
Single Form

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REFERENCES

HIP/Decision Reference

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Agreement number:

-

Action type

Non-emergency action

Document type

Request

Submission date

19/07/2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Humanitarian organisation

UNDP-USA

1.2 Title of the action

Disaster Risk Management in Cox's Bazaar (2019-2020 phase)

1.3 Narrative summary of the action

The present action supports technical support and capacity development of Government and humanitarian actors' efforts to manage the seasonal and extreme weather events associated with the cyclone and rainy season in Rohingya camps and Bangladeshi host communities Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh. The action contributes towards six results:

1. Local government capacity to manage disaster and extreme weather events in the district s is strengthened - through additional human resource, testing of contingency plans, and lessons learnt exercises;
2. Government, development, and humanitarian stakeholders have access to improved forecasting information, risk modelling and district risk profile to support planning and decision-making - through capacity development of duty bearers and technical research/modelling;
3. Landslide and flash flood risk is reduced in most-vulnerable communities - through awareness-raising, community-based risk reduction and training of existing volunteer for new hazards;
4. The Rohingya humanitarian response system and actors' disaster risk management and preparedness efforts are informed by localized, gender-sensitive technical advice and coordinated with the Government of Bangladesh - through facilitation of planning and lessons learnt exercises, provision of technical advice, and liaison support with GoB counterparts;

5. Government duty-bearers, key-humanitarian stakeholders and first response agencies are better prepared to manage residual risk- through training on aspects of disaster risk management relevant to their function.

It is expected that the Action will improve capacity of institutional/organizational beneficiaries for disaster response and disaster risk informed planning.

1.4 Area of intervention

<u>World area</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Region</u>	<u>Location</u>
Asia	BANGLADESH	Cox's Bazaar district	Extreme weather and disaster vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district

1.5 Timeframe of the action (at MR stage - including suspension periods)

Start date of the action

01/06/2019

Duration of the action in months (max. 60)

12

Start date for eligibility of expenditure

01/06/2019

Justify the duration of the eligibility period before the start date

As the cyclone season will begin in mid-april and monsoon in June, it is necessary to commence activities as soon as possible once ECHO can give indication of whether there is interest to fund or not, rather than wait for contracting to be completed. Eligibility for expenditure is therefore proposed to start

2. HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION IN THE AREA OF INTERVENTION

2.1 Presence in the area

UNDP's mandate to conduct operational activities in disaster mitigation, prevention and preparedness was laid out by the United Nations General Assembly in 1997 and an additional mandate to ensure inter-agency recovery preparedness was added by the United Nations Emergency Relief Coordinator in 2006. Within the scope of these mandates, UNDP has provided sound leadership in the field of disaster risk reduction and recovery for many years, which includes leadership in assessment, planning, programming, coordination and capacity building. UNDP champions the need to credibly address Early Recovery in humanitarian contexts and chairs the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery.

In Bangladesh, UNDP is a long-standing partner of the Government of Bangladesh in implementing comprehensive disaster management and recovery programming through the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) and successive iterations of disaster recovery facilities. In Bangladesh, UNDP chairs the standing national Early Recovery cluster with Government and co-chairs the Shelter cluster with IFRC. CDMP (2004-2015) supported supported rural and urban disaster risk reduction, professionalization, early warning and multi-hazard disaster response and volunteerism. Prior to the Rohingya refugee influx, UNDP nationally implemented disaster risk management activities in Cox's Bazaar included disaster preparedness planning, flash flood and cyclone risk reduction, community-based landslide risk management, and cyclone Komen (2015), Roanu (2016) and Mora (2017) and flash flood shelter recovery.

In response to the Rohingya refugee influx, UNDP opened a sub-office in Cox's Bazaar in January 2018, and immediately began investing in a Disaster Risk Management programme through deployment of a technical specialist to design and establish the programme, and implementation of emergency

employment schemes repairing host community disaster management infrastructure. While establishing the ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response Task Force, the ISCG Head of Sub-Office Group requested UNDP to serve as technical advisor on disaster risk, preparedness and risk reduction to the ISCG and the humanitarian community. UNDP has subsequently been requested by the ISCG to chair the ISCG Natural Hazards and Risk Task Force (currently focusing on hazards). In response to this request, gap analysis and comparative advantage analysis, UNDP's Disaster Risk Management in Cox's Bazaar programme (Jan 2018- May 2020) has been designed, staffed and funded from multiple to provide critical capacity and resilience building support to humanitarian actors, government and community.

2.2 Synergies with other actions

The UNDP DRM in Cox's Bazaar programme to which the current Action proposal would contribute includes contributions funded from the ECHO 2018 DRR allocation (through an IOM-led consortium action with German Red Cross), and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)s, as well as fully funded staff deployments by SDC and MSB the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency.

The UNDP portion of the ECHO 2018 Action (Mar18-Sep19) enhances capacity of humanitarians and existing national disaster management system and its local duty-bearers as per the Standing Orders on Disaster. The present Action will be overseen by the same Project Manager and is designed to enhance the results under that action and continue technical support services.

The programme personnel structure includes Government Support team of UNDP officers embedded with the Deputy Commissioner (DC) and Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO) offices and the present Action focuses on capacity development of host community disaster management duty-bearers. The work will draw on previous methods and materials developed by the European Union/DFID/Sweden/Norway/Ausaid-support Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme.

The ISCG secretariat has hosted emergency preparedness staff on short deployments from OCHA, NorCap, RedR, MSB, and WFP. The lower turnover of the UNDP staff compared to ISCG personnel has led to the programme not only supplying technical advisory services but also knowledge management support which enables maximization of the limited mission periods of personnel deployed to ISCG. The close working relationship between the UNDP and the ISCG ensures that the UNDP DRM teams are aware of critical issues and can adjust activities or seek resources to address new gaps accordingly.

A ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force has been established under UNDP chairmanship, and gathers stakeholders from IOM Site Development, UNHCR Shelter, SMEP, IOM-NPM, REACH and Columbia University IRI. The task force adds value to the activities of stakeholders through peer review, technical advice, and generation of briefs on disaster risk and studies.

The government and BDRCS "Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Programme of Bangladesh" supported by American Red Cross and IFRC is facilitating expansion of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme in Cox's Bazaar including the camps. UNDP is working closely with the CDRRPB project through a) joint technical support to the CwC and SM/SD sectors, b) joint support to ISCG preparedness workshops, c) joint production of the cyclone preparedness lessons learnt report, and d) UNDP advisory support to the American Red Cross on collaboration with UN partners. Joint meetings with RRRC and Dhaka level government officials who are visiting CPP activities allow joint advocacy towards government counterparts of critical preparedness issues and sustainable DRR solutions.

UNDP and REACH are working together on mapping of cyclone shelters, the establishment of Emergency Control Rooms, IM capacity building of DDM field staff, and the ISCG Natural Hazards task force. REACH is planning initiate a KAP survey on disaster. In this collaborative work, REACH brings assessment and information management expertise, while UNDP contributed disaster risk expertise.

UNDP DRM technical analysis draws on the analysis and community feedback by the DFID- and ECHO-supported Common Service for Community Engagement and Accountability (CSCEA) , BBC Media Action, Translators Without Borders, and Internews to inform its analysis and advocacy. The CSBEA organizations have organized community feedback collection during extreme weather events and provided direct inputs to lessons learnt and advocacy points produced by the UNDP DRM programme in 2018. Collaboration continues in 2019 with CSCEA organisations.

Volunteer training initiatives under the programme will target existing structures such as CPP and SUVs,

not create new volunteers.

3. NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND BENEFICIARIES

3.1 Needs and risk analysis

3.1.1 Date(s) of assessment

1. United Nations Development Programme, 2018. “*Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response – Capacity assessment of UDMCs, UzDMCs and DDMC in host communities.*”
2. OCHA, 2018. “Cyclone Preparedness Review.”
3. ACAPS-NPM Analysis Hub. 2018. “Key changes during 2018 monsoon season.”
4. United Nations Development Programme, 2018. “*Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response – Monsoon Season 2018 Lessons Learnt.*”
5. Site Management and Site Development Sector, February 2018. “Category 1 incident report 2nd February 2019.”
6. American Red Cross, International Federation of the Red Cross, and United Nations Development Programme, 2019. “*Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response – 2018 Cyclone Preparedness Lessons Learnt.*”
7. GoB, ISCG and BDRCS. “Stakeholder Workshop report 13/14 March 19”

3.1.2 Assessment methodology

The “Capacity assessment of UDMCs, UzDMCs and DDMC in host communities” was conducted by UNDP. The assessment was conducted through Focus Group Discussions with union disaster management committees, Key Informant Interviews (KII) with members of the upazila and district disaster management committees, and secondary data review. DMC capacities mapped included full membership, regularity of meetings and minute-taking, decision-making, disaster management plan existence, volunteer force, training for members, and actions following recent incidents.

The ACAPS “Key changes during 2018 monsoon season” covers changes recorded in the Rohingya refugee camps in Cox’s Bazar district of Bangladesh during the monsoon season. It includes a review of secondary data, as well as the results of a multi-sector prioritization tool developed by the Analysis Hub, called the Basic Needs Gap Index. This index is based on NPM Site Assessment Round 11 data on population and multi-sectoral needs and covers gaps in shelter and NFIs, food, health, sanitation and water supply, and is meant to illustrate the severity of need across camps and blocks in the Rohingya settlements.

The “*Monsoon Season 2018 lessons learnt*” exercise was conducted by the UNDP DRR Technical Advisory Team. Two rounds of KIIs with response stakeholders – one on cyclone in Aug ‘18, one on monsoon in Oct ‘18 - were conducted. The following documents were reviewed: ISCG Emergency Task Force meeting minutes and contingency plans Jan-Oct ‘18, ISCG June monsoon rains lessons learned minutes, the district and Ukhia upazila Disaster Management Plan, the ACAPS-NPM report on key changes during the ‘18 monsoon season, the Internews community Snapshot for the July rains and editions 1-13 of the What matters? Humanitarian Feedback Bulletin.

The “Category 1 Incident Report 2nd February 2019” comprises a summary of the systematically collected and reported data on hazardous incidents and affected population in the Rohingya camps from 11th May ‘18 till 2nd February ‘19. The report is generated based on hazardous incidents reported by the Site Management Support partners in each camp on a daily basis through a standard Kobo-collected survey.

The “*2018 Cyclone Preparedness lessons learnt*” was conducted by the UNDP DRR Technical Advisory Team and RC/RC partners and was published in March 2019. The exercise included rounds of KIIs from Aug and Oct ‘18, as well as recurrent discussions with SM/SD partners throughout ‘18 and an additional round of KIIs/FGDs in Jan ‘19 with select sector coordinators, CiCs, the RRRC, CPP

volunteers and camp population. The following documents were reviewed: ISCG Emergency Task Force meeting minutes, internal lessons learnt and contingency plans for '18, OCHA cyclone preparedness review, the district and Ukhia upazila Disaster Management Plan, the ACAPS-NPM report mentioned above, the Internews community snapshots for July rains and cyclone Titli, and all What matters?.

The *"2018 Cyclone and Monsoon Preparedness Stakeholder Workshop"* report is based on deliberations by 230 GoB, RC/RC, UN and NGO disaster management stakeholders on 13th and 14th March 2019.

The *"Landslide and Flash flood affected area of Cox's Bazar District"* database first draft was created by embedded UNDP staff in the District Relief and Rehabilitation Office, and collates information submitted in May 2019 by upazila-level Department of Disaster Management PIOs on which unions in the district have areas at risk of landslide and/or flash flood.

3.1.3 Problem, needs and risk analysis

One of the most disaster-prone countries in the world, Bangladesh each year experiences a high degree of seasonal variety, including the southwest monsoon and two cyclone seasons. With its long coastline on the Bay of Bengal and with a landscape consisting of flat deltaic plains and sandy hills, Cox's Bazaar is highly exposed to natural hazards and extreme weather, including cyclones, torrential rain, landslides, flash floods, storm surges and extreme temperatures.

