

HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP) BANGLADESH

0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP

Changes introduced with the HIP amendment n°2 dated 2/08/2013

The current lifesaving operations implemented to assist unregistered Rohingya refugees in the makeshift camps of Cox's Bazar need further support in the sectors of shelter, nutrition, health, water and sanitation. In order to cover those extra needs, a reallocation of funds among the different budget lines will be carried out as follows: EUR 554 588.79 from the Man-made crisis FA budget line and EUR 345 411.21 from the Natural disaster FA budget line will be transferred to the Man-made crisis HA budget line. As a result, the table in section 5.2 has been updated.

Changes introduced with the HIP amendment n°1 dated 3/07/2013

Cyclone Mahasen made landfall on May 16, 2013 in the Barisal division of southern Bangladesh, mainly affecting Patuakhali, Barguna and Bhola districts. A total of 1 million people were evacuated in these areas, as well as in Chittagong division. After it made landfall, the cyclone quickly weakened and was downgraded to a tropical storm before passing over northern Bangladesh. 17 casualties were reported and 463,303 people were affected as a result of the cyclone. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) also reported 23,539 totally destroyed and 109,687 partially damaged shelters.

A series of multi-sector Joint Needs Assessments, coordinated by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) and carried out between end of May and end of June highlight that the main damages relate mainly to livelihood and in a lesser extent to shelter, water and sanitation.

In general, the impact has been low in terms of death toll but, significant in terms of ruined livelihoods of the affected people, due to persistent water-logging and losses of cash crops, particularly in the south of Barguna and on islands of the Bay.

The main affected areas are the immediate surroundings of coastal areas, river banks, islands and water-logged areas. The negative impact on the livelihood of the most affected population (mainly marginal small farmers, landless daily labourers and fisher men) can hardly be recovered for several months if they are not assisted, as the water is not receding and the alternative sources of income not existing during the monsoon before the next planting season of October/November (Aman).

Loss of assets and scarcity of income sources have already pushed the most vulnerable into unsustainable coping mechanisms: drowning in debts, reducing meals and diet diversity, which will inevitably result in higher malnutrition rates in a country already suffering from GAM rates above the critical humanitarian ceiling.

Emergency relief support was already provided by NGOs and the GoB in the aftermath of the cyclone. What is needed in the current phase is mainly early recovery livelihood assistance together with a support for shelter repair for a limited targeting in remote areas combined with some water, health and sanitation measures. ECHO is co-ordinating with DFID for an optimal coverage of the need gaps.

To address the situation and the needs of the affected population in Patuakhali, Barguna and Bhola districts, an indicative amount of EUR 2 million will be allocated from the food assistance budget line of this HIP, which has not yet been fully allocated under the assessment round 1.

1. CONTEXT

Bangladesh ranks 146th out of 187 countries in the 2011 Human Development Index (HDI), which is a drop from position 129 in 2010. Bangladesh also ranks 2 in the European Commission's Global Needs Assessment (GNA) vulnerability index and 2 in the crisis index.

Bangladesh is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world exposed to a variety of natural disasters, including cyclones, floods and earthquakes. On average, every year 6,188 lives and US\$ 550 million are lost due to the impact of disasters. On a global level Bangladesh ranks, respectively, 1st and 6th globally in terms of vulnerability and human exposure to floods and cyclone. Similarly, the country is highly exposed to the risk of tsunami (3rd out of 76 countries) and earthquakes (17th out of 153 countries), landslides (35th out of 162) and drought (63rd out of 162 countries)¹. According to recent reports, Bangladesh faces extreme risks to climate change and ranks 2nd on the Climate Change Vulnerability Index.²

Being mostly low-lying and in the confluence of two large Asian rivers (the Ganges and the Brahmaputra) much of the country is prone to widespread seasonal flooding and is also very vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The frequency and severity of these disasters is likely to be adversely affected by global warming, population growth, environmental degradation, and ill-maintained infrastructure, all contributing to increase acute humanitarian needs.

