Food Security Sector
Emergency Preparedness & Response training

WFP
World Food Programme

29 -30 March 2022

Introduction

Training objectives

- To agree and align on key EPR concepts and terminologies;

- To familiarize with the inter-agency multi-hazard approach, and apply it to sector-specific emergency response planning / strategy;

- To define best practices and areas for strengthening in EPR and improving coordination;

- To identify opportunities for anticipatory action and collaboration with other sectors.

Day 1 Agenda

Activity	Time
Introduction	09.10 – 09.40
Hazards in Cox's Bazar	09.40 – 10.15
Coffee break	10.15 - 10.30
EPR Terminologies	10.30 - 11.10
EWS and Coordination	11.10 - 12.20
Useful resources	12.20 - 12.45
Lunch	12.45 – 13.45
Solid Waste Management	13.45 – 14.30
Knowledge Sharing	14.30 - 14.50
Coffee break	14.50 – 15.10
FSS Presentation	15.10 – 16.00
Closing Remarks	16.00 – 16.30

Group Rules

Respect

Minimize Distractions

Timing

Wifi

Amenities

Breaks

Lunch

Hazards in Cox's Bazar

Type of Hazard	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
🌀 Cyclone				▓						▓		
🏠 Flash Flood/ Flood								▓	▓			
🏠 Water Logging							▓	▓	▓			
⛰ Landslide								▓				
🔥 Fire		▓	▓	▓						▓	▓	▓

Source: https://instant.rimes.int/calendar

LIKELIHOOD	VERY LOW (MINIMAL) (1)	LOW (MINOR) (2)	MODERATE (MEDIUM) (3)	HIGH (SEVERE) (4)	CRITICAL (EXTREME) (5)
VERY LIKELY (5)	🟩	🟨	🟥	🟥	🟥
LIKELY (4)	🟩	🟨	🟧	🟥	🟥
MODERATELY LIKELY (3)	🟩	🟨	🟧	🟧	🟥
UNLIKELY (2)	🟩	🟩	🟨	🟨	🟧
VERY UNLIKELY (1)	🟩	🟩	🟨	🟨	🟧
IMPACT					

LIKELIHOOD

1 = Very Unlikely (very low/remote chance, 0-5% likelihood in next 12 months)

2 =Unlikely (low chance (5-15%) of occurring in next 12 months)

3 = Moderate likely (viable chance 15-30% in next 12 months

4 =Likely (significant chance 30-50% in next 12 months)

5 = Very likely (high likelihood >50% in next 12 months)

IMPACT

1 = Very low (minimal/negligible impact on overall population 0-10%). *Emergency response capacities are high to deal with predicted scenario*.

2 = Low (minor impact on overall population- 10-20%). *Emergency response capacities are relatively high to deal with predicted scenario*

3 = Moderate (medium impact on overall population- 20-50%), *Emergency response capacities are partially sufficient to deal with predicted scenario*

4 = High (major/severe impact on overall population-(50-70%) *Emergency response capacities are insufficient to deal with predicted scenario)*

5 = Critical (extreme impact on overall population- above 70%). *Emergency response capacities are highly insufficient to deal with the predicted scenario.*

ISCG | INTER SECTOR COORDINATION GROUP

Risk Prioritization Matrix

LIKELIHOOD		VERY LOW (MINIMAL) (1)	LOW (MINOR) (2)	MODERATE (MEDIUM) (3)	HIGH (SEVERE) (4)	CRITICAL (EXTREME) (5)
VERY LIKELY (5)				Wind/Storms, Floods (flash floods, waterlogging), Landslides	Fires	
LIKELY (4)					Cyclones	
MODERATELY LIKELY (3)					Earthquake	
UNLIKELY (2)						
VERY UNLIKELY (1)						

IMPACT

LIKELIHOOD

1 = **Very Unlikely** (very low/remote chance, 0-5% likelihood in next 12 months)

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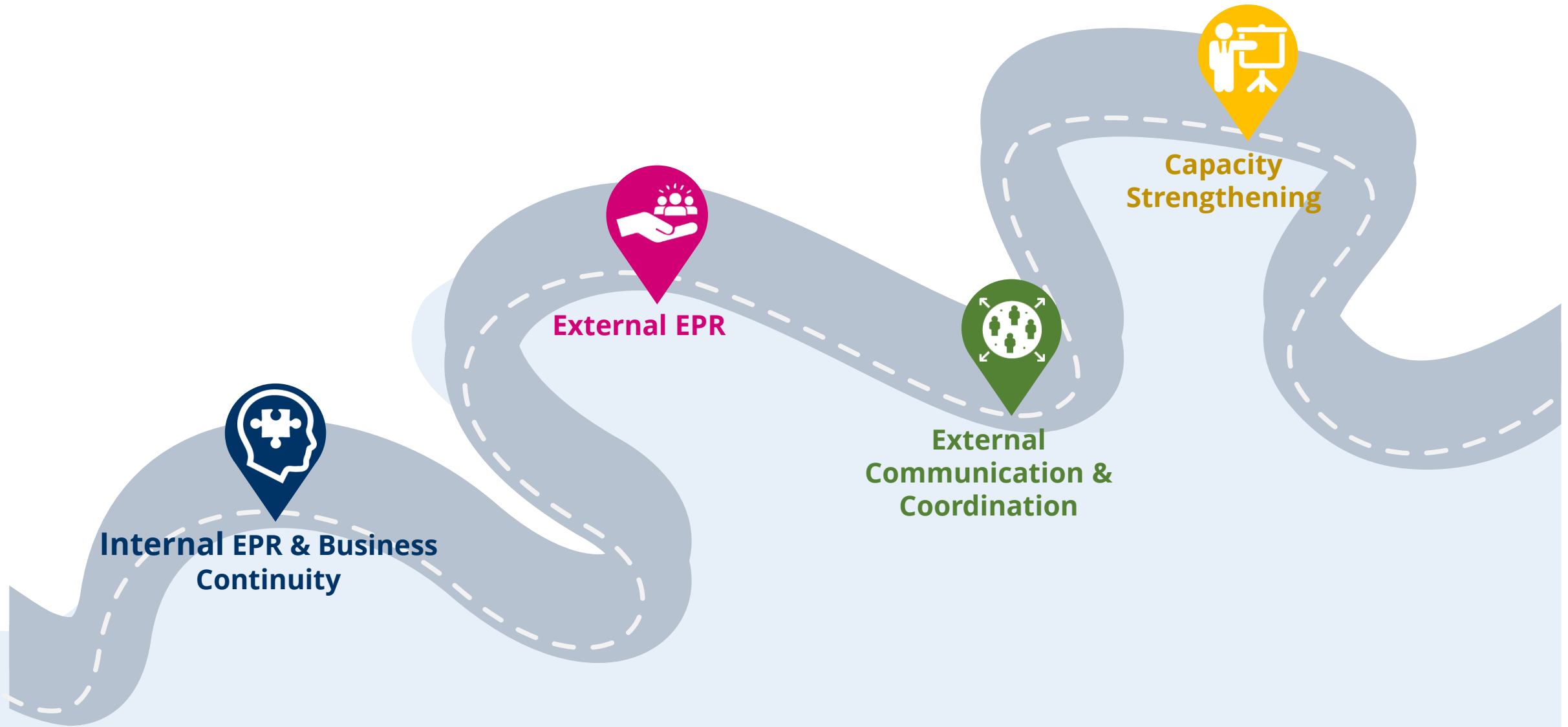
EPR in WFP

Strengthen the capacity of systems, partners, and vulnerable communities so that they are responsive in reducing risks, saving lives, protecting livelihoods, and are prepared to recover from disasters.

