

Questionnaire for the Response Phase of Cyclone, Floods and Drought

A. UN protection Cluster responsibility in response and recovery phase of major disaster

- 1) **Gender focused Emergency Response Coordination Mechanism of UN protection Cluster :**
- 2) **Protection Cluster emergency response coordination structures at camp level, community level.**
- 3) **Stakeholder partnership map and for the event of forecasted Cyclone, Flood and drought ? :**
- 4) **Gender Representation over the coordination mechanism , Strategic Advisory Groups (SAGs) and key technical working groups (TWG)**
- 5) Level of SADDD Inform collection and integration for HCT strategic decision-making processes in camp management security management well addressing gender responsive humanitarian assistance, Define severity mapping & People in Need (PiN) , Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) at camp level, gender equality in allocation pf County-based Pooled Funds (CBPF) , allocations Central , Emergency Response Fund (CERF) etc at camp level, Sensitize partners on Code of Conduct (CoC), PSEA, Child Safeguarding, and AAP
- 1) Coordination mechanism of working with Working Groups or Sub-Clusters
- 2) Scope of development of online apps based Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFMs) for tracking PSEA, SGBV networking with OCHA and PSEA network, Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC)
- 3) Engage interagency working Group , AAP group , Communication with Communities (CWC)
- 4) **Information Management: Availability of** Gender focused Information management , collecting, analyzing, and sharing, integration of SADDD for effective coordination related to protection needs, and reducing the incidence of PSEA, SGBV? What is the Scope of anchoring DTM with the alerting system of PSEA, SGBV at formal, informal , mobile shelters.?
- 5) **Utilization of SADDD for Rapid needs assessments and analysis to** inform targeted and evidence-based protection interventions at camp and community level?
- 6) **Support for local government agency for Advocacy and Capacity Building** to highlight the importance of protection issues during emergencies. How this cluster support government during emergency, conducting Capacity building initiatives may be implemented to strengthen the skills and capabilities of local actors involved in protection efforts.?
- 7) **SADDD based Monitoring and Reporting mechanism of ensuring protection against PSEA SGBV during emergency Site Management Support (SMS)**

Protection cluster Humanitarian Response Planning

- 1) Programmatic support for Capacity enhancement of District Administration and village level stakeholder/actor in improving ICT online (Geospatial incidence map based) PSEA & SGBV alerting , warning, incidence network for improving coordination capacity of group, volunteer policing and risk reduction during disaster emergencies, Functional stakeholder coordination map of reducing PSEA & SGBV risks at community level
- 2) Protection Cluster support to activation of online (Geospatial tools and Apps based incidence tracking system) networking of defense force, policy, community policy with PSEA and SGBV networks improving community led surveillance and protection mechanism. Anchoring Online PSEA networks with UN-IOM DTM mechanism for better surveillance and reducing risks of the violence.

- 3) Capacity building in improving Coordination and partnership mechanism of local actors, Technical working group, women led organizations, right based organization, law and over reinforcing organization (Defense force/police, community police) in networking, incidence reporting, alerting .

