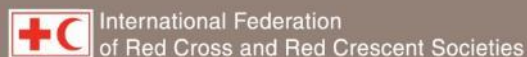


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Operation Update Report

Bangladesh: Cyclone Amphan



Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD024	GLIDE n° TC-2020-000137-BGD
EPoA update n° 1: 15 July 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 21 May 2020 to 30 June 2020
Operation start date: 21 May 2020	Operation timeframe: 12 months End date: 24 May 2021
Overall operation budget: CHF 5 million	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 293,810
N° of people being assisted: 50,000 People	
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has over 800,000 volunteers and staff, 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

Summary of operation update:

This operation update will be informed about the progress of the operation for the period from 21 May to 30 June 2020. The planned response actions reflect the current situation and information available at this time of the operation.

The operation, as per reporting period has reached a total of 6,000 people in shelters; 36,365 people in livelihoods and basic needs and in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities; 50,000 people in health and provided communication support for BDRCS and CPP volunteers for early warning message dissemination and timely evacuation support during cyclone Amphan. In total, 2.4 million people evacuated with the help of CPP volunteers, BDRCS volunteers, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces and other organizations.

*Due to low funding coverage, both BDRCS is implementing only the most priority activities based on needs in the affected communities and available funding. **The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support to this EA that will enable the National Society to meet the humanitarian needs of the affected people.***

Description of the disaster

On 16 May 2020 over the Indian Ocean Cyclone Amphan was formed and started moving north over the Bay of Bengal, towards north-east India coastal areas and south of Bangladesh. On 20 May, the BMD issued 'great danger' signal number 10 for coastal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalokathi, Pirojpur, Barguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Laxmipur, Chandpur and their offshore islands and chars¹. 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. The cyclone Amphan slammed into the coastal districts of West Bengal, India and then it entered Bangladesh on 20 May evening with wind speed of 150 kmph and caused huge destruction in 26 districts across the country.

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

According to Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG²) report dated 31 May; approximately 2.6 million people were affected; 205,368 houses were damaged; 55,767 houses were destroyed in the 19 affected districts. Total 26 people lost their lives. In addition to that 40,894 latrines; 18,235 water points; 32,037 hectares of crops and vegetable; 18,707 hector of fish cultivation area; 440 km of road and 76 km of embankment were damaged.



Fisheries/ fish farm were washed out and road damaged in the cyclone affected areas (left) and BDRCS volunteer is doing the need assessment for providing the assistance (right). (Photo: BDRCS)

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society.

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)³ 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 is distributing shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, and hygiene parcel in Jessore district (Photo: BDRCS)

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 more people. 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 30 June 2020, BDRCS has taken the following actions:

- 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

² NAWG is the platform for government and non-government humanitarian agencies under HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team).

³ 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.

people. BDRCS volunteers also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to the people in some 40 cyclone shelters. Distributed dry food, water among 36,365 people in cyclone shelters.

- Aftermath of cyclone, BDRCS immediately conducted an online rapid assessment with the support of its volunteers and staff from respective district branches. The assessment was conducted using Kobo tools and the collected data was immediately analyzed by a dedicated data management team in NHQ. This initial rapid assessment helped to develop the emergency plan of action for cyclone Amphan considering the needs of affected communities.
- BDRCS reached 1,200 households by tarpaulins, 750 households by shelter toolkits, 1,200 households by hygiene parcels, 500 households by water jerry cans and 1,500 hand sanitizers in Khulna, Satkhira and Jessore districts. BDRCS mobilized all these household items from the joint contingency stock of BDRCS and IFRC.
- BDRCS have allocated another 1,400 sheets of tarpaulin, 1,250 sets of shelter tool kits, 800 boxes of hygiene parcels as and 1,000 sets of dignity kits as following to meet the emergency need.

Items/Location	Khulna	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Pirojpur	Total
Tarpaulin	400	400	300	300	1,400
Shelter Tools kit	350	300	300	300	1,250
Hygiene parcel	200	200	200	200	800
Dignity kit	300	300	200	200	1,000

- Installation of 100 sets emergency latrines are on-going in Satkhira and Khulna districts.
- BDRCS has allocated Multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) along with vegetable seeds for 350 HHs in Satkhira, 300 HHs in Jessore, and 350 HHs in Khulna districts. Currently BDRCS has a framework agreement with Bangladesh Post Office as a financial service provider to reach the most vulnerable households with cash assistance.
- Issued a condolence letter for a CPP volunteer who died in a boat capsized 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.