EPR 2022 Strategy Roadmap

Capacity Strengthening

External EPR

External Communication & Coordination

Internal EPR & Business Continuity

Emergency

An urgent situation in which an extraordinary event or series of events have occurred - or that imminently threaten human lives and livelihoods – that produce dislocation in the life of a community, causing human suffering due to the lack of food availability or access to food, and which the government concerned does not have the means to remedy.

Emergency Management

The discipline of dealing with and voiding both natural and manmade emergencies, through preparedness, prevention, response and recovery.

Hazard

A dangerous situation, substance, or event that poses a threat to human lives and properties. e.g., Floods, cyclones, diseases, conflict.

Risk

The likelihood (possibility) of harm from a threat or hazard and the impact (extent) of this harm. Every risk has a cause, an effect and a perceived seriousness level. A set of responses (mitigation actions) can be proposed to address the risk.

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Key terms

Risk Management

Risk Management is a structured process undertaken by staff members and managers to achieve strategic, operational and individual objectives. It comprises of identifying future events that may impact the achievement of objectives; assessing them for likelihood and impact and determining an appropriate response.

Mitigation

The ability of a system, community, or society that is exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions.

Preparedness

The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities, and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent, or current hazard events or conditions.

Capacity

The combination of all the strengths, attributes, and resources available within a community, society, or organization which can be used to achieve shared goals.

Key terms

Response

The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected.

Recovery

The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods, and living conditions of disaster-affected communities including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors.

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Risk Assessment
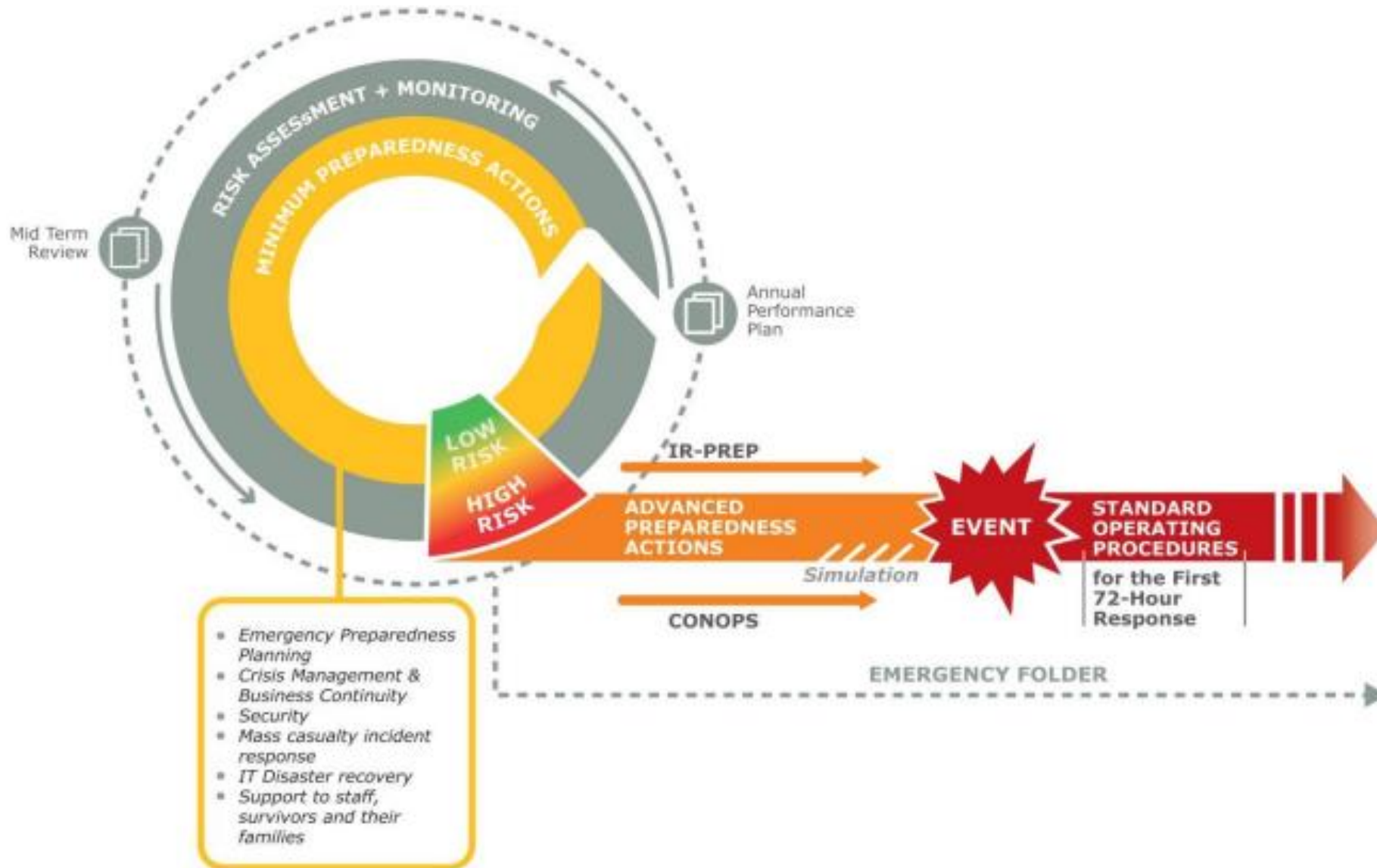
Early Warning Systems
(for predictable seasonal risks)

Floods – 5-day weather alerts + SMSD incident data (planned)

Landslides – 5-day forecast lead times (planned)

Cyclones - CPP Signal & Flag Based Warning Systems

Emergency Classifications

Moderate Emergency (CAT 1): minor incidents/events that can be managed with existing camp response capacities. Not covered in MHRP.

Major Emergency (CAT 2): major incidents/events where camp and/host level response capacities have been exhausted and there is a serious disruption to normal operations. Operational leadership under SMS AOR & coordination under ISCG & sectors. MHRP activated

Extreme (CAT 3): categorized as severe incidents/damages to multiple camps and surrounding host communities where existing capacities are completely overwhelmed and require significant augmentation and external surge capacities. Operational leadership under SMS AOR & coordination under ISCG & sectors. MHRP activated.

Scenario 1: Severe and recurrent monsoon floods

Pre-flood Projections Threshold Matrix

LIKELIHOOD					
HIGH	Above all set 24h, 48h and 72 h. thresholds	**Readiness trigger**	**Action trigger**	**Action trigger**	
MODERATE	24h:>152mm 48h:>210mm 72h:>268mm	**Readiness trigger**	**Action trigger**	**Action trigger**	
LOW	24h:<121mm-152mm 48h:<168mm-210mm 72h:211mm-268mm	**No action**	**Readiness trigger**	**Action trigger**	

Projected Risk Impacts & Readiness Actions	Flood depth 0-0.5m	Flood depth >0.5-1m	Flood depth >1m
• **0-0.5m flood depth:** The expected impacts on people and infrastructure likely to be minor. • **>0.5-1m flood depth:** Site development activities would need to be combined with appropriate protection measures. • **> 1m flood depth:** Higher numbers of people and infrastructure would be exposed. Pre-emptive temporary relocation maybe required for highly flood-prone locations where flood impacts at sub-block level for flooded structures are projected to range between 140-500 structures[23].	**LOW (MINOR)**	**MODERATE (SEVERE)**	**HIGH (CRITICAL)**

Scenario 2: Major landslides due to above normal rainfall

Pre-landslide Projections Threshold Matrix

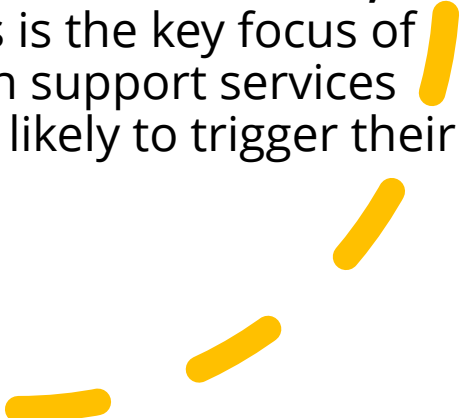| LIKELIHOOD					
	HIGH	>345 mm rainfall in 5 consecutive days	Readiness trigger	Action trigger	Action trigger
	MODERATE	>220-345 mm rainfall in 5 consecutive days	Readiness trigger	Action trigger	Action trigger
	LOW	>95-220 mm rainfall in 5 consecutive days	No action	Readiness trigger	Action trigger
RISK SERIOUSNESS			LSM value 0.55-1	LSM value 0.40-1	LSM value 0-1
			LOW (MINOR)	MODERATE (SEVERE)	HIGH (CRITICAL)

Scenario 4: Category 4 tropical cyclone makes landfall in Cox's Bazar.