In response to periodic persecution and violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state, over 900,000 Rohingya have sought shelter in Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh, with more than 700,000 arriving as part of the influx following the August 2017 outbreak of violence. Climate, topography and human interference makes the refugee hosting areas vulnerable to natural hazard impacts triggered by monsoon rainfall. Due to new settlement and firewood consumption, the 34 refugee camps and surrounding areas have seen extensive deforestation and terrain modification in the past year. Pre-existing landslide susceptibility of the sandy hills has been exacerbated by removal of vegetation and hill cutting for shelter, facilities and new roads. In addition to landslides, many areas of the camps are also at risk of flash flooding. Rain water runoff is immediate, causing high-energy discharge that erodes the drainage channels, raising their bed levels with silt. Even in the absence of a major disaster, this climatic context has considerable impact on the refugee response operation in Cox's Bazaar; between 11th May and December 31st 2018 a total of 55,057 people in the Rohingya camps were affected by landslides and erosion, flash flood, storms and waterlogging, while a total of 275,000 manhours has been spent restoring in-camp road access due to weather-related disruptions between May and October.

Significant investment in preparedness and risk reduction combined with no extreme events have prevented loss of life in the camps 2018, but further efforts are needed. While initial risk assessments conducted by UNHCR and ADPC utilizing IOM digital elevation model data in 2018 indicated that over 200,000 people in the Kutupalong camps were at risk of landslide or flash flooding (102,000 at direct risk) there is a high level of uncertainty about the numbers due to limitations of the study methodology and data and evolving vulnerabilities as human interference with the landscape creates new areas of risks. While additional risk mapping and hazard assessment studies were initiated by a number of actors in 2018, this was done in an uncoordinated manner, focus primarily on flooding and landslide, and are difficult to reconcile into a coherent picture due to differences in methodology, data sets and output specifications. Substantial flashflood and landslide risk reduction has been implemented in the camps, but response-level technical guidance do not reference local knowledge nor are the guidance necessarily used by the camp-level implementers.

Cox's Bazaar is exposed to frequent cyclones, with recent direct impacts in 2015, 2016, and 2017. Due to restrictions on structural designs and materials in the Rohingya camps, the population lives in bamboo and tarpaulin shelters which will not withstand high or cyclone force winds. While iterative shelter upgrades decrease vulnerability incrementally and a World Bank Programme of cyclone shelter construction is underway, the vast majority of the Rohingya will remain without access to a robust household or communal structure that can function as cyclone shelter in 2019. There are no plans for evacuation of any Rohingya in Ukhia and only a negligible number of extremely vulnerable Rohingya

individuals in Teknaf in the event of cyclone, nor identified structures they could go to in the event of such an evacuation without displacing the host community population. The Rohingya population – the majority of whom are women and children – remain entirely dependent on humanitarian aid for sustenance, shelter and services. While basic ISCG-wide contingency planning relying heavily on Site Management and Site Development sector activities was developed in 2018, significant adjustment and filling of gaps are needed within these plans with regards to humanitarian/government coordination, harmonization between sub-camps, mapping of resources on the ground in the immediate aftermath of cyclone landfall, quality enhancement of SM/SD DRR interventions, and tracking of stockpiles.

While the host district population has access to cyclone shelter and are not dependent on aid on a daily basis, poor and marginalized households and communities across the district do live in more high-risk areas, are employed in high-risk livelihoods or are dependent on low-value agriculture, and are highly vulnerable to shelter and asset loss due to natural hazards. During the March 2019 workshop on cyclone and monsoon preparedness, stakeholders determined that all upazilas of the district have flash flood exposed areas, while 5 out of 8 upazilas have areas exposed to landslide. In a recent exercise by the Deputy Commissioner's office, only 4 out of 75 unions did not report some form of landslide or flash flood risk. Women are historically disproportionately affected by disaster in the country. The Bangladeshi population experienced higher disaster mortality than the Rohingya population in 2018, with 6 deaths due to landslide. Significant portions of the district were also flooded during the extreme rainfall events in June and late July.

No consolidated multi-hazard mapping of at-risk areas and communities exist for the district, nor a corresponding DRR needs analysis or strategy. Local government guidance on DRR investment is therefore unsystematic and often person-dependent. While a system of union, upazila and district disaster management committees exist to plan for contingencies, identify and mitigate risks, and deliver response, a lack of resources and capacities in these committees highly hamper their ability to deliver on this mandate. As a) local government capacity is generally stretched by the Rohingya influx, b) delivery of government post-disaster aid and social safety nets supporting vulnerable households are managed by the same officials – the field structure of the Department of Disaster Management – as liaises with NGOs to inspect relief documentation and relief materials for the Rohingya response, and c) there are several vacant positions within that DDM field structure, government capacity for contingency planning, post-disaster needs assessment and relief delivery as well as day to day management of social safety net programmes is limited.

While Bangladesh has a highly developed disaster management framework, it is primarily focused on managing risk from cyclonic inundation and riverine flooding. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department has the equipment to produce highly specific forecasts, but do not presently issue the type of localized short-range or seasonal forecasts for Cox's Bazar which could support better humanitarian operations and decisions before and during the monsoon. The 2019 Bangladesh Monsoon Forum report recommended that more attention be paid to developing the capacity in Cox's Bazar to act on climate information. Research on landslide and wind hazard to inform risk management in the hilly Cox's Bazar including contingency planning for the camps, is limited. Due to the marginal national risk of landslide and flash flood compared to cyclone and riverine flood, there is also limited national guidance and materials available on community-level landslide and flash flood risk reduction, either structural or non-structural. While there are lessons being learnt in the camp on this, knowledge exchange with national practitioners and researchers is very limited.

3.1.4 Response analysis

The action proposes to provide technical support and capacity development support key government and humanitarian stakeholders in disaster risk management, as well as support communities vulnerable to disaster and extreme weather impacts to identify and mitigate risks. The action is supported by funds from multiple donors - SDC and ECHO and in-kind contributions in the form of technical specialist deployments from MSB the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency and SDC. Double-funding will be prevented by allocating funds from the ECHO 2018 allocation (channeled to UNDP through an IOM-led consortium action which is being no-cost extended till August 2019) and applied 2019 funds to distinctive activities. It builds on previous investment by ECHO through a joint IOM/UNDP/German Red Cross project under the 2018 DRR allocation.

The action builds on the previous ECHO 2018 action (channeled through IOM) by continuing to support the Department of Disaster Management field structure at district level and in the Rohingya camp hosting sub-districts/upazilas, and the government Disaster Management Committees there and in the 7 hosting unions. The work with the DMCs will focus on testing the contingency plans developed under the 2018 action through table-top exercises. The project will support the DDM field structure with four embedded UNDP staff. The action will also support the district administration to collate its lessons learnt on disaster, develop an information management guidelines for its disaster management processes including control room, and ensure translation of government disaster management and contingency plans to English.

The rapid addition of approximately 1 million Rohingya to the existing population of Cox's Bazar – 2.5 million – has increased the number of people to 3.5 million at risk of disaster and seasonal weather impacts significantly, as well as added pressures on environment which undermine resilience. Improved access to risk assessment, analysis and modelling is therefore needed to improve levels of disaster and monsoon preparedness and inform risk reduction. While the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) has a series of forecast products, the warning information is not readily available at high resolution, and not always updated on the online platform. The current action will support Bangladesh Meteorological Department to issue localized short-range and seasonal forecast products; work with the Geological Survey of Bangladesh to enhance knowledge of local geological risk conditions to understand risk thresholds, and develop a district-wide report on disaster vulnerable areas, and model cyclone impacts on the camps which can enable better prioritization and planning. To support knowledge exchange between the national actors and the humanitarian actors involved in hazard mapping and the ISCG Natural Hazards group, regular knowledge exchange workshops will take place.

The empowerment of communities and households at risk is central to sustainable risk reduction and effective disaster preparedness. Community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives are currently many in the Rohingya host unions, but investment in other and objectively more vulnerable parts of the district has been limited and largely focused on cyclone preparedness. The action will therefore prioritize landslide and flash flood mitigation. Outside the camps, the project will support community risk assessment, risk reduction action planning and implementation of selected risk reduction works in 8 unions, as well as training of teachers, older students, women's groups, and religious institutions for dissemination and amplification of the landslide and flash flood awareness messages. Within the Rohingya camps, investment in local risk reduction has been massive, but hazards are widely spread and restrictions on building materials, density and the biophysical profile of the area necessitate renewal of structural works and new works in areas of newly created risk. In the camps, the project will support SMS partners in 5 camps to work with communities to identify risk, formulate their key actions and implement selected actions to support. In-block intervention will be prioritized over temporary-relocation preparedness, as this is complex and UNDP intervention will not add value to the ongoing ISCG/UNHCR/IOM coordination on it; the number of camps limited to 5 to cluster mitigation works.

The action will also continue to build on the previous ECHO 2018 action by continuing technical support to the humanitarian actors on disaster risk management through direct support to the coordination mechanism ISCG, the RCO, and planning processes. This will include participation in the ISCG Emergency Preparedness Group, chairmanship of the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force, support to ISCG secretariat and Heads of Sub-Office group on a rolling basis and as per needs, review of contingency plans, supports information exchange between Red Cross/Red Crescent movement DRR actors and the UN actors, facilitating lessons learnt exercises and contributing to JRP review, design and reporting, and supporting common planning between government, humanitarians and Red Cross/Red Crescent movement through joint workshopping and translation of key documents.

Finally, the action will seek to utilize outputs from the proceeding components by providing learning opportunities for government and humanitarian staff on issues related to disaster risk management, to support non-specialists to integrate disaster risk management in their day to day functions.. This

includes provision of orientation and learning materials on the basics of disaster risk management, camp preparedness and use of weather information to humanitarians, training on risk-informed planning to government officials in local government and the RRRC structure (coordinated with the ISCG Capacity Sharing initiative), and training of FSCD and Ansar and VDP trainers and responders on landslide.

The action purposefully takes a multi-hazard approach. For community-based activities, particular emphasis is placed on on landslide and flash flood, as preparedness and risk management of these two hazards is comparatively less developed in Bangladesh as a whole. Community-level cyclone risk management is the subject of a number of larger programmes in Cox's Bazaar. The present action will primarily provide technical support to cyclone risk management initiatives where there is a gap or there are opportunities to add value. Although not targeting a vulnerable group in particular beyond refugees/Bangladeshis living in landslide and flash flood-prone areas, the programme takes a gender-, age- and disability-sensitive approach and take guidance from the Protection Framework of the Rohingya response where applicable.

While a number of stakeholders including UN agencies, NGOs and multilateral banks are now investing in DRR in the district, efforts are not currently guided by the district level government in a systematic fashion. This is partially due to a lack of capacity among government officials, partially due to a lack of a key documents such as hazard maps, and partially due to a lack of strategy or prioritized action list. Some of those key capacities are being developed and critical documents developed under the present action, such as the report on at-risk areas of the district, the report on priority DRR activities of the district, and basic training for Disaster Management Committees and other government duty-bearers. UNDP, as a long-standing partner of Government of Bangladesh on DRR issues, sees ECHO and SDC humanitarian-funded action as an initial phase, and will in 2019 be developing the project document with the Deputy Commissioner's office for a second 3-year phase of the programme for resource mobilization.

