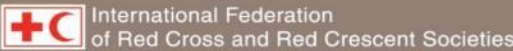


# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Bangladesh: Cyclone Amphan



<b>DREF Operation n°:</b>	MDRBD024	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">TC-2020-000137-BGD</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	18 June 2020	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	12 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	24 May 2021
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> Orange			
<b>EPoA Funding Requirements:</b> CHF 5 million			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 293,810			
<b>Total number of people are affected:</b>	2.6 million	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	50,000 People
<b>Districts affected:</b>	19 districts	<b>Districts targeted:</b>	14 districts - Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Jhalakathi, Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur, Noakhali and Chattogram.
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 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.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> 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).			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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 the Indian Ocean and started moving north over the Bay of Bengal, towards north-east India coastal areas and south of Bangladesh. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) special weather bulletin dated 19 May, the 'super cyclone' Amphan was lying over west-central Bay of Bengal and adjoining area and it was forecasted likely to move in a north-easterly direction and might cross Bangladesh coast between Khulna-Chattogram during late night of 19 May to afternoon/evening of 20 May. On 20 May, the BMD issued 'great danger' signal number 10 for coastal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalokathi, Pirojpur, Borguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Laxmipur, Chandpur and their offshore islands and *chars*<sup>1</sup>. Following the great danger signal and evacuation order of the GoB, more than 2.4 million people were moved to 14,636 permanent and temporary shelters in 19 coastal districts before the cyclone hit the country's coast. During this time, the number of shelters was increased considering the physical distancing norm and guidelines due to COVID-19.

Cyclone Amphan weakened from a super cyclone to an 'extremely severe cyclonic storm' between 20 and 21 May 2020, causing strong winds and heavy rain in parts of Odisha, West Bengal in India and Bangladesh coastal areas as it advanced towards the India-Bangladesh coast. On 20 May, it slammed into the coastal districts of West Bengal, India and then it entered Bangladesh evening with wind speed of 150kmph and caused huge destruction in 26 districts across

<sup>1</sup> Char in Bangladesh refer to island in river, a piece of land surrounded by water.

the country.

According to media reports, as of 21 May 2020, at least 26 people have lost their lives<sup>2</sup>. A report by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) dated 26 May highlighted that based on preliminary reports, 330,000 houses were damaged and 55,600 destroyed in the nine most affected districts. At least 100,000 people internally displaced are staying on embankments and with friends or relatives. Widespread flooding also damaged at least 150 kilometres of embankments, destroying farmland, paddy, fish and shrimp farms, and other crops<sup>3</sup>. An update by UNHCR on 16 June highlighted that although the path of the cyclone did not hit Cox's Bazar, the effects of the cyclone nevertheless was felt in the settlements in Cox's Bazar, which received heavy rain and strong winds. Over 1,252 shelters were partially damaged and 159 shelters completely destroyed, temporarily displacing 144 households. In total, close to 6,000 people were affected by the cyclone<sup>4</sup>.



Residents inspect damaged houses, Satkhira (Photo: Munir uz Zaman/AFP)

Severity Ranking	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Division	Khulna	Khulna	Barisal	Barisal	Khulna	Barisal	Khulna	Barisal
District	Satkhira	Khulna	Patuakhali	Barguna	Bagerhat	Bhola	Jashore	Pirojpur
Number of Worst Affected Upazila (Total Upazila)	7 (Total 7)	5 (Total 10)	4 (Total 8)	4 (Total 6)	4 (Total 9)	4 (Total 7)	4 (Total 8)	2 (Total 7)
Number of Worst Affected Union in Affected Upazila	75	48	23	26	14	23	15	5
Number of Affected Peoples	406249 (W-205,196; C-160,468)	445000 (W-219341; C-172,215)	481970 (W-2,45,516; C-211,585)	120000 (W-61212; C-2509)	5331 (W-2658; C-2154)	7627 (W-3,832; C-3753)	167500 (W-83499; C-65,828)	10198 (W-5175; C-4324)
Housing Structure Jhupri and Katcha	88.7	85.6	91.6	93.2	83.1	90.8	50.1	88
Damages of Fish and Others (ha)	12690				4000			
Fisheries Damaged (n Crore (Bdt))	176	97			6			
Damaged Agri and Vegetable (ha)	30012			350	0	800	46.54	0
Houses Damaged	60916	60810	8121	9800	4349	1000	38953	2345
Houses Destroyed	22515	21750	2355		347	600	0	
Embankment Damage (km)	57.5	53.12						0.045
Roads Damage (km)	16	94.5		13.57				25
Tube-well Complete Damaged	684	1700	82	45	280	93	189	63
Latrine Complete Damaged	2067	9150	262	201	1067	222	915	656
Strom Surge Inundated Area (ha)	68031	24302	8869	8534	35339	5837	6811	22382
Number of Unions (> 50% Inundated)	9	9	3	1				1
Number of Unions (> 50% Affected Population)	45	15	5	3	2		6	1
Number of Unions (> 50% People Displaced)	4	11	1	2	1	0	0	1
Number of Unions were Saline Intrusion	32	35	12	16	9	17	1	4
Number of Unions Agriculture Land Inundated	44	32	18	24	8	23	0	5
Number of Unions Embankment Damaged	25	31	15	14	7	11	0	3

Figure 1: Ranked eight districts according to major composite indicators (Source: NAWG, issued on 31 May 2020)

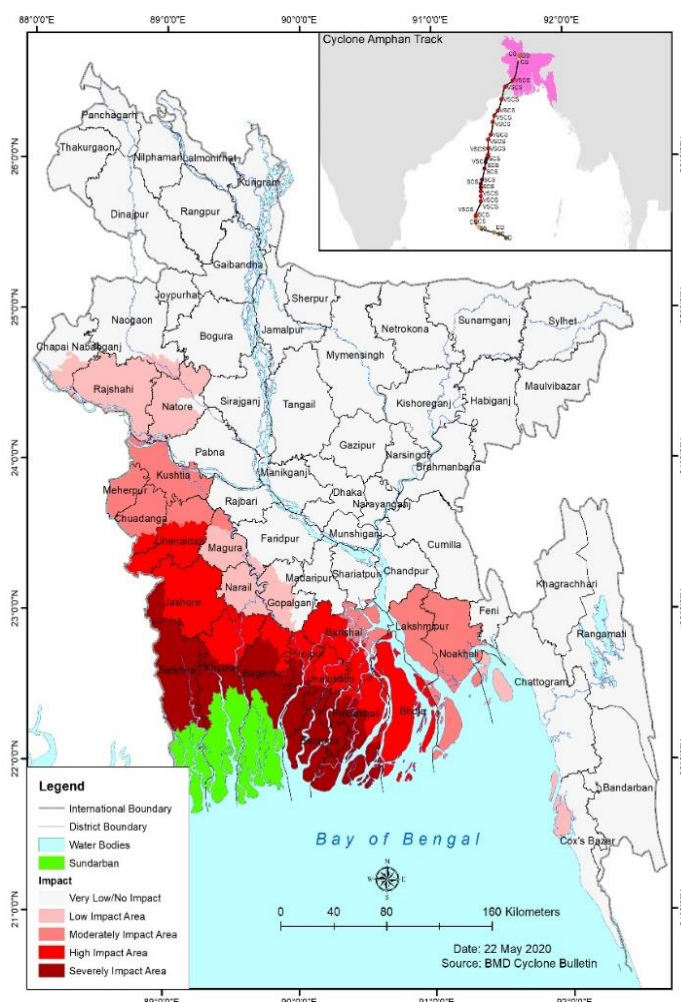


Figure 2: Cyclone Amphan impacted area (Source: BDRCS)