Overview of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC CO in Bangladesh has been coordinating with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur since the beginning. 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 Forecast based Action (FbA) 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 and the FbA Activation was triggered on 18 May.

The in-country PNS and ICRC also closely monitored the situation and coordinated with BDRCS to prepare and respond to the disaster. German Red Cross 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. Qatar Red Crescent has also extended its support bilaterally to BDRCS in terms providing food and house repairing assistance.

Following the request from BDRCS, an Emergency Appeal seeking a total of CHF 5 million was launched on 28 May 2020 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.

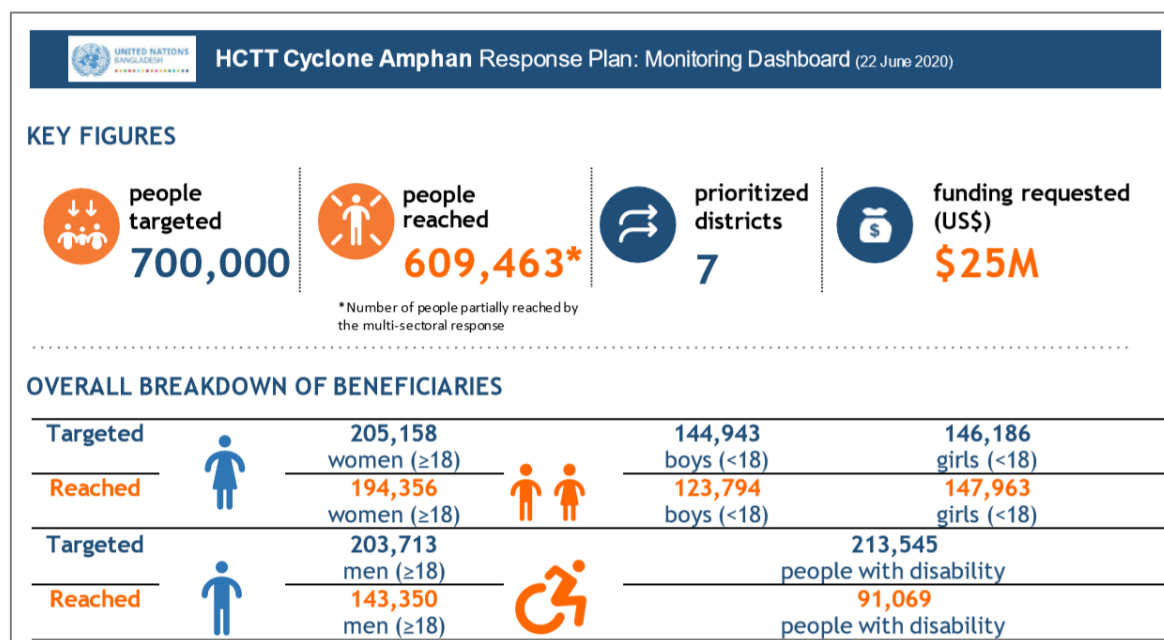
Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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 Defense (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces, and other organizations, more than 2.4 million people have been 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 of rice, BDT 5 million (approximately CHF 58,000) in cash, 42,000 packets dry food, BDT 3.1 million (approximately CHF 36,000) worth of child food and BDT 2.8 million (approximately CHF 33,000) for animal

feed to the affected districts. Moreover, the GoB has allocated 4,550 bundle of corrugated iron (CGI) sheet and BDT 13.65 million (approximately CHF 160,000) for house repairs.

NAWG under the [HCTT issued preliminary impact](#) and key immediate needs aftermath of Cyclone Amphan on 23 May. After conducting the joint need assessment phase 1, NAWG shared the [Joint Needs Assessment report](#) 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 \(HPRP\)](#) in line with the HCTT contingency plan for climate-related disasters in time of COVID-19 pandemic.