3.1.5 Previous evaluation or lessons learned exercise relevant for this Action

Yes

3.1.5.1 Brief summary

United Nations Development Programme, 2018. *“Extreme Weather and Disaster Preparedness in the Rohingya Refugee Response – Monsoon Season 2018 Lessons Learnt.”*

3.2 Beneficiaries

3.2.1 Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals

371.379

Organisations

38

3.2.2 Estimated disaggregated data about direct beneficiaries (only for individuals)

	<u>Estimated % of target group</u>	<u>% of female (F)</u>	<u>% of male (M)</u>
Infants and young children (0-59 months)	0,00 %	- %	- %
Children (5-17 years)	57,70 %	28,50 %	28,50 %
Adults (18-49 years)	37,33 %	18,67 %	18,67 %
Elderly (> 50 years)	4,90 %	2,45 %	2,45 %

3.2.3 Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

3.2.3.1 If yes, which groups or vulnerabilities?

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3.2.4 Beneficiaries selection criteria

For activities with individual beneficiaries at field level, vulnerable communities will be identified following consultation with the district, upazila and union disaster management committees, with priority areas identified verified against known hazard and risk maps. For selection of participants from the communities, representation of both genders, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities and other minorities and marginalized will be actively sought.

The figure for total number of direct individual beneficiaries consists of the number of direct beneficiaries of Result 01 contingency planning (335,930), Result 03 community level landslide and flash flood risk mitigation (31,799), of Result 03 awareness activities (3,200) and Result 05 capacity development activities (450).

Institutional/organizational beneficiaries have been identified following assessment of disaster risk management and Rohingya response functions as per the Standing Orders on Disaster and agreed functions/comparative advantages in the Rohingya response. This includes both government, UN and Red Cross/Red Crescent actors (see 3.2.6).

3.2.5 Beneficiaries involvement in the action

Activities with individual beneficiaries are primarily community risk assessment, implementation of risk reduction action plan, and awareness-raising. These activities will follow established methods and best practice for beneficiary involvement.

UNDP's support to institutional and organizational beneficiaries is supplied based on needs which have been identified with the beneficiary and mode of support will be adjusted as far as feasible according to the needs of the beneficiary institution/organization. Prioritization between beneficiary requestes will be based on criticality for preventing loss of life in vulnerable populations, added value of UNDP involvement, and consistency of support.

3.2.6 More details on beneficiaries

The organization/institutional beneficiaries of the action as a whole includes: 1. Resident Coordinator's Office, 2. ISCG Secretariat, 3. ISCG Sector Coordinators group, 4. UNHCR, 5. IOM, 6. WFP, 7. UNICEF, 8. UNDP, 9. FAO, 10. NGO Platform, 11. IFRC, 12. American Red Cross, 13. German Red Cross, 14. Swiss Red Cross, 15. BDRCS, 16. ECHO Field Office, 17. DFID Field Office, 18. Deputy Commissioner's office, 19. Ukhia UNO office, 20. Teknaf UNO office, 21. Department of Disaster Management field structure, 22. Geological Survey of Bangladesh, 23. Bangladesh Meteorological Department, 24. Site Management and Site Development sector team, 25. Shelter sector team, 26. Communications with Communities working group, 27. Gender in Humanitarian Action Working group, 28. RRRRC Office and structure, 29. Fire Service and Civil Defense, 30. Ansar and VDP, 31.-38. Disaster Management Committees of the 7 JRP host community unions.

4. LOGIC OF INTERVENTION

4.1 Principal objective

To enhance preparedness for response capacity of government, humanitarian actors, and most-vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district.

4.2 Specific objective

4.2.1 Specific objective - Short description

To enhance preparedness for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response of government, humanitarian actors, and most-vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar district via improved preparedness and contingency planning in host communities and within the Rohingya response; improvement of forecasting and risk analysis; implementation of landslide and flash flood mitigation measures in underserved communities; technical support to humanitarian actors and local government; support to improve management of residual risk.

4.2.2 Specific objective - Detailed description

This action aims to improve the overall disaster risk management capabilities and preparedness for disaster, extreme weather and seasonal response among critical government duty-bearers, humanitarian actors, and landslide- and flash-flood vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazaar. The action aims to accomplish this through capacity development of existing Disaster Management Committees in Ukhia and Tekna; development of forecast products, impact scenarios, joint situation assessment and identification of vulnerable communities; direct support to flash-flood and landslide vulnerable communities in the district for risk assessment, local mitigation and preparedness; provision of technical support to ISCG preparedness planning, government liaison and technical expertise to critical sectors for risk reduction; and support government, humanitarians and first responders to better manage residual risk.

4.2.3 Specific objective - Indicators

4.2.3.1 Specific objective indicator (1/2)

Indicator

Custom

Description

% of targeted institutions/organizations/communities reporting benefit from UNDP DRM programme technical support services, knowledge products and capacity development support

Baseline

0

Target value

80

Source and method of data collection

Method of collection will be questionnaire with focal point for emergency operations in the organization (i.e. HoSO, Emergency Coordinator, Senior Field Coordinator etc) or agency management-identified alternate in cases where turnover has depleted focal point memory of situation compared to June 2018. Where significant beneficiary focal point departures in last quarter of action happen, data may be collected ahead of schedule compared to project closure schedule. Target set to 80% to account for turnover effect.

Short report describing UNDP technical support services and capacity development activities, and benefits reported by beneficiary institutions to be produced and shared with donors and beneficiary institutions

Comments on the indicator

The appropriate focal person for each organization will be identified at the beginning of the action. Where there is turnover of significant personell in target institutions during the action period, both old and new focal person will be surveyed; discrepancy in reported benefit will be noted in action reporting.

4.2.3.2 Specific objective indicator (2/2)

Indicator

% reduction in the number of affected people (experienced, expected or modelled)

Description

In comments box:

- 1) define "affected people" (injured, evacuated, relocated, with houses damaged/destroyed, deprived of livelihood, crops, etc.);
- 2) provide absolute numbers;
- 3) state if the reduction is experienced, expected or modelled.

Baseline

0.00

Target value

4.00

Source and method of data collection

Government reports on affected population (SOS and D-Form), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics population data, SM/SD data on camp population.

Comments on the indicator

Definition of affected people: People affected by damage/blockage of community infrastructure or piece of land (such as a hill a risk of erosion) due to flash flood or landslide.

The reduction is expected.

The target has been calculated according to population data and the limited risk analysis documents available, notably the February 2018 Landslide and Flash Flood Analysis by UNHCR and ADPC, and the database of landslide and flash flood prone locations reported to the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer in May 2019.

The present action aims to support community-level risk mitigation work benefiting people living in 20 Rohingya camp blocks and 20 Bangladeshi villages, an expected total of 53,809 people.

In the camps, the blocks targeted will be areas which are at of risk of landslide and flash flood but which have not been prioritized for re-location or critical risk mitigation; the number of population living in this kind of area is assumed to be equivalent to the number of people characterized in the UNHCR-ADP analysis as living in areas that are "Relatively Unstable", i.e. 73,423 people.

In the rest of the district, the Action will work with villages based on union level Community Risk Assessments. The unions targeted for intervention will be unions registered with both flash flood and landslide risk by the District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer, and which are not (a) Rohingya camp-hosting unions/JRP unions or (b) in Cox's Bazar Sadar (where the National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme is expected to implement climate mitigation schemes). According to the 2011 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, the total population of these unions is 717,953 people.

The total population living in the targeted areas at risk of landslide and flash flood impacts is therefore considered to be 791,376. As interventions in these 20 blocks and 20 villages are expected to reduce landslide and flash flood impact on community infrastructure/lands serving a total of 31,799 people, a 4% reduction in affected people is expected.

Reporting on the indicator will be based on identification in community risk assessments/risk reduction action plan report of how many people is served the specific community infrastructure/land in need of risk mitigation.

4.3 Results

Result (1/5) - Details

Title

Local government capacity to manage disaster and extreme weather events in the district s is strengthened

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

Estimated total amount

199.978,00

Result (1/5) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	335.930
Organisations	14
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

Beneficiaries type

Others

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

-

Comments on beneficiaries

1. Department of Disaster Management field structure
2. Deputy Commissioner Office
3. UNO Office Ukhia
4. UNO Office Teknaf
5. 7 union disaster management committees (Baharchhara, Nhilla, Teknaf, Whykong, Ratna Palong, Raja Palong, and Palongkhali)

In its work with the disaster management committees, the project will follow up on 2018 DRR investment in contingency planning under the joint IOM/UNDP/German Red Cross action by testing the contingency plans developed then. The KRI for contingency planning is therefore included to document further investment in contingency planning for the host community population of 335.930 who were targeted under the 2018 action.

Result (1/5) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

Result (1/5) - Indicators

Result 1 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

of government bodies have tested contingency plan through simulation exercise

Baseline

0,00

Target value

9,00

Source and method of data collection

Simulation exercise records

Comments on the indicator

Target - 7 union disaster management committees (Baharchhara, Nhillia, Teknaf, Whykong, Ratna Palong, Raja Palong, and Palongkhali) and 2 upazila disaster management committees (Ukhia and Teknaf) have had their contingency plans tested through a simulation exercise which includes a minuted debriefing session identifying areas of improvement for the DMC and contingency plan. At planning stage, the upazila level exercises are anticipated to be tabletop, union level exercises practical.

Result 1 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

District Disaster Management Committee members' knowledge of history and lessons learnt from previous response in CXB has been improved

Baseline

0,00

Target value

75,00

Source and method of data collection

Survey of DDMC members knowledge

Comments on the indicator

Target - 75% of DDMC members report improved knowledge of disaster management lessons from past disasters in Cox's Bazar at end of project period against baseline.

Result 1 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Contingency planning and preparedness for response

Indicator

Number of people covered by early action/contingency plans

Definition

Plans must be developed, tested and have provisions for maintenance.

To include opportunities for anticipation, pre-emptive and early action (e.g. evacuation and shelter in advance of impact; scalability of service to respond to increase in demand; etc.)

Action triggered by plan has to be coordinated, timely and effective.

Baseline

335.930,00

Target value

335.930,00

Source and method of data collection

[Adjust/specify as necessary and justified]

Community and local administration's contingency and preparedness plans;

Signatories and sign offs (e.g. plan agreement, updating) on updated plan.

Comments on the indicator

The present Action includes activities meant to test the preparedness for response and identify gaps in contingency plans developed under the 2018 ECHO Action with IOM. The indicator is therefore carried forward.

Result (1/5) - Indicators comments**Additional comments on indicators**

-

Result (1/5) - Activities**Result 1 - Activity 1****Short description**

Capacity development of Disaster Management Committees (DMC) to plan for and respond to disaster as per the Standing Orders on Disaster

Detailed description

Tasks already funded from ECHO 2018 through IOM and still ongoing under the programme when present action commences: Structured dialogue with DMCs on DM in context of Rohingya crisis throughout the project year; Training of DMC members;

Tasks added under 2019 Action: (1) Updating existing CRAs in 7 rohingya hosting unions; (2) development of simulation exercise concept for union and tabletop simulation exercise concept for upazila disaster management committee to test contingency plan developed under the 2018 project, (3) preparation of 7 union and 2 upazila DMCs for participation, (4) execution of simulation exercise, (5) debrief at district level, and (6) updating of union and upazila contingency plans .

The disaster management committees in the host unions have under the 2018 ECHO DRR action been supported to meet regularly, selected members have been trained as trainers, all members provided training, and they are currently being supported to develop contingency and disaster management plans. Through OFDA support to IOM, they have also been supported to develop Community Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Action Plan. The activity proposed under the present Action is intended to follow up on these activities by testing the contingency plans developed and facilitating the DMCs to reflect on their current level of readiness to respond.

Attention will be paid to ensure the mobilization of women DMC members to participate in the simulation exercises, and disproportionate impact on particularly vulnerable groups will be integrated in the simulation

design. The appropriate refugee response stakeholder counterparts will be invited to take part.