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2020/05/21/cyclone-amphan-slows-down-moves-towards-raishahi-region>

<sup>3</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/india/asia-and-pacific-weekly-regional-humanitarian-snapshot-19-25-may-2020>

<sup>4</sup> <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/77142>

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

BDRCS along with IFRC Country Office (CO) and other Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners closely monitored the situation and kept closed coordination with the GoB at national and district levels, and with other agencies. Following the formation of the cyclone at Bay of Bengal, BDRCS and IFRC attended the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)<sup>5</sup> meetings conducted at the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). In addition, BDRCS unit officials and volunteers regularly attend coordination meetings with GoB and other local agencies at the district level.

BDRCS triggered the cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) on 18 May based on forecasts and predicted impact. Under this EAP, BDRCS targeted 20,000 most vulnerable people and supported the evacuation of people, livestock and moveable assets (through vehicles), and provided food, water and basic first aid service at the cyclone shelters. On top of the EAP, following the request from BDRCS, Imminent Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 293,810 was approved by IFRC to reach an additional 30,000 people with similar early actions. With the imminent DREF, BDRCS immediately undertook necessary actions in terms of providing emergency shelter, food, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health support in the aftermath of the cyclone.

As of 22 May, BDRCS has taken the following actions:

- Worked together with CPP 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.
- Deployed more than 70,000 volunteers, including 55,556 CPP volunteers, Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, community volunteers and camp volunteers in Cox's Bazar camps, who have been trained in first aid, search and rescue and disaster management. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people. Later on, they helped the local authorities to evacuate people to cyclone shelters, provide first aid support, except camp settlements in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS volunteers also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to the people in some 40 cyclone shelters.
- Conducted six forecast monitoring virtual meetings through Zoom to track and analyze the potential risk of Cyclone Amphan. BDRCS triggered the cyclone EAP on 18 May as the triggering thresholds have been exceeded based on forecasts and predicted impact. Following the EAP, BDRCS implemented early actions targeting 20,000 most vulnerable people in Shatkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Potuakhali and Pirojpur districts. Under the EAP, BDRCS together with CPP volunteers supported the evacuation of people, livestock and moveable assets (through vehicles), and provided food, water and basic first aid service at the cyclone shelters. BDRCS targeted 40 cyclone shelters in 10 unions in the above mentioned five districts.
- Conducted six emergency coordination meetings with in-country Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners between 19 to 22 May. National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) and Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) were on standby. Several hundred RCY volunteers 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.
- NDRT members conducted a rapid assessment to get the damage information and government damage forms had also been collected from different affected districts.
- In Cox's Bazar, BDRCS with IFRC and its partners, led the coordination in cyclone preparedness along with CPP, Refugee Relief Repatriation Commission (RRRC) Office, Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG), site management and other clusters.
- Updated its disaster preparedness stock at Dhaka and Chattogram warehouses to meet the immediate needs of affected people.
- As part of immediate response, allocated 1,200 tarpaulins, 750 shelter tool kits, 1,200 hygiene kits and 500 jerry cans in three of the most affected districts - Satkhira, Khulna and Jashore.
- Allocated money for repairing 200 tube-wells and for installing 100 communal latrines. Apart from this, BDRCS plans to deploy mobile medical teams in those areas.

<sup>5</sup> A joint programme of MoDMR, GoB and BDRCS with the creation and establishment of the Policy Committee headed by Honourable 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.

- Reached 36,365 people at 192 shelter centres in ten districts - Barguna, Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Bhola, Laxmipur, Noakhali, Khulna, Shatkhira, Jhalokathi and Pirojpur - through dry food distribution, supported by 694 RCY volunteers.
- Issued a condolence letter for a CPP volunteer who died in a boat capsizing incident during early warning dissemination of Cyclone Amphan on 20 May 2020. BDRCS has extended its initial support to his family and is in the process of extending further support.
- Following the request from BDRCS, Imminent Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) of CHF 293,810 has been approved by IFRC. BDRCS has started undertaking necessary actions to implement planned activities.
- Following the rapid damage and need assessment information from the field, a joint team of BDRCS, IFRC and partner National Societies worked on developing an emergency appeal and its plan of action.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country**

IFRC CO in Bangladesh keeps close coordination with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur. IFRC CO team also keeps close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Cluster Team (HCCT), other in-country clusters and sectors both at Dhaka and Cox's Bazar levels.

The Membership 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 (IMD) on 25 April 2020. The team shared technical weather synopsis regularly which was widely shared with ISCG in Cox's Bazar as part of readiness activities. The 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 Partner National Societies (PNSs) 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 are 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 (FbA) Activation Committee meeting was held on 17 May and 18 May, where IFRC and in-country PNSs - American Red Cross and German Red Cross - took part.

The in-country PNSs and ICRC also closely monitored the situation and coordinated with BDRCS to prepare and respond to the disaster. German Red Cross Forecast based Financing (FbF) team in Bangladesh continuously monitored the cyclone's path and provided necessary technical support to BDRCS. American Red Cross through its Forecast based Action (FbA) under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme of BDRCS had 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 stock prepositioning of tarpaulins, hygiene parcels, water purification tablets and jerry cans that can be quickly mobilized in case needed.

In Cox's Bazar, under the DRR initiatives, BDRCS with support from the American Red Cross and IFRC, raised signal number 6 through 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. BDRCS, with the support of Danish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent did massive awareness and preparedness activities including preparation of evacuation centres and providing other supports in different camp areas. Communications with the camp focal, CPP supervisor and Communication with Community (CwC), ISCG and UN agencies were done on regular basis.

Following the request from BDRCS, an Emergency Appeal seeking a total of some 5 million Swiss francs (CHF) was launched on 28 May 2020. This appeal will enable the IFRC to support the BDRCS to deliver assistance and support recovery to up to 50,000 people (10,000 households) for 12 months, with a focus on the following areas of focus: shelter, livelihoods and basic needs, health, WASH, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and DRR. Strengthening the National Society is an integral part of the appeal.

### **Overview of other actors' action in country**

The GoB through its MoDMR closely monitored the situation and started coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders since 16 May. On 17 May morning, a CPP implementation board meeting took place at MoDMR. BDRCS and IFRC representatives also attended these coordination meetings as part of the technical members. With the concerted effort of CPP, BDRCS, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces, and other organizations, more than 2.4 million people were evacuated to 14,636 permanent and temporary

shelters in 19 coastal districts (prior to cyclone landfall in the country's coast) as the cyclone grows in intensity turning from 'very severe' cyclonic storm into a super cyclone.

