

LANDSLIDE RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN

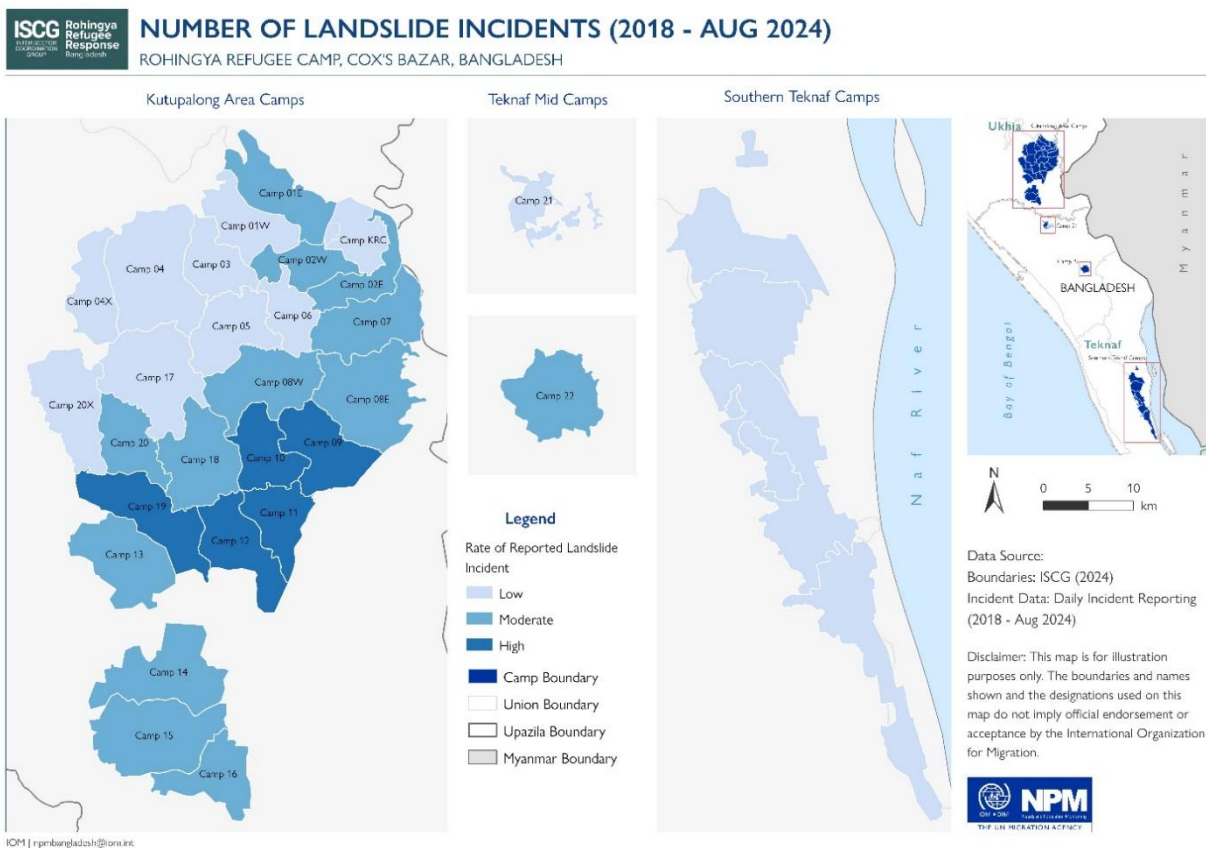
JULY-2025



LANDSLIDE RISK PREVENTION AND MITIGATION MEASURES STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN FOR ROHINGYA REFUGEE CAMPS AT COX'S BAZAR

1. BACKGROUND AND NEEDS

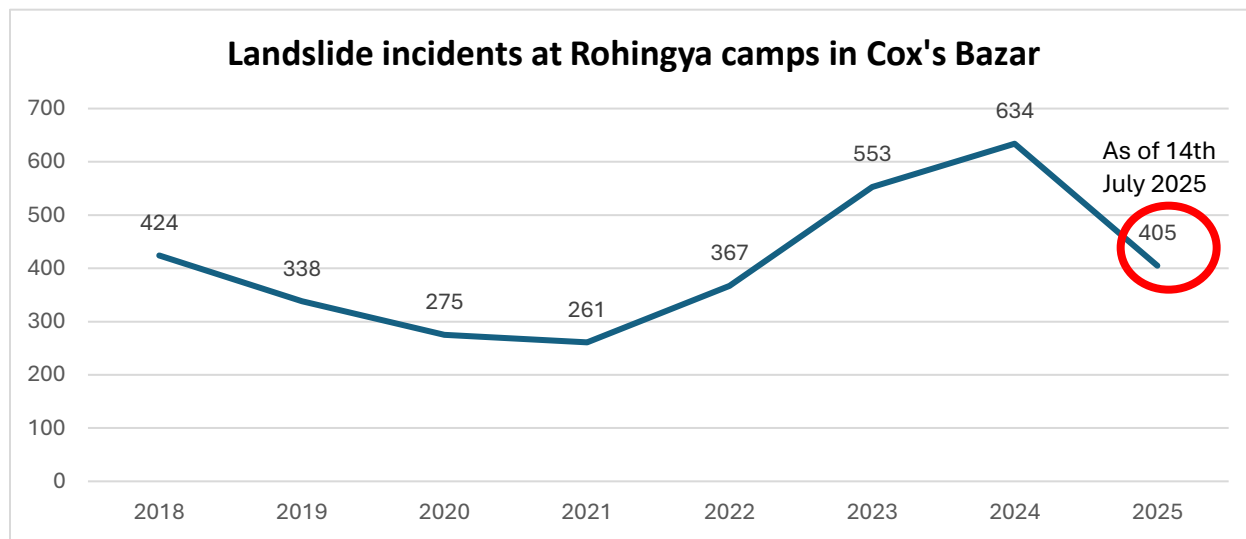
Extreme weather events, driven by climate change, are becoming more frequent and intense. The monsoon season in Bangladesh has turned highly unpredictable, with erratic rainfall patterns worsening the severity of landslides, flooding, and waterlogging. Recent assessments reveal that **36,216 shelters**¹² in the Rohingya refugee camps are vulnerable to varying levels of landslide risks, from which **6,446 classified as Very High Risk**, **20,937 as High Risk**, and **2,833 as Moderate Risk**.



From May 2018 to 15th July 2025, there has been a significant increase in landslide occurrences, with **3,259 incidents recorded across 33 camps**. These landslides have resulted in **792 shelters being fully damaged** and **7,465 partially damaged**, affecting **17,467 families** (approximately **78,928 refugees**), and causing **156 injuries** and **33 fatalities**. Additionally, **2,157 common facilities**, including those for WASH, health, education, and protection, have been destroyed, leading to substantial financial losses. The heavy rainfall not only contributes to these disasters but also highlights the precarious living conditions faced by the Rohingya refugees.