Simulation exercise scenarios for will be designed to test the ability of the union and upazila DMC to conduct its warning and emergency-phase duties according to the SOD and ECHO 2018-supported contingency plan, and will include the following elements: emergency-phase activation of EOC, coordination between DMC and CPP, coordination between DMC and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, and communication between ward level and union level. The simulation exercises will include debrief sessions discussing how DMC performed compared to its contingency plans, and what changes to their plans are necessary. Following completion of all the simulation exercises, the contingency plans will be updated. Relevant humanitarian coordination partners will be invited.

UNDP has worked with a competitively selected NGO partner with disaster management expertise at Dhaka and Cox's Bazar level in the implementation of the ECHO 2018 action activities, and sees value to continue utilizing this modality for the 2019 action.

The activity has been discussed and agreed with the ECHO team in Cox's Bazar. Training and workshop ToRs will be shared with the donors in advance for discussion of content in advance.

Result 1 - Activity 2

Short description

Enhance capacity of the Department of Disaster Management field structure (DRRO and PIO) to support local government, respond and report on disasters and extreme weather in Cox's Bazar.

Detailed description

Tasks already funded from ECHO 2018 through IOM and still ongoing under the programme when present action commences: Placement of Technical Officer and Information Management Officer with DRRO for 11 months to support oversight of PIO and response (if event occurs); placement of Field Officers with PIO for 11 months to support their preparedness and response capacity, compensating for increased workload related to Rohingya influx; support GoB to collect information and complete timely report (SoS and D-Form) on host communities after disaster; support GoB to quickly collect information on status of Rohingya camps and settlements after disaster; provision of key operational equipment to upazila government for PIO's use in response (motorbike, handheld GPS unit, printer); provision of key information management equipment to DRRO for use in response (printer, scanner, GPS unit); provide upazila and union DMCs with personal protective equipment for use during and after disaster; establish a Early Action and Response Contingency Fund for DMC, and disburse to DMC according to Disaster Management \ to support their disaster risk reduction, logistics and other expenses in response (mobile phone charges, gasoline, other practical expenses) - maximum USD 5,000 total per union.

Tasks added under 2019 funding request: development of district Disaster Management IM guideline to improve daily EOC/DMIC reporting routines and quality, improvement of DRRO office premises (including existing district Disaster Management Information Centre); extension of Technical Officer, Information Management Officer, and Field Officer placements up until May 2020 to support socialization of disaster management plans and contingency plans developed under the programme among government actors; drafting of a policy briefing note on disaster management human resource needs in Cox's Bazar.

Result 1 - Activity 3

Short description

Translation of Disaster Management Plans and Contingency Plans for host community unions, upazilas and district.

Detailed description

Tasks already funded from ECHO 2018 through IOM and still ongoing under the programme when present action commences: Workshops with DMCs and other stakeholders; Production of DM plans; Dissemination of DM plans. Training of operational local government actors on contingency plan development and support to develop contingency plan.

Tasks added under 2019 funding request: translation of DM and contingency plans to ensure availability in both English and Bangla. The documents will be shared with humanitarian counterparts UNDP works with under Result 04.

Result 1 - Activity 4

Short description

Support government to produce lessons learnt report on cyclone and monsoon preparedness in the district

Detailed description

As per the request of the Deputy Commissioner's office upon the receipt of the humanitarian Lessons Learnt Reports funded by the 2018 ECHO project, UNDP will under the new action support a similar exercise for the government disaster management structure. The exercise will be multi-hazard with a focus on government lessons learnt on managing climatic disasters and hazards, and data collection will include questions particularly relating to impact on and response provision for women, girls and the elderly. A short-term national expert will be brought in to conduct the exercise. The resulting report will be shared with humanitarian counterparts that UNDP work with under Result 04.

Result (2/5) - Details

Title

Government, development, and humanitarian stakeholders have access to improved forecasting information, risk modelling and district risk profile to support planning and decision-making

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

286.634,00

Result (2/5) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	-
Organisations	12
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

Beneficiaries type

Others

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

-

Comments on beneficiaries

Direct institutional/organization beneficiaries: 1. Bangladesh Meteorological Department, 2. Geological Survey of Bangladesh, 3. ISCG secretariat, 4. IOM, 5. WFP, 6. UNICEF, 7. UNDP, 8. FAO, 9. NGO Platform, 10.. UNHCR, 11. ISCG sector coordinator group, 12. UNRCO

Result (2/5) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

Result (2/5) - Indicators

Result 2 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

2020 monsoon and cyclone preparedness planning is informed by localized forecasts and modelling

Baseline

0,00

Target value

3,00

Source and method of data collection

ISCG Monsoon plan, ISCG Cyclone/72 hour contingency plan, meeting minutes of HOSOG, EPWG and common planning workshops.

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 0 - ISCG monsoon and cyclone contingency plans utilize planning figures estimated from pre-influx cyclone event and national monsoon forecast; Targe value 3: Bangladesh Meteorological Department-issued regional monsoon forecast, scenario-based planning figures based on disaster impact model (DIM) for cyclone category 1 and scenario-based planning figures for cyclone category 4 have been shared and discussed with the ISCG secretariat and Emergency Preparedness Working Group during 2020 preparedness planning.

(Government sensitivity regarding impact scenarios generated for cyclone are expected, and it may not be possible to share the scenario reports publically. If it is not possible to share the scenarios or model reports fully due to this sensitivity, critical planning figures - such as affected population, expected shelter loss - forecast by the DIMs will be provided to and discussed with the UNRCO, ISCG Senior Coordinator and secretariat for use.)

Result 2 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

District disaster management committee and humanitarian decision-makers have been presented and have public access to the district administration-endorsed report on disaster vulnerable communities and locations to support better coordination DRR planning and investment

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1,00

Source and method of data collection

Final report;

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 0 - collated and updated reference document as per Standing Orders on Disaster does not exist. Target value 1: As per the Standing Orders on Disaster, an endorsed report on disaster "Vulnerable communities and location"s exists and is available for disaster management decision-makers and interested agencies and donors, i.e. shared with the Deputy Commissioner, UNOs, ISCG (as humanitarian coordination body) and UNRCO (as lead on development coordination in Cox's Bazar).

Result 2 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Publically available upazila-level short range weather forecasting for Ukhia and Teknaf institutionalized in Bangladesh Meteorological Department

Baseline

0,00

Target value

1,00

Source and method of data collection

Bangladesh Meteorological Department website

Comments on the indicator

Baseline: 0 - no publically available short-range forecast product available for Ukhia and Teknaf at upazila level is issued from Bangladesh Meteorological Department. Target value: 1 - dedicated sub-page of the Bangladesh Meteorological Department webpage showing three day forecast for respectively UKhia and Teknaf upazila.

Result (2/5) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

-

Result (2/5) - Activities

Result 2 - Activity 1

Short description

Development of forecast products with Bangladesh Meteorological Department

Detailed description

Consultation with stakeholders to identify information needs for the Rohingya response; Identification of opportunities and barriers for institutionalizing local forecasting for Cox's Bazar; Training; Technical support from RIMES to BMD for troubleshooting and streamlining; Development and provision of short-range forecast at high resolution by BMD; Development of seasonal forecast at district level on the basis of BMD, RIMES and others stakeholders' work underpinning the regional and national seasonal forecasting; Translation of seasonal forecast into Bangla and colloquial Rohingya; Socialization of forecast products among stakeholders, including local government, humanitarian and FbF stakeholders. When these forecast products are made public, use of these will be integrated in ongoing Result 05 activities concerning capacity building of humanitarians and CiC office staff.

UNDP is entering into a Letter of Agreement with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department to support installation of WMO standard weather station adjacent to the camp (to strengthen systematic, sustainable and nationally owned data collection on rainfall in the camps) and development of forecast products. To provide BMD training, UNDP will enter into an agreement with RIMES (The Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia), which is an international and intergovernmental institution, owned and managed by its Member States, for the generation and application of early warning information. BMD and RIMES are the key stakeholders organizing the Monsoon Forum nationally.

Result 2 - Activity 2

Short description

Enhance knowledge of local geological risk conditions to enable development of landslide models

Detailed description

Collaborate with NASA to upgrade satellite-based regional landslide model with data collected from actors and field in Cox's Bazar; monitor quality of NASA model for limitations and utilize alternate landslide model(s) to update the current susceptibility maps if necessary; Collaborate and support the Geological Survey of Bangladesh (GSB) through a Letter of Agreement to improve local geological knowledge of the area; Coordination of UNDP activities with the ISCG NatHaz working group.

Data to be shared with NASA for upgrading regional landslide model and quality monitoring will be based on field observations shared by Site Management and Development stakeholders such as UNHCR and IOM (who are monitoring field changes through internal measures), category 1 incident reports and underlying data, site visits by UNDP Disaster Risk Specialist and Natural Hazards Specialist, and other information made available by NatHaz partners. Monitoring by volunteers is not under consideration due to stance by SM/SD partners that existing volunteer structures should not be tasked for other reporting than Category 1 incident reporting, as demonstrated when the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement began piloting volunteer reporting of weather impacts in May 2019.

Result 2 - Activity 3

Short description

Provision of cyclone impact model for humanitarian contingency planning

Detailed description

At the request of ISCG, UNDP will after review by the RRRC commission a competent consulting firm to conduct a Cyclone Impact Model exercise for Ukhia and Teknaf. The exercise will be informed by gender and age disaggregated data where available.

Experience from the landslide risk assessments in 2018 indicate that sharing of number Rohingya at risk of cyclone may carry some sensitivity. However, having realistic planning figures for cyclone preparedness is critical. Design and sharing of the findings will be done in a way sensitive to government acceptance of the exercise. The exercise will be closely coordinated with ISCG - depending on the level of sensitivity expressed by the government counterparts, it will either be coordinated with a limited group consisting

only of the Senior Coordinator, ISCG Emergency Preparedness Advisor, ISCG IM Head and the NatHaz Task Force chair, or with the NatHaz Task Force.

The cyclone impact model findings will be provided to the ISCG Senior Coordinator, the RRRC and the DC for use within their organizations and respective coordination cells/control rooms. UNDP will use the report to inform its technical support provided under Result 04 activities.

Result 2 - Activity 4

Short description

Support Government to develop report on at-risk communities and locations in the district

Detailed description

The purpose of the activity is to support the Deputy Commissioner's Office to develop their own report on at-risk communities and locations in the district, which can be shared with non-government stakeholders to prioritize and guide DRR interventions. The visualization of registered at-risk areas will also be a resource for the district and upazila administrations when activating their emergency control rooms. The report will draw on pre-existing hazard and risk assessments, Community Risk Assessments produced under Result 03 of this project and those made available from other DRR projects in the district, and additional data collection.

Collection and inventory of existing risk data and assessments for the district, including community risk assessments and assessments by the NatHaz task force stakeholders; Identification of key gaps; Data collection and liaising with partners to fill critical gaps; Hazard and exposure assessment and impact analysis; Mapping and visualization; Dissemination to key institutional stakeholders (i.e. decision-makers as well as non-government DRR actors in Cox's Bazar district) including union parishads.. UNDP will utilize national and international short-term expertise under the guidance of the project manager.

Result 2 - Activity 5

Short description

Knowledge exchange workshops between researchers and stakeholders working on hazards in Cox's Bazar district

Detailed description

In the course of the year, 4 thematic workshops will take place to which humanitarian, Deputy Commissioner's Office, RRRC and national research institutions (such as CEGIS, the Water Modelling Institute, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, the Geological Survey, and DDMC) will be invited to share research and discuss emerging issues for Cox's Bazar district. Invitations to humanitarian stakeholders will be shared through the ISCG Information Management Working Group and ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force.

Result (3/5) - Details

Title

Landslide and flash flood risk is reduced in most-vulnerable communities.

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Community and local level action

Information, communication and public awareness

Estimated total amount

531.857,00

Result (3/5) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	34.999
Organisations	0
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

Beneficiaries type

Refugees - Local population - Others

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

-

Comments on beneficiaries

The number of beneficiaries encompasses the total number of beneficiaries captured by indicator 1 and 2.