The GoB allocated 3,100 MT GR rice, BDT 5 million (approximately CHF 58,000) in cash, 42,000 packets dry food, BDT 3.1 million (approximately CHF 36,000) for child food and BDT 2.8 million (approximately CHF 33,000) for animal feed to the affected districts. Moreover, the GoB allocated 4,550 bundle of corrugated iron (CGI) sheet and BDT 13.65 million (approximately CHF 160,000) for house repairs.

The Health Emergency Operations Center and Control Room of the Department General for Health Services (DGHS) is activated 24/7 as well as local control rooms. Emergency Medical buffer stocks replenished prior the cyclone with WHO's support are used to provide emergency medical assistance. A total of 1,757 medical teams are operating.

Bangladesh Armed Forces provided medical assistance, emergency rescue and relief assistance. According to the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) Directorate, the Bangladesh Army is supporting the local administration to assess the full scale of the damages. It involves 146 military disaster management teams with special equipment and 76 military medical teams. Bangladesh Armed Forces prepared 12,500 relief packages, 16 water purification units and 14 water bladders. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change constituted a special team to assess the damages to the mangrove forest.

The Needs Assessment Working Group<sup>6</sup> (NAWG) under the HCTT issued preliminary impact and key immediate needs<sup>7</sup> aftermath of Cyclone Amphan on 23 May. After conducting the joint need assessment phase 1, NAWG shared the Joint Needs Assessment report<sup>8</sup> on 31 May. Currently food security, WASH, shelter, health, gender-based violence (GBV) and cash working groups are actively coordinating with partners. On 23 May, an inter-cluster meeting was held to share the preliminary impact and priority needs. Based on the joint needs assessment report, HCTT activated the Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Plan (HPRP)<sup>9</sup> in line with the HCTT contingency plan for climate-related disasters in time of COVID-19 pandemic.

As the co-convenor of the Emergency Shelter Cluster, IFRC has been updating its members regularly about the evolving situation of Cyclone Amphan and supporting partners through sharing available damage information and priority shelter needs. One emergency shelter cluster meeting was held to ensure a coordinated shelter response with partners.

The Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) has allocated an amount of EUR 1 million to address the imminent needs in Bangladesh, particularly in the most affected areas of Shatkira and Khulna. The Start Fund Bangladesh Committee also allocated GBP 800,000 and UNICEF allocated initially USD 20,000 in response to the Cyclone Amphan in Bangladesh.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

An online rapid damage and need assessment form was developed and BDRCS immediately started collection of information from its local branches. Immediately after the landfall, the BDRCS district branches were given one short assessment template using Kobo toolkit. The volunteers filled it on their mobile devices and submitted the collected data/information. The information management team in national headquarters (NHQ) analysed the information to feed to the operation team. At the same time, BDRCS has been gathering secondary information from different source like NAWG.

### Shelter

According to preliminary reports collected by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), 330,667 houses were damaged including 55,667 destroyed in nine most impacted districts: Khulna, Satkhira, Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Noakhali, Bagerhat and Jessore. The cyclone led to the internal displacement of around 100,000 persons who are currently staying on embankments and in houses of their friends and relatives. GoB allocated 4,550 bundle of corrugated iron sheet and BDT 13.65 million (CHF 160,000) for house repairs. BDRCS also allocated 1,200 pieces of tarpaulins and 750 shelter toolkits for Satkhira, Khulna and Jessore Districts. Based on the BDRCS rapid online assessments, it is found that emergency shelter support in terms of roof covering and repairing materials are needed. As the monsoon season has already started, affected people who lost their houses and have no alternative option for taking shelter are most vulnerable and in need of both emergency and long-term shelter assistance. It is also reported

<sup>6</sup> NAWG is the platform for government and non-government humanitarian agencies under HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team).

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/bangladeshcyclone-amphanawg-preliminary-impacts-annd-kin04-20200523>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/cyclone-amphanjoint-needs-assessmentfinal-draft-31052020>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/bangladesh/document/hctt-response-plan-cyclone-amphan>

due to storm surge and embankment collapsed, many houses were inundated and washed away along with household items. Many houses were either fully or partially damaged as uprooted trees fallen up on the houses. Some of the affected people are trying to build their makeshift shelter with the salvage materials. The affected people have been raised their concern about the lack of privacy and protection from adverse weather. There are cyclone shelters which need renovation work to ensure that people are safe while taking shelter.



Left - A resident inspects his damaged house due to tidal surge and heavy wind in Bagerhat (Photo: IFRC/AmCross); Right - One of the many collapsed houses in Satkhira (Photo: BDRCS)

### Livelihood

The cyclonic wind, along with rain and tidal water, has affected crops and the coastal livelihood systems. In all the affected districts, agriculture, fishing ponds and sea fishing represent the main livelihood activities<sup>10</sup>. According to the MoDMR, the winds and tidal surge damaged livestock and destroyed standing crops, vegetables and fruits on 176,000 of hectares of land (65 per cent of agricultural land in 19 coastal districts), uprooted millions of trees and damaged fish farms worth BDT 3.25 million (approximately CHF 36,400). The harvests of *jute* and *mung dal*, summer fruits mango and *litchi*<sup>11</sup> are among those severely damaged. It is also reported that 150 kilometres of protection embankments were washed away at 84 points in 13 districts and 200 bridges and culverts (structure that allows water to flow under a road, railroad, trail, or similar obstruction from one side to the other) and 1,100km of roads were damaged. Due to washed away of the protection embankments, crops land and fish farms are inundated in some of the coastal districts. Considering significant damage, accessibility in many areas will be difficult due to damages of roads and culverts.

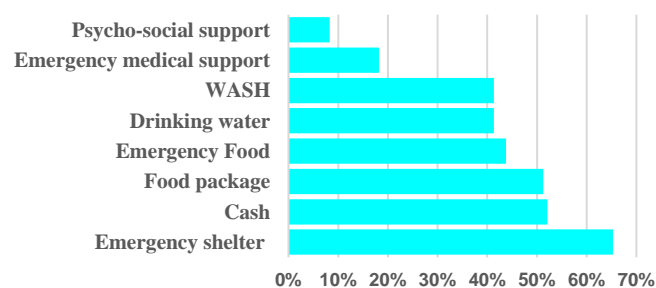


Figure 3: BDRCS online rapid assessment finding on priority needs of the affected population.

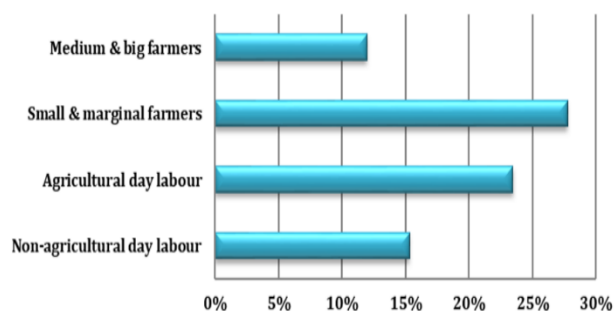


Figure 4: Most affected livelihood activities (Source: Joint Needs Assessment Report, NAWG)

According to the BDRCS rapid assessment, some of the households have increased level of food insecurity as they have lost their food supply and crops due to the winds and floods. Livelihood is heavily impacted across the region as agricultural activities are halted because of damages sustained by the agricultural areas and equipment. It was also found that, people whose livelihoods are depending on the Sundarban - the world's largest mangrove forest - are also severely impacted.

