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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRBD019	Glide n° TC-2017-000058-BGD
Date of issue: 29 May 2017	Date of disaster: 30 May 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Md. Adith Shah Durjoy; Senior Manager, Response and OD, IFRC	Point of contact: Nazmul Azam Khan, Director, Disaster Response, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
Operation start date: 29 May 2017	Expected timeframe: 30 July 2017 (2 months)
Overall operation budget: CHF 110, 111	Number of people to be assisted: 40,000
Host National Society(ies) presence: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) – Over 600 Red Cross Youth, Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers and staff mobilized	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent,	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs	
Categorization of disaster: Orange ¹	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 28 May, 2017, a Signal 1 Level for an upcoming cyclonic storm was declared by Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD). The direction of the depression was heading north- northeast, due to make landfall in the coastal districts of Noakali, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar. The centre of the tropical depression was predicted to head further northeast through the districts of Cox's Bazar and Chittagong.

In the morning of 29 May 2017, the BMD declared Cyclonic Storm "Mora" with an upcoming wind speed of 88 km/h. The government of Bangladesh declared danger signal number seven (R)² seven for coastal areas of the above six districts and, in parallel, the Government of Bangladesh declared danger signal number five (R) five in Bhola, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirozpur, Jhalokathi, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira. Later that day, the BMD declared danger signal number ten (R) ten for those 6 districts where the signal number was seven (R) seven.

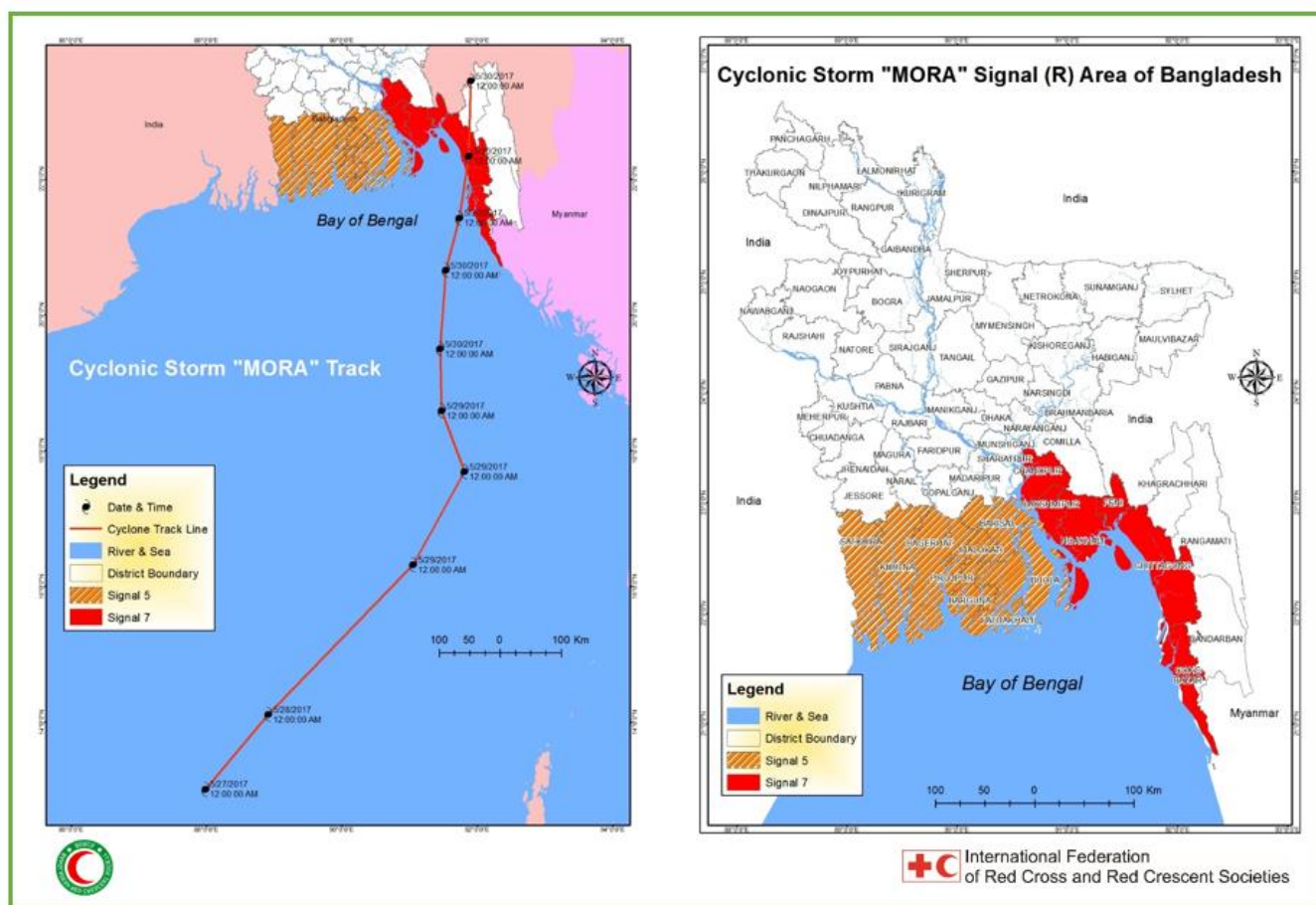
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was monitoring the situation and an early action on preparedness meeting was held in the morning of 29 May.