Result (3/5) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

Result (3/5) - Indicators

Result 3 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Community and local level action

Indicator

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Definition

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed).

Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

31.799,00

Source and method of data collection

Community Risk Assessments, Risk Reduction Action Plans, Intervention reports, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, NPM and UNHCR population statistics

Comments on the indicator

The project aims to implement small-scale risk mitigation activities at the local level in 5 Rohingya refugee camps and 8 location in the wider district. An assumption has been made that the budget available will allow for interventions in 20 Rohingya refugee camp blocks and 20 Bangladeshi villages. Estimate for Rohingya beneficiaries based on average number of households in representative in-camp "locations" used by the IOM Needs and Population Monitoring to inform response actors, which are equivalent of mahjee blocks. Each mahjee block is estimated to encompass approximately 112 households. Estimate for Bangladeshi beneficiaries is based on the assumption that 50% of the population in each of the targeted villages will benefit from the intervention implemented, and the average population size of Bangladeshi villages in Cox's Bazar district (2,021 people) as per the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has been applied.

Result 3 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Information, communication and public awareness

Indicator

Number of people reached through Information, Education and Communication on DRR

Definition

Information, Education and Communication: community-led awareness campaigns, development and distribution of awareness materials, media campaigns; peer-to-peer awareness, workshops, exhibitions, training of teachers and pupils.

In case of mass media campaigns provide explanation on how actual reach was estimated.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

3.200,00

Source and method of data collection

[Adjust/specify as necessary and justified]

Audience figures (expected); Attendance sheets.

Comments on the indicator

The target is defined as people reached with landslide and flash flood awareness activities in their communities on National Disaster Preparedness Day. A 20 awareness mobilizers will be trained in each of 8 unions, each is expected to reach minimum 20 people (taking into account that some mobilizers will want to do the activities together).

Result (3/5) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

-

Result (3/5) - Activities

Result 3 - Activity 1

Short description

Public awareness campaign in communities at high risk of landslide and flash flood

Detailed description

Stock-taking of existing materials, Development of public awareness materials for use and dissemination in schools, women's spaces/groups, and religious institutions; Training of teachers and students; Training of women leaders and field workers; Training of imams and other religious leaders; Coordinated campaign week with local activities. UNDP will work with a competitively selected NGO with social mobilization profile.

Development of public awareness materials will take into account existing materials and build on these. The public awareness campaign activities will be implemented in the 8 unions selected for landslide and flash flood risk mitigation under Result 03, Activity 02. From each location, a group of 20 people consisting of teachers, higher secondary school students, women leaders and religious leaders will be trained as awareness mobilizers able to communicate key risk reduction messages about landslide and flash flood risk using the developed public awareness materials, and supported to plan an awareness activity on the occasion of National Disaster Preparedness Day, March 10th.

Result 3 - Activity 2

Short description

Community-based disaster risk reduction activities in Bangladeshi communities at risk of landslide and flash floods

Detailed description

Micro-schemes for risk mitigation in vulnerable communities in the district. As mentioned in the response strategy, the present action strategically targets landslide and flash flood risk mitigation outside of the Rohingya-hosting unions due to the a) disproportionate number of DRR interventions in the seven JRP unions compared to the rest of the district, and b) due to the larger number of agencies (i.e. WFP, UNHCR, IOM, the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, OFDA and PRM) investing in cyclone risk reduction, cyclone shelters and cyclone early warning throughout the district.

Sub-activities include: Identification of 8 target unions in 4 upazilas; Community Risk Assessment and development of Risk Reduction Action Plan; Implementation of critical local-level structural and non-structural RRAP actions with the community; Training of men and women volunteers in existing volunteers structures on recognising landslide risk and taking action for preparedness.

While CRAs will be directly implemented by UNDP, UNDP will identify and work through competitively selected NGOs for implementation of RRAP actions, following the model from CDMP phase I. CRA methodology requires the involvement of women and girls, the poorest of the poor, and the elderly.

Findings of the Community Risk Assessments and Risk Reduction Action Plans will be fed into Result 2, Activity 4 (identification of vulnerable areas of the district). RRAPs will be shared with other DRR stakeholders directly as well.

Result 3 - Activity 3

Short description

Community-based disaster risk reduction activities in Rohingya camps at risk of landslide and flash floods

Detailed description

Micro-schemes for risk mitigation in vulnerable communities in the camps. As mentioned in the response strategy, the present action strategically targets landslide and flash flood risk mitigation in blocks rather than initiatives related to monsoon- or cyclone-triggered temporary relocation, so as not to add UNDP as an additional stakeholder on a topic which is already complex and where action in camp is under clear UNHCR/IOM/ISCG lead.

The purpose of the activity is to support small-scale risk reduction in the Rohingya camp in a way which integrates local knowledge, best practice from cam-based community-based DRR, and the technical guidelines for Site Improvements.

Sub-activities include: Stock-taking of existing CBDRM initiatives in the Rohingya camps and extraction of

lessons learnt; Knowledge exchange workshop between humanitarian, national DM practitioners, people from Chittagong Hill Tracts and relevant researchers on landslide and flash flood mitigation; support to existing Site Management Agencies to implement community risk assessment and small-scale landslide and flash flood mitigation in 5 critically hazardous camps. Training of men and women volunteers in existing structures on recognising landslide risk and taking action for preparedness.

Workshop report to be shared with stakeholders in Cox's Bazar, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and relevant counterparts in Dhaka.

Result 3 - Activity 4

Short description

Renovation of CPP Ukhia upazila office space

Detailed description

Internal renovation of Upazila administration-allocated but not yet operational Cyclone Preparedness Programme office premises for Ukhia upazila. Complementary but not overlapping with other organizations's investment in expanding the volunteer structure - included at request of the national Director, Cyclone Preparedness Programme).

Result (4/5) - Details

Title

The Rohingya humanitarian response system and actors' disaster risk management and preparedness efforts are informed by localized, gender-sensitive technical advice and coordinated with the Government of Bangladesh

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Institutional linkages and advocacy

Estimated total amount

178.662,00

Result (4/5) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	-
Organisations	21
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

Beneficiaries type

Others

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

-

Comments on beneficiaries

Organizations/institutional beneficiaries: 1. Resident Coordinator's Office, 2. ISCG Secretariat, 3. UNHCR, 4. IOM, 5. WFP, 6. UNICEF, 7. UNDP, 8. FAO, 9. NGO Platform, 10. IFRC, 11. American Red Cross, 12. German Red Cross, 13. Swiss Red Cross, 14. BDRCS, 15. ECHO Field Office, 16. DFID Field Office, 17. Gender in Humanitarian Action Working group, 18. Shelter sector, 19. Site Management and Site Development sector, 20. ISCG sector coordination group, 21. Communications with Communities working group,

Result (4/5) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

Result (4/5) - Indicators

Result 4 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Disaster risk management lessons learnt informs mid-term review and reporting on the 2019 Joint Response Plan

Baseline

0,00

Target value

2,00

Source and method of data collection

JRP Mid-term review and final report

Comments on the indicator

Baseline: 0 - JRP mid-term review and final reports not yet published. Target value 2 points - 1 point for each of the following: (1) JRP mid-term review report explicitly mentions lessons learnt from DRR mainstreaming and contingency planning, and (1) JRP 2019 final report explicitly mentions achievements and challenges related to DRR mainstreaming and contingency planning.

Result 4 - Indicator 2

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Updated ISCG Contingency Plan is available in Bangla to the district and Ukhia and Teknaf upazila emergency control rooms

Baseline

0,00

Target value

4,00

Source and method of data collection

Translated ISCG Contingency Plan; confirmation of receipt

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 0 - the ISCG contingency plans are not available in Bangla and are not kept either in the Emergency Control Rooms or with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) Field Structure at district or in Ukhia or Teknaf upazilas. Target: 2 points - Bangla translations of the ISCG contingency plans valid as of 1st July 2019 are shared in triplicate hard copy as well as soft copy with the Deputy Commissioner's Office and UNO Offices, with one copy for the DC/UNO, one copy for the custody of District Relief and Rehabilitation Officers and DDM upazila-level officers and one copy for storage in the assigned room for Emergency Control Room function; additional 2 points - Bangla translations of the ISCG contingency plans valid as of 1st April 2019 are shared in triplicate hard copy as well as soft copy with same as the above.

Result 4 - Indicator 3

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Common natural hazard products for the Rohingya camps are developed, endorsed by the ISCG HOSOG, and made publically available for all actors

Baseline

1,00

Target value

4,00

Source and method of data collection

ISCG HoSO, Natural Hazards Task Force and Information Management Working Group meeting minutes, ISCG distribution emails and Humanitarian Response Info entries.

Comments on the indicator

Baseline 1 - the first generation of the Natural Hazards summary report and products are approved by the ISCG Heads of Sub-Office Group and available online; Target value: 3 - a second generation of the information package is approved and published prior to end of July 2019 (1), a third generation prior to January 2020 (1), and fourth generation prior to June 2020 (1).

Result (4/5) - Indicators comments

Additional comments on indicators

-

Result (4/5) - Activities

Result 4 - Activity 1

Short description

Facilitate and contribute to specific disaster preparedness, response and risk reduction processes and government liaison as agreed with ISCG secretariat

Detailed description

Tasks already funded from ECHO 2018 through IOM and still ongoing under the programme when present action commences: continuous technical support to ISCG delivered by project manager/chief technical advisor and UNDP Government Liaison Officer/UNDP DRR Coordination Officer (conversion of first position into second position to respond to changing needs) till end of September 2019 .

Tasks added under 2019 funding request: Continuation of the project manager/chief technical advisor position mentioned above until end of the present Action period. Focus will be on support to ISCG secretariat in common preparedness planning with government including the district and the CPP (linked to Result 01 activities), review of humanitarian contingency plans, linking of ISCG with specialised DRR stakeholders, and input to strategic processes such as JRP review, reporting and design, information exchange with the RCO, channeling UN input into the design and conduction CPP-initiated cyclone workshops, and coordination review. The UNDP national DRR Coordination Officer position will focus on linkages between ISCG initiatives and disaster risk reduction and preparedness initiatives in the host communities.

The project manager will meet with the Emergency Preparedness Advisor of ISCG on a regular basis and facilitates monthly team to team meetings between ISCG EPR Advisor and his team, and the UNDP DRM programme. ISCG has requested particular support from UNDP on host community disaster DRR issues, district/upazila government and MoDMR disaster management technical liaison. The project manager will also communicate with the RCO on a monthly basis to ensure that UNDP support strategy is informed by discussions and dialogue at the Dhaka level.

Result 4 - Activity 2

Short description

Assist information exchange, knowledge management and creation of synergies between disaster management and risk reduction stakeholders

Detailed description

Tasks added under 2019 funding request: Translation and dissemination of locally critical disaster management knowledge products, reports and toolkits from respective international response and national stakeholders;

Continuation of the project manager/chief technical advisor position until the end of the present Action period. The UNDP National DRR Coordination Officer position to be established. Key tasks will include information exchange between RC/RC movement, UN in Cox's Bazar, RCO, and government stakeholders and sharing of Cox's Bazaar-generated knowledge to national disaster management training and research stakeholders.

Result 4 - Activity 3

Short description

Participation in Sector meetings and communication with Sector coordinators to collect and analyse information, plans and provide inclusive, gender-sensitive technical and contextual advice

Detailed description

Tasks added under 2019 funding request: Continuation of the project manager/chief technical advisory position until the end of the present Action. National DRR Coordination officer position focusing on linkages between disaster risk reduction and preparedness initiatives in the host communities.. Key tasks will include continued support to ISCG on review of sectoral contingency plans, support to Shelter, SM/SD, CwC, and GiHA regularly and support to other sectors upon request.