National Cyclone Threshold Matrix

LIKELIHOOD			<20,000 people	<50,000 people	<100,000 people	<200,000 people
HIGH	>89 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 8,9,10) >3 m surge height					
MEDIUM	62-88 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 5,6,7) 2-3 m surge height					
LOW	51-61 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 4) 1-2 m surge height					
VERY LOW	50 km/h maximum sustain wind speed (Signal 1, 2, 3) up to 1 m surge height					
RISK SERIOUSNESS			VERY LOW (MINIMAL)	LOW (MINOR)	MEDIUM (MAJOR)	HIGH (SEVERE)

- It is likely temporary camp shelters can only withstand winds up to 40kms/hr.

- Any direct cyclone impacts on the camps, regardless of the level of intensity (Category 1 or 4) would likely result to significant damages (approx. 70%) to temporary shelters.

Scenario 3: Fire causing extensive damage in multiple camp blocks

- Unpredictable, year-round sudden-onset event that cannot be predicted in advance. Risk highest during the dry season.

- The fire preparedness and response system being rolled out in the camps consists of two main components:

1. **A specially trained and equipped rapid response firefighting capability: will** broaden and strengthen the capacities of the (DMUs/SUVs) into mobile fire-fighting team by providing specialized *fire awareness safety trainings*, providing custom-built **portable mobile firefighting equipment** and installing **water tanks in all camp-blocks**. To be implemented through SMEP,SM/SD partners, WASH sector, FSCD and CICs.

2. **A set of pre-planned humanitarian "wrap-around" services, scaled to the overall impact of any fire.** This is the key focus of the MHRP to identify the array of humanitarian support services likely to be needed and the level of fire impact likely to trigger their need.

Key Response Considerations

Operational Capacities

Contingency Stocks

- ***Emergency Shelter & NFI Kits/WASH:***
  - Ukhiya-30 % of catchment population
  - Teknaf: 100% of catchment population
- ***Food stocks***
  - HEB stocks covering 200,000 people for 1 month
  - Cooked meal capacity for 26,000 meals a day
- **Nutrition emergency supplies-** for 3 months
- **Emergency Health Kits** - for 10,000 people for 3 months

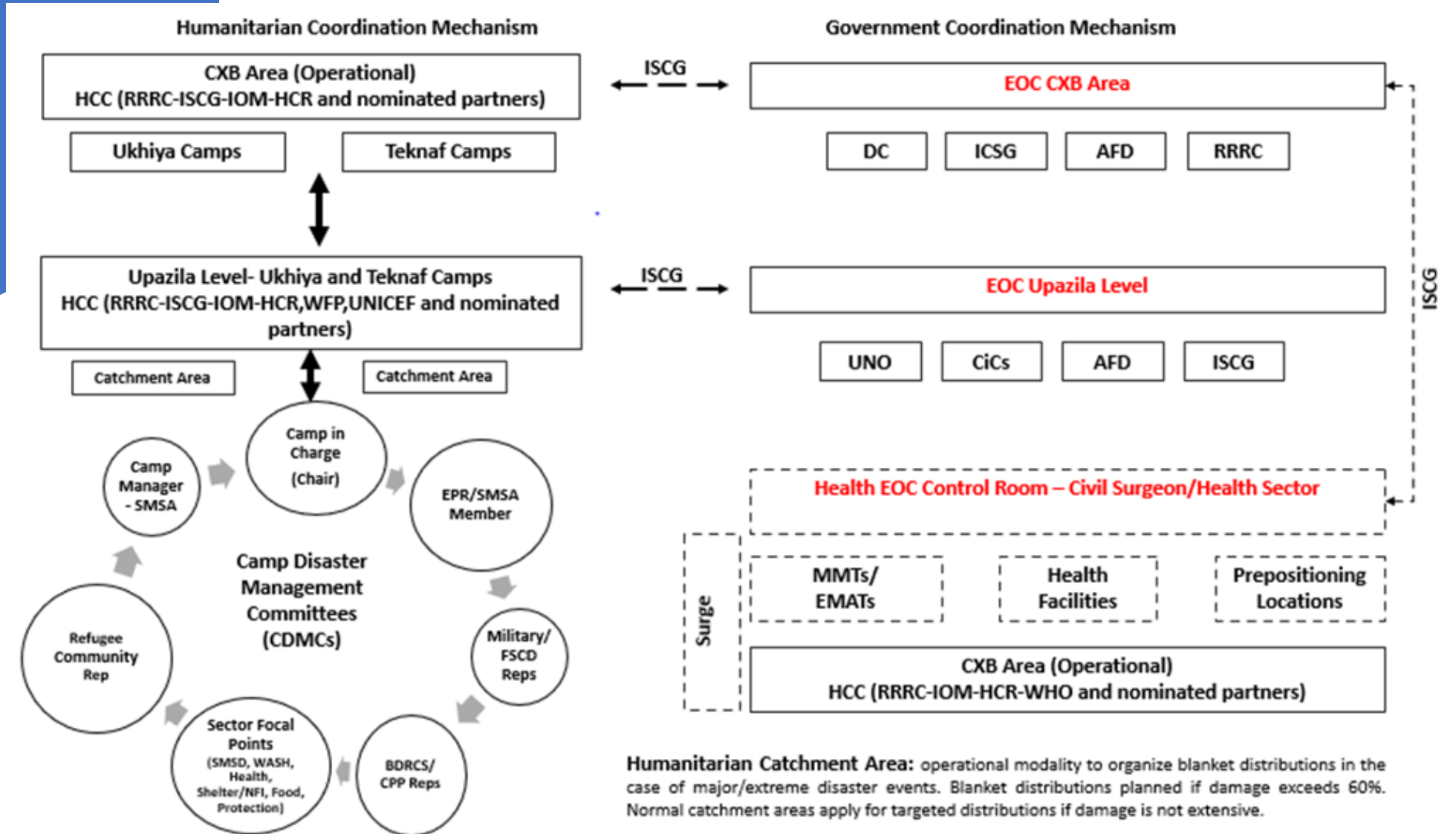## Response Capacities

Trained Community Volunteers-

Safety Unit Volunteers SUVs/DMUs

- Safety Unit Volunteers /Disaster Management Unit Volunteers (SUV/DMUs) trained on CPP, SAR, First Aid, Firefighting, and Flood Safety
- Community Health Workers and MHPSS Volunteers
- WASH Volunteers
- Protection Volunteers

Humanitarian Response Teams

- **Sectoral Emergency Response Teams** (Health , Protection, Site Management, WASH) etc**..**

Coordination Mechanisms

Humanitarian Coordination Mechanism

CXB Area (Operational)
HCC (RRRC-ISCG-IOM-HCR and nominated partners)

Ukhiya Camps | Teknaf Camps

Upazila Level- Ukhiya and Teknaf Camps
HCC (RRRC-ISCG-IOM-HCR,WFP,UNICEF and nominated partners)

Catchment Area | Catchment Area

Camp Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs)
- Camp in Charge (Chair)
- EPR/SMSA Member
- Military/FSCD Reps
- BDRCS/CPP Reps
- Sector Focal Points (SMSD, WASH, Health, Shelter/NFI, Food, Protection)
- Refugee Community Rep
- Camp Manager - SMSA

Government Coordination Mechanism

EOC CXB Area

DC | ICSG | AFD | RRRC

EOC Upazila Level

UNO | CiCs | AFD | ISCG

ISCG

Health EOC Control Room – Civil Surgeon/Health Sector

Surge
- MMTs/EMATs
- Health Facilities
- Prepositioning Locations

CXB Area (Operational)
HCC (RRRC-IOM-HCR-WHO and nominated partners)

Humanitarian Catchment Area: operational modality to organize blanket distributions in the case of major/extreme disaster events. Blanket distributions planned if damage exceeds 60%. Normal catchment areas apply for targeted distributions if damage is not extensive.

