

Bangladesh: HCTT Response Plan - Landslides (June-December 2017)

Key Figures

80,000
people affected

5
districts
affected

11,000
number of houses
destroyed or damaged

Humanitarian Response

51,000
number of people
targeted

3
districts
mostly targeted

\$10M
funding requested
(US\$ millions)

IMPACTED AREA



SITUATION OVERVIEW

The June landslides, which started on 13th June with a few episodes, resulted in heavy loss of life (160 persons), injury (187 persons), and destruction of houses (6,000 structures) and other key infrastructures despite being localized in impact. It is the worst landslide-related disaster since 2007. It affected about 80,000 persons across five districts: Bandarban, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachari and, Rangamati. Among these people, 34,000 were severely impacted as they lost their houses together with their belongings, basic necessities, livelihoods and food stocks. Approximately 46% of the most affected persons are from Rangamati, 25% from Bandarban, 25% from Chittagong, 2% from Cox's Bazar and, 1% from Khagrachari. While search and rescue interventions are ending, medical services are working non-stop to provide life-saving assistance. Central and local authorities are restoring road networks, power supply, and communication networks. Prices for basic commodities like fuel and water soared in the market due to scarcity of goods. The power shortages hindered access to water. Access to health, nutrition assistance, and life-saving intervention was initially limited due to road damage. Protection related concerns have also increased, in particular for children and women. In the mid-term, the impact of this disaster could be also significant depending on the identification of secured areas for reconstruction of damaged shelter and infrastructure, the speed of reconstruction and rehabilitation work, and available support for the early recovery of the affected population. The specific context of the affected area as well as the fact that the monsoon season has just started is factored into the proposed response efforts. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) prepared a report that was shared with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). Based on its findings, the HCTT agreed on the need to develop a 6-month Humanitarian Response Plan. The NAWG report and its recommendations are available on-line for consultation at the following link <https://vosocc.unocha.org/>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. To provide life-saving assistance to those in life-threatening situations
2. To reduce vulnerabilities and, to restore the safety and dignity of the most vulnerable populations
3. To strengthen public services to meet with the increased demand for quality service delivery in a way that leaves no one behind

FUNDING

Complementing GoB's efforts, the HCTT is seeking US\$10 million to provide immediate humanitarian assistance to 51,000 people (45% men, 55% women, 51% children) for the next 6 months, mostly in the three most affected districts: Bandarban, Chittagong and, Rangamati.



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	1,300	1,300	2,600
≥ 18 years	1,200	1,200	2,400
Total	2,500	2,500	5,000

Criteria of selection:

- Children without parental care
- Adolescent girls and boys
- Families who lost their homes

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$415,339

Rationale:

An estimated 4,028 children have been affected. Of 78 Adolescent Clubs established in Bandarban district, 49 in total have been impacted. 11 clubs are severely damaged. A number of children are likely to become orphaned due to the death of any parents or both parents in landslide areas. Children are left unattended for longer hours in the shelters or in open space because caregivers are busy in restoring their livelihoods and shelter which heightens vulnerability. Adolescent Club activities could not be organized. Approximately 1,470 club members and peer leaders experienced restricted mobility due to the landslide, flash flood, and continuous raining. Children cannot attend schools. Boys and girls are not engaged in any productive activities which contributes to risk of school dropout, child labor, and trafficking. Continuous stress among children and adults to search for food, livelihood and shelters and cope with loss family members or individuals in their support networks.

Cluster objective:

To facilitate better access of children to child protection services and bring the situation in normalcy.

Top-priority activities to complement GoB’s efforts:

1. Support and services to the children in the emergency shelter while they are unattended for longer hours;
2. Identify separated from the family and arrange special care and protection for them.

Planned partners:

- World Vision
- Green Hill

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 United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	18,963	19,736	38,699
≥ 18 years	28,444	29,604	58,048
Total	47,407	49,340	96,747

Criteria of selection:

- Most affected populations living in temporary shelters and severely affected areas.
- Most affected households with vulnerable children and women.
- Vulnerable population at risk from further landslide in the affected areas.
- Affected population targeted by clusters in their respective response plan.

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$150,000

Rationale:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) in Bangladesh pose unique challenges to communication programming due to geography and diverse ethnicities. There are a multiplicity of indigenous languages; and cultural, regional and traditional practices. The NAWG report notes that affected populations, including children and women, need localised Information and advice about self-help actions they can take – both immediately and in the longer-run to address particular needs and to make informed choices. Populations also need information about how to access relief being provided. In addition, bearing in mind the ongoing rainy season, vulnerable people in Chittagong, Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari district need early-warning, safety and risk information related to landslide risk, in order to secure their lives and livelihoods in advance.