Since the trajectory indicated that the storm would likely hit the south-east part of the country where the displaced persons from Myanmar are currently based, there were serious concerns on the impact that this storm could have on these vulnerable populations. As the probability of an imminent disaster was high, a DREF on early actions and preparedness was requested to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) district offices.

The BDRCS with support from German Red Cross (GRC) has been monitoring the development of the tropical depression since 27 May 2017, in consultation with the Climate Centre, independent meteorological institutes and the BMD BDRCS/GRC project of Forecast-based Financing (FbF), and triggered early action for preparedness. This was initiated due to expected wind speeds above 63km/h according to project guidelines, approximately 30 to 48 hours prior landfall.

¹ Emergency affecting a wider area (or areas) and a higher number of beneficiaries (including potential spread), and may also receive a level of international attention or experience a level of complexity. Technical and management support is still provided by the RO, but Geneva is engaged at the start-up of the operation to provide DREF, technical quality assurance on Emergency Appeals and technical support or global surge capacity as required and ensure global coherence and compliance with standards.

² 'R' stands for repeat (a Meteorological Protocol).



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has monitored the situation and is working closely with BDRCS on necessary response. A [DMIS update](#) was issued on 29 May, and followed by a DREF request for enabling the National Society to deliver emergency assistance to the most affected population.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) convened an urgent coordination meeting on 29 May 2017 and the Need Assessment working group of HCTT met on 30 May 2017 to start preparatory work for conducting joint need assessment in the affected districts. BDRCS nominated staff and volunteers to take part in the JNA process.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), along with its 15 coastal districts branches, has monitored the situation closely and participated in different coordination meetings, including at ministerial, district, sub-district and union levels, as well as the HCTT.

A preparedness meeting with in country Movement Partners was held on 29 May and the following decisions were taken:

1. Launching of DREF,
2. Participating in JNA,
3. Activation of Cyclone Contingency Plan & opening of control room,
4. Alerting NDRT & NDWRT members, and
5. Preparing check list of resources and assigning appropriately qualified staff to tasks.

NHQ is coordinating with its local branches and collecting/disseminating information regarding branch level preparedness for cyclone MORA. Local branches are participating in district level meeting organised by the District Commissioner, with a minimum of 50 Red Cross Youth volunteers (RCYs) in each of the branches, Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) and Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) are on standby with First Aid (FA) and Search & Rescue (SAR) equipment, and dissemination of cyclone early warning messages is underway including evacuation of people to safer places. Most of the units already completed their internal preparedness meeting in the

presence of Unit Executive Committee (UEC) members, Unit Officer and RCYs and divided their roles and responsibilities.



