BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR FLOODING
Food Security Cluster (FSC)
Bangladesh

[August 2014 Version]

Acknowledgment
The following Food Security Cluster members (*in alphabetical order) have contributed to the cluster's contingency planning process*: ACF, Action Aid, BRAC, CARE, Christian Aid, Concern Worldwide, Concern Universal, Danchurch Aid, Department of Agriculture Extension of the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Livestock Services (DLS) and Department of Fisheries of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Food Policy Management Unit, Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC), Islamic Relief Worldwide, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Muslim Aid, Oxfam, SACO (Barguna), Save the Children, Solidarites International, World Food Programme and World Vision.

This document has been developed with assistance from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO)

Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection

Introductory Note from Cluster Leads FAO and WFP (July 2014):

BACKGROUND: The Food Security Cluster (FSC) was established globally to coordinate the food response during a humanitarian crisis, addressing issues of food availability, access and utilisation. The FSC was established by the Interagency Standing Committee (IASC) and is co-led by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nation and the World Food Programme (WFP).

In Bangladesh, the FSC formed in 2012 to strengthen the collective capacity of humanitarian actors whilst providing support to the Government and the Local Consultative Group Working Group on Disaster and Emergency Response (LCG DER) on response efforts during times of both slow and sudden onset emergencies.[1]

The FSC will work closely with the Government and the LCG DER and participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) on all emergency coordination related activities/issues as well as maintain constant liaison and exchange of information with its government counterparts including the Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (LCG AFSRD) chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and co-chaired by FAO.

PURPOSE OF CONTINGENCY PLANNING: During 2013 and 2014, the FSC has worked to enhance its preparedness measures, including contingency planning, starting in early 2013 with the cluster's Contingency Plan for Cyclones in the South. The key objective is to strengthen the cluster's ability to ensure proportionate, appropriate and timely food security responses to mitigate the impact of disasters (in particular cyclone and flooding) on the affected communities with a focus on operational gap filling and elimination of duplication of assistance in times of emergency.

Since its inception, the FSC has dealt with several emergencies (water logging in Satkhira in 2012 and 2013, the North Western floods during 2012 and Tropical Storm Mahasen in 2013) and the contingency planning exercise has served to consolidate and strengthen cluster member coordination and reach in case of an emergency.

PROCESS: Based on the updated June 2014 version of the FSC Contingency Plan for Cyclones, a draft Contingency Plan for Flooding was prepared by the FSC Cluster Coordinator and Information Management Team. The FSC's technical working group (TWG) met in July to discuss and agree on the content including scenarios and impact. The TWG agreed to include different types of disasters related to monsoonal rains and flooding (i.e. flash flooding, river flooding and waterlogging) due to the overall impact on food security. The FSC are using five different scenarios /assumptions based on five benchmarking figures of how many people would be affected (fully and partially) by flooding. It is estimated, based on the national figure of people living below the poverty line[2] and thus especially vulnerable to natural hazards, that at least 40% of the affected population under each scenario will require assistance. All TWG members have had the opportunity to contribute to the content of the draft contingency plan.

LIVE DOCUMENT: It is recognized that this contingency plan will remain a live document, subject to revision and updates annually or when required. Building on the significant work the FSC has put into its preparedness efforts, this document constitutes another step towards strengthening the FSC's combined emergency response capacity. It is anticipated that further scenarios (for example earthquakes) may be incorporated in future. This longer-term process may also serve to inform the internal contingency planning of FSC members to ensure a fully coordinated effort and response in case of an emergency.

The contingency plan aims to provide a guideline for FSC activities during the first 4 weeks of response (Response & Relief Phase) to a flooding based emergency. The FSC will coordinate the relief and subsequent recovery response although this is not included in detail in this plan.

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[1] Please refer to the Bangladesh FSC: History & Chronology, updated in June 2014, and TOR in **Annex 6 and 7**.

[2] Recent reports (http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Bangladesh/Bangladesh_MDG_2012.pdf), indicates that the number of people living below the poverty line has been reduced. Coming updates of the FSC Contingency Plans for Cyclone and Flooding will work to reflect this however, in this version, 40% is used to inform the scenario overview.

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All annexes are available on the FSC website: http://foodsecuritycluster.net/country/docfiles/371/363

1. Executive Summary

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) contingency plan considers options in the event of a flooding emergency, by taking into account scenarios, historical frequency of flooding (including river flooding, flash flooding and water logging), planning assumptions, preparedness and response plans including standardised food and cash transfers. Members of the Food Security Cluster, co-led and co-chaired by FAO and WFP, will coordinate efforts in the event of an emergency and agree upon a plan to prepare for and respond to river flood and flash flood related emergencies in Bangladesh.

The Food Security Cluster aims to save lives, avert hunger, protect livelihoods of the people affected by cyclones and initiate early recovery activities to enable these populations to rebuild their livelihoods by coordinating an effective relief and early recovery response,[3] through the following activities:

- Provide immediate lifesaving food and cash assistance in the relief phase to the affected people through a vast network of Food Security Cluster partners, specifically the food insecure and vulnerable households;
- Prevent deterioration of nutritional status for children under 5, teenage girls and lactating/pregnant women;
- Protect and preserve livestock assets;
- Promote resumption of agricultural activities, (including crop, horticulture, aquaculture, and livestock);
- Ensure/maintain food security of food insecure and vulnerable households;
- Protect household assets by providing cash/food (including if necessary and possible, food preparation/cooking kits) in crisis situations;
- Rehabilitate affected farmers by providing critical crop and vegetable packages, feed packages, fodder packages, poultry restocking, veterinary support);
- Rehabilitate affected inland capture fishers and farmers involved in aquaculture to sustain their livelihoods;
- To address access, availability and utilisation of nutrition, the FSC will coordinate with the nutrition cluster and WASH cluster to ensure that both food security and nutrition is covered.

The FSC will respond to the immediate needs in close coordination with **LCG-DER, HCTT** and **LCG-AFSRD** whilst considering short-term early recovery,[4] medium term rehabilitation and long-term development as well as reflections on exit strategy in line with Government priorities; participate in multi-stakeholder, joint needs assessments (JNAs) in Phase I and II and lead Food Security Assessments in Phase III and IV[5] as well as develop an appropriate response strategy for the food security sector, including for potential Flash and consolidated appeals.

The FSC members have a wide coverage, including district-level presence in areas affected by flooding, either directly or through key implementing partners, which can be mobilized in the event of an emergency. In case of a flooding emergency, funding provided, FSC partners can start food distribution within one week. Livestock protection assistance should take place from the first week to two months and most urgent needs within the context of the planning situations are provision of livestock feed, treatments and vaccinations, and shelter, where possible.

[3] This is in line with the four global FSC response objectives: 1) Save lives, 2) Save and restore livelihoods, 3) Provide seasonal support to vulnerable populations and 4) Ensure market stabilization.
[4] Refer to **Annex 25** for the Early Recovery Guiding Principle Matrix for Food Security.
[5] Please refer to point 6.1 and **Annex 9** (assessment tools) and **Annex 11** (JNA Decision-making Tree).

2. Context and Risks

2.1 Flooding (Flash Flooding, River Flooding & Waterlogging):

According to the World Risk Report 2012[6], of 173 countries, Bangladesh is the fifth most disaster prone country in the world, particularly susceptible to devastating natural disasters such as flooding. Bangladesh is located in world's largest river delta. Some 230 major rivers and inland water bodies account for 7% of the country's total land area.[7] Sediment laden flows from the vast Ganges - Brahmaputra - Meghna system, the world's third largest, have shaped the country's low land alluvial plain and support a vast network of fertile fisheries. Although the country and its people have adapted to regular flooding that maintain the equilibrium of a range of ecological systems, in extreme years, up to 68% of the country have been inundated with devastating effect.[8]

With a population of 152 million and a population density (800/sq. km) among the highest in the world,[9] the implication of mass flooding are serious and include wide spread fatalities and severe damage of infrastructure and primary industry. Given the high poverty rate in Bangladesh, people are particularly vulnerable to natural hazards such as flooding.[10]

Floods are complex events caused in most part by climate variability[11] with impacts exacerbated by inappropriate planning. Bangladesh uses both structural (such as embankments and levees) and non-structural (flood warning and awareness raising) mitigation techniques. However, structural mitigation is prone to failure in extreme conditions or in the absence of appropriate maintenance increasingly recognised as being financially and environmentally unsustainable.

The impacts of floods are experienced over broad spatio-temporal scales often with international implications. Large volumes of water released during the monsoon from barrages in India therefore influence the rate and inundation level in Bangladesh.

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[6] Please refer to the World Risk Report 2012: http://ehs.unu.edu/file/get/10487.pdf. For overall background on impact of flooding, please refer to **Annex 28**, which provides an overview of Pre-Disaster Secondary Data Flooding (flash flooding, river flooding and waterlogging). Please also refer to the **Flood Emergency Preparedness Plan**, Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, July 2014.

[7] Bhattacharya, K.A. Flood Management in the Flood Plain of Bangladesh. http://www.academia.edu/702051/Flood_Management_in_the_Flood_Plain_of_Bangladesh.

[8] Please refer to the National Plan for Disaster Management 2010 – 2015 on http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/bangladesh-national-plan-disaster-management-2010-2015.

[9] Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

[10] According to recent reports (http://planipolis.iiep.unesco.org/upload/Bangladesh/Bangladesh_MDG_2012.pdf), 31.5% of people are living under the poverty line in Bangladesh. This figure is down from 40%.

[11] Climate change is expected to cause glaciers to melt therefore increasing the amount of water flowing through Bangladesh this combined with greater levels of precipitation and rising sea levels will lead to increased areas of land flooded and for longer periods of time – please refer to **Annex 28.**

Flooding Categories:

Floods are generally defined by their geophysical characteristic and in Bangladesh they are classified in three distinct categories:[12]

1. Flash Floods
2. River Flooding
3. Waterlogging

■ **Flash Floods** usually occur after intense, localized rainfall resulting in a sudden rise in river flows. In flash floods, water levels rise and fall rapidly with little or no advance warning. Typically, they occur in areas where the upstream basin topography is relatively steep and the concentration time of the basin is relatively short. Flash floods can occur over a period of minutes or hours.[13]

Area: These types of floods generally affect the northern belt of Bangladesh (including the Haor Basin area of the North East[14]) and the foothills in the southeast where subsequent landslides are common and increasingly frequent.

Season: Flash floods are most prevalent from April-May and September-November (*see table 5*).

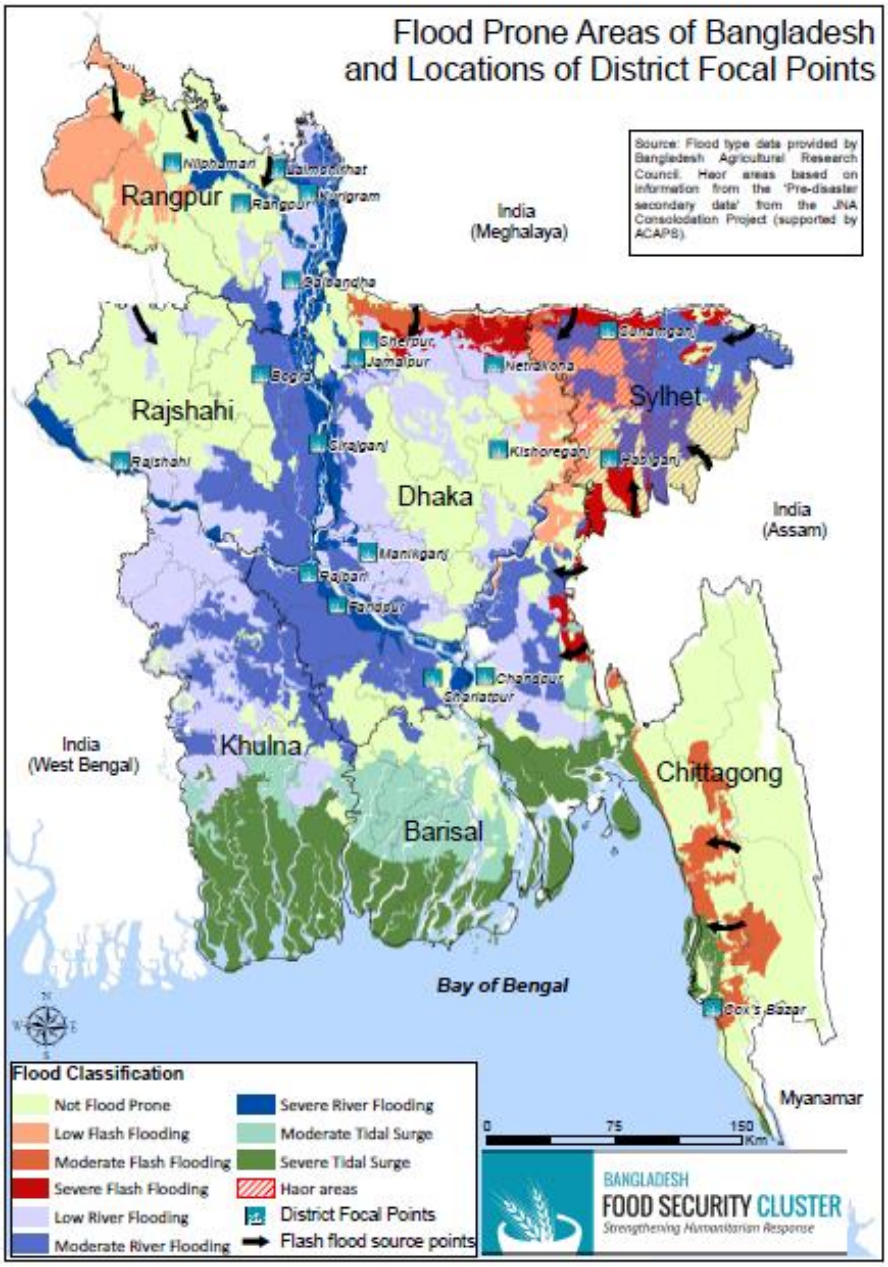

Table 1: *Map of flood prone areas in Bangladesh*

[12] For further and in-depth details on types and causes of flooding please refer to the **Flood Emergency Preparedness Plan, Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, July 2014.**

[13] Please refer to http://www.bwdb.gov.bd/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=177&Itemid=150.

[14] In the Haor area, flash floods come from the steep uplands adjacent to the region in the Asam and Meghalaya hills range in India causing immense damage to standing boro crops, lives, and properties every year. Pre-monsoon flooding, including flash flooding, which usually occur from April until mid-May causing agricultural loss and distress, whereas monsoon flooding brings benefits. In 2010, flooding affected 75,000 people, according to EM-Dat, however the flooding took place in April and destroyed roughly 80% of the crop, creating far greater medium term food security needs. – for further detail, please refer to the Pre-disaster Secondary Data: Hoar Flooding, **Annex 28.**

Table 2: *Flash Flooding since 2005*[15]

Month	Year	Location	People Killed	People Affected
May	2005	Moulvibazar	13	50,000
October	2005	Naogaon, Joypurhat, Gaibandha[16]	19	100,000
June	2007	Chittagong	120	80,060
June	2010	Sylhet, Moulavibazar, Sunamganj ***(Hoar Basing Flooding)***	N/a	75,000
July	2011	Cox's Bazar	10	1,570,559
June	2012	Chittagong, Bandarbans, Cox's Bazar	131	5,148,475
June	2012	Sylhet, Sunamganj ***(Hoar Basing Flooding)***	N/a	318,008

■ **River floods**, also referred to as monsoon floods,[17] are the most common type of floods, occur annually and inundate approximately up to 25% of the country in a normal year.[18] However, extreme flooding can inundate up to 70% of the country.

In the last 25 years, Bangladesh has experienced six major floods (*see table 3 and table 4*).[20] In 1998, floods covered 68% of Bangladesh in water and some parts of the capital Dhaka was submerged under two meters of water for more than three weeks. The 1998 flood lasted for 65 days from July to September and 31 million people were made homeless. It caused contamination of crops and animals and unclean water resulted in cholera and typhoid outbreaks. 700,000 hectares of crops were destroyed, 400 factories were forced to close, and there was a 20% decrease in economic production. Communication within the country also became difficult. Most of the destruction occurred in the Ganges Delta. The floods did deposit fertile soil and silt, which meant better growing conditions for crops the next season.

Table 3: *Major floods in Bangladesh since 1984*[19]

Year	Inundation Area	Estimated Damage (US$)
1984	Over 50,000 sq. km.	378 million
1987	Over 50,000 sq. km.	1 billion
1988	61% of the country	1.2 billion
1998	68% of the country (nearly 100,000 sq. km)	2.8 billion
2004	38%	6.6 billion
2007	32,000 sq. km.	1 billion

In 2007, 46 districts (out of 64 districts) were affected, representing 32,000 km^2 of land and up to 16 million people. Around 85,000 households were fully destroyed with a further one million severely affected. Rivers engulfed vast areas of surrounding farmland in some cases widening from 8 km to 12 km, scouring embankments and causing mass erosion.[21] 700,000 hectares of crops were destroyed.

[15] Pre-disaster Secondary Data: Flash Flooding, **Annex 28**.
[16] Although Em-Dat describes these as flash floods, these areas are typically impacted by monsoon flooding, not flash flooding.
[17] Bangladesh experiences an annual monsoon from April – October with 80% of annual rainfall occurring during the monsoon.
[18] Normal river flooding in Bangladesh is beneficial to the ecosystem; the alluvium that comes with flooding and seasonal variability in water level and flow aid in the balance of the ecological system. Normal seasonal flooding is within the usual coping mechanisms of the population. See Pre-disaster Secondary Data: River Flooding, **Annex 28**.
[19] Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan http://www.moef.gov.bd/climate_change_strategy2009.pdf Ministry of Environment and Forests. GoB. September 2009. Page 9.
[20] In 1988, 1998, 2004 and 2007 Bangladesh experienced devastating flooding, well beyond the annual norms. In 1998 the flooding lasted for 10 weeks, from July – September and affected 30 million people, which was 68% of the population (WB 2005).
[21] In 2007 people lost food grains domestic animals, homesteads, and lives and options for livelihood were paralyzed. They remained marooned without food and drinking water until relief arrived (GoB 2007).

A serious consequence of river flooding is riverine erosion. In the last 30 years, more than 1000 km^2 of land along major rivers has been lost to erosion rendering some 1.6 million people homeless[22]. Following the 2007 floods, for example, the Jamuna River widened by about 8-12 km, 256 hectares of land in Gaibandha and 622 hectares of land in Sirajganj have been lost to erosion on an annual basis between 1973 and 2009. The Brahmaputra-Jamuna River faces ongoing erosion at a rate of 160 m per year. The increased intensity of rainfall and unplanned interventions result in increased erosion rates with alluvial soil deposited in stream channels reducing stream depth. The result is shallower but wider rivers that are less able to contain peak flows leading to an increase in flood frequency.[23]

Season: The most destructive river floods occur when peak discharge of both the Brahmaputra (June/July) and Ganga (August/September) coincide causing downstream devastation (see table 5).

Table 4: *River (General) Flooding since 2005*[24]

Month	Year	Location	People Killed	People Affected
June	2005	Kurigram, Gaibandha, Lalmanirhat	23	1,000,000
June	2006	Sylhet, Zakiganj, Kanaigh	N/a	76,000
July	2007	46 Districts	1,230	16,000,000
June	2008	Cox's Bazar, Chittagong	16	20,002
August	2008	Bogra, Sirajganj (North)	12	615,638
July	2009	Dhaka, Comilla, Rajshahi, Habinganj	16	500,000
September	2009	National	N/a	250,000
October	2010	N/a	15	500,000

■ **Waterlogging** primarily occurs in the southwest regions of the country and is occurs when stagnant waters are unable to drain due to over siltation of local rivers. While waterlogging is often associated with above average monsoonal rainfall, in 2013 waterlogging occurred under normal monsoon conditions as a result of the reduced carrying capacity of downstream rivers.

Since 2000, the worst affected communities in the south west have experienced waterlogging on an annual or bi-annual basis with some areas reportedly remaining submerged for six to eight months of the year.[25] Entire communities may be displaced on mass forcing people to seek higher ground often along roadsides or raised embankments.

Area: Satkhira, Jessore, and Khulna Districts.

Season: Waterlogging commonly occurs from end of July until December (see table 5 below).

[22] Out-migration has been noted in areas susceptible to riverbank erosion. This is sometimes step migration to nearby areas first and then moving further away or migration to Bogra (the largest nearby centre) or the urban centres of Dhaka and Chittagong. For further detail, please refer to **Annex 28.**

[23] Consolidated damage and loss assessment: Lessons learned from the Flood 2007 future action plan. Disaster Management Bureau. 2007.

[24] Pre-disaster Secondary Data: River Flooding, **Annex 28.**

[25] For further details on waterlogging, please refer to Pre-Disaster Secondary Data – Waterlogging, **Annex 28.**

Table 5: *Flood Calendar of Bangladesh*[26]

Types of Flood	Period of Occurrence	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Early Flood			Peak Flood			Late Flood			
Flash Flood	Early										
	Mid										
	Late										
River Flood	Early										
	Mid										
	Late										
Coastal Flood	Early										
	Mid										
Rain-fed Flood (including waterlogging)	Mid										
	Late										

2.2 Risks to Food Security

The risk to food security is determined by the timing, intensity and duration of flooding as well as socioeconomic factors of the affected area.