¹ IOM AoR

² UNHCR AoR



The urgency to act before the 2025 monsoon season is critical, as ongoing extreme weather conditions threaten the safety and stability of these communities. **The Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) forecasts below-normal rainfall in June 2025, followed by above-normal rainfall, complicating risk management efforts.** The increasing frequency and intensity of rainfall necessitate immediate and effective measures to mitigate landslide hazards.

Without proactive intervention, the potential for devastating impacts on the Rohingya population remains high, underscoring the need for a comprehensive approach to safeguard lives and livelihoods. The Rohingya Refugee Response Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) and its partners have been leading efforts to mitigate landslide risks, employing strategies such as slope stabilization and nature-based solutions (NbS). However, the rising number of landslide incidents has prompted the ISCG to reevaluate and enhance their current strategies with additional medium- to long-term sustainable solutions. These actions are essential to protect lives in the Rohingya camps, as seasonal threats will continue to jeopardize the refugees if new strategies are not implemented. Acting early, before disasters peak, is vital to prevent further deterioration of the lives of the Rohingya refugees.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

1. The plan aims to protect the lives of the Rohingya refugees, ensuring that their shelters and vital infrastructure are secured from landslide risks.
2. It seeks to strengthen preparedness and early action, equipping communities to effectively respond to potential disasters as they arise through.
3. The plan emphasizes the need for sustainable site stabilization, recognizing that long-term solutions are essential for maintaining safety in densely populated areas.
4. It promotes environmental restoration to enhance the ecosystem and contributes to the overall resilience of the community.
5. Finally, the plan facilitates safe and dignified relocation for at-risk families, ensuring their well-being and dignity in the face of ongoing environmental challenges.

3. RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

In 2024, inclement weather and sustained episodes of heavy downpours during the monsoon period increased the number of landslides, flash flooding, and waterlogging. Preventing and mitigating the potential impacts of these threatening disasters is crucial. Therefore, the ISCG recommends scaling up and advancing the following actions as a priority and immediate agenda to implement.



PRIORITY AREA 1: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR CHANGE ACTIONS

Relocation initiatives for refugee households living in high-risk areas affected by landslides have faced significant resistance. Many families express concerns about their safety -if they were to relocate- and a desire to remain close to their social networks, which include family and friends staying close to them. To effectively address this resistance and promote community buy-in, it is essential to enhance engagement and awareness regarding the dangers refugees face if they were to stay in high-risk areas. The following activities are designed to inform these households about landslides risks and encourage proactive decision-making to prevent casualties and protect refugees' assets.

1.1 Production and Distribution of IEC Materials:

- 1.1.1 *Create community-based audiovisual tools- Work with the Rohingya community to create culturally relevant audio-visual materials using focus group discussions and gender-age specific needs assessments.*
- 1.1.2 *Implement prevention material in community-based structures - Utilize community centers, religious institutions, and local leaders to widely distribute prevention materials.*
- 1.1.3 *Collect Community Feedback - Implement a system for ongoing feedback on the effectiveness of the materials.*
- 1.1.4 *Update Materials Regularly - Revise the materials based on community feedback and evolving needs to maintain their relevance and impact.*

1.2 Strengthening Communication Capacities:

- 1.2.1 *Conduct ToT sessions on crisis communication and risk assessment, emphasizing differentiated approaches to women, children, elderly people while ensuring culturally sensitive engagement.*
- 1.2.2 *Strengthen refugee's participation conflict resolution skills, and community mobilization techniques.*
- 1.2.3 *Set up ongoing support and mentorship systems for trained community members.*

1.3 Effective localized/camp-based landslide early warning system:

- 1.3.1 *Conduct participatory mapping with communities to identify effective early warning communication channels and dissemination points.*
- 1.3.2 *Update clear, simple, and action-oriented early warning signage and messages.*
- 1.3.3 *Organize regular simulation drills with community involvement to test and improve the early warning system.*

1.4 Mass awareness sessions:

- 1.4.1 *Organize film screenings in accessible, community-based locations to maximize participation.*
- 1.4.2 *Conduct interactive Q&A sessions to gather community feedback and promote dialogue.*
- 1.4.3 *Engage local leaders, CiCs, CBOs, and humanitarian actors in post-screening discussions for joint action planning.*

- 1.4.4 Document key feedback and action points to guide future programming and ensure accountability.



PRIORITY AREA 2: SITE DEVELOPMENT LANDSLIDE PREVENTION AND MITIGATION APPROACHES

Addressing landslide risks in the camps requires medium-to-long-term interventions. While traditional methods like terracing with bamboo and constructing protection walls (bamboo and geotextiles) are cost-effective, they necessitate regular maintenance, making them costly over time. The following recommendations aim to enhance the durability and effectiveness of landslide prevention measures.

2.1 Approval of the use of more durable materials:

- 2.1.1 Assess the limitations of bamboo and geotextile-based slope stabilization in high-risk areas.
- 2.1.2 Seek approval to use durable materials (e.g., masonry bricks, RCC) for constructing retaining walls and stabilization structures.
- 2.1.3 Implement slope stabilization using masonry, concrete, and bio-engineering techniques.
- 2.1.4 Coordinate with government authorities and Camp-in-Charges (CiCs) to secure necessary approvals for intervention.

2.2 Site development/planning work including slope stabilization:

- 2.2.1 Obtain timely government approvals for landslide risk mitigation and site development works.
- 2.2.2 Streamline approval processes through clear guidelines and coordination with relevant government agencies.
- 2.2.3 Monitor and address approval delays to avoid disruption of critical interventions ahead of the monsoon.
- 2.2.4 Engage government stakeholders proactively to ensure transparent communication and joint decision-making

2.3 Increase resource allocation for landslide risk mitigation:

- 2.3.1 Estimate financial requirements for sustainable landslide mitigation using durable materials and technical expertise.
- 2.3.2 Mobilize additional funding through donor engagement, public-private partnerships, and disaster risk financing.
- 2.3.3 Develop and implement innovative financing strategies to support site development works.
- 2.3.4 Ensure transparent budgeting, cost optimization, and financial accountability throughout implementation.



PRIORITY AREA 3: NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS) STRATEGY

Nature-based Solutions (NbS) have proven to be effective in stabilizing slopes and enhancing resilience against landslides. The EEN partners have already implemented significant reforestation efforts, covering 720 hectares, but recent landslide events necessitate a reassessment of these strategies. The aim is to develop a robust framework that incorporates the complexities of slope stability, soil composition, and

biodiversity. A dedicated survey on NbS identifying good practices will be carried out which will serve as guidelines.