<sup>10</sup> Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2014 and IPC 2015

<sup>11</sup> *Jute*: herbaceous plant which is cultivated for jute fibre, with edible young shoots. *Mung – dal*: sometimes spelled "moong dal," or Indian-flavored yellow lentils, are a traditional vegetarian Indian recipe. *Litchi*: A small fruit from Asia that has been sun-dried, turning the bright red, leathery outer shell to a brown color and drying the white grape-like flesh inside into a crisp texture, similar to a raisin

According to the COVID-19 impact analysis of NAWG, whilst the country is in the middle of COVID-19 pandemic, food access, purchasing power of people, decreased livelihood options, lack of cash liquidity, caring practices and poverty have been found to be the major limiting factors in these affected areas. Secondary data shows that the most vulnerable and impacted groups were listed as daily laborers (agricultural and non-agricultural) and small and marginal farmers. Most of the food storages were affected in the assessed location.

Given that Bangladesh does not have a disaster insurance system, small-scale farmers, businesspersons and entrepreneurs will not be able to claim their losses and may opt for distress selling. The demand for capital will increase and is most likely to be met by informal sources and micro finance institutions with high interest rates.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The high wind speed, tidal surges and water logging in the affected communities damaged the water and sanitation facilities especially tube-wells and latrines. According to BDRCS online rapid need assessment information, it was found that access to safe drinking water and restoration of sanitation facilities are pressing needs. According to the government, 18,235 water points and 40,894 latrines were destroyed in most impacted districts. As a result, shortage of safe drinking water is one of the concerns for the affected people which turns into a priority need. It was also found that latrines were washed away by water in a number of districts. The existing latrines are usually in poor condition and are not safe in terms of health and hygiene and safety security of women. In some cases, a single latrine is shared by many families, due to very limited access to sanitation facilities. According to NAWG report, the Rapid Gender Assessments highlighted extremely limited access to menstrual hygiene management options for young girls and women due to the scarcity of safe water and sanitation facilities. Cyclone Amphan struck amidst the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which has taken away the livelihoods of and deepened poverty levels. It is reported there are concerns related to access to handwashing and difficulties to follow COVID-19 recommendations. Thus, the post cyclone situation is likely to cause major barriers to maintaining safe hygiene practices, which is crucial for infection prevention and control.

#### Health

Amid the COVID-19 global pandemic, Cyclone Amphan has brought a triple burden of disease, property destruction and loss of livelihood that will add further strain on the public health services and increase physical and mental health risks in affected areas. Disruption and destruction to existing management systems is making access to proper healthcare difficult. In situations where needs for access to health/nutrition facilities increase, especially due to the widespread of the COVID-19 pandemic, this demand is greater than any other time. In Bangladesh, the first COVID-19 cases were confirmed on 8 March. Initially, the caseload seemed comparatively low, but gradually with the increase in number of cases, the country went for a lockdown since the last week of March to tackle the spread of infection. During April and May, the caseload increased significantly and escalated all over the country. As of 12 June, according to WHO, the country has 81,523 COVID-19 positive cases against 473,322 total tests with 1,095 confirmed deaths. The trend shows that the number of cases increased in May. Due to low testing rates, poor access to health care among rural communities the number of hidden positive cases is likely to be much higher.

Due to this devastating cyclone, the infrastructure especially in rural areas has been heavily damaged. Many people having lost houses and livelihoods have taken shelter in collective centres that is causing major health risks; not only the fear of COVID-19, but also lack of nutrition, mother and child health issues, sexual and reproductive health risk, risks of communicable diseases, Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), mental health and psychosocial distress, etc. According to NAWG findings, referral pathways need to be improved, and health facilities need to have a sufficient number of health care workers including midwives equipped with necessary medical supplies to meet the needs of the women and girls who are seeking health care. More than 500,000 women and girls lost access to life-saving protection and sexual and reproductive health services in the affected areas. It is also reported that 3.8 million of the exposed population are estimated to be women and girls, and of the most vulnerable populations, 0.24 million are believed to be pregnant mothers. Access to antenatal care is a concern in the affected areas.

As some of the Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres of BDRCS in the cyclone affected areas have been badly damaged, providing regular care will be a challenge onwards. With proper support, these MCH centres can be one of the main healthcare service points in the locality, thus vulnerable population will be able to reach necessary primary healthcare support during both emergency and non-emergency time. Community health during and after cyclone is always a major concern.

To respond to this amplified crisis, protection, trainings, and operational supports are required for the frontline healthcare staffs and volunteers. Therefore, adequate supply and distribution of necessary logistics along with proper training and operational support will be essential.

With overcrowding in shelter centres, there is a risk of extensive spread of the virus which will result in further increase of caseload and severe illness. Therefore, mass awareness on COVID-19 and health promotion approaches are

important to the affected population. First aid including psychological first aid and psychosocial support (PSS) will be a major need for both cyclone aftermath and COVID-19 impacted people.

### 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 target the most affected districts and subsequently most affected communities.

### Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Most likely scenario	<p>Self-recovery started and most of the people return to their home. However still some people remain displaced due to damage of their livelihood, houses, crops land etc.</p> <p>Emergency needs exists in terms of food, emergency shelter, WASH and cash assistance for several months.</p>	<p>Initial contributions towards the emergency appeal will be utilized to address the immediate need of the most vulnerable affected in terms of emergency food, emergency shelter, drinking water, sanitation and health.</p> <p>BDRCS will utilize the existing contingency stock and based on available funding, BDRCS will provide assistance according to the priority of the affected communities.</p>
Worst Scenario	Some people remain in collective centres for several months and these collective centres become the source of COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, another cyclone hit in the same affected areas.	Considering the scale of damage and impact emergency appeal will be revised 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. During the implementation of this operation, BDRCS will follow the existing government and movement guidance related to the COVID-19 crisis.

## B. Operational strategy

The overall objective of the operation is to meet the immediate, medium-term (early recovery) and recovery needs of 10,000 households (50,000 people) affected by Cyclone Amphan through the provision of food, safe drinking water, shelter and hygiene items, health support, livelihoods support for restoring activities and DRR.

The COVID-19 pandemic necessitates to change the way of doing business. The business as usual and the conventional disaster response is not possible in the active COVID-19 context. It is therefore prudent for this Emergency Appeal to design an appropriate implementation strategy adapting to the ongoing pandemic and anticipated future challenges. This strategy is three-fold:

1. **COVID-19 safe implementation:** Design and deliver all proposed interventions in COVID-19 safe environment. Protection of the people being assisted as well as the volunteers, frontline staff and contractors shall be considered all the time. While delivering any humanitarian service, the COVID-19 containment and prevention is of the utmost consideration through remote risk communication and engagement, online training, self-explanatory guidance, etc. so that the coronavirus is not spread further, and it is everyone's obligation and accountability towards the global population to help contain this global pandemic.

