

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Cyclone Bulbul

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°:	MDRBD023	Glide n°:	TC-2019-000147-BGD
Date of issue:	14 November 2019	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	14 February 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange			
DREF allocated: CHF 386,249			
Total number of people affected:	722,674 ¹	Number of people to be assisted:	17,500; (pre-disaster/evacuation – 2.1 million)
Districts affected:	Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur, Norkhali and Chattogram	Districts targeted:	Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira
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

As per the special weather bulletin issued by the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) on 9 November 2019, Tropical Cyclone "Bulbul" developed over the northwest Bay of Bengal (BoB) and adjoining area. The cyclone, termed "very severe," gradually intensified and smashed into the coast India's West Bengal around midnight, local time, before crossing over the border to Bangladesh through the Sundarbans in Khulna around 5am on Sunday, 10 November. Packing winds of up to 120 kilometres (75 miles) per hour and gusts of up to 130kph (80mph), Cyclone Bulbul weakened when it started crossing Bangladesh's southwestern coastal region same afternoon, dumping incessant rain across the country. Under its peripheral influence, gusty/squally wind and rain affected the coastal districts of Bangladesh.

In anticipation of Cyclone Bulbul, the BMD assigned great danger signal No 10 for the maritime ports of Mongla, Payra along with nine coastal districts of Bhola, Borguna, Patuakhali, Barishal, Pirojpur, Jhalkathi, Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira and their offshore islands and chars. Meanwhile, maritime port of Chattogram along with coastal districts of Chattogram, Noakhilai, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur and their offshore islands and chars were put under the great danger signal No 9. However, Cox's Bazar was put under cautionary signal No 4². Based on the 'great danger signal'³ put in place, accordingly the local administration in the coastal districts with the help of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

¹ Based on the information received from 7 districts mentioned in Table 1.

² <https://tbsnews.net/bangladesh/cyclone-bulbul-great-danger-signal-9-chattogram-10-mongla-payra>

³ Storm (Cyclone) Warning Signals. Signal No 1 being the lowest (distant cautionary), to Signal No 10 being the highest (Great).

volunteers, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) volunteers, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces and other organisation, evacuated around 2.1 million people to some 5,787 cyclone centres on 9 November.



Damage houses in Satkhira district due to Cyclone Bulbul. (Photo: IFRC)

The districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Chattogram, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barishal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Bagerhat and their offshore islands and chars experienced high wind speed with heavy to very heavy rainfall during the passage of Cyclone Bulbul. Under the influence of Cyclone Bulbul and the full moon phase, the low-lying areas of the coastal districts and their offshore islands were inundated by storm surge above the normal astronomical tide. Water transport services were suspended on Friday, 8 November in the evening and air flights have been suspended on 9 November evening and both were resumed on 11 November.

The GoB through its Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) monitored the situation closely and started coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders from 8 November. On 8 November afternoon, a Cyclone Preparedness Programme (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.

Table 1: Summary of affected districts and impacts based on available information from government, media and BDRCS district branches.

District	Name of affected Upazila	# of affected people	# of affected houses	Affected Crops (hectares)	Remarks/additional information
Satkhira	Shyamnagar, Ashasuni, Debhata, Kalaroa, Kaliganj, Satkhira Sadar, Shyamnagar, Tala	244,300	54,040	16,200	12km embankment partly affected
Khulna	Dacope, Koyra, Rupsha, Rampal	297,500	47,275	9,400	11 points of embankments need immediate repairs
Bhola	Lalmohon, Charfashion, Monpura	22,500	317	2,187	-

District	Name of affected Upazila	# of affected people	# of affected houses	Affected Crops (hectares)	Remarks/additional information
Bagerhat	Mongla, Shoronkhola, Morelganj and Rampal	132,390	150	6,500	1,200 hectares agricultural land inundated
Patuakhali	Mirzaganj, Kalapara, Galachipa, Patuakhali (S)	13,759	2,810	28,508	
Barguna	Bamna, Amtali, Taltoli, Betagi, Pathargata, Barguna (S)	12,225	100	55,000	Embankment damaged in 20 points of Barguna district
Pirojpur	Mathbaria, Bhandaria, Khawkhali, Naserabad, Nazirpur, Pirojpur Sadar, Indurkani	-	3,326	-	
Total		722,674	108,018	117,795	