3.1 Assessment of Current NbS Implementation and Plantation Performance

- 3.1.1 *Conduct field surveys to assess reforestation outcomes, including species survival, soil stability, and biodiversity impact.*
- 3.1.2 *Collect community and stakeholder feedback on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) implementation.*
- 3.1.3 *Document lessons learned to guide future NbS planning and improvements.*

3.2 Research on Species and Planting Techniques with Implementation

- 3.2.1 *Assess slope, soil, and plant traits to identify suitable species for different gradients.*
- 3.2.2 *Test mixed-species combinations (trees, shrubs, grasses) for effective erosion control.*
- 3.2.3 *Explore hedgerow use to form micro-terraces for improved water retention.*
- 3.2.4 *Implement plantation, care, and maintenance for biological slope stabilization.*

3.3 Development of Guidelines for NbS Implementation

- 3.3.1 *Draft practical guidelines on species selection, planting methods, and site-specific factors.*
- 3.3.2 *Include plant placement recommendations based on shade needs and growth habits.*
- 3.3.3 *Ensure guidelines are user-friendly and accessible to all planting stakeholders.*

3.4 Capacity Building and Training

- 3.4.1 *Conduct training workshops on plant care, maintenance, and ecological awareness.*
- 3.4.2 *Develop educational materials on biodiversity and the role of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).*
- 3.4.3 *Facilitate collaboration among local organizations to share NbS knowledge and resources.*

3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

- 3.5.1 *Develop a monitoring framework for plant growth, soil conditions, and slope stability.*
- 3.5.2 *Collect data using remote sensing and field assessments.*
- 3.5.3 *Review and adapt NbS strategies based on monitoring findings.*



PRIORITY AREA 4: RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENT STRATEGIES

The ISCG proposes both temporary and permanent relocations for families living in landslide-prone areas, addressing housing, land, and property (HLP) issues to prevent conflict and recurring displacements. The following activities outline essential considerations for government actions to facilitate this process.

4.1 Additional Camp Space for Permanent Relocation

- 4.1.1 *Assess existing camps to identify unsafe areas (slopes >30°) for potential relocation.*
- 4.1.2 *Plan slope stabilization measures using suitable engineering designs and materials.*
- 4.1.3 *Collaborate with EEN to restore relocated sites through reforestation and ecological rehabilitation*

4.2 Temporary Relocation During Civil Engineering Works

- 4.2.1 *Assess vacant shelters for repair needs and suitability for temporary use.*

- 4.2.2 *Set up a system for safe and timely relocation of affected families.*
- 4.2.3 *Communicate clearly with relocated families about the terms of temporary housing.*

4.3 Leadership of Camp in Charge (CiC)

- 4.3.1 *Engage Camp-in-Charge and Site Management teams to lead and coordinate relocation efforts.*
- 4.3.2 *Hold regular stakeholder meetings to align strategies and resolve challenges.*

4.4 Emergency Relocation Plan and Protocol

- 4.4.1 *Develop an emergency relocation plan with hazard-specific SOPs.*
- 4.4.2 *Train Camp-in-Charge and Site Management teams on emergency protocols.*
- 4.4.3 *Conduct drills and simulations to ensure stakeholder preparedness.*

4.5 Due Diligence on Alternative Land

- 4.5.1 *conduct proper land suitability assessment to identify appropriate alternative land and prevent potential HLP (Housing, Land, and Property) issues, including eviction and other land disputes.*
- 4.5.2 *Consult community leaders and stakeholders on local land use and ownership issues.*
- 4.5.3 *Ensure tenure security is in place prior to the relocation (through preparing proper land agreement for the alternative site)*

4.6 Clear Regulations on Rental Issues

- 4.6.1 *Develop clear, enforceable rental agreement regulations to protect refugees' rights and prevent exploitation.*
- 4.6.2 *Implement monitoring systems to ensure compliance with rental regulations and promptly address grievances.*

4.7 Improving Security of Tenure

- 4.7.1 *Provide relocated families with written documentation for their new shelters (e.g., occupation certificates, rental agreements).*
- 4.7.2 *Conduct awareness sessions for refugees on their rights and the role of documentation in preventing HLP disputes.*
- 4.7.3 *Facilitate access to legal assistance for refugees facing challenges with their new living arrangements.*



PRIORITY AREA 5: WASH FACILITY PROTECTION

The Rohingya camps face significant challenges in maintaining WASH facilities due to their location in landslide-prone areas. With over 52,638 latrines and 25,874 showers, many facilities are at risk during the monsoon season. The following actions aim to enhance the resilience and effectiveness of WASH services.

5.1 Implementing Special Reinforcement Measures

- 5.1.1 *Identifying vulnerable WASH facilities within landslides risk area.*
- 5.1.2 *Design and implement reinforcement techniques.*
- 5.1.3 *Advocate with key stakeholders for major site protection measures.*

5.1.4 *Monitor and adjust reinforcement measures based on performance during adverse weather.*

5.2 Relocation of WASH Facilities

5.2.1 *Conduct site assessments to identify safer locations for WASH facilities.*

5.2.2 *Consult community members to gather input on relocation sites and ensure accessibility.*

5.2.3 *Develop a relocation plan prioritizing vulnerable facilities with minimal user disruption.*

5.2.4 *Decommission relocated facilities properly to prevent environmental and health risks.*

5.3 Continuation of Existing Mitigation Efforts

5.3.1 *Maintain and improve drainage systems around WASH facilities to control runoff and reduce erosion.*

5.3.2 *Inspect and repair WASH facilities affected by landslide damage regularly.*

5.3.3 *Train WASH staff and community members on maintenance best practices.*

5.3.4 *Document and share effective mitigation strategies with other camps.*

5.4 Mobilizing and Allocating Funding

5.4.1 *Assess funding needs for WASH improvements, including reinforcement, relocation, and maintenance.*

5.4.2 *Develop funding proposals targeting donors, NGOs, and government agencies.*

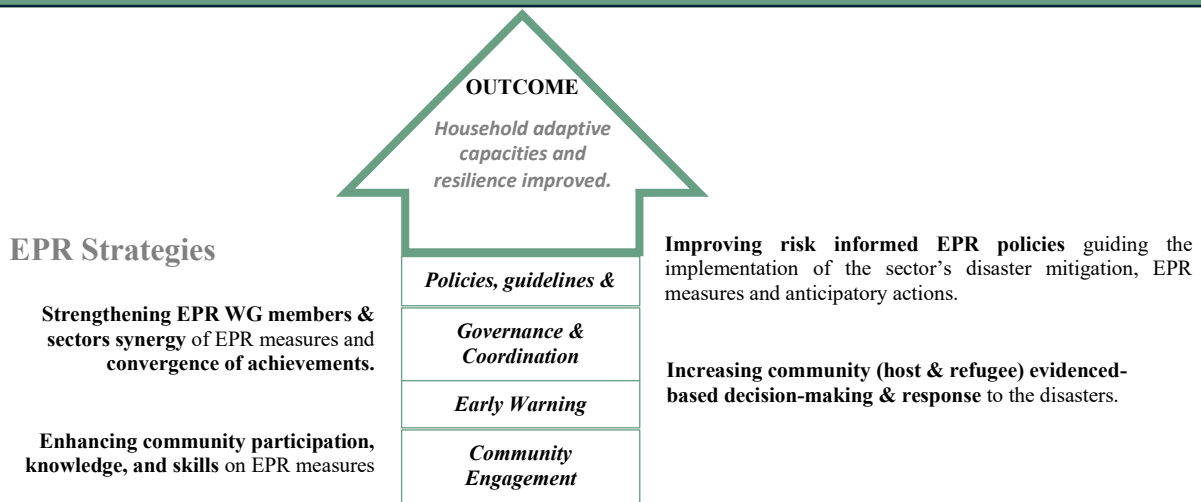
5.4.3 *Identify and pursue diverse funding sources such as grants, partnerships, and emergency funds.*