2. **Localization of response:** As evident in many disasters, local units and volunteers are the first responders and any emergency response has been possible only by mobilizing local resources and volunteers. And it is even more critical to strengthen local response capacity in the COVID-19 context that limits movement of people and goods, meaning responding to any crisis and disaster in districts by the central team is not possible. Furthermore, any disaster almost always creates movement difficulty, logistical challenge as well as the paucity of time, meaning only the local team closer to the disaster site can reach vulnerable people quickly. This appeal will also adopt the green response principle in consideration of the environment and ecosystem. Therefore, it is prudent to strengthen local/unit capacity to respond by way of ensuring some liquidity, human resources, trained volunteers, rapid assessment tools and communications network connecting to the regional and central offices and response mechanisms. This, however, may require BDRCS to look into the structural reform and devolution of power to the regional and district units by empowering them to take immediate action when needed. This is indeed a long-term process and requires a commitment of the NS to look into possible restructuring of the entire response mechanism in the country.

Though a structural reform is out of the purview of an Emergency Appeal, it does envisage a support in this process by providing some resources to review and analyse the current structure and come up with the best possible model of localized or regionalized response structure of the BDRCS. At the same time, the Emergency Appeal plans to promote the local early action fund concept by provisioning a unit level revolving fund of CHF 5,000 in each of the 20 coastal and peripheral districts that are vulnerable to cyclonic storm. This concept has already been piloted in some districts with the help of some partners and has been effective and greatly facilitated the recent early action for Cyclone Amphan. This good practice shall be promoted and provisioned gradually in other flood prone districts as well. The fund will serve as the revolving fund, enabling units to act quickly, and the fund will be replenished later through local fundraising or partners' contribution or other response tools such as DREF and Emergency Appeal if activated.

3. **A dedicated operations team:** There will be a dedicated operations team at both BDRCS and the IFRC recruited to manage the proposed operation. Given multiple emergency operations concurrently running in the country at the moment, existing human resources in the response department is extremely overburdened, hence a project-based separate team shall be installed to manage the operation. All other relevant services such as finance and reporting will be strengthened by adding capacity if needed. Human resources capacity available with the in-country partners shall be leveraged as required and appropriate. However, given the travel restriction due to the COVID-19 outbreak, international surge deployment is out of context until for a few months or even a year. Therefore, the operation shall be managed by best utilizing locally available capacity and resources.

In short, with the COVID-19 crisis, the BDRCS will need to rapidly innovate agile structures by adapting and sourcing quality capacities both at the NHQ and respective branches along with decentralization to ensure quality delivery with accountability. This will be in line with the strengthening of the localization process with the respective branches and volunteer networks in the districts of operation.

The strategy to tackle this cyclone situation was developed through step by step consultations with different actors and levels. BDRCS and CPP were closely involved with the ministry of disaster management and relief to coordinate and take part in the situation monitoring and to decide the danger signal levels. This helped the RCRC movement in Bangladesh to decide on the early action protocols and activate imminent DREF allocation. There was a scheduled task force meeting for COVID-19 which was shifted for two days, from earlier date 18 to 20 May, to allow the National Society (NS) to closely observe the cyclone and to decide how they will merge the ongoing awareness activities for COVID-19 with the cyclone response. There was a wider movement coordination meeting on 19 May which helped to define the operational strategy for the DREF activation and also highlighted some adjustment in the current COVID-19 response on the ground.

As the triggered EAP is targeted to cover only 20,000 people with focus on early actions and the forecast showed impact in bigger geographical area - around 14.2 million people are exposed to the cyclone, the imminent DREF was launched to help cover some gap through reaching another 30,000 people with similar kind of early actions and mainly post disaster emergency response.

BDRCS has maintained a very good level of coordination through online meetings where all the Movement partners took part. This online forum has allowed detailed discussion based on the real time situation report from BDRCS. As the damage is relatively high, the BDRCS on 22 May decided to scale up the operation through launching an international Appeal. The in-country Movement partners supported the decision and were also involved in the working group to prepare the plan of action. The available information from the field, from local government and the media has shown a strong need for a longer-term recovery especially in the districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Jessore and Pirojpur.

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:

- Mobilize BDRCS and CPP volunteers for disseminating early warnings and evacuation in line with COVID-19 protocols.
- Meeting emergency needs through providing dry food rations to the people who will be taking shelter at the cyclone shelters.
- Mobilize tarpaulins, tents and shelter toolkits from contingency stock to meet the emergency shelter and household item needs.
- Replenish household items distributed during pre and post disaster responses.
- Support local government and community effort of debris management – road clearing, pond cleaning, community space cleaning and management of household and agricultural wastes.
- This appeal will also cover the cost incurred for the early actions taken before Cyclone Amphan hit the areas. BDRCS responded swiftly based on the forecast of the imminent danger and started evacuating people to the safe shelters and provided basic survival items like mask, sanitizing facilities, food, water, etc.

The operation strategy for post disaster emergency response, early to mid-term recovery has been designed based on the following strategy:

- Multi-purpose cash grant (MPCG) as an immediate support to the most affected families to cover their basic needs after the landfall of the cyclone.
- Detailed needs assessments will be done to determine medium to long-term needs in consultation with other actors to avoid gaps and duplication.
- Shelter repair following the Bangladesh Shelter cluster guideline.
- Cyclone shelter repairing to make it durable for next use.
- Restore livelihoods through a sustainable coastal livelihood approach.
- Community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) in line with the ongoing Coastal DRR program of the NS.
- Supplement local government health facilities.
- Strengthen BDRCS district branches through a provision of warehouse facilities for pre-disaster stock.

Summary of ongoing and planned key activities:

Sector	Activities	Target
<b>Livelihood and basic needs</b>	• Distribute food parcels	5,000 HHs
	• Provide MPCG assistance along with seeds support	5,000 HHs
	• Livelihood assistance to recover their income sources (through conditional cash transfers and capacity building)	1,000 HHs
	• Emergency livelihoods support through cash for work	500 HHs
<b>Shelter</b>	• Provide Tarpaulin and shelter toolkits along with technical orientation	3,000 HHs
	• Provide shelter recovery assistance in terms of cash, in-kind and technical guidance around Building Back Safer	2,000 HHs
	• Structural assessment and renovation of cyclone shelters (CS)	10 CS
<b>WASH</b>	• Provide safe drinking water through mobilizing water treatment unit and repairing damage water points	200 units
	• Construct emergency latrines for communal use	100 units
	• Mass awareness on hygiene promotion and provide hygiene parcels	3,000 HHs
	• Provide recovery assistance for installation of household latrines	2,000 HHs
<b>Health</b>	• Mass awareness on COVID-19	50,000 people
	• Provide PPE for frontline volunteers and staffs	
	• Provide PPE as relevant such as masks, hand sanitizers for the vulnerable people in cyclone shelters, the sick, and provide referral to care institutions.	
	• Provide emergency health service through BDRCS MCH and other health centres	
	• Provide First aid and psycho-social support service	
<b>DRR</b>	• Renovate damaged MCH centres and provide medical equipment.	10 MCH
	• Early warning dissemination and evacuation	Coastal districts
• Promote nature-based or green solutions for DRR and advocacy with concerned stakeholders for the people whose livelihood depends on Sundarban forest.		