High rates of acute malnutrition³ are compounded by repeated crises with insufficient time for affected people to recover between them. The effects of a recurrent natural disaster can significantly impact on peoples' food security status and exhaust their coping capacities. In this context, every disaster is putting a significant number of extremely poor and vulnerable people in urgent need of humanitarian aid. Despite increased food availability at national level, in all of the crisis affected areas GAM rates are regularly reported to be not only above the globally accepted humanitarian threshold (WHO) of 15%, but in many cases even above 20%.

While Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is becoming a priority at national level, much remains to be done for an effective mainstreaming at all levels, by all stakeholders. Proven effective solutions are yet to be used in a more systematic manner to prevent or at least to reduce the impact of recurrent shocks.

Bangladesh is also host to one of the most significant intractable refugee crises in the world: the Rohingya⁴, an ethnic, religious and linguistic minority, face exclusion and severe discrimination in Myanmar, from which many have fled since the 1970's. With no

¹ [Maple croft 2012: http://maplecroft.com/about/news/ccvi_2012.html](http://maplecroft.com/about/news/ccvi_2012.html)

² <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/statistics/risk.php?cid=14> The Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI), which calculates vulnerability of countries to the impact of climate change over the next 30 years, ranks Bangladesh at 'extreme risk'.

³ At national level, 43% of under 5 children are stunted and 41% are underweight (source : UNICEF, data from 2003- 2009)

⁴ Crisis classified by DG ECHO as a forgotten crisis in 2012.

possibility for them to seek protection in Bangladesh, they are rendered vulnerable to persecution, exploitation and arrest. Anti-Rohingya sentiments are persistent as they are locally perceived as economic migrants putting an additional strain on Bangladesh's limited livelihood opportunities. The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) would like to see the Rohingya, ultimately, return to Myanmar. While recognising that a regional political solution needs to be pursued to find a durable solution to this long lasting crisis, over the last four years DG ECHO⁵ has been supporting, through emergency and basic humanitarian aid, some 35,000 unregistered Rohingya living in two unofficial settlements. Providing humanitarian assistance to the unregistered Rohingya is increasingly challenged by restrictions to humanitarian access, particularly since the renewed inter-communal violence in northern Rakhine State (Myanmar) during the first semester 2012, and the refoulement of Burmese Rohingyas seeking protection in Bangladesh. To add to this challenging operating environment, the impact of floods in 2012 in the districts of Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Chittagong on food security, shelter and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) has been severe according to the inter-agency cluster Joint Needs Assessment report⁶.

Chittagong Hill Tracts is also a forgotten crisis for DG ECHO; the most vulnerable people of this region were supported by DG ECHO in 2012 when a rapid food security assessment conducted by WFP showed a worrying Food Consumption Score that clearly indicated the risk of a serious food crisis during the lean season. It is still a highly unstable zone with *lagging food security issues* combined with problems of access to markets and lands, security and human rights violation issues. Furthermore this area was also affected by floods and landslides in June 2012.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

2011 monsoon early recovery operations

Since 2000, a protracted cycle of worsening floods occurs whereby excess water can not be drained because of an inappropriate design of the water management network made in the 60' and poor maintenance since the 80'. The natural siltation slows down the current of tidal rivers unable to drain out silt - a worsening phenomenon every year, with the compounding acute effect of rainy season additional water unable to be drained out. As a result, a million persons have been affected in 2006, 2008 and 2011. The water-logging in the south-west region lasted for several months and impacted seriously on the livelihood of the poorest populations (landless, daily labourers and marginal farmers) and the nutritional status of the most vulnerable (under 5 children and pregnant lactating women). Long-term alternatives solutions are proposed, beyond the endless dredging of canals. These solutions consist of a paradigm shift called Tidal River Management (TRM) which would let the excess water and silt cumulated in lakes (beels) to re-establish the current and natural drainage in two to three years. Without this kind of solution, the region is bound to suffer from water-logging consequences. In Satkhira district MUAC (Mid Upper Arm Circumference) surveillance data shows a sudden increase of the Global Acute Malnutrition rate (from 5% up to 27%) among children between 6 and 59 months old as well as continued deterioration of the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. The nutrition situation will be updated during the forthcoming SMART survey in December 2012. After an intervention of DG ECHO partners in 2011/12, based on cash transfer and nutrition support, the situation stabilized but remains fragile according to the latest Food Security Cluster Joint Needs