Shongjog members will disseminate key lifesaving information and self-help advice as well as supporting clusters to communicate with communities about their aid entitlement. Shongjog will also promote dialogues integrating multimedia based interventions with interpersonal communication techniques to assist populations at risk to stay safe from future landslides during the monsoon season. Activities will also include mechanisms that allow affected communities to provide input and feedback to relief providers in a coordinated manner, and ensure that these inputs are acted on where feasible.

Sector objectives:

1. Share key lifesaving information and clear self-help advice to the most affected population in Rangamati district.
2. Support clusters to communicate with landslide affected communities about their aid entitlement/access, including explaining the process and criteria for beneficiary selection.
3. Ensure dialogue with population at risk in Chittagong, Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari districts, enabling them to stay safe from the further landslide during the ongoing monsoon season.
4. Establish mechanisms for affected communities to provide input and feedback to relief providers in a coordinated manner, in order to ensure evidence based decision making.

Planned partners:

CwC response will be led by Shongjog – the multi-stakeholder platform for Communication with Communities. Shongjog members will work with existing national and local partner organisations, including the Integrated Community Development Project (ICDP) in CHT, Bangladesh Betar in Rangamati and local CSOs in other affected areas.

Access in targeted areas:

Several Shongjog members already have active programmes in the affected areas, with field presence. Relationships with other national and local actors in the target areas are already in place and will help to facilitate access.

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EARLY RECOVERY

Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	16,830	9,180	26,010
≥ 18 years	11,220	13,770	24,990
Total	28,050	22,950	51,000

Criteria of selection:

- People who lost their house in the landslide and who have been displaced,
- Female headed households with several dependents,
- Families having disabled and or elderly family member's dependent on the main income earner, landless, daily laborers and small & marginal farmers,
- Families having school-going children at risk of school non-attendance and at risk of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$1,200,000

Rationale:

Right after the deadly landslide and torrential excessive rainfall (367 mm rainfall in 24 hours) all the upazilas surrounding the Kaptai lake of Rangamati have been inundated with flash floods. The fringe-land-cultivators on the banks of Kaptai Lake area, who can cultivate only one crop in a year, lost all their crops due to flash floods. Report of flash flood damages are just pouring in. Belaichari Upazila is one of the worst hit by flash flood. Government Upazila administrations are preparing reports of loss of crops and assets This will significantly impact on the livelihood and health condition of these communities. The landslides and flashfloods have totally disrupted the lives and livelihoods of the people of Rangamati Hill District – around 200 km road communication disrupted, rural infrastructure such as rural roads, walkways, culverts, footbridges, hampered the off-farm activities like weaving, handicrafts making, trading etc. and caused severe damages to the environment and ecosystem.

Cluster objectives:

1. To support the formulation of recovery plan, and cash grant support for the affected people especially ethnic women and small business holders.
2. To provide income opportunity through reconstruction of community infrastructures.
3. To identify gendered and protection needs (included for women and girls with special needs) and support short term and long term recovery

Current partners:

UNDP, UNWOMEN

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Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years			
≥ 18 years	2,045	3,067	5,112
Total	2,045	3,067	5,112

Criteria of selection:

- Students of the most affected schools

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$524,267

Rationale:

As per information collected from the Education office from Rangamati district, there are 36 Government Primary schools, 02 Non- formal schools have been damaged by the landslide and 08 schools are being used as shelters, 40 GPS schools’ students and 07 non- formal schools need education materials consequence of damaged their education materials. Preliminary data has been collected by members of Education cluster but a detailed assessment has to be undertaken further. Apart from infrastructure damage, situation with access to education in the affected areas is worsened by the fact that children lost their books and other education materials¹. Though schools were closed for Ramadan holidays, resuming access to education immediately after holidays is essential. Global evidence suggests that the longer the period for resuming education process interrupted during emergencies and natural disasters, the higher risk of dropping out of children from school. With already alarming figures of out of school children in Bangladesh (more than 1 in 4 school age children² – some 6.2 million currently are out of school) and low performance of students (only 25% of Grade 5 students reach the standards in Bangla and Math in 2013), the education should be given high and urgent priority in the current landslide response. Overall, at least 3% of the students in Bangladesh have been found to drop out of school as a direct result of floods and cyclones, with a negligible gender difference³. However as they get older, girl children, especially in class four and five, face specific challenges accessing education during disasters due to: household responsibilities; early marriage; and privacy related issues such as absence of separate toilets in the school⁴.