HCTT Cyclone Amphan Response Plan: Monitoring Dashboard as of 22 June 2020. (Source: UN Resident Coordinator for Bangladesh)

According to HCTT cyclone Amphan Response plan monitoring dashboard dated 22 June 2020, 609,463 affected people have been reached out of 700,000 targeted people. Currently HCTT humanitarian response plan received 6.5 million USD (26 per cent funding coverage).

As the convener of the emergency Shelter Cluster, IFRC has been coordinating its members regularly about the evolving situation of Cyclone Amphan and supporting partners through sharing available damage information and priority shelter needs. Two emergency shelter cluster meetings were 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

Immediately after the cyclone landfall, BDRCS conducted an online rapid assessment and the dedicated information management team in national headquarters (NHQ) analyzed the data to feed to the operation team. At the same time, BDRCS and IFRC have been closely working with NAWG. HCTT has been issuing regular monitoring dashboard and highlighting the evolving needs with the support of all the implementing humanitarian agencies including BDRCS. According to NAWG report, 205,368 houses were damaged, and 55,767 houses were destroyed in the 19 affected districts. GoB allocated 4,550 bundles of corrugated iron sheet and BDT 13.65 million (CHF 160,000) for house repairs. Currently more than 10 humanitarian organization working along with government. However, there are still some of the people are staying on embankments and in houses of their friends and relatives. Emergency shelter support in terms of roof covering and repairing materials are still one of the top priorities in the affected communities. In addition to that on-going monsoon season is aggravating the suffering of affecting people.

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 litchi⁴ are among those severely damaged. Due to washed away of the protection embankments, crops land and fish farms were inundated in some of the coastal districts. To restore livelihood and to ensure food security, the affected people are in need of external assistance. 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.

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 the government, 18,235 water points and 40,894 latrines were destroyed in most impacted districts. 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. Access to safe drinking water and restoration of sanitation facilities along hygiene promotion are still pressing needs in the affected communities.

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. According to NAWG findings, more than 500,000 women and girls lost access to life-saving protection and sexual and reproductive health services in the affected areas. Access to antenatal care is a concern in the affected areas. Mass awareness on COVID-19, health promotion along with psychosocial support (PSS) are important to the affected population.

Targeting

Priority has been given to the displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses. In addition, BDRCS has been prioritized 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 and IFRC closely coordinating with concern clusters and stakeholders to ensure a coordinated response.

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, measures have been taken. 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 has been following the existing government and movement guidance related to the COVID-19 crisis.

As of this reporting period, the EA funding coverage is very low. As a result, BDRCS may not be able to reach all the targeted people planned.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

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.

Proposed strategy

Based on the available funding and need of the affected communities, following operation strategies have been considered:

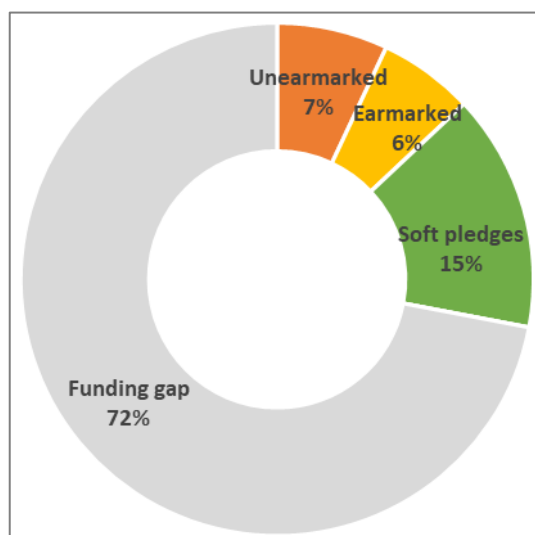
⁴ *Jute*: herbaceous plant, which is cultivated for jute fibre, with edible young shoots. *Mung – dal*: sometimes spelled "moong dal," or Indian-flavoured yellow lentils, are a traditional vegetarian Indian recipe. *Litchi*: A small fruit from Asia that has been sun-dried, turning the bright red, leathery outer shell to a brown colour and drying the white grape-like flesh inside into a crisp texture, similar to a raisin

- Shelter repairing assistance has been prioritized considering the existing need in the affected communities with the available funding.
- Multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) as an immediate support to the most affected families to cover their basic needs and restore livelihoods through a sustainable coastal livelihood approach.
- Installation of latrines and restoration of damage waterpoints to ensure safe access to sanitation and safe drinking water.
- Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, BDRCS will continue its mass health awareness for the affected people and provide health service through the BDRCS MCH centers.
- Conduct detailed needs assessments to determine medium to long-term needs in consultation with other actors to avoid gaps and duplication.