A. The Food Security Cluster (FSC), (WFP, FAO) :

1. Gender inclusivity with FSC Emergency Preparedness Planning Guidelines (EPPG), Detail Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), IASC Emergency Response Preparedness (ERP) cluster-level preparedness measures in the event of a large-scale emergency, Preliminary Response Plan and Flash Appeal, Minimum Preparedness Actions & Advanced Preparedness Actions, providing structure for the response in the immediate aftermath of an emergency. What are the key challenges FSC address in response mechanism?
2. FSC support for the government(FAO) in GIS Map, remote sensing map, El Nino map, drought map, agroclimatic risk databased informed tools supporting for weather/multi-hazard forecast based sustainable crop selection , subsistence farming techniques, conservation agriculture, stress tolerant variety selection, emergency agriculture value chain operations, promoting market based programe for women entrepreneurs
3. What are the FSC long-term strategic support for agricultural department for mechanizing post disaster sustainable agriculture practices with suitable integrated farm management, AEZ management for boosting food production, women headed value chain development, market promotion etc ?
4. **FSC support for government in collection of sex, age, disability disaggregated data (SADDD) utilization for emergency response and contingency planning, FS Risk Monitoring, Coordination and Management Arrangements, Needs Assessment /Information Management /Response Monitoring Arrangements.**
5. **What about The scope of Food Security Cluster for deploying Mobile money based e-voucher system for purchasing food items as forecast based humanitarian assistance mobilization during response phase stoat that community to access the nearest service trigger point for obtaining and stocking emergency foods (Energy biscuits/nutritional dry foods) sufficiently for surviving at least two weeks for remote/hard-to-reach Women headed households after early warning being issued?**
6. **What about FSC support for district and village level installation remote disaster proof, multi-purpose silos /warehouse/cold storages for protection community assets and food grain from flash floods, - What are the indicative barrier implementation of the services ? What are the strategy, tools gap, capacity gap(government and gender machinery), resource gap for implementing the schemes considering the flood , cyclonic hazard prone risk atlas/informed tools ?**
7. **What about FSC support for implantation and intervention of round-the-year food security operations , social SafetyNet program based of Integrated Food Security Early Warning System at national and district level by integrating other sectoral early system e.g. impact weather forecast, regional climate early warning system, storm early warning system, flood, drought, FAO/ WFP food security early warning, Government Food stock early warning system for holistically managing food security at local level ? How FSC cluster support government and District Administration in this regards ? FSC strategic support to stakeholders in accessing web-based Information Management (IM) tool and data collection and anchoring FEWSNET, GIEWS .**
8. **How FSC long-term response and recovery support governments sector department in developing evidence based tools, agro-climate information tracking system, hybrid observations system for taking sensitive agroecological data, climatic data , women headed small holder farming data and ensuring production of adequate food supply, Securing access to available foods, Food availability, Food access, Food utilization, Stability, Maximizing stability in the flow of supplies ?**
9. **How FSC support governments telecommunication ministry, cellular phone company for transmitting and dissemination of toll free messing system ? so that climate frontline women headed small farmers**

can send message from asking emergency value chain support saving crops from persistent and impending climatic risks ?

10. FSC Gender representation in Cluster Coordination, Working Groups, Needs Assessment and Analysis, partnering with government and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Advocacy and Capacity Building, Monitoring and Reporting, Humanitarian Response Planning etc.

Question and queries for Post disaster Response & Recovery mechanism of WASH & health Cluster

WASH health Cluster

- 1) Cluster capacity development support for the government duty bearer and other relevant stakeholders in Gender equality consideration response and recovery planning , project implementing on Safe Spaces for Women, Inclusive Participation, Safe Spaces for Women, Menstrual Hygiene Management, Access to Clean Water, Sanitation Facilities , hygiene Promotion, Capacity Building, Protection Measures, Monitoring and Evaluation, Ensure the active participation of women in the planning and decision-making processes, empowering women's groups, community leaders, and organizations to gather their input and perspectives.
- 1) How does WASH Cluster consider gender response emergency response management in operational aspects of emergency Cluster response strategy , Coordination platform, Information Management, Needs assessments, Strategic Planning, Resources mobilization, Response Monitoring, Gap Analyses & Advocacy, Emergency preparedness , Humanitarian WASH system strengthening , Accountability and Quality Assurance, AAP and People-Centered Programming ?
- 2) Methodology, tools and guideline of WASH and health cluster in sex, age, disability disaggregated data (SADDD) collection and utilization in defining acutely vulnerable IDPs in camps, out-of-camp IDPs and returnees. Post disaster emergency response and recovery providing essential primary health care, WASH and education services for acutely vulnerable IDPs in camps meeting minimum humanitarian standards are supported to access essential services WASH Cluster Humanitarian Response Plan for cyclone, flood disaster.
- 3) For improving gender sensitive WASH services, delivering emergency modular integrated WASH and health services to disaster affected areas how WASH cluster improving the risk-informed, disaster proof, permanent WASH structures installation to settlement centric geographic locations so that people can uninterrupted access drinking water, water treatment kits, women and adolescence hygiene kits in given circumstances that settlements are isolated by broken communications . How does WASH cluster address the issue in planning, interventions project implementation using informed tools, risk atlas, GIS map etc.?
- 4) What WASH cluster support for improving online and geospatial platform and GIS map-based WASH services planning, installation and monitoring and maintenance considering the remote vulnerable settlement, women headed households? What criteria does the WASH cluster apply in installation of disaster proof integrated system of WASH, health and drinking water at every geographic location of the districts (considering remoteness and hard -to-reach areas and other vulnerability factors)?
- 5) WASH cluster support for district and village development planning in exclusives considering hazard risk for WASH sector planning, rainwater harvesting (institutional and household level, storage facilities)? Scope of Development of mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery.
- 6) What about WASH Cluster strategy for government and gender machinery nexus building with national telecom operators so that, remote community, individual women headed household be able to send text messages, using WASH apps, tacking of geolocation of every WASH structure, engaging schools for