5.4.4 *Establish a transparent budget tracking system to ensure accountability and effective fund management.*

4. OVERVIEW OF EPR VISION AND STRATEGIES

The four strategic priorities were produced through a consultative process. They are structured around the EPR Theory of Change, ensuring they will contribute to achieving the EPR vision.

EPR Vision: To substantially reduce negative impacts, damages, and loss of lives and assets of the Rohingya refugees and Bangladeshi host/local from disasters and improve adaptive capacities/resilience to build back better their lives and livelihoods.



5. IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS

The recommended planned activities are expected to be implemented from June 2025 to December 2026 (Annex B). The implementation will end with a sharing of learning to inform strategy for the 2026 monsoon season.

The pronounced leadership from the Bangladesh governmental agencies, especially the RRRC, and the profound commitment from humanitarian stakeholders are seen as catapulting the achievement of compelling results. This positive momentum and spirit of collaboration displayed throughout the workshop will be nurtured as a pathway to the overall success of implementing joint landslide risk prevention and mitigation measures.

Creating traction in achieving the long-term vision and highlights remains an integral role of all stakeholders to significantly reduce the devastating impact of landslide, mitigating the worsening humanitarian crisis for the FDMN/Rohingya refugees, and minimizing landslide risks to the nearby host communities.

During the implementation phase, the ISCG EPR will coordinate with the established inter-sector and EPR WG coordination mechanisms to ensure risk-informed targeting, harmonize implementation modalities, and regularise output tracking.

For actions planned under priorities 1, 2, 3, and 4 the S-CCCM sector - primarily the IOM and UNHCR with the support Protection sector and ISCG's cross-cutting themes AAP, EEN and EPR will catalyze the timely

achievement of outputs in the area of responsibilities (AoRs), coordinated through the implementing partners of respective sectors and cross cutting working groups. IFRC will ensure technical quality and methodological synergy.

Meanwhile, to implement Priority Action 1, enhancing community engagement and social behavior change, the ISCG AAP coordinator will also closely coordinate with the inter-sector, especially with Protection in coherent messaging, content, and materials designs, as well as synergized approaches, effectiveness, and achievement of expected outcomes.

To ensure the implementation of the Priority Actions 2 and 3, S-CCCM's shelter, site planning, and development—will work with ISCG secretariat for the approval of more durable materials for slope stabilization and TSS roll out. EEN will prepare the NbS guidelines with thorough assessment and plan for the landslide risk prevention and mitigation approaches primarily targeting the highly landslide susceptible locations informed by the recent analyses. Besides, EEN will facilitate S-CCCM sector in the integrated site planning processes incorporating new innovative risk-informed implementation modalities, standard targeting parameters, and harmonization of approaches will be ensured by capacity building trainings, aiming for a convergence of meaningful results.

In terms of Priority Action – 4, S-CCCM sector will work with ISCG secretariat along with Protection Sector and ISCG – EPR for the advocacy of additional camp space for permanent relocation, temporary relocation during emergency and during civil engineering works. ISCG will organize regular CiC orientation workshop ideally once or twice in a year based on the RRRC requirements to foster leadership of camp-in-charge. ISCG EPR will finalize the Emergency Relocation and Plan and Protocol including activation and deactivation of temporary communal relocation. The Housing, Land and Properties (HLP) unit of Protection Sector will ensure the due diligence on alternative land, clear regulation on rental issues including the improvement of security of tenure with the help of S-CCCM and ISCG.

Priority Action – 5, WASH sector will coordinate with S-CCCM sector and will assess reinforcing existing latrines and showers in moderate-risk areas using durable materials and tailored techniques. Site assessments will identify safe locations for relocating facilities, ensuring community input for accessibility. Ongoing drainage maintenance and inspections will be conducted to prevent damage, while training will empower staff and community members in the best practices. Additionally, funding proposals will be developed and a transparent budget tracking system established to secure resources for improvements.

Meanwhile, key members of the EPR Working Group—including FAO, IFRC, IOM, WFP, UNDP, and UNHCR—remain committed to supporting partners engaged in slope protection and biological land stabilization initiatives. In addition to the risk mitigation measures outlined in Annex B, FAO and UNDP are advancing a national effort to develop a Landslide Early Warning System (LEWS) tailored to the camp context. While this initiative is ongoing and not detailed within this document, it represents a critical step toward strengthening disaster preparedness. Until the LEWS is fully harmonized and operationalized for the camps, ISCG EPR continues to rely on the Bangladesh Meteorological Department's heavy rainfall and landslide forecasts, complemented by other modeling tools, to raise community awareness and issue alerts on landslide risks.

Key recommendations from the workshop include focusing on integrated land-use planning and strengthening early warning systems by collaborating with experts and conducting regular training drills. Enhancing community engagement through training programs and establishing local committees will

foster ongoing dialogue on disaster risk reduction. Additionally, developing clear EPR policies and guidelines will ensure effective disaster response, while exploring incentive mechanisms for voluntary relocation will support families in high-risk areas.

Competent government agencies such as RRRC office – (CiCs, CMOs, CMAs), Forest Department (FD), Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Department of Disaster Management (DDM), District Administration – District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer (DRRO), Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNOs), FSCD, APBn, and Bangladesh Army are expected to be engaged in the specialized and relevant subject matter such as SAR, debris cleaning. Sustaining the currently built partnerships and collaboration with government institutions in landslide risk mitigation and EPR is crucial and will be promoted.

Nevertheless, the expected synergistic implementation of these planned actions across sectors and among stakeholders will continue to be pursued to provide genuine benefits to the targeted population.

6. INVESTMENT AND COLLABORATION

As immediate actions, ISCG and RRRC will finalize the action plan and engage with government and donors to secure necessary resources. ISCG will guide sectors in finalizing the sectoral resource mobilization plan and developing project proposals for landslide mitigation and relocation. Initial activities, including government-led relocations, will be implemented promptly. Emphasis will be placed on integrated land-use planning and enhancing community engagement for disaster preparedness. Additionally, investment opportunities will be highlighted to promote risk reduction and collaboration across sectors.

