



BANGLADESH
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Food Security Cluster Plan of Action for the HCTT NEXUS STRATEGY (2021-2025)

28 December 2021

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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Food
Programme

The HCTT NEXUS STRATEGY (2021-2025) is developed based on the SPEED Approach. The proposed Food Security Cluster Plan of Action for the HCTT Nexus Strategy (2022-2025) will be focused on the Area-Based Disaster Management Committee (DMC) Coordination Model to operationalize the strategy.



Introduction (SPEED Approach):

The HCTT collective outcome is **to improve system-wide coherence in support of coordinated efforts for saving lives and livelihoods of vulnerable and exposed populations.** The SPEED Approach aims to respond to the challenges of Bangladesh in a structured and collaborative way. The approach is easily scalable according to specific operational setting in line with global guidance. It consists of four key components based on the objectives of the new ways of working.

1. Impact analysis
2. Priority Actions
3. Institutional Capacity
4. Action Plan



1. Risk and Impact analysis:

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



2. Priority Preparedness Actions:

- Orientation on Sector specific assessment tools and conduct assessment when required
- In coordination with the Logistics Cluster, FSC will update the map of the GoB warehouses/food stores, where and for which quantity of what type of food, in coordination with Ministry of Food, Ministry of Agriculture and MODMR
- Engage with the private sector (supermarket/shops – where food is available) to collect information on their Business Continuity Plans, Contingency Plans and capacity to respond after disaster
- Set up/maintain beneficiary feedback (and complaint handling) mechanisms.



3. Institutional Capacity:

- Sub-national cluster coordination mechanism established to prepare for and respond to disasters
- Prepare and update pre-crisis dataset including MEB, HIES etc.
- Formation of Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) with representation from relevant GoB ministries/departments, NNGO and INGO representatives with specific terms of reference.
- Capacity building on agriculture, livelihoods and livestock in emergencies (e.g. LEGS, FAW Assessment).
- Capacity building on sector-specific assessment tools and conduct assessments when required.
- Strengthening the District FSC Focal Point mechanism, including agriculture and livestock in emergency orientation.
- Operationalize Agriculture in emergency working group



4. Action Plan for Response:

- Cluster orientation and rollout at sub-national level
- Orientation on Agriculture (including crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, forestry), livelihood in emergency (eg. LEGS, FAW assessment)
- Review the FSC package for immediate and short-term Food Assistance in terms of food items and value – with the support of the Nutrition Cluster (e.g. dry food, ready-to-eat foods, fortified biscuits, etc)
- Update FSC Livelihood Assistance Package (revised cost) in coordination with the Cash Working Group and the Nutrition Cluster.
- Develop common FSC anticipatory response package
- Strengthening the District FSC Focal Point mechanism including agriculture (including crops, livestock, poultry, fisheries, forestry), livestock in emergency orientation and required support to the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC)