sending messages for better maintenance of the services. Developing common alerting protocol (CAP) of emergency WASH services.

- 7) What are the principles of coordinated partnership, promoting effective and accountable humanitarian water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) coordination? What are the Field Support Team (FST) mechanism Coordination mechanism of National Coordination Platforms (NCPs) support for strengthening partnerships, and the predictability and accountability of humanitarian action, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations?

Health Cluster :

- 2) Cluster capacity development support for the government duty bearer and other relevant stakeholders in Gender equality consideration response and recovery planning , project implementing on Safe Spaces for Women, Inclusive Participation, Safe Spaces for Women, Menstrual Hygiene Management, Access to Clean Water, Sanitation Facilities , hygiene Promotion, Capacity Building, Protection Measures, Monitoring and Evaluation, Ensure the active participation of women in the planning and decision-making processes, empowering women's groups, community leaders, and organizations to gather their input and perspectives.
- 3) How does Health Cluster consider gender response emergency response management in operational aspects of emergency Cluster response strategy , Coordination platform, Information Management, Needs assessments, Strategic Planning, Resources mobilization, Response Monitoring, Gap Analyses & Advocacy, Emergency preparedness , Humanitarian WASH system strengthening , Accountability and Quality Assurance, AAP and People-Centered Programming ?
- 4) Level of strategy development of health cluster in GIS mapping of all permanent, temporary primary health care location from local level for mapping of capacity of primary health care services and planning for new installations and maintenance (with capture online data)
- 5) Support for government in conducting multi-hazard risk and vulnerability of pollution borehole, water points , storage facilities , water pollution of the locality and risk of contamination of ground water and water borehole, water points etc. for developing risk and vulnerabilities of primary health care installations to flooding, flash flooding and cyclone storm. How health cluster addressing the issue for conducting the assessment?
- 6) For Improving Health service governance and Creating stakeholder accountability and monitoring mechanism what about health cluster and government health department responsibility development and activation of full scale District Health Service (DHS) online monitoring mechanism of integrated primary health care services and WASH facilities in order to facility online service delivery performance monitoring and governed system to avoid discrimination service deliveries of women headed household and hard-to-reach areas ?
- 7) Health cluster support for advocating government sector depart in privatization of climate risk and vulnerability and women headed household , SADD for new scheme selection , scheme prioritization, strategy development fund mobilization improving service deliveries in disaster emergency situation.
- 8) health cluster support for district and village development planning in exclusives considering hazard risk for WASH sector planning, rainwater harvesting(institutional and household level, storage facilities) ? Scope of Development of mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery.
- 9) What about health cluster strategy for government and gender machinery nexus building with national telecom operators so that, remote community, individual women headed household be able to send text messages, using online DHS apps, tacking of geolocation of every WASH structure, engaging schools for sending messages for better maintenance of the services. Developing common alerting protocol (CAP) of emergency integrated WASH and health services.

10) What are the Principles of coordinated partnership, promoting effective and accountable humanitarian water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coordination ? What are the Field Support Team (FST) mechanism Coordination mechanism of National Coordination Platforms (NCPs) support for strengthening partnerships, and the predictability and accountability of humanitarian action, by improving prioritization and clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of humanitarian organizations ?