BDRCS volunteers disseminating early warning and awareness messages in Cox's Bazar district, (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS have activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers on the ground to disseminate early warning and awareness messages. They have already started announcing the cyclone signals through megaphone at the community level and they are advising to prepare necessity items (like dry food, water, personal documentation, etc.) for any potential evacuation to the cyclone safe shelters. The CPP volunteers are supported by 97 Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) members.

Summary of BDRCS response for Cyclone MORA:

- Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers are deployed in the areas and have helped people to disseminate signals and supported evacuation to cyclone shelters or safe places.
- Search and rescue teams are formed and volunteers are providing warning announcements through portable microphones/ megaphones in potential areas at risk.
- BDRCS already allocated BDT 600,000 in six districts of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Noakhali, Feni, Laxmipur and Chandpur where signal number 7 hoisted. These funds will be spent on procuring and distributing dry food among the affected people seeking shelter.
- Mobile water purification kits are ready to be mobilized in strategic locations.
- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) members are alerted.
- 2,820 families already received cash of BDT 5,000 (each family) in Noakhali under Forecast-based Financing (FbF) supported by German Red Cross (GRC).
- BDRCS has activated cyclone contingency plan and opened an emergency control room in the headquarters in Dhaka, which will remain open 24/7.
- At least 50 RCYs, Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT), Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) in each of the branches of coastal district are on standby with First Aid (FA) and Search & Rescue (SAR) equipment.



BDRCS activated forecast base financing mechanism in Nohakhali district, (Photo: BDRCS)

The trigger for early action of the Forecast-based Financing (FbF) project of BDRCS, supported by German Red Cross (GRC) was pulled and on 28 May 2017, BDRCS and GRC launched cash distributions to target population in Nohakhali districts. 2,821 pre-registered households (1,709 beneficiaries in Noakhali mainland and 1,112 beneficiaries in Hatiya Island) have received BDT 5,000 on 29 May 2017.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country office (CO) presence in Bangladesh for several decades. Through its 2017 operational plan, IFRC is supporting BDRCS in 8 (eight) Areas of Focus (AoF) which outline the programmatic areas of BDRCS. The AoFs are (i) disaster risk reduction (DRR); (ii) shelter; (iii) livelihoods; (iv) health; (v) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); (vi) social inclusion; (vii) culture of non-violence and peace (CNVP) and (viii) migration. Besides these AoFs, the IFRC CO is also supporting the BDRCS in 4 (four) Strategies for Implementation which set out how the IFRC is supporting the BDRCS in the AoF. The four SFIs are (i) strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities; (ii) ensure effective international disaster management; (iii) influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience and (iv) ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable. The IFRC country office is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff supporting the BDRCS in ongoing emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. The IFRC is supporting the BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies.

IFRC has been supporting BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. IFRC is part of the need assessment working group. IFRC is also participating in different coordination meetings, including the HCTT. IFRC is coordinating with UNDP as the Shelter Cluster co-lead, in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to prepare for the upcoming response. IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence focusing on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and as such, BDRCS is counting on their support for this plan of action.

ICRC has a long-term presence in the country and partnership with BDRCS in several domains focusing on Cox's Bazar and Chittagong Hill Tracts. Immediately upon receiving cyclone alert, ICRC was in contact with BDRCS Tracing Department to ensure readiness of RFL volunteers and prepared to provide any required support while monitoring the evolution of the situation.

At the request of the National Society, an alert for the deployment of one Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member has been issued and the process of identifying a suitable candidate is on-going. The RDRT member identified will be on standby for immediate deployment in the event an IFRC-supported response operation is launched.

