):
Community Engagement (200 words max):
Quality and Standards (200 words max):
Natural Protection (200 words max):
Social Cohesion (200 words max):

8. Key Preparedness Actions

- *Review the list of preparedness actions and indicate current implementation status:*

Not Implemented	Partially Implemented	Implemented

- *Please indicate if this is a one-time activity, or if the activity needs to be reviewed yearly*

Category	Action	Status	Yearly review / one-time activity
Risk Analysis and Early Warning			
Information Management and Communications			
Impact Analysis and Needs Assessment			
Emergency Services and Prepositioning			
Preparedness and Contingency/Action Planning			

@UNRCO- Special HCTT Meeting, January 2021

Cluster Co-Leading Humanitarian Agencies

Working Group Co-Leading Humanitarian Agencies

UNITED NATIONS BANGLADESH

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