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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Cyclone Amphan

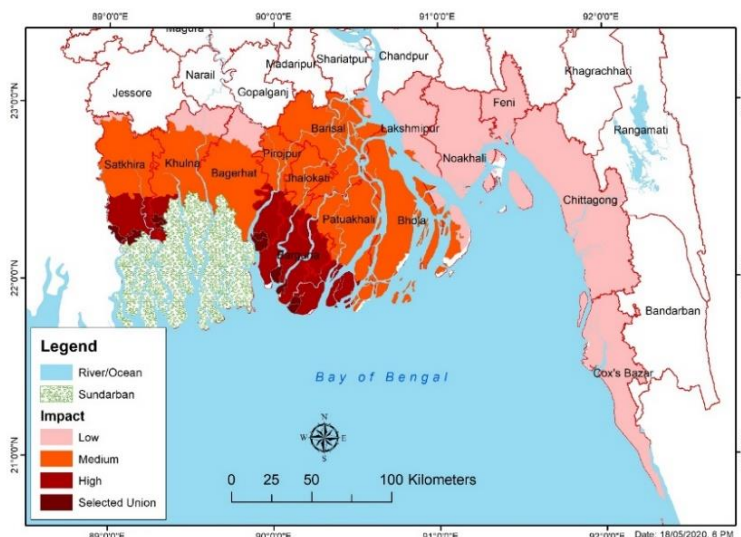
 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°:	MDRBD024	Glide n°:	TC-2020-000137-BGD
Date of issue:	21 May 2020	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 August 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF 293,810			
Total number of people are exposed:	14.2 million ¹	Number of people to be assisted:	30,000 people
Districts affected:	TBC	Districts targeted:	Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur, Noakhali and Chattogram
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has over 800,000 volunteers and staffs, and 68 units all over the country. The National Society is well known and respected in the country and works closely with the Government. The role of the BDRCS is well articulated in the Government's Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) which is the main guiding and regulating tool for the disaster response and management in Bangladesh.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UN Resident Coordinator (RC) office, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Cyclone Amphan formed on 16 May 2020 over Indian Ocean and started moving north over the Bay of Bengal, toward north-east India coastal areas and south of Bangladesh. As per the special weather bulletin issued by the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) on 17 May, Cyclone Amphan developed over the northwest Bay of Bengal and adjoining area and will get "very severe" gradually. According to forecast, it will continue to move north over the Bay of Bengal and it could reach southern Khulna and Barisal Division. In anticipation of Cyclone Amphan, the BMD assigned danger signal number 7² for the maritime ports of Mongla, Payra along with coastal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalokathi,



Cyclone Amphan impact map (Source: BDRCS/ German Red Cross)

¹ According to anticipatory impact analysis of need assessment working group (NAWG), dated 18 May (22.00 BST)

² Storm (Cyclone) Warning Signals. Signal No 1 being the lowest (distant cautionary), to Signal No 10 being the highest (Great).

Pirojpur, Borguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barishal, Laxmipur, Chandpur and their offshore islands and chars³. Meanwhile, maritime port of Chattogram and Cox's Bazar along with coastal districts of Noakhali, Feni, Chattogram, Cox's Bazar and their offshore islands and chars were put under the danger signal number 6. Based on the existing classification, it is the 'great danger signal'.

According to BMD special weather bulletin, [SL No 23](#), dated 19 May, the 'super cyclone' Amphan was over west central Bay and adjoining area and moved north-northeast wards and over same area (LAT.16.0°N, LONG. 86.7°E) and was centred at 6 am 19 May about 890km southwest of Chattagram port, 840km southwest of Cox's Bazar port, 785km south-southwest of Mongla port. It was forecasted likely to move in a north-easterly direction and may cross Bangladesh coast between Khulna- Chattogram during late night 19 May to afternoon/evening of 20 May. Coastal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalokathi, Pirojpur, Borguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Laxmipur, Chandpur and their off-shore islands and chars are under danger signal number 7 and remaining coastal districts are under danger signal number 6. Under the influence of the 'very severe' cyclonic storm Amphan, it is anticipated that Feni, Chattogram and their offshore islands and chars are likely to be inundated by storm surge of 4-5 feet height above the normal astronomical tide. The total coastal districts are likely to experience wind speed up to 140-160kmph in gusts/ squalls with heavy to very heavy falls during the passage of storm. All fishing boats and trawlers over north bay and deep sea have been advised to take shelter immediately and will remain in the shelter till further notice.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action



Union leader of the CPP Southkhali, raising the cyclone signal flag in Shorankhola, Bagerhat (left), (Photo: BDRCS). Flag raised in the camp areas in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar, PMO (right) (Photo: IFRC/AmCross)

BDRCS along with IFRC Country Office (CO) and other Movement partners closely monitored the situation as it developed and at the same time coordinating closely with the GoB at national and district levels. BDRCS and IFRC have attended the Cyclone Preparedness Programme⁴ (CPP) implementation board meeting at Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) on 17 May. In addition, BDRCS unit officials and volunteers are regularly attending the coordination meeting with GoB and other local agencies at the district level.