Movement Coordination

As part of the existing coordination mechanism involving all in-country Movement partners, bi-monthly coordination meetings are organized. These cover the regular updates from the National Societies present, the immediate issues

to handle and the forward plan of action. There is also established practice of the annual Pre-Disaster Meeting (PDM) among the Movement partners. Apart from this, coordination meetings between Movement partners have been organized whenever the need arises. In-country Movement partners extend their supports during any emergency situations where IFRC plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS for scale-up response. An emergency Movement coordination meeting was called by BDRCS Secretary General on 29 May 2017 immediately after receiving a special weather bulletin message from Bangladesh Metrological Department. In the meeting, BDRCS discussed their readiness and next courses of action. During this meeting, BDRCS Secretary General requested IFRC to mobilize disaster response emergency fund (DREF) immediately to enhance BDRCS emergency response.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) called an emergency preparedness meeting on 29 May 2017 and discussed the status of Cyclonic Storm Mora. BDRCS and IFRC also participated in the meeting. MoDMR has been communicating with all respective District Commissioners to take necessary actions as per Standing Order on Disaster (SoD). BDRCS through its cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) has been disseminating updated weather bulletins to remote coastal areas and taking necessary measures as per SoD.

Separately, HCTT called a meeting at 1500hrs on 29 May 2017 and discussed about triggering a Joint Need Assessment (JNA) and cluster preparedness activities. In HCTT meeting, the government indicated that 1,300 metric ton of rice and approximately CHF 36,000 were allocated among the 13 coastal districts.

The Need Assessment working group meeting will be held on 30 May 2017 and will discuss following issues:

- Organizational capacity to participate in JNA.
- Timeline for completing the whole JNA process.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Needs analysis

In recent years Bangladesh has faced several the same category of cyclones in almost the same area in between May to July. In every case, BDRCS has responded to the affected communities and saves lives of survivals.

Based on the last few cyclonic disasters of similar intensity, BDRCS has reached a consensus that the potential impact and needs will follow a similar pattern. Among the projected needs food and non-food items, emergency and transitional shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihoods will be the main priority sectors across the affected districts.

Food and non-food items

Problems in relation to food; mostly insufficient food with less access to the market was the initial and most critical problem for the affected community during previous Cyclone Komen and Roanu in 2015 and 2016, respectively. The majority of reported food stock loss was due to tidal surge and shelter damage. The response operation indicates that the government has a large scale outreach of food distribution, but not in the initial stage of the disaster, resulting in lack of food and non-food items during and immediate after the landfall. Moreover, there is a longer-term issue in meeting the needs of the affected population until the next harvest.

Emergency and transitional shelter

Despite several initiatives, there is still a large scale gap of safe shelter for affected population who have been displaced or evacuated to a safer place. It is clear from the last two cyclones in Bangladesh that people had to stay in open areas or in makeshift structures with minimal protection measures after a landfall where their length of stay in these areas was subject to tidal surge and embankment breaches. Last year's Cyclone Roanu caused damage to 80,000 houses mostly affecting women, children, the elderly and the disabled. Hence it was difficult for them to maintain their regular routines and remained secure in temporary dwellings. Although the government has provision to support some targeted affected families through small grants, it was insufficient to meet the immediate needs, so early recovery through transitional shelter may be the most important need for the affected communities.

Water and sanitation

Experience from Cyclone Komen and Roanu indicates that the water and sanitation facilities (such as tube wells and household latrines) were damaged due to tidal surge and high wind speed. People were evacuated to safer places such as cyclone centres or schools, but some are stranded by highwater levels and forced to remain on high ground (such as embankment or road). Scarcity of safe drinking water and lack of proper sanitation facilities are key issues identified immediately after landfall. Given that the same nature of tropical cyclone in this regards, it is expected that people who are living in disaster-prone areas especially in coastal zones are facing similar risks where there will be a shortage of safe drinking water along and lack of proper sanitation and hygiene facilities.

Livelihoods

Agriculture is the main occupation of a majority of the population in this area. There is number of standing crops to be harvested before the Ramadhan (fasting month for Muslims), which is susceptible to being affected by this flood. Based

on the experiences from Cyclones Komen and Roanu, the cyclonic wind, along with heavy rain and tidal water are likely to affect standing crops and the coastal livelihood systems. The detailed humanitarian needs in livelihoods will be determined by further assessments.

Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS and IFRC joint teams will be monitoring the situation and will analyze the information received from local government and different stakeholders. The population in temporary shelters or makeshift shelters will be prioritized in the selection of beneficiaries in the affected locations. Based on the previous assessment reports and operations' lessons learned, the vulnerability criteria focus on elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people. The whole beneficiary selection process will ensure community participation by holding consultation sessions, suggestions and a feedback mechanism. BDRCS and IFRC work in close contact with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in respect of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households. A simplified beneficiary selection diagram has been developed to facilitate beneficiary selection process.

Risk Assessment

Monsoon precipitation and tidal surge leading to water logging could be the risk factor of the implementation of the project. In addition, damage of cash crops and break down of the market chain may present a risk to livelihood action. Coordinated approaches with different stakeholders and humanitarian actors could reduce the risk of overlapping operations.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective of the operation is to support BDRCS on early warning dissemination and to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 8,000 families affected by Cyclone Mora in six most vulnerable districts among the cyclone catchment area are met through the provision of emergency food, shelter toolkits, safe drinking water and water storage items.

Proposed strategy

The BDRCS, utilising its staff and volunteers across the cyclone catchment area are actively engaged in early warning dissemination, evacuation and ready for emergency response needs after onset of disaster. The current operation has started through a DREF support mainly focusing on supporting early warning dissemination, assessment and relief assistance for affected population, especially those displaced. The DREF will seek a budget provision to replenish shelter toolkits and water jerry cans that will be used from its disaster preparedness stock. Furthermore, the operation will support meeting of safe water needs through mobile water treatment plant. The HCTT has triggered a JNA which will provide clearer details of the needs and situation for the affected families. Subsequently, detailed assessments and further consultations between in-country Movement partners will determine whether BDRCS' response to Cyclone Mora shall be scaled up via an Emergency Appeal.

The initial DREF supported relief operation will focus on the following:

SL	Activities	Timeframe	Target areas	Target beneficiaries
1	Support the field assessment, participation of inter-agency JNA and beneficiary selection	2 months	6 districts	-
2	Support in Early warning dissemination, evacuation, communication	3 days	6 districts	-
3	Distribution of safe drinking water through three mobile water treatment plant	2 weeks	3 districts	1,000 families
4	Distribution of Water Jerry cans (2 pcs /HH)			
5	Support cash to the district branches for local procurement of dry food (BDT 300 each family)	1 week	6 districts	6,000 families
6	Distribution of shelter toolkits for shelter repairing (1 toolkit per family)	2 weeks	*3	1,000 families
7	Mobilization of 200 volunteers	2 months	6 districts	-
Total targeted beneficiaries : 8,000 families (40,000 people)				

³ Target area(s) will be determined amongst the most affected.

Community Engagement & Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be ensured in the emergency response through provision of relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. While information needs will be assessed on the ground, appropriate messages will be disseminated among the wider population through accessible communication channels. BDRCS and IFRC will maintain coordination with the Communication With Communities (CWC) working group under the HCTT. The operation will involve participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A community mobilization plan will be developed to establish processes that will increase communities' decision-making capacity on key aspects of the operation. Community information boards and information desks will be arranged in the operation to ensure communities receive relevant messages regarding relief efforts and services. Leveraging BDRCS' experience in broadcasting live radio programmes, as part of two-way communication, live radio shows may be broadcasted on recovery and rehabilitation of the affected population through community based radio stations. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as setting up feedback desks or complaints box at distribution sites, opening hotline services/ODK, will be implemented for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. Red Crescent Youth and staff working on the ground will be equipped with FAQ so that they can respond to the queries from the communities and stakeholders. As part of behaviour and social change communication, coordination with CWC will be maintained to promote messages on positive practice and behaviour through accessible and relevant communication channels. Protection awareness flyers and other IEC materials will be developed and distributed based on the information needs.

Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within sectors across shelter, livelihood, water and sanitation and others. This can better inform decisions as programming moves into the recovery stage. A communications plan will be in place to cause behavioural change in areas of water and sanitation, as well as disaster risk reduction interventions. A perception survey and a beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted in the relief and recovery phase of the operation to understand if communities' needs are met and evaluate the quality of services of BDRCS. In the early recovery stage of the operation, communities will identify the risk and vulnerabilities through VCA tools and plan a disaster risk reduction approach. The intervention of the DRR activities will be community-led to ensure they are engaged in their own recovery. The operation will make use of the IFRC CEA guide as an important reference during its interventions.