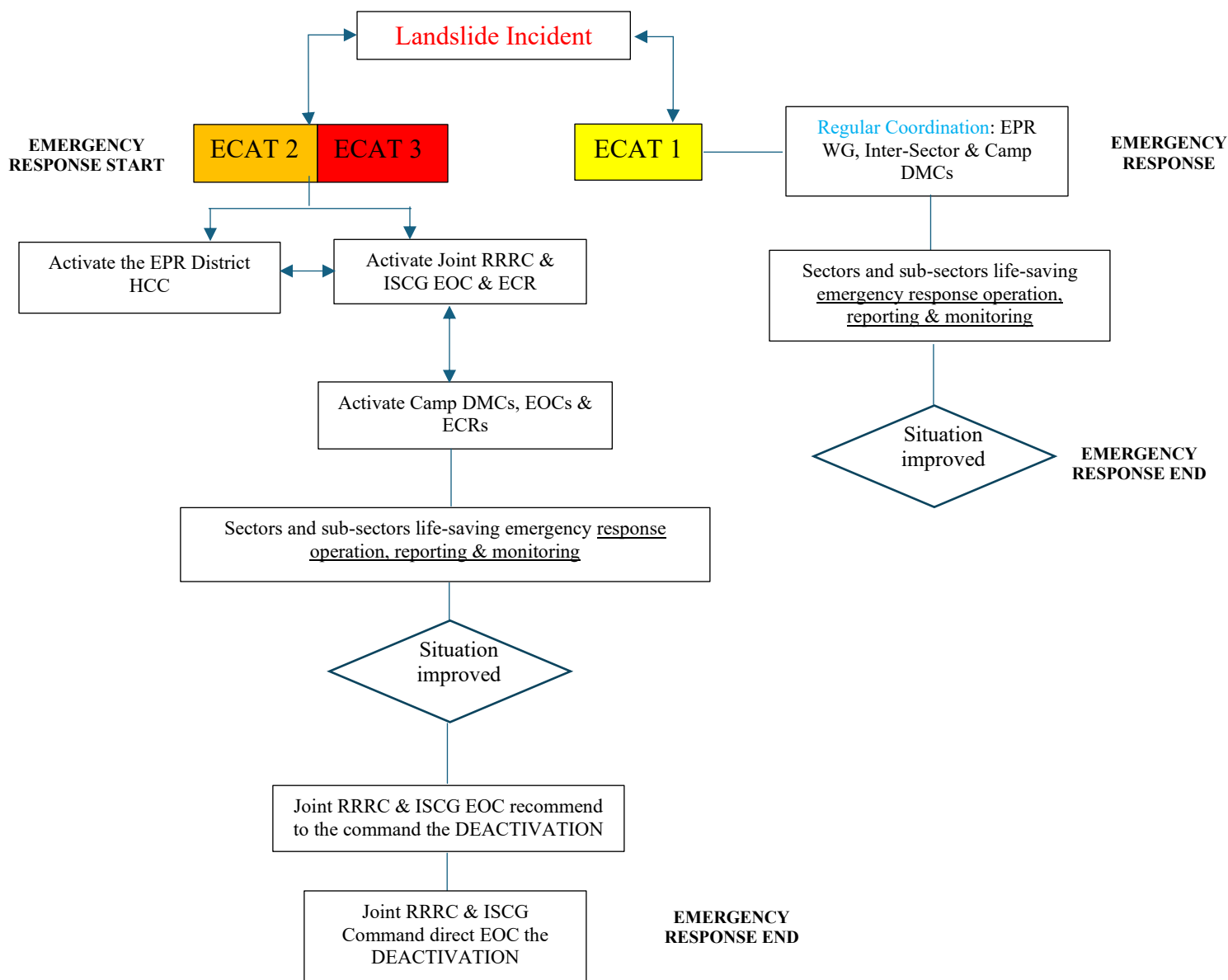
The ISCG will emphasize the economic benefits of investing in risk reduction, highlighting that each dollar spent on disaster preparedness yields significant returns in lower recovery costs. Communication materials will be developed to showcase these long-term benefits for stakeholders and potential funders. Additionally, fostering collaboration across sectors, such as health and education, will create a holistic approach to disaster risk management, with regular cross-sectoral meetings to share insights and resources.

7. PROCEDURE FOR LANDSLIDE EMERGENCY RESPONSE DELIVERY

When the agreed multi-hazard emergency threshold (Annex H) is met, the default decision is to follow the illustrated chart below to activate the coordination and response mechanisms during a landslide emergency. The sectoral approach will remain the means of emergency response.

For a level 1 fire emergency, the coordination mechanism will be through the regular channels of the inter-sector, EPR WG, and camp DMCs. These coordination platforms will coordinate the immediate life-saving provisions, reporting, and monitoring of the emergency response progress.

Meanwhile, level 2 and 3 fire emergencies, the district EPR HCC and joint RRRC and ISCG command and EOC, as well as the camp based EOCs through the CiC as leading the camp disaster management committee (DMC), will be fully activated, following the roles and responsibilities in Annex J.



8. EMERGENCY REPORTING

In a Landslide emergency, the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) under the Inter-Sector and Policy Units will coordinate the reporting process. The sectors and their humanitarian partners are responsible for providing the necessary information and data for SitReps through the standardized reporting templates (Annex E).

To ensure timely, evidence-based decision-making, the ISCG will immediately request input from the sectors within 24 hours. A mandatory situational report will be released within 24-hr, 48-hr, and 72-hr timeframes, with the possibility of twice-a-week or weekly reports as the response evolves and stabilizes, especially applicable in level 2 and 3 emergencies. The immediate publication of the report is crucial as it will highlight the overall situation of the emergency, estimates of the losses and damage, and life-saving needs, including access issues, emergency response updates, and challenges.

The SitRep will also include operational gaps and cross-sectoral issues required for advocacy with the Government, donors, and other stakeholders at a strategic level. In addition, for level 2 and 3 fire emergencies, a Joint Needs Assessments (JNA) will be conducted within 4 hours and 72 hours, respectively, activated by the joint RRRC and ISCG command and EOC. Annex F & G provides the details of the JNA framework and guidelines.

In addition, following the emergency response, a post-emergency evaluation will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the response measures and identify areas for improvement. Lessons learned, and best practices will be documented and shared with stakeholders to enhance future emergency preparedness and response efforts. Part of the process is a quick assessment or focus group discussion (FGD) with camp officials, the camp management committee, and affected communities.

CONCLUSION

This action plan provides a thorough framework for effectively addressing landslide risks while improving community safety and resilience. By implementing these strategies, we can take a proactive approach to reduce the impacts of landslides and related hazards, ultimately safeguarding lives and livelihoods in the Rohingya refugee camps.