¹ Save the children collected data

² Multiple indicator cluster survey 2012-2013

Cluster objectives:

1. Restore access to education for children in the affected areas in schools or temporary learning spaces
2. Repair and/or build additional classrooms and WASH blocks in the worst affected schools
3. Ensure coordination and advocacy efforts to find alternative spaces for shelters and ensure repair of schools that were used as shelters are included in the response plans of respective clusters

Planned partners:

UNICEF, Save the Children and their partners

Access in targeted areas:

UNICEF has a field presence with EiE prepositioned kits, Save the children- Ashiki Manobik Unnyan Kendro

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³ Plan and SCI 2010

⁴ ibid



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	7,314	7,858	15,172
≥ 18 years	9,002	9,733	18,734
Total	16,315	17,591	33,907

Criteria of selection:

- People affected and/or displaced by the landslides or flash floods
- Household living on day labour or charity and having no regular income, including landless people
- Most vulnerable (pregnant, lactating women, elderly, chronically sick people, female headed household, disabled)

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$1,830,978

Rationale:

Development indicators in CHT are consistently below the national average. Out of the 3 districts affected, Bandarban has been classified in Level 4 or Severe Chronic Food Insecurity (CFI). Rangamati has been classified in moderate CFI (Level 3) (Chronic IPC analysis, 2015). The severe chronic food insecurity is the result of the poor food consumption quantity, quality and high levels of chronic undernutrition. Nearly 70% children and over 60% women do not consume minimum diversified diets. Livelihoods are characterised by low value livelihood strategies (providing inadequate and often unpredictable income) combined with high dependency on single livelihood and low literacy rates, which results in high poverty (27%). Chronic food insecurity is a persisting issue in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Districts as illustrated by the food crisis which hit Thanchi (Bandarban district) in May 2016 and the one in Sajek (May 2017) (Rangamati district). In terms of impacts, it has been reported widespread damage to food stocks of the affected families and non-availability of cooking facilities, liquefied natural gas and dry firewood in the local markets (UNICEF, Flash sitrep #2). Food supplies are also dwindling as access to markets is limited. The price of essential commodities like rice, lentils, oil, and vegetables is also rising (UNRCO, Flash Appeal, #3).

Due to landslides, crops and homesteads, vegetable and fruit gardens were inundated resulting economic loss and uncertainty in the livelihood of the affected families: Bandarban: 266 ha (summer vegetables, Jum field, orchards of mango, papaya and banana); Rangamati: 1,899 ha (estimated figures by Department of Agriculture Extension – DAE), Chittagong: 1020 ha (D form). The impact of the disaster on poultry is also significant (over 90 poultry farms are completely damaged in two upazilas in Rangamati district and 248 in Bandarban district for a total of around 339 farms). Crops are damaged, which means areas will plunge into food insecurity crisis imminently. Typically, women and girls are most severely impacted, particularly pregnant and lactating mothers. Remark: The impact on fish ponds is not yet measured.

Cluster objectives:

1. Provision of food assistance package to the most vulnerable households to cover immediate food security needs for three months
2. To support urgent restoration of livelihood opportunities

Planned partners:

Food Assistance: World Vision International, ADRA
Livelihood support: FAO

Access in targeted areas:

FAO, WFP, Hellen Keller International and World Vision are currently working in CHT. INGO working in CHT still need to apply for FC-1 for the response. International staff should request an authorisation to visit CHT. Fast track authorisation should be granted.

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GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Target beneficiaries:

	Female ⁵	Male	Total
< 18 years	1,300	100	1,400
≥ 18 years	10,500	1,100	11,600
Total	11,800	1,200	13,000

Criteria of selection:

- Persons severely affected by flash flood and/or landslides
- Women and girls of reproductive age (15-49 years)
- Persons at disproportionate risk of GBV including women, child-headed households, unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, and older persons

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$400,000

Rationale:

Of the more than 40,000 people severely affected by the landslide and flood disaster in Chittagong division, over 70 percent (approximately 29,000) are concentrated in seven Upazilas across Bandarban, Chittagong, and Rangamati Districts. Approximately 11,800 women and girls in these areas are facing at particular risk of gender-based violence (GBV) as a result of the disaster (i.e. 1,300 adolescent girls, 10,400 adult women, and 100 over 65).

Separation of families and loss of life has compromised social safety networks in the households and communities. Displacement following landslide and flooding in both Rangamati and Chittagong districts has relegated several thousands of people to schools, government facilities, and cyclone shelters for refuge. Thousands are marooned by flood waters in the least accessible regions of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. Destruction of telecommunications, access roads, and electrical power lines caused by flooding in Chittagong and Bandarban districts doubly bars access to humanitarian aid, safe shelter, and life-saving services for the most severely affected (NAWG, Landslide Report, June 2017).