Gender and Diversity

In the event of the disaster, it is important to note that women, girls, boys and men are all affected differently and have different needs and capacities of resilience. The operation will integrate gender and child protection throughout to provide services appropriate to the needs of affected people. While the detailed needs assessment will identify the most affected in the disaster, all reports of deaths and injuries will be disaggregated based on age and sex. Age and sex disaggregated data allow a better understanding of who are more vulnerable and the type of service provisions to be prioritized; i.e. paediatric, women doctors, services for persons with disabilities, etc. The needs assessment will also identify the needs for information for gender diverse groups and any risks/records of gender based violence in the makeshifts/temporary shelters.

The relief package will be designed to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable groups. Women's specific needs of hygiene kits and sanitary articles will be included as part of each outreach and relief package. In addition, women and children friendly spaces will be considered to cater to a range of information and services needs of women and their children. Water and latrine facilities will be located close to temporary shelters or makeshift houses with higher number of latrines for women as they cater to the needs of children, elderly and disabled. Latrines for women and men with dedicated washing spaces will be separately located, well lit, and clearly marked.

Women enumerators/NDRT volunteers and staff together with the men volunteers will be deployed to conduct assessments to ensure women's views and needs are fully identified. Vulnerable families including households headed by the disabled, the elderly, minors and women will be mapped. The operation will facilitate public service messaging that clearly highlights how and where to address protection issues - reporting lost persons and children, and gender based violence recognition and referrals. The response team will be in close contact with the GBV Cluster and Child Protection Cluster to develop referral pathways and disseminating them. The PSS trained volunteers at the BDRCS NHQ will be considered for possible deployment in the field along with medical teams to ensure psychological support to those in need. The operation will make use of the IFRC toolkit on Gender and Diversity in emergency programming.

Operational support services

Human resources

BDRCS will use its existing staff and volunteers for the response operation. BDRCS has already alerted NDRT and NDWRT and will deploy NDWRT as soon as possible to operate the portable water treatment plant. The district branches have deployed youth volunteers, and members of the executive committees are also working in warning

dissemination, and evacuation. They will also be involved in assessment and beneficiary selection. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member will also be deployed to support BDRCS for a period of one month.

IFRC will use existing staff for the operation and has kept all staff members on standby to assist BDRCS district branches for assessment and beneficiary selection. The in-country PNSs have also offered human resources for potential needs. GRC has volunteered one staff to support the DREF process.

This DREF covers travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers mobilized as well as pre-positioning cost for BDRCS and IFRC staff. The DREF will also cover insurance for the volunteers supporting the operation through the IFRC global volunteer accident insurance scheme. The control room in both district and National Headquarters level are strengthened for the management and coordination of the operation through strategic deployment of dedicated staff to the field as well as coordination with various clusters and working groups.

Logistics and supply chain,

Logistics support will be provided following IFRC standard systems and procedures to source and procure required NFIs being supplied by the BDRCS/IFRC pre-positioned stock in Dhaka and Chittagong warehouses. Based on further development, replenishment can be done through international (by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur) and local procurement. In addition to the distribution of relief items, logistics support is given in developing standardized forms, papers and documentation in BDRCS. The in-country stock information and from RLU Kuala Lumpur are already shared with the team. Required vehicle support has been provided and the in-country logistics team is on standby to provide any further support. In country logistics team is keeping close coordination with the RLU-KL team and regular updates are provided to them.

Information technologies (IT)

High speed WiFi internet is available in the IFRC country office as well as BDRCS NHQ. Staff and volunteers in the field will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages on their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with NHQ, send reports and pictures. Rapid assessments will be carried out electronically through mobile applications, e.g. Magpie. The prepositioned NDRT and RDRT IT telecom kits will be mobilized in the operational activities. Onsite and remote IT telecom support will be ensured by both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections. Briefing sessions will be arranged as needed.