In the Haor areas of the Sylhet basin, annual **flash flooding** has reduced the region's productive capacity to one boro harvest per year. The harvest cycle is effectively dictated by the region's hydrology as farmers aim to harvest before the flash flood season starts. Early flooding is not uncommon however and farmers in the region claim to lose one in every four boro crops.[27] Shared cropping arrangements are common as farmers attempt to distribute risk of harvest uncertainty. However, this type of tenure arrangement is linked to sub-optimal harvests as incentives required to maximise production are reduced. While livelihood activities in the Haor areas are coordinated around the regions unpredictable environmental as much as possible, reliance on a single, often uncertain harvest leaves affected population highly susceptible to food shortages. In the foothills in the southeast, frequent landslides compound the impact of flash floods on food security.

The effects of **river flooding** can be more widespread and potentially catastrophic depending on the intensity. Common coping strategies include distress selling of assets, taking loans or outmigration to non-affected areas in search of work opportunities. A reduction in meal size and frequency is common among affected people.

The slow onset effects of **waterlogging** and prolonged inundation destroys fish farms and takes vast tracts of agricultural land out of production. The population base largely reliant on daily wage opportunities are particularly affected as their reduced purchasing power directly restricts access to food. Meanwhile, the most vulnerable sections of the community - the elderly, sick or young – can be marooned for extended periods with limited access to markets and often reliant of the provision of food assistance.

[26] Taken from the **Flood Emergency Preparedness Plan** prepared by Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, July 2014. There are no significant flooding during months of January and February.
[27] Pre-Disaster Secondary Data – Haor flooding, **Annex 28.**

Irrespective of the causal factors, flooding causes disruption to agriculture, fisheries and access to markets that have direct implications for to food availability and income generation. The FSC will pay close attention to the potential hazards to crop, livestock and fisheries production as well as food security and nutrition and supply of cash (income) for rural women and men in the flooding prone areas.

The following consequences of a potential flooding event in its various forms may directly or indirectly impact food security and nutritional status of affected populations and must be addressed through short and medium term food security relief and early recovery responses in areas affected by the major flooding:

General

- Loss of life
- Loss of shelters and deterioration of water and sanitation facilities
- Contamination of water supply leading to unavailability of clean water and possible outbreaks of water and food vector borne diseases (salmonella and e-coli and heavy metal) and other food safety concerns
- Damage and disruption of health services

Food

- Disrupted food supply due to market disruption and loss of food stock, especially nutritious food
- Negative coping mechanisms (reduction of meals, amount of food or quality of food,)
- Loss of means (equipment and location) to prepare food

Livelihoods

- Loss of livelihoods (agriculture and non-agriculture based) and reduced purchasing power
- Loss of/ damage to individual and community assets
- Loss of income earning opportunities
- Negative coping mechanisms (sale of productive assets, etc.)[28]

Agriculture

- Loss of livestock (ruminants such as cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats, and poultry)
- Loss of agricultural production across the value chain
- Loss of crops and seeds leading to food insecurity in the locality till next harvest
- Loss of/damage to agricultural lands and embankments
- Loss of/damage to aquaculture
- Emerging and re-emerging infectious deceases amongst livestock

Other

- Nutrition of vulnerable groups affected
- Price hikes and market value chain disruption
- Displacement & migration of mainly the male population
- Destruction of infrastructure (roads and transport options)
- Disruption of communications

[28] Coping mechanisms apart from distress selling of assets include: 1) Migration to non-affected areas to work (e.g. as agricultural day labour, rickshaw puller, household help and non-agricultural day labour), 2) Advance selling of labour, 3) Taking loans from NGOs and Mohajans (local money lenders) and borrowing from relatives and 4) Reduction of meal frequency and meal size.

Vulnerable Groups: Contingency planning within the Food Security Cluster should also consider protection issues, particularly in regards to vulnerable households that include landless, forest dependent people,[29] tenants, the sick, disabled, elderly, boys and girls – especially children under 5 considering the high level of stunting in this part of Bangladesh, pregnant/lactating women (especially micro-nutrient deficiencies), female headed households with marginal income and People living with HIV (PLHIV). Households with marginalized professions – for example landless farmers – suffer the most during a flooding disaster. The roots of their vulnerabilities lie in their poverty status and social marginalization and due to their financial limitations; they are less able to undertake disaster risk mitigation measures. Moreover, their disaster coping strategies are often focused on the short-term survival needs of the household. This may have serious consequences for children and women as their nutritional intake is often compromised to sustain the main income earner.

2.3 Planning Scenarios

Building on the approach of the FSC Contingency Plan for Cyclones, the FSC Technical Working Group (TWG) members have agreed to focus on a five different scenarios /assumptions based on five benchmarking figures of how many people would affected (fully and partially) by a flooding emergency. The figures range from 100,000 to 5 million people to provide an estimation of the impact and costs (chapter 6) of the different kinds of interventions.[30]

Below is an overview of the five scenarios focused on **1)** food, **2)** livelihoods, **3)** agriculture (crop, horticulture, aquaculture and livestock) as well as other areas, which may impact on the FSC's responses:

[29] Some ethnic and indigenous groups may be especially vulnerable during a flooding.

[30] Refer to point 6.3 on immediate resource requirements.

Table 6: *Five Flooding Planning Scenario / Assumptions*

# of People Affected By Flooding[31]	Flooding Category	Food Impact	Livelihood Impact	Agriculture (crop, horticulture, fisheries, aquaculture, livestock) Impact	Other Impact
100,000	**Localised** ➔ River or flash flooding (or waterlogging) with the **percentage of inundation exceeding 30%**, causing localised flooding and damage to crops and infrastructure damage.[32]	**40,000* severely affected people are in need of food assistance.** The severely affected population may also be in need of the means (NFI cooking kits including cooking fuel) to prepare the food **Vulnerable groups:** Agricultural day labourers, non-agricultural day labourers, marginal and small farmers and fishermen, female headed households with irregular / seasonal income, children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, adolescent girls, elderly, disabled, handicapped and those with HIV and AIDS,	**40,000* people's livelihood is affected and in need of food or cash.** **Vulnerable groups:** Agricultural day labourers; non-agricultural day labourers; marginal and small farmers including crop producers, fishermen, livestock rearing; female headed households with irregular/seasonal income.	**32,255 **people in agriculture in need of assistance:** 8,000 people may be in need of livestock assistance. 1,880 people in need of aquaculture assistance (excluding shrimp). 3975 people in need of capture fisheries assistance (inland). 18,400 people in need of crop/horticulture (fruit and vegetable) assistance. (Many of the potential beneficiaries would overlap in all three areas. Depending on the livelihoods at the HH level, one HH may receive more than one kit). **Agricultural** (crop, horticulture, fishery/aquaculture, livestock) **impact:** ▪ Crop loss and/or damage ▪ Vegetable loss and/or damage (in field or homestead) ▪ Water logging results delay cultivation ▪ Loss of livestock and poultry ▪ Damage to fish ponds and shrimp ghers (due to inundation) ▪ Damage to sheds, pens, etc. ▪ Loss of fishing boats, nets, and other instruments ▪ Loss of fish fingerlings **Vulnerable groups:** Agricultural day labourers; non-agricultural day labourers; landless peoples, marginal and small farmers including crop producers, fishermen, livestock rearing; female headed households with irregular/ seasonal income; elderly and disabled.	▪ Markets impacted ▪ Infrastructure is damaged ▪ Water logging and erosion (river erosion) ▪ Canal / Embankments damaged ▪ Housing, water and sanitation facilities affected ▪ Education and health facilities affected

[31] Affected population figures are indicative only. The actual caseload will be informed by the initial needs assessments.

[32] According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, "flooding" occurs when more than 30% of an area is inundated whereas an annual inundation of up to 25% of the country is considered "normal". See **Annex 28**.

# People Affected	Flooding Category	Food Impact	Livelihood Impact	Agriculture (crop, horticulture, fisheries, aquaculture, livestock) Impact	Other Impact
500,000	**Low – medium ➔** River or flash flooding (or water-logging) with the **percentage of inundation exceeding 30-40%**, causing flooding and heavy damage to some crops and infrastructure damage.	200,000* severely affected people are in need of food assistance. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	200,000* people's livelihood is affected. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**161,275** people in agriculture in need of assistance:** 40,000 people may be in need of livestock assistance. 9,400 people in need of aquaculture assistance (excluding shrimp). 19,875 people in need of capture fisheries assistance (inland). 92,000 people in need of crop/horticulture assistance. **Details on agricultural impact:** Same as above. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	▪ Markets impacted ▪ Infrastructure is damaged ▪ Siltation ▪ Canal / Embankments damaged ▪ Housing, water and sanitation facilities damaged ▪ Education and health facilities damaged
1 million	**Medium ➔** River or flash flooding (or water-logging) with the **percentage of inundation exceeding 40%,** causing flooding and heavy damage to some crops and infrastructure.	**400,000* severely affected** people are in need of food assistance. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**400,000* people's livelihood** is affected. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**332,550**people in agriculture in need of assistance:** 80,000 people may be in need of livestock assistance. 18,800 people in need of aquaculture assistance (excluding shrimp). 39,750 people in need of capture fisheries assistance (inland). 184,000 people in need of crop/horticulture assistance. **Details on agricultural impact:** Same as above. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	▪ Markets impacted ▪ Infrastructure is damaged ▪ Siltation ▪ Canal / Embankments damaged ▪ Housing, water and sanitation facilities damaged ▪ Education and health facilities damaged

2 million	**Medium – high ↑** River or flash flooding (or waterlogging) with the **percentage of inundation exceeding 50%,** causing flooding and heavy damage to crops and infrastructure.	**800,000* severely affected people** are in need of food assistance. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**800,000* people's livelihood** is affected. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**645,100** people in agriculture in need of assistance:** 160,000 people may be in need of livestock assistance. 37,600 people in need of aquaculture assistance (excluding shrimp). 79,500 people in need of capture fisheries assistance (inland). 368,000 people in need of crop/horticulture assistance. **Details on agricultural impact:** Same as above. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	▪ Markets impacted ▪ Infrastructure is damaged ▪ Siltation ▪ Canal / Embankments damaged ▪ Housing, water and sanitation facilities damaged ▪ Education and health facilities damaged
5 million	**High (e.g. general flood in 2007) ↑ percentage of inundation exceeding 65%,** causing widespread destruction.	**2,000,000* severely affected people** are in need of food assistance. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**2,000,000* people's livelihood** is affected. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above.	**1,612,750** people in agriculture in need of assistance:** 400,000 people may be in need of livestock assistance. 94,000 people in need of aquaculture assistance (excluding shrimp). 198,750 people in need of capture fisheries assistance (inland). 920,000 people in need of crop/horticulture assistance. **Details on agricultural impact: Same** as above. **Vulnerable groups:** Same as above	▪ Markets impacted ▪ Infrastructure is damaged ▪ Siltation ▪ Canal / Embankments damaged ▪ Housing, water and sanitation facilities damaged ▪ Education and health facilities damaged

*For more information on Flood Early Warning Systems, please refer to **point 3.3.1.***

Notes:

***** It is estimated, based on the percentage of people living below the poverty line and thus especially vulnerable to natural hazards, that at least 40% of the affected population under each scenario will require urgent food / cash assistance.

Please note that recent reports indicate that the number of people living below the poverty line has been reduced. Coming updates of the FSC Contingency Plans for Cyclone and Flooding will work to reflect this however, in this version, 40% is used to inform the scenario overview to reach indicative figures, which links the impact of A) the estimated number of people affected and in need of assistance with B) the estimated cluster response funding requirements (chapter 6).

****** Building on the contingency Plan for Cyclones, it is estimated that 20% of people depend on livestock, 4.7%% of people depend on aquaculture, 3.975% depend on capture fisheries (inland river), and 46% of people depend on crops/horticulture. Those requiring assistance for crop/horticulturalists, aquaculture and livestock will be considered at 40%, based on the poverty rate per HH (see above comment on poverty rate update). Those required assistance for capture fisheries (inland/river) will be considered at the full amount of 3.975%, since this livelihood is sustained among the extreme poor.

However, it is understood that the impact of flooding may vary greatly depending on the when in the cropping calendar flooding occurs. FSC will take this into consideration.

3. Food Security Cluster Response Strategy

3.1 FSC Objectives for Planned Interventions

The FSC aims to save lives, avert hunger, protect livelihoods of those affected by disasters and initiate early recovery activities to enable these populations (both women and men) to rebuild their livelihoods.[33]

FSC will establish effective linkage with the respective government departments, ministries and development partners also for ensuring food security and sustainable livelihood.

In the short-term, the FSC will aim to:

- Provide immediate lifesaving food and cash assistance in the relief phase to flooding affected people, specifically the food insecure and vulnerable households;[34]
- Prevent deterioration of nutritional status for children under 5, teenage girls and lactating/pregnant women;[35]
- Protect and preserve livestock assets;
- Promote resumption of agricultural activities, (including crop, horticulture, aquaculture, and livestock).[36]

In the medium-term, the FSC will aim to:

- Ensure/maintain food security of food insecure and vulnerable households;
- Protect household assets by providing cash/food (including coordinating through Shelter Cluster, if necessary and possible, on food preparation/cooking kits)[37] in crisis situations;
- Rehabilitate affected farmers by providing critical crop and vegetable packages, feed packages, fodder packages, poultry restocking, veterinary support;
- Rehabilitate affected inland capture fishers and farmers involved in aquaculture to sustain their livelihoods;
- To address access, availability and utilisation of nutrition, the FSC will coordinate with the nutrition cluster and WASH cluster to ensure that both FS and nutrition is covered;
- Coordinate, where possible, the rebuilding of community assets.

3.2 Guiding principles

Responses under the FSC are based on the principle of a coherent and coordinated approach to timely and consistent assistance in the aftermath of major flooding in order to re-establish the food security and restore the livelihoods of the affected population (both women and men). The effects of flooding may destroy

[33] This is in line with the four global FSC response objectives: ***1) Save lives, 2) Save and restore livelihoods, 3) Provide seasonal support to vulnerable populations*** *and* ***4) Ensure market stabilization.***

[34] In order to, in an emergency situation, identify and prioritize certain vulnerable groups for example people living with HIV/AIDS, the FSC will work to coordinate with the Health Cluster. Please refer to the definition of vulnerable groups under point 2.2.

[35] This will be done in close coordination with the nutrition cluster and WASH cluster.

[36] Hereafter it is understood that "agriculture" as used in this contingency plan includes crop, horticulture, fisheries, aquaculture and livestock.

[37] This is important in case of a flooding emergency where food preparation facilities often are affected. It was agreed in early 2014 that Shelter Cluster is responsible for coordinating and standardizing all emergency NFI kits (including cooking and kitchen sets and cooking fuel). Please refer to **Annex 30.**

livelihood assets, increase food insecurity levels and leave populations extremely vulnerable or in state of destitution from which they may not be able to recover without external assistance.

In this context, the FSC recognizes and draws upon the strengths of different agencies; actively seeks to identify gaps and weaknesses and to agree on actions to address these; supports Government and civil society in their response; and ensures needs (including dignity and safety) of women, children, disabled and the most vulnerable members of the society.

This contingency plan is based on the principle of a coherent and coordinated approach in carrying out a timely and consistent response to save lives, avert hunger, protect and restore livelihoods of the affected communities.

The key guiding principles identified by the FSC are to:

- Support the Government of Bangladesh in ensuring the food security of the disaster-affected rural population (men, women, boys and girls as well as elderly and disabled persons).
- Coordinate with the government and HCTT on needs and damage assessments.
- Participate in inter-cluster coordination for emergency response planning.
- Harness the capacity/resources of district stakeholders in the collection of data on losses and damages, warehouse capacities, inputs distribution, training, etc.
- Identify focal points/organisations in the disaster-prone districts and create a network of stakeholders for coordination and effective response.
- Launch emergency response, designed to save lives, avert hunger, restore and protect rural livelihoods without any gender discrimination by providing emergency food assistance (and cash and voucher assistance as appropriate)
- Restore and protect rural livelihoods through the provision of immediate agricultural support to the affected population immediately after the disaster/crises.
- Protect all existing/surviving livestock where possible especially targeting female beneficiaries to avoid selling of livestock as a negative coping mechanism.
- Restore and improve farm-based food security and livelihoods through essential in-kind and capacity building support addressing needs of different groups of the affected population.
- FSC members will take into account the seven HAP Principles of Accountability, will ensure that international norms and standards are followed such as the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief and will try to adhere to the Sphere standards.[38]
- FSC members will also take into account the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) operational framework when designing food security responses.[39]

[38] Please refer to the following http://www.hapinternational.org/about/hap-principles-of-accountability.aspx http://www.ifrc.org/en/publications-and-reports/code-of-conduct/ and http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook/

[39] Please refer to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Operational Framework, **Annex 21.** The Operational Framework summarizes the key concepts for making programming at the field level more accountable to affected populations.

3.3 FSC Preparedness - Normative Preparedness vs. Emergency Preparedness

3.3.1 Flood Forecasting and Warning System in Bangladesh

The importance of flood forecasting and warning is widely recognized as an important measure to mitigate the loss of lives, crops and properties caused by the annual flood occurrence. The Bangladesh Flood Forecast and Warning Centre (FFWC) has a comprehensive forecasting and warning system in place. The FFWC is part of the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), which is active from April – October and carries out monitoring of 86 representative water level stations and 56 rainfall stations throughout the country. FFWC produces river situation updates, maps, satellite imageries, flood bulletins, forecasts about 52 monitoring points etc.[40]

Flood forecasting models of FFWC are based on the simulation of water levels and discharges in the river network and flood plains.

- **Presently early warning on river floods provides a lead-time of 24, 48 and 72 hours.**[41] Flash floods are harder to predict although in 2013, the FFWC piloted Flash Flood Warnings in a few stations in the north east of Bangladesh (functioning between March and May) allowing a lead-time of 48 hours.
- The FFWC disseminates **flood warnings**[42] during monsoon season providing a and detailed information on any localised flooding and a clear overview of areas at:
  1) Normal level
  2) Warning level
  3) Danger level *(FSC recommended threshold to consider activation of Emergency Alert Phase)*
  4) Severe level

Warnings are disseminated through a daily flood bulletin, by e-mail, on the FFWC home page, in newspapers, and on radio and television (FFWC). A regular inundation map is produced by the FFWC and available on their website.

Activation of the FSC Emergency Alert Phase and/or FSC Relief and Response Phase:

The FSC will closely monitor FFWC forecasts/early warnings and will trigger the commencement of FSC activities, as possible, appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency, as outlined under the FSC Emergency Alert Phase and/or Response and Relief Phase. The FSC will work to ensure its activities are aligned with the priorities and decisions of the HCTT.

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[40] Updates on flash floods are produced during March and April due to harvest seasons. For further details please refer to http://www.ffwc.gov.bd/ Please also refer to the Flood Emergency Preparedness Plan prepared by Department of Disaster Management, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, July 2014, http://www.ddm.gov.bd/

[41] A research initiative started in 2011 works to increase the lead time for deterministic flood forecast up to 5 days from existing 3-days in selected areas. See the Government Flood Emergency Preparedness Plan, Department of Disaster Management, MoDMR, July 2014.

[42] The FFWC disseminates flood warnings during monsoon season based on the measured and forecasted water levels and the danger levels: a) normal flood: water level is more than 100 cm below danger level; b) moderate flood: water level is between 100 cm below danger level and 100 cm above danger level; and, c) severe flood: water level is 100 cm above danger level. http://www.ffwc.gov.bd/

Specifically:

For River Flooding (and as possible for **Flash Flooding**)**:** In case "danger level" is reached, FSC will, on a case by case basis, assess the need to activate the "Emergency Alert Phase" by triangulating **a)** FFWC information with **b)** data available on "projected" (or "actual" if appropriate) number of people affected and **c)** the estimated capacity of the Government and partners to prepare and/or respond.

For Waterlogging: Given the particular slow onset nature of waterlogging, FSC will observe regional rainfall data from RIMES[43]/Bangladesh meteorological department during rainy season. Rainfall data (depth, duration and nature) can indicate if serious waterlogging is likely. In addition, reports on local observations and conditions from FSC District Focal Points (see section 4.2.3) as well as information from news and media will also provide initial indication of any potential waterlogging situation.
If the need to activate the "Emergency Alert Phase" is unclear (for example where HCTT has not yet triggered a Joint Needs Assessment), a special FSC TWG may be convened to decide, based on information triangulation,[44] on the next steps (whether to activate 'Emergency Alert Phase). FSC Coordinator and / or Co-Leads will inform HCTT of any TWG decisions as appropriate.

➡ *The activation of the FSC Emergency Alert Phase ushers in a set of emergency preparedness actions to ensure the FSC is ready for a potential flooding emergency.*

3.3.2 FSC Normative Preparedness Actions

The FSC is in the process of undertaking a set of key preparedness actions [please refer to **Annex 1**] that will allow the cluster to operate efficiently and effectively and provide assistance in a timely, proportionate and appropriate manner in case of an emergency as per its mandate. This includes having clear and effective coordination structures in place as well as procedures to be able to organize and host FSC meetings.