Even prior to the disaster, low utilization of government services, poor access to information, terrain and distance, and low decision-making power among women had been major deterrents to help-seeking, which is now exacerbating. Overcrowding, insufficient doors and partitions in sleeping areas, inadequate locks, and lack of privacy dressing and bathing in these large communal spaces introduces risk of sexual harassment or assault by inhabitants. Inadequate or partial distribution of fuel, food, and shelter building materials increases vulnerability for women and girls who may be forced to trade sex or other favors in exchange for these items (IASC, GBV Guidelines, 2015).

All combined, institutionalized referral systems for providing assistance to survivors of gender-based violence are broken in the affected regions. In this context, critical service needs include provision of GBV case management services to ensure safe, timely access to life-saving services, including provision of health care for sexual assault survivors.

Cluster objectives:

1. Ensure survivors of GBV have safe access to health care, basic psychosocial services, and community-based support networks
2. Mobilize community-led mechanisms that prevent and mitigate gender-based violence
3. Deliver dignity kits and risk reduction materials to women and girls
4. Increase community information and awareness regarding available GBV-related services

Planned partners:

UNFPA, Action Aid

Access in targeted areas:

UNFPA and Action Aid maintain field presence in the affected areas. Relationships with other national and local actors in the target areas are in place and will help facilitate access

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⁵ Target inclusive of adolescent girls (ages 15-18)

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	7,176	7,737	14,913
≥ 18 years	13,034	14,053	27,087
Total	20,210	21,790	42,000

Criteria of selection:

- Most severely affected
- Pregnant, lactating and their newborn
- Chronically ill

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$1,894,000

Rationale:

Devastating landslides affected about 80,000 persons across five (5) districts: Rangamati Bandarban, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachari and, Among these people, 42, 000 were severely impacted as they lost their houses together with their belongings, basic necessities, livelihoods and food stocks. According to National Health Crisis Management Centre and Control Room's report, 160 people have been confirmed dead in this rain-triggered landslide; and more than thousands injured persons received treatment in local hospitals, shelters and community level. The emergency buffer stock is almost exhausted. Even before the landslides, Rangamati has some of the worst indicators related to sexual and reproductive health. Only 11% of the women deliver in health facilities and only 5% of pregnant women complete 4 antenatal care visits. Bandarban ranks as the district with the lowest skill birth attendance in the country – estimated at 2%. Reports suggested that in the affected areas, pregnant women are facing increasing challenges in poorly staffed health facilities. It is concerning that thousands of population are still living under the open sky in the affected areas. Unhygienic settings and stagnant water in different parts of the villages may lead to water borne diseases such as diarrhoea, skin and eye infections and may be triggered up. For reducing mortality and morbidity, emergency medicines such as, Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits, Cholera kits, Inter agency Reproductive Health Kits are needed at minimum. There is also urgent need for doctors including obstetricians and anesthetists, midwives and nurses to manage the public health situation in affected areas.

Cluster objectives:

1. To provide emergency health care services to landslides- affected population in order to prevent loss of thousands of lives including prevention and control of outbreak of communicable diseases
2. To prevent excess maternal and new born mortality and morbidity in landslides- affected areas.
3. To provide prompt and quality clinical management of rape services provided to survivors in landslides- affected areas.

Planned partners:

Directorate General of Health Services, (DGHS), WHO, UNFPA and other health Cluster partners

Access in targeted areas:

Chittagong Hill Tracts is considerably inaccessible due to its geographical complexity and it is very difficult to avail health services for both healthcare providers and recipient. Rainy season will continue for about another two months in the country. Further heavy rain may cause more land slides in the affected area. Some of health indicators are lower in Chittagong Hill districts than the country average. With technical support of WHO, Chittagong divisional Health office developed a Health Sector Emergency Preparedness Plan for taking Minimum Preparedness Action (MPA) in the area considering Training conduction for emergency health forces at district and divisional levels, Stockpiling Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits, and strengthening coordination among the partners. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare activated more medical teams and asked Health Cluster's Support to manage the current situation. All the affected districts are UNFPA priority districts and has very close coordination with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare officials and Hill district council officials in the districts.