Click [here](#) for the map of the affected area in the country.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action



Red Crescent volunteers helping community to evacuate to cyclone shelter with important belongings in Bagerhat. (Photo: BDRCS)

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 CPP implementation board meeting at MoDMR on 8 November. In addition, BDRCS unit officials and volunteers were regularly attending the coordination meeting with GoB and other local agencies at the district level. As of 12 November, BDRCS has taken the following actions:

- Conducted three forecast monitoring meetings at its National Headquarters (NHQ) to track and analyse the potential risk areas that may be affected by Cyclone Bulbul.
- Conducted three emergency coordination meetings with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners on 9, 10 and 11 November.
- BDRCS NHQ has allocated BDT 3.7 Million (approximately CHF 45,000); 3,700 tarpaulins; 3,700 pieces of jerrycans and 3,700 pieces of chadar (thin blankets) for the affected districts.
- BDRCS activated the national response control room from 8 to 11 November. Control rooms were also opened in the units (branches) at the coastal district level.
- National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) and Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) were on stand-by. Around 900 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers were 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. Another 22,000 RCY volunteers were kept on stand-by in the coastal districts for immediate deployment.
- Closely coordinated with the CPP, and more than 55,000 CPP volunteers are engaged throughout the coastal areas.
- An emergency medical team⁴ with necessary medicines was on stand-by.
- Immediate deployment of a need assessment team - consist of four members on 11 November.

Considering the potential impact of Cyclone Bulbul, BDRCS requested IFRC support for Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 12 November to assist the most vulnerable people in the affected areas.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

IFRC CO in Bangladesh kept 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 closely monitored the development of Cyclone Bulbul and its consequence in the coastal districts as well as camp settlements in Cox's Bazar to determine necessary response. The in-country PNSs and ICRC also closely monitored the situation and coordinated with BDRCS to prepare and respond to the adverse situation. In country PNSs and ICRC joined the emergency coordination meetings organized by BDRCS and kept their respective HQ updated on the situation.

German Red Cross Forecast based Financing (FbF) team in Bangladesh closely monitored Cyclone Bulbul 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 kits, 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 no. 4 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), Inter Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG) and UN agencies were done on regular basis.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' action in country

The GoB allocated 4,300 MT GR rice; 12.85 million BDT (approx. CHF 225,000) GR cash, 14,000 packets dry food; 900,000 BDT (approx. CHF 11,000) for child food and 900,000 BDT (approx. CHF 11,000) for animal food. The control rooms of National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) and CPP were opened 24/7 till 11 November. Holidays of government staff in 13 coastal districts were cancelled. The Bangladesh Navy kept ready some 27 and 5 warships with huge relief materials at Chattogram Port and Khulna Naval Base respectively. Army personnel were deployed in all coastal districts. As many as 1,577 medical teams were formed by the GoB and kept ready in coastal districts to provide emergency medical services. An Inter-Ministerial Disaster Management Committee (IMDMC) meeting also took place on 9 November. It was chaired by MoDMR's State Minister with the participation of the Principal Secretary of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), the Information Secretary, Armed Forces Division (AFD), BDRCS, CPP and other officials.

The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) under the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) produced two situation reports on Cyclone Bulbul. In addition, a Joint Analysis of Disaster Exposure (JADE) undertaken by OCHA, WFP and Pacific Disaster Centre (PDC) was shared (by email). An inter-cluster/working group meeting held in Dhaka on 10 November to discuss the situation and further steps and in this meeting, it was decided to conduct 72 hours

⁴ Consisting of one medical doctor, one paramedic and two volunteers.

assessment. 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 Bulbul 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

Impact of the cyclone is notably related to the destruction of houses, the damages to croplands and shrimp enclosures, the interruption of the power supply, flooded road communication and environmental damages.