WFP EPR responsibilities during an emergency

1. **Support leadership in emergency coordination** with key teams to take necessary actions immediately;

2. **Verify contingency food stocks** for rapid response as well as **NFI contingency stocks**;

3. **Coordinate with VAM** for latest forecast / early warning data, maps of affected areas and HH, etc. to be shared with all staff;

4. **Support with information management** and share internal situational update with all staff;

5. **Conduct a timely after-action review** with key staff (internal and external) and determine lessons learned;

6. **Adapt plans, SOPs, and share recommendations** with key staff accordingly.

What are some coordination and communication challenges you have experienced during an emergency?

Common challenges during an emergency

- Many urgent and significant tasks involving injuries, deaths, or property losses;
- Large number of personnel and agencies involved;
- Confusion on no. of individuals requiring assistance;
- High levels of public interest and/or controversy;
- Mishandling of information;
- Some tasks are overlooked or under-resourced;
- Some tasks are over-resourced;
- Some of the available resources are not used.

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How to strengthen communication and coordination

Tips

- Develop a rapid response team and emergency preparedness plan / contingency plan;
- Create a volunteer pool / roster for emergency response;
- Updated contact list of key focal points and backup focal points;
- Form a Whatsapp group chat or common communication channel/platform;
- Regularly practice command and control emergency coordination through drills;
- Continuously update and advise on Food and NFI contingency stock.

Useful Resources

- Latest Cyclone Warning update: **Bangladesh Meteorological Department Special Weather Bulletin**

- Latest Flood Forecasting: **Bangladesh Flood Forecasting Warning Centre**.

- Latest Flash Flood Alert for Cox's Bazar: **Cox's Bazar Flash Flood Alert**.

- Latest update on Landslide Alert on Host Community in Cox's Bazar region: **Landslide Early Warning System (LEWS) for Cox's Bazar District, Bangladesh**

- Government of Bangladesh's Latest Standing Order on Disaster (SOD): **English Version** and **Bengali Version**.

- Latest communication or awareness-raising messages around various hazards: **Communication with Communities in Bangladesh**

- **FSS/WASH Sector Waste Avoidance and Management in Emergency Food Distributions Guidance**

Useful communication resources for communicating with the targeted community

Communication with Communities (CWC) Working Group

![Shongjog logo] সংযোগ — Shongjog

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES IN BANGLADESH

HOME | TOOLS AND RESOURCES | ABOUT ⌄ | RESPONSE | CONTACT US

Rohingya Response

This page holds a collection of CwC news, resources, messages and other community-facing outputs produced as part of the response to the Rohingya emergency in Bangladesh. Agencies with resources they wish to share on the page are encouraged to contact cxbfeedback@bd.bbcmediaaction.org for inclusion in the collection.

News | Resources | Messages

Resources

Guide **Aa'rar Foygam - Weekly audio and discussion guides for listening groups**

BBC Media Action
🗓 12/09/2019

BBC Media Action is producing a new weekly audio output - Aa'rar Foygam - specially aimed at listening groups. Each week, a 20-25 minute programme will be available, designed for use in listening groups, community spaces, children's centres and anywhere else where community members gather together.&...

Case Study **CXB multimedia - services for older people**

BBC Media Action
🗓 08/09/2019

BBC Media Action is developing a series of products to assist in communicating about the services and support available for older people living in the camps in Cox's Bazar. Materials are primarily designed for use in information hubs or within community spaces and listening groups, but could also be...

Guide **Aa'rar Kissa - Audio drama to combat gender-based violence and child marriage**

BBC Media Action
🗓 28/08/2019

[Updated 28 August 2019 - episodes 11-15 now available for download, along with discussion guides] BBC Media Action has produced a new audio drama series, Aa'rar Kissa (Our Story) - we believe this is the first ever long-format drama to have been produced in the Rohingya language. The ...