As of 18 May, BDRCS has taken the following actions:

- BDRCS and CPP are working together as per government directives to implement life-saving cyclone readiness activities in line with COVID-19 situation in all vulnerable unions of the 13 coastal districts, including the camp settlements in Cox's Bazar.
- BDRCS with more than 70,000 volunteers (including CPP volunteers) who have been trained in First Aid, Search and Rescue, disaster management are being deployed to help the local authorities to help evacuate the people. Government has prepared more than 12,000 shelters which is three times higher than last year Cyclone Bulbul,

³ Char in Bangladesh refer to island in river, a piece of land surrounded by water.

⁴ A joint programme of GoB and BDRCS with the creation and establishment of the Policy Committee headed by Honorable Minister of MoDMR and the Implementation Board headed by the Secretary of MoDMR. CPP has been operationalized with its mandate in the field of disaster management in Bangladesh especially in early warning system, search and rescue, evacuation, sheltering, First Aid, relief distribution and rehabilitation activities.

when around 2.1 million people were evacuated. This time the number of shelters has been increased considering the physical/social distancing norm and guideline from government due to COVID-19 pandemic

- Conducted four forecast monitoring virtual meetings through zoom to track and analyse the potential risk areas that may be affected by Cyclone Amphan.
- BDRCS triggered the cyclone [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) on 18 May; as the triggering thresholds have been exceeded based on forecasts and predicted impact. According to the EAP, BDRCS is implementing early actions targeting 20,000 most vulnerable people in Shatkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Potuakhali and Pirojpur districts. BDRCS will provide together with CPP volunteers: 1) support for evacuation of people, livestock, moveable assets (through vehicles), 2) food and water in the cyclone shelters, 3) basic first aid service at the cyclone shelters for injuries and sickness. BDRCS will target 40 cyclone shelters in 10 unions in the above 5 districts.
- Conducted emergency coordination meetings with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners on 19 May.
- National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) and Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) were on stand-by. Several hundred Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers are engaged with CPP volunteers in disseminating early warning messages, evacuation of the people to the cyclone shelters, distributing dry food and drinking water as well as providing First Aid services to people taking shelter.
- Closely coordinated with the CPP, and more than 55,000 CPP volunteers are engaged throughout the coastal areas.
- In Cox's Bazar, BDRCS with IFRC and its partners, is leading the coordination in cyclone preparedness along with CPP, Refugee Relief Repatriation Commission (RRRC) Office, Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG), site management and other clusters. Danger signal flags are being hoisted in all unions of the coastal districts, including all of the camp settlements

Considering the potential impact of Cyclone Amphan, BDRCS requested IFRC to launch imminent Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 18 May to assist 30,000 vulnerable people in the coastal areas. This is just a very preliminary plan and will be updated and scaled up immediately into the Emergency Appeal should the impact be severe after cyclone landfall.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

IFRC CO in Bangladesh is keeping close coordination with BDRCS, its sub-office in Cox's Bazar, in-country Movement partners and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur. IFRC is closely monitoring the development of TC Amphan and its possible consequence in the coastal districts as well as camp settlements in Cox's Bazar to determine necessary response. The Movement Anticipatory Action team comprised of BDRCS, IFRC, German Red Cross, American Red Cross and RCRC Climate Centre started monitoring the tropical disturbance detected by Indian Meteorological Department on 25 April. The team shared technical weather synopsis regularly which was widely shared with ISCG in Cox's Bazar as part of readiness activities. American Red Cross and IFRC continued to support BDRCS and CPP in taking the lead in information sharing among the clusters in Cox's Bazar. Meanwhile, BDRCS, CPP, IFRC and American Red Cross worked together to customize the national cyclone preparedness protocols and cyclone early warning messages in line with the COVID-19 situation. Additionally, BDRCS, IFRC, German Red Cross, American Red Cross, and RCRC Climate Centre also in process to revise the Cyclone EAP in line with the COVID-19 context. As the disturbance started to intensify very slowly initially, the Forecast based Action Activation Committee meeting was held on 17 May and 18 May, where IFRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNS), American Red Cross and German Red Cross took part.