These actions covers overall normative minimum preparedness activities**,** which the FSC should strive towards completing in the longer term and are therefore different from the below mentioned "Alert Phase Emergency Preparedness Actions", which cover actions required when the FSC is in "emergency mode".[45]

3.3.3 FSC Emergency Preparedness – Standard Operating Procedures

The FSC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) [**Annex 2**] will guide the cluster in its initial response detailing the major activity steps to be taken, as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency, during the FSC Emergency Alert Phase (pre-flooding) and/or the immediate Response and Relief Phase (from the first 72 hours to the first couple of weeks from the onset of the emergency). [46]

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[43] For more information on RIMES in Bangladesh: http://www.rimes.int/people_incountry.php
[44] Considering secondary data and validating with BBS information and other government and non-government data.
[45] Many of these priorities and activities are included in the FSC January 2014 – June 2015 work plan.
[46] The SOPs (**Annex 2**) may be revised during 2014-15 to reflect the newly released Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) where appropriate. Please refer to **Annex 22** Transforming the Humanitarian Programme Cycle: The primary responsibility to assist and protect people affected by emergencies lies with States. The humanitarian community has an essential role to engage with these actors to protect and assist people in need, in support of and in complement to the role of States. The HPC Module is intended to guide this engagement. The HPC is an important element of the Transformative Agenda (TA), which the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) initiated in 2011 and which oversaw the development of guidance in coordination, leadership and accountability. The HPC serves as a guide for all crises. It is designed to revitalize the way in which humanitarian actors coordinate to meet the needs of people affected by disasters and conflict. The HPC seeks to meet the needs of affected populations in the most effective way by clearly defining the complementary roles and responsibilities of the different organisations involved in a humanitarian response. It creates a *process* that redefines the way in which international humanitarian actors engage - with each other, with national and local authorities, and with people affected by crises - to achieve more effective, efficient, predictable and transparent outcomes.

The SOPs covers activities during the following phases:

- **FSC Emergency Alert Phase (Pre-Flooding) and Emergency Preparedness Actions**
  - Pre-flooding (as possible) projected cluster gap analysis based on stock availability, stock prepositioning, increased sub-national coordination
- **FSC Immediate Response & Relief Actions within First 24-72 Hours**
  - Coordination meetings, information gathering, JNA I consultation and briefing (under the leadership of the HCTT and with the support of the FSC).
- **FSC Response & Relief Actions within First Week**
  - Recommendations and immediate response. JNA II initiated (under HCTT leadership).
- **FSC Response & Relief Actions after First Week**
  - JNA II (under HCTT leadership), recommendations and response.

4. Normative Functions – Context and Background

Section 4 provides background documentation on the **normative functions** and different levels of **key stakeholders** (Government and cluster actors), their **key roles** and **relationships**. It also describes the Government and cluster **coordination structures and mechanisms** in place in Bangladesh.

The contingency plan aims to provide a **guideline for FSC activities** during the first 4 weeks of response (**Response & Relief Phase**).[47]

The FSC will coordinate the relief and subsequent recovery response although this is not included in detail in this plan.

4.1 Key Stakeholders

- **Local Consultative Group Working Group on Disaster and Emergency Response (LCG – DER):** Works to increase the effectiveness of its members' disaster preparedness and response efforts to reduce the vulnerability of the poorest and most affected members of society.
- **HCTT:** With the LCG-DER, works to co-ordinate the overall disaster response network and through the cluster mechanism supported by Government mechanism and departments.
- **LCG Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (LCG-AFSRD)**: Deals with development-related issues. Chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and co-chaired by FAO. The FSC regularly communicates progress to the LCG-AFSRD to ensure that humanitarian work is linked to strategic development priorities of Bangladesh.
- **FSC:** Works to deliver coordination guidance and support in a number of different areas including programme design, development and implementation. This is manifested in coordination support for assessments, planning and strategy, programme response and advocacy. *Details on the FSC at global, national and sub-national level are provided below.*
- **FSC Cluster Leads (FAO and WFP):** Responsible for leading the assessment process for Phase III and Phase IV[48]. Responsible for leading potential appeal processes (*i.e.* facilitating, supporting and advocating for a flash or consolidated appeal)[49] and coordinating food security response activities, including 3W mapping, and providing emergency food security and livelihood emergency support as needed. FAO and WFP are also "providers of last resort", a concept that represents the commitment of Cluster Leads to do their utmost to ensure an adequate and appropriate response in their respective areas of responsibility.
- **Cluster Members (including Government of Bangladesh I/NNGOs, CBOs, UN Agencies, Donors)**: Participate, as relevant, as proactive partners in assessing needs, developing strategies and plans for the sector, and implementing agreed priority disaster response activities for the affected populations (provisions are made for those humanitarian actors who may wish to participate as observers for information sharing).

[47] Although the contingency plan concentrates on the initial 4 weeks of response, the Response Plan, outlined under point 6.2, covers the 1) Immediate (1-7 Days), 2) Short-term (2-8 weeks), 3) Medium-term (2-6 months) and 4) Long-term (7-18 months).
[48] The Phase III and Phase IV assessments can also be led by an INGO.
[49] Although WFP and FAO will facilitate, support and advocate a flash or consolidated appeal, the individual FSC organizations will be responsible for raising their own funding.

- **Other Clusters (Nutrition, Health, WASH, Education, Logistics, Shelter, and Early Recovery):** Works to deliver coordination guidance and support in their areas of focus including programme design, development and implementation.

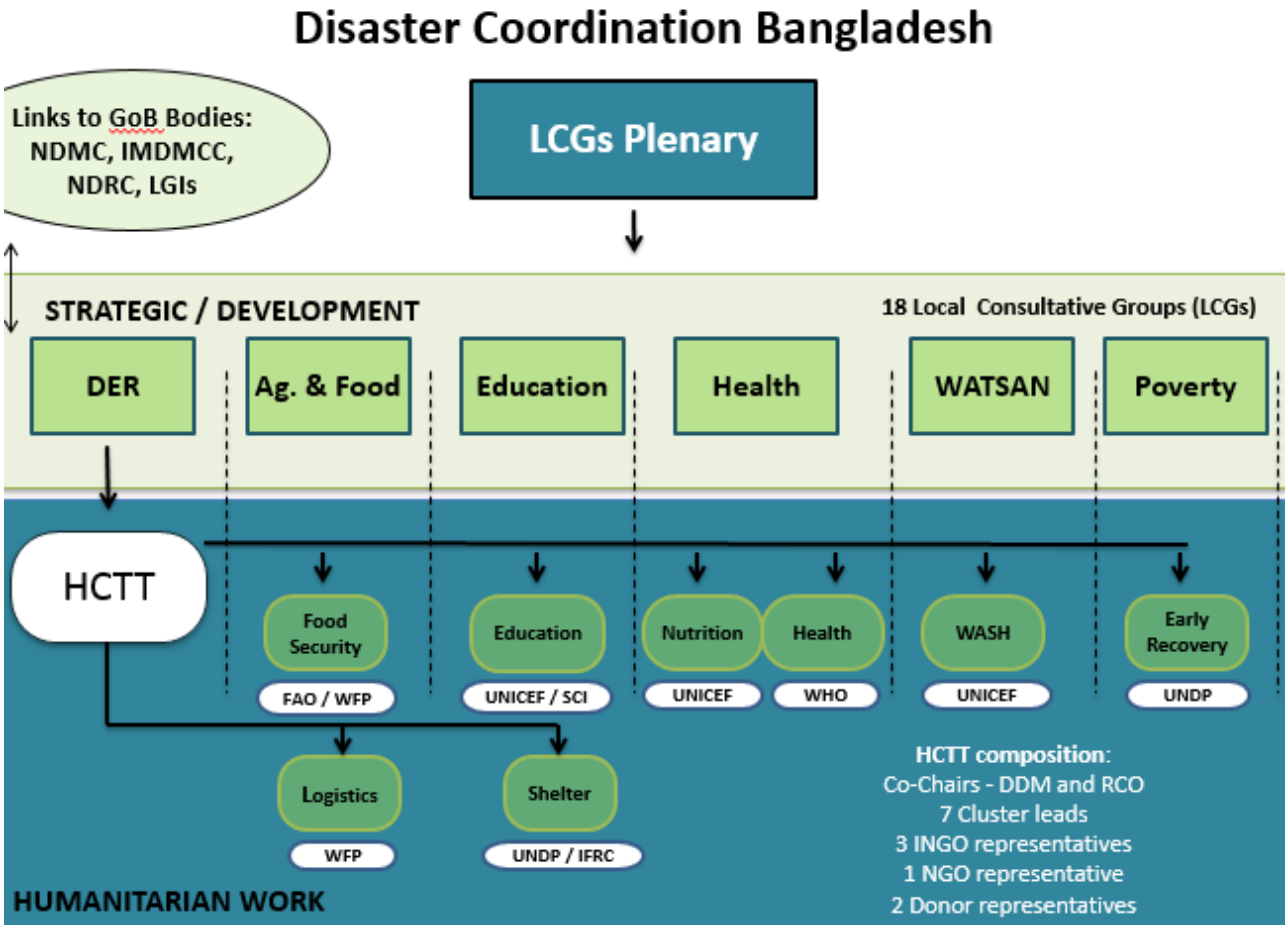

Table 7: *The above diagram highlights the disaster coordination structure in the event of flooding or another emergency.*

4.2 Food Security Cluster – Structure and Key Functions

In Bangladesh, the key objective of the cluster approach is to support the existing Government structure and LCG DER and to ensure a more coherent and effective response by mobilizing groups of agencies, organisations and NGOs to respond in a strategic manner across all key sectors or areas of activity, each sector having a clearly designated lead.

The FSC works towards this objective at three levels:

4.2.1 FSC Functions - Global Level

Normative Functions:

The global FSC (gFSC) support team in Rome, led jointly by FAO and WFP and representing a partnership of around 35 institutions from the UN, NGOs and International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, provides support such as tools and guidance, training (capacity development) to FSC Bangladesh.[50]

Response & Relief Phase:

During the Response & Relief Phase (in a major scale "level 3" disaster), the gFSC should, where possible, provide surge support in the form of an information manager and / or cluster coordinator in case this is deemed necessary in order to augment / support (not replace) in-country capacity to fulfil key coordination functions.

4.2.2 FSC Functions - National Level

Normative Functions:

The FSC at national level (Dhaka) will generally:

- Participate in inter-cluster coordination as required.
- Coordinate and collaborate with the local authorities, local communities (male and female groups) and partner organisations in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and community-based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), to reduce impact of future natural disasters.
- Promote HAP Principles of Accountability, international norms and standards are followed such as the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief and SPHERE principles. Promote the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) operational framework.[51]

The FSC at national level will in case of emergency:

- Coordinate the cluster response including the below outlined activities (including coordination of assessments, strategic response planning, gap analysis and advocacy etc.).

[50] The gFSC engages in five core areas of activity: 1) Surge Support for new crises or peaks in chronic emergencies, 2) Information Management at national and global levels, 3) Development of Tools and Guidance (including applying best practices to SOPs and guidelines), 4) Capacity Development and 5) Advocacy.

[51] Please refer to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Operational Framework, **Annex 21.** The Operational Framework summarizes the key concepts for making programming at the field level more accountable to affected populations.

Emergency Alert Phase: *(as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency)*

Meetings & Coordination

- Initiate coordination at national level (Dhaka) based on forecastings and early warnings of rising river levels and flooding by convening meetings to initiate preparedness, coordination and planning.
- Cluster Leads (WFP and FAO) are responsible for arranging coordination meetings; the meeting schedule and agenda will be circulated via email to the full FSC mailing list[52] (updated and maintained continuously by the Information Management Officer/IMO) by the cluster leads or IMO/Cluster Coordinator or alternate co-chairs, as appropriate.
- Cluster Leads (FAO and WFP) are responsible for advising, without delay, all District Focal Points (DFPs) of their "activated coordination role" (see point 4.2.3 below). .

Information Management Products

- The requirement for, the regularity and content of initial FSC information management (IM) products (FSC situation reports, Who, What, Where and When / 4W overviews and partner reporting, maps etc.) will be agreed on during the initial FSC coordination meetings of the Emergency Alert Phase.
- Cluster Leads (WFP and FAO) are responsible for ensuring the IM products are compiled and shared with all FSC members. However, all FSC members are responsible for providing timely updates to the cluster lead agencies, IMO or Cluster Coordinator as appropriate.
- All IM products will be shared via the FSC mailing list with all cluster members and other stakeholders as well as being made available on the FSC website.

Emergency Preparedness Actions:

- Initiate **Alert Phase Emergency Preparedness Actions** (assessing the situation, analysing the capacity of national authorities and civil society to respond) by commencing work on an **operational plan** and **gap analysis** (for first 72 hours and beyond) including some or all of the following activities:
  - Emergency food and non-food stocks by Agency and District
  - FSC gap analysis based on stocks available (food and cash) and scenario (as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency)
  - GoB Reserve and Response Plan (gather information on the immediate response of the Government)
  - Stock pre-positioning (as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency)
  - Circulate template for coordinated response
  - Validate / update the Government Focal Points (the national level Government focal points will provide the list of district)
  - Put teams together for JNA I participation

- Trigger the "**activated coordination role"** of the DFPs (**sub-national level**) to ensure that all FSC district level Focal Points (or their alternates) and thus the sub-national coordination mechanisms are in place in areas likely to be (or already) affected (see point 4.2.3 below).[53]

[52] The full mailing list is available under FSC contacts on http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/bangladesh

[53] Please refer to the **Annex 4** Terms of Reference for District Focal Points and **Annex 5** List of District FSC Focal Points for further details. Both annexes are under revision and will be finalized (and updated as appropriate) during 2014.

Response & Relief Phase:

In cases where the FSC has little or no early warning / lead-time on a flooding emergency, all the activities and actions highlighted above should be undertaken immediately and in addition to those highlighted below.

- Work closely with the LCG DER and participate in meetings of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) on all emergency coordination related activities/issues as well as maintain constant liaison and exchange of information with its government counterparts (including the LCG AFSRD);
- Gather information on the immediate response of the Government;
- Gather information from FSC District Focal Points on the detailed situation in each affected district;
- Support the Government in coordinating the emergency food security and early recovery responses;
- Participate in multi-stakeholder assessments (JNA I and JNA II) as needed. In the event that HCTT decide not to carry out JNA Phase II, based on the time frame, the FSC may decide to undertake a FSC Phase II Assessment rather than a FSC Phase III Assessment (depending on the scale and extent of the emergency;
- Based on the JNA findings, arrange response coordination meetings amongst the relevant FSC partners to assess the situation, identify the scale and nature of the priority needs, analysing the capacity of national authorities and civil society to respond;
- Develop a cluster response strategy indicating the overall strategic direction and scope of the response in consultation with national authorities, which should:
    - Prioritize strategic objectives for the first 3 months of the response; and
    - Identify limitations of the response (capacity and resources), and strategies to mitigate key challenges (access, security, capacity gaps);
    - Ensure as a priority that lives are saved and life-saving assistance/protection is provided;
- Cluster Leads to share the response strategy with all FSC members and the donor community to advocate for FSC funding allocation;[54]
- Liaise with donors to ensure that the tools (and reports) provided by the cluster are sufficient for donors to release any funds for a response".[55]
- Provide an effective relief response whilst considering short-term early recovery, medium-term rehabilitation and long-term development as well as reflections on an exit strategy;
- Conduct food security specific assessments (Phase III and Phase IV) as needed;

4.2.3 FSC Functions – Sub-National Level (District)

Building on key lessons learned from Tropical Storm Mahasen, the FSC has agreed on the need to strengthen and consolidate the cluster coordination mechanism at district level.[56] The FSC contingency plans is based on the premise that the cluster has volunteer district focal points in all major flood prone districts to support sub-national coordination on food security.

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[54] The FSC will work in close coordination with the HCTT on developing an appropriate communication protocol in case of emergencies.

[55] The FSC is working on updating and expanding the overview of donor funding available for a humanitarian response and donor requirements for releasing this funding. This will be included under point 7.6 "Overview of Availability of Emergency Donor Funding in a Flooding Scenario, Immediate, Short-Term and Medium Time-Frame" during 2014-2015. The FSC will moreover work to broaden its donor base and undertake continuous advocacy as needed and possible.

[56] This was agreed during the FSC Contingency Plan workshop on 1 October 2013 (the minutes are available on: http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/fsc-contingency-plan-workshop-1-october-2013-minutes).

Regular coordination structure: The FSC will work towards having regular FSC coordination mechanism at district level in all disaster prone districts.[57] During the flooding season, there should be monthly meetings with key food security stakeholders (or as required) whereas there should be quarterly meetings during non-flooding season/ in non-disaster time.[58]

Emergency Alert Phase & Response and Relief Phase: Based on FFWC forecastings (or in the lack of early warnings, based on actual flooding events and in accordance with the approach of the HCTT) FSC Dhaka will trigger the commencement of cluster activities, as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency, as outlined under the FSC Emergency Alert Phase and/or Response and Relief Phase. This includes triggering the "activated coordination role" of the DFPs where, daily - or as required - coordination tasks should be undertaken[59]. The duration of "activated role" will depend on the scale and intensity of disaster.

Alert Phase (pre-flooding), Immediate Response Phase (0-72 hours) and Response & Relief Phase (3-30 Days)

To ensure effective district level coordination the FSC district focal points will carry out the following tasks during the Emergency Alert Phase (as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency) through the Response and Relief Phase:[60]

- District FSC to ensure linkage with and report on a daily basis to the national Cluster Leads, information about Government and NGO preparations, which are undertaken in the district (including meeting minutes).
- Meet daily (or as required) to lead FSC coordination, assess the situation and identify the capacity of national authorities, civil society and humanitarian actors to respond.
- Review the information collected during the start-up phase / non-flooding season (above) and provide updates if necessary.
- Initiate work, as relevant, on a gap analysis (for first 72 hours and beyond) and update and share information with the Cluster Leads throughout the response, including on some or all of the following activities:
  - *Emergency food and non-food stocks by Agency and District*
  - *FSC Gaps based on stocks available (food and cash and agriculture)*
  - *GoB Reserve and Response Plan (gather information on the immediate response of the Government)*
  - *Stock pre-positioning (as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency)*
  - *Put teams together for JNA I participation*
- Continue to ensure full consultation and engagement with national authorities (specified under section "start-up phase –point 1) on the (1) district level situation (affected population and sector

[57] The initial roll out of the DFP mechanism was initiated in 14 districts in the cyclone belt in the end April 2014 with a list of "Start-Up Phase" activities to be undertaken by each DFP: 1) establish a district contact list, 2) identify an information sharing system and establish a coordination mechanism, 3) ensure awareness of the contingency plan at district level and 4) assess district level response capacity. Several FSC workshops were held in three pilot districts in June 2014 as part of the rollout of the mechanism. The DFP mechanism will be extended to districts prone to flooding with workshops planned during 2014-2015. Please refer to the Terms of Reference and Activity Checklist in **Annex 4** for further details.

[58] During this period, the DFPs should monitor potential and actual disaster/hazards and/or events and report the on-going situation.

[59] The activities are clearly outlined in the "District Focal Point Activity Check List" **Annex 4.**

[60] Please refer to the TOR and the Activity Checklist in **Annex 4**.

needs) and (2) to complement the initial response of the government at district level, to prevent duplication and gaps in a response.

- Prepare local response plan and ensure this is aligned to needs assessments.
- Coordinate with key stakeholders across sectors to ensure appropriate inter-cluster coordination at district level.
- Provide the sector input to local coordination meetings (DDMC)
- Any other additional duties, as required, with focus on the affected areas.

Criteria for District Focal Points and Alternate District Focal Points

The FSC has agreed that the following criteria should be met by volunteering agencies and focal points and alternate focal points:

- Proven presence and capacity at local level
- Operational relevance in an emergency
- Ideally participation in assessment training / Technical expertise
- Demonstrated capacity to contribute strategically and to provide practical support
- Established linkage and relationships with DDMC and District GoB officials
- Accountability (capacity / willingness to dedicate time required)
- Duration of the "activated role" to depend on scale and intensity of disaster
- Good and proven communication and English skills (reporting experience)
- Adequate capacity and resources to undertake above mentioned key tasks during the different phases

Accountability, Commitment and Duration:

FSC district focal points are accountable to the FSC Cluster Leads. It is understood that, although a voluntary job, the DFP is expected to dedicate a significant amount of his/her time to the FSC during the "emergency alert phase "and the "immediate response and relief phase" to ensure the above mentioned tasks are undertaken satisfactory. The duration of this activated level of commitment will depend on the scale of the flooding disaster response. The FSC DFP organisations will be accountable to the FSC co-leads for undertaking the above key tasks for a minimum of two weeks. While the DFP reports to his/her own head of organisation, for the purpose of the FSC, he/she will be reporting to the Cluster Leads. FSC district focal points are accountable to the FSC Cluster Leads. Organisations should immediately advise cluster leads in case of any changes to the list of DFPs.[61]

Critical Assumptions:

It is expected that agencies nominate DFPs with prior knowledge of some or all of the following areas:[62]

- Emergency Response Management
- Needs assessment (JNA and PDNA)
- Sectoral Loss and Damage Assessments
- Adaptation / risk reduction approaches
- Build Back Better (BBB) on Sectoral context
- Scenarios and early warning system
- Beneficiary identification and management
- Comprehensive resource management

[61] Please refer to the DFP TOR in **Annex 4**.