The full scale of the destruction, however, cannot be measured yet as electricity supply and telephone connections have not resumed in the southern districts hit by the cyclone. Due to disruptions to power supply, it is not yet possible to collect complete data on the damage.



Rapid need assessment team talking to affected communities in Satkhira. (Photo: IFRC)

Based on information received from the assessment team and different media sources, more than 150,000 houses have been damaged by the cyclone in the targeted 12 coastal districts. People who lost their houses have become displaced and most of them are currently living on embankments, roads and open space by making temporary makeshift shelter with salvaged materials. Some of the affected families are also living with their relatives or neighbours.

The main source of livelihood of the community is fisheries, which has been significantly affected by rain and storm surges. Around 250,000 hectares of cropland and CHF 30 million worth of crops in the coastal districts have also been affected.

Field assessment team confirmed that immediate needs are repairing shelter, provisioning for basic needs assistance. As per the initial assessment information, the market was not severely affected. The local market was reopened after the next day of cyclone landfall and is currently functional with available basic items including food. Though field assessment findings show evidences of quick local market recovery, the local market system and functionality will be continuously monitored throughout the operation.

BDRCS also has standard operational procedures in place and years of experience in implementing cash assistance. An agreement with financial service provider is also in place using government postal service. Distribution of tarpaulins and provision of Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) can possibly meet the immediate needs. The MPCG can be used without restrictions but food purchase and shelter repair would be the expectations.

As for health, currently there has been no significant health hazard reported yet.

Most of the affected areas by Cyclone Bulbul were also affected in 2009 by Cyclone Aila and by Cyclone Sidr in 2007. Thus, these areas are highly prone to cyclones.

Targeting

BDRCS is targeting affected people in Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira districts. Specifically, for the distribution of dry food rations, BDRCS is targeting those people who are taking shelter in the cyclone shelters. On the other hand, tarpaulins as emergency shelter assistance will be provided based on house damage assessment along with multipurpose cash grant of BDT 4,500 (approx CHF 55) for each family. This transfer value of MPCG has been set by the National Cash Working Group in Bangladesh for the coastal districts to meet the immediate basic needs for one month of the affected families.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Currently information is not available.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Most likely scenario	People taken refuge in the cyclone shelters, returned to their houses. Due to damage of their livelihood, houses, crops land etc, there are emergency needs in terms of food, emergency shelter and cash assistance. At the same time, there will be need for recovery needs in terms of shelter and livelihood, to be confirmed by the further detail need assessment.	This appeal will address the immediate need of the most vulnerable affected 3,500 families in terms of emergency food, emergency shelter. Based on detail need assessment, BDRCS will decide on further interventions.

Operation Risk Assessment

Apart from the difficulty of road access in some affected areas and increased health risks such as mosquito and water-borne diseases, debris and vehicle accidents, there is no major threat 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.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to assist 3,500 families (17,500 people) affected by Cyclone Bulbul through the provision of emergency food, provisioning for basic needs (through cash grants) 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 Bulbul affected people and does not include any early or mid-term recovery activities at this stage.

Proposed strategy

The operation strategy revolves around these key activities:

- Mobilize BDRCS and CPP volunteers for disseminating early warnings and evacuation.
- Meeting the emergency needs through providing dry food rations to the people who are taking shelter at the cyclone shelters.
- Mobilizing tarpaulins and 'chadar' (thin blanket) from contingency stock to meet the emergency shelter and non-food item (NFI) needs.

- Providing multipurpose cash grant to 3,500 most vulnerable families to meet their basic needs including repairing shelters.
- Replenishment of the NFIs already distributed during pre and post disaster responses. This DREF will also cover the cost incurred for the early actions taken before Cyclone Bulbul hit the areas. BDRCS has responded swiftly based on the forecast of the eminent danger and evacuated people to the safe shelters and provided basic survival items like 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.