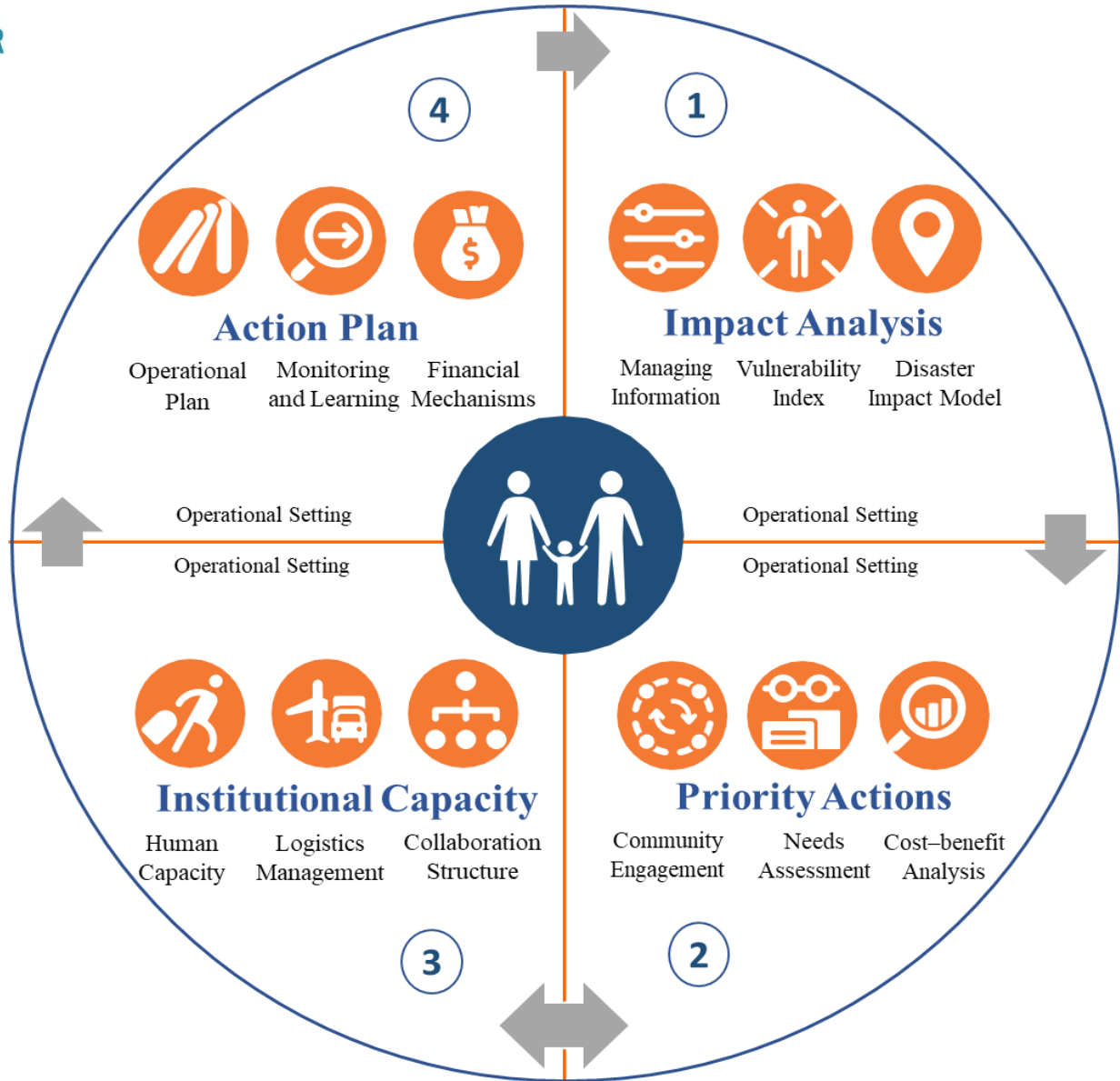


Figure 1.2: Strategic Preparedness for Response and Resilience to Disaster (SPEED) Approach in Bangladesh

Key Anticipatory Action

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

Key Response Activities

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

Key Recovery Activities

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

Food Security Assistance Package

Anticipatory Package

The common FSC Anticipatory Package development is under process. Meanwhile members are implementing the following:

Protecting Livelihoods Assets through Anticipatory Actions in Flood

- Distribution of water-proof seed/food/water storage silos (60 Liter)
- Distribution of nutrient enriched ruminant feed (75 kg per household)

Response Package

Immediate Dry Food Package: 0 To 7 Days

Option A: 1,597 Kcal day/person (7,985 Kcal per day per HH).

3 days package:

Flattened rice (Chira) 5 kg, white sugar/brown sugar/molasses 0.5 kg, Fortified Biscuit 1.13 kilograms for a 5-member household covering 3 days ration.

7 Days package:

Flattened rice (Chira) 11 kg, white sugar/brown sugar/molasses 1 kg, Fortified Biscuit 2.63 kilograms for a 5-member household covering 7 days ration.

Option B: 1,597 Kcal day per person.

Only fortified biscuits.

3 days package:

5.63 kg per household

7 days package:

13.13 kg per household.

Short term package:

1,605 Kcal per person

15 days package: for each household (5 members) weight is 31.25 kg and package value is BDT 2,100.

30 days package: for each household (5 members) weight is 62.25 kg and package value is BDT 4,200.

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

Emergency Livelihood Immediate Package (1-6 months):

FSC Emergency Livelihood Immediate Package worth minimum BDT 8,000 / HH with a validity of 3 months maximum.

Modality: FSC Emergency Livelihood Package is in-kind or In-Kind with Livelihood capital.

Recovery Package

Emergency Livelihood Recovery Package (4-9 months)

FSC emergency Livelihood Recovery Package to ensure Food Security worth BDT 14,000/HH validity is for maximum 4 months.

Modality: FSC Emergency Livelihood Package is in-kind or In-Kind complemented with Livelihood capital.