[62] During 2014/15, the FSC plans to conduct training on coordination skills and cluster structure for DFPs (and alternate DFPs who may not be familiar with the FSC coordination mechanism at Dhaka level).

4.3 Government – Coordination Mechanism, Responsibility and Authority, and Government Leadership in an Emergency

4.3.1 Role of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team

Multilateral and bilateral Bangladesh based donors and UN agencies are organized under the umbrella of the Local Consultative Group (LCG), to engage in dialogue on development issues with the Government of Bangladesh. The formation of a **Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT)** under the LCG DER, thereby, aims to be a coordination platform to strengthen the collective capacity of the Government, national and international actors to ensure effective humanitarian preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the impacts of disasters.

The FSC will at national and sub-national level work directly with the **HCTT** of the LCG DER.

The HCTT acts as an advisory body to the LCG/DER and as a coordination platform of humanitarian thematic clusters with the aim of strengthening the collective capacity of the Government, national and international actors to ensure effective humanitarian preparedness for, response to, and recovery from the impacts of disasters. This includes:

Normative Functions:

- Formulate and formally adopt minimum requirements for the clusters' preparedness, response and recovery considering the country context and technical and globally established standards;
- Facilitate the coordination of clusters' activity and/or operation planning, implementation, and Monitoring;
- Provide secretarial and common services for the inter and cross-clusters matters particularly but not limited to administrative, logistics, information management and reporting, needs assessment;
- Ensure the adequate technical capacity of the secretariat and the clusters and facilitate the addressing of the identified gaps;
- Liaison and brokerage of technical guidance and support among clusters access and, as appropriate, the regional and global sources;
- Facilitate the adoption of, and contingency planning for, the most critical humanitarian response preparedness tasks particularly involving the coordination of government and national / international capacities;

Emergency Alert Phase and Response & Relief Phase

- Act as an inter-cluster coordination meeting (ICCM) in the immediate onset of humanitarian response in consultation with the DER Chair/Co-chair;
- Oversee and coordinate joint needs assessments (JNA1 and JNA2);
- HCTT will provide advice and take forward agreed actions on behalf of the wider LCG DER group, while feeding back up to it, under the guidance of the Chair;

4.3.2 Responsibility and Authority

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is primarily responsible for leading any response for disaster and crises, including at the divisional, district, upazila and union levels. This contingency plan provides a timely and effective complement to the GoB response. Should the crisis exceed the GoB's capacity to respond, and upon

the request of the GoB (and with ample physical and humanitarian access to the affected areas), the humanitarian community will respond accordingly.

4.3.3 Government Leadership in a Food Security Emergency Response[63]

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) of the **Government of Bangladesh** (GoB) and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under MoDMR are primarily responsible for leading any response for disaster and crises at central, divisional, district, upazila and union levels. During the Emergency Alert Phase and Response & Relief Phase, the GoB will therefore normally:

- Ensure activation of Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) (sub-national);
- Share emergency early warning information;
- Share information on stock reserves and response plan;
- Initiate a response to an emergency situation by mobilizing domestic resources and providing relief assistance to affected populations;
- Provide timely and reliable information justifying the nature and scale of required food, cash and agriculture assistance;
- Issue food allocations, release of appropriate quantity of food from the GoB local storage depots (LSD);
- Under the Gratuitous Relief programme, provide cash assistance;
- Provide timely and appropriate agriculture kit distribution to the most vulnerable and affected;
- Co-ordinate prompt distribution of international food aid to the affected persons;
- Monitor the food distribution operation;
- Fast track Facilitation and exemption from custom duties for relief items imported for the response;

The District/Upazila/Union Disaster Management Committee (DMC) coordinates relief efforts in their respective areas of responsibility and includes the FSC's four line ministry members: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Food and Ministry of Disaster Management. At district level, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the overall coordination of relief activities, working closely with the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers (DRRO) from DDM. At the Upazila level, the Upazila Nirabashi Officer (UNO) is responsible for the co-ordination of relief activities, working closely with Project Implementing Officers (PIO) and DRRO from DDM.

The DMCs seek to avoid both overlaps and gaps in assistance and maintain quality and some degree of standardization. The local DMCs play a key role in ensuring appropriate targeting and in avoiding duplicated distribution at local level. FSC members in the field manage and supervise the distribution of food, cash and agriculture assistance in close coordination with Upazila/Union DMCs. FSC members also coordinate the relief assistance mobilized by them, in close consultation with local DMCs.

4.3.4 Sub-National Government – FSC Coordination

The FSC will facilitate and help organise the coordination functions at the district level, during the pre-flooding Emergency Alert Phase, as possible and necessary, and during the post-flooding Response & Relief Phase.

FSC DFPs (see point 4.2.3 above), as appropriate, will liaise with the Deputy Commissioner (DC), the Chair of the District Disaster Management Committee as well as District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) and convene meetings with participation of all concerned district and upazila based government officials,

[63] Please refer to **Annex 13**, which provides an overview over the Disaster Management System in Bangladesh.

INGOs, NGOs and UN agencies involved in the planning and implementation of the activities relating to food security and nutrition of the affected people.

These meetings will take place regularly, as required, and will ensure appropriate coordination and complementarity, duplication prevention whilst ensuring that the most vulnerable people are reached with response assistance, in addition to regular review of the progress of implementation.

The FSC platform at the district level may also act as a catalyst to establish inter-cluster coordination meetings on the ground, inviting the agencies and officials involved in planning and implementation of response activities through other clusters such as Nutrition Cluster, Shelter Cluster, WASH cluster, which would help in optimizing the services' delivery and building synergies.

Emergency Alert Phase and Response & Relief Phase Coordination & Reporting:

During both the Emergency Alert Phase and the Response & Relief Phase, FSC District Focal Points will coordinate and liaise directly with the DDMC. The FSC DFPs will provide regular and timely updates to the national level FSC as outlined in point 4.2.3 and will keep relevant Government counterparts informed.

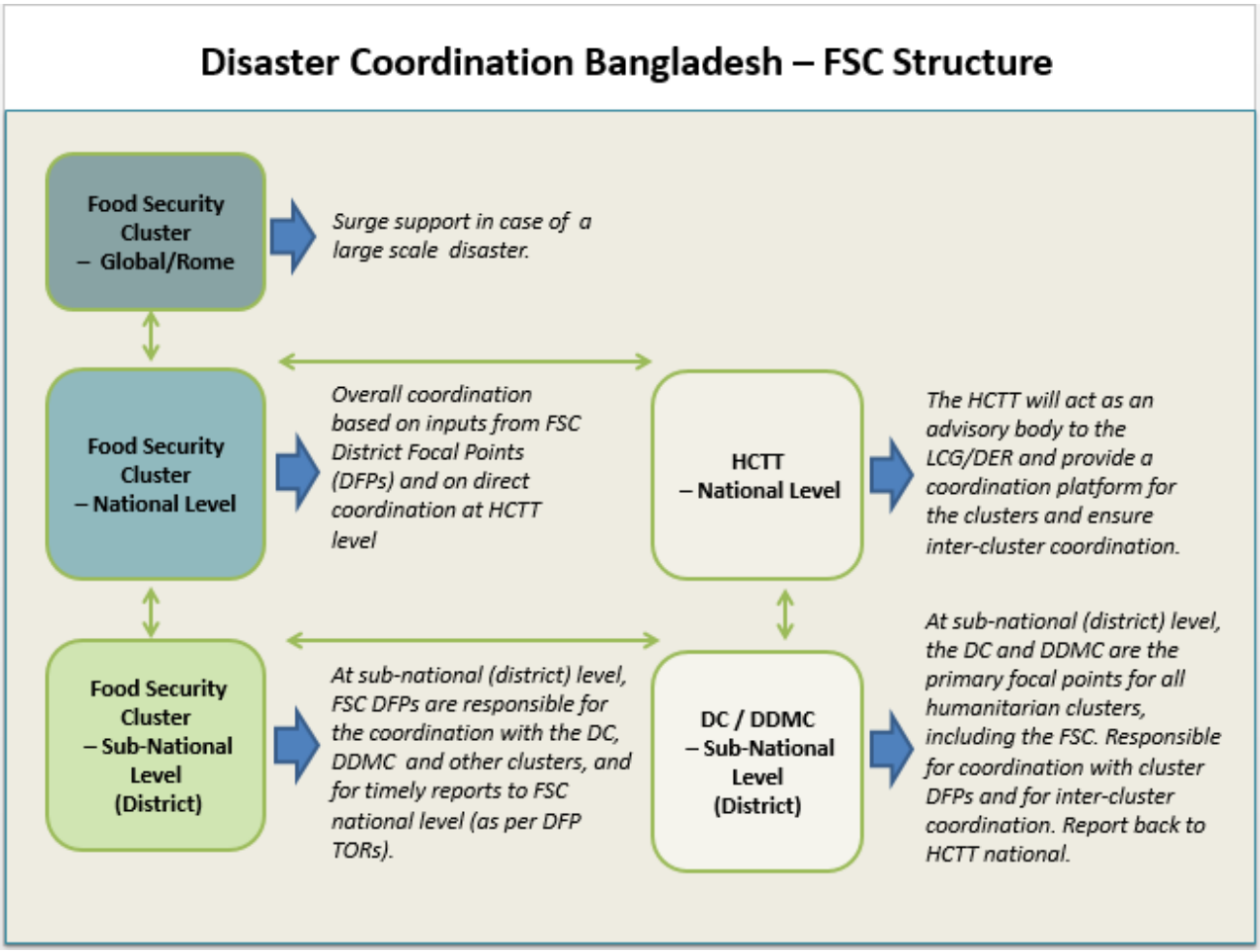

Table 8: *The above diagram highlights the FSC and HCTT / DDMC disaster coordination structure at national and district level in the event of a flooding or other emergency.*

4.3.5 Government Assistance in a Food Security Emergency Response

Gratuitous Relief (GR): Through the GoB relief program under the DDM under the MoDMR, food grains (rice/wheat) and cash are distributed amongst poor, vulnerable and disaster affected peoples. Every year MoDMR allocates resources in the form of food grains and cash to ensure the food security of poor and disaster affected people and their rehabilitation. GR food and cash has separate budget. The ministry allocates certain amounts of GR food and cash to the Director General (DG) of DDM who reallocates GR food or cash to the Deputy Commissioners (DC) of affected districts. The DC further reallocates the resources to Upazila Nirbahi Officers (UNO). Normally, immediately after any natural or man-made disaster, the UNO distributes the GR rice and cash amongst the affected population.

In the past, the Government has provided 20 kilos of rice per household.[64] In addition, each affected family will receive BDT 5,000/-. Each injured person will receive maximum BDT 5,000/- for treatment purposes and each family will get an amount between BDT 10,000/- and BDT 20,000/- if a family member died due to disaster.[65]

Immediately after a disaster, the Union and Upazila level Government Officials in different sectors are instructed to collect loss and damage information using the GoB D-Form. The form includes information on whether the population is affected fully and/or partially. In the initial days of a disaster, the central level GoB authority (MoDMR) considers this figure (population affected fully plus partially) as the number of beneficiaries qualified for Gratuitous Relief.

Agriculture assistance (packages) is determined in consultation with the respective line ministries at the national, upazila and union level, including agriculture, fisheries and livestock officers, based on affected population, geographical location, ethnic preferences and season.[66] The Government carries out an immediate assessment in the affected upazilas/unions to determine the exact packages. However, based on previous agriculture response, proposed packages are detailed under immediate resource requirements in order to estimate financial needs based on the various scenarios below (points 6.3.1 - 6.3.5).

4.4 Alternate FSC Co-Chairs

In case either or both FAO / WFP cluster leads are not available in the event of a flooding disaster, the FSC has agreed that FAO and WFP will appoint alternate co-chairs from within each organisation. In case both cluster lead coordinators are unavailable, it is the responsibility of the alternate co-chairs to arrange the initial FSC meeting(s) described under point 4.2.2.

The cluster leads will ensure the co-chair alternates are advised in advance in case the cluster leads are unavailable to undertake their co-chair responsibilities. The alternate(s) will then be expected to undertake the responsibilities described above (with the support of the IMO where possible). However, in case a Cluster Coordinator is in country, it is her/his responsibility to undertake these tasks.

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[64] According to the Government Emergency Preparedness Plan for Cyclone, the family food package may, in future, include 20 kg rice, 5 kg pulse, 2 litres edible oil, 1 kg iodized salt, baby cereal 5 kg and 1 kg sugar. However, this food basket may be subject to change according to ongoing discussions between the Government and nutrition cluster aiming to ensure a more nutrition specific and sensitive food basket. An updated 2014 Government Emergency Preparedness Plan for Cyclone in Bangla and the Emergency Preparedness Plan for Flooding are available here http://www.ddm.gov.bd. This is subject to change.

[65] These are the values as of February 2014.

[66] Any agricultural response will be contingent on agricultural cycle and cropping season, hence subject to different timing and needs. Please refer to the following annexes for further information: **Annex 18** Guidelines on Good Agricultural Practices in a Flooding Emergency, **Annex 19** Horticulture Calendar with Pictures and **Annex 20** Agricultural Cropping Calendar. For overall reference, please refer to the Government's **Master Plan for Agriculture Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh** included in **Annex 17**.

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4.5 Inter-Cluster Integration

The FSC will liaise with other Clusters for relevant integration (cross-reference cluster analysis, identify inter-cluster synergies and coverage gaps, and address crosscutting issues) via designated Volunteer Inter-Cluster Coordination Leads namely:

- **Nutrition Cluster** to ensure nutritional issues are identified and appropriately addressed/integrated.
  ➡ ACF to take the lead with Save the Children as alternate.
- **Logistics Cluster** for logistics hubs available, mapping of road access, storage facilities, boats and other forms of transport.
  ➡ WFP to take lead [alternate pending]
- **WASH** to ensure increased, equal and sustained access to safe and appropriate water, sanitation services and hygiene promotion.[67]
  ➡ Solidarites International to take lead with Oxfam as alternate.
- **Early Recovery Cluster** to ensure longer-term issues are taken into account.
  ➡ Save the Children to take lead and Solidarites International as alternate.
- **Shelter Cluster** to ensure shelter related issues (for example NFIs) are taken into account.
  ➡ Muslim Aid to take lead and Concern Worldwide as alternate.

Inter-Cluster Coordination Leads will represent FSC issues at Nutrition, Logistics, WASH and Early Recovery Cluster meetings and will provide timely written (bullet points) or verbal feedback to the FSC. In case an inter-cluster lead is unavailable, the alternate is responsible for liaison and provision of timely feedback to the FSC. In case a Cluster Coordinator is in country, she/he will work to support the overall liaison with other clusters.

4.6 Integration of Crosscutting Components

The FSC will aim to ensure a dignified and balanced response that takes into account the needs of the most vulnerable groups. Overall, the FSC will target beneficiaries within rural landless, small and marginal household groups. Within these groups, food security interventions should be designed to support the needs of all vulnerable groups in the society including the sick, and elderly, disabled, boys and girls – especially children under 5 considering the high level of stunting in this part of Bangladesh, teenage girls pregnant/lactating women (micro-nutrient deficiencies), female headed households with marginal income, forest dependent groups and People living with HIV (PLHIV)[68]. As women play a crucial role in ensuring food security at the household level and participate in food, agricultural and livestock activities, certain interventions will be designed with particular focus on women such as agricultural packages with specially made tools, improved vegetable gardening, poultry restocking, training sessions on nutrition promotion, food preservation and processing and livestock care. FSC members will also aim to take into account the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) operational framework when designing food security responses.[69]

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[67] Please refer to Annex 27: Guidelines on Water Safety

[68] Please refer to http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/documents/en/iasc_guidelines.pdf for the IASC Guidelines on HIV in emergency settings. UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNHCR have jointly organized workshops on HIV Aids in Emergencies Settings in Dhaka in 2013.

[69] Please refer to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Operational Framework, **Annex 21.** The Operational Framework summarizes the key concepts for making programming at the field level more accountable to affected populations.

The FSC will, by providing timely and immediate assistance, work to avert displacement of the most vulnerable households, especially migration of family members responsible for income generation.

4.7 Safety & Security

The safety and security of all FSC members is the responsibility of each agency. INGOs and other partners must follow their own safety and security guidelines and procedures whereas the UN agencies must follow UNDSS safety and security recommendations in order to enable the safest and most efficient conduct of FSC member activities.

5. FSC Emergency Alert Phase & FSC Response & Relief Phase – Key Actors, Actions and Tools

This section provides an overview of **the key steps, actions and mechanisms** during the **Emergency Alert Phase** (Preparedness) and/or **the Immediate Response & Relief Phase**. It outlines **key actors** and their **roles,** and the **tools** used by the FSC in a flooding emergency.

The contingency plan aims to provide a **guideline for FSC activities** immediately before (**Emergency Alert Phase**) a flooding-based emergency and during the first 4 weeks of response (**Response & Relief Phase**). The FSC will coordinate the relief and subsequent recovery response although this is not included in detail in this plan.

Please note: *Section 5 has been designed as a* ***stand-alone guideline section*** *intended for those who may not have time to read the entire contingency plan. There is therefore duplication between Section 4 (normative functions) and Section 5.*

5.1 FSC Emergency Alert Phase - Key Actors & Actions

As appropriate (depending on the nature of the flooding emergency) and based on FFWC forecastings and early warnings of rising river levels and flooding, the FSC will trigger the declaration of the FSC Emergency Alert Phase, which ushers in a set of preparedness actions to ensure the FSC is ready for a potential flooding.

5.1.1 Food Security Cluster

5.1.1.1 FSC Actions – Global Level

If requested by FSC national co-leads, the global FSC in Rome should, where possible, provide surge support in the form of an information manager and / or cluster coordinator in case this is deemed necessary in order to augment / support (not replace) in-country capacity to fulfil key coordination functions.

5.1.1.2 FSC Actions – National Level

Meetings & Coordination

- Initiate coordination at national level (Dhaka) based on potential based on forecastings and early warnings by convening meetings to initiate preparedness, coordination and planning efforts.
- Cluster Leads (WFP and FAO) are responsible for arranging coordination meetings; the meeting schedule and agenda will be circulated via email to the full FSC mailing list[70] (updated and maintained continuously by the Information Management Officer/IMO) by the cluster leads or IMO/Cluster Coordinator or alternate co-chairs, as appropriate. If a Cluster Coordinator is in country, this is her/his responsibility.

[70] Full mailing list is available under FSC Contact List on http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/bangladesh

- Cluster Leads (FAO and WFP) are responsible for advising, without delay, all District Focal Points (DFPs) of their "activated coordination role" (see point 5.1.1.3. below), which is triggered once the Emergency Alert Phase has been declared. If a Cluster Coordinator is in country, this is her/his responsibility.

Information Management Products

- The requirement for, the regularity and content of initial FSC information management (IM) products (FSC situation reports, Who, What, Where and When / 4W overviews and partner reporting, maps etc.) will be agreed on during the initial FSC coordination meetings of the Alert Phase.
- Cluster Leads (WFP and FAO) are responsible for ensuring the IM products are compiled and shared with all FSC members. However, all FSC members are responsible for providing timely updates to the cluster lead agencies, IMO or Cluster Coordinator as appropriate.
- All IM products will be shared via the FSC mailing list with all cluster members and other stakeholders as well as being made available on the FSC website. [71]

Standard Operating Procedures & Emergency Preparedness Actions

The FSC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) [**Annex 2**][72] will guide the FSC during the Emergency Alert Phase by highlighting the major preparedness activity steps to be taken.

The SOPs covers the Emergency Preparedness Actions (pre-flooding):

- FSC Cluster Leads (WFP and FAO) to initiate Alert Phase Emergency Preparedness Actions (assessing the situation, analysing the capacity of national authorities and civil society to respond) by commencing work on an operational plan and gap analysis (for first 72 hours and beyond) including some or all of the following activities:
  - Emergency food and non-food stocks by Agency and District
  - FSC gap analysis based on stocks available (food and cash) and scenario (as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency)
  - GoB Reserve and Response Plan (gather information on the immediate response of the Government)
  - Stock pre-positioning (as appropriate and depending on the nature of the flooding emergency)
  - Circulate template for coordinated response
  - District Level FSC Focal Points – dispatch of sub-national level focal points
  - Validate / update the Government Focal Points (the national level Government focal points will provide the list of district)
  - Put teams together for JNA I participation
- Trigger "activated **coordination role" of the District Focal Points (sub-national level)** to ensure that all FSC district level Focal Points (or their alternates) and thus the sub-national coordination mechanisms are in place in areas that is expected to be affected (see point 5.1.1.3. below).[73]

[71] http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/bangladesh
[72] The SOPs will be revised during 2014-2015 to reflect the newly released Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) where appropriate. Please refer to **Annex 22.**
[73] Please refer to the **Annex 4** (Terms of Reference for District Focal Points) and **Annex 5 (**List of District FSC Focal Points) for further details.