The in-country PNSs and ICRC also have been closely monitoring the situation and coordinating with BDRCS to prepare and respond to the adverse situation. German Red Cross Forecast based Financing (FbF) team in Bangladesh is closely monitoring the cyclone's path and provides necessary technical support to BDRCS. American Red Cross through its Forecast based Action (FbA) under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme of BDRCS has extended support to enhance the preparedness measures and early actions such as evacuation of the people and providing food, water, etc. to the people taking shelters. In addition, Swiss Red Cross also showed their interest to support BDRCS early actions. British Red Cross recently supported BDRCS with prepositioning of stock of tarpaulins, hygiene parcels, water purification tablets and Jerry cans which can be used for response as needed.

In Cox's Bazar, under the DRR initiatives, BDRCS with support from the American Red Cross and IFRC, raised signal number 6 by the CPP camp volunteers in close coordination with Camp-in-Charge (CiC) and Site Management. Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) with updated contingency plan and NDRT were also on board. While contingency stock was updated, other logistics arrangements were also put in place. Communications with the camp focal, CPP supervisor and Communication with Community (CwC), ISCG and UN agencies were done on regular basis.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' action in country

The GoB through its MoDMR monitored the situation closely and started coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders from 16 May. On 17 May morning, a CPP implementation board meeting

took place at MoDMR. BDRCS attended these coordination meetings and IFRC representative also attended the CPP implementation board meeting as one of the technical members. Government has prepared 12,078 cyclone shelters in the coastal regions as the cyclone grows in intensity turning from 'very severe' cyclonic storm into a super cyclone. In addition to that government has allocated 100 tons of rice, BDT 5 million (approx. CHF 56,900) in cash - BDT 3.1 million for baby foods and BDT 2.8 million for foods for cows. Additionally, another 4,200 packets of dry foods have also been sent as reserves for the shelters.

According to the State Minister of the MoDMR, all preparations are being taken 'following the health safety guidelines' amid the coronavirus outbreak. Instructions have been given to prepare the cyclone shelters so that evacuees may maintain physical distance and wear masks while arriving at the storm shelters.

The Needs Assessment Working Group⁵ (NAWG) under the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) produced one situation report on Cyclone Amphan. World Food Programme (WFP) also produced and shared dashboard#5 on Cyclone Amphan. Humanitarian partners in the field provided support to local authorities for the necessary interventions. All the humanitarian agencies were on stand-by and ready to complement government-led efforts if/when required. As a convener of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC regularly updated the members about the evolving situation of Cyclone Amphan through email. On behalf of Shelter Cluster, one member from IFRC is working with the NAWG. Based on the further damage information received, Shelter Cluster coordination team may request for global support.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

According to anticipatory impact analysis of NAWG, dated 18 May; around 14.2 million people are exposed to the cyclone. Among these 7.2 million are women, 0.2 million people with physical impairments, 1.4 million are children, 0.78 million are elderly people and 0.42 million are pregnant women. It is anticipated around 2.4-metre surge height and Around 2.5 million kutcha and jhupri⁶ houses are exposed to this cyclone and it is anticipated that 0.6 million kutcha and jhupri houses in Sathkira, Khulna, Bagerhat, and Pirojpur, will be potentially damaged. The impact scenarios meet the HCTT minimum response thresholds according to the HCTT contingency plan 2020 for climate related disasters and risk level is marked as "high".

According to UNOSAT⁷ population exposure analysis, dated 18 May; 29 million people which is 18 per cent of total population are living within 120kmph wind speed zone, 27 per cent (44 million people) are living inside wind speed zone of 90kmph and 48 per cent (78 million people) of total population are living inside wind speed zone of 60kmph.

Based on the forecast and impact analysis done as part of EAP implementation, BDRCS activated its EAP for Cyclone Amphan. The EAP trigger was met on May 18 using the Indian Meteorological Department's (IMD) and Bangladesh Meteorological Department's (BMD) Numerical Weather Product. The trigger was met once there was a forecast of a cyclone making landfall in Bangladesh with wind speeds greater than 125kmph. This forecast was combined with an exposure and vulnerability map to estimate the percentage of houses that could be at risk of destruction in each union. All unions with greater than 25 per cent of houses at risk were placed on a "priority" list and ranked according to a vulnerability index. The EAP is being implemented in as many unions as possible, starting with the most vulnerable on the priority list and proceeding down in order of vulnerability. Most areas in Shatkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Potuakhali and Pirojpur districts are expected to experience asset damage of more than 25 per cent. This imminent DREF will also be covering the gap of the EAP.