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Muhammad Zahidur Rahim

RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	5,125	5,125	10,250
≥ 18 years	2,600	0	2,600
Total	7,725	5,125	12,850

Criteria of selection:

- Children 6-59 months old in the Landslide affected areas
- Pregnant and Lactating at the time of interventions
- Adolescent girls those are targeted by the Child protection interventions

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$165,000

Rationale:

Widespread damage to food stocks of the affected families, non-availability of cooking facilities LNG, (Liquefied natural gas dry) firewood in the local markets, together with likely increased exposure to communicable diseases like diarrhea and compromised health services might have impact on the nutrition situation in the longer term. People in shelters are receiving 2 meals of cooked food (kichuri) and flattened rice with molasses (Rangamati/Bandarban) or only 1 meal cooked and rice where cooking facilities are available. However, the cooked food is not always enough for everybody in the shelter specially it's may not be appropriate for young children. Markets are only partially functional without sufficient stock and high prices. A significant number of Para Centers (129) in three CHT districts are affected so the domiciliary services including routine follow up visits, nutrition counselling particularly by Para Workers to pregnant and lactating women is being hampered. There is a risk that the acute malnutrition rates will go up due to increase in communicable diseases and reduced access to food.

Cluster objectives:

- To facilitate better access to community based essential nutrition services to the land/mudslide affected children under five years of age (U-5), pregnant & lactating women (PLWs) in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)

Planned partners:

UN-WFP, Green Hill

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RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	10,890	7,290	18,180
≥ 18 years	8,910	10,100	19,010
Total	19,800	17,390	37,190

Criteria of selection:

- People who lost their houses or their houses were damaged in the landslide.
- Female headed households with several dependents,
- Families having disabled and or elderly family members dependent on the main income earner, landless, daily laborers and small & marginal farmers,
- Families having school-going children at risk of school non-attendance and at risk of Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$3,000,000

Rationale:

The NAWG report informed that 5,000 homes vanished because of the landslides and the mudslides and more than 6,000 others were severely damaged. Consequently, an estimated number of 66,000 persons are living in unprotected and overcrowded emergency shelters or in the open. Some luckier ones are staying in the homes of relatives or friends. Eight hundred families in Rangamati and 500 in Bandarban have taken refuge in emergency shelters, including schools and public buildings. A total of 30 shelter homes have been opened in the hill areas to accommodate around 3,500 persons. Emergency shelter capacity is insufficient and life-saving emergency shelter assistance is critical for 6,000 households.

Cluster objectives:

- To provide emergency shelter assistance
- To support emergency shelter repair

Planned partners:

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, IFRC, UNDP, World Vision

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RESPONSE BY SECTOR



Target beneficiaries:

	Female	Male	Total
< 18 years	9,212	9,588	18,800
≥ 18 years	13,818	14,382	28,200
Total	23,030	23,970	47,000

Criteria of selection:

- Mostly affected women headed households
- Mostly affected poor and ultra-poor households
- Mostly affected households with vulnerable children and women
- Mostly affected adolescent girls and women

FUNDING REQUIRED: \$849,660

Rationale:

WASH infrastructure were damaged due to the landslides in the affected areas of Chittagong Division. In Rangamati, a total of 192 tube wells, 172 ring wells, and 323 sanitary latrines were damaged. In Bandarban, approximately 500 ring wells and deep tube wells were inundated by mudslide and partially damaged. About 450 *Katcha* latrines were partially or fully damaged in the affected upazillas. In Khagrachhari about 72 ring wells and deep tube wells and 64 latrines were reported damaged. People including children, women and adolescent girls living in 29 shelters (19 in Rangamati and 10 in Bandarban) are badly in need of drinking water supply and sanitation facilities as the shelters were not equipped with adequate WASH facilities. Women and adolescent girls are most vulnerable to access to sanitation in terms of privacy and security since there are no sex segregated latrines in the shelters. The present situation of poor access to WASH facilities could lead to outbreak of water borne diseases if not promptly addressed.

Cluster objective:

- To meet the humanitarian WASH needs of ensuring access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene practices for the most affected population of Rangamati district.

Planned partners:

DPHE, ICDP, UNICEF and BRAC

Access in targeted areas:

DPHE, UNICEF and BRAC are already providing WASH humanitarian response in the affected areas using their own structures for delivery of services.

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RESPONSE PARAMETERS

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

Beyond the priority sector response plans, humanitarian actors in Bangladesh have focused on a joint approach to several key issues:

- Humanitarian principles: The HCTT will implement the response according to humanitarian principles and the highest sense of ethics notably in communication products
- Gender in Humanitarian Action: The HCTT will promote the mainstreaming of GiHA principles in the implementation of the response
- Community Engagement: The HCTT will involve affected communities in the design, planning, management, implementation and evaluation of programmes. The HCTT will also seek feedback from the communities on the implementation of the HRP
- Government ownership: The HCTT will promote GoB's leadership of the cluster/sector responses.