Communication

Maintaining a steady flow of information and communication between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors is crucial. The IFRC CO communications team is in close coordination and works closely with BDRCS, and IFRC APRO team, ensuring that the information flow is steady, effective and timely. Since the onset of the crisis, the team has been gathering communication contents such as photos and videos on field situation and BDRCS activities on the ground and sharing them through social media channels like Facebook and Twitter. Throughout the operation, a regular flow of information will also be maintained between the community people, respective BDRCS district units and departments at NHQ to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable people. The relief operation will maintain RCRC visibility in the field through appropriate brandings such as banners, flags, etc. and BDRCS and IFRC vests to enhance awareness about the role of the NS and IFRC in the operation. Best practices will be captured, and efforts will be made to record case studies as the operation progresses. Both IFRC and BDRCS will use their social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram as well as official websites extensively to share the operational activities with wider global audience. IFRC Bangladesh CO has already deployed the communication officer along with the rapid need assessment team and materials are being shared with different stakeholders using social media and slack channel.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be ensured through the provision of relevant 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 select the beneficiaries according to their needs. To ensure that the communities can raise valid concerns and the operation may receive feedback about the quality of aid, Feedback and Complaints Mechanism (FCM) 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 relief distributions, community people will be made aware of the distribution packages, services. BDRCS already has their hotline number (+88 01811458524) which is used throughout the country. Red Crescent Youth and staff working on the ground will be equipped with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) based on common questions that normally asked by the community, 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 will be printed and distributed based on the information needs. Orientation on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and CEA will be provided to the volunteers and staff engaged in the operation, including Sex, Age, Disability Desegregated Data (SADDD). SADDD data 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 across livelihood, shelter and others.

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 AP 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 have 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, 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. Over 22,000 BDRCS volunteers were kept standby during the emergency time and hundreds of volunteers were mobilised to evacuate and assist sheltered people at several shelters.

One regional disaster response team (RDRT) member with shelter profile will be mobilized to support BDRCS in relief and reporting activities as a primary task for a period of one month. 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.

Existing IFRC staff 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, train NDRT members to get exact information about beneficiaries ensuring data security. Cooperate with Information Management (IM) and Program personnel to analyse data and evaluate actual beneficiaries requires for 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 Country office has ERU IT & Telecommunication specialist to provide technical support at any situation to the volunteers about any communication issues. IT facilitation ensures both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections. IT complications and technical solution in field areas will advise and closely monitor with all the deployed volunteers.

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 implementation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas. A lesson learned workshop is planned under this DREF.

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.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 17,500

Male: 8,925

Female: 8,575

Requirements (CHF): 72,303

Needs analysis: More than 150,000 houses have been damaged in the coastal districts of Bangladesh as the cyclone ravaged through these areas. People who lost their houses currently have become displaced and most of them are living on embankments, roads and open spaces by making temporary makeshift shelters with salvaged materials. Some of the affected families are living with their relative's and neighbour's houses.

Population to be assisted: 17,500 people (3,500 families) will be assisted through the provision of shelter grade tarpaulins along with technical orientation on appropriate emergency shelter solutions. According the Bangladesh shelter cluster standards, each targeted family will receive one⁵ tarpaulin.

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: 17,500)												
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# of households provided with emergency shelter items to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions (Target: 3,500)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Selection and distribution of tarpaulins to 3,500 households		x	x	x	x	x							
AP005	Replenishment of tarpaulins									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 1)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP006	Orientation on proper fixing of tarpaulins		x	x	x	x	x							

⁵ https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/sc_bangladesh_standards_and_guidelines_0.pdf



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 17,500

Male: 8,925

Female: 8,575

Requirements (CHF): 222,075

Needs analysis: Field assessment team confirmed that immediate need for repairing shelter and provisioning for basic needs. Provision of Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) can meet the immediate needs. The MPCG can be used without restrictions but with the ambition it serves for buying food and repairing of Shelter.

Population to be assisted: BDRCS has allocated funding to its district branches to provide dry food who are taking shelters in the community shelters and 3,500 families will be assisted with multipurpose cash grant CHF 55 to meet the immediate basic needs for one month.