⁵ Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection - ECHO

⁶ dated 14/8/2012, Wash-Shelter-Early recovery Clusters JNA
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2013/91000

Assessment of June 2012. Exposure to vulnerability for the poor or marginal farmers still has to be overcome as a large part of their incomes had to be spent on household needs, investments in the upcoming "Amon rice" cultivation and loan re-payment. An estimated 16,500 households in Shatkhira and Jessore Districts have been identified in need of external assistance of which 8,500 households need support to livelihood recovery and 8,000 are chronically food insecure with no regular employment. With regard to shelter and WASH needs, despite substantial DFID funding, an estimated 4,500 households are still in need of external support for shelter & WASH recovery in Shatkhira and Jessore Districts⁷.

2012 monsoon

This year monsoon started with unprecedented rainfall in the south-east, north-east and north-west parts of the country. The south-east region, Chittagong, Bandarban, and Cox's Bazaar, was greatly affected by the rains experiencing severe flooding, water logging, landslides and in some instances flash flooding. The death toll in the three districts of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar stood at 122 from 26th June to 5th July. According to the Meteorological Department this was the worst flood and landslide in the Chittagong region in the last 60 years. The immediate impact was the initial displacement of the population who moved to temporary shelters, host families and community shelters. While, the majority of families has returned to their dwellings, the long term effect of the disaster has impacted their livelihoods, water and sanitation facilities. As per the quantitative information collected in the assessed area, approximately 261,232 families (1.3 million people) have been affected in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar districts. Almost half of the shelters have been damaged in Bandarban, reported to be the worst affected.

Rohingya crisis

An estimated 200,000 unregistered Rohingya refugees have settled among the local Bangladeshi population, mostly in the south-eastern part of the country while 28,000 have been granted official refugee status. At present, some 35,000 people are living in the unofficial settlements of Leda and Kutupalong makeshift camp (KMC) in Teknaf and Ukhiya Upazillas, respectively. The population of the two unofficial settlements supported by DG ECHO currently remains stable and is made up by the most deprived and vulnerable households with a high percentage of single women headed families.

This situation remains very fragile in 2012 and the scope of humanitarian operations is still limited to life-saving activities. Unless and until a dignified free consent return to Myanmar is possible, the situation will continue to deteriorate from bad to worse. The winds of changes in Yangon have not brought any changes to the status of statelessness and lack of any rights to the Rohingyas in their region of origin (north Rakhine State). On the contrary, in June 2012, communal violence killed dozens of persons from the two communities of Rakhine and Rohingyas. The GoB refused to provide refuge to hundreds of Rohingyas fleeing the violence.

DG ECHO is most concerned about the persisting restrictions on access to unregistered Rohingya refugees and the deteriorating humanitarian situation that it entails.

⁷ Source, ECHO Partners, NARRI consortium

Nutrition: In Ukhia and Teknaf sub-districts of Cox's Bazar, a SMART survey showed that the nutrition situation of the Rohingyas refugees, living in official camps and informal settlement is critical. GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition) rates are above the 15% emergency threshold in all the camps and in the general population. The highest GAM rate is reported in Kutupalong Makeshift camp at 27%. The nutrition situation of the general population residing in the districts of Ukhia and Teknaf is not better than that of the refugees in the camps. GAM rates are at 21% in Teknaf and 17% in Ukhia, the SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition) rate is 6% in the resident population of Teknaf, the highest observed in the region. Given the absence of development agencies/programmes, the crisis in the northern Rakhine State in June, the sealing of the border and the disruption of trade between the two banks of the Naf River between Bangladesh and Myanmar, providing less livelihoods and income opportunities, it is likely that the nutritional status is worsening in this district.