COMMUNICATION & ADVOCACY

During the 6-month implementation period of the response plan, the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) will issue a monthly SITREP to report and to update the international community on the needs, the response and gaps. The HCTT and its partners will advocate for issues directly related to the humanitarian response but also on addressing issues related to the causes of the disaster in order to help prevent future possible loss of lives.

RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

HCTT Members will circulate the HRP to their partners. The objective will be to mobilize the required funding for allowing the much-needed comprehensive multi-sectoral assistance. The second objective will be to expand the donors' base to non-traditional donors for humanitarian activities in Bangladesh.

CASH ASSISTANCE

HCTT Members agree that cash assistance needs to respect commonly agreed packages and guidelines and that interventions need to be discussed with and supported by Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads.

IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) that comprises the cluster/sector leads and co-leads will ensure the coordination and the follow-up of the implementation of the activities at the central level. In addition, a district area-based coordination system will be promoted to ensure a more integrated approach per affected district. Therefore, a humanitarian partner will be responsible for the coordination of activities in each affected district. These Agencies will work in close collaboration with the respective District Commissioners and help distinguish short-term and long-term needs and streamline communication to the HCTT. This area-based coordination arrangement will also have the advantage to provide both ways real-time information between the district authorities and the HCTT.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads will ensure the monitoring of their respective cluster activities based on their implementation plan that will include expected results and targets. Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads will also take into account the feedback of communities in the monitoring of the implementation of their respective activities. The HCTT will also play a role in monitoring the response and provide appropriate guidance to the Cluster/Sector Leads/Co-Leads.

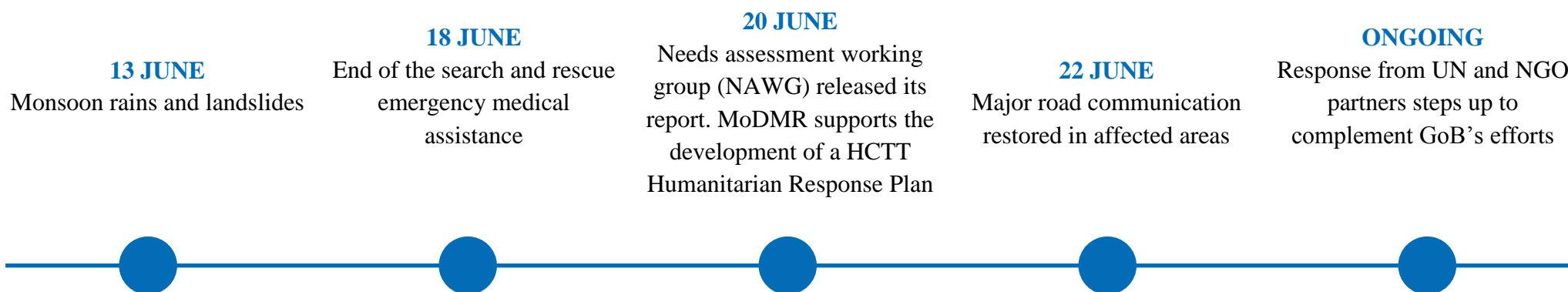
ACCESS

HCTT co-leads will support INGO partners working in CHT to receive relevant authorization to support response efforts.

FUNDING

	Budget Required	Mobilized	Budget Gap
CP	415,339	13,000	402,339
CwC	150,000	3,200	146,800
ER	1,200,000	100,000	1,100,000
Education	524,267	0	524,267
FSC	1,830,978	156,802	1,674,176
GBV	400,000	47,000	353,000
Health	1,894,000	200,000	1,694,000
Nutrition	165,000	0	165,000
Shelter	3,000,000	200,000	2,800,000
WASH	849,660	10,500	839,160
Total	10,429,244	730,502	9,698,742