Result 4 - Activity 4

Short description

Analyse outcomes of the disaster risk management and preparedness initiatives and actions of the response actors for inclusive, gender-sensitive learning and future priorities

Detailed description

Organizing and facilitating two small-scale two disaster risk management lessons learnt workshops/meetings with attendant reports - one at mid-way point in 2019 focusing on DRR mainstreaming in JRP lessons learnt; the second a 2019 end-of-year/after action cyclone lessons learnt report (whichever comes first within the Action period) intended to inform the post-2019 response planning process. Reports to be shared among humanitarian and development stakeholders in Cox's Bazar and Dhaka, including RCO and SEG co-chairs.

Support to Government of Bangladesh, ISCG and BDRCS with IFRC/AmCross to organize and facilitate pre-season stakeholder workshops on monsoon and cyclone preparedness in September 2019 and spring 2020.

Result 4 - Activity 5

Short description

Facilitation of the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force to meet on a regular basis and systematically share information on hazard mapping and analyses

Detailed description

On the basis of its technical expertise, UNDP chairs the group, with REACH as co-chair on the basis of their assessment and information management expertise. The task force builds consensus and provides peer review on common Natural Hazards products generation and iterative improvement, and guidance to stakeholders on their limitation and usage areas. The task force reports to the ISCG Information Management Working Group, and its products are approved by the ISCG Head of Sub-Office Group. The group regularly issues updated information packages of available datasets/models and improved hazard maps based on member agencies' work. These packages are approved by the Head of Sub-Office Group.

Members of the group will be invited to participate in Knowledge Exchange seminars organized under Result 02, activity 05.

Result (5/5) - Details

Title

Government duty-bearers, key-humanitarian stakeholders and first response agencies are better prepared to manage residual risk

Sector

Disaster Risk Reduction / Disaster Preparedness

Sub-sectors

Community and local level action

Capacity building (DRR / DP)

Estimated total amount

73.209,00

Result (5/5) - Beneficiaries

Estimated total number of direct beneficiaries targeted by the action

Individuals	-
Organisations	6
Households	-
Individuals per household	-
Total individuals	-

Beneficiaries type

Others

Does the action specifically target certain groups or vulnerabilities?

No

Specific target group or vulnerabilities

-

Comments on beneficiaries

Organization/institutional beneficiaries: 1. Deputy Commissioner's Office including line department officers at district level, 2. RRRC office and CiC structure; 3. Fire Service and Civil Defense, 4. Ansar and VDP, 5. ISCG Secretariat, 6. ISCG Sector coordinator group

Result (5/5) - Transfer Modalities

	<u>Estimated total net amount</u>	<u>Estimated number of individuals</u>	<u>Conditional transfer?</u>	<u>Origin</u>
Cash	-	-	-	
Voucher	-	-	-	
In kind	-	-	-	

Comments on transfer modalities in this result

-

Result (5/5) - Indicators

Result 5 - Indicator 1

Type / Subsector

Custom

Indicator

-

Definition

Number of humanitarian staff participating in orientations on disaster risk management in the context of Cox's Bazar

Baseline

0,00

Target value

250,00

Source and method of data collection

Training records

Comments on the indicator

Target: 250 refugee response staff staff reached with awareness materials and orientations (both criteria must be met) on DRR focusing on preparedness for response, use of risk and forecast information, and core principles of DRM;

Result 5 - Indicator 2**Type / Subsector**

Community and local level action

Indicator

Number of people participating in interventions that enhance their capacity to face shocks and stresses

Definition

Interventions at household and local level aimed at concretely strengthen the capacity. Information or advocacy activities as well as trainings are not eligible unless they will result or are directly linked to concrete action (e.g. evacuation plan developed).

Examples: number of people who can use a protective shelter, etc; number of people covered/included in a new contingency plan.

Baseline

0,00

Target value

200,00

Source and method of data collection

Training records; Post-training surveys specific to the training.

Comments on the indicator

Under this result, the indicator target can be broken down into:

- 100 government staff reached with awareness materials and training on DRR, focusing on use of risk and forecast information, and core concepts and principles of DRM;
- 20 ISCG staff reached with workshops on DRR, focusing on early warning and use of risk and forecast information;
- 80 first responders trained on landslide search and rescue

Result (5/5) - Indicators comments**Additional comments on indicators**

-

Result (5/5) - Activities**Result 5 - Activity 1****Short description**

Capacity building of government officials for forecast and risk assessment literacy

Detailed description

Training needs assessment; Curriculum development; Training of the CiCs and their support staff (2 rounds) under the RRRC structure; Training for District and Upazila officials; Lessons learnt brief on local experience developed and shared with the UNDP/Planning Commission National Resilience Programme at national level, which is working on institutionalizing disaster risk literacy and risk informed planning training within the national government system.

In addition to contributing to the ISCG Capacity Development Initiative for CiCs and support staff and the capacity of local officials to utilize the vulnerable communities/area products developed under result 02, the project will draw on expertise and feed ground-level lessons learnt into the Planning Commission's Dhaka-based activities on risk-informed planning training. The present activity will be coordinated with the NatHaz Task Force and SM/SD sector.

Result 5 - Activity 2

Short description

Creation of learning opportunities and materials on disaster risk management for humanitarian staff

Detailed description

Development and dissemination of technical briefs on disaster risk and weather forecasting targeting incoming humanitarian staff; Orientations for humanitarian staff on seasonal and extreme weather and disaster risk in Cox's Bazar; Joint workshop with Columbia University COMPAS project for humanitarians on forecast information and decision-making.

The activities are meant to provide basic information to ensure learning opportunities on disaster risk management for incoming humanitarian staff on topics (hazards, risk and weather) which are locally critical, as Cox's Bazar still has considerable turn-over in staff which contributes to confusion and resetting of processes. Activities will respond to needs emerging under Result 04 and products generated by Result 02.

Result 5 - Activity 3

Short description

Training of trainers on landslide search and rescue

Detailed description

Identification of existing relevant search and rescue curriculums nationally and regionally; Communication with the UN RCO on ongoing initiatives; Identification and procurement of technical expert/organization to provide training, Identification of candidates within FSCD; Training of trainers; Sharing of curriculum with national-level stakeholders.

Result 5 - Activity 4

Short description

Training of FSCD, Ansar and VDP for landslide search and rescue

Detailed description

Training; Drafting of SOP with FSCD on landslide search and rescue in Cox's Bazar.

The Bangladesh Ansar is a paramilitary auxiliary force responsible for the preservation of internal security and law enforcement in Bangladesh. The Village Defence Party (VDPs) is a law enforcement force in Bangladesh, organised in distinct units at the level of individual villages and urban towns. The Village Defence Parties are also specifically charged with working on village development and welfare schemes. Both Ansar and VDP are tasked with supporting post-disaster search and rescue operations according to the Standing Orders on Disaster, and their representatives are members of the union, upazila and district disaster management committees.

4.4 Preconditions

Preconditions for successful implementation of the programme includes: - no escalation of social tensions within Cox's Bazaar into conflict, -significant violence or significant encroachment on humanitarian space, -no severe cyclone, earthquake or other natural disaster, -continued cooperation with and support from national, district and local government to the Rohingya response in general and the UNDP DRM programme in particular, -continued collaboration between the ISCG and UNDP on disaster risk management issues, -continued openness of IOM to UNDP DRM technical contributions within the humanitarian coordination mechanism, and - no unexpected changes to the humanitarian coordination mechanism.

4.5 Assumptions and risks (including risk of occurrence of fraudulent activities)

As described in the section on Problem, Needs and Risk Analysis, Bangladesh is a highly disaster and extreme weather-prone country and Cox's Bazaar in particular is prone to cyclones between April and June and October and December, as well as monsoonal flash flooding and landslide, in addition to earthquakes. Although a well-developed cyclone early warning system, networks of public cyclone shelters, steadily improving general building stock and systems for food and public health response has contributed to a hundredfold reduction in mortality due to cyclone and inundation, cyclones and heavy monsoon rains still have the potential to cause casualties, significant household asset destruction, and infrastructure and road access disruption. Marginalized people and households throughout the host district as well as a large portion of the Rohingya population are extremely vulnerable to housing, asset and livelihood loss due to storm surge, landslides and flash floods. Natural hazard impacts have the potential to temporarily disrupt access to programme implementation sites and wet conditions will make physical works difficult between June and September, potentially delaying implementation if not mitigated. Due to social tensions and grievances between and within Rohingya, host district communities and humanitarian actors, there is a very present risk that security in and around the camps and host community deteriorates and limits access to project implementation sites, easy movement and local government offices. Cox's Bazaar has historically experienced inter-communal violence, drug trafficking-related violence, and extrajudicial violence. Host community grievances against the humanitarians fueled by pressures on local infrastructure and perceptions of disproportionate support to the refugees have risen sharply following lay-offs of local staff from projects closed at the end of 2018. This tension is anticipated to persist at least until local upazila elections in March but may continue afterwards as well.. As tensions within the Rohingya camps have risen in past months, including harassment of Rohingya female volunteers and workers, the risk of social conflict remains. A central assumption in the project is that the camp-based Rohingya population and humanitarian response to meet their needs will remain in Cox's Bazaar district for the entirety of 2019. However, the Government of Bangladesh is considering relocating a significant portion of the Rohingya population to the Bashan Chhar island further north in the Bay of Bengal. While it is not clear yet whether the island can be considered a suitable location for this population in the eyes of the UN system nor if anyone is willing to voluntarily relocate, there is a chance that the population may be split up. If relocation to Bashan Chhar happens, the DRM programme activities must be reconsidered in light of exact scenario and UN system final decision on support to such a site. ECHO will be consulted before any direct involvement of the project on Basan Char. Experience from 2018 shows that changes within the humanitarian coordination structure - such as changes in leadership, changes in roles and responsibilities, and turnover in personell - has the potential to delay or prevent the implementation of planned technical support activities under result 04. Extension of SDC-funded activity timeline in the programme due to these kind of delays are currently being discussed with SDC. While there is now an ISCG Senior Coordinator in place due to stay for two years who has expressed appreciation of UNDP's technical advisory role, the UN coordination review for Cox's Bazar remains ongoing and with it the ISCG secretariat (incl Emergency Preparedness) and accountability structures in the response unsettled. The HOSO of the proposed lead on disaster preparedness (IOM) has confirmed interest in UNDP continuing to play an advisory role.

4.6 Contingency measures taken to mitigate the risks described under chapter 4.5

UNDP has an elaborated Enterprise Risk Management framework embedded in its Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures. The steps of the risk management process are as follows:

- Establishing the context;
- Risk assessment;
- Risk treatment;
- Monitoring and review; and

- Communication and consultation.

UNDP monitors and logs risks in its project Risk Log.

As part of the programme support activities, UNDP aims to support better early warning and forecast, enhanced preparedness plans and effective decision-making which will benefit the local community, government and UNDP and other partners. During and after cyclone, the UNDP DRM programme will work with the ISCG and the UNDP-chaired Early Recovery Cluster in Dhaka to capitalize on technical capacity and local presence to support humanitarian and recovery response.

UNDP will monitor weather forecasts and DRM programme will be included in the UNDP sub-office business continuity plan which includes protection of project staff, equipment storage, radio communication system, and alternate work modalities. Should a natural disaster such as cyclone or major earthquake occur, some of the Project's activities might be delayed as a result, and plans for the project activities will have to be re-evaluated in light of changed risk/vulnerability baselines for the district.

The programme will work through a network of implementing partners including both NGO and government and use a low-key approach complemented by local media communication emphasizing the benefits to the local community. In addition, UNDP will follow advice provided by the UN security experts at UNDSS and consult them regularly to ensure the project is not attracting negative attention from dangerous actors, and that UN staff and implementing partners are not put at risk. As part UNDP's national "Partnerships for a Tolerant and Inclusive Bangladesh" project, UNDP Cox's Bazaar hosts a small research unit focusing on analysis of emerging issues related to social tension in the district. Analysis on emerging social issues from this project is shared with the project manager of the DRM programme on a running basis, to ensure sensitivity in implementation of the programme, monitoring of risks, and support early activation of contingency measures if necessary. As much as possible, local government counterparts will be involved and present on the ground. The process of selecting beneficiaries and beneficiary communities will be transparent, participatory, and conflict sensitive.