Therefore, in order to deliver more efficiently basic life-saving humanitarian aid, a more comprehensive approach is needed striving to encompass the treatment of acute malnutrition in and around the camps, including the most vulnerable populations living in the surrounding area. An extension of services to the most vulnerable populations living in the area, irrespective of their origins, helped to reduce tensions at local level in 2012. Nutrition activities had been reinforced both in camps, in villages and integrated into the health facilities of Teknaf and Ukhia. This should be maintained.

Protection: Tensions still exist with local communities, particularly those who are competing for job opportunities with Rohingya willing to work for lower wages. The absence of legal status is the main underlying factor of the vulnerability of the Rohingya. It makes them easy targets for mistreatment, exploitation and violence, since perpetrators can act with impunity. Access to legal aid for the most vulnerable living in local communities is also to be developed in Cox's Bazar district. Protection activities remain a challenge in the camps. DG ECHO will pay particular attention to this issue in 2013.

Provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation is proving difficult in the Leda settlement due to scarcity of accessible water resources and difficult local working conditions. In 2012, DG ECHO supported its partner in this camp to provide more durable solution for drinking water and sanitation through new technical approaches. This progress may be slowed down or even stopped by the recent restrictions imposed by the GoB on DG ECHO partners in the area. In KMC, water access is easier but space to install additional hygiene and sanitation facilities is limited. The ways to improve the quality of water (purification units, household filters) are currently constrained by the lack of access. Ensuring satisfactory sanitation and more sustainable facilities will remain a challenge in the current operating environment.

Health care: For the majority of people, living in Cox's Bazar district is extremely limited and there is a pressing need to revitalize and upgrade the health facilities of Teknaf and Ukhia, which are dysfunctional in their present form. Basic health services for the populations of the Leda site and KMC, and for the local communities in their environs, are provided by DG ECHO-funded clinics with 'out' and 'in' patient facilities and need to be continued. Health promotion is an important activity that complements the basic health care. Mental health care is provided but needs to be reinforced. Particular attention is to be given to the specific needs of persons with disability. Psycho-social support to children is also a need expressed by refugees.

The condition of the Leda site shelters has been steadily deteriorating since they were constructed with DG ECHO funds in mid-2008, to the extent that many are unlikely to provide adequate shelter for much longer. Provision was included to improve their condition under the 2012 HIP but this may be jeopardized by the recent hardening of GoB's stance towards INGO partners in Cox's Bazar limiting their operations to basic life-saving activities.

Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT)

According to WFP Rapid Food security Assessment in early 2012, lack of alternative livelihoods (cash crops revenues reduced by 50%) made the sub-districts of Baghaichori and Thanchi totally or partially food insecure for 6 000 households⁸. DG ECHO allocated 2.14 MEUR to improve livelihood & food security through cash and in-kind support. However, the overall livelihood situation is reported to have further deteriorated following flash floods and landsliding in June 2012. The recent Joint Needs Assessment reports three Upazillas (Lama, Naikhanchori and Alikadam) to be the worst where over 24,600 households (56% of the total HHs) reported to be affected. A longer-term solution needs to be envisaged through the LRRD (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development) process to support and synchronize all opportunities for integrated food security development initiatives.

Humanitarian Coordination

The analysis of needs and the response system to humanitarian crisis needs to be streamlined with clear structures and decision-making bodies, harmonised with a common methodology and joint needs assessment and in tune with the transformative agenda of the cluster system. The achievements of 2012 (formation of 8 clusters; common methodologies for Joint Need Assessment involving all relevant agencies in the event/area; undertaking rapid and thorough inter-cluster assessments; a better coordination with GoB both at national and district level; regular communication between humanitarian and development actors) needs to be strengthened and sustained.

3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

(1) National / local response and involvement

GoB is sometimes reluctant to declare a disaster as an emergency, which is a significant impediment to the work of DG ECHO partners in delivering relief aid in a prompt manner. In the event of large scale natural disasters, GoB, usually, but not always, responds promptly to emergency needs. However, most of the time, the magnitude of the needs surpasses the volume of GoB's response.