The destruction of the cyclone Amphan in coastal districts is severe and due to COVID-19 pandemic; the emergency response is become more challenging due to safety of volunteers and staff. However, BDRCS has been mobilizing its local volunteers and staff to assist the vulnerable affected people. To ensure the duty of care, BDRCS has already included around 2,000 volunteers and more than 300 staff under insurance coverage. At the same time a BDRCS affiliate, Holy Family Red Crescent Medical College and Hospital (HFRMCH) has been providing medical service in case any volunteer or staff get infected by COVID-19. In line with current COVID-19 operation, BDRCS has developed guidelines and provided masks and hand sanitizers for its staff and volunteers.

As funding coverage and commitment from humanitarian donors are low, it will be challenging to meet the needs of cyclone affected people. Currently this appeal received only 13 per cent hard pledges and based on this, BDRCS has been prioritizing its operations activities.

Appeal code	MDRBD024 (PBD052)	
Timeframe	5/18/2020 5/24/2021	
Report updated	7/10/2020	
Budget CHF	5,000,000	Coverage (%)
Total hard pledg	671,570	13%
of which cash	671,570	13%
of which in-kind	-	0%
Total soft pledge	730,000	9%
Total pledges	1,401,570	28%
Total interest/negotiat	-	0%
Funding gap	3,598,430	72%



Funding status of the emergency appeal. (Source: IFRC)

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

BDRCS has been utilizing existing staff, NDRT, CPP, NDWRT and volunteers for the response operation. The district branches deployed youth volunteers and members of the executive committees for warning message dissemination, evacuation, first aid, rescue and food distribution. In all aspects, the COVID-19 precautionary measures have been considered 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 have been providing technical support for operational management. In addition to that from in-country PNSs particularly from American Red Cross; IFRC Bangladesh CO is receiving surge support.

Logistics and supply chain management

Logistics services aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearing and forwarding, fleet and transport support, storage at BDRCS warehouses in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The procurement of any relief items will be carried out with the support of IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) unit. IFRC CO logistics and procurement units along with the BDRCS counterpart has been maintaining coordination with the National Logistics Cluster.

BDRCS has been using own transport capacity for transporting relief items to the operation areas. However, based on need, IFRC has been facilitating on renting additional vehicles to be able to transport relief items in accordance with the operation's requirements in compliance with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Mobilization table will be launched for this appeal.

Communication

Both BDRCS and IFRC communication team have been 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 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 has been communicating externally 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 has been maintaining RCRC visibility in the field through branding materials such as posters, banners etc. Both IFRC and BDRCS have been using its own social media channels such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Slack as well as official websites extensively to share the operational activities with wider global audience.

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 regular situation monitoring, ad-hoc security/safety updates and advice have been issued. 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 is also keeping close coordination with external partners in country as well as with the BDRCS units and local administrations in the operational areas.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

PMER is an integral part of the operational management cycle. Periodic monitoring has been conducted through regular data collection and analysis of the database for the set of indicators within the appeal. Periodic monitoring of operation progress will be carried out 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 has been followed which includes local monitoring through district Unit/Branch office and distance monitoring from BDRCS NHQ and IFRC CO.

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.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 6,500

Male: 3,250

Female: 3,250

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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of reached people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements	15,000	6,500

Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter items to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions	3,000	1,200
# of households received shelter recovery assistance	2000	Not started
# of cyclone shelter renovated for future safe evacuation	10	Not started

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of household received key messages on safe local building techniques	3,000	1,200

Progress towards outcomes

Based on initial finding of BDRCS rapid need assessment, BDRCS allocated and mobilized shelter toolkits and tarpaulins from its existing contingency disaster preparedness stock to meet the emergency shelter needs of the affected communities. Respective district branches mobilized their volunteers and staff to identify the targeted households and during the selection process BDRCS targeted those households who lost their houses and prioritized based household vulnerabilities.