Programme standards/benchmarks: MPCG will be provided according to the guideline of national cash working group⁶.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of targeted people that have enough 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 food assistance (Target: 17,500)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP008	Distribute emergency food assistance (dry food items)		x	x	x	x								
P&B Output Code	Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of households reached with multipurpose cash for basic needs (Target: 3,500)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Beneficiary selection		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP081	Distribution of multipurpose cash grant to 3,500 households through financial service providers				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP081	Post distribution monitoring				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

⁶ <https://fscluster.org/bangladesh/document/multi-purpose-cash-grant-mpcg>



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 17,500

Male: 8,925

Female: 8,575

Requirements (CHF): NA⁷

Needs analysis: *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.*

Population to be assisted: 17,500 people (3,500 families)

Programme standards/benchmarks: *This operation will seek to meet the minimum PGI standards by ensuring following activities integrated with sectoral activities and budget.*

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs													Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (Target: yes)
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.													Does the operation demonstrate evidence of NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors? (Target: yes)
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP031	Organize orientation for staff and volunteers on the PGI minimum standard		x	x	x	x								
AP031	Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP031	Ensure community engagement and accountability		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP031	Development and dissemination of IEC materials on PGI		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

⁷ Not applicable as PGI activities will be done in an integrated approach with the MPCG and shelter activities.

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRBD023 BANGLADESH CYCLONE BULBUL

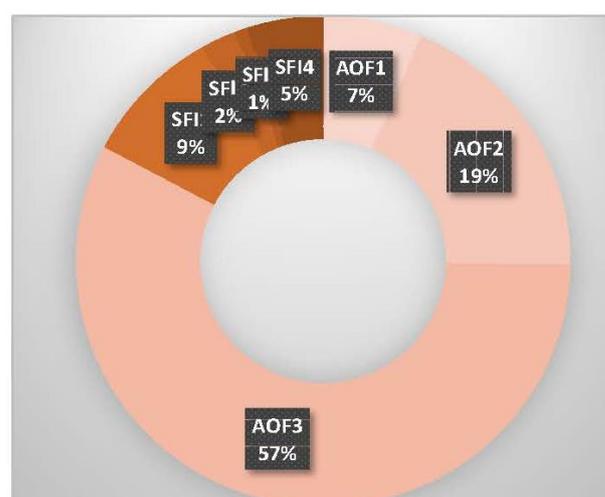
13/11/2019

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	59,638
Food	16,867
Cash Disbursement	189,756
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	266,261
Transport & Vehicles Costs	22,710
Logistics Services	3,614
Logistics, Transport & Storage	26,325
Volunteers	8,434
Personnel	8,434
Workshops & Training	3,012
Workshops & Training	3,012
Travel	41,566
Communications	15,180
Financial Charges	1,898
General Expenditure	58,644
DIRECT COSTS	362,675
INDIRECT COSTS	23,574
TOTAL BUDGET	386,249

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	25,149
AOF2	Shelter	72,303
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	222,075
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	35,286
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	8,982
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,208
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	19,247
TOTAL		386,249



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Md. Feroz Salah Uddin, secretary general; phone: +880 1811458500; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org
- Md. Rafiqul Islam, deputy secretary general; phone: + 880 1811458501; email: rafiqul.islam@bdracs.org
- Md. Mijanur Rahman, director in-charge, disaster response; mobile: +880 0181 145 8522; email: mdmijanur.rahman@bdracs.org

In IFRC Bangladesh Country Office:

- Azmat Ulla, head of country office; phone: +880 1711521615; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Surendra Regmi, programme coordinator; phone: +880 1738196480; email: surendrakumar.regmi@ifrc.org
- Hasibul Bari Razib, senior manager, humanitarian response & shelter; email: hasibul.bari@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crises unit; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator south asia; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, logistics coordinator; mobile +60 12 298 9752; email riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: RM.asiapacific@ifrc.org

For IFRC communications enquiries

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

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.