5.1.1.3 FSC Actions – Sub-National Level (District)

Building on key lessons learned from Tropical Storm Mahasen, the FSC has agreed on the need to strengthen and consolidate the cluster coordination mechanism at district level.[74] The FSC contingency plan is based on the premise that the cluster will have volunteer district focal points in all major flood prone districts to support sub-national coordination on food security.[75]

Emergency Alert Phase:

As per point 5.1.1.2., the declaration of the Emergency Alert Phase (pre-flooding) by FSC Dhaka level triggers the "activated coordination role" of the FDPs where, daily - or as required - coordination tasks should be undertaken.[76] To ensure effective district level coordination the FSC district focal points will carry out the following tasks during the Emergency Alert Phase.

- District FSC to ensure linkage with and report on a daily basis to the national Cluster Leads, information about Government and NGO preparations, which are undertaken in the district (including meeting minutes).
- Meet daily (or as required) to lead FSC coordination, assess the situation and identify the capacity of national authorities, civil society and humanitarian actors to respond.
- Review the information collected during the start-up phase / non-flooding season (above) and provide updates if necessary.
- Initiate work, as relevant, on an gap analysis (for first 72 hours and beyond) and update and share information with the Cluster Leads throughout the response, including on some or all of the following activities:
  - *Emergency food and non-food stocks by Agency and District*
  - *FSC Gaps based on stocks available (food and cash and agriculture)*
  - *GoB Reserve and Response Plan (gather information on the immediate response of the Government)*
  - *Stock pre-positioning*
  - *Put teams together for JNA I participation*
- Continue to ensure full consultation and engagement with national authorities (specified under section "start-up phase –point 1) on the (1) district level situation (affected population and sector needs) and (2) to complement the initial response of the government at district level, to prevent duplication and gaps in a response.
- Prepare local response plan and ensure this is aligned to needs assessments.
- Coordinate with key stakeholders across sectors to ensure appropriate inter-cluster coordination at district level.
- Provide the sector input to local coordination meetings (DDMC)
- Any other additional duties, as required, with focus on the affected areas.

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[74] This was agreed during the FSC Contingency Plan workshop on 1 October 2013 (the minutes are available on: http://foodsecuritycluster.net/document/fsc-contingency-plan-workshop-1-october-2013-minutes).

[75] Regular coordination structure: The FSC will work towards having regular FSC coordination mechanism at district level in all disaster prone districts. During the Enhanced Preparedness Phase there should be monthly meetings with key food security stakeholders during flooding season (or as required) whereas there should be quarterly meetings during non-flooding season/ in non-disaster time. During this period, the DFPs should provide information on the mechanisms of coordination and monitor potential and actual disaster/hazards and/or events and report the on-going situation.

[76] The duration of "activated role" will depend on the scale and intensity of disaster.

Criteria for District Focal Points and Alternate District Focal Points

The FSC has agreed that the following criteria should be met by volunteering agencies and focal points and alternate focal points:

- Proven presence and capacity at local level
- Operational relevance in an emergency
- Ideally participation in assessment training / Technical expertise
- Demonstrated capacity to contribute strategically and to provide practical support
- Established linkage and relationships with DDMC and District GoB officials
- Accountability (capacity / willingness to dedicate time required)
- Duration of the "activated role" to depend on scale and intensity of disaster
- Good and proven communication and English skills (reporting experience)
- Adequate capacity and resources to undertake above mentioned key tasks during the different phases

Accountability, Commitment and Duration:

FSC district focal points are accountable to the FSC Cluster Leads. It is understood that, although a voluntary job, the DFP should be expected to be a part-time job i.e. the DFP is expected to dedicate up to 50% of his/her time to the FSC during the "emergency alert phase "and the "immediate response and relief phase". The duration of this activated level of commitment will depend on the scale of the flooding disaster response. The FSC DFP organisations will be accountable to the FSC co-leads for undertaking the above key tasks for a minimum of two weeks. While the DFP reports to his/her own head of organisation, for the purpose of the FSC, he/she will be reporting to the Cluster Leads. FSC district focal points are accountable to the FSC Cluster Leads. Organisations should immediately advise cluster leads in case of any changes to the list of DFPs.[77]

Emergency Alert Phase District Level Government – FSC Coordination & Reporting:

During both the Emergency Alert Phase and the Response & Relief Phase, FSC District Level Focal Points will coordinate and liaise directly with the DDMC focal points. As noted above, the FSC district level focal points will provide regular and timely updates to the national level FSC and will keep relevant Government counterparts informed.

5.1.2. Emergency Alert Phase – Government and HCTT (Key Actions)

During the Emergency Alert Phase, the **Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT**) [78] will:

- Act as an "inter-cluster coordination meeting (ICCM)" in the immediate onset of humanitarian response in consultation with DER Chair/Co-chair and meet as needed throughout the response;
- Plan and coordinate the preparation for joint needs assessments (JNA I and JNA II);
- HCTT will provide advice and take forward agreed actions on behalf of the wider LCG DER group, while feeding back up to it, under the guidance of the Chair.

[77] Please refer to **Annex 4** for the updated TOR. The TOR highlights that it is expected that agencies nominate DFPs with prior knowledge of some or all of the following areas: emergency response management, needs assessment (JNA and PDNA), sectoral loss and damage assessments, adaptation / risk reduction approaches, build back better (BBB) on sectoral context, scenarios and early warning system, beneficiary identification and management and comprehensive resource management

[78] Please refer to **Annex 12**.

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) of the **Government of Bangladesh** (GoB) and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under MoDMR are primarily responsible for leading any response for disaster and crises at central, divisional, district, upazila and union levels. During the Emergency Alert Phase, the GoB will therefore normally:

- Ensure activation of DDMCs (sub-national);
- Share emergency early warning information sharing;
- Share information on stock reserves and response plan.

5.2 FSC Emergency Alert Phase - Key Tools

- The FSC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) [**Annex 2**] will guide the FSC during the Emergency Alert Phase highlighting the major preparedness activity steps following the initial early warning signals / forecastings of alarming river levels and flooding.
- FSC Contact Lists [**Annex 3**]
- FSC 4Ws (who, what, where and when) and the 4W Atlas on Food Security [**Annex 23**]
- List of Government focal points and key food security stakeholders at district level.[79]
- Overviews of emergency food and non-food stocks by Agency and District.[80]
- Overviews of FSC Gaps based on stocks available (food and cash) for scenario a, b and c (as appropriate and in case of sufficient lead-time). This will be developed by the FSC team.
- Overviews of GoB Reserve.
- Overviews of stock pre-positioning.
- JNAs I and II and Phase III Assessment Tools. [**Annex 9 A-G**]
- Emergency Food Security Needs Assessment - Phase III HANDBOOK. [**Annex 9 E**]
- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) tool - to indicate food security levels in areas expected to be affected. [**Annex 10**]
- FSC guidelines on food and cash transfers & nutritional specification on food basket. [Section 6.2 and **Annex 15**]
- Guidelines on Good Agricultural Practices in a Flooding Emergency. [**Annex 18**]
- Horticulture Calendar with Pictures. [**Annex 19**]
- Agricultural Cropping Calendar. [**Annex 20**]
- Reference module for the implementation of the humanitarian programme cycle [**Annex 22**]
- Pre-Disaster Secondary Data - Flooding - March 2014. [**Annex 28**]
- Bangladesh Emergency Response Preparedness Plan 2014. [**Annex 29**]

[79] Currently under development. District Focal Points will be providing contact lists of key stakeholders and a consolidated version is expected to be available from early 2015.

[80] The FSC IM Team and the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) are regularly collecting inputs for the contingency stock overview. However, this will be updated by the FSC and IMWG in the emergency alert phase.

5.3 FSC Response & Relief Phase – Key Actors & Actions

5.3.1 Food Security Cluster

5.3.1.1 FSC Actions – National Level

Standard Operating Procedures & Response & Relief Phase Actions:

The FSC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) [**Annex 2**] will guide the FSC during the Immediate Response Phase highlighting the major activity steps during the first 72 hours and the first couple of weeks of the Response & Relief Phase from the onset of the emergency.

The SOPs covers the following response activities undertaken under the overall coordination of the HCTT with the support of the FSC: **1)** FSC Actions within First 24-72 Hours (JNA I: consultation and briefing) and, **2)** FSC Actions within First Week (Recommendations and immediate response. JNA II initiated).

In cases where the FSC has little or no early warning / lead time on a flooding emergency, all the activities and actions highlighted under the "Emergency Alert Phase" above should be undertaken immediately and in addition to those highlighted below.

During the Response & Relief Phase, the FSC will therefore:

- Work closely with the LCG DER and participate in meetings of the HCTT on all emergency coordination related activities/issues as well as maintain constant liaison and exchange of information with its counterparts including the LCG AFSRD;
- Gather information on the immediate response of the Government;
- Gather information from FSC District Focal Points on the detailed situation in each affected district;
- Support the Government in coordinating the emergency food security and early recovery responses;
- Participate in multi-stakeholder assessments (JNA I and JNA II) as needed. In the event that HCTT decide not to carry out JNA Phase II, based on the time frame, the FSC may decide to undertake a FSC Phase II Assessment rather than a FSC Phase III Assessment (depending on the scale and extent of the emergency);
- Based on the JNA findings, arrange response coordination meetings amongst the relevant FSC partners to assess the situation, identify the scale and nature of the priority needs, analysing the capacity of national authorities and civil society to respond;
- Develop a cluster response plan indicating the overall strategic direction and scope of the response in consultation with national authorities, which should:
    - Prioritize strategic objectives for the initial response; and
    - Identify limitations of the response (capacity and resources), and strategies to mitigate key challenges (access, security, capacity gaps).
    - Ensure as a priority that lives are saved and life-saving assistance/protection is provided;
- Cluster Leads to share the response strategy with all FSC members and the donor community to advocate for FSC funding allocation;[81]

[81] The FSC will work in close coordination with the HCTT on developing an appropriate communication protocol in case of emergencies.

- Provide an effective relief response whilst considering short-term early recovery, medium-term rehabilitation and long-term development as well as reflections on an exit strategy;
- Conduct food security specific assessments (Phase III and Phase IV) as needed;
- Participate in inter-cluster coordination as required;

5.3.1.2 FSC Actions – Sub-National Level (District)

For effective district level coordination the FSC District Focal Points will carry out the following tasks during the Immediate Response Phase (0-72 hours) and Response & Relief Phase (3-30 Days) [please refer to the TOR in **Annex 4**]:

- District FSC to ensure linkage with and report on a daily basis to the national Cluster Leads, information about Government and NGO preparations, which are undertaken in the district (including meeting minutes).
- Meet daily (or as required) to lead FSC coordination, assess the situation and identify the capacity of national authorities, civil society and humanitarian actors to respond.
- Review the information collected during the start-up phase / non-flooding season (above) and provide updates if necessary.
- Continue work, as relevant, on a gap analysis (for first 72 hours and beyond) and update and share information with the Cluster Leads throughout the response on the following, as relevant:
  - *Emergency food and non-food stocks by Agency and District*
  - *FSC Gaps based on stocks available (food and cash and agriculture)*
  - *GoB Reserve and Response Plan (gather information on the immediate response of the Government)*
  - *Put teams together for JNA I participation*
- Continue to ensure full consultation and engagement with national authorities (specified under section "start-up phase –point 1) on the (1) district level situation (affected population and sector needs) and (2) to complement the initial response of the government at district level, to prevent duplication and gaps in a response.
- Complete work on local response plan and ensure this is aligned to needs assessments.
- Coordinate with key stakeholders across sectors to ensure appropriate inter-cluster coordination at district level.
- Provide the sector input to local coordination meetings (DDMC)
- Any other additional duties, as required, with focus on the affected areas.

Response & Relief Phase District Level Government – FSC Coordination:

After the Emergency Alert Phase and the deployment of the District Level Focal Points, during the Response and Relief Phase, the FSC District Level Focal Points will coordinate and liaise directly with the DDMC focal points. The FSC district level focal points will provide regular and timely updates to the national level FSC and ensure Government counterparts are informed. See below diagram.

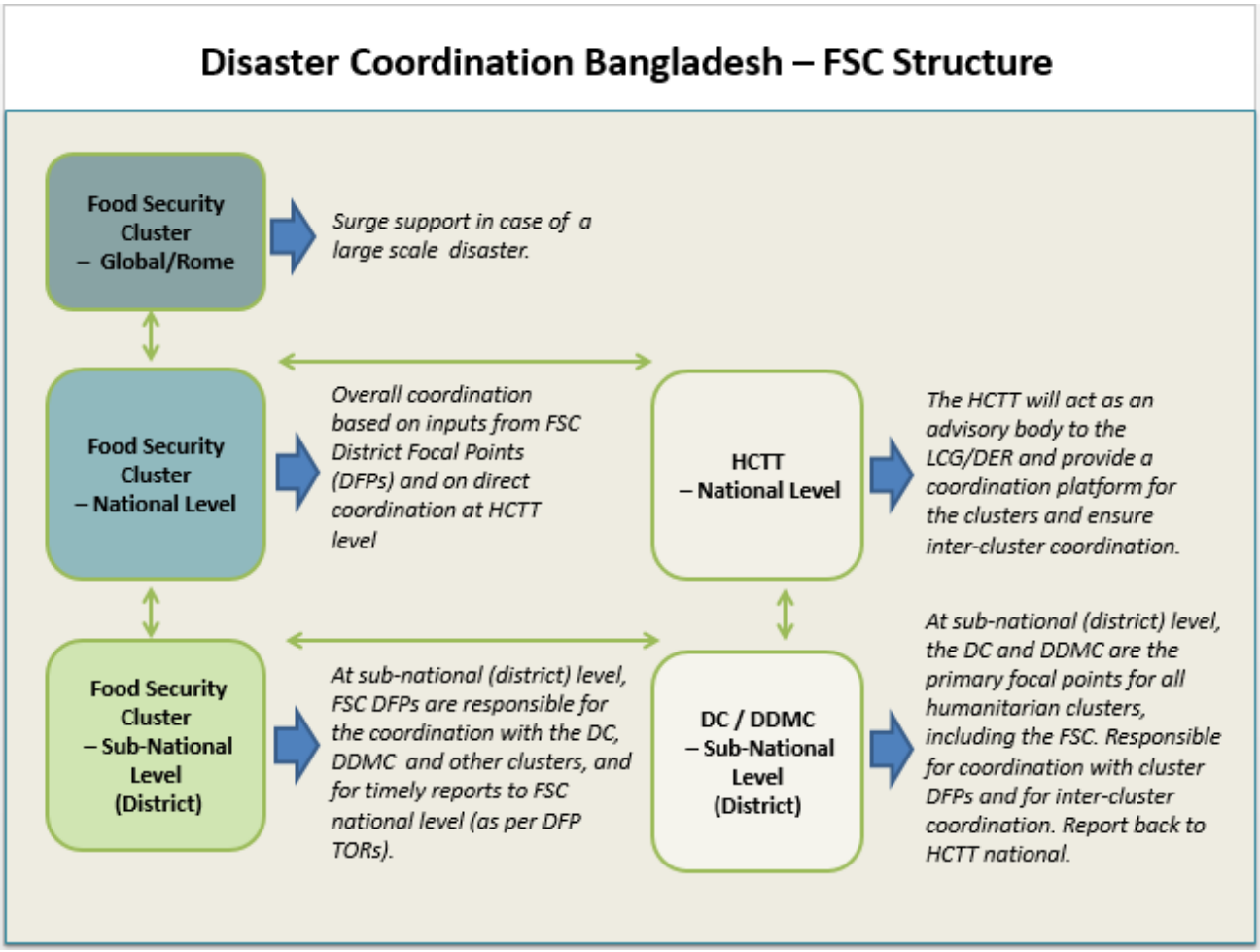


Table 9: *The above diagram highlights the FSC and HCTT / DDMC disaster coordination structure at national and district level in the event of flooding or other emergency.*

5.3.2 Response & Relief Phase - Government and HCTT (Key Actions)

During the Response & Relief Phase, the **HCTT** will:

- Oversee and coordinate joint needs assessments (JNA I and JNA II)
- HCTT will provide advice and take forward agreed actions on behalf of the wider LCG DER group, while feeding back up to it, under the guidance of the Chair

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) is primarily responsible for leading any response for disaster and crises, including at the divisional, district, upazila and union levels. During the Response & Relief Phase, the **Government** has the responsibility to:

- Initiate a response to an emergency situation by mobilizing domestic resources and providing relief assistance to affected populations.
- Provide timely and reliable information justifying the nature and scale of required food, cash and agriculture assistance.
- Issue food allocations, release of appropriate quantity of food from the GoB local storage depots (LSD).
- Under the Gratuitous Relief programme, provide cash assistance
- Provide timely and appropriate agriculture kit distribution to the most vulnerable and affected
- Co-ordinate prompt distribution of international food aid to the affected persons.
- Monitor the food distribution operation.
- Fast track Facilitation and exemption from custom duties for relief items imported for the response.

5.4 FSC Response & Relief Phase – Key Tools

- The FSC Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) [**Annex 2**] highlight the major preparedness activity steps following the initial early warning signals / forecastings of flooding.
- FSC Contact Lists. [**Annex 3**]
- List of Government focal points and key food security stakeholders at district level.[82]
- Overviews of FSC Gaps based on stocks available (food and cash). These will be prepared by the FSC Team in coordination with members.
- Overviews of GoB Reserve and of member stock pre-positioning. These will be prepared by the FSC Team in coordination with members and District Focal Points.
- JNAs I and II and Phase III Assessment Tools. [**Annex 9 A-G**]
- Emergency Food Security Needs Assessment - Phase III HANDBOOK. [**Annex 9 E**]
- Response gap analysis. This will be prepared by the FSC Team in coordination with members and District Focal Points.
- FSC guidelines on food and cash transfers & Nutritional Specification on Food Basket. [Section 6.2 and **Annex 15**]
- Guidelines on Good Agricultural Practices in a Flooding Emergency. [**Annex 18**]
- Horticulture Calendar with Pictures. [**Annex 19**]
- Agricultural Cropping Calendar. [**Annex 20**]
- Reference module for the implementation of the humanitarian programme cycle [**Annex 22**]

5.5 Alternate FSC Co-Chairs

FAO and WFP will appoint alternate co-chairs from within each organisation and in case both cluster lead coordinators are unavailable, it is the responsibility of the alternate co-chairs to initiate the FSC Emergency Alert Phase activities. However, in case a Cluster Coordinator is in country, it is her/his responsibility to undertake these tasks.

[82] Currently under development. District Focal Points will be providing contact lists of key stakeholders and a consolidated version is expected to be available from early 2015.

5.6 Inter-Cluster Coordination

Inter-cluster coordination leads[83] will represent FSC issues at Nutrition, Logistics, WASH and Early Recovery Cluster meetings to cross-reference cluster analysis, identify inter-cluster synergies and coverage gaps, address cross-cutting issues and will provide timely written (bullet points) and/or verbal feedback on inter-cluster liaison to the FSC. In case an inter-cluster lead is unavailable, the alternate is responsible for liaison and provision of timely feedback to the FSC. In case a Cluster Coordinator is in country, she/he will work to support the overall liaison with other clusters.

5.7 Integration of Crosscutting Components

The FSC will aim to ensure a dignified and balanced response that takes into account the needs of the most vulnerable groups. Food security interventions should be designed to support the needs of all vulnerable groups in the society including the sick, and elderly, disabled, boys and girls – especially children under 5 considering the high level of stunting in this part of Bangladesh, teenage girls pregnant/lactating women (micro-nutrient deficiencies), female headed households with marginal income, forest dependent groups and People living with HIV (PLHIV)[84]. FSC members will also aim to take into account the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) operational framework when designing food security interventions. [85]

5.8 Safety & Security

The safety and security of all FSC members is the responsibility of each agency. INGOs and other partners must follow their own safety and security guidelines and procedures whereas the UN agencies must follow UNDSS safety and security recommendations in order to enable the safest and most efficient conduct of FSC member activities.

[83] Please refer to **Annex 26** for a list of the inter-cluster coordination leads and alternates.

[84] Please refer to http://www.who.int/3by5/publications/documents/en/iasc_guidelines.pdf for the IASC Guidelines on HIV in emergency settings. UNAIDS, UNFPA and UNHCR have jointly organized workshops on HIV Aids in Emergencies Settings in Dhaka in 2013.

[85] Please refer to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) Operational Framework, **Annex 21.** The Operational Framework summarizes the key concepts for making programming at the field level more accountable to affected populations.

6. Food Security Response Plan and Requirements

6.1 Overview of FSC Assessment Protocol

Following a serious flooding emergency, it is anticipated that the FSC members will participate in the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA)[86] undertaken with other clusters and stakeholders under the HCTT in Phases I and II. Although all members of the cluster would not necessarily have a direct role to play in the JNA in phases I and II, if launched, the JNA will be the assessment that the cluster buys in to in terms of it presenting an over view of the impact of a disaster that stakeholders all agree to.