ANNEXES:

Annex A: List of Acronyms

AAB	Action Aid Bangladesh
AAP	Accountability to Affected Population
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
APBn	Armed Police Battalion
BRAC	Building Resources Across Communities
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CiC	Camp-in-Charge
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DSK	Dushtha Shasthya Kendra
ECAT	Emergency Categories
ECRC	Emergency Communal Relocation Center
EEN	Energy and Environment Network
EOC	Emergency Operation Cell
EPR	Emergency Preparedness and Response
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDMN	Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSCD	Fire Service and Civil Defence
HCC	Humanitarian Coordination Cell
HI	Humanity & Inclusion
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IM	Information Management
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
JRP	Joint Response Plan
NbS	Nature-based Solutions
NGOF	NGO Forum for Public Health
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
ROCT	Rohingya Operation Coordination Team
RRRC	Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCI	Save the Children International
SHED	Society for Health Extension & Development
S-CCCM	Shelter – Camp Coordination and Camp Management
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSS	Temporary Safer Shelter
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

Annex B: Landslide Priority Actions Implementation Work Plan

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
Priority Action 1: Community Engagement and Social Behavior Change Actions (AAP, EPR, PROTECTION)			
1.1	Production and Distribution of IEC Materials		
1.1.1	Create community-based audiovisual tools- Work with the Rohingya community to create culturally relevant audio-visual materials using focus group discussions and gender-age specific needs assessments.	July 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agency (IOM & UNHCR), protection sector, EPR WG partners, AAP
1.1.2	Implement prevention material in community-based structures - Utilize community centers, religious institutions, and local leaders to widely distribute prevention materials.	July 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agency (IOM & UNHCR), EPR WG partners
1.1.3	Collect Community Feedback - Implement a system for ongoing feedback on the effectiveness of the materials.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, EPR WG partners
1.1.4	Update Materials Regularly - Revise the materials based on community feedback and evolving needs to maintain their relevance and impact.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	EPR WG partners, AAP
1.2	Strengthening Communication Capacities		
1.2.1	Conduct ToT sessions on crisis communication and risk assessment, emphasizing differentiated approaches to women, children, elderly people while ensuring culturally sensitive engagement.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, Protection sector partners
1.2.2	Strengthening refugee's participation conflict resolution skills, and community mobilization techniques.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners
1.2.3	Set up ongoing support and mentorship systems for trained community members.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, EPR WG partners, AAP
1.3	Effective localized/camp-based landslide early warning system		
1.3.1	Conduct participatory mapping with communities to identify effective early warning communication channels and dissemination points.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, EPR WG partners
1.3.2	Update clear, simple, and action-oriented early warning signage and messages.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners
1.3.3	Organize regular simulation drills with community involvement to test and improve the early warning system.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, EPR WG partners

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
1.4	Mass awareness sessions		
1.4.1	Organize film screenings in accessible, community-based locations to maximize participation.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, EPR WG partners
1.4.2	Conduct interactive Q&A sessions to gather community feedback and promote dialogue.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, Protection sector
1.4.3	Engage local leaders, CiCs, CBOs, and humanitarian actors in post-screening discussions for joint action planning.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, EPR WG partners
1.4.4	Document key feedback and action points to guide future programming and ensure accountability.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, AAP and Protection sector partners
Priority Action 2: Site Development Landslide Prevention and Mitigation Approaches (SCCCM)			
2.1	Approval of the use of more durable materials		
2.1.1	Assess the limitations of bamboo and geotextile-based slope stabilization in high-risk areas.	July 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agency (IOM & UNHCR)
2.1.2	Seek approval to use durable materials (e.g., masonry bricks, RCC) for constructing retaining walls and stabilization structures.	Oct 2025 – Nov 2025	Sector Lead agency (IOM & UNHCR) supported by ISCG EPR & SCCCM
2.1.3	Implement slope stabilization using masonry, concrete, and bio-engineering techniques.	Oct 2025 – Apr 2026	Sector Lead agency (IOM & UNHCR) and SCCCM – SD partners
2.1.4	Coordinate with government authorities and Camp-in-Charges (CiCs) to secure necessary approvals for intervention.	Oct 2025 – Nov 2025	Sector Lead agency (IOM & UNHCR) supported by ISCG EPR & SCCCM
2.2	Site development/planning work including slope stabilization		
2.2.1	Obtain timely government approvals for landslide risk mitigation and site development works.	Jul 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agencies and SCCCM – SD, SP partners
2.2.2	Streamline approval processes through clear guidelines (SD catalogue, version 3.0) and coordination with relevant government agencies.	May 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agencies and SCCCM – SD, SP taskforce
2.2.3	Monitor and address approval delays to avoid disruption of critical interventions ahead of the monsoon.	Jun 2025 – Sep 2025 Jun 2026 – Sep 2026	SCCCM sector & ISCG EPR
2.2.4	Engage camp DMCs (government & non-government stakeholders) proactively to ensure transparent communication and joint decision-making	During DMC meeting at camps	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, IFRC, BDRCS
2.3	Increase resource allocation for landslide risk mitigation		

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
2.3.1	Assess financial needs for sustainable landslide mitigation, including materials, expertise, and site works.	Jul 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners
2.3.2	Mobilize additional funding through donor engagement, public-private partnerships, and risk financing.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners
2.3.3	Develop and apply innovative financing mechanisms to support site development.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners
2.3.4	Ensure transparent budgeting, cost optimization, and accountable financial management.	Continuous process (May 2025 – Dec 2026)	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners
Priority Action 3: Nature-based Solutions (NbS) and Climate Change Adaptation for Landslide Prevention and Mitigation (EEN)			
3.1	Assessment of Current NbS Implementations		
3.1.1	Conduct desk review of secondary data and existing guidelines and assessments on NbS and plantation activities.	Jul 2025 – Dec 2025 (5 months)	FAO
3.1.2	Conduct field surveys to assess reforestation outcomes, including species survival, soil stability, and biodiversity impact.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO
3.1.3	Collect community and stakeholder feedback on Nature-based Solutions (NbS) implementation.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO
3.1.4	Document lessons learned to guide future NbS planning and improvements.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO
3.1.5	Prepare LULC (land use and land cover) maps	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO
3.2	Research on Species and Planting Techniques with implementation		
3.2.1	Assess slope, soil, and plant traits to identify suitable species for different gradients.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO, UNHCR, IOM, WFP
3.2.2	Assess existing slope plantation to determine good practice	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO, UNHCR, IOM, WFP
3.2.3	Test mixed-species combinations (trees, shrubs, grasses) for effective erosion control.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO, UNHCR, IOM, WFP
3.2.4	Explore hedgerow use to form micro-terraces for improved water retention.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO, UNHCR, IOM, WFP
3.2.5	Implement plantation, care, and maintenance for biological slope stabilization.	April 2026 – Sep 2026 (6 months)	FAO, UNHCR, IOM, WFP
3.3	Development of Guidelines for NbS Implementation		
3.3.1	Draft practical guidelines on species selection, planting methods, and site-specific factors.	Sep 2025 – Mar 2026 (6 months)	FAO