Afterwards, respective BDRCS district branches distributed the shelter toolkits and tarpaulin among the selected HHs. During the distribution, BDRCS also provided necessary orientation on use of shelter toolkits and tarpaulins. Considering of the COVID-19 pandemic, in some district BDRCS delivered the assistance at doorstep of targeted HHs. As of now, BDRCS reached 1,200 HHs with tarpaulin⁵ and 750 HHs with shelter toolkits⁶ in Satkhira, Khulna and Jessore districts. Referring to below table breakdown of number of HHs that received emergency shelter assistance.

Items	Khulna	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Total
Tarpaulin	300	500	400	1,200
Shelter Tools kit	200	300	250	750

BDRCS have allocated another 1,400 pcs tarpaulin and 1,250 set of shelter toolkits in Khulna, Sathkira, Bagerhat and Pirojpur district based on the available funding.

Items	Khulna	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Pirojpur	Total
Tarpaulin	400	400	300	300	1,400
Shelter Tools kit	350	300	300	300	1,250

⁵ Each family received one tarpaulin based on the recommendation of Bangladesh shelter cluster.

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

Challenges

Due to COVID-19 crisis, government impose lockdown and restriction on travel. As result NHQ staff and NDRTs were not able to move frequently in the affected districts. However, BDRCS overcome this challenge through engaging its local volunteers and staff from respective districts to continue the emergency operations.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: Planned

Male: Planned

Female: Planned

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore, and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted household that have emergency food and cash to meet their survival threshold.	100%	On-going
% of targeted household whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level.	100%	Planned

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with food assistance	25,000	41,865

Output 1.2: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity, and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods).

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households assisted through cash for work	500	Planned
# of households provided with conditional cash grants	1,000	Planned
# of households provided with seeds assistance	5,000	On-going

Output 1.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants.	5,000	On-going

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS distributed dry food among 36,365 people who stayed overnight in the cyclone shelters during cyclone Amphan. Aftermath of cyclone, BDRCS reached 1,100 HHs (5,500 people) with emergency food parcel. In addition to that Qatar Red Cross is supporting BDRCS bilaterally to reach more than another 15,000 HHs with food parcels. BDRCS has completed the procurement process and planning to distribute food parcel among the cyclone affected people. Based on available funding BDRCS has allocated multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) along with vegetable seeds for 1,000 HHs in Satkhira, Khulna and Jessore districts. The MPCG will be distributed through using electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). Currently BDRCS has a framework agreement with BPO.

BDRCS response department is in process to organize a virtual orientation for NDRTs about online data collection, PGI, CEA, fraud and corruption prevention. Also, district level orientations will be conducted on the same topics by the trained NDRTs. Subsequently the assessment team will be deployed in the field for selection of the most vulnerable families in coming weeks. BDRCS with the support of IFRC CO has developed a leaflet in Bangla language describing the steps of MPCG process through post office. These leaflets will be disseminated among the final targeted families with proper orientation. This will help the overall distribution process.



Leaflet developed in Bangla for the MPCG process through the post office. (Photo: BDRCS)

Challenges

The destruction of the Amphan cyclone in coastal belt is severe and due to COVID-19 situation; emergency response is becoming more challenging considering the safety of staff, volunteers and targeted people. However, BDRCS through ensuring the duty of care for its volunteers and staff; has been mobilizing its local volunteers and staff to assist the vulnerable affected people. As funding coverage and commitment from humanitarian donors are low, it will be challenging to meet the need of affected people particularly to restore the livelihood of affected people.



Health

People reached: 50,000

Male: 25,000

Female: 25,000

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health assistance.	50,000	On-going

Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with emergency health service	1,000	On-going
# of people reached with first aid service	200	TBC
# of MCH renovated and equipped	10	Planned

Outcome 2: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted people reached through mass awareness	100%	Ongoing

Output 2.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through mass awareness on COVID-19	50,000	35,000
# of staff and volunteers reached through ECV/CBHFA orientations	20	Planned

Outcome 3: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

Output 3.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with psychosocial support	TBC	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

As COVID-19 precautionary measures, BDRCS provided personal protective equipment (PPE) like mask, hand sanitizer and first aid service during cyclone Amphan. In total, 3,000 PPE distributed during emergency period among the front-line volunteers and staff. BDRCS also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to the people in some 40 cyclone shelters during the evacuation. BDRCS developed the key message in line with government and WHO COVID-19 guideline and reached more than 35,000 people through mass awareness in cyclone affected areas.