For the people in evacuation centres the needs are in terms of dry food, drinking water. Additionally, some of the cyclone shelters don't have solar powered light facilities which is essential as prior to cyclone landfall and after there will be disruption in electricity supply. For now, as vulnerable populations are taking refuge in the cyclone shelters and after the landfall, depending on the impact there will be need for emergency shelter, food, drinking water, first aid and emergency sanitation support are anticipated.

Targeting

Priority will be given to the displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses. In addition, BDRCS will prioritize and ensure the dignity, access, participation and safety of the most vulnerable population, which are the elderly persons, children including adolescents, marginal income farmers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities. BDRCS in consultation with concerned stakeholders, will targeting the most affected districts and subsequently most affected communities.

⁵ NAWG is the platform for government and non-government humanitarian agencies under HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team).

⁶ Kutcha house are built of mud without permanent foundation, roof and facade are generally made of corrugated iron sheets. Jhupri: Floors made of mud, roof made of thatch/ leaves and walls made from bamboo. Weak structural frame.

⁷ UNITAR's Operational Satellite Applications Programme - an operational, technology-intensive programme of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
People will need to take shelter in cyclone shelter with a fear of Coronavirus infections. It will be more complex for the affected people after losing house and livelihoods due to cyclone	Due to damage of their livelihood, houses, crops land etc, there are emergency needs in terms of food, emergency shelter and cash assistance.	This DREF operation will address the immediate need of the most vulnerable affected 30,000 people in terms of emergency food, emergency shelter.
Initial rapid assessment reveal that the both emergency and recovery needs are significant as forecasted	Affected people become displaced, lose the livelihood means. People have very limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation and health facilities.	Considering the scale of damage and impact emergency appeal will be launched to scale up the operation.

Operation Risk Assessment

Apart from the difficulty of road access in some affected areas and increased health risks considering on-going COVID-19 crisis, mosquito and water-borne diseases, debris and vehicle accidents, there are no major threats in Bangladesh which may directly interrupt the implementation of operational activities. However, to mitigate the security risks, adequate measures will be put in place. In addition, both BDRCS and IFRC has a 'Zero Tolerance' policy against corruption, discrimination against gender or race, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, bullying and as mitigating measure of the above risk, staff member/volunteer will be oriented accordingly with the IFRC policy and guidelines.

According to World Health Organization (WHO), as of 20 May, there have been 26,738 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 386 deaths in Bangladesh countrywide⁸. During the implementation of this operation, BDRCS will follow the existing government and movement guidance related to the COVID-19 crisis.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to assist 30,000 people affected by Cyclone Amphan through the provision of emergency health and hygiene practice, sanitation, drinking water, emergency food and emergency shelter materials. The plan of action (PoA) of this DREF will address only the immediate needs of some of the most vulnerable Cyclone Amphan affected people and does not include any early or mid-term recovery activities at this stage. Should this DREF be scaled up to an Emergency Appeal, need based recovery and other response activities will be included later.

Proposed strategy

The strategy to tackle this cyclone situation was decided through step by step consultations with different actors and levels. BDRCS and CPP are closely involved with the ministry to coordinate and take part in the situation monitoring and to decide the danger signal levels. That helps the RCRC movement in Bangladesh to decide on the early action protocols and the decision for this DREF. There was a scheduled task force meeting for COVID-19 which has been shifted for two days, from earlier date 18 to 20 May, to allow the NS to closely observe the cyclone and to decide how they will merge the ongoing awareness activities for COVID-19 with this cyclone. There was a wider movement coordination meeting on 19 May in the morning which helped to define the operational strategy for this DREF and also has highlighted some adjustment in the current COVID-19 response on the ground.

As highlighted earlier, the triggered EAP will cover only 20,000 people with focus on early actions. As the forecast shows impact in bigger geographical area - around 14.2 million people are exposed to the cyclone, this DREF will help to cover some of the gaps through reaching another 30,000 people with similar kind of early actions and mainly post disaster emergency response.

The operation strategy revolves around these following key activities to reach more people with early actions and to meet the emergency needs after cyclone make landfall :

- Support mobilization of BDRCS and CPP volunteers for disseminating early warnings and evacuation in line with COVID-19 protocols.
- Meeting the emergency needs through providing dry food rations to the people who will be taking shelter at the cyclone shelters.
- Mobilizing tarpaulins, tents and shelter toolkits from contingency stock to meet the emergency shelter and household item needs.
- Replenishment of the non-food items (NFIs) distributed during pre and post disaster responses. This DREF will also cover the cost incurred for the early actions taken before Cyclone Amphan hit the areas. BDRCS has responded

⁸ <https://covid19.who.int/region/searo/country/bd>

swiftly based on the forecast of the eminent danger and has started evacuating people to the safe shelters and provided basic survival items like mask, sanitizing facilities, food, water, etc.