http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/
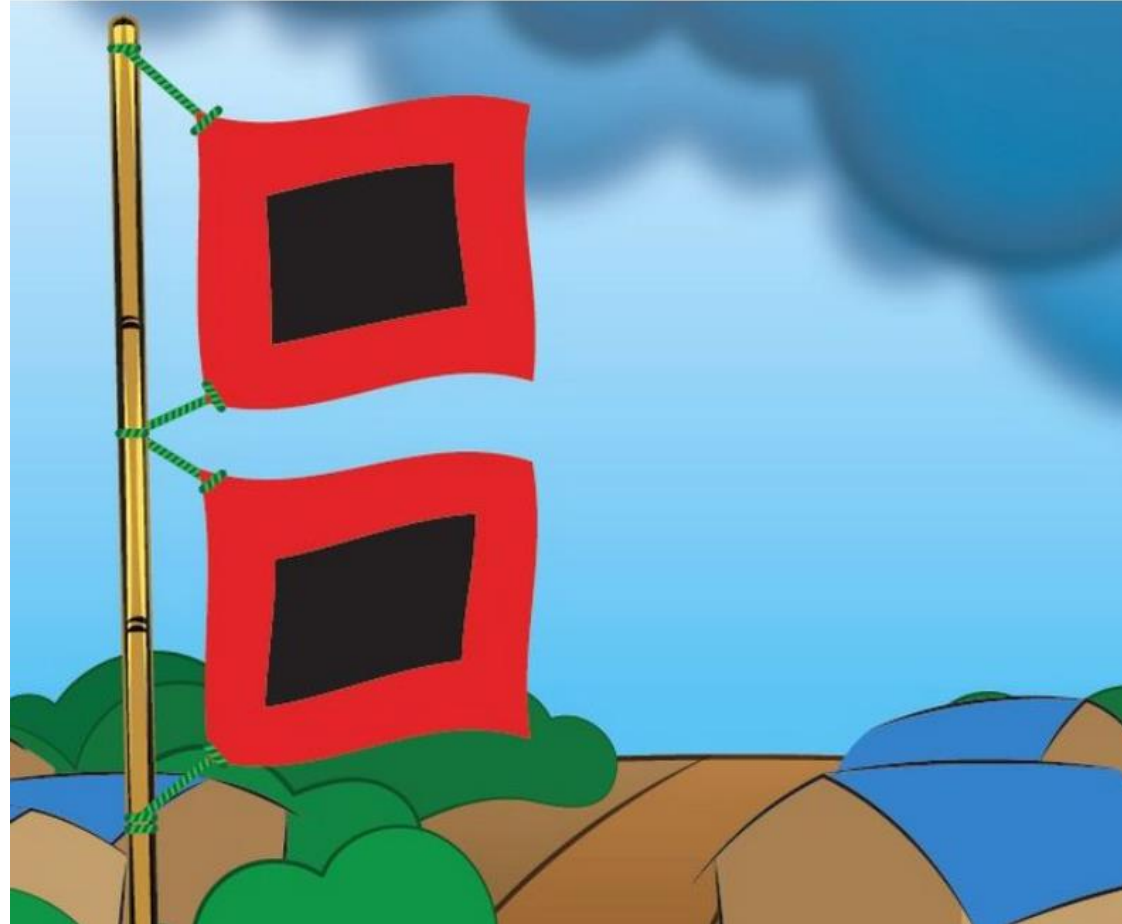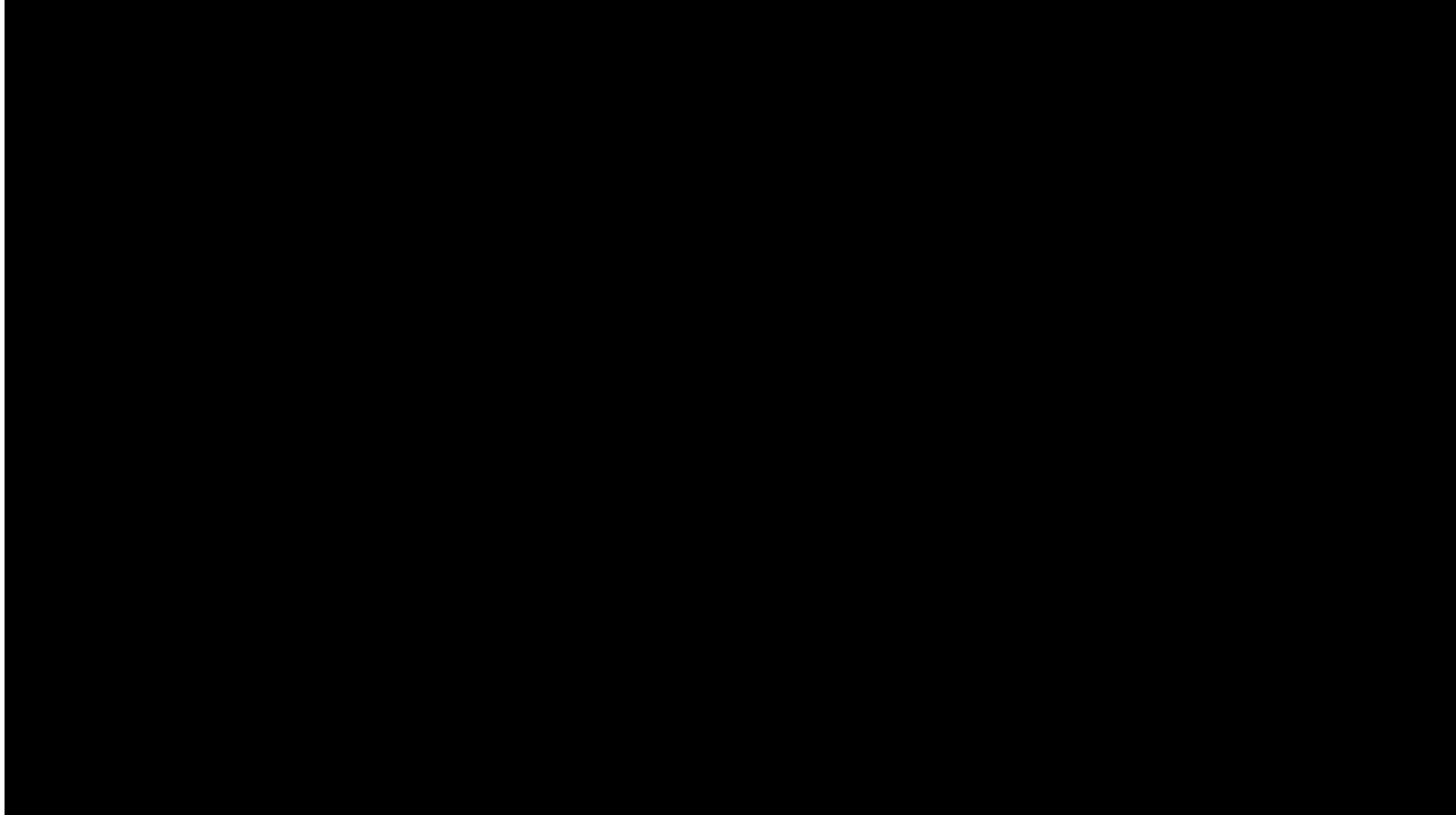
Contents

Audio programme

Contents

Video and animation

Video animation covering household level and community level preparedness activities during storms, cyclones and monsoon weather

Flash card / printed infographic

- **Flashcards**
- **Posters**
- **Stickers**

User: Field staff and volunteers – targeting the Rohingya community.

Content Language: Bangla, English, Burmese

Handbooks

Shongjog navigation

http://www.shongjog.org.bd/response/rohingya/

Resource link

সংযোগ
Shongjog

COMMUNICATION WITH COMMUNITIES IN BANGLADESH

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News   Resources   Messages

Case Study   CXB multimedia - services for older people

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Animated video Rohingya language - 5'45" - Covering the services available within older people's centres and encouraging community members to look out for and support older people in their community.

Download ▾   ⋯

Direct download
Save to my Dropbox

Language glossary

1700+ WORDS

TWB Glossary for Bangladesh

About

All

Education

Emergency

Gender

Health

Nutrition

Protection

WASH

English	Bangla	Rohingya	Chittagonian	Burmese
addition	যোগ	Pong	জুগ	ပေါင်းခြင်း
alphabet	বর্ণমালা	Orob Okkol	শরু - শরায়া	အက္ခရာ
animate thing	জীবন্ত	Zaandar Chiz	ফরান-অলা যিনিশ	လှုပ်ရှားနေသော (အရာဝတ္ထု)
April	এপ্রিল	Epril	এপ্রিল	ဧပြီလ
art book	আঁকার খাতা	Saba tuloni Boi	আআট হাতা	အနုပညာစာအုပ်
attendance book	হাজিরা খাতা	Azira boi	আজিরা হাতা	အတန်းတက်ရောက်ကြောင်း ရေး...
August	আগস্ট	Ogos	আগস্ট	ဩဂုတ်လ
bag	ব্যাগ	Hoilla	বেগ	အိတ်
behind	পিছনে	Fisottu	ফিসত্তু	အနောက်
blackboard	ব্ল্যাকবোর্ড	Belakbud	বেলেক বোড	သင်ပုန်း
blank paper	সাদা কাগজ	Shada habos	হালি হাগস	စာရွက် (အမည်းရောင်)