Among the total 56 MCH centers, 23 MCH centers are in coastal districts. Through these MCH centers, BDRCS has been providing ante natal care, normal delivery, post-natal care, child health care, immunization, family planning, general health care and referral services. Average normal delivery is about 10 per MCH center per month and 200 persons received general health care per center per month. Based on initial finding, currently BDRCS is in process to conduct detail assessment to renovate the affected MCH centers and to provide medical equipment.



BDRCS volunteers and staff are providing mask and hand sanitizer in the cyclone shelter in Pirojpur. (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS conducted two Psychological First Aid (PFA) online training for the all Unit Level Officers and Youth Chiefs from 29 to 30 June 2020, to cope with everyday stress and anxiety as well as getting more skills and knowledge on how to provide Psychological First Aid to the people BDRCS working with. During June, a total 192 people including unit-level Officers and Youth Chiefs were trained on PFA and 214 peoples (141 male and 73 female) reached with PFA through BDRCS PSS Call Center. The main concern of the callers was mostly medical support because of this COVID-19 pandemic; other concerns were sleeping problem, fear of being infected, anxiety, worry due to loss of job, nightmare, etc. a total of six people were referred to specialized mental health services. 260 frontline health staff including medical doctors, nurses, midwives reached with Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services by the professional psychologist and psychosocial counsellors through PSS call center and 134 staff and volunteers reached with Caring for Volunteers activities.

Challenges

[WHO reported](#) that globally many countries are still suffering from COVID-19 pandemic and the situation is getting worse every day. Till then the COVID-19 pandemic is affecting 215 countries and territories around the world and causes 499,913 deaths as of 30 June 2020. Bangladesh is not exclusive from this situation. The first three cases in Bangladesh were confirmed by the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) on 8 March 2020. Health Minister of Bangladesh has declared two more cases of COVID-19 on 15 March 2020. (returned from Germany and Italy). On 16 March 2020, [GoB reported](#) that three more cases were confirmed. The number of cases has been increasing, as of 30 June 2020, total number of confirmed cases are 145,483 in 64 districts (out of 64) and total deaths 1,847 people.

While the COVID-19 positive cases were increasing, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) on 24 March 2020 had declared general holidays and closure of all public and private offices from 26 March to 4 April as containment measures. Considering the situation; the GoB has extended the holidays six times so far.



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 36,365

Male: 6,750

Female: 6,750

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH services	15,000	36,365

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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	15,000	36,365
# of water points repaired	200	Planned

Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of emergency latrines constructed	100	75

Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	15,000	6,000

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.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	3,000	1,200

Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase.

Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population is provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with latrines installation in recovery phase	2,000	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

During the cyclone Amphan, BDRCS distributed safe drinking water in the cyclone shelter among the 36,365 evacuated people. BDRCS locally procured PET bottle drinking water. With the support of volunteers, BDRCS distributed among the people. Apart from that BDRCS also distributed 500 jerry cans among the cyclone affected to collect and store water. In addition to that, BDRCS is targeting to repair 200 water points in the cyclone affected areas. As of now, BDRCS distributed 1,200 hygiene parcels⁷ from its contingency stock immediately after cyclone and now is in process to reach another 800 HHs considering the needs of the affected communities. Before the distribution, BDRCS trained volunteers provided orientation on proper use of hygiene parcels. During the orientation, information about proper handwashing, latrine maintenance and menstrual hygiene management (MHM) was communicated by volunteers. In relation to MHM, BDRCS female volunteers provided awareness messages on the use of sanitary pads, preparation of sanitary pads with local resources, etc. This was carried out separately with the targeted female community members. Special emphasis was given on hand washing considering the on-going COVID-19 pandemic.



BDRCS volunteers are supporting to prepare an emergency latrine for the cyclone affected people in Khulna district. (Photo: BDRCS)

To ensure the access to sanitary latrines for the affected people, BDRCS had installed 75 emergency latrines in the cyclone affected areas in Satkhira and Khulna districts for communal use. BDRCS deployed technical staff and volunteers to install these latrines considering the local culture and context. All the construction materials were procured locally, and these emergency latrines were constructed in consultation with the affected communities.