Safe Spaces for Women:

Menstrual Hygiene Management:

Access to Clean Water:

Sanitation Facilities:

Hygiene Promotion:

Capacity Building:

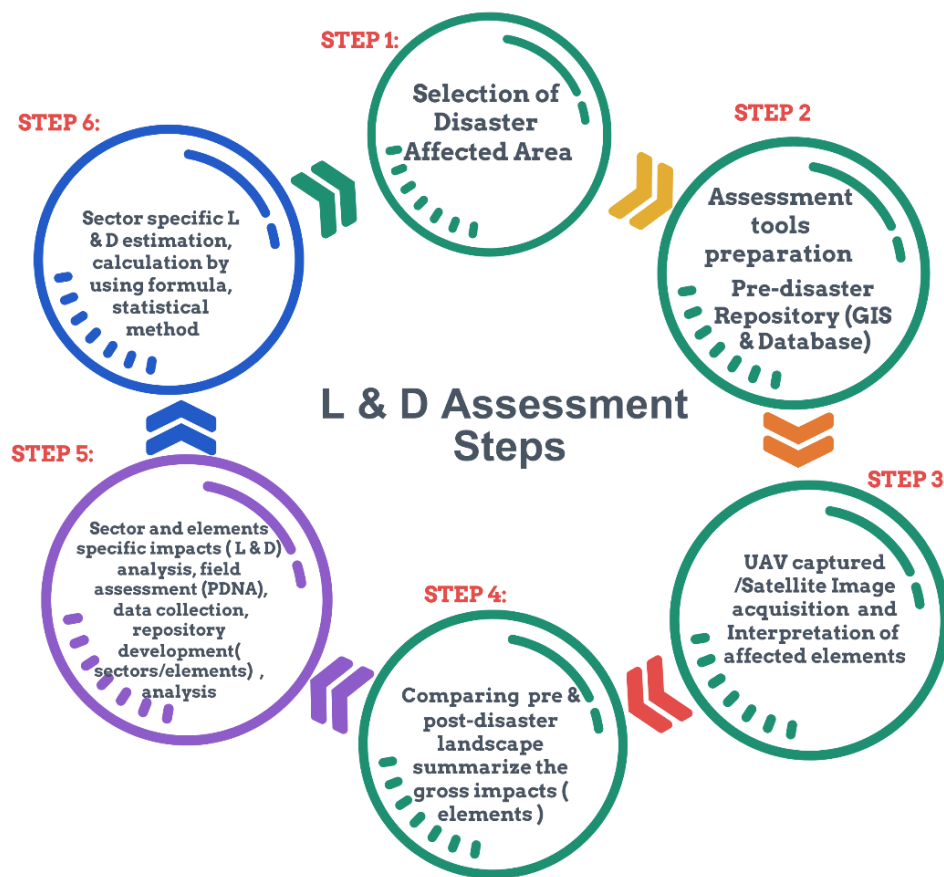
Protection Measures:

Monitoring and Evaluation:

1. Guidelines and developing emergency response plans for cyclone
2. What gender

1.1

3. What is the Response Mechanism of Government nodal agency duty bearer ?
- 4.



- Select clusters [protection, food security, WASH & health

- Government response structures
- CSOs, WLO and youth organizations

- How has gender been incorporated in the response mechanisms, involvement of women and WLO in the response

- What are the key gaps/barriers to their effective engagement

- 1) **Type of Methodology, tools and guidelines does the duty bearer follow in developing preparedness plans ?**
(Technical background of asking for the tools : Multi-hazards and climate Risks and vulnerability Assessment)