Install TWB Bangladesh Glossary
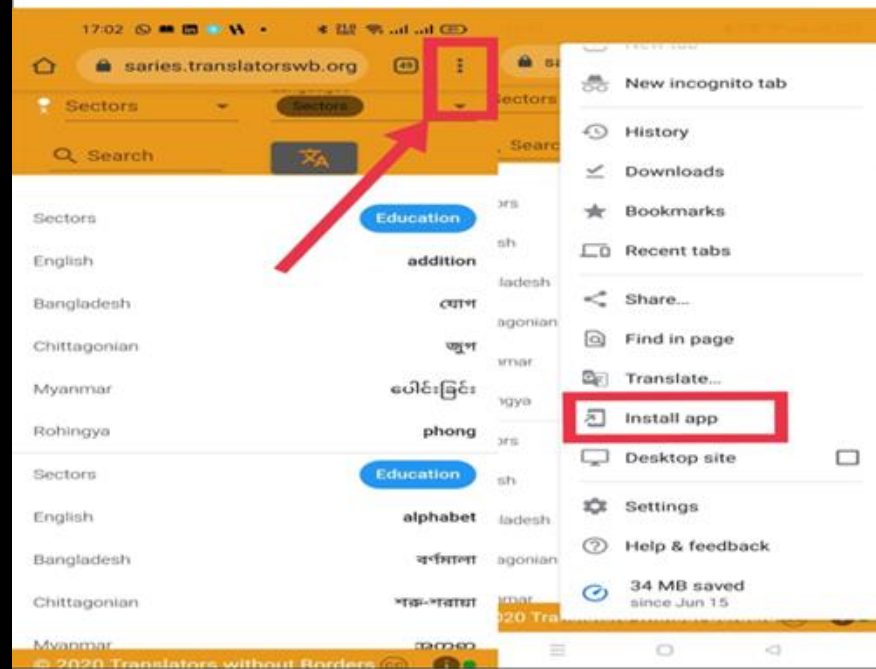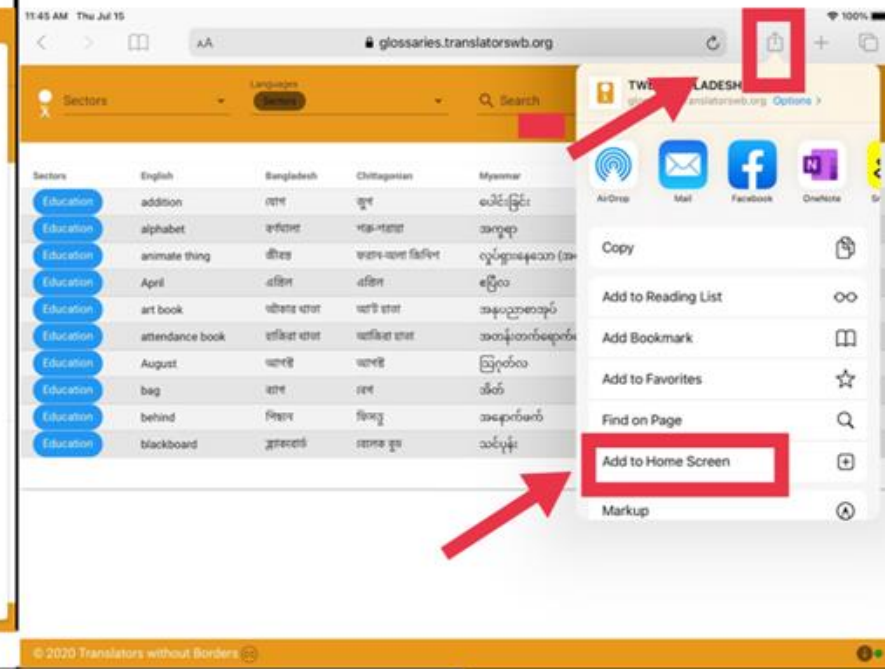
All materials are FREEEEEE

Solid Waste Management

Presenter: Marta Kucharski (UNDP)

Experience sharing

WFP/Ranak Martin

Presenter: Alamgir Kabir Khan
Education Officer
Norwegian Refugee Council - NRC

Activity Description

Emergency Responses Year 2021:

- Fire response –May-2021

- Flood response- July-2021

Food Assistance:

- Rapid distribution of pure drinking water in affected camps.

- Dry food item distribution.

- NFI distribution.

Preparedness Phases

- Data collection from multiple source (Gov, SMS)

- Data validitation

- Resource Allocation

- Distribution related CiC approval collection & collaboration

- Distribution at the field

- Link with complience and feedback machanisim team and post distribution monitoring team with the distribution group

Lessons learnt & best practices

Lesson Learnt:

- Establish an EPR team with necessary SoPs

Best Practices:

- Field level beneficiary validation.

- Fast procurement process for emergency situations.

- Working with the community.

Food Security Sector and EPR planning

WFP/Ranak Martin

Food Security Sector

29 March 2022

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

COX'S BAZAR FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Photo: WFP / Brook duBois

Food Security Sector (FSS)

The Food Security Sector (FSS) is committed to saving lives through the coordination of appropriate, efficient and well-resourced food security responses in major emergencies.

The FSS in Cox's Bazar was established in 2017 and is led by FAO and WFP, and co-chaired by BRAC. Within the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG), the FSS is a platform to strengthen food security and livelihood response through operational coordination, information sharing and identifying food security related priorities and solutions.

Food Security Cluster (fscluster.org) - Bangladesh Rohingya Refugee Response (Cox's Bazar)

FSS Sector Objectives

Objective 1: Ensure and sustain the timely provision of life-saving food assistance for Rohingya refugees.

Objective 2: Support capacity building of Rohingya refugees that can support their sustainable reintegration in Myanmar, while ensuring climate resilient practices to address the impacts of climate change.

Objective 3: Enhance livelihoods and resilience of vulnerable host communities in cooperation with the Government of Bangladesh, while ensuring climate resilient practices to address the impacts of climate change.

Key Figures

- **People in Need:** 1.3 million
  - Target population (Rohingya refugees): 902,066
  - Target population (host community): 378,715
- **Total Sector budget:** USD 209.5 m (it's a gap not a total need)
- **Total active partners:** 54
- **No of JRP partners:** 23
- **No of implementing partners:** 34

COORDINATION MECHANISM

- Food Security Sector (FSS) is co-led by **World Food Programme (WFP)** and **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**

- **4 catchment focal points** for field coordination and **33 camp focal points** for operational support

- Field focal points respond to **complaints, feedback and referrals,** with rapid food response when necessary

Considerations – Location (Camps – SO2)

Consider coverage by location from proposed projects – ensuring no over-targeting

Camps	# of Partners	Percentage
Camp 1E	3	2.8%
Camp 1W	4	5.3%
Camp 2E	6	18.7%
Camp 2W	4	12.8%
Camp 3	5	59.9%
Camp 4	7	88.7%
Camp 4 Ext.	4	73.2%
Camp 5	4	14.7%
Camp 6	3	25.0%
Camp 7	5	31.9%
Camp 8E	5	11.4%
Camp 8W	3	16.0%
Camp 9	4	19.7%
Camp 10	6	48.4%
Camp 11	4	11.9%
Camp 12	4	71.7%
Camp 13	4	8.1%

Camps	# of Partners	Percentage
Camp 14	8	52.9%
Camp 15	7	34.7%
Camp 16	5	83.6%
Camp 17	5	84.1%
Camp 18	5	22.2%
Camp 19	5	86.0%
Camp 20	3	31.0%
Camp 20 ext.	2	28.1%
Camp 21	5	91.0%
Camp 22	4	83.1%
Camp 23	1	40.3%
Camp 24	7	14.8%
Camp 25	4	35.7%
Camp 26	4	5.0%
Camp 27	4	60.2%
Kutupalong RC	2	9.6%
Nayapara RC	1	4.1%

- Rationalization aims to ensure an equitable access to basic services in a predictable, efficient, and timely manner, and that the humanitarian community is more transparent and accountable.
- Reducing number of partners in the same location
- Use of common strategies, systems, protocols, and tools across all the camps standardizing the service delivery
- Efficient use of donor's resources

FSS Coordination to avoid gaps and overlaps (example)

Ramadan ad hoc food distribution

Main objectives:

- To ensure coordinated food assistance for the best use of resources while avoiding gaps and overlaps, complementarity with existing programs.

- To ensure harmonized response taking into consideration multiple responsibilities (hygiene standards and food safety, waste avoidance and management, equal access to assistance for vulnerable people, standardized service provision across organizations).

Ramadan ad hoc food distribution

Outcome:

- Recommended Ramadan basket jointly developed with multiple organizations;

- Mapping partners presence;

- Sharing key messages (mainstreaming hygiene standards and food safety, waste avoidance and management, protection).

Food Security Sector (FSS) Rapid Response Plan comprises of three types of interventions in collaboration with its partners and relevant Site Management (SM) agencies at the camp level.

1. Immediate food response **with one-week ration of high energy biscuits** within 24 hours

2. Depending on beneficiary access to cooking or storage, **dry or wet food ration for a duration of two weeks** within 2 days of displacement or relocation

3. Integration of households into regular food assistance, from the nearest distribution points, after beneficiary verification within two weeks of relocation or displacement

TARGETING CRITERIA

Households who meet any one of the below criteria will receive rapid food assistance within the first 24 hours:

- Household is in the communal shelter

- Original shelter is completely collapsed

- Roof is blown away

- Shelter is flooded

In case of Category 2 and 3 disaster, WFP food assistance team will be reprogrammed to support rapid response to provide both dry and wet ration

Response plan for Rohingya communities

1. **0 hour**: SM agency informs WFP and Cooperating Partners (CP) with total number of displaced or new arrival families, or protection cases.