Based on available funding, BDRCS will reach the most vulnerable people in terms of providing individual household latrines. These latrines will be installed in consultation with the affected communities through owner-driven construction process. Considering the preliminary design from the affected communities, BDRCS will install model household latrines in strategic locations to get feedback. Based on the community feedback, individual household latrine design will be finalized and BDRCS will provide conditional cash grant in installment through financial service provider to construct the household latrines.

Challenges

Due to the embankment collapse and damage of water points; access to safe drinking water is one of the major challenges in the cyclone affected areas. In working towards securing longer-term water supply solutions, BDRCS is targeting to repair 200 water points based on available funding. Similarly, to ensure the affected people have access to sanitary latrines, BDRCS is seeking funding through this appeal to provide household sanitary latrine support to the cyclone affected people.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 42,865

Male: 21,433

Female: 21,432

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, because of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services?	Yes	Ongoing

Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

⁷ Each hygiene parcel consists of 12 pieces bathing soaps, 8 pieces of laundry soaps, 1 packet of sanitary pad, 5 rolls of toilet paper, 1 piece of toilet brush, 1 piece of nail cutter, 2 tubes of toothpaste, 5 pieces of tooth brush, 1 piece of hand washing liquid soap with dispenser along with 2 pieces of refill packages, 1 piece of hair oil, 1 piece of comb and 1 sheet of towel.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Is SADD data collected for analysis?	Yes	On-going
# of targeted people received dignity kits.	1,000	Planned
Progress towards outcomes		
Based on the initial rapid assessment findings, BDRCS completed the first round of emergency response among the targeted households in the affected areas. BDRCS and IFRC have been closely coordinating with NAWG and use SADD information from NAWG to implement the operation. Currently, BDRCS with the support of IFRC is in process to conduct a detail household assessment using KoBo collect apps to identify the most vulnerable households for second round of emergency response. BDRCS has already finalized the assessment questionnaire and is in process to deploy NDRT members, volunteers and staff to complete the household assessment. During this assessment SADD data will be collected and the analysis will be carried out by the dedicated data management team comprise of BDRCS and IFRC staff. Based on the analysis findings, the assistance will be provided according to the need of affected people. BDRCS has allocated 1,000 set of dignity kits for the cyclone affected districts and these dignity kits will be mobilized from existing contingency stock and will be replenished through this appeal.		

 Disaster Risk Reduction People reached: 2,400,000 Male: 1,200,000 Female: 1,200,000		
Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people supported with cyclone preparedness and mitigation.	2,000,000	2,400,000
Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with early warning campaigns and evacuated.	2,000,000	2,400,000
Progress towards outcomes		
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 costal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalokathi, Pirojpur, Borguna, Patuakhali, Bhola, Barisal, Laxmipur, Chandpur and their offshore islands and chars. 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 he country's coast.  BDRCS volunteer is disseminating early warning messages. (Photo: BDRCS) CPP volunteers, BDRCS volunteers, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces and other organisation was dynamically active with the evacuation process. Around 70,000 volunteers (including CPP and BDRCS) were active in all the coastal districts in terms of disseminating early warning and evacuation of vulnerable		

people. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people. BDRCS volunteers also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to the people in some 40 cyclone shelters.

Considering the CPP volunteers' involvement with the evacuation and early warning dissemination process, BDRCS will reimburse the telecommunication cost of CPP volunteers through this appeal.

Challenges

Considering COVID-19 pandemic, it was challenging to evacuate huge number of vulnerable people safely. To ensure safe physical distancing, government increased the number of evacuation centers by arranging other office, commercial, educational buildings etc. in addition to formal community cyclone shelters.