Area Based DMC Coordination Model

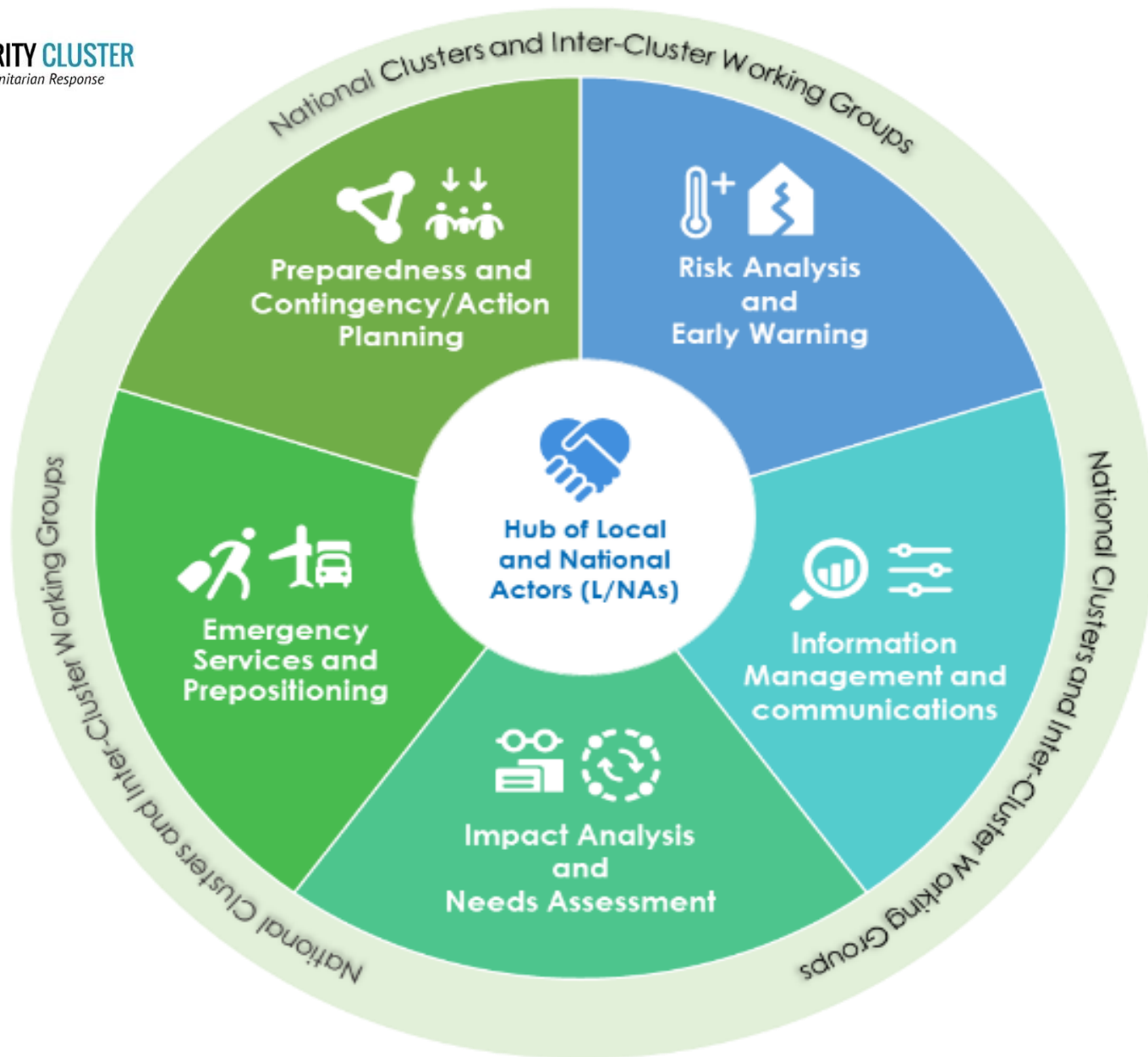
In line with the grand bargain commitments for humanitarian response efficiency, area-based model ([link concept paper](#)) can enhance coordination through an inclusive, localized, and multi-sectoral approach for disaster management in Bangladesh. Disaster management functions can be categories within their areas of responsibility as per SOD.

Area Based DMC Coordination Model

Objectives

The purpose of the strengthening area-based DMC -

1. Common Collaboration Model: To promote effective participation of relevant GoB and civil society in the inter-agency coordination as per SOD for improving institutional capacity at the local level.
2. Multi-Sectoral Program Operations: To make disaster risk reduction, preparedness, emergency response, and recovery explicitly people - centred and comprehensive based on program delivery priorities and competencies.



Key actions for Area-Based DMC Coordination Model

Inline with the Bangladesh 8th Five Years Plan 2020-2025 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026 the Food Security Cluster Plan of Action for the HCTT Nexus Strategy will focus on 3 priority actions:

1. Capacity Diagnosis and Planning
2. Technical Supports through Local & National Actors Hub
3. Capacity Development

1. Risk Analysis and Early Warning

Major Elements:

- Risk assessments: hazard/exposure/vulnerability/capacity
- Early warning and alert systems (national and local)
- Risk threshold and trigger analysis

2. Information Management and Communications

Major Elements:

- Information Management systems – national and local
- Cluster/sector information management systems
- Common data set and dashboard
- Communication systems

3. Impact Analysis and Needs Assessment

Major Elements:

- Cluster/Sectoral and multi-sectoral impact analysis
- Damage, disruptions and distress analysis
- Arrangements for coordinating and undertaking needs assessments (multi-sectoral, sectoral, recovery)

4. Emergency Services and Prepositioning

Major Elements:

- Civil protection, emergency services, search and rescue, mass casualty management
- Stockpiling and logistics arrangements – national and local
- Standards, guidelines, and standard operating procedures for sectoral emergency response

Major Elements:

- National and local plan for disaster risk management
- Preparedness programmes for all sectors and contingency /response and recovery planning
- Community preparedness
- Resource allocation and funding mechanisms

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