Communications

The IFRC communications team works closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors will provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation. News stories on the disaster situation and beneficiary profiles will be highlighted through international local media as well as on IFRC online channels such as the official website (www.ifrc.org) and social media platforms.

The BDRCS district units are engaged and will continuously engage the local media outlets to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Regular flow of information will also be maintained between beneficiaries, respective BDRCS district units and response departments at NHQ to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Prior to relief distributions, beneficiaries will be made aware on the distribution packages, services, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation will maintain visibility in the field through appropriate branding such as banners and BDRCS aprons to enhance awareness about the role of the National Society and IFRC in the operation. BDRCS will also take initiatives to document all media releases and videos on this operation. Best practices will be captured and all efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

Security

Currently there is no serious security issue with a potential impact on the implementation of the activities, although countrywide shutdown or demonstrations are often called by the opposition political parties or interested groups on issues related to war crimes verdicts and other social causes. All Red Cross and Red Crescent staff members are able to attend work in office as usual. It is anticipated that in the future the security forces will increase efforts to ensure that normal life is not hindered. The IFRC Bangladesh country office security unit will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates through on time SMS alert, information reports and security advisories. All visitors will be provided a security welcome pack and on-arrival security briefing. An Operational Security Risk Assessment will be made with the support of the IFRC regional security coordinator. Safety and security of the volunteers and staff engaged in the

operation will be ensured by adhering to the appropriate security measures, e.g. wearing life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transports will be made mandatory.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMER activities will be rolled out to ensure the 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, however, it's NHQ and the IFRC team will be supporting the implementation team as and when required. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the National Disaster Response Team, will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

As a part of information management system, the beneficiary database will be developed to avoid duplications and to track assistance by the BDRCS team. The database along with the rapid needs assessment will be conducted using mobile based technology; RAMP (rapid assessment using mobile phone). The assessment will be carried out by the unit volunteers, so that there will also be scope to train unit volunteers on how to apply RAMP. This will contribute to capacity development of the respective unit.

Regular internal reporting and logbook-keeping by the field officers will help to gather information during day-to-day operational issues. The BDRCS PMER unit will be involved the planning and reporting of the operation at NHQ level. IFRC will provide technical support to BDRCS through its country office and Asia Pacific Regional Office. The affected districts will be regularly visited jointly by IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams. This will help to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve issues.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least two updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. A lesson learned workshop will be conducted for those involved in the response operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Needs analysis: In recent years Bangladesh has faced several similar category of cyclones in almost the same area in between May to July. In every cases BDRCS has responded to the affected communities and saved lived of those affected.

Based on the last few years' experience of BDRCS's in cyclone of mostly same intensity it is predicted that food and non-food items, emergency and transitional shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihoods are main priority sectors across the affected districts.

1. Early warning, emergency response preparedness and after action review									
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.									
Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units									
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Conduct initial assessment by RCY and NDRTs		x	x						
Participation in JNA with other organizations		x	x						
Orientation of staff and volunteer on assessment and beneficiary selection			x	x	x				
Post distribution monitoring (10% HH as sample basis)				x	x	x			
Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Lessons learned workshop								x	

Outcome 2: The NS early warning systems and procedures are supported to increase capacity									
Output 2.1: Early warning equipment and support is provided to district branches and to cyclone preparedness programs									
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Information dissemination and evacuation		x							
Communication cost support to CPP volunteers		x	x						

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Experience from Cyclone Komen and Roanu indicates that the water and sanitation facilities (like tube well and house hold latrine) are damaged due to tidal surge and high wind speed. People are evacuated to safer places such as cyclone centres or schools, but some are marooned by water levels and forced to remain on high ground (like embankment or road). Safe drinking water scarcity and lack of proper sanitation facilities is a key issue immediately after landfall. Given that the same nature of tropical cyclone is forecast, it is expected that people living in disaster vulnerable areas especially in coastal zone may have same problem as before, where safe drinking water scarcity along with proper sanitation and hygiene facilities will be exacerbated.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 households in three most affected districts will be provided safe drinking water as per SPHERE standards, and complimented with safer storage items (two jerry cans per family, mobilized from BDRCS's disaster preparedness stocks and outside of this DREF). During distribution, most vulnerable beneficiaries like elderly people, people with disability, women and children will be prioritized . In addition to that sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be taken into consideration further when the detailed assessment is available.