- Conduct rapid assessment to gather more information about the damage and need of the targeted communities. Based on the assessment finding, BDRCS will decide on launching of emergency appeal.

Summary of ongoing and planned key activities that will be covered through this DREF:

Sector	Activity	Target
DRR	Dissemination of early warning through mobilizing BDRCS and CPP volunteers	14 cyclone prone districts
	Support government initiative to evacuate people safely through mobilizing BDRCS and CPP volunteers	
Food Security and Livelihood	Provide emergency food assistance	30,000 people (6,000 HHs)
WASH	Distribution of hygiene parcels	7,500 people (1,500 HHs)
	Ensure safe drinking water through repairing 200 damage waterpoints	10,000 people
	Provide jerry cans/buckets to carry and store drinking water	7,500 people (1,500 HHs)
	Construct 100 units of emergency latrine facilities for communal use	5,000 people
Health	Mass awareness on COVID-19	30,000 people
	Provide First aid and psycho-social support	500 people
	Provide emergency health service through BDRCS health centers	1,000 people
	Provide PPE for the volunteers and staffs	400 people
Shelter	Distribution of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits along with orientation	7,500 people (1,500 HHs)

Communication

In any disaster, maintaining a steady flow of information and communication between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors is crucial. This is more important than ever before amid the global COVID-19 crisis. The IFRC Bangladesh CO communications team is in close coordination with IFRC APRO communications team and is working closely with BDRCS to ensure that the information flow is steady, effective and external dissemination is timely. From the preparedness phase, the joint team in country has formed virtual social media groups to gather photos and videos from the ground and share them on different social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and others.

Throughout the operation, the team will continue to work to externally communicate the preparedness and response activities of BDRCS and other Movement partners, as well as to highlight the humanitarian crisis and needs on the ground after the disaster. The operation will maintain RCRC visibility in the field through branding materials such as posters, banners, flags etc. And BDRCS and IFRC vests to enhance awareness on the role of the NS and IFRC in the operation. Both IFRC and BDRCS will use their social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Slack as well as official websites extensively to share the operational activities with wider global audience. Print and electronic media attention will be sought through press release, story pitch to cover a wider range of national and global audience.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be ensured through the provision of relevant lifesaving and other information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. The goal of this is to put the affected communities at the centre of the operation and design the programme and help the most vulnerable people according to their needs. To ensure that the communities can raise concerns and the operation may receive feedback about the quality of aid, Feedback Mechanism will be in place – this may include setting up a feedback desk, information booth, complaints box and hotline number as preferred by the communities.

Prior to provide any assistances, the community people will be made aware of the assistance packages, services. BDRCS already has their hotline number (+88 01811458524) which is used throughout the country. Red Crescent Youth (RCY), National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and staff working on the ground will be equipped with Frequently Asked Questions documents⁹ (FAQs), to respond the queries from the communities and stakeholders. Protection risks awareness flyers and other IEC materials looking at the needs and risks of the affected communities may be developed and distributed based on the information needs. Orientation on CEA, if necessary, integrated with

⁹ Based on common questions that normally asked by the community and local stakeholders.

Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), will be provided to the volunteers and staff engaged in the operation. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) collection questionnaire along with disability data collection (based on Washington group set questionnaire) will be included in the household assessment questionnaire. Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within all sectors.

The CEA team in Bangladesh is in regular contact with the IFRC Regional CEA Coordinator. BDRCS and CPP are working with the Government of Bangladesh on customized cyclone preparedness measures in COVID-19 pandemic situation. BDRCS along with CPP official already conducted a Facebook live on 16 May regarding the updated evacuation protocols and what measures should be taken by people during the different stages of cyclone signals raised by BMD. Since the cyclone signal was raised to number 4 on 17 May, BDRCS and CPP volunteers started spreading awareness messages to the people across the coastal belt including Cox's Bazar. BDRCS and IFRC CO are effectively engaged with the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) platform as well as Shongjog¹⁰. BDRCS has also shared the updated cyclone awareness messages accordingly.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics services aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearing and forwarding, fleet and transport support, storage at BDRCS warehouses (NHQ in Dhaka, depot based at Chittagong and other district level warehouses) in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The main supply chain strategy, in line with Bangladesh Government instructions, is to source items locally, where possible and items that are not available locally, such as tarpaulins and jerry cans as well as relief items utilized from the BDRCS disaster preparedness stocks, will be replenished through the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM). IFRC country office logistics and procurement units along with the BDRCS colleague will maintain the required coordination with the National Logistics Cluster for further information as needed.