GoB's stance appears to have hardened towards the Rohingya since the recent renewed violence in northern Rakhine State. Humanitarian access to the unregistered Rohingya has been restricted throughout 2012 with GoB's refusal to grant formal approval to humanitarian organizations working there.

⁸http://foodsecuritycluster.org/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=321902&groupId=120482&folderId=329380&name=DLFE-12969.pdf

(2) International Humanitarian Response

For anything other than large-scale natural disasters, international humanitarian response is frequently negligible; DG ECHO is invariably the largest donor of humanitarian aid.

DG ECHO is the only donor responding directly to the humanitarian needs of the inhabitants of KMC, and Leda; WFP with the support of AusAid is more widely addressing moderate malnutrition in the district of Cox's Bazar (as a part of a multi-district programme).

For the CHT (Thanchi, Sajek, Bandarban), the government of Bangladesh has recently requested the assistance of FAO in order to support operations aiming at improving food security in the region in the long run.

In response to the floods of June 2012, DG ECHO has addressed needs emerging from flash floods and landslides in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazaar with Small Scale Response projects. No other donor support is reported.

In 2012, DFID supported the shelter rehabilitation with 10 MGBP in the water-logged areas of the south-west.

(3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity

i) Access/humanitarian space

In case of natural disasters, access is generally possible, although logistics are often challenging. This is particularly true in CHT where infrastructure is poorly developed. Access is particularly difficult in the most remote hilly zones of the CHT during monsoon season. There are reports of attacks on tribal people by the army and Bengali settlers. Security risks for humanitarian workers are, however, very limited.

Humanitarian access is particularly challenging in the Rohingya crisis, resulting in an insufficient humanitarian response which has led to a deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Compounding the problem, access to the sites may become difficult due to local tensions, which can lead to camp blockades.

ii) Partners

In the Rohingya crisis, particular emphasis will be put on compliance with the humanitarian principles, given the acute protection concerns that prevail.

iii) Absorption capacity on the ground and efficiency of operations

Highly qualified staff with international experience in sensitive environments is recommended for maintaining humanitarian neutrality.

(4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions

In the water-logged area in the south-west of Bangladesh, as flood waters have now receded, DG ECHO intends to focus on rehabilitation of shelter and livelihood support, mainstreaming DRR. Through a coordinated LRRD approach with development agencies, including those of the EU, it is anticipated that, with regard to livelihoods, assistance for the resumption of agricultural activities will be the highest priority since agriculture is the single largest employer within the flood affected areas. The CMAM (Community Based Management of Acute malnutrition) nutrition programme will be prolonged in 2013 with limited but targeted cash grants for the families of malnourished children together with a

better link to the Ministry of Health (MoH) structures. A SMART survey (December 2012) will provide the base-line situation.

Rehabilitation of flood-resistant water and sanitation facilities will be another priority to enable people to return to their home. Damaged houses should be rehabilitated with flood-resistant features.

DG ECHO will maintain its assistance to the two unregistered Rohingya sites since both populations are extremely vulnerable (no assistance other than DG ECHO's; inadequate protection; levels of acute malnutrition above the international emergency standards). Efforts will continue to be made by DG ECHO partners to encourage self-sustainable strategies amongst beneficiaries with regard to site maintenance, while partners will attempt to continue to contribute to the core services of water and sanitation, health, nutrition and protection. Importantly, while helping this extremely vulnerable population and attempting to facilitate their acceptance by the neighbouring communities, DG ECHO will also support the surrounding Bangladeshi populations. The assistance provided by DG ECHO will be further extended to the broader host community of Ukiah and Teknaf for the provision of health, nutrition and water services with the goal to assist more effectively people in need. Furthermore, DG ECHO interventions aim at preventing disease outbreaks (cholera and other contagious diseases), which also constitutes an important benefit to the surrounding villages. At the same time, DG ECHO that will continue the dialogue with the EU Delegation to support longer-term food security interventions.