*The information generated and compiled by the JNA I and II and Phase III will **firstly,** inform the response priorities, response design and resource planning of the development partners and **secondly,** it will support a national or international appeal for external assistance.*

- **Phase I:** The FSC should participate in a Phase I JNA in order to understand the 'scale' of the disaster. This will provide an overview of the type of response necessary on immediate basis (e.g. lifesaving support). A HCTT specific format is used to capture information in Phase I. This assessment is designed to take place within 72 hours of any incident and is jointly undertaken with other stakeholders. All clusters have been involved in JNA preparedness. NB planning for the phase II assessment will begin while the phase 1 assessment is ongoing; they will be informed by the phase 1 findings and could be aborted if there is found to be no grounds for the collection of more information.
- **Phase II:** Similar to Phase I, FSC members should participate in a Phase II JNA to further assess the impact of the disaster. The findings are useful for short-term programming and resource mobilization. Specific formats developed by HCTT (based on the MIRA) are used. NB planning for phase III assessments by the FSC will likely begin while the Phase II assessments is ongoing and will be informed by the phase II findings. In the event that HCTT decide not to carry out JNA II, based on the time frame, the FSC may decide to undertake a JNA II rather than a Phase III (depending on the scale and extent of the emergency.
- **Phase III:** The FSC will decide on whether to carry out any Phase III assessment, which is a specific cluster based Food Security Assessment. At this stage, the findings may lead to long-term programming and monitoring activities and the Phase III assessment is therefore conducted to collect detailed information. These findings will be used for medium and long-term intervention design.[87] FSC to coordinate with other clusters to ensure linkage and integration. Please refer to Point 4.5.

[86] The JNA Decision Making Tree is included in **Annex 11**. In Bangladesh, the JNA refers to a multi-stakeholder, multi-sector assessment that has been agreed upon by stakeholders during disaster preparedness.

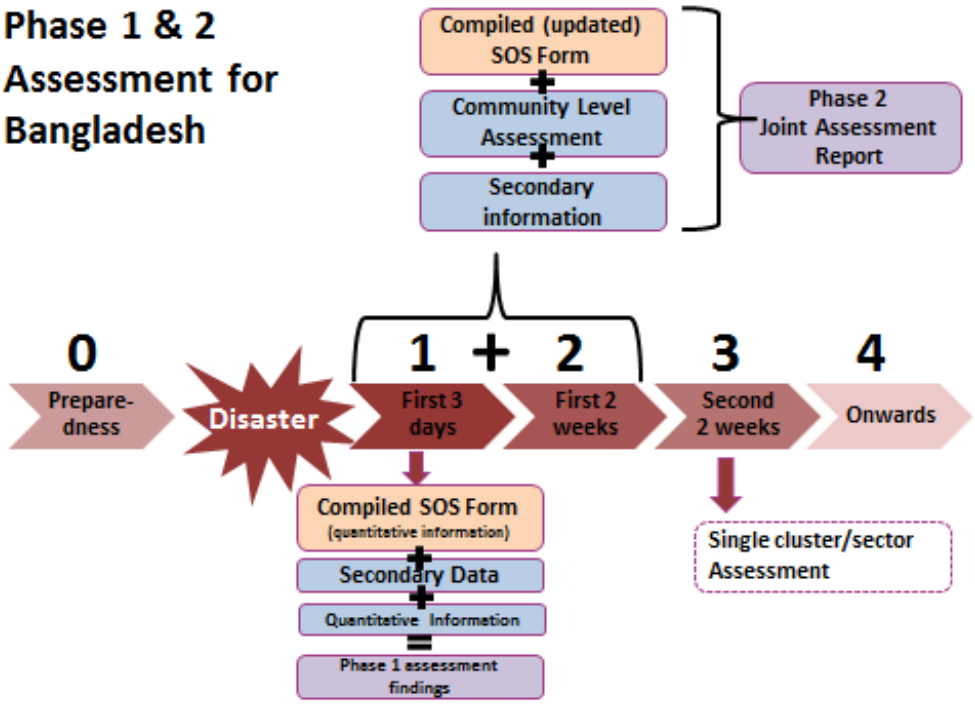
[87] Please refer to the food security assessment question bank included in the Emergency Food Security Needs Assessment-Phase Three Handbook in **Annex 9E**. A Phase IV FSC Assessment will be initiated within a year.

Criteria for Participation in Phase I, Phase II and Phase III Assessments:

- Local presence and adequate capacity (especially in case of other but simultaneous cluster assessments during Phase I, II or III)
- Operational relevance in the emergency
- Ideally prior participation in assessment training / Technical expertise
- Demonstration of capacity to contribute strategically and to provide practical support

- **Time-line for Assessment Reports:** The triggers of Phase I, II and III assessments are still under review, however it is anticipated that the following time-line will guide the different phases of assessments:
  - Phase I – Report by 3rd day of Assessment.
  - Phase II – Assessment has to be completed by the 15th days after the JNA is triggered by HCTT, the report should be ready on Day 16 – 20.
  - Phase III – The assessment must be completed by 30th day and the reports are usually completed over the following one week (the FSC will decide based on the situation). The FSC TWG is working the triggers as part of 2013 FSC work plan.

Table 10: *The below diagram highlights the different phases of assessments in the event of a flooding emergency.*



Key Tools:

<u>Needs Assessment Tools:</u> The FSC is responsible for developing the tools for Phase III. A set of assessment questions has been developed [**Annex 9 E**: EFSNA Handbook: Section Three, pages 26-35] already. Based on the situation, with reference to this section and recent experiences, questions will be organized, modified and used to develop tools.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC): IPC has produced two acute analysis maps along with report of the 13 coastal districts of Bangladesh. An Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) acute analysis has been done for all coastal districts, this includes two districts prone to flash floods and landslides; Cox's Bazar and Chittagong.

Cox's Bazar:

IPC analysts concluded that 30% to 35% of the population falls under food insecurity IPC Phase 3 (Crisis phase).[88] Contributing factors include (IPC 2013):

- Reduced income generating opportunities during the disaster and rainy season.
- 73% of women consume an inadequately diversified diet
- 20% of households have poor and borderline food consumption patterns which is greater than the national average
- The proportion of children who are underweight is 38%, which falls under IPC Phase 4 (Emergency Phase).

Chittagong:

IPC analysts concluded that 30% - 40% of the population falls under acute food insecurity IPC phase 2 (Stressed Phase). Contributing factors to this include (IPC 2013):

- 53% of the women consumed inadequately diversified diets
- 15% of households have poor and borderline food consumption patterns is greater than the national average
- The proportion of children who are underweight is 40%, which falls under IPC Phase 4.
- However, it should be noted that the next IPC acute analysis will be carried out after a disaster, preferably after the flood in the North. Data collection is going on. Looking at the trend it appears that the flood is likely to happen by August 2014. Initally out of the six Northern districts (Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Lalmonirhat), three will be chosen based on the inputs of the TWG. Out of the three districts, Upazila level analysis will be carried out at least for one district based on availability of data and demand of the findings.

[88] IPC provides 5 phases for classification of food security ranging from Phase 1-"Minimal" to Phase 5- "Famine". Please refer to **Annex 10**.

6.2 FSC Response Plan – Time Frame and Cluster Response

- Immediate (1-7 Days)
- Short-term (2-8 weeks)
- Medium-term (3-6 months)
- Long-term (7-18 months)

Table 11 *Response Plan – Time Frame & Response*

Phase	Response Options	Processes (Key Actions)
IMMEDIATE (Day 1-7)	Immediate life-saving emergency response consisting of: – Distribution **of high-energy biscuits (HEBs) including flattened rice (chira), molasses (Akher Gur)**[89] to severely affected households. Assistance levels = 1 packet (75g) HEB per person per day with 300 gram Flattened Rice per person per day and 100 gram Molasses per person per day. This package will ensure 1791 Kcal to each person per day.[90] FSC will coordinate with WASH cluster on provision of clean water.[91] Immediate Agricultural response**:** – **Protect surviving livestock** of affected families (through provision of shelter, feed, medicines, de-wormers, vaccinations). – **Provision of seeds and agricultural inputs** based on the agricultural calendars (if the planting season is immediate).	– Initiate emergency food security coordination at Dhaka level as well as in the affected districts through District Focal Point (DFP) mechanism.[92] – Close coordination with HCTT, the Government and other relevant humanitarian clusters at Dhaka level. – Coordination of overall food assistance response through DFP mechanism in all the affected areas in collaboration with Ministry of Disaster Management and other relevant Government bodies (HCTT) and humanitarian clusters. – Determine government response and additional capacity needs. – Participate in Rapid Joint Needs Assessment (PHASE 1), to determine the immediate food security assistance requirements and estimated population in need of assistance. – Preliminary assessment of the impact of the emergency on agricultural sector (including crops, fisheries and livestock)

[89] This is situation dependent. For example, in case cooking facilities are available, the FSC will not rely as heavily on HEB distribution.
[90] The FSC have worked closely with the Nutrition Cluster to standardize the food basket and cash transfers. The rations included in this document were agreed upon during the FSC Contingency Planning workshop on 1 October 2013.
[91] Please refer to Annex 27: Guidelines on Water Safety.
[92] Please refer to point 3.3.1 on Flood Forecasting and triggering of the Emergency Alert Phase.

IMMEDIATE (Day 1-7)		– Assess food requirements and stock availability. – FSC members mobilize internal individual agency funds for preliminary response.
SHORT-TERM (Week 2-8)[93]	**<u>Food & Cash (NFI):</u>** Short-term life-saving emergency response consisting of **unconditional distributions** to severely affected households, consisting of mixed food/cash transfers.[94] **Assistance levels (per HH per month):** **Food** → 60 kg of cereals, 9 kg of Pulses, 3.75 lit of Oil (vitamin A fortified), 7.5 kg of Fortified Blended Food (e.g. WSB), 750 gm of Iodized Salt and 2.25 kg of Sugar (for 30 days).[95] In kind food will only be provided where markets are difficult to access or the provision of cash may cause significant inflation (due to lack of available food commodities in the local market).[96] The inclusion of in kind food rations does not constitute an indication that the FSC contingency response plan recommends food distributions. The FSC will decide on the provision of 1) food, 2) food and cash and / or 3) cash alone, based entirely on the Phase I, II and III Assessment findings. **Cash** → 1700 BDT – 3000 BDT (range of recommended unconditional transfer).[97] **<u>Targeted supplementary feeding</u>**<u>, with a particular focus on pregnant and lactating women and children < 5 years of age.</u> **Assistance levels (per HH per month):** Pregnant And Lactating Women → WSB+ (supercereal) 6 kg fortified vegetable oil 0.5 kg.	– Analysis of JNA Phase I findings and contribute to develop the inter-cluster report? – Participate in JNA Phase II. – Donor Appeal: Flash Appeal/CAP, or appeal to a particular donor or group of donors. Develop sector response strategy for donor/flash/CAP appeal, based on JNA findings. – Advocate for donor support.

[93] The proposed timeframe is subject to the required Government approvals (D7) being provided in a timely manner.
[94] According the Secondary Data Review on Flash Flooding, a key lesson learned for food security from the 2012 the flash floods in Sylhet was that all the markets were functional. This implies that if affected households are given cash grants, they can access all the survival materials. Please refer to **Annex 28.**
[95] This food basket is derived from the Table 14A under section 6.3.
[96] The in kind food package is included to give an indication of a scenario where markets are not accessible and/or functioning and/or where food is not available locally. The priority is to ensure that the 2100 kilocalorie requirement is met whilst considering the recommendation of the Nutrition Cluster that a food security response should ensure a diverse and balanced diet. Recent BIRDEM findings indicate that 2,430 kilocalories should be considered the daily requirement.
[97] 1700 BDT is the amount commonly distributed in current cash programmes by WFP. However, depending on the market situation and price, the amount may vary between 1700 BDT - 3000 BDT when considering the requirement to maintain a proper nutritional standard during this phase. Please refer to table 14A and 14B for further information on the FSC and Nutrition Cluster's standardized food basket. The FSC may revise the cash transfer value accordingly.

SHORT-TERM (Week 2-8)	Children < 5 Years Of Age: → WSB++ (supercereal) 6 kg. The FSC will coordinate with the nutrition cluster and ensure that the FSC response is nutrition sensitive or nutrition specific.[98] **NFIs** → The FSC will coordinate with Shelter Cluster to ensure availability of food preparation/cooking kits (including cooking fuel etc.).[99] **Preliminary Agricultural response:**[100] – Provision of agricultural inputs for severely affected HHs to restore production and livelihoods, consisting of crop/horticulture, livestock, and fisheries packages combined with capacity development and training on best utilization.	
MEDIUM TERM (Month 3-6)	**Food/Cash:** Transition from short-term life-saving emergency response to medium-term recovery programme, consisting of: – **Food Cereal, Pulses, Oil, Fortified Blended Food (WSB), Iodized salt and Sugar. Please see Table 9 for details.** – **Cash-for-work** (if conditions are dry enough to enable meaningful labour-based activities to take place) or – alternatively - **conditional or unconditional cash grant** (if conditions are very wet). *Cash-for-work* would focus on rehabilitation of flood protection infrastructure (e.g. canals/embankments), whereas *cash-for-training* would focus on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, as well as other essential life skills (such as nutrition and health and sanitation). Assistance levels (per HH per month): **Cash → 4000 BDT** (conditional on 20 days' participation per month on the basis govt.	– Continued close coordination with the Government. – FSC or any members of FSC to launch Food Security Assessment (Phase III) to guide decisions on targeting, ration size, time frame for support, etc. – Analysis of FSA (Phase 3) – Develop sector response strategy for appeal, based on FSA (Phase III) findings – Advocate for donor support

[98] Please refer to ECHO's new policy on nutrition (interventions specifically designed for nutrition in humanitarian and development setting): http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/documents/enhancing_maternal-child_nutrition_in_external_assistance_en.pdf

[99] In early 2014, it was agreed that all emergency response NFIs, including those related to food security (food preparation/cooking kits including cooking fuel etc) are coordinated through the Shelter Cluster.

[100] Any agricultural response will be contingent on agricultural cycle and cropping season, hence subject to different timing and needs. Any agricultural response will be contingent on agricultural cycle and cropping season, hence subject to different timing and needs. Please refer to the following annexes for further information: **Annex 18** Guidelines on Good Agricultural Practices in a Flooding Emergency, **Annex 19** Horticulture Calendar with Pictures and **Annex 20** Agricultural Cropping Calendar. For overall reference, please refer to the Government's **Master Plan for Agriculture Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh** included in **Annex 17**.

MEDIUM TERM (Month 3-6)	current labour rate of Tk. 200/ day) – Ongoing **targeted supplementary feeding**, with a particular focus on pregnant and lactating women and children < 5 years of age. Assistance levels (per HH per month): Pregnant And Lactating Women → WSB+ (supercereal) 6 kg fortified vegetable oil 0.5 kg. Children < 5 Years Of Age: → WSB++ (supercereal) 6 kg. **Agricultural Response:** **Transition from short-term relief to kick-start production to longer-term sustainability.** – Rehabilitation of damaged agricultural and all other rural infrastructure (Cash-for-work (CFW), Food-for work (FFW), vouchers) – Assistance to farmers for resumption of agricultural activities (provision of critical crop, fisheries and vegetable packages for -planting season, depending on agricultural calendar). – Technology-based Capacity Development and training for affected farmers, livestock keepers and fishermen – Machinery support for agricultural and post-harvest operations – Financial support through zero or low interest agricultural credit – Assistance for families with livestock (provision of feed packages, fodder packages, poultry restocking, veterinary support, vouchers to purchase inputs for livestock). – Assistance for fisheries families (provision of fingerlings, fertilizer for fish ponds, boats, nets, etc. depending on need) – Awareness sessions for both male and female farmers such as on nutrition promotion, crop management and animal husbandry. – Basic DRM training	
LONG-TERM (Month 7-18)	**Longer-term rehabilitation to increase security and resilience and decrease vulnerability to future disasters.**[101] – Rehabilitation of damaged and degraded lands and Farmer-Managed Water Courses (FMWC) with Cash-for-work, Food-for-work, vouchers. – Livestock restocking (poultry, sheep, goat along with animal feed/fodder packages).	– Conduct jointly with cluster members a follow up Food Security Assessment (Phase IV) usually a year after shock), to evaluate impact of humanitarian and early recovery interventions, analyse gaps, and identify outstanding and different needs of men and women.

[101] Please refer to the Early Recovery Guiding Principle Matrix, **Annex 25**.

LONG-TERM (Month 7-18)	– Provision of materials for construction of household and community-based grain and seed storage facilities. – Rehabilitation of damaged orchards (Cash-for-work). – Restocking of fingerlings, repairing farm ponds, etc. – Promotion of agro-forestry for livelihoods (firewood, timber, sale of saplings). – Trainings sessions for both male and female farmers on crop and livestock management (incl. weed & fertilizer management,[102] animal husbandry, etc.), vegetable gardening, post-harvest management, food processing, nutrition promotion and income generation. – Integration of DRR and DRM components in food security and livelihood interventions and training sessions for households and community-based organisations, farmer and women groups, etc. on disaster preparedness. – Construction of flood protection dams – Water control structure development – Introduction of flood tolerant crop varieties Development of service providers for essential agricultural services in the community/ village	

6.2.1 FSC Response and Exit Strategy

Throughout the process, the FSC will maintain communication with the Local Consultative Group Working Group on Disaster and Emergency Response (LCG DER) and the Local Consultative Group on Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development (LCG AFSRD) to help ensure exit strategies to the immediate and medium responses to long-term sustainable development in line with the priorities determined by government. It is expected that FSC members will follow an integrated approach from emergency to development with a focus on exit strategies.

[102] In Bangladesh, Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) is responsible for calculating fertilizer requirement by type and location, which must be endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation (BADC) is the sole authority for fertilizer procurement and distribution but they can only proceed with approval from the Ministry of Agriculture, as it is the responsibility of MoA to manage fertilizer needs and distribution throughout the country. Therefore, any agency planning to procure and distribute fertilizer must seek MoA clearance, followed by a request to BADC to allocate the amounts and types approved to the selected beneficiaries.

6.2.2 Yearly Hazards & Crops

Many agricultural and some livelihood responses will be contingent on the timing of the emergency and will vary depending on the agricultural cycle and cropping season:[103]

Table 12: *Yearly Hazards and Crops*

Yearly Hazards	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Rainy Season						Monsoon						
Cyclone Season				Cyclone						Cyclone		
Drought		Drought (high)							Drought (low)			
Lean Season									Lean Season			
Yearly Crops	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Aus Rice (Sowing)												
Aus Rice (Transplant)												
Aman Rice (Local)												
Aman Rice (Transplant)												
Boro Rice												
Wheat												
Potato												
Maize (Kharif)												
Maize (Rabi)												
Mung (Kharif)												
Lentil												
Seasame (Kharif)												
Mustard												

Transplantation / Sowing

Growth Period

Harvesting

The above overview provides a simple snapshot of yearly crops in flooding prone areas for quick reference only. For a more detailed cropping calendar, please refer to **Annex 20:** Agricultural Cropping Calendar. For more details on flood tolerant rice varieties as well as general guidelines on crops please refer to **Annex 18:** Guidelines on Good Agricultural Practices in a Flood Emergency Response.

Any agricultural response will be contingent on agricultural cycle and cropping season, hence subject to different timing and needs. For overall reference, please refer to the Government's Master Plan for Agriculture Development in the Southern Region of Bangladesh included in **Annex 17**.

[103] For a detailed flood calendar, please refer to Table 5 under section 2.1. For detailed information on cropping and climate change adaption (flood prone and cyclone prone areas) please refer to: "Report on Assessment to Identify Risks, Local Practices and Potential Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Options for Promotion of Appropriate Agricultural Technologies in the Climate Vulnerable Areas of Bangladesh," published under Disaster and Climate Risk Management in Agriculture (DCRMA) Project (CDMP II/DAE Part): www.dcrma-dae.gov.bd

6.3 Immediate Resource Requirements[104]

6.3.1 Immediate Resource Requirements: Food Assistance:

In case of a flooding emergency, funding provided and dependent on Government approval of FD7, FSC partners can start distributing to severely affected households within one week.

Below are the standardised options available for food, combined food & cash or cash only response as prepared in coordination with the Nutrition Cluster considering SPHERE standards and the Bangladesh context:

- ***Immediate Response*** **(Day 1-7)**, the food basket would consist of **high-energy biscuits (HEBs) with flattened rice and molasses.** Every member of severely affected households would be entitled to 75 gm of HEBs per day with 300 gm flattened rice and 100 gm of molasses. The rationale for using this package at the early stage in the intervention is to ensure that food assistance is not dependent on cooking facilities, which are likely to have been compromised in the event of a flooding emergency. Please refer to table 11 below.

Table 13: *Response Package for Dry Food for First 7 Days (Immediate Response)*

Commodity	Calories/	Option-3	
	100 gm	gm/p/ day	Energy (Kcal)
Flattened rice (Chira)	356	300	1068
Molasses (Akher gur)	385	100	385
High Energy Biscuit	450	**75**	**338**
Total		**475**	**1,791**

- ***Short-term Response*** **(weeks 2-8),** the HEB, flattened rice and molasses would be replaced with a **mixed (unconditional) food/cash transfer**. Every severely affected household would be entitled to a monthly transfer consisting of a balanced food package. Details of this package are highlighted in Table 12A below.