2. **Before 2 hours:** WFP releases high-energy biscuits for its CP within 2 hours of request submitted by the SM Agency

3. **6 to 24 hours:** WFP CP deliver 1 carton (100 packets) of HEBs, a ration for 6 days, per family to the SM agency for rapid distribution. If no road access for vehicles, WFP CP will mobilize porters for this last mile delivery

4. **24 hours:** SM agency will distribute HEBs to up to 50 households and share the beneficiary list to WFP and its CP at the camp level within 24 hours of distribution. WFP CP will distribute HEBs to more than 50 households, with support from SM Agency, and share a beneficiary list within next 24 hours.

5. **Before 2 days:** WFP will use the beneficiary list from HEB distribution to plan its general food assistance within 2 days of displacement or relocation. Depending on beneficiary access to cooking or storage, dry or cooked food ration will be distributed for maximum of two weeks feeding cycle.

    - **One-off General Food Distribution:** If beneficiaries have access to cooking facilities and food storage, they will receive a 15-day dry food ration within a week of relocation. WFP's CP will employ their mobile food distribution team to support this one-off intervention. WFP food card will be used to record food distribution when available, but not a pre-requisite to receive this assistance.

    - **Cooked Meals:** If relocated families do not have access to cooking, WFP will coordinate with its cooperating partners or FSS partners for distribution of hot meals. For larger scale, sudden onset disaster response, additional partners will assist distribution.

6. **Day 3-15:** WFP field monitors and CP will coordinate with SM Agency at the camp level to verify the eligibility of affected households, collect full household data, replace lost WFP Food or SCOPE cards.

    - Families with UNHCR FAC (**Family Attestation Card**) is primary verifier, however, Rohingya Food Security Committee members along with SMS (**Site Management Sector)** representative and block volunteers also support to identify the beneficiary who lost document during any emergency. And UNHCR case ID will be used to create special cycle to integrated into regular food distribution from nearby distribution point.

7. **Day 15 and onwards:** Households with WFP Food Cards will be transitioned from rapid food response to regular food assistance from their nearby distribution point.

Response plan for host communities: In case host communities are affected, WFP will check with the DC office whether they require support in 5 Cox's Bazar sub-districts which are Ukhiya, Teknaf, Pekua, Maheshkhali, and Kutubdia.

STOCKS AND PREPOSITIONING

- **High energy biscuits**:   75 mt (5 MT in each storage facilities) have been pre-positioned at 15 storage facilities in and around the camps to be distributed to the affected population within identified catchment areas to provide 2,100 kcal per day to 22,000 people for a week or 45,000 people for 3 days. Additional 1,005 mt (288 mt in Cox's Bazar and 500 mt in Chittagong) can be made available

- **In-kind food ration:** 5,600 mt of lentil, rice and oil is available for one-off distribution to 20,000 households per year.

- **Cooked meals:** up to 10,000 cooked meals can be provided per day

Fire response, January 2022 (example)

COX'S BAZAR FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

What can go wrong?

Targeting of beneficiaries

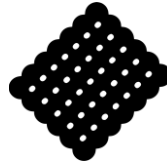Logistics arrangements (late delivery, not enough packages)
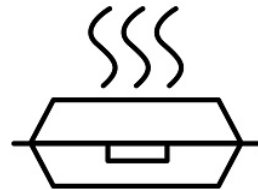
Health issues

Rumors

Excessive waste generation

Fortified biscuits

Hot meals

Reintegration into e-voucher system
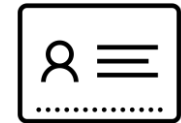
Cross sectoral actions
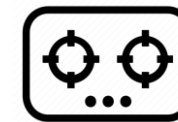
CwC: Information sharing

Porter services

WASH: water supply, waste

Replacement of lost documents

Shelter NFI: Rebuilding shelter, distribution of LPG bottles and cooking utensils

EPR for center-based self-reliance programs

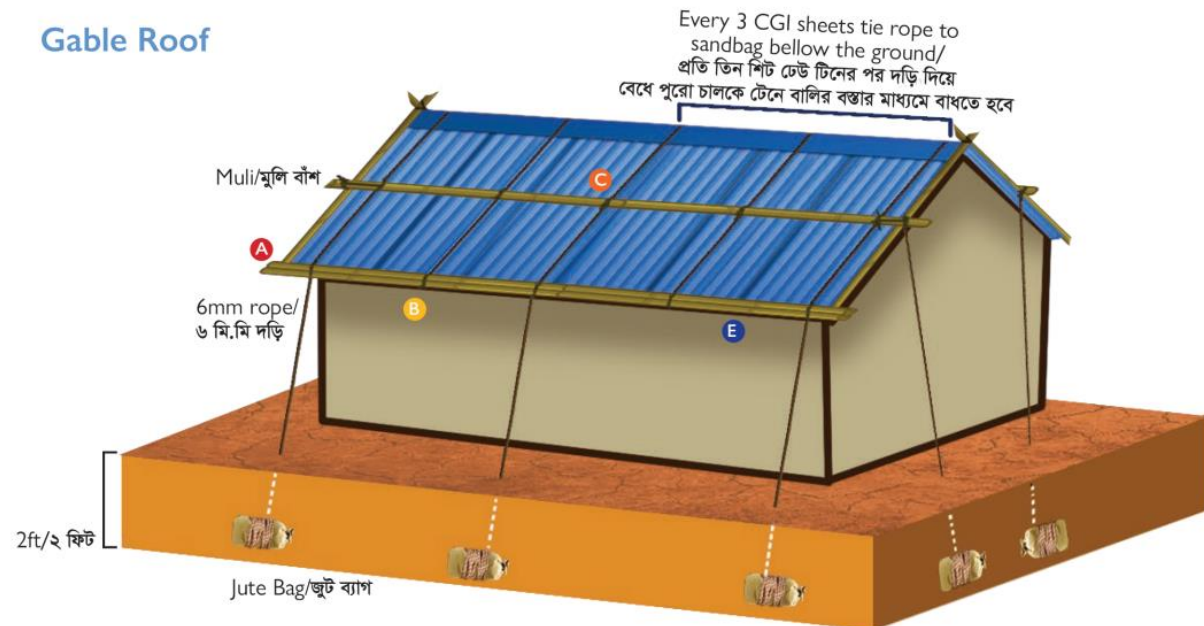Useful resources (Shelter NFI Sector):

- Guidance on facilities reinforcement

- Community structure design and strengthening guide

- CGI Roof Tie down

- Structural assessment form

Day 2 Agenda

Activity	Time
Day 1 Recap	09.00 – 09.10
Simulation exercise	09.10 – 09.50
Group presentations + AAR	09.50 - 10.45
Coffee break	10.45 - 11.00
AA: FbF - Global	11.00 – 11.20
AA: FbF - Bangladesh	11.20 – 12.40
Lunch	12.40 – 13.40
AA: FbF – Cox's Bazar	13.40 – 14.40
Group Work	14.40 - 15.10
Wrap up and Closing	15.10 – 15.40

The TTX (Table-Top exercise)