DG ECHO, will continue coordination with DG DEVCO⁹ (in particular the EU Delegation), and will remain in close contact with other partners and donors to foster advocacy for adequate humanitarian access, to avoid a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

DG ECHO is aware of the potential pull factor that any aid may create and therefore has adjusted its levels of assistance to the essential humanitarian minimum, including basic nutritional support for the most under-nourished, water, sanitation, and primary health care with the aim to save lives, ensure protection, avoid excessive rates of acute malnutrition and detrimental coping mechanisms (reduced food consumption, sale of productive assets, distress migration, sale of children, forced marriage, etc).

In CHT, humanitarian operations in 2012 included mainly unconditional cash transfers, supplementary feeding and food distribution in areas where market access and availability of food was a concern. Given the fragility of the context, a continuation of some targeted cash transfers and probably supplementary feeding should be continued before a suitable hand-over is in place. This will be confirmed by a nutritional survey that will be conducted in October 2012.

Following the deployment of a UN OCHA staff member to the UN Resident Coordinator office in Dhaka with DG ECHO's financial support, the humanitarian coordination system is better structured and articulated with GoB, UN agencies, Local Consultative Group (sector coordination forum of GoB and development agencies/donors) and its sub-groups/clusters including DER (Disaster Emergency Response). This effort should be sustained in 2013 with the OCHA presence in support of the Resident Coordinator Office. In particular a

⁹ Directorate General for Development and Cooperation

support to information management of clusters and field coordination which are still reported to be insufficient.

Due to the impact that natural disasters may have on the nutritional status of the population, and as a consequence of reduced access to food, care and disease outbreaks, there is an increasing recognized need for adequate emergency preparedness and coordination in nutrition. It is proposed DG ECHO will thus also support the nutrition cluster coordination and information management in 2013.

4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION

(1) Other DG ECHO interventions

During 2012, DG ECHO funded emergency relief in response to the June floods in Bandarban and Cox' Bazar district: EUR 0.6 million (small scale response funding);

In addition to responding to disasters DG ECHO has, for some 11 years, been financing a DRR programme in Bangladesh, focusing on disaster preparedness actions (DIPECHO programme). The ongoing DIPECHO programme, worth EUR 2.85 million, intends to decrease vulnerability while fostering resilience at community level to cope with future disasters.

(2) Other services/donors availability

The GoB's assistance allocated, so far, as of end July 2012 for covering the floods in the south-east: Cash grants BDT 33.5 million (EUR 312,000), rice 11,300 MTs, House Building Grants BDT 500,000 (EUR 4,660) to 30 Districts; 2,432 MTs rice to Cox's, Chittagong and Bandarban Districts; over 31,000 pieces of tarpaulin/plastic sheet and clothes to south-eastern and north-western region. Some international NGOs also responded with non-food items, cash grants, as well as WASH interventions covering over 16,000 families in north-western region¹⁰.

(3) Other concomitant EU interventions

The on-going programmes managed by the EU Delegation under DCI-ASIE are as follows:

- Food and Livelihood Security programme 2009-2014 – EUR 24 million,
- Programme in support of long-term solutions to the protracted situation in Bangladesh of the Muslim refugees from the northern Rakhine State and enhancement of social cohesion for the vulnerable population in Cox's Bazar District – 2009 to 2013 - EUR 4 million, implemented by UNHCR,
- Protection, essential services and durable solutions for refugees implemented by UNHCR for EUR 3 million in 2011-2012,
- Supporting local development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts with UNDP for EUR 24 million for the period 2012-2013 bringing the total support to EUR 46 million since 2005,

¹⁰ Source: DMIC, DG ECHO partners

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- In Disaster Preparedness and Management, EUR 13 million has been allocated to UNDP for the Comprehensive Disaster Management programme 2010-2014. It focuses on poverty alleviation through reducing the impact of national disasters and other human induced hazards,
 - Accelerated progress towards achievement of MDGs with equity in Cox's Bazar District with UNICEF for EUR 4 million in 2012-2013.