(CRVA) and develop informed tools at national and sub-national levels : Preparation of precision level Multi-hazard early warning, impact based forecast(sectoral elements), Weather warning, Weather alerting and outlook preparations depends on the Geospatial CRVA repository /GIS maps on landscape topographical Pattern, environmental settings(elements) , vegetation , soil composition, geological & geomorphological elements, hydrometeorological, weather pattern , inbuilt physical installations , climatic /multi-hazard exposure, risk and vulnerability of elements on ground. Overlaying weather forecasts, warning outlook over the Geolocational captured/placemark of elements and Risk and vulnerability characteristics of the elements can easily calculate the impact level of elements on the ground based and hazards weather intensity, extent of areas are overlaying on the elements can easily calculate the impact level, anticipatory Loss and damage (L& D) of elements from the forecasts/weather warning of cyclone, heavy rainfall, drought affected areas. WRD gender impact assessment would like to review the most important CRVA reports, methodology, process, CRVA conducting tools (GIS maps, Remote sensing maps, GPS apps for placemaking of coordinates of elements, picture of elements, highest flooding level of elements, GIS base maps of showing local geographic features) national, provincial, district, sub-district and village level. Most importantly, the coordinates/place of women headed households(based on Sex, age, and disability disaggregated data -SADDD database) , women headed farmlands, local of small holder farmlands, fisheries farm(ponds), , business points, women headed value chain service trigger points, flood proof sectoral lifeline basic service trigger points/elements (WASH, health, Water, food security elements, agency disaster shelters, core family shelters, buildings, schools, water borehole, water point etc. over the district, village level GIS maps can guide and inform the precision level and effective emergency preparedness planning , pre-positioning of humanitarian assistance for saving lives when physical communication channel are broken, landscape isolated and hard-to-reach areas.)

- a) Availability of CRVA and PDNA reports on each administrative areas (Province, District, Municipality, District Town, Municipal town, Village) for facilitating the emergency preparedness planning ?
- b) Types of Stakeholders engaged in assessment process?
- c) Types of ICT tools uses for conducting (GIS/RS maps, Satellite image, google image, drone image, local government GIS maps, online geospatial platform on elements , Government statistical department census datasets ?
- d) How are household level SADDD datasets on gender being collected? Data collection tools used
- e) Availability of Multi hazard Risk atlas and consultation process with multi-stakeholder level, community level (Community PRA, FGD, KII based consultation with GIS maps and risk captured?? Uses of Online GIS/GPS apps, drone, satellite image utilized the risk mapping? Multi-hazard and climate risk and vulnerabilities over the sectoral and livelihood Element, impact repository and informed tools regularly being updates ?
- f) Women livelihood elements clearly plotted over map and risk and vulnerability narrated on CRVA book? Women Livelihood Risk atlas developed? Engaged risk assessment stakeholders conducted Participatory Consultation Process with the vulnerable group and capturing community social, economic, financial and other vulnerabilities?
- g) Community PRA , FGD, KII based consultation with GIS maps and risk captured ?

2) Availability of Geospatial platform based multi-hazard risk atlas and CRVA administrative areas (Province, District, Municipality, District Town, Municipal town, Village) for facilitating the emergency preparedness planning

- a) Availability of geospatial platform and dataset accessible to local stakeholders for developing local level Preparedness plans
- b) Logn rage weather forecast /outlook being utilized for informing the early preparedness planning and sectoral alerting ?

- c) Engaged institution linked with Regional Early warning system in preparedness planning

3) How stakeholder develop humanitarian program cyclone ? Consideration of the following factors for preparation of preparedness plan

- CRVA informed tools based prepositioning emergency humanitarian assistance at local level
- Gendered classified People in Need (PIN)
- Contingencies being prepared with CRVA Classified gender needs (Sex, age, and disability disaggregated) datasets, location, , risk driver factor consideration.
- Informed tools driven contingency plans minimizes the planning gaps, resource gaps and effectively utilized as guided tools for emergency evacuation, emergency mobilization and saving life and livelihood assets.

4) What type of gap identified on gender sensitive preparedness and contingency planning ?

- Availability of geospatial platform and dataset accessible to local stakeholders for developing local level Preparedness plans
- Logn rage weather forecast /outlook being utilized for informing the early preparedness planning and sectoral alerting ?
- Engaged institution linked with Regional Early warning system in preparedness planning

5) Road map of preparing early warning :

a) Review Steps , procedures of preparing early warning system (Cyclone)