  An "only food" option has been recommended however, based on the situation, a mix of food and cash can also be provided. In table 12B, the cash amount is indicative; this will depend on real time market price. The rationale for switching to a mixed transfer at this stage would be to ensure a minimum acceptable level of food consumption and giving the markets some time to recover further whilst also giving households some basic purchasing power to meet their other essential food and non-food needs.

  The reasoning behind retaining the unconditional nature of assistance at this stage would be to avoid distracting households from addressing their own urgent needs. A typical "food only" package for a family of five should consist of 60 kg of cereals, 9 kg of Pulses, 3.75 lit of Oil (vitamin A fortified), 7.5 kg of Fortified Blended Food (e.g. WSB), 750 gm of Iodized Salt and 2.25 kg of Sugar. This calculation is based on the per gram food item required per person per day basis.

[104] The Immediate Responses Requirements are subject to change. The details included here are based on WFP and FAO inputs only. INGOs requirements will be included when available.

In case of a Food and Cash mix, at least 50% of this typical package of food commodities should be provided. However, based on logistics and actual need the distribution frequencies may vary (affected HH may receive the package in two trenches).

Table 14A: *Short-term Standard Recommended Food Package (Food Only)*

Food Commodities	Price of food commodities per gram in March 2013 in Dhaka Sadar Market	Food ration gram/person/day & /Cash/p/d		
		Option 1: All food (in gram)	Calorie	Value
Cereal	*0.031*	400	1440	12.4
Pulses	*0.125*	60	203	7.5
Oil (vit A fortified)	*0.115*	25	221	2.875
Fortified blended food	*0*	50	189	0
Iodized salt	*0.022*	5	0	0.11
Sugar	*0.048*	15	60	0.72
Food/person/day		**555**	**2113**	**23.6**
Total food/HH/month		**83250**	**316950**	**3540.8**

14B: *Short-term Standard Recommended Package (Cash and Food Mix)*

Food Commodities	Price of food commodities per gram in March 2013 in Dhaka Sadar Market	Food ration gram/person/day & /Cash/p/d		
		Option 4: Food (in gram) and Cash per cap/day	Calorie	Value
Cereal	*0.031*	500	1,820	15.5
Pulses	*0.125*	7.5	25	0.9375
Oil (vit A fortified)	*0.115*	2.875	25	0.330625
Iodized salt	*0.022*	1.0		0.022
Sugar	*0.048*	0.72	3	0.03456
Vegetable	*0.02*	3.4	1	0.068
Spices	*0.07325*	4.83	0	0.3537975
Food/person/day		**520**	**1,875**	**17**
Total food/HH/month		**78049**	**281179**	**2587**
Additional Cash Provision				
Cash person/day *				**19 BDT**
Cash HH/month				**2915 BDT**

**This amount is indicative and may vary depending on current market value to match the nutrition need.*

- ***Medium-term Response*** **(week 9 onwards), the mixed (unconditional) food/cash** transfer would be replaced with a **conditional cash transfer**. Every sev**erely affected household** would be entitled to a monthly transfer consisting of BDT 4,000, in exchange of 20 days' participation in labour- or training-based activities (depending on the weather conditions)[105]. The rationale for switching to a pure cash transfer at this stage would be to take advantage of the markets (which one would expect to have fully recovered by this stage). The rationale for switching from unconditional to conditional assistance would be to support the transition towards recovery, through the deployment of labour-based activities (e.g. rehabilitation of flood protection infrastructure) or training (e.g. disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation).

  Alongside the above, FSC partners would deploy a targeted supplementary feeding programme, with a special focus on pregnant and lactating women and children < 5 years of age. This would be deployed in the second phase and maintained until the end of the third phase and even beyond (i.e. until such times as an assessment concludes that it is no longer necessary). Under the programme, pregnant and lactating women who are found to be acutely undernourished would be entitled to a monthly transfer of: Wheat Soya Blend+ (6kg) and Fortified vegetable oil (0,5 litres), whereas children < 5 years of age who are found to be acutely undernourished would be entitled to a monthly transfer equivalent to: Wheat Soya Blend ++ (6kg).

Immediate Resource Requirements (During first 3 months)[106] *(Figures are currently under revision)*

Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Cereals (MT)	Pulses (MT)	Veg. Oil (MT)	Salt (MT)	HEBs (MT)	WSB+ (MT)	WSB++ (MT)	Cost of Inputs (USD)
100,000	408	54	25	*n/a*	126	21	40	452,622
500,000	2,040	270	125	*n/a*	630	90	132	2,167,575
1 million	4,080	540	249	*n/a*	1,260	180	660	4,840,050
2 million	8,160	1,080	498	*n/a*	2,520	360	1,320	9,680,100
5 million	20,400	2,700	1,205	*n/a*	6,300	90	309	19,789,350

Assumed caseloads

Affected Population in Need of Food Assistance	No. HHs requiring food assistance (severely affected)	No. persons requiring supplementary feeding (per month)	
		Pregnant/lactating women	*Children < 5 years of age*
40,000	8,000	1,200	4,400
200,000	40,000	6,000	22,000
400,000	80,000	12,000	44,000
800,000	160,000	24,000	88,000
2,000,000	400,000	1,200	4,400

[105] The FSC follows the revised official Government rate of 200 BDT per day. FSC may follow BBS rate of 230 BDT however, this is currently under discussion with MoDM.

[106] The inclusion of the food basket as a basis for potential scenario resource requirements does not constitute an indication that the FSC contingency plan recommends food distributions – the recommended package will be based entirely on the Phase I, II and III Assessment findings. The table is under revision in order to reflect the new standardized food basket.

6.3.2 Immediate Resource Requirements: Cash / Voucher Assistance:

In case of a flooding emergency, funding provided, FSC partners would use cash transfers in the second and third phases (as outlined above):

- ***Short-term Response* (weeks 2 -8)**, cash transfers would be combined with food transfers, and would be unconditional by nature. This will avert the risks of flash inflation on local markets (which – by this stage – are likely to be quite fragile), while giving households some basic purchasing power to begin meeting their other food- and non-food needs. Unconditional transfers are preferred option at this early stage, because households will have enough on their plates in terms of getting themselves back on their feet.
- ***Medium-term Response* (week 9 onwards),** cash transfers will be used exclusively and would be conditional by nature. This will ensure that assistance helps to further stimulate food markets (which – by this stage – are likely to have fully recovered) and does not impact negatively upon the labour market (which – by this stage –is also likely to have recovered). Conditional transfers are the preferred option at this later stage, because households by now will be ready to engage in productive activities such as labour or training, and the recovery effort will require such activities to be undertaken.

Immediate Resource Requirements (during first 3 months) *(Figures are currently under revision)*

Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Population in Need of Cash Assistance	No. HHs requiring cash assistance (severely affected)	Cash Transfers (USD) and Total Cost of Input (USD)
100,000	40,000	8,000	622,784
500,000	200,000	40,000	3,113,924
1 million	400,000	80,000	6,227,848
2 million	800,000	160,000	12,455,696
5 million	2,000,000	400,000	31,139,241

Assumed duration of cash assistance (and amounts received by severely affected HHs)

Phase	Monthly value of transfer/HH (BDT)	*De facto* transfer given to HH during implementation period (BDT)
2 (weeks 3 to 8) – *unconditional (combined with food)*	1,700	2,550
3 (weeks 9 to 12) – *conditional (cash only)*	3,600	3,600
TOTAL		**6,150**

6.3.3 Immediate Resource Requirements: Livestock / Poultry Assistance

The below calculation is based on[107]:

- **20 percent** of the affected population is dependent mainly on livestock[108];
- The average livestock holding in Bangladesh is 2-3 cattle/buffalo and/or 4-6 sheep or goats per family and poultry holding, 8-10 chickens (cocks & hens)/8-10 ducks/4-6 pairs of pigeons per family;
- The cost of a standard livestock package for small ruminants [including 2 goats or sheep, a temporary shelter, 1 feeding trough, 1 drinking trough, pre-procurement treatment (incl. de-worming, vaccination, quarantine)], fodder for two months and feed integration for one month] is approximately USD 245 per household for 3 months;

[107] Converting to BDT at the rate of 80.
[108] http://aas.cgiar.org/partners/department-livestock-services-dls

- The cost of a standard livestock package for large ruminants (including 1 female cow, a temporary shelter, 1 feeding trough, 1 drinking trough, de-worming treatment, fodder for two months and concentrated feed integration for one month) is approximately USD 625 per household for 3 months;
- The cost of a standard poultry package (2 cocks, 8 layer hens, concentrated feed for 2 months- 20 kg, 2 feeders, 2 drinkers, medicine, 1 shelter) is approximately USD 175 per household for 3 months;
- It has been estimated that on average a livestock package will cost USD 348 per household (this is an average figure, which does not capture the differences between the packages, especially for small and large ruminants; the kind of package would be determined by the beneficiaries during the intervention).

Note: during the initial weeks of response, kits without livestock may be distributed to protect surviving livestock with medicine, shelter and feed only.

Resource Requirements for Emergency support for Livestock / Poultry

Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Population depending on livestock (20%)	Livestock-based HHs[109] for assistance	Cost of Inputs (USD)
100,000	8,000	1600	USD 348 x 1600 HHs= $556,800
500,000	40,000	8000	USD 348 x 8000 HHs= $2,784,000
1 million	80,000	16000	USD 348 x 16000 HHs= $5,568,000
2 million	160,000	32000	USD 348 x 32000 HHs= $11,136,000
5 million	400,000	80,000	USD 348 x 80000= $27,840,000

6.3.4 Immediate Resource Requirements: <u>Crop / Horticulture Assistance</u>

The below calculation is based on:

- **46 percent** of the affected population is dependent on crop (including horticulture) agriculture;
- Spring Kit: The cost of a standard crop kit (Rice-5 Kg HYV rice seed, 30 Kg DAP, 10 kg MOP; Horticulture- 0.11 kg of vegetable seeds, 8 fruit saplings of 4 varieties, hand tools including 1 spade, 1 watering can, 1 hand sprayer, 1 hand weeder, 1 seed preservation plastic drum) is estimated to be USD 100 per household for 3 months.
- Winter Kit: The cost of a standard crop kit (Rice-5 Kg HYV rice seed, 30 Kg DAP, 10 kg MOP; Pulse- 3 Kg tolerant HYV Pulse crop seed; 10 kg of urea, 15 Kg TSP, 10 Kg MoP; 1 hand sprayer and preservation plastic drum) is estimated to be USD 100 per household for 3 months. This estimate is based on the current market value.
-

Resource Requirements: Emergency support for Crop / Horticulture

Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Population depending on crop/horticulture (46%)	Agri-based HHs for Assistance	Cost of Inputs (USD)
100,000	46,000	3,680	USD 100 X 3680 HHs= $368,000
500,000	230,000	18,400	USD 100 X 18400 =$1,840,000
1 million	460,000	36,800	USD 100 X 36800= $3,680,000
2 million	920,000	73600	USD 100 X73600 = $7,360,000
5 million	2,300,000	184,000	USD 100 X1,840,000 =$18,400,000

[109] Estimated 5 people per household.

6.3.5 Immediate Resource Requirements: Fisheries Inputs

The below calculation is based on:

- **10 percent** of the affected population is dependent on fisheries (4.7% aquaculturalist and 5.3% capture fisheries, of which 3.975% are river capture fishers. The remaining 1.325% are based in the coastal belt and have large vessels at sea that will not be considered for potential scenarios)
- The cost of a standard aquaculture package [500 fingerlings (carp/mono sex tilapia), 5 kg Urea, 20 kg Lime] is estimated to be USD 64 per household for 3 months, if only restocking is required. Approximately, $315 would be required for each pond reconstruction, if needed. It has not been included in the estimate unit costs.
- Package of capture Fishers 1 boat (9 meter or 30 feet length) made by FRP (fibre reinforcing plastic)—USD10,000 USD (for a group of 5 beneficiaries) plus 1 Fishing net (1600 m length) for one boat=40,000 BDT=500. *Cost of boat includes sea safety equipment and accessories.*
- FAO will not participate in the procurement /building of boats and nets but can provide technical assistance, including prototypes to help ensure safety at sea, environmental conservation and capture fishery livelihood sustainability to FSC partners that would take on this task.

Note: Due to the time required to build boats, capture fishers may need to be considered for alternative livelihoods until they can restart.

Resource Requirements: Emergency support for Fisheries

Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Population depending on Aquaculture (4.7%)	Fisheries-based HHs for Assistance (Fish Farmers)	Cost of Inputs (USD)
100,000	4700	376	USD 64 X 376HHs= $24,064
500,000	23500	1880	USD 64 X 1880 HHs=$120,320
1 million	47000	3760	USD 64 X 3760 HHs=$240,640
2 million	94000	7520	USD 64 X 7520 HHs= $481,280
5 million	235000	18800	40,000USD 64 X 18800 HHs=$1203200
Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Population depending on Capture Fisheries (river) (3.975%)	Fisheries-based 5 HHs per group for Assistance (Fishermen)	Cost of Inputs (USD)
100,000	3975	159	USD 2500 X 159 groups= $397500
500,000	19875	795	USD 2500 X 795 groups= $1987500
1 million	39750	1590	USD 2500 X 1590 groups=$3975000
2 million	79500	3180	USD 2500X 3180 groups=$7950000
5 million	198750	7950	USD 2500X 7950 groups=$19875000

20% of people depend on livestock, **4.7%** of people depend on aquaculture**, 3.975%** depend on (river) capture fisheries, and **46%** of people depend on crops/horticulture. Those requiring assistance for crop/horticulturalists, aquaculture and livestock will be considered at **40%**, based on the poverty rate per HH. Those required assistance for capture fisheries (river) will be considered at the full amount of **3.975%,** since this livelihood is sustained among the extreme poor.
All estimates are based on the current market value and are subject to change.

6.4 Overall FSC Budget[110]

The overall FSC budget covers the combined "Immediate Resource Requirements" overviews for Food, Cash, Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries. The figures are currently under revision.

Scenarios: Total Population Affected by Flooding	Food	Cash	Livestock	Agriculture	Aquaculture	River Capture Fisheries	Total in USD
100,000	452,622	622,784	556,800	368,000	24,064	397,500	**2,421,770**
500,000	2,167,575	3,113,924	2,784,000	1,840,000	120,320	1,987,500	**12,013,319**
1 million	4,840,050	6,227,848	5,568,000	3,680,000	240,640	3,975,000	**24,531,538**
2 million	9,680,100	12,455,696	11,136,000	7,360,000	481,280	7,950,000	**49,063,076**
5 million	19,789,350	31,139,241	27,840,000	18,400,000	1,203,200	19,875,000	**118,246,791**

[110] This overall FSC budget includes inputs from the following: WFP, FAO [*other FSC members to be included*]. The requirements reflected in this plan include the transfer to the beneficiary only and not individual organisation's costs.

7. Capacity and Implementation Requirements

7.1 Critical Assumptions

The following constitutes the key assumptions made whilst preparing the FSC Contingency Plan. The FSC requires the following to successfully implement the responses put forward in the contingency plan:

- gFSC – surge capacity
- Financial support for the normative FSC functions
- Cluster Coordinator in place
- IMO in place
- Needs Assessment Officer in place
- Availability of FSC District Focal Points in place in affected districts
- FSC Partner internal contingency planning operational support plans in place
- Assessment tools in place
- Linkage with Logistics Cluster (operational support)

7.2 Who, What, Where & When (4W) Mapping

■ **4W Matrix:** The 4W matrix was developed by the Information Management Working Group (IMWG) and implemented across the cluster system in early 2014. It replaced an earlier FSC specific 4W excel,[111] which was used during 2012 and 2013 to capture FSC member inputs and district level capacity in the form of logistics, (warehouse and transport), assessment capacity (trained staff) and emergency response (response time).

The new standardized 4W matrix captures information across all clusters and focuses on ongoing activities only. Through a specific Food Security 4W Atlas (prepared by the IMWG), it provides the cluster with a clear overview of ongoing FSC member responses. The Food Security 4W Atlas from May 2014 is included in **Annex 23.**[112]

■ **New Online IM Tool:** A global information management tool, developed by the Global Food Security Cluster in Rome to track emergency responses, will be piloted in Bangladesh after August 2014. The new online tool will assist the FSC with improved and more user-friendly 3W mapping capacity during an emergency response. The FSC will work to link the IMWG's standardized 4W matrix with the data entry requirements of the global IM tool to avoid overlapping data requests.

■ **Geographical Coverage Map:** An overview of the FSC geographical coverage and on the ground capacity [office location and size including staff capacity] will be developed during 2014 and will be included in **Annex 24**. With the view to pool resources, this map highlights which FSC member offices could potentially house other agency staff in the initial response period.

[111] The FSC 3W Overviews Nation-Wide & Cyclone Belt Specific from May 2013 is available under "3-4Ws" on the FSC website: http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/bangladesh

[112] The IMWG's 4W Atlas will be updated regularly and the most recent Food Security 4W Atlas will be available on the FSC website under "3-4Ws". For the full cross-cluster 4W Atlas please refer to: http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/HCTT.php

7.3 FSC Reporting

Response reporting will be conducted in **two phases**: an **initial rapid update** followed by the more **comprehensive 4W matrix update** described above.

■ **Rapid Reporting:** In the aftermath of a flooding emergency, the FSC will aim to compile a rapid, combined update on the FSC response in the immediate and short-term phase of an emergency. While the JNA will clarify beneficiary figures, the FSC IMO, Cluster Coordinator and cluster leads will rely on inputs from FSC partners on their respective response strategies and numbers of beneficiaries reached. The data will be used to compile an overall FSC "reached" figure for both food and other FSC responses.

The current, agreed reporting format is included in **Annex 8**.[113] The data entry form has been designed for easy collation and to facilitate the regular reports on assistance distribution. It is purposefully less comprehensive than the standardised IMWG 4W matrix, which will be compiled when time and resources become available. All FSC members contributing to the FSC Contingency Plan have agreed to use the specified format to ensure data can be collated and disseminated as quickly and efficiently as possible in case of an emergency. The FSC IMO will track and map post emergency response assistance to identify gaps or expose duplications.

The information generated from the IM tools/data collection process will be available on the FSC website: http://foodsecuritycluster.net/countries/bangladesh

7.4 FSC Member Staff Capacity / FSC Human Resources[114]

Organisation	Availability in Bangladesh	Surge Capacity (from HQ or regional offices)	Availability of Additional Resources
FAO	246 staff (70 staff are located in the field: 6 in Gopalgang, 31 in Barisal; 13 in Mymensing, 7 in CHT and rest are in Khulna) and 3 staff supporting FSC (additional technical staff called upon for assessments, etc.)	Depending on the severity of the emergency, the Bangladesh FSC will count either on its own internal mobilization of staff or on the global FSC surge capacity in extreme times) (coordination staff, response teams, etc.)	
WFP	80 programme staff from WFP Bangladesh Country Office and Sub-Offices including 2-3 cluster staff are available.	WFP Regional Bureau (RB) is maintaining a regional internal emergency roster taking staff from RB and other Country Offices in the region that can be deployed within 24 hours. This roster currently holds nearly 150 members from different units. A similar roster is also being maintained by WFP Head Quarter (HQ).	WFP Regional Bureau is in the process of building an emergency consultant roster under the Global Stand-by Arrangement that will include all available stand-by partners that can be deployed during an emergency. In addition to that, WFP Bangladesh Country Office has a roster of 29 national NGOs that can support in service delivery.
Oxfam	Oxfam has roster with 29 staffs with humanitarian experience particularly on PHE, PHP, EFSL, Log, finance, funding, HR, gender, media and communication. Also has 19 partners where 95 staffs (EFSL-19) are under Oxfam	Regional team consists of 12 members. Oxfam and partners will manage category 3 and most Category 2 emergencies using existing capacity with some support from the region. However, in the event of a large	In consultation with the Country Leadership Team the Oxfam Country Director will classify the emergency situation and in the event of CAT 1 or large CAT 2 initiate temporary suspension of regular country program for

[113] The format may be subject to revision.
[114] Overview updated in April 2014.