Sector	Activities	Target
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set up localised Early Action Fund in coastal and peripheral districts to enable units take immediate actions in time disaster</li> </ul>	20 districts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tree plantation campaign in the coastal areas</li> </ul>	10,000 HHs
<b>PGI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure Minimum protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) standards throughout the operation</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide assisting device and associates to address the special need of people with disability.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide dignity kits</li> </ul>	1,000 HHs
<b>Strengthen National Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure national society has sufficient resources to implement the emergency operation.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review, finalize and launch of existing small-scale disaster response model of BDRCS</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity building initiative based on Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) priorities</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporate localized emergency response in to BDRCS strategic plan.</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revision of cyclone contingency plan</li> </ul>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of one regional warehouse cum multipurpose centres</li> </ul>	

### Volunteers, Staff and Operations Front Line Workers

Both the cyclonic hazards and ongoing COVID-19 pandemic crisis pose huge risks to the volunteers and frontline workers. Hence it is imperative to ensure full protection and safety of all volunteers and staff mobilized in the response. Several options are being discussed at the moment to encourage and insure all people responding to this crisis. Staff and volunteer safety guidance has been developed in Bangla and shared with BDRCS. This EPoA has also made provision for the insurance support to staff and volunteers in case of any illness due to COVID-19.

### 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 due to 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 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 to 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 providing any assistances, the community people will be made aware of the assistance packages and services. BDRCS already has a 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 documents<sup>12</sup> (FAQs), to respond to 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 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.

<sup>12</sup> Based on common questions that normally asked by the community and local stakeholders.

The CEA team in Bangladesh is in regular contact with the IFRC Regional CEA coordinator. BDRCS and CPP are working with the GoB 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 Shongjog<sup>13</sup>. 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 the government instructions is to source items locally where possible. As for 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) unit. IFRC CO logistics and procurement units along with the BDRCS counterpart 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 operation 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 CO 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 from the adjacent districts where the movement restrictions due to COVID-19 has been relaxed in a certain degree. 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 emergency phase within the timeline, BDRCS will mobilize its staff and engage volunteers as required and appropriate. Staff and volunteers will be sensitized 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. In all aspects, the COVID-19 precautionary measures will be followed in line with the government protocol and RCRC guidance. One of the staffing strategies in this movement restriction situation is that BDRCS will give priority on recruiting local volunteers trained on NDRT as project staff during the recovery phase. This will help the branches to utilize local available expertise.

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 and situation permit.

### **Information Technology and Information Management**

Accurate data assessments tool like Kobo Collect mobile application will enable NDRT members to get useful information about beneficiaries and at the same time 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 and PNSs in country. A WhatsApp group is also 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 is an integral part of the operational management cycle. Periodic monitoring on a quarterly basis will be conducted through regular data collection and analysis of the database for the set of indicators within the appeal. This shall provide

<sup>13</sup> A multi stakeholders' platform of Communication with Communities

clear trend of work progress and potential bottlenecks to be addressed. Periodic monitoring of operation progress will be in line with the implementation plan. The finding of routine monitoring will be reported monthly through activity wise data report, while progress, process, narrative, facts and figures will be reported quarterly.

For different situations such as COVID-19, alternative monitoring methodology will be followed which includes local monitoring through district Unit/Branch office and distance monitoring from BDRCS NHQ and IFRC CO. Both type of monitoring will be carried out by using contextualize tools.

There will be no mid-term review as the operation period is quite short to carry out one. A final evaluation will be carried out by end of operation. The evaluation will attempt to measure the extent to which the operation has achieved its objective/goal, to measure the effect and capture lessons learned and best practices.

#### **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 RCRC 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 IFRC CO team is keeping close coordination with ICRC on the situation particularly at the cyclone affected areas. 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: 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF): 1,640,100

**Needs analysis:** Based on the BDRCS rapid online assessments, it is found that emergency shelter support in terms of roof covering and repairing materials are needed. Ongoing monsoon season is a major concern particularly for those who lost their houses and have no alternative option for taking shelter. These most vulnerable affected households are in need of both emergency and long-term shelter assistance. Some of the affected people are trying to build their makeshift shelter with salvaged materials. The affected population has also expressed concern about the lack of privacy and protection from adverse weather. Additionally in the remote affected areas, cyclone shelters have been damaged and require proper renovation to ensure people are safe while taking shelter in next cyclone.

#### Population to be assisted:

- 3,000 households will be assisted through the provision of tarpaulins and standard shelter toolkits<sup>14</sup> along with technical orientation. According to the [Bangladesh Shelter Cluster standards](#), each targeted household will receive one<sup>15</sup> tarpaulin and one shelter toolkit.
- 2,000 household will be provided shelter recovery assistance in terms of cash, in-kind and technical guidance around Build Back Safer.
- 10 cyclone shelters will be renovated to ensure safe evacuation in future events.

**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 reached people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements. (Target: 15,000)												
	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: 3,000) # of households received shelter recovery assistance (Target: 2,000) # of cyclone shelter renovated for future safe evacuation (Target: 10)												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Selection of beneficiary and distribution of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP005	Replenishment of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits									x	x	x	x	x
AP005	Selection of beneficiaries and provision of the shelter recovery assistance through conditional cash grant and in-kind support (as needed) accompanied by technical support (as indicated under the below output)				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

<sup>14</sup> 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 meters of 3mm rope and 30 meters of 6mm rope.

<sup>15</sup> [https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/sc\\_bangladesh\\_standards\\_and\\_guidelines\\_0.pdf](https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/sc_bangladesh_standards_and_guidelines_0.pdf)

AP005	Detailed structural assessment of damaged cyclone shelters			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AP005	Renovation of damaged cyclone shelters			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AP005	Monitoring of Post distribution and during implementation/finalisation of the renovation of the cyclone shelters	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
P&B Output Code	<b>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</b>	# of household received key messages on safe local building techniques (Target: 3,000)												
	Activities planned	Month	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							
AP006	Provide technical support to improve shelters along with technical guidance and key messaging			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
AP006	Technical assistance and monitoring of shelter interventions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 25,000**

Male: 12,500

Female: 12,500

**Requirements (CHF): 755,148**

#### Needs analysis:

According to the BDRCS rapid assessment, some of the households have increased levels of food insecurity as they have lost their food supply and crops due to the wind and floods. Livelihoods are heavily impacted across the region as agricultural activities are halted because of damages sustained by the agricultural areas and equipment. It was also found that people whose livelihoods are dependent on the Sundarban forest are also severely impacted. On the other hand, as the COVID-19 pandemic is going on, limited food access and purchasing power, decreased livelihood options, lack of cash liquidity, caring practices and poverty are considered to be the major limiting factors in these affected areas. Small-scale farmers, businesspersons, and entrepreneurs will not be able to claim their losses as insurance mechanism not a common practice in affected areas and people may opt for distress selling.