Cyclonic Development Stage	Responsibility of national Storm warning center, Met agency, Nowcasting, flood forecasting and early warning system (FFWC), NMHS in extreme weather events and impeding disaster conditions	Preparedness Advisory to NDMO, EOCs, Sector departments, Local gender machineries, front line community, gender working group, frontline women headed households at high risk areas (CRVA risk repository and raking)	Indicative gaps over the tools, process, early warning development, operational forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting for sectors and women headed households over the vulnerable areas
Tropical disturbance, tropical depression level (≤ 62 kmh)	La-reunion tropical storm warning center and Met agency able to predict the depression level?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Storm related advisories go for alerting frontline that there are likelihood of impending storm over the sea. Responsibility of gender machinery, Women group, women leadership, Women and social ministry, relevant women led organization. Any operational forecast being issued by those stakeholders to getting women headed household well award, prepared for and respond to. 	What is level of performance of warnings being issued by the La Reunion , National Met Agency?
Moderate Cyclonic storm (63-88kmh)	La-reunion tropical storm warning center and Met agency able to predict the Cyclonic storm level? and advisory on tracking path and impact level early?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What advisory goes NDMO and above group about lead-time for the preparedness of saving properties ? Any impact forecast, operational forecasts 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is level of performance of warnings being issued by the La Reunion , National Met Agency? What are the indicative gap on appropriate advisories and

Cyclonic Development Stage	Responsibility of national Storm warning center, Met agency, Nowcasting, flood forecasting and early warning system (FFWC), NMHS in extreme weather events and impending disaster conditions	Preparedness Advisory to NDMO, EOCs, Sector departments, Local gender machineries, front line community, gender working group, frontline women headed households at high risk areas (CRVA risk repository and raking)	Indicative gaps over the tools, process, early warning development, operational forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting for sectors and women headed households over the vulnerable areas
		considering the tacking path, epicenter of landfalls, decapitation path over the ground and areas of tracking could potentially be devastated , so that vulnerable women well alerted and follow the operational forecasts for taking personal/household level measures of saving life and properties ?	operational forecasts for women headed households?
Severe cyclonic storm (89-117kmh)	La-reunion tropical storm warning center and Met agency able to clearly predict the Cyclonic storm level? and advisory on tracking path, epicenter of taking landfalls, impact level based on developing stage , energy level, velocity and impeding conditions in early ?(case studies of past cyclone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage what advisory goes NDMO and above group about lead-time for the preparedness of saving properties and lives? Sufficient informed tools e.g. classified advisories, sectoral operational forecasts, sectoral impact forecasts for preparedness planning 	Indicative gap on appropriate advisories at this stage and necessary operational forecasts for women headed households.
Tropical Cyclone (118-165 kmh)	<p>Precision level weather warning, alerting, impact forecasts, operational forecasts on cyclone induced storm surge , precipitation intensity over the ground, probable coastal and inland flooding area, Lead-time to take landfall and epicenter of landfall etc. ?(case studies of past cyclone</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage what advisory goes NDMO and above group about lead-time for the preparedness of saving properties and lives? Sufficient informed tools e.g. classified advisories, sectoral operational forecasts, sectoral impact forecasts for preparedness planning 	Indicative gap on appropriate advisories at this stage and necessary operational forecasts for women headed households.
Intense Tropical Cyclone (166- 212 kmh)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this stage what advisory goes NDMO and above group about lead-time for the preparedness of saving properties and lives ? Sufficient informed tools e.g. classified advisories, sectoral operational forecasts, sectoral impact forecasts for preparedness planning. 	Indicative gap on appropriate advisories at this stage and necessary operational forecasts for women headed households.
Very Intense Tropical Cyclone (213 kmh and above)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What advisory goes NDMO and above group about lead-time for the preparedness of saving properties and lives ? 	Indicative gap on appropriate advisories at this stage and necessary operational forecasts for women headed households.