BDRCS has their own transport capacity for transporting relief items to the operations areas. However, if needed, IFRC will facilitate on renting additional trucks to be able to transport relief items in accordance with the operation's requirements in compliance with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. For fleet support, IFRC country office will accommodate the requirement within the existing capacity but depending on the requirements, short term rental vehicles may be hired to support the Operation.

Human resources

BDRCS has been utilizing existing staff, NDRT, CPP, NDWRT and volunteers for the response operation. BDRCS is planning to deploy more NDRT and NDWRT members. The district branches have deployed youth volunteers and members of the executive committees for warning message dissemination, evacuation, first aid, rescue and food distribution. To complete the DREF operation within the timeline, BDRCS will mobilized its staff and engage volunteers as required and appropriate. Staff and volunteers will be sensitised on gender, age, disability specific needs and on how to communicate respectfully with persons with physical, sensory and intellectual disabilities, persons with mental health disabilities, and older people.

IFRC staff in Bangladesh CO are assisting BDRCS in terms of planning, coordination, information management, need assessment, etc. In addition, IFRC staff will provide technical support for operational management. With the support of IFRC APRO, additional technical surge capacities may be engaged when there is a need.

Information Technology and Information Management

Accurate data assessments tool like Kobo Collect mobile application, will enable NDRT members to get exact information about beneficiaries and ensuring data security. Information Management (IM) and programme personnel will support to analyse data and evaluate beneficiaries that require assistance. A Dropbox shared folder has been created to collect and share all relevant information within the NS, IFRC, PNSs in country. Also, a WhatsApp group is in place for sharing regular operational information among the BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs.

IFRC CO has an Emergency Response Unit (ERU) IT & Telecommunication specialist to provide technical support at any situation to the volunteers about any IT technical issues. IFRC CO IT is also closely working with CPP Telecommunication team to ensure HF and VHF communication of coastal areas is functioning. IFRC also facilitates training for the CPP volunteer to become updated with Telecommunication knowledge.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

PMER activities will be rolled out to ensure quality of implementation throughout the operational management cycle. BDRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the NDRT, will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the

¹⁰ A multi stakeholders' platform of Communication with Communities

implementation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas. A lesson learned workshop will be organized to capture best practices and to reflect on what is working, and where changes could improve the team's work and the overall operation.

Administration and Finance

IFRC and BDRCS programme and finance team will work closely to ensure the supply chain of cash towards the field. The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in BDRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses.

Security

In the current context, the major threats in Bangladesh are increased health risks such as due to COVID-19 and seasonal mosquito borne diseases, difficulty of road access in some cyclone affected areas, road traffic accidents, sporadic civil unrest due to increased economical/financial tensions and instability in context of COVID-19 pandemic which may directly or indirectly interrupt the implementation of operational activities. However, to ensure the safety and security of all Red Cross Red Crescent personnel involved in this operation, adequate measures will be put in place. This includes, but is not limited to, situation monitoring, regular or ad-hoc security/safety updates and advice, pre-deployment security/safety briefs on the current security context, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses (i.e. Basic knowledge and prevention measures for responders, Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security). The security team will also be keeping close coordination with external partners in country as well as with the BDRCS units and local administrations in the operational areas.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 7,500

Male: 3,750

Female: 3,750

Requirements (CHF): 61,544

Needs analysis: Please refer to need analysis section.

Population to be assisted: 1,500 households will be assisted through the provision of tarpaulins and standard shelter toolkits along with technical orientation. According the Bangladesh shelter cluster standards, each targeted household will receive one¹¹ tarpaulin and one box¹² of shelter toolkits. Targeted will be undertaken based on assessments regarding household damage and vulnerability.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Bangladesh shelter cluster standards will be followed.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements assistance (Target: 7,500)												
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected households.	# of households provided with emergency shelter items to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions (Target: 1,500)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Selection and distribution of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits to 1,500 households		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP005	Replenishment of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits									x	x	x	x	x
AP005	Post distribution monitoring		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	# of awareness raising trainings on safe local building techniques to local builders and/or volunteers and staff (Target: at least 3)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP006	Orientation on proper fixing of tarpaulins and use of shelter toolkits		x	x	x	x	x	x						

¹¹ https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/sc_bangladesh_standards_and_guidelines_0.pdf

¹² Each of the shelter toolkits is consists of 2kg of nails, 1 roll of tie wire, 1 pc of measuring tape, 1 pc of shear, 1 pc of claw hammer, 1 pc of handsaw, 30 meter of 3mm rope and 30 meter of 6mm rope.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 30,000

Male: 15,000

Female: 15,000

Requirements (CHF): 40,950

Needs analysis: Please refer to need analysis section.