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
3.3.2	<i>Include plant placement recommendations based on shade needs and growth habits.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026 (6 months)</i>	<i>FAO</i>
3.3.3	<i>Ensure guidelines are user-friendly and accessible to all planting stakeholders.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026 (6 months)</i>	<i>FAO</i>
3.4	Capacity Building and Training		
3.4.1	<i>Conduct training workshops on plant care, maintenance, and ecological awareness.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026 (6 months)</i>	<i>FAO</i>
3.4.2	<i>Develop educational materials on biodiversity and the role of Nature-based Solutions (NbS).</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026 (6 months)</i>	<i>FAO</i>
3.4.3	<i>Facilitate collaboration among local organizations to share NbS knowledge and resources.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026 (6 months)</i>	<i>FAO</i>
3.5	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework		
3.5.1	<i>Develop a monitoring framework for plant growth, soil conditions, and slope stability.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026</i>	<i>UNHCR, IOM</i>
3.5.2	<i>Collect data using remote sensing and field assessments.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026</i>	<i>UNHCR, IOM</i>
3.5.3	<i>Review and adapt NbS strategies based on monitoring findings.</i>	<i>Jan 2026 – June 2026</i>	<i>UNHCR, IOM</i>
Priority Action 4: Relocation and Resettlement (SCCCM, PROTECTION, EPR)			
4.1	Additional Camp Space for Permanent Relocation		
4.1.1	<i>Develop advocacy note for additional camp space for permanent relocation including new arrivals</i>	<i>May 2025 – Sep 2025</i>	<i>SCCCM Sector & ISCG</i>
4.1.2	<i>Guidelines for the Management of Vacant Shelters</i>	<i>May 2025 – June 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCMM Sector & ISCG</i>
4.1.3	<i>Develop a Multi-Sectoral Settlement Plan (MSSP) and approve</i>	<i>May 2025 – Oct 2025</i>	<i>SCCCM Sector & inter-sector</i>
4.2	Temporary Relocation During Civil Engineering Works		
4.2.1	<i>Assess vacant shelters (Communal) for repair needs and suitability for temporary use.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Dec 2026</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCMM partners</i>
4.2.2	<i>Set up a system for safe and timely relocation of affected families.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Oct 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCMM partners</i>
4.2.3	<i>Communicate clearly with relocated families about the terms of temporary housing.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Oct 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCMM partners</i>
4.3	Leadership of Camp in Charge (CiC)		

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
4.3.1	<i>Engage Camp-in-Charge and Site Management teams to lead and coordinate relocation efforts.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Dec 2026</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.3.2	<i>Hold regular stakeholder meetings to align strategies and resolve challenges.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Dec 2026</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.4	Emergency Relocation Plan and Protocol		
4.4.1	<i>Develop an emergency relocation plan with hazard-specific SOPs.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Nov 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.4.2	<i>Train Camp-in-Charge and Site Management teams on emergency protocols.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – May 2026</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.4.3	<i>Conduct drills and simulations to ensure stakeholder preparedness.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – May 2026</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.5	Due Diligence on Alternative Land		
4.5.1	<i>Conduct proper land suitability assessment to identify appropriate alternative land and prevent potential HLP (Housing, Land, and Property) issues, including eviction and other land disputes.</i>	<i>Jun 2025 – Oct 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.5.2	<i>Consult community leaders and stakeholders on local land use and ownership issues.</i>	<i>Jun 2025 – Dec 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.5.3	<i>Ensure tenure security is in place prior to the relocation (through preparing proper land agreement for the alternative site)</i>	<i>Jun 2025 – Feb 2026</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.6	Clear Regulations on Rental Issues		
4.6.1	<i>Develop clear, enforceable rental agreement regulations to protect refugees' rights and prevent exploitation.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Oct 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners, HLP</i>
4.6.2	<i>Implement monitoring systems to ensure compliance with rental regulations and promptly address grievances.</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Dec 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners</i>
4.7	Improving Security of Tenure		
4.7.1	<i>Provide relocated families with written documentation for their new shelters (e.g., occupation certificates, rental agreements).</i>	<i>Jul 2025 – Oct 2025</i>	<i>Sector Lead agencies, SCCCCM partners, HLP</i>

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
4.7.2	Conduct awareness sessions for refugees on their rights and the role of documentation in preventing HLP disputes.	Jul 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, HLP
4.7.3	Facilitate access to legal assistance for refugees facing challenges with their new living arrangements.	Jul 2025 – Oct 2025	Sector Lead agencies, SCCCM partners, HLP
Priority Action 5: Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)			
5.1	Implementing Special Reinforcement Measures		
5.1.1	Identifying vulnerable WASH facilities within landslides risk area.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.1.2	Design and implement reinforcement techniques.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.1.3	Advocate with key stakeholders for major site protection measure	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.1.4	Monitor and adjust reinforcement measures based on performance during adverse weather.	After monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.2	Relocation of WASH Facilities		
5.2.1	Conduct site assessments to identify safer locations for WASH facilities.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.2.2	Consult community members to gather input on relocation sites and ensure accessibility.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.2.3	Develop a relocation plan prioritizing vulnerable facilities with minimal user disruption.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.2.4	Decommission relocated facilities properly to prevent environmental and health risks.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.3	Continuation of Existing Mitigation Efforts		
5.3.1	Maintain and improve drainage systems around WASH facilities to control runoff and reduce erosion.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.3.2	Inspect and repair WASH facilities affected by landslide damage regularly.	Before and after monsoons each year	All WASH Partners
5.3.3	Train WASH staff and community members on maintenance best practices.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.3.4	Document and share effective mitigation strategies with other camps.	After monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners
5.4	Mobilizing and Allocating Funding		
5.4.1	Assess funding needs for WASH improvements, including reinforcement, relocation, and maintenance.	Before monsoon of each year	All WASH Partners

WP code	Recommended Actions	Timeline	Responsible Agencies/Organizations
5.4.2	<i>Develop funding proposals targeting donors, NGOs, and government agencies.</i>	<i>Before monsoon of each year</i>	<i>All WASH Partners</i>
5.4.3	<i>Identify and pursue diverse funding sources such as grants, partnerships, and emergency funds.</i>	<i>Before monsoon of each year</i>	<i>All WASH Partners</i>
5.4.4	<i>Establish a transparent budget tracking system to ensure accountability and effective fund management.</i>	<i>Before monsoon of each year</i>	<i>All WASH Partners</i>

Annex C: [Multi-Hazard Emergency Lifesaving Relocation Protocol of Rohingya Camps in Bangladesh](#)

Annex D: [Emergency Communal Relocation Centers Management Guideline](#)

Annex E: [Camp-wise ECRC Maps and List of ECRC](#)