Cyclonic Development Stage	Responsibility of national Storm warning center, Met agency, Nowcasting, flood forecasting and early warning system (FFWC), NMHS in extreme weather events and impending disaster conditions	Preparedness Advisory to NDMO, EOCs, Sector departments, Local gender machineries, front line community, gender working group, frontline women headed households at high risk areas (CRVA risk repository and raking)	Indicative gaps over the tools, process, early warning development, operational forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting for sectors and women headed households over the vulnerable areas
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient informed tools e.g. classified advisories, sectoral operational forecasts, sectoral impact forecasts for preparedness planning . 	

b) Review Steps, procedures of preparing Flood early warning system :

Flood forecasting and early warning system	Responsibility of national FFWC in tools preparation, operational forecasting process, early warning development forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting on the impending floodings	Preparedness Advisory to NDMO, EOCs, Sector departments, Local gender machineries, front line community, gender working group, frontline women headed households at high risk areas (CRVA risk repository and raking)	Indicative gaps over the tools, process, early warning development, operational forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting for sectors and women headed households over the vulnerable areas
Observation System in place	Any form of hybrid weather ¹ observation system currently functional over the high value elements for tackling impending rapidly developing thunderstorm for the high value elements (rural settlements , vulnerable structures of households, urban settlements, basic utility structures, lifeline services structures, sectoral elements) , women headed location of entrepreneurs , value chain location, business unit ?	Having Access to compendium of regional multi-hazard early warning system e.g. SADC WMO center at Pretoria?	What are the observation tools gap ? What are the stakeholder partnership gap in accessing early warning ?
Any data acquisition from transbay upstream river network ? a) Mozambique from Malawi and Zimbabwe , Zimbabwe from Zambia etc.	Transboundary data incorporate in FFWC central server for issuing effective early warning at downstream countries	EOC develop any operational forecast and Impact based forecast for the vulnerable sector	
Telemetric observation over the river system	1) Central FFWC having data acquisition from telemetric river gauging station?	EOC develop any operational forecast and Impact based forecast for the vulnerable sector?	What are the indicative gaps on precision level flood forecasting ?

¹ Showed in below diagram

Flood forecasting and early warning system	Responsibility of national FFWC in tools preparation, operational forecasting process, early warning development forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting on the impending floodings	Preparedness Advisory to NDMO, EOCs, Sector departments, Local gender machineries, front line community, gender working group, frontline women headed households at high risk areas (CRVA risk repository and raking)	Indicative gaps over the tools, process, early warning development, operational forecasting, warning, alerting, impact forecasting for sectors and women headed households over the vulnerable areas
	2) Processing flood level data and predict Flood forecasting and early warning over the geospatial portal?		
Having any Telemetric / Automatic weather observation for tracking convective clouds and tracking sudden onset heavy precipitation ?	Level of FFWC capacity on Realtime issuing flash flooding, landslide, mudslide for saving lives	EOC develop any operational forecast and Impact based forecast for the vulnerable sector?	What are the indicative gaps on precision level flash flood forecasting ?
Capacity of nowcasting	Constant event situation tracking (if heavy rainfall starts at midnight and need evacuation in 15-30 minutes to an hour ? What are the relevant very rapid-onset public alerting, warning(RDT- warning, Nowcasting, heaving rainfall alerting) so that vulnerable people be alerted 30-minutes to 1-6 hours ago that heavy rainfall are highly-likely over those areas are please take emergency shelter.	1)What about EOC's responsibility on nowcasting of rapidly developing weather conditions ? 2)Tools and process of event situation reporting?	What are the indicative gaps on precision level nowcasting, event s

6) What are the level of drought early warning system complying the Sendai Framework Approach on Early warning for All ?:

- Mechanism of developing Impact based Early warning, tracking the disaster path(hotspot) based on the landscape fragility , topography, soil condition, environmental settings (susceptibility of landslide, mudslide, rockfall, debris fall, collapsing built-in physical infrastructure) , epicenter, severe, very-high, high, medium impact areas ?
- Availability of national, province, district level drought early warning system and linkage with global and regional drought early warning system?
- Having access to IDEA FAO tracking the SMEs for preparing outlook of food security?
- Any online value chain information management system for supporting food security?