#### Population to be assisted:

- 5,000 households will be assisted with food (hot food and food packages), with consideration of local context and need.
- 5,000 households will be provided with MPCG assistance along with seeds distribution.
- 1,000 households will receive livelihood assistance to recover their income sources (through conditional cash transfers and capacity building).
- 500 households will be assisted through cash for work for emergency livelihoods.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Food assistance will be provided according to food security cluster recommendation. MPCG and cash for work will be based on HCTT led national cash working group recommendation.

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>	% of targeted household that have emergency food and cash to meet their survival threshold (Target: 100%) % of targeted household whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level (Target: 100%)												
	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>	# of people reached with food assistance (Target: 25,000)												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP009	Procurement and distribution of food parcels		x	x	x	x								
AP009	Post-distribution monitoring						x	x	x	x				
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>	# of households assisted through cash for work (Target: 500) # of households provided with conditional cash grants (Target: 1,000) # of households provided with seeds assistance (Target: 5,000)												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP009	Selection of targeted households		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP009	Vegetable seeds distribution for own vegetable consumption and income generation		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP009	Emergency livelihoods assistance through cash for work				x	x	x	x	x	x	x			
AP009	Support affected households to recover their income sources ( <i>through conditional cash transfers and capacity building</i> )						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP009	Provide technical guidance and monitoring the livelihood intervention				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>	# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants (Target: 5,000)												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP009	Market assessment		x	x	x	x								
AP009	Provide MPCG through financial service provider		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP009	Post-distribution monitoring					x	x	x	x	x				



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF): 481,004

**Needs analysis:** The high wind speed, tidal surges and water logging in the affected communities damaged the water and sanitation facilities especially tube-wells and latrines. According to BDRCS online rapid need assessment information, it was found that access to safe drinking water and restoration of sanitation facilities are pressing needs. According to the government, 18,235 water points and 40,894 latrines were destroyed in most impacted districts. As a result, shortage of safe drinking water is one of the main concerns for the affected people which turns into a priority need. It was also found that latrines were washed away by water in a number of districts. Existing temporary latrines are in extremely poor condition and are not safe in terms of health and hygiene and is a security risk for women. In some cases, a single latrine is shared by many families, due to very limited access to sanitation facilities.

**Population to be assisted:**

- 15,000 cyclone affected people will be provided safe drinking water through mobilization of water treatment units and repair of 200 water points (e.g. tube-wells) to ensure safe drinking water.
- 3,000 households will be provided with hygiene parcels and will receive information on key hygiene topics through hygiene awareness activities.
- Affected people will have access to 100 communal emergency latrines.
- 2,000 households will be assisted with conditional cash grants along with technical guidance to install household latrines.

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

<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<i># of people reached with WASH services (Target: 15,000)</i>												
<b>Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>	<i># of people provided with safe water (Target: 15,000)</i> <i># of water points repaired (Target: 200)</i>												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Provide safe drinking water through mobilization of water treatment units and repair of waterpoints		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Distribution and replenishment of jerry cans or buckets		x	x	x	x								
AP026	Mobilization of trained NDWRTs and volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>	<i># of emergency latrines constructed (Target: 100)</i>												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP028	Construction of emergency communal latrines for affected people		x	x	x	x	x	x						
<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 15,000)</i>												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	Awareness on hygiene practices considering COVID-19 including handwashing and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>	<i># of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 3,000)</i>												
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP029	Distribution and replenishment of hygiene parcels, coupled with orientation on usage of items		x	x	x	x	x	x						
<b>P&amp;B</b>	<b>Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase</b>	<i># of people assisted with reduction in risk of waterborne and water related disease (Target:10,000)</i>												



AP031	Organize online 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	Development and dissemination of IEC materials on PGI	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP031	Disseminate lifesaving and awareness and important messages through different media	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to include child protection and measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV.	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP031	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP031	Provide assisting device and accessories to address the special need of people with disability.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP031	Provide dignity kits among the most vulnerable cyclone affected people	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x



### Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 2,000,000 (pre-disaster)

Male: 1,000,000

Female: 1,000,000

Requirements (CHF): 222,021

**Needs analysis:** Bangladesh is vulnerable to various disasters, including cyclones, floods and landslides. Apart from the mortality and morbidity resulting from the disasters, economic losses are also affecting the people. Due to cyclone Amphan, severe impact reported on agriculture, fisheries, housing, health, WASH, food and livelihood. To minimize the impact community-based initiatives and technical solutions such as early warning systems need to review and strengthen. At the same time, community based best learnings on disaster risk reduction need to be captured and shared with wider coastal communities to strengthen resilience.

The world's largest mangrove forest, Sundarban which is situated in south-eastern part of Bangladesh, played an important role to reduce the impact. Considering the climate change, it is required to adopt environment friendly solution and approach to build resilient communities.

#### Population to be assisted:

- 2 million people will be reached through early warning dissemination with the support of CPP and BDRCS volunteers.
- 10,000 household will be provided appropriate sapling in consultation with communities and concerned stakeholders.
- BDRCS units in each of the 20 coastal and peripheral districts vulnerable to the cyclonic storm will be provided a revolving fund of CHF 5,000 each for preparedness and early actions.

**Program standards/benchmarks:** Activities conducted in accordance to Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) of Bangladesh Government.

P&B Output	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	# of people supported with cyclone preparedness and mitigation (Target: 2 mil)
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Code	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	# of people reached with early warning campaigns and evacuated (Target: 2 mil)												
		Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP001	Mobilization of CPP and BDRCS volunteers for early warning dissemination and evacuation	x												
AP001	Provide transportation facilities to evacuate people and livestock	x												
AP001	Promotion of nature-based or green solutions for DRR and advocacy with concerned stakeholders for the people whose livelihood depends on Sundarban forest.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP001	Distribution of appropriate sapling among cyclone affected households	x	x										x	x
AP001	Training on DRR and climate change adaptation for community and volunteers.							x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP001	Enhancement of community organization and lead role in strengthening resilience	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP001	Promotion of risk communication, public awareness and public education towards building resilience integrating with sectoral activities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP001	Review and update of community early warning system and community contingency plans											x	x	x



## Health

**People targeted: 50,000**

Male: 25,000

Female: 25,000

**Requirements (CHF): 190,009**

**Needs analysis:** Amid the COVID-19 global pandemic, Cyclone Amphan has brought burden for the areas affected. Due to this devastating cyclone, the infrastructure especially in rural areas has been heavily damaged. Many people having lost houses and livelihoods have taken shelter in shelter centres that is causing major health risks; not only the fear of COVID-19, but also lack of nutrition, mother and child health issues, sexual and reproductive health risk, risks of communicable diseases, SGBV, mental health and psychosocial distress. As some of the MCH centres of BDRCS in the cyclone affected areas have been damaged due to strong wind and fallen of tree during the cyclone Amphan, providing regular care will be a challenge onwards. With proper support, these MCH centres can be one of the main healthcare service points in the locality; thus, vulnerable population will be able to reach necessary primary healthcare support during both emergency and non-emergency time. Community health during and after cyclone is always a major concern.