2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion									
Outcome 2: The initial crisis of drinking water is improved and the risk of water borne diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water									
Output 2.1: Access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population									
<i>Indicators:</i>									
a) No. of people provided with safe water that meets SPHERE standards									
b) No. of litres safe water distributed									
c) No. of people provided with water storage containers									
d) No. of jerry can replenished									
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Week</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Water jerry can distribution		x	x						
Hygiene awareness during jerry can and water distribution		x	x						
NDWRT mobilization and water distribution		x	x						
Maintenance of water purification kit							x	x	x
Replenishment of jerry can				x	x	x	x	x	

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Despite a number of initiatives still there is large scale gap in safe shelter for affected population who have been displaced or evacuated to a safe place. It is clear from the last two cyclones in Bangladesh that people had to stay in open areas or minimum roadside temporary shelters with minimal protection measures after a landfall – their length of stay in these areas is subject to tidal surge and embankment breaches. Last year’s Cyclone Roanu caused damage to 80,000 houses, with women, children, the elderly and the disabled as the most affected, and it is difficult for them to maintain their regular routines and remain secure in temporary dwellings. Although the government has provision to support some targeted affected families through small grants, it was insufficient to meet the immediate needs, so early recovery through the transitional shelter may be the most important need for the affected communities

Population to be assisted: 1,000 households in six most affected districts will be provided with emergency shelter tools kits. Inclusion of vulnerable groups including women-headed households, PWDs, elderly people and landless families will be prioritized.

3. Emergency shelter and household										
Outcome 3: Immediate shelter repairing needs of the affected population are addressed										
Output 3.1 - Shelter toolkits provided to 1,000 families to support the repairing process										
<i>Indicators:</i>										
a. No. of families provided with tools kit										
b. No of shelter toolkits replenished										
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Week</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Shelter toolkits distribution and safe shelter awareness message dissemination				x	x	x				
Replenishment of shelter toolkits			x	x	x	x	x	x		

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Needs analysis: Based on experience from Cyclones Komen and Roanu, the cyclonic wind, along with heavy rain and tidal water, can be expected to affect standing crops and the coastal livelihood systems. The detailed humanitarian needs in livelihoods will be determined by further assessments.

Population to be assisted: 6,000 households in six most affected districts will be supported with dry food for initial three days.

4. Food security, nutrition and livelihoods										
Outcome 4 - Immediate food needs of the affected population are met										
Output 4.1 - Local procurement of dry food for 6,000 families affected by Cyclone Mora in the six districts to cover emergency food needs of first three days										
<i>Indicators:</i>										
<i>a. No. of families provided with dry food</i>										
<i>Activities planned</i>										<i>Week</i>
										1
										2
										3
										4
										5
										6
										7
										8
Procurement and distribution of food										x

Budget

DREF OPERATION

29/05/2017

MDRBD019

Bangladesh : Cyclone
MoraDREF Grant Budget
CHF

Budget Group		
500	Shelter - Relief	26,000
520	Food	22,785
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,620
560	Utensils & Tools	5,600
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES		59,005
590	Storage, Warehousing	200
592	Distribution & Monitoring	4,200
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	400
594	Logistics Services	2,200
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		7,000
662	National Society Staff	7,459
667	Volunteers	4,293
Total PERSONNEL		11,753
680	Workshops & Training	2,200
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING		2,200
700	Travel	20,600
710	Information & Public Relations	1,233
730	Office Costs	1,200
740	Communications	400
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES		23,433
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	6,720
Total INDIRECT COSTS		6,720
TOTAL BUDGET		110,111

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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**.