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS



RESULT FRAMEWORK

Cluster/Sector	Activities	Locations	Indicators	Targets
Child Protection	Establish and operate Mobile Child friendly spaces (CFS) (UNICEF)	Rangamati Sadar, Kaptai, Kawkhali	Number of recreational kits provided to the children in CFS	10 CFS
			Number of Mobile Child Friendly Spaces in the affected Upazilla	1000 children
Child Protection	Training of Para Centre workers on Mobile CFS (UNICEF)	Do-	Number of children benefiting from recreational support and psychosocial support at Mobile Child Friendly Spaces	100
CwC	Disseminate key lifesaving information and provide clear self-help advice (water purification, waterborne diseases, menstrual hygiene, shelter reconstruction techniques, etc.) to the most affected population in Rangamati district.	Sadar, Kaptai, Jurachari, Bilaichari, Kawkhali Upazilla of Rangamati district.	Number of affected population who receive key lifesaving information and self-help advice	47,793
CwC	Support clusters to communicate with landslide affected communities about their aid entitlement/access including explaining the process and criteria for beneficiary selection	Alikadam, Ruma and Thanchi Upazilla of Bandarban district. Sadar, Kaptai, Jurachari, Bilaichari, Kawkhali Upazilla of Rangamati district.	Number of clusters with a clear CwC strategy and activities incorporated in their response to ensure affected people receive clear information about their aid entitlement.	5
		Laxmichori Upazilla of Khagrachari district	Number of affected people who receive clear information about their aid entitlement through respective clusters	71,109
CwC	Two way dialogues with populations at risk in Chittagong, Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari district to help them understand and act on landslide risk during the ongoing monsoon season.	Sadar, Alikadam, Lama, Ruma and Thanchi Upazilla of Bandarban district.	Number of affected population at risk who receive information and advice related to landslide risk during the ongoing monsoon season.	96,747
		Sadar, Kaptai, Jurachari, Bilaichari, Kawkhali Upazilla of Rangamati district.		
		Laxmichori, Ramgor Upazilla of Khagrachari district.		
		Fatikchhari and Raozan upazila in Chittagong district		

CwC	Engagement with affected communities to collect input and feedback for the relief providers in a coordinated manner to ensure evidence based decision making.	Alikadam, Ruma and Thanchi Upazilla of Bandarban district.	Number of upazillas where accountability / engagement activities are carried out.	9
		Sadar, Kaptai, Jurachari, Bilaichari, Kawkhali Upazilla of Rangamati district.		
		Laxmichori Upazilla of Khagrachari district.	Number of beneficiary feedback reports created and shared with clusters.	10
Early Recovery	1. Supporting the development of recovery plan, and cash grant support (4000BDT)	Rangamati Municipality, Rangamati Sadar Upazilla, Kaptai, Kawkhali and Naniachar Upazilla of Rangamati District	2,200 fully damaged households	100%
Early Recovery	2. Supporting the development of recovery plan, and cash grant support (4000BDT) to ethnic women involved in weaving	Rangamati Municipality, Rangamati Sadar Upazilla, Kaptai, Kawkhali and Naniachar Upazilla of Rangamati District	2,000 partially damaged households	100%
Early Recovery	3. Supporting the development of recovery plan, and providing cash grant support in reestablishing small businesses	Rangamati Municipality, Rangamati Sadar Upazilla, Kaptai, Kawkhali and Naniachar Upazilla of Rangamati District	1000 partially damaged households	100%
Early Recovery	4. Cash for Work in the reconstruction of 200 KM of village earthen roads and walkways	Rangamati Municipality, Rangamati Sadar Upazilla, Kaptai, Kawkhali and Naniachar Upazilla of Rangamati District	2,000 people for 3 months' income opportunity	100%
Early Recovery	Conduct a rapid assessment of landslide affected women/girls to identify gendered and protection needs; and prepare a response plan for short term and long term recovery	Rangamati, Bandarban	assessment available	1
Early Recovery	Creating safe spaces for landslide affected women and girls to reduce their vulnerabilities at large and support rebuilding their lives	Rangamati, Bandarban	No of landslide affected women/girls have access to safe space	100
Early Recovery	Multi-Purpose Cash grants (MPG) to severely affected women and girls with special needs to access emergency support and services (MPG for four months -Sep-Dec 2017)	Rangamati, Bandarban	No of landslide affected women/girls received financial assistance as short term disaster recovery support	550
Education	Providing 5112 education kits to children from affected upazilla	Rangamati 4 Upazilla	Percentage of education kits delivered	100%