UNDP coordinates closely with ISCG, UNHCR and government counterparts in the district and with the Senior Executive Group in Dhaka to monitor developments in government policy which might negatively affect progress towards results in its programmes and projects. The project manager also participates in the District Disaster Management Committee and maintains regular communication with the Additional Deputy Commissioner (General) to ensure coordination and two-way communication with the district administration.

UNDP coordinates closely with the ISCG Senior Coordinator and consults regularly with the Resident Coordinator's Office and IOM HOSO to understand developments in the humanitarian coordination structure and give inputs from the disaster risk management technical perspective. However, as the coordination review remains unfinalized, changes to institutional beneficiary's priorities may still occur which will necessitate revision of the project logframe and work plan.

4.7 Additional information on the operational context of action

-

5. QUALITY MARKERS

5.1 Gender-age markers

5.1.1 Marker Details

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does the proposal contain an adequate and brief gender and age analysis?</i> | <p>Yes</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

- *Is the assistance adapted to the specific needs and capacities of different gender and age groups?* Yes
- *Does the action prevent/mitigate negative effects?* Yes
- *Do relevant gender and age groups adequately participate in the design, implementation and evaluation of the Action?* Not sufficiently
- *Initial mark* 1

5.1.2 Additional comments and challenges

As mentioned under the activity descriptions, the Action integrates gender and age in the following ways: a) where activities involve community members, particular care will be taken to mobilize women and girl participants - noting, however, that disaster management committee membership is set according to government and NGO positions frequently filled by men; b) utilizes gender and age disaggregated data where available in scientific research, assessment and studies, and c) incorporates gender, age and inclusion concerns into lessons learnt exercises and technical advisory services when and where possible.

5.2 Resilience

5.2.1 Marker Details

- *Does the proposal include an adequate analysis of shocks, stresses and vulnerabilities?* Yes
- *Is the project risk informed? Does the project include adequate measures to ensure it does not aggravate risks or undermine capacities?* Yes
- *Does the project include measures to build local capacities (beneficiaries and local institutions)?* Yes
- *Does the project take opportunities to support long term strategies to reduce humanitarian needs, underlying vulnerability and risks?* Yes
- *Initial mark* 2

5.2.2 How does the action contribute to build resilience or reduce future risk?

Effective disaster risk reduction and strengthening resilience through preparedness for response and mainstreaming of DRR in humanitarian action are central objectives of this Action. Under result 1, the programme supports government duty-bearers to prepare contingency plans, prepare and improve disaster management plans, and test these plans, strengthening their capacity to respond as and when needed to extreme weather and disaster. Under result 2, the programme works with ISCG and national duty-bearers to better assess and map areas at risk of natural hazards, so as to support risk-informed humanitarian response planning and development planning. Under result 3, the programme works directly with vulnerable host communities and through Site Management partners with vulnerable Rohingya neighbourhoods to implemented community-based disaster risk reduction solutions and strengthen systems for community-based response. Under result 4, the programme supports the improvement of the disaster and seasonal contingency plans of the humanitarian community in a manner consistent with national frameworks, so as to help create a system which is easier to transfer to greater government

ownership and avoid gap periods if/when humanitarian actors' role in managing the camps decline. Also under result 4, the support provided by the programme to humanitarian stakeholders through lessons learnt and DRM analysis support mainstreaming of DRR and risk-informed planning in the joint response plan. Finally, under 5, the programme contributes to reducing future risk by a) providing training to government and humanitarians on risk-informed planning, and b) developing a curriculum for landslide search and rescue for use not only in the district but possible replication elsewhere in the country, strengthening under-developed national preparedness for landslide.

6. IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Human resources and Management capacities

The Action will be implemented through the UNDP Cox's Bazar office DRM programme. To manage the Action, a full-time international Project Manager/Chief Technical Advisor officer is based in the UNDP Cox's Bazar office, working under the guidance of the UNDP Cox's Bazaar Head of Programmes. The work is provided logistical support from a full-time national Driver, and full-time national Finance and Administration associate. These positions are funded from the 2018 ECHO Action through IOM till end September 2019; funding for these positions will from October 2019 till end of May 2020 come from the present action. From July of 2019, a locally recruited full-time United Nations Volunteer will join the team. To support scaling up of activities, the programme is supported by the UNDP Cox's Bazaar Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Communications Officer. Additional financial oversight, technical and communications support will be provided as necessary from the UNDP Country Office in Dhaka.

The programme is implemented through the work of three teams, all working full-time on the project:

1. A Government Support team - consisting of one national Technical Officer and one national Information Management Officer recruited under a previous phase of the project will continue to be placed in the DRRO's office, while two national Field Officers - is in place until end of September 2019 with support from the 2018 ECHO Action through IOM. Under the present Action, the team members will continue to be placed in the offices of the PIO in Ukhia and Teknaf (one in each) till end of May 2020. The Government Support Team was established to facilitate activities with the Disaster Management Committees, provide additional manpower to the PIO and DRRO, and support coordination between the humanitarian response actors and local government; under the present action their activities will expand to include gap analysis and direct support to simulation exercises for government stakeholders.
1. A DRR technical advisory team supporting humanitarian actors on disaster risk management works under the supervision and guidance of the project manager and consists of one international Disaster Risk Reduction specialist (MSB deployed until end of June 2019), one international Disaster Risk Specialist (SDC-deployed until November 2019), one national Community-Based DRR Officer, and one national Government Liaison officer. Under the present action, funding is sought to continue the position of international Disaster Risk Specialist till end of May 2020, and to establish an additional national Natural Hazard Specialist position to a) reinforce coordination support to the ISCG Natural Hazards Task Force under Result 4, and b) to support knowledge exchange with national-level stakeholders under Result 2. The Government Liaison Officer position is funded by the 2018 ECHO action through IOM until 30th June 2019, and will be replaced with a DRR Coordination Officer position from July 2019 till the end of the present action, in response to a) requests from stakeholders for greater coordination of DRR activities in the host communities, and b) to avoid duplication of functions with the Government Support Team.
1. A full-time Community and Capacity team consisting of a Capacity Development Officer, a Project Officer, and a Local Risk Mitigation Officer (engineer) will work from the beginning of the action to facilitate institutional, humanitarian, and community capacity development, training, and local risk mitigation activities (result 2, 3 and 5).

6.2 EU Aid Volunteers

-

6.3 Equipment and goods

As the programme is primarily a technical support programme, the majority of equipment and goods to be procured is for operational purposes only, i.e. office furniture and ICT, project vehicle, radio and safety gear for staff. All procurement will be conducted in line with UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures.

Under result 02, Bangladesh Meteorological Department will be supported between BMD and UNDP to procure and install a WMO standard weather station close to the camp. UNDP will apply all relevant oversight associated with Letter of Agreement modality.

6.4 Use of HPCs

-

6.6 Specific security constraints

A border district directly abutting the now violence-ridden Rakhine state of Myanmar as well as the Chittagong Hil Tracts, the social scenario of Cox's Bazaar is characterized by a large amount of cross-border legal and illegal trade (including yaba/methamphetamine smuggling), continued influx of refugees, an ethnically and religiously diverse population with a history including episodes inter-communal violence, high concentration of opposition voters, and connections to human trafficking networks. The addition of a large refugee population in an area of high poverty, limited infrastructure and strained natural resources, as well as large humanitarian operation with many international staff in a religiously conservative area, is contributing to increasing local social tensions within and among groups. Settlements and towns in the district are also exposed two cyclone risk periods a year, as well as hazardous impacts on the monsoon; creating a total of 7 months per year (April-October) of heightened security risks from natural hazards. For mitigation measures to manage these risks, please see section 4.4.

6.7.1 Are there Implementing Partners ?

Yes

6.7.2 Implementing Partner added value

-

6.7.4 Coordination, supervision and controls

UNDP will administer the funding support for the Action in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, policies and procedures, and administrative instructions, and carry out the activities efficiently and effectively.

At proposal stage, the foreseen implementing partners are Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Geological Survey of Bangladesh, and RIMES. See attachment for roles.

The International Organisation shall ensure that the obligations stated in this Agreement under Article 9-Data protection applies to all Contractors and that Articles 7-Conflict of interest, 8-Confidentiality, 10-Communication and visibility, 12- Ownership and right to use of results and Cost related to equipment and remaining goods, as well as 23-Accounts, technical and financial checks

apply, where applicable, to all Contractors and Implementing Partners.

UNDP will monitor activities through dedicated focal points within the project team under the overall

guidance and supervision of the Project Manager. Where utilizing institutions or NGOs as partners, UNDP will utilize the appropriate formal agreement instruments as per UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (e.g. Letters of Agreement, Responsible Party Agreement, etc.) and partners will work under agreed monitoring and performance frameworks under the supervision of the Project Manager and the UNDP Cox's Bazaar M&E specialist.

Implementing Partners

6.8 Are there any subdelegates?

No

6.8.1 Subdelegates explanation

-

Subdelegates

7. FIELD COORDINATION

7.1 Operational coordination with other humanitarian actors

At the national level, UNDP is part of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team and co-chairs the national Shelter (with IFRC) and Early Recovery standing clusters with MoDMR. The agency is a close partner of the MoDMR and coordinates emergency response activities with Department of Disaster Management through its Disaster Response and Recovery Facility.

At the district level, UNDP participates in the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group mechanism through the Heads of Sub-Office group, technical support to the ISCG secretariat on disaster risk management, deployment of a Host Community coordinator (tbc), and projects implemented in close coordination with the WASH sector (Solid Waste Management project), Protection sector (Community Resilience and Recovery project on governance and rule of law), and Site Management and Site Development (SMSD) sector and CwC working group (Disaster Risk management in Cox's Bazaar programme).

At the programme level, UNDP's technical support activities for humanitarian coordination system includes a) regular participation of the Project Manager in the Emergency Preparedness Working Group, b) regular meetings of the Project Manager with the ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Advisor and the ISCG head of field coordination, c) chairing of the Natural Hazards Task Force d) regular participation in SM/SD sector meetings, e) active membership to the Site Improvements TWIG, the Site Development TWIG and the Energy and Environment TWIG, f) regular participation in CwC sector meetings, g) membership of the CwC Emergency Communications sub-group, and h) participation in upazila-level ISCG/UNO coordination meetings in Ukhia and Teknaf.. The UNDP DRM team also communicates directly with the humanitarian advisors in the UNRCO to coordinate.

Following from its global Memorandum of Understanding with the IFRC and bilateral engagements with BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and German Red Cross in Cox's Bazaar in 2018, UNDP are meeting on a monthly basis with BDRCS and the DRR delegates from the various RC/RC movement actors to regularize and streamline coordination between UNDP and the movement in Cox' Bazaar in 2019.

In addition to coordination with major DRR humanitarian stakeholders UNHCR, IOM and WFP through the SM/SD sector and its sub-groups, UNDP has also established bilateral coordination with UNHCR and IOM, and is seeking to establish this with WFP as well. Following from the Joint Communication of

UNHCR and UNDP of 30th September 2017, technical advisory services since the beginning of the influx, and UNHCR's financial contribution to the UNDP DRM programme, UNDP project staff liaise frequently UNHCR sub-office management, Site Management and Shelter staff on issues related to disaster risk management.

Following from a common consortium ECHO 2018 Action which is already providing funding for the UNDP DRM programme, UNDP and IOM have established focal point person for exchange of information on disaster related issues – on IOM side, one in their Humanitarian division and one in their Transition and Recovery division.