Strategies for Implementation

S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Follow up on the priorities outlined in the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) assessment and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA)</i>	Yes	Planned

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers and staff covered under Insurance</i>	50	Yes

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of NDRT/NDWRT/volunteers/staff mobilized</i>		Ongoing
<i># of volunteers and staff oriented and trained</i>	100	Ongoing
<i>Exit survey and PDM conducted</i>	Yes	Planned
<i>Construction of regional warehouse cum multi-purpose centre</i>	One	Planned

Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Launch of small-scale disaster response model of BDRCS</i>	Yes	Planned
<i>Contingency plan revised</i>	Yes	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS and IFRC are closely working in cyclone Amphan operation. Based on the forecast, BDRCS activated Early Action Protocol (EAP) and supported to the vulnerable people with the dry food and evacuation support. More than 70,000 CPP and BDRCS volunteers, staff and unit's representative were actively worked for the early warning dissemination and evacuation. BDRCS provided dry food, first aid, evacuation support in the cyclone center and simultaneously provided awareness messages on COVID-19 pandemic along with mask and hand sanitizer support.

BDRCS has requested to IFRC for imminent DREF money for supporting to the cyclone affected households. After immediate land fall of cyclone, BDRCS did a rapid assessment through ODK with the support of RC and CPP volunteers. Based on the findings of rapid assessment, BDRCS has requested to IFRC for emergency appeal (EA).

As an operational strategy, it was decided that all the multi-purpose cash grants will be transferred through using electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh post office and conditional grants will be transferred to the individual bank accounts of the selected HHs.



Considering the COVID-19, a briefing on the emergency operation is ongoing in Jessore Red Crescent office. (Photo: BDRCS)

Ensure effective International Disaster Response

Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors (inter -agency) for coordinated humanitarian intervention.</i>	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Regular coordination meeting conducted</i>	Yes	On-going

Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>CEA mainstreamed in operation</i>	Yes	On-going

Progress towards outcomes

Both BDRCS and IFRC have been coordinating with HCCT, shelter cluster, food security cluster, health cluster and working group and attending virtual meetings on a regular basis. BDRCS with the support of IFRC regularly updating the HCTT 4W matrix and coordinating with implementing humanitarian agencies to ensure a coordinated response. BDRCS and IFRC took part in joint need assessment and one IFRC staff worked with NAWG as one of the core analysis team members to prepare the report.

In addition, IFRC is leading the shelter cluster along with UNDP and currently coordinating with BRAC, Habitat for Humanity International, Islamic Relief, Pradipan, Save the Children International, Uttaran, Rupantor, Concern Worldwide, Start Fund, Shushilan, OXFAM, Society Development Agency (SDA), KOICA and Solidarities International. IFRC on behalf of shelter cluster, provided technical support and inputs to develop the HCTT humanitarian response plan for cyclone Amphan. 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.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC together with the national society uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessment done for needs, capacities, and gaps	1	1
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	Not started
# of evaluation conducted	1	Not started
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC has been supporting BDRCS in terms of communications, media relations and coordination with the public authorities, national government, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs. BDRCS with the support of in-country PNSs, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center and IFRC, had been closely monitoring the cyclone track from since beginning and sharing forecast with HCTT, CPP and other relevant stakeholders regularly. BDRCS had extended its support to CPP to enhance the preparedness measures and early actions such as evacuation of the people during COVID-19 pandemic situation. BDRCS did an online rapid damage and need assessment immediately after the cyclone landfall with the support of its local branches. The BDRCS district branches mobilized its volunteers to conduct the assessment using Kobo toolkit. The information management team in national headquarters (NHQ) analyzed the collected data and share the information regularly with operation team. This rapid assessment helped to develop the emergency plan of actions for cyclone Amphan. At the same time BDRCS shared the key findings of this rapid assessment with government, humanitarian agencies. In addition to that under this EA, evaluation and lessons learned workshop will be conducted.		

Ensure a strong IFRC		
Outcome 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations in accordance to established guidelines	100%	100%
Output 1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
IFRC staff have been supporting BDRCS since the beginning of cyclone operation through maintaining a close coordination with BDRCS counterparts as well as with the IFRC APRO counterparts and in country PNSs. At the same time support services such as logistics, finance, resource mobilization, communication, PGI, reporting, planning, monitoring and security are being provided by concerned IFRC staff. Considering the on-going lockdown due to on-going COVID-19 pandemic situation, IFRC staff have been using online tools for meeting and other regular work to ensure that BDRCS are able to provide assistance timely and effectively.		

D. BUDGET

The expenditure as of 30 June 2020 is yet to be booked in the system as the IFRC CO is waiting for the reimbursement claim from the NS. Detailed income and expenditure will be updated in the system and reported in the next update.



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 always 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**.