To respond to this amplified crisis, protection, trainings, and operational supports are required for the frontline healthcare staffs and volunteers. Therefore, adequate supply and distribution of necessary logistics along with proper training and operational support will be essential. There is a risk of extensive spread of the virus which will result in further increase of caseload and severe illness. Therefore, mass awareness on COVID-19 and health promotion is required to the affected population. First aid including psychological first aid and PSS will be a major need for both cyclone aftermath and COVID-19 impacted people.

**Population to be assisted:** 50,000 people will be provided Health assistance through mass awareness on peak of COVID-19 emergency, first aid and PSS







## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
MDRBD025 BANGLADESH CYCLONE AMPHAN

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

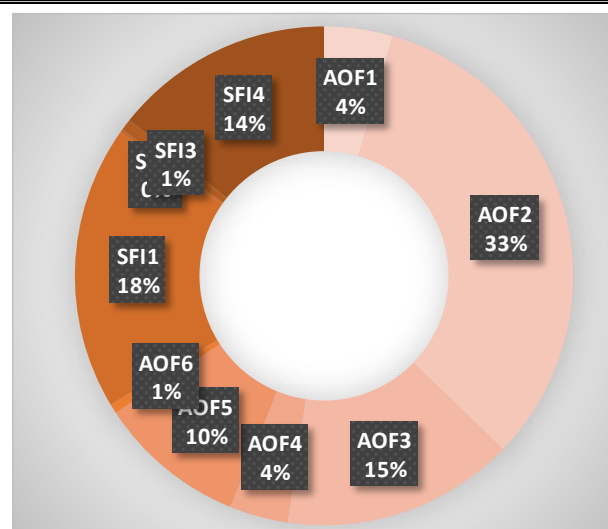
28/5/2020

### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	104,118
Construction - Facilities	729,412
Food	44,118
Seeds & Plants	44,118
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	457,529
Medical & First Aid	137,235
Other Supplies & Services	15,882
Cash Disbursement	1,820,000
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>3,352,412</b>
Computers & Telecom	33,529
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>33,529</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	264,588
Logistics Services	2,353
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>266,941</b>
International Staff	211,765
National Staff	183,529
National Society Staff	210,588
Volunteers	40,118
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>646,000</b>
Workshops & Training	148,235
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>148,235</b>
Travel	29,647
Information & Public Relations	23,176
Communications	24,706
Shared Office and Services Costs	70,380
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>147,909</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies	100,000
<b>Contributions and Transfers</b>	<b>100,000</b>
DIRECT COSTS	4,695,027
INDIRECT COSTS	305,177
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>5,000,204</b>

### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	222,021
AOF2 Shelter	1,640,100
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	755,148
AOF4 Health	190,009
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	481,004
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	30,071
AOF7 Migration	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	920,786
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	9,272
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	37,964
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	713,829
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000,204</b>



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA)

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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.

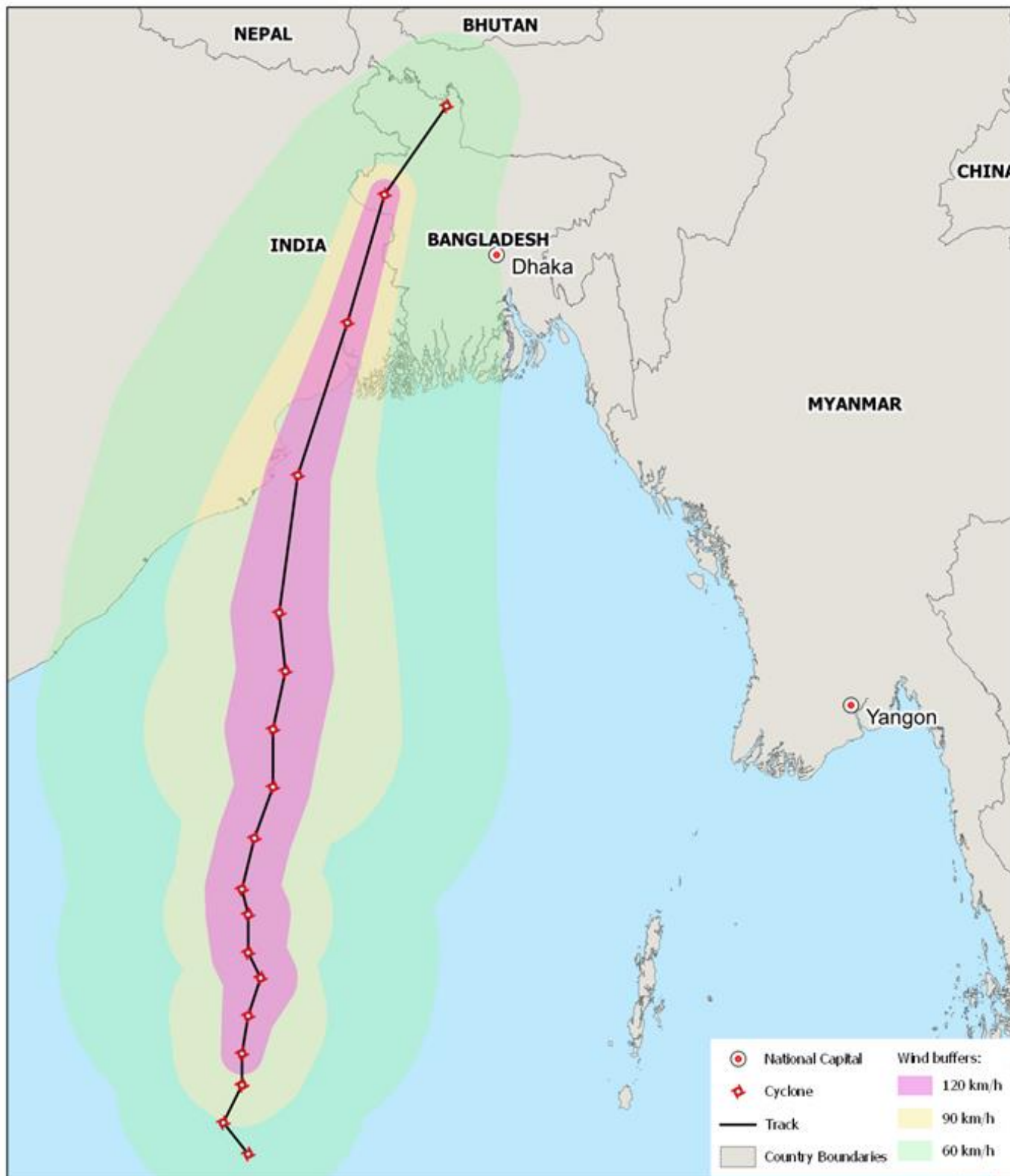


Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and peace.



# 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)