Population to be assisted:

- 6,000 households (30,000 people) will be assisted with dry food and cooked food assistance who are taking shelters in the community shelters or become displaced due to cyclone.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Food assistance will be provided according to food security cluster recommendation.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of targeted people that have emergency food and cash to meet their survival threshold (Target: 100%)												
	Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of people reached with dry and cooked food assistance (Target: 30,000)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP008	Distribute emergency food assistance		x	x	x	x								



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF): 48,053

Needs Analysis: Please refer to need analysis section.

Population to be assisted:

- Provide safe drinking water to 10,000 cyclone affected people through repair 200 tube-wells to ensure safe drinking water.
- Provide jerry cans/buckets to 1,500 households.
- Provide hygiene parcels to 1,500 households.
- Install 100 communal emergency latrines for the affected people.
- Awareness on hygiene practice including handwashing and menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

Programme standards/benchmarks: According to Bangladesh WASH cluster recommendation.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	# of people reached with WASH services (Target: 15,000)												
	Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.	# of water points disinfected (Target: 200) # of people have access to safe drinking water (Target: 10,000)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Provide safe drinking water through repair of tube-wells		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Distribution and replenishment of jerry cans/buckets		x	x	x	x								
AP026	Mobilization of trained NDWRTs and volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Output 1.2: NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.	# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 1,500) # no. of people reached by hygiene promotion activities												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Distribution and replenishment of 1,500 hygiene parcels		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP030	Awareness on hygiene practice including handwashing and menstrual hygiene management (MHM)		x	x	x	x	x	x						
P&B Output Code	Output 1.3: NS provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve sanitation facilities.	# of emergency latrines constructed (Target: 100) # of people have access to emergency latrine facilities (Target: 5,000)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Construction of emergency communal latrines for affected people		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 8,357

Needs analysis: Refer to the part of needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment,

Population to be assisted: The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. While the household need assessment will be conducted, Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) will be collected, and analysed and will be informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

Programme standards/benchmarks: : [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#), SGBV guidelines, BDRCS [child protection policy](#), code of conduct for staff and volunteers, standing order, IFRC [Code of Conduct](#), etc.

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 70,199

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation) (Target: TBC)													
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of NDRT/NDWRT/volunteers/staffs mobilized (Target: TBC)													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP040	Provide briefings/orientation to volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP040	Mobilization of NDRT, NDWRT, volunteers and staffs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	Procurement is carried as per IFRC standards and items replenished in the operation timeline. (Target: 100% compliance)													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP050	IFRC country office provides procurement support as needed to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP049	IFRC country office supports NS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AP049	Coordinating shelter cluster		x	x	x	x									
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP084	Ensure community engagement and accountability		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable (Target: Yes)													
	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	# of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps (Target: 1) # of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP055	Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps as part of a multi-sectoral assessment		x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP055	Lessons learned workshop for DREF operation												x	x	
P&B	Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.	# of national appeal launched (Target: 1)													

Output Code	Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved	<i>Resources mobilized through national appeal (Target: Yes)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP061	Work to support National Society to enhance BDRCS capacity in resource mobilization		x	x	x										
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability	<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support (Target: Yes)</i>													
	Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance	<i>% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures (Target: 100%)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP063	Mobilization of IFRC staff to provide technical assistance		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation) (Target: TBC)</i>													
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of NDRT/NDWRT/volunteers/staffs mobilized (Target: TBC)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP040	Provide briefings/orientation to volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x							
AP040	Mobilization of NDRT, NDWRT, volunteers and staffs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i>Procurement is carried as per IFRC standards and items replenished in the operation timeline. (Target: 100% compliance)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP050	IFRC country office provides procurement support as needed to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP049	IFRC country office supports NS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AP049	Coordinating shelter cluster		x	x	x	x									
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced	<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)</i>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP084	Ensure community engagement and accountability		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable (Target: Yes)</i>													

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRBD025 BANGLADESH CYCLONE AMPHAN

19/5/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	51,622
Food	38,450
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,120
Medical & First Aid	33,966
Other Supplies & Services	5,045
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	174,203
Computers & Telecom	6,726
Land, vehicles & equipment	6,726
Transport & Vehicles Costs	27,465
Logistics Services	2,242
Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,707
Volunteers	4,708
Personnel	4,708
Workshops & Training	5,045
Workshops & Training	5,045
Travel	29,146
Information & Public Relations	6,726
Communications	19,618
General Expenditure	55,490
DIRECT COSTS	275,878
INDIRECT COSTS	17,932
TOTAL BUDGET	293,810

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	26,743
AOF2	Shelter	61,544
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	40,950
AOF4	Health	37,965
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	48,053
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	8,357
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	38,204
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	3,582
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	8,357
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	20,057
TOTAL		293,810



Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Forecast-based triggered action](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.