	International capacity building for deployment in emergency.	category 2 or category 1 emergency then the response will be led by the Region or Oxfam GB HQ Surge capacity.	maximum of six (6) weeks and will deploy all country staff as initial surge capacity for the response based on the existing skills roster.
Solidarites International	100 – 150 staff operational in country. 5 programs staff at Dhaka level available for mobilization for assessments and emergency response.	If required, SI could deploy 1 or 2 people from headquarters.	If required, SI could be deployed more staffs from projects across the country.
Concern Worldwide	Have 83 regular staff and have three regional offices outside Dhaka (Rajshahi, Khulna and in Kishoregonj). Also have 35 pre-selected partners across the country and they are trainied on effective emergency response mechanism and so far this proved very effective and productive.	Need based staffs can be arranged from HQ within 24hours notice	If required, additional staff can be deployed from HQ as well as stand-by staff and around 56 (28 PNGO x 2) staff from stand-by partners can be made available (context specific and where our identified NGOs have presence.
World Vision	1287 programme staff across 30 operational districts in Bangladesh & 6 cluster staff	Up to 20 from Global Office (USA/UK) and up to 20 from Regional Office (Singapore/Bangkok)	Global Rapid Response Team (GRRT) & Regional (RDMT) deployable within 48 – 72 hours of onset. No partners.
SACO	10 core staffs and 20 volunteers. All staff trained on emergency needs assessment, emergency management, standard & accountability in emergency, first aid & rescue and contingency planning etc. They are also well experienced from the SIDR & AYLA response.	10 staffs from SACO Head office in Barguna. All staff trained on emergency need assessment, emergency management, standard & accountability in emergency, first aid & rescue and contingency planning etc.	If required, additional trained and experienced staffs can be recruited at very short notice for any emergency response from any location of Bangladesh.
Christian Aid	14 staffs from CA and its partner for any immediate assessment + need based staffs can be arranged from CA National level partner organisations where trained staffs are available to provide support during emergency. CA has a regional humanitarian capacity based in Delhi and from Head quarter that can be mobilized.	CA has a regional humanitarian capacity in Delhi can be mobilized within a short notice (24 hours).	CA has humanitarian department in London and there are Global Emergency Officer/s who can be deployed in case of Cat 2 or Cat 3 emergency along with that at least 20 staffs from stand by CA partners
ACF	6 senior staff and 6 junior staff, of whom 4 senior staff are trained in JNA (phase 1, 2 and 3 - FS cluster tools) (ACF staff, not including Partner NGO)	According to the size of the emergency (level 1 or big size level 2), HQ can mobilise 6 emergency staffs based in HQ within 24 hours. In case of level 1 emergency, HQ-emergency staff will take the lead of the response	Other staffs (regional staff and HQ) are available in 4-5 days.
Muslim Aid	2 full time staff on Food security is available in Dhaka office, and 12 trained staff is working in different project offices responsible for Food security project including nutritionists	Additional staff can be arranged from HQ based on needs. Staff can be deployed from Bangladesh office as well as from its Headquarters London	If required, additional staff can be deployed from field for temporary assignment. MA has 95 project offices all over the country where more than 1000 staff is working with basic

			orientation on Food Security, DRR and Emergency.
Action Aid	**Action Aid**	2 full time staff on Food security is available in Dhaka office.	20 E-FAST trained members are also available in Dhaka who are working in different programme of AAB.
Islamic Relief	3 Program Staffs and 1 Cluster Staff	N/a	Additional staffs can be deployed if require.
DCA	12 staff members from DCA and its partner for any immediate assessment. Need based staffs can be arranged from 5 DCA National level partner organisations where trained staffs are available to provide support during emergency. DCA has a regional humanitarian capacity based in Kathmandu, Nepal, and at head quarter in Denmark that can be mobilized at short notice.	DCA has a regional humanitarian capacity based in Kathmandu, Nepal, and at head quarter in Denmark that can be mobilized at short notice.	DCA has humanitarian department in Denmark (Humanitarian Response Unit-HRU) and it has a South Asia Regional Office in Nepal, which is equipped with a Humanitarian Unit that led by Head of Humanitarian.
Save the Children	Around 800 staff with 120 partners is working different program within 64 districts in Bangladesh. Currently, SCiB has 15 exclusive Emergency staffs are implementing project along with 50 partners' staff in Bangladesh. 3 staffs are trained on FS need assessment and they can response to FS need assessment along with the partners' staffs. SCiB has 2 emergency base offices in Khulna and Cox's Bazar with all logistical set up.	The personnel from HQ (London, UK) are well experienced on such type of activities and they ensure to achieve good work by giving their expertise and they also mobilize the donors for funding of emergency response	Through Global Roster of SCI, the required number of humanitarian experts can be deployed in Bangladesh during an emergency. In addition, there is an EPP roster of 100 national staff from several projects of SCiB maintained in Bangladesh CO that can support initial stage of project service delivery. SCI has implementing two big food security program Jobo Jibon under USAID and SHIREE under DFID.
BRAC	Depending on the severity of the emergency, BRAC can engage sufficient numbers of staff from its different programs.	12 staffs working in DECC program at HO in this issue.	11,111 staffs and 40,027 BRAC school teachers have received training on DRR and emergency response. 78,476 Sasthya Kormi and Sasthya Sebika have received training on First Aid for emergency response. 136 staffs received psychosocial training to provide psychosocial support at the time of emergency.
CARE	Number of International Staff: 05 (as of March 2013) Number of National Staff: 866 (as of March 2013).	CARE has prequalified NGOs or ex-partners for emergency response in the areas/districts where it has no presence currently. CARE maintains a roster of the staff that are trained or have special skill on emergency response management.	Care can seek human resource support from CARE International, if required. We can seek Emergency Response fund of $50,000 immediately. Besides, additional fund can be solicited.

7.5 Overview of FSC Members' Internal Funding Mechanisms Immediate and Short-Term Time-Frame

Organisation	Emergency Funding available immediately (1-7 Days)	Comments (Please elaborate on process if needed)	Funding Accessible in the Short-Term (2-8 weeks)	Comments (Please elaborate on process if needed)
FAO	In exceptional cases, the Emergency Technical Cooperation Project (TCPe) and/or SFERA (Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities) resources can be mobilized.	TCP(e) requires a official government request (up to USD500,000) - SFERA funds (up to USD 5 million)	TCPe and/or SFERA resources can be mobilized, apart from Donor contributions.	Both are internal FAO funding mechanism, which is used for setting up emergency coordination units and for the advance funding of emergency projects.
WFP	US$ 500,000	In a large-scale disaster WFP can immediately activate a $500,000 operation funded with internal resources (IRA-EMOP)	Either a Global Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) or Bilateral Donor resources will be requested.	CAP or Bilateral donor request
Oxfam	Internal Funds GBP 50,000 by Country Director within 12 hours , CATFUND GBP50.000 by Regional Humanitarian Coordinator within 24 hours, CATFUND GBP100.000 by Regional Director within 72 hours. Oxfam Novib: € 2,000,000 within weeks. Oxfam Hong Kong : USD 20,000 within 24 hours, Oxfam Australia: AUD 30,000 within 72 hours.	Immediately Country Director will commit £50,000 from Oxfam-GB in-country to kick start the response. Within 48 hours of an emergency, Oxfam GB in consultation with the affiliates will develop a response plan including budget. If required the OGB Regional Funding Coordinator will provide support to the Country Director in case of emergency.	Fund raising from different sources	The decision on whether to respond as Oxfam or as part of NARRI will be based on the following factors: -Speed of response – whether responding jointly will slow the response -Additional value of responding jointly (see above) -Willingness of NARRI members to commit to joint programming -Alignment of members response plans and priorities
Solidarites	15,000 Euro may be released immediately			Mostly Donor funding dependent
Concern Worldwide	US$ 100,000 subject to approval from the Regional Director from Dublin	Concern Worldwide can generate fund from Irish Aid and other small grants immediate after any major disaster.	US$ 100000- 200,000 apart from third party sources subject to availability	We mostly depend on third party funding for big response operation, we normally do not respond to local disaster where Govt. has capacity to respond.
World Vision	Up to $400K is available immediately.	This is funding from WVI internal resources before donor funding is sort.	Up to $ 1M	Funding is available for large-scale emergencies affecting in excess of 1 million people.
Christian Aid	Reserve GBP 50,000 that can be used within 72 hours.	CA country Director has to send the Alert note to HQ & request to release the amount.	Fund raising from different sources immediate after any major disaster through CA HQ team	For any major disaster CA county director call for alert meeting along with county, regional & HQ staffs and brief on

			and launch appeal. CA can generate small grant from different donors	emergency situation, present need & response plan. CA HQ immediately start the process of fund raising.
SACO	US$ 100,000	Different international donors as our partner organisations	US$ 700,000	Different international donors as our partner organisations
Action Aid	*USD 25,000*	Senior management team can approve this fund.	DPRF from Action Aid International Fund raising from different sources by AAB and AAI	For DPRF a proposal is needed based on RNA and fund can be approved within 3 days
ACF	130,000 US$	ACF Country Director will contact HQ who can respond within a few hours.	Fund raising from various sources	According to concept note and proposal submitted to donors (institutional, private and foundations)s
Muslim Aid	US$ 10,000 but subject to approval from its Headquarters	MA has some regular donors where from MA can generate funds	US$ 50,000 but subject to approval from its Headquarters	There are some regular funds from headquarters. Donor funds are in addition.
Islamic Relief	GBP 20,000	It is contingency Fund for emergency response	N/a	N/a
Save the Children	US$ 200,000 subject to approval from the Regional Emergency Director from Singapore	As per apple request, 28 member county SCI mobilize reassures	Fund raising from different sources and mobilizing fund by the Member Country	Funding is available for large-scale emergencies affecting in appropriate scale and scope (20% of the affected population and 25% of the affected children).
BRAC	No emergency fund available. Arrange and provide fund from different sources on need basis.		No emergency fund available. Arrange and provide fund from different sources on need basis.	
CARE	$ $50,000 through CARE International (CI) ERF. Besides, we can use $150,000 from USAID Title II resource (subject to approval)	CARE BD needs to seek ERF to CARE International immediately	CARE –BD ERT decision to request for ERF to CI. USAID fund $15,000 is accessible.	Request to make to CI for raising fund. Approval from USAID/Dhaka is required to use this fund.
DCA	750,000 Danish Kroner (US$ 135,000 approx.) but subject to approval from its Headquarters	DCA country manager has to send note involving SARO to HQ with request in order to have funds released.	DCA can arrange more funding from its HQ depending on the situation and need.	DCA can ensure money from the Danida Framework for emergency funding.

7.5.1 FSC-Specific Human Resources – Assessments and IPC

Needs Assessments (completed in 2013)

Area	Staff Capacity
TOT Training	▪ 20 staff from across the FSC have received T.O.T. training on Phase 3 assessment, who are also ready for refresher trainings
FSC Assessment Surge Team	▪ 100 trained staff from across the FSC is included in an assessment team roster for emergency dispatch. These roster members are ready for FSC Phase 3 type assessment

Needs Assessments (Planned 2014-2015)

Area	Staff Capacity
TOT Training	▪ 15 staff from across the FSC will receive T.O.T. training on Phase 3 assessment, who are also ready for refresher trainings
FSC Assessment Surge Team	▪ 40 trained staff from across the FSC is included in an assessment team roster for emergency dispatch. These roster members are ready for FSC Phase 3 type assessment.

IPC (completed in 2013)

Area	Staff Capacity
IPC Training	▪ IPC Analyst Group: 60 members trained (DAE, BBS, DMB/MoFDM, MoFL, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children, HKI, ACF, FPMU, SPRRSO, BMD, DDM, WHO, CUB, Concern Universal Bangladesh (CUB), Solidarites International, Action Aid, IRB, DCA, Muslim Aid, ESDO, BRAC, Shushilan) ▪ IPC Technical Working Group: 15 members (DAE, BBS, DDM/MoDMR, MoFL, FAO, WFP, UNICEF, CARE, Oxfam, Save the Children, HKI, ACF, UN, World Vision, FPMU) ▪ IPC certified Master Trainers: 9

IPC (Planned 2014-2015)

Area	Staff Capacity
IPC Training	▪ IPC Analyst Group: 40 members will be trained ▪ IPC certified Master Trainers: at least 7 new Master Trainer ▪ At least 20 analysts will receive special training on data analysis

7.6 Overview of Availability of Emergency Donor Funding in a Flooding Scenario Immediate, Short-Term and Medium Time-Frame[115]

Donor or Funding Mechanism	Potential Emergency Funding (USD) Available immediately (1-7 Days)	Outline donor requirements in order to release funds *(Please elaborate on process if needed)*	Potential Donor Funding (USD) Available in the Short-Term (2-8 weeks)	Outline donor requirements in order to release funds (Please elaborate on process if needed)	Potential Donor Funding Available (USD) in the Medium-Term (2-6 months)	Comments (Please elaborate on process if needed)
ECHO	Previous cyclones (SIDR and Aila) the funding was 25 MEUR (Approx. 30 M USD) from the first week up to 6 months	Only ECHO registered partners (INGOs, UN and RC/RC) with the use of ECHO single form through APPEL uploading system	ECHO has funding for emergency response that could be quickly released and contracted to the partners depending on humanitarian impact and scale of disaster.	Credible need assessment. Coordinated proposal – in line with ECHO mandate & policy	To be decided depending on the need and availability of funds	Partners should be FAFA/FPA partner
DFID	DFID spent following on previous cyclones SIDR: £6.6m AILA: £3.9m	It will depend on mode of funding e.g. UN can access funds easily but NGOs will need FD6 funding to be approved before they can start funding.	DFID has funding for emergency response that could quickly be disbursed but the funding is determined depending on the scale of the disaster and need.			
USAID	USAID spent (i) US$35 million from first week through six month for emergency assistance (food, shelter, and water/sanitation) and (ii) additional US$35 million from six month through 2 years for livelihoods recovery in response to cyclone Sidr.	Cash: Under the discretion of US Ambassador disaster declaration authority with GOB endorsement to accept international assistance $50,000 are available within 72 hours after any disaster strike. Kind: Emergency survival packages and Water Treatment Plants are stored at USAID implementing partner CARE and	To be determined depending on magnitude of disaster and availability of fund.	There are different funding mechanism (food and cash) available within USAID Washington office of Food for Peace (FFP) and Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for any catastrophic disaster anywhere in the world. Depending on the magnitude of the	To be determined depending on magnitude of disaster and availability of fund.	This will require appeal to US congress to allocate additional funds. This funding type is unusual.

[115] *The FSC will work on updating and expanding the overview of donor funding available for a humanitarian response and donor requirements for releasing this funding. The FSC will moreover work to broaden its donor base and undertake continuous advocacy as needed and possible.*

	Any catastrophic disaster at minimum US$50,000 will be available within 72 hours of disaster strikes Kind: Emergency survival kits (utensils, bucket, plastic sheeting t, blanket, etc.) for 24,000 households. 14 water treatment units. Each single unit is able to purify 1500 litres of clean water on an hourly basis.	Save the Children warehouses in different locations of the country and will be available to deployed and distribute immediately.		disaster and credible need assessment outcome those funds could be potentially available.		
AusAid	Contingent on the circumstances.	Possible mechanisms include Australia's Humanitarian Partnership Arrangement (2011-14) with selected Australian NGOs with Bangladesh presence; via specialist humanitarian organisations; via local agencies or via ERF; via multilateral organisations.				
ERF (UNDP)*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*
Climate Change Fund*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*
Emergency Cash Grant (OCHA)*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*
World Bank Funds*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*	*Tbc*

* *Funding options to be further explored.*

7.7 Gaps and Constraints

Operational Constraints:[116]

- The political climate (ongoing harthals etc.) in the area may hamper timely assessments and distributions.
- The Government may decide not to appeal/declare an emergency (the FSC will have to decide what to do).
- Possible delays of Government authorizations (FD7)[117] can be a major constraint for the NGOs, hampering their ability to implement any activities.

Food:

- Large dispersal of population will require enhanced coordination to ensure most urgent needs are met;
- Distinguishing those whose hunger is related to the disaster from those suffering from more chronic hunger and poverty may be challenging,
- Damages to road infrastructure can hamper access to affected areas and thus impede proper and timely humanitarian interventions.

Agriculture:

- The emergency may scatter the population presenting challenges for identification and supply of inputs to recipients of affected areas;
- Damages to road infrastructure will hamper access to affected areas and may jeopardize timely humanitarian interventions.

7.8 FSC Member Contingency Plan Check List

Organisation	Contingency Plan Cyclone ✓	- Contingency Plan Flooding ✓	- Contingency Plan Earth Quake✓	Comments
Government	✓*April 2013*	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Emergency Preparedness Plan*
FSC	✓*May 2013*	*Not available*	*Not available*	
FAO	*Not available*	*Not available*	*Not available*	
WFP	*Not available*	✓*November 2006*	*Not available*	
Muslim Aid	✓*March 2013*	✓*March 2013*	✓*March 2013*	*Internal draft*
Oxfam	✓*2012*	✓*2012*	✓*2012*	*Covering 2012-2013*
Action Aid	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	*Emergency Preparedness Plan*
World Vision	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	*To be added*	*Internal*
BRAC	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	*SOP available in June 2013*
SACO	✓*(Year TBC)*	✓*(Year TBC)*	*Not available*	
Solidarites International	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	*Not available*	*Part various earthquake related exercises under NARRI*
ACF	✓*Oct 2013*	✓*Oct 2013*	✓*October*	*Internal documents*
Care	✓*March 2011*	✓*March 2011*	✓*March 2011*	*Emergency Preparedness Plan*
Concern Worldwide	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	✓*2013*	*Emergency Response Operating*

[116] The FSC will be adding constraints mitigation options as the contingency plan is refined over the coming months.
[117] FD-6 is submitted to the NGO Affairs Bureau to carry out voluntary activities and rehabilitation program. FD-7 is submitted for emergency relief program. Please refer to: http://www.ngoab.gov.bd/index.php

	(see comment)	*(see comment)*	*(see comment)*	*Procedure (EROP) plan (covering numerous disasters) revised in 2013.*
Christian Aid	*In progress*	*In progress*	*In progress*	*Reviewing Country level Emergency preparedness plan (CLEPP)*
Save the Children	*✓2014 (see comment)*	*✓2014 (see comment)*	*Not available*	*ECPs (Emergency Contingency Plan) are available at district level*
Danchurch Aid	*To be added*	*To be added*	*To be added*	
Islamic Relief Worldwide	*To be added*	*To be added*	*To be added*	

7.9 FSC Capacity Building:

The FSC is undertaking capacity strengthening measures of the cluster functions (including of information management and maintaining and developing IM tools). The FSC will also work to build the capacity of its members by introducing training and FSC meeting guest speakers.

The FSC will work to ensure improved inter-cluster coordination and emphasis on crosscutting issues by inviting regular guest speakers (UNWOMEN, IPC, UNAIDS etc.) to provide presentations on key crosscutting themes in FSC meetings during 2014.

During 2013, the FSC worked to build the disaster needs assessment capacity of the cluster and its members. The FSC has recruited a Needs Assessment Officer responsible for coordination and implementation of needs assessment activities. Additionally, a pool of 100 enumerators has received training, in four batches, on in-depth Food Security. The 100 enumerators are from different local and international NGOs involved in disaster assessments. Training sessions have been conducted in Flood, Cyclone, Urban (Earthquake) and Salinity prone areas with field simulations with around 20 individuals from different agencies having received Training of Trainers (ToT) as well. Based on resource availability, these trainers will be able to train more enumerators. A handbook on Emergency Food Security Needs Assessment for Phase III (EFSNA for P3) has been developed during the Training of Trainers sessions.[118] During real time Phase III assessments, the FSC also organizes 1-2 days orientation trainings at field level thereby further augmenting FSC member's capacity.

During 2013, the FSC recruited a national IPC coordinator to undertake all IPC related task – including training. Around 60 participants from around some 30 organizations received training on IPC level 1 methodology whilst nine participants received training on IPC level two (ToT). These analysts took part actively in intensive Food Security analysis. The nine analysts, who received IPC Level 2 training, will play a key role during IPC analysis workshops and are expected to train more people on IPC Level 1 methodology in future. In the 3rd cycle of IPC, at least 40 new participants are expected to receive training on IPC Level 1 and 7 participants on Level 2.

[118] The handbook is available on the FSC website. Please refer to **Annex 9 E.**

8. List of Acronyms

AA	Action Aid
AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
ACF	Action Contre La Faim
BADC	Bangladesh Agriculture Development Corporation
BBB	Build Back Better
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CA	Christian Aid
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CFW	Cash for Work
CFT	Cash for Training
CW	Concern Worldwide
DCA `	Danchurch Aid
DAE	Department of Agricultural Extension
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DFP	District Focal Point
DG	Director General
DM	Disaster Management
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DMIC	Disaster Management Information Center
DMRD	Disaster Management and Relief Division
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DoF	Department of Fisheries
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering
DREF	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund
DRR	Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation
DRRO	District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Organisation
ERF	Early Recovery Facility
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFWC	Bangladesh Flood Forecast and Warning Centre
FSC	Food Security Cluster
gFSC	Global Food Security Cluster
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
GR	Gratuitous Relief
HAP	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
HCTT	Humanitarian Coordination Task Team
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
IASC	Interagency Standing Committee

IM	Information Management
IMO	Information Management Officer
IMWG	Information Management Working Group
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
INGO	International Non Governmental Organisation
JNA	Joint Needs Assessment
LCG-AFSRD	Local Consultative Group - Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development
LCG-DER	Local Consultative Group – Disaster and Emergency Response
LSD	Local Storage Depots
MA	Muslim Aid
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MoFDM	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management
NFI	Non Food Item
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NNGO	National Non Governmental Organisation
PLHIV	People living with HIV
RIMES	Regional Integrated Early Warning System for Africa and Asia
SACO	Social Advancement Community Organization
SCI	Save the Children International
SI	Solidarites International
SOD	Standing Orders on Disaster
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TWG	Technical Working Group
UCG	Unconditional Cash Grants
UDMC	Union Disaster Management Committee
UN	United Nations
UNO	Upazila Nirabashi Officer
VAM	WFP Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping Unit
VGD	Vulnerable Group Development
VGF	Vulnerable Group Feeding
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WV	World Vision

All annexes are available online: ***http://foodsecuritycluster.net/country/docfiles/371/363***