7.2 Action listed in

UN Consolidated Appeal Process

Yes

Flash Appeal

No

ICRC / IFRC appeal

No

Other

No

Not applicable

No

If other, please specify

-

7.3 Coordination with National and local authorities

The *Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)*, incl. *Department of Disaster Management (DDM)* is the GoB ministry in charge of DRR and emergency response, as well as the administration of the Rohingya camps. DRROs and PIOs execute their duties under the supervision of the DC and UNO. *Union, Upazila and District Disaster Management Committees* consist of GoB officials and relevant NGO/CSO representatives and exist to support DRR and emergency response. UNDP government-embedded staff and project manager coordinates with the DRRO, PIOs and disaster management committees on operational and technical issues, well as directly with Union Parishad chairman. For local strategic and decision-making issues, UNDP Cox's Bazaar coordinates with the DC and UNO. For strategic and decision-making issues as well as building sustainability, the DRM project manager together with UNDP Country Office coordinates directly with the DDM and MoDMR.

The *RRRC* is the GoB official in charge the Rohingya camps. He oversees the work of the *CiCs*, who manages individual camps. For DRR activities in the camps, UNDP works with partners with established presence in the camps. When introducing new activities targeting the Rohingya camps or population directly, UNDP will seek the guidance, approval and cascading of instruction to *CiCs* by the *RRRC* together with the appropriate partner and/or sector.

The *Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)* forecasts, monitors and supplies information related to weather conditions with a particular focus on cyclones. The *Geological Survey of Bangladesh* is primarily mandated to support disaster risk management through research on earthquake and tsunami risk, but have piloted landslide early warning systems in Cox's Bazaar in the past. UNDP's DRM programme activities related to these two institutions are coordinated through appointed focal points on both sides.

7.4 Coordination with development actors and programmes

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, with a mandate to support countries to identify their own solutions to development challenges and developing national and local capacities that will help them achieve human development and the Sustainable Development Goals. As such, the present DRM programme of UNDP in Cox's Bazaar - while focusing on supporting preparedness for response, risk analysis and capacity development of critical disaster management duty-bearers - takes a sustainable solutions approach with close government coordination, creation of synergies with UNDP's Cox's Bazaar development interventions, and collaboration with development actors and programmes.

Within UNDP's Cox's Bazaar office, programme and project managers meet to coordinate and identify opportunities for synergies on a regular basis. The DRM programme will also coordinate with the country-level National Resilience Programme implemented by the Ministries of Disaster Management and Relief, Women and Children Affairs, Local Government, and Planning Commission.

At the Cox's Bazaar level, coordination with development actors will include support to Government of Bangladesh in the planning and implementation of upazila and district annual plans and the upcoming Cyclone Shelter Refurbishment programme through the programme's embedded Government Support team, as well as extension of DRM technical advisory support offers to the World Bank and Asian Development programmes being initiated in relation to the Rohingya crisis. The DRM programme will also advocate with government counterparts for the development of a district DRR framework in line with the Sendai Framework. UNDP has also initiated discussions with FAO in Cox's Bazaar to coordinate landslide risk mitigation activities to avoid overlap, ensure coherency of approach, and avoid duplication of investments in IEC materials.

8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1 Monitoring of the action

Monitoring and evaluation of activities, results and objectives of the present Action will take place according to UNDP's policies and procedures. The Project Manager will be responsible for the overall oversight of the project, ensuring the effective and timely implementation of the activities as per the work plan in coordination with the key project partners from the government, UN agencies and NGOs, etc. at national and local levels.

The Project Manager will be responsible for substantive management of the project, utilizing the UNDP M&E tools, to ensure that inputs are adequately provided, procedures are followed and outputs are produced in an accountable, harmonized and timely manner. Project officers will be assigned focal point responsibilities for specific Results areas for day to day tracking of progress. In order to ensure the best possible monitoring process of the Action, UNDP Sub-Office and Country Office Monitoring and Evaluation specialist will be involved in the monitoring missions and tasks.

To fulfill these purposes, the project team will monitor progress in UNDP's internal quarterly progress update. Relevant documents including the meeting reports, field reports and other relevant communication resources will be recorded and reviewed. The exercises will verify implementation of activities, examine the project's continued relevance as per the changing DRR needs at local level, consolidate progress towards the fulfillment of the targets and make recommendations and/or actions to be taken to fast track the process.

Periodic field visits and specific checks will be carried out by the Project Manager, UNDP Cox's Bazaar Head of Programmes and the UNDP Country Office Disaster Resilience Specialist to evaluate the progress in the implementation of activities, to identify any existing issues or bottlenecks and to plan corrective actions.

The mid-term and the final report will be prepared by the Project Manager with support from the UNDP sub-office Head of Programme and Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist.

The UNDP sub-office Operations team will support and supervise the administrative processes and procedures during the life of the project with support from the UNDP Country Office. UNDP's administrative and financial systems will be adopted.

The interim and final reports to ECHO will be submitted in line with contractual requirements and close coordination will be ensured with ECHO local representatives. According to UNDP quality standards, close coordination will be maintained with the Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazaar.

8.2 Evaluations

Internal evaluation

No

External evaluation

No

External audit

No

8.2.1 Further details

-

8.3 Studies carried out in relation to the action (if relevant)

No

Explain the content of these studies

8.4 Is this action remotely managed?

No

9. COMMUNICATION, VISIBILITY AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

9.1 Standard visibility

A. Display of EU Humanitarian Aid visual identity on

A1. Signboards, display panels, banners and plaques

Yes

A2. Goods and equipment

Yes

Please provide additional details on section A

European Commission visibility will be ensured through placement of the ECHO logo along other donor logos in all relevant materials, reports, equipment, communication materials, personal protective gear, visibility items and programme documents including information leaflets and knowledge products. Requirements for donor visibility will be communicated to any implementing partners.

At all implementation sites, events and refurbished facilities, the logos of all programme donors including EU Humanitarian Aid will be shown on signboards, plaques, and banners. To the greatest extent possible, goods and equipment (except vehicles) acquired in the programme will be embossed/printed with the donor logos including EU Humanitarian Aid on them. If not possible, stickers with these will be affixed to the item or the box in which it is distributed. Very limited equipment is expected under the present action; at proposal stage, equipment is only expected for the DRRO office refurbishment (result 1) and visibility items (primarily rain coats and umbrellas) to be shared with selected government counterparts participating in project capacity development activities.

B. Written and verbal acknowledgement of EU funding and partnership through

B1. Press releases, press conference, other media outreach

Yes

B2. Publications, printed material (for external audiences, not operational communication)

Yes

B3. Social media

Yes

B4. Partner's website (pages related to EU funded projects)

Yes

B5. Human interest blogs, photo stories

Yes

B6. Audiovisual products, photos

Yes

B7. Other

No

Please provide additional details on section B

The communications, visibility and information activities of the programme are structured through a 'project communications plan' as per UNDP Bangladesh standards. Stories from implementation, on beneficiaries, outcomes and impacts will be documented and shared through the UNDP website and the project microsite (to be established in 2019), social media platforms, and publications. Original soft copy files of visual documentation (such as photographs, infographics and illustrations) will be kept by the UNDP Cox's Bazaar office with activity/location metadata and will be shared with donors including EU Humanitarian Aid upon request. European Commission and ECHO social media handles will be tagged on social media stories, and UNDP will procure Facebook targeted ads to be able to target European audiences with links to audiovisual communications products. UNDP utilizes both English and Bangla for its social media posts, depending on intended audience

Donor contribution including EU Humanitarian Aid will be acknowledged in event programmes, invitations, banners and related materials. Invitations to project workshops, trainings and events will be extended to the ECHO field office and beneficiaries and participants informed about ECHO and other donors' funding of the programme. UNDP Cox's Bazaar will facilitate access to project sites and beneficiaries for any donor (including ECHO or other European Commission) visiting missions which require access.

Government partners, humanitarian stakeholders, beneficiaries and the local community will be kept informed about the programme activities through information available in English and Bangla. The Communications officer of UNDP Cox's Bazaar and the UNDP country office communications team will produce press releases and facilitate contact with local and national media visits, with acknowledgement of donor contributions including EU Humanitarian Aid. ISCG and the DC's office will

be kept informed on a running basis by the UNDP's Head of Programmes, the Project Manager and embedded Technical Officer.

Knowledge products will be made available in English and Bangla. Donor funding and in-kind technical support contributions are acknowledged on these products through placement of logo and in-text where possible. Programme staff will be available to share the findings, lessons learnt and other analysis from these knowledge products to government, development and humanitarian partners in Dhaka if requested by EU Humanitarian Aid.

9.2 Do you foresee communication actions that go beyond standard obligations?

No

10. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW OF THE ACTION

10.1 Estimated expenditure

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Implementation costs	1.440.984,00	-	-	-	-
Remuneration	100.868,85	-	-	-	-
Total costs	1.541.852,85	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

10.2 Percentage of direct eligible costs allocated to the support costs

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Interim report incurred costs</u>	<u>Final report incurred costs</u>
Support costs (in %)	0,00	-	-	-

10.3 Funding of the action

	<u>Initial budget</u>	<u>Revised budget</u>	<u>Final budget</u>	<u>Final report final update</u>
Direct revenue of the action	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by applicant	0,00	-	-	-
Contribution by other donors	991.852,85	-	-	-
Contribution by beneficiaries	-	-	-	-
Contribution requested from ECHO	550.000,00	-	-	-
% of total funding	35,6713	-	-	-
Total funding	1.541.852,85	0,00	0,00	0,00

10.4 Explanation about 100% funding

-

If other, please explain

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10.5 Contribution in kind

There are two in-kind contributions to this action: 1) deployment of a Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist from MSB the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency till July 2019; and 2) deployment of a geologist as Disaster Risk Specialist from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation till November 2019.

10.6 Financial contributions by other donors

Financial contributions to the action are coming from two sources: a) the Swiss Agency For Cooperation and Development SDC, and b) ECHO 2019 DRR funding.

For the purpose of presenting the present proposal, the indirect cost (remuneration cost) is calculated at 7% of the total eligible direct cost in order to allow for validation of the SF, whereas the actual rate applicable to the ECHO contribution will be 7% of the total eligible direct cost as attributable to ECHO and the actual rate applicable to SDC contribution will be 8% of the total eligible direct cost as attributable to SDC in line with UNDP's rules and regulations. The combined indirect cost total of SDC and ECHO when applying respectively 7% and 8% will be EUR 110,139, and the grand total of all direct cost and indirect cost will be EUR 1,551,123.

Pending clarifications requested by UN agencies to ECHO, the costs estimated under section 10.2 are quantified as "0".

10.7 VAT exemption granted ? (applicable only to NGO's)

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Please specify

-

11. REQUESTS FOR DEROGATION

11.1 Specific derogations

Derogation

11.2 Permanent derogations

Derogation

- 1 Where the communication of specific information to the Commission under Article 8.1 of the General Condition would raise difficulties in light of the internal rules of the International Organisation, both Parties commit to consult each other with a view to finding a mutually acceptable solution.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

12.1 Name and title of legal representative signing the Agreement

Ms Barbara Pesce-Monteiro - Director of UNDP Brussels Office

12.2 Name, address, e-mail and phone of the contact person(s)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Office location</u>	<u>E-mail</u>	<u>Phone</u>
UNDP Head of Sub-Office Trevor Clark	Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh	trevor.clark@undp.org	+8801713750726
Project manager - Disaster Risk Management in Cox's Bazaar programme, Cathrine Tranberg Haarsaker	Cox's Bazaar, Bangladesh	cathrine.haarsaker@undp.org	+8801722121412
Assistant Resident Representative, Shaila Kan	Dhaka, Bangladesh	shaila.khan@undp.org	0088 55667788

13. CONCLUSIONS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATION'S COMMENTS

13.1 Possible comments

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