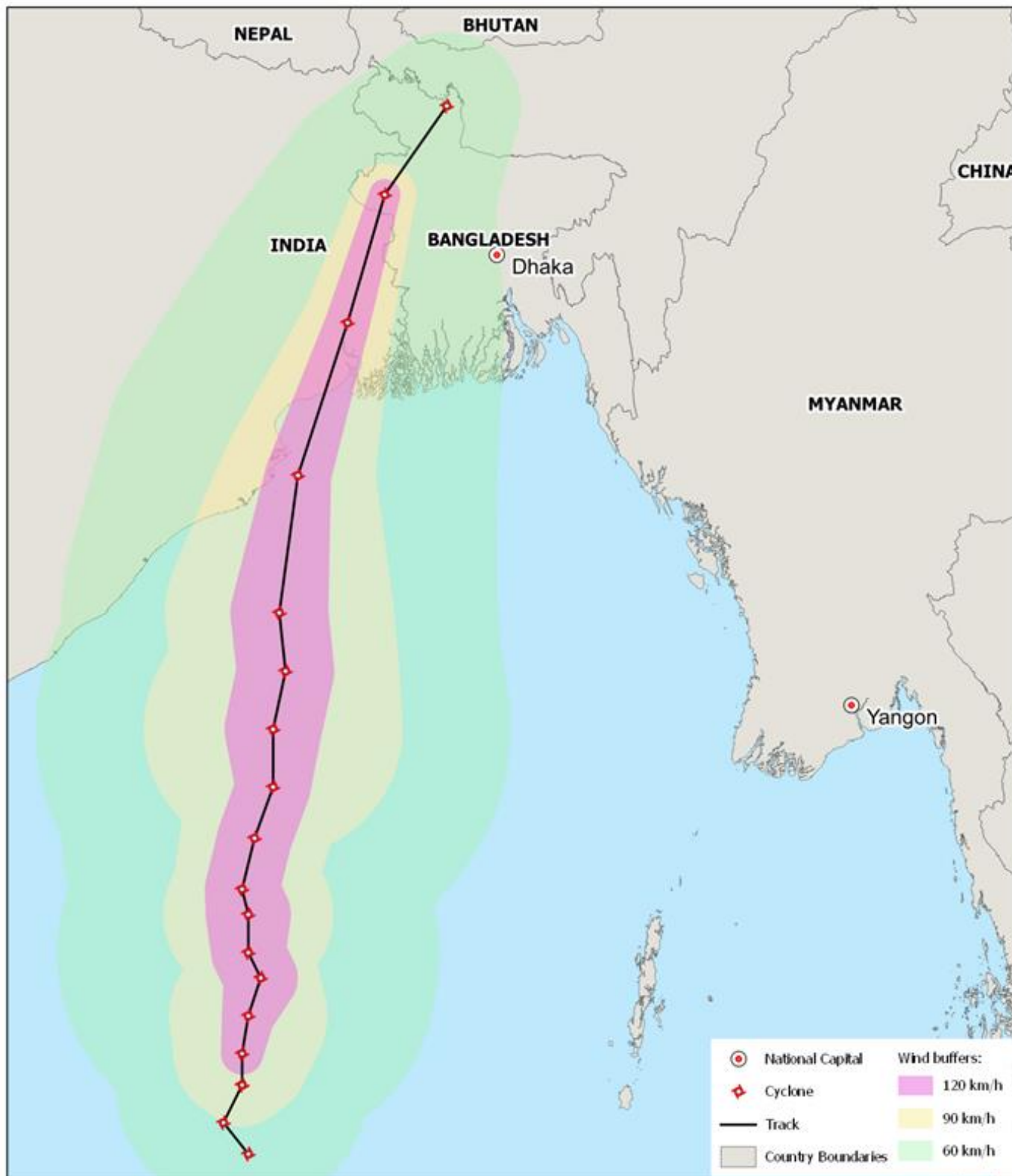


Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.



Bangladesh: Cyclone Amphan Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

20 May 2020



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of territory or its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC, GDACS (19 May 2020)