Annex F: [Joint Needs Assessment \(JNA\) Framework](#)

Annex G: [Joint Needs Assessment Terms of Reference \(Guideline\)](#)

Annex H: Multi-Hazard Emergency Classification Thresholds³

PARAMETERS	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
IMPACT			
Number of total Casualties			
---- Deaths	less than 10	10 -25	above 25
-----Injured	less than 50	50-500	above 500
Number of missing persons	less than 20	20-50	above 50
Percent of Affected population	up to 30%	31-60%	Above 60%
Percent of Temporary Displaced Population	up to 30%	31-60%	Above 60%
Percent of affected shelters (partially damaged and fully destroyed)	up to 30%	31-60%	Above 60%
Percent of affected (destroyed/damaged) common facilities	More than 90% of the critical facilities (WASH, Health, NFI/distribution points, LCs, Mosques/Maktob) are functional	more than 50% critical facilities are functional	Less than 50% of critical facilities are functional
Degree or level of disruption to access infrastructure (roads, bridges, pathways, etc)	No significant impact on the overall access infrastructures in the affected camp(s)/ area/s - fully accessible (CXB to Camp, Camp to block/sub-block)	Limited disruption to access infrastructure (CXB to camp is accessible; but camp to camp or block to block or camp to sub-blocks are not accessible)	Major disruption to access infrastructures (CXB to camp and Camp to camps, block to block or sub-block to sub-block). All land routes are not accessible
CAPACITIES			
Sectors Contingency stocks ⁴ (Shelter: 30% Ukhiya, 100% Teknaf; WASH 10%, to add the other sectors contingency)	100%	70%	30%
Status of Available Skilled/Technical human resource	100%	70%	30%
Availability of Physical Resources machinery (e.g. search, rescue & retrieval; & debris management)	100%	70%	30%

³ If variations happen, the ultimate decision will be made in consultation with the HCC members.

⁴ Contingency capacity – means the total capacity of the sector to cover the entire response (33 camps).

Annex I: Situational Report Template

Humanitarian Response to the Landslide in Rohingya Refugee Camp_ _

Situation Report
Day/Month/Year

Insert map!

Overview

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refugees affected	displaced	shelters damaged	facilities damaged	fatalities	injuries



Situation Update

- Please provide information of the impacted location, exact time and date of the incident, including overall situational analysis and impact scenario with causes and the evolving response.
- Estimate of the people impacted and provided response with disaggregated information about the impacted populations.

Inter-Sector Response



Shelter-CCCM

Lead Agencies: IOM and UNHCR

Impact Summary

- Please information about the overall impact summary including fully and partially damaged shelters and other facilities.
- Please provide information about the affected populations both injuries/missing and fatalities

Response

- Please provide information about the overall response so far given by the SCCCM sector

Challenges/Needs

- Please highlight 2-3 bullet points about the existing challenge and needs for the effective response.

Partners:

- Please provide the name of partners onboarded for the response.

Photos! if any

Captions: Photo Credit: Org./name



Food Security

Lead Agencies: WFP and FAO

Do



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Do



Protection including Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence

Lead Agency: UNHCR, Lead Agencies for Sub-Sectors: UNICEF, UNFPA

Do



Health

Lead Agency: WHO

Do



Nutrition

Lead Agency: UNICEF

Do



Education

Lead Agencies: UNICEF and Save the Children

Do



Livelihoods and Skills Development

Lead Agency: UNHCR

Do

<https://rohingyaresponse.org>



Annex J: Roles and Responsibilities of EPR Coordination Mechanisms

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - District Humanitarian Coordination Cell (HCC)

- **ROCT** is responsible for operational issues to ensure a timely, principled, coordinated response and oversee the refugee operation in Cox's Bazar. Determine operational needs. Advising operational policies and guidance. Operational efficiencies. Broader operational oversight.
- **Inter-sector** is to:
 - Ensure coherent, efficient, and timely inter-sectoral response in support of operations in the camps and host communities.
 - Ensuring sectoral coordination, including joint analysis, planning and inter-sectoral outcome-based programming supporting work on the humanitarian programme cycle.
 - Collectively addressing cross-cutting issues such as *EPR, disaster risk reduction, disaster risk management, etc.*
 - Ensuring Sectoral duplications and gaps are addressed and identify advocacy concerns, resource gaps and key messages to be elevated to the RoCT.
- **EPR WG** is to:
 - Enable collective efforts for a swift and effective readiness, preparedness, and response to multiple disasters affecting the Rohingya Refugee camps and Bangladeshi communities in Cox's Bazar district.
 - Aims to increase sectoral engagement effectiveness of emergency preparedness and humanitarian response, building resilience and adaptive capacities for the Rohingya population, which will also address the risks and vulnerabilities of the local Bangladeshi communities.
 - Ensure the functionality of the platform, building synergies and convergence of results, guided by EPR, AA, and DRR/DRM policies, plans, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) at the national and those jointly prepared for the Cox's Bazar district, with specific attention to the affected Rohingya and Bangladeshi communities, including the youth and women in Ukhiya and Teknaf.

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – Camp EOCs

Main Responsibilities: Community's first point of contact, area incident command, and communication and coordination hub for emergency preparedness and response delivery.

PREPAREDNESS PERIOD

- Activate the camp emergency control room (ECR) to serve as the main communication link for the Upazilla and District HCCs, RRRC, UNO and humanitarian actors all responding to the emergency.
- Manage all emergency pre-positioned resources checked-in in the camp, especially in the emergency communal relocation centers, by maintaining an inventories.
- Ensure the safety of all communities by timely relocation/evacuation, following SOP activation.
- Liaise with law enforcement for emergency relocation/evacuation support, especially for the most vulnerable population and safety at the ECRs.
- Ensure communication and dissemination of early warning alerts and advisories to everyone, especially the EVIs.
- Provide regular update and information to Upazilla and District EOCs.
- Carry out camp DMC coordination meeting, following activation of the SOP, and according to camp DMC guidelines.

POST IMPACT PERIOD

- Act as the overall in-charge of on-scene response decisions.
- Manage all camp EPR operations.
- Maintain communication with the communities and affected population, ensuring needs communicated/reported and timely addressed.
- Ensure smooth implementation of emergency response services and support.
- Liaise with the law enforcement for mob control and security.
- Receive and implement the directives from the Upazilla and district EOCs.
- Continue documenting and reporting all situation updates and emergency response undertaken.
- Request for additional resources through the Upazilla and district EOCs.

Annex K: Community Messages on Relocation Due to Landslide Risk [\[English & Bangla\]](#), [\[Rohingya English\]](#), and [\[Burmese\]](#)

Annex L: [Landslide Risk Mitigation Advocacy Notes](#)

Annex M: [Evidence-Based Landslide Risk Analysis by Block Map](#)

Annex N: [Landslide Risk Classification by Block](#)