The EU Delegation, DG DEVCO and EEAS¹¹ have taken a proactive and complementary approach to DG ECHO's intervention in support to the Rohingya crisis. The Commission has been supporting official refugees since 1992 in the two UNHCR camps to the tune of EUR 31 million and has advocated poverty alleviation actions to address the situation of all the populations concerned by the Rohingya influx in the Cox's Bazar region. EU and other embassies are continuing discussions at national and regional level with key stakeholders to find a durable political solution to this protracted crisis

Since 2005, the EU Delegation has allocated EUR 46 million to UNDP to support the government in implementing the CHT Peace Accord. The programme is supporting the local government capacity as well as providing social and economic empowerment of local communities with the aim to reduce poverty and promote peace in the CHT. Furthermore, under the Food Security Thematic Programme, a Joint Humanitarian Development Framework has been initiated at the EU Delegation level with DG ECHO to enable a common diagnostic and intervention in a post-floods scenario.

(4) Coordination

Humanitarian coordination is improving with the creation of the HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team) and the deployment of OCHA staff in support to the Resident UN Coordinator. The cluster system has been deployed recently (first semester of 2012) and this should result in a better humanitarian coordination. GoB has, over the last year, re-activated the Disaster & Emergency Response sub-group of the Local Consultative Group under the auspices of Disaster Management and Relief Division of Ministry of Food and Disaster Management. There is still room for improvement to stimulate coordination during disasters, to provide neutral, balanced, evidence-based assessments, speed up the response at the local level (information, planning) and to promote a humanitarian agenda on access and International Humanitarian Law.

(5) Exit scenarios

With regard to the 2011, flooding, depending on the evolution of the water-logged situation and its impact on people's livelihoods, it is too early to say for how long humanitarian support will be needed. It is, however, likely that DG ECHO will maintain its presence during 2013. Possibilities of DG DEVCO follow-up funding could materialize in 2013. Bangladeshi civil society insists on the importance and necessity of a longer-term approach for the water-logging issue.

A solution to the Rohingya crisis must be a regional one and hinges on the respect for human rights in Myanmar. The complete exit scenario lies with Myanmar allowing a safe and dignified return. However, it is not anticipated that the Rohingya will be able to return,

¹¹ EEAS : European External Action Service

under acceptable terms, to Myanmar in the short-term. Nor is it expected that GoB will accept responsibility for them.

The intervention of the Instrument for Stability will be explored as an exit strategy along with other possibilities like the Food Security Thematic Programme or DCI-Asia regional programme. Follow up of FAO involvement in the long run in CHT will also be required.

5. OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2013/01000 and the general conditions of the Partnership Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

5.1. Contacts¹²

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5.2 Financial info

Indicative Allocation: EUR 11 million

	Humanitarian Aid	Food Assistance
Man Made Crisis	EUR 2 900 000 million	EUR 945 411.21 million
Natural Disaster	EUR 0 million	EUR 7 154 588.79 million
TOTAL	EUR 2 900 000 million	EUR 8 100 000 million

¹² Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL (e-SingleForm)
ECHO/BGD/BUD/2013/91000

5.3 Proposal Assessment

Assessment round 1

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: all interventions as described under section 2 and 3.4 of this HIP.
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: up to EUR 2 million from the Humanitarian Aid budget line, up to EUR 9 million from the Food Assistance budget line.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2013¹³.
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 12 months.
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: 15/12/2012¹⁴.
- h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, quality and relevance of intervention logic, implementation capacity, and feasibility of the action.

Assessment round 2

- a) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: Support to the population affected by the 2013 Mahasen tropical storm in Patuakhali, Barguna and Bhola districts (Section 0, 2 and 3.4 of this HIP).
- b) Indicative amount to be allocated in this round of proposals: EUR 2 million from the Food Assistance budget line.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 15/07/2013¹⁵
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 8 months.
- e) Potential partners: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form.
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: 2/08/2013¹⁶

¹³ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

¹⁴ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

¹⁵ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, what ever occurs latest.

¹⁶ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

h) Commonly used principles will be applied for the assessment of proposals, such as quality of needs assessment, relevance of intervention sectors, quality and relevance of intervention logic, implementation capacity, and feasibility of the action.