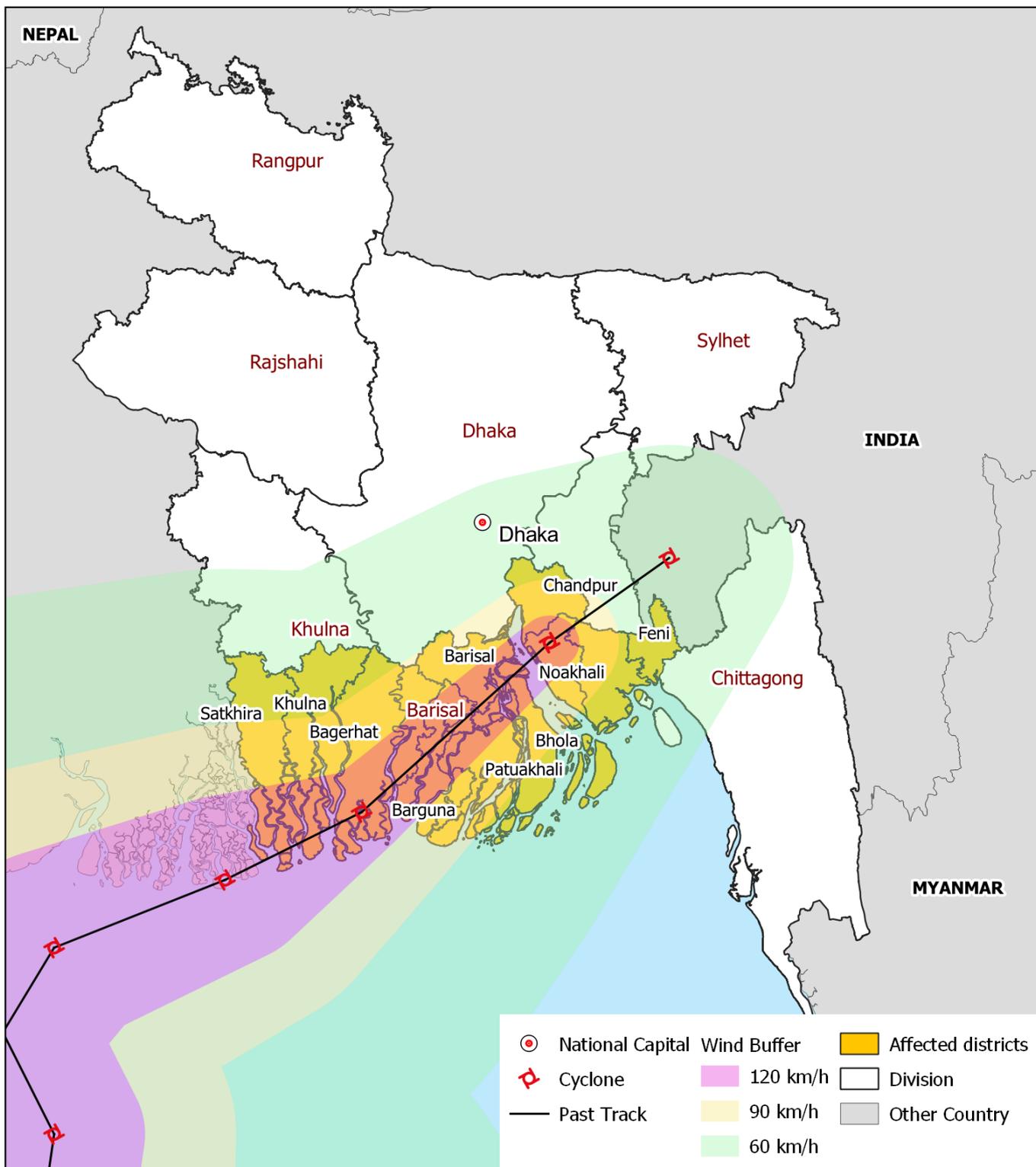
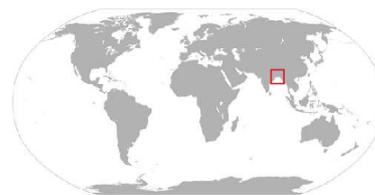
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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

**Bangladesh, Cyclone Bulbul:
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund**

12 November 2019



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, GDACS, ICRC, IFRC