Education	Repairing of 38 schools/ classrooms/repairing damaged including WASH facilities	Rangamati 3 Upazilla	Percentage of new schools/classrooms repair	100%
FSC	Food assistance (rice & cash or cash only)	Chittagong, Bandarban and Rangamati	Percentage of targeted population that received food assistance	100%
FSC	Livelihood support (in kind or in cash) including training	Chittagong, Bandarban and Rangamati	Percentage of targeted population that received livelihood support	100%
GBV	Provision of emergency GBV case management services	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Percentage of reported GBV survivors referred to multi-sectoral services in line with their wishes [1]	100
GBV	Distribution of risk reduction items to restore personal dignity and safety	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Number of affected women and adolescent girls who received Dignity Kits, disaggregated by age	6,000
GBV	Information and awareness raising regarding GBV support services	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Number of persons receiving information and awareness raising sessions	13,000 total (11,800 female, 1,200 male)
GBV	Referral pathways are in place and functional in three priority districts	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Number of service providers who are trained/oriented on referral pathways	60
GBV	Identify safe spaces through which survivors can access multi-sectoral service referral and psychosocial support	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Number of safe spaces, by location	7
GBV	Conduct routine safety audits in three priority district	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Number of safety audit reports shared with other sectors	6
GBV	Strengthen GBV coordination mechanism in support of the affected areas in CHT, including mainstreaming of GBV concerns in other key sectors	Chittagong, Bandarban, Rangamati	Availability of a functioning GBV coordination mechanism in support of the disaster response	Yes
Health	Procure and distribute Lifesaving emergency drugs and medical supplies (Inter-Agency Emergency Health Kits, Inter-agency Cholera Kits)	Rangamati, Chittagong, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachori	Percentage of severely affected population supported	100%
Health	Reinforce Human Resources in Health facilities affected by landslides	Rangamati, Chittagong, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachori	% of Sadar Hospitals having adequate capacity to provide 24X7 BeMONC and CeMONC services	100%
Health	Emergency transport for the vulnerable facilitated	Rangamati, Chittagong, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachori	Number of women who access emergency transport support	3000

Health	Conduct mobile health camps in very remote unions	Rangamati, Chittagong, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachori	Number of patients served by mobile camps	10000
Nutrition	Screening for 6-59 months children, identification and referral of SAM with medical complication for inpatient treatment at government facilities and cash support for SAM/MAM children	Rangamati: Rangamati Sadar, Kaptai, Kawkhali covering 60 paras (village)	Percentage of 6-59 months children screened at community level in targeted Community Clinics, IMCI-N corners and Para Canthers	100%
Nutrition	IYCF counselling for pregnant and lactation women by community nutrition promoters (CNPs) including:	Bandarban: Sadar and Municipalities	Percentage of SAM/MAM children received cash support	100%
Nutrition	- Safe/private space for breastfeeding women	Bandarban: Sadar and Municipalities	Percentage of PLW reached with counselling on IYCF in emergency practices	100%
Nutrition	- Provisions to ensure regular complementary feeding, whereby the kichuri would need to be safely stored	Bandarban: Sadar and Municipalities	Percentage of PLW reached with counselling on IYCF in emergency practices	100%
Nutrition	- Monitoring of the BMS code (Breast Milk Substitute code of conduct) should be in place for any voluntary and good meaning donations to the sheltered population.	Bandarban: Sadar and Municipalities	Percentage of PLW reached with counselling on IYCF in emergency practices	100%
Nutrition	Support distribution of MNP supplementation to 6-23 months children	Bandarban: Sadar and Municipalities	Percentage of 6-23 months children reached with multiple micro-nutrient powder (MNP) supplementation	100%
Nutrition	Deworming support for adolescent girls		Percentage of Adolescent Girls reached with deworming campaign	100%
Shelter	Emergency Shelter support (in Kind and/or cash grant) to 6,000 families	Rangamati, Bandarban, Chittagong, Khagrachari, Cox's Bazar	Percentage of targeted families that received assistance	100%
Shelter	Provide in kind and/ or cash grant support along with technical support for house rebuilding or new house construction for 6,000 affected families	Rangamati, Bandarban, Chittagong, Khagrachari, Cox's Bazar	Percentage of targeted families that re-build their houses	100%
WASH	Rehabilitation/disinfection of damaged water points	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhlai); Bandarban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of water points rehabilitated	800
WASH	Construction of new water points (DTW and RW)	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhlai); Bandarban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of new water points constructed	100

WASH	Rehabilitation of damaged latrines in communities and Para centres	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of damaged latrines rehabilitated	500
WASH	Distribution of Water Purification Tablets (WPTs) for household water treatment	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of WPTs distributed	100,000
WASH	Construction of new emergency latrines in communities	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of new emergency latrines constructed in communities	500
WASH	Construction of new emergency latrines in Para-centres	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of new emergency latrines constructed in Para-centres	100
WASH	Construction of bathing cubicles for adolescent girls and women	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of bathing cubicles constructed.	300
WASH	Dissemination of Hygiene awareness messages including menstrual hygiene management	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of people reached with hygiene messages.	47,000
WASH	Distribution of handwashing facilities	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of handwashing facilities distributed.	1,200
WASH	Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits	Rangamati (Sadar; Kaptai, Kawkhilai); Bandaban (Sadar, Alikadam, Lama)	# of hygiene kits procured and distributed	3000