7) Developing Early Action Protocol (EAP) by IFRC, National Redcross, other stakeholder :

- What is the mechanism of developing Impact based weather forecast (IFB) and District wise Anticipatory Early Action Protocol (EAP) to be developed (with 5W) structures ?
- What are the Forecast based EAP and Forecast based Financing Mechanism (FBF) and humanitarian resources allocations (UN HCT-CERF/DERF-Track funds, UN-Cluster HPC- intervention , UH-Agency pool-fund , Government Contingency Funds, Local Government Contingency Funds, I-NGOs CSO, CBO, Charities, and other non-stakeholders

funds) on the basis of SADDD(so that no highly vulnerable women, adolescents, children and other vulnerable are equally being prioritized)

- c) District wise Warly warning early action plan (based on early development EAP) – 5W(who will do ,what, when , where and how) Humanitarian contingencies (must address comply SADDD)
- d) based on the localized impact category, risk and vulnerabilities, what are the District wise Anticipatory Early Action Protocol (EAP) to be developed (with 5W) structures ?
- e) What are the Forecast based EAP and Forecast based Financing Mechanism and humanitarian resources allocations (UN HCT-CERF/DERF-Track funds, UN-Cluster HPC- intervention , UH-Agency pool-fund , Government Contingency Funds, Local Government Contingency Funds, I-NGOs CSO, CBO, Charities, and other non-stakeholders funds) on the basis of SADDD(so that no highly vulnerable women, adolescents, children and other vulnerable are equally being prioritized)?

8) District wise Warly warning early action plan (based on early development EAP) – 5W(who will do ,what, when , where and how) Humanitarian contingencies (using the sex, age, disability disaggregated data -SADDD) ?

9) Availability of Geospatial server based , Common Alerting Protocol(CAP) system, real time weather alerting system, multi-hazard alerting system, hotspot tracking and incidence alerting system, military running incident command system(ICS) , Make sure all those warning and alerting system being instrumentalized with hybrid weather observations mechanism in place e.g. telemetric community based flood early warning mechanism, NMHS telemetric hydrological observation system, Met agency telemetric and Automatic weather stations -AWS, Met - agency human weather observer,?

10) Development of Point based weather, multi-hazard observation, weather outlook, weather warning, disaster alert, hotspot of the disaster incidence capture, current event situation reporting (High-value elements e.g. settlement(cluster houses, remote villages, small township, municipality, urban centers, market place, industry, mining areas, critical government infrastructure & utility infrastructure, water control hydrological infrastructure, water structures, standing crop lands, value chain structures , sector specific service delivery structures, and all other critical structures) for informing humanitarian actions.

B. What are the key gaps and how has the crises impacted on these key gender gaps

1) Availability of gender responsive preparedness plan for cyclone ?

- 1.1 Plan guided by CRVA , showing all elements on map, risk ranking, Risk and vulnerability atlas, locations of vulnerable women household, GIS and geospatial map based guidelines on evacuation route, guidelines for women and children to take shelter at what cyclonic stage ? National forecast guidelines of evacuation preparation? Stakeholder coordination map and guideline?
- 1.2 Maps evacuation route, mode of transport for the evacuation, GIS maps showing all shelters, core family shelter, disaster shelter, physical building, and government installation to take shelter.
- 1.3 Having guidelines for gender sensitivity, and gender safety at disaster shelter
- 1.4 Showing the shelter status of provision of prepositioning relief items, food, NFI, Medicare and other facilities?
- 1.5 Operational Preparedness plan for the sector:
- 1.6 Agriculture sector operational forecasts of possible Loss damage of standing crops (women stallholders be able to take early measures for saving the crops, fisheries, livestock and other elements.
- 1.7 Preparedness for the other sectors and sectoral elements , Preparedness guidelines and operational forecasts for other sectors Nutrition Transport, Logistics and Communication Food Security , Shelter and Camp Management , Agriculture, Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)., Health etc.
- 1.8 Guidelines for gender friendly evacuation and sheltering
- 1.9 Guidelines and stakeholders functional map for performing preparedness
- 1.10 Availability of operational weather forecast for the women header smallholder farmers for better preparedness(agrometeorology, weather, water stress etc.) ?
- 1.11 Availability of operational forecasts for geospatial tools base management of women headed households?

- 1.12 Functional Guidelines of Emergency Operations Center (EOC) ,
- 1.13 Operational guidelines for Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) , Humanitarian actions guidelines,
- 1.4 Operational guidelines of all stakeholders with 5W.

C. What are the key gaps and how has the crises impacted on these key gender gaps