WFP's EPR Simulation Definition

"A simulation is an event that replicates

selected aspects of a real emergency to

provide an opportunity for testing

procedures which are in place **and raising**

awareness of preparedness and response

requirements and actions. Their practical

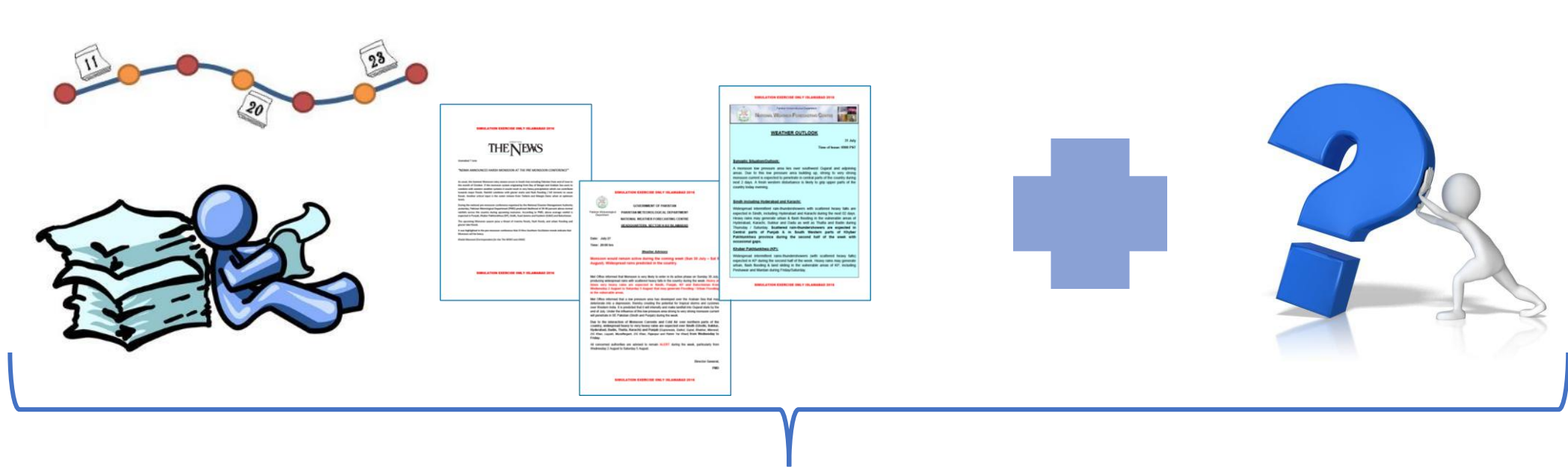nature encourages engagement and enhances

learning."

Aim of the Table-Top Exercise

The aim of this TTX is to outline key preparedness actions required to strengthen areas in the FSS emergency coordination and communication system to bring all actors to an advanced level of readiness to respond in any emergency.

TTX Methodology

Facilitator & Participants

Group Rules

Accept the Scenario!

Play the role

Respect

The Scenarios and Groups

Cyclone
Information Sharing

Floods
Duplication

Fire
Coordination

WFP
World Food
Programme

Questions?

Pre-Emergency Phase

Information Sharing

Humanitarian situation:

The Bangladesh Meteorology Department (BMD) has issued a special weather bulletin for Cyclone 'Sagar' currently classified as Category 3. Sagar is currently 100 km southeast of Mongla port and 90 km southwest of Chittagong port. The current forecast track predicts that the cyclone is expected to move towards the Cox's Bazar coast. The eye of cyclone 'Sagar' is expected make landfall this evening. The cyclone is moving with a large periphery of cloud that could cause a significant amount of rainfall for 2-3 days. Sagar could cause significant infrastructure damage in Sadar, Ramu and Maheskhali Upazilas, and moderately damage in Upazilas of Ukhia, Chakaria, and Kutubdia. It is estimated that around 30,000 individuals will be severely affected. About 10,000 host community people have already evacuated to various cyclone shelters in the district. The local administration requests agencies to organize food assistance support for the host community.

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Based on the information provided, what is the current situation?

Cyclone

The Deputy Commissioner of Cox's Bazar has called for an emergency meeting and asked Food Security Sector to share an update regarding their partner's contingency food stock and available resources. You are requested to provide the necessary information.

What information are you going to provide to the DC

and in what format?

Cyclone

The FSS coordinator received the information from Foodies, an FFS partner agency, on their current dry food stock status as well as location. Unfortunately, while sharing the information, the location of the warehouse and for which community purpose it was prepositioned is missing.

What steps does your organization take to ensure that all required (and updated) information is submitted accurately and in a timely manner?

Emergency Phase

Duplication

Humanitarian situation:

The South-West Monsoon has caused 20 hours of heavy rainfall in Cox's Bazar district, resulting in flash flooding, water logging and landslides across the Rohingya refugee camps and host community. In addition, three unions of Ukhiya Upazila and two unions of Teknaf Upazila including Palongkhali, Rajapalong, Jaliapalong, and Whykong have been submerged.

The CiC office has called for an urgent meeting to respond to the current situation where approximately 12,994 individuals have been affected in at least 27 of the 34 camps. Cooperation has been strongly urged across the agencies for immediate support with evacuation of affected individuals to evacuation shelters, as well as food / dry food assistance.

In the host community, approximately 150 individuals have been proactively evacuated to a school shelter in Teknaf due to landslide risk. Up to 700 mm of accumulated rainfall is forecasted for the next 5 days in the camp areas, with rainfall not expected to subside until then. Flooding may increase further where the ground has become saturated, and flood plains will become full and spill over into areas that typically do not flood.

Based on the information provided, what is the current situation?

You are part of an agency called FoodAidNow, a FSS partner that can provide up to 2,000 hot meals a day.

What steps do you need to take before starting distributions?

Floods

You let the FSS Coordinator know that you are operating in camps 14, 15 and 16 for the next 5 days.

On day 2, you discover that NeverGoHungry, an agency not under the FSS partner list, is also operating in Camp 15 with hot meals (including meat) for the same affected individuals, causing many duplications in food assistance.

What steps does your organization need to take?

Scenario 3 – **Fire**

Humanitarian situation:

A massive fire broke out in Camp 7, Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar at 3.00pm. Based on the primary assessment, the fire started from a gas cylinder blast. Due to wind flow, the fire has spread through Camps 2E, 5, and 6, leaving over 15,000 infrastructures including shelters, mosques, community centers, learning centers, service centers, learning facilities, shops, and CIC offices burnt to the ground.

After 7 hours, the fire was finally put out and the wounded individuals are being attended to.

The fire has displaced over 126,381 individuals. Some of the displaced people have relocated to nearby relatives' houses or in temporary shelters that have been set up in open spaces. People in adjacent camps (8E, 8W, 2W, and 3) have vacated their households as well.

The Food Security Sector and its partners will need to assess the fire-affected areas and identify any response gaps.

Based on the information provided, what is the current situation?

The CiC calls you to attend an urgent fire response meeting. Your organization is requested to distribute 3,000 packets of dry rations to refugee families taking shelter in Learning Centers, and to start providing hot meals to the affected families from tomorrow for the next 7 days.

No FSS coordination meeting has taken place yet.

What steps does your organization need to take?

Fire

You discover that Foodies, an FSS partner, has started providing food assistance to the same affected refugees as your organization.

FSS calls for a meeting with you and Foodies to understand why there is duplication. You both answer that it is due to a Government request, which could not be refused.

Now that there is duplication, what steps should be taken?

Group presentations

After-Action Review (AAR)

WHAT is an after-action review?

A debrief or structured review of actions taken in response to an event / emergency, to identify best practices, gaps / bottlenecks, key lessons learned and recommendations.

WHY do an after-action review?

It is a practical and useful tool to allow for learning from an experience and to outline or redefine long-term, concrete actions to add to best practices for future responses.

What works well in the existing communication and coordination structure between FSS and its partners and should be continued??

Which areas have a good foundation and concept, but can be improved? Areas for more opportunities or ideas?

What needs to be completely stopped / changed?

Lessons learned

Suggested action	Deadline / timeline	Lead

Lessons learned

Suggested action	Deadline / timeline	Lead

Closing remarks

WFP/Ranak Martin