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# Operation Update Report

## Bangladesh: Cyclone Amphan

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal n°</b> MDRBD024	<b>GLIDE n°:</b> <a href="#">TC-2020-000137-BGD</a>
<b>EPoA 6 month update:</b> 30/12/2020	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 21/05/2020 - 30/11/2020
<b>Operation start date:</b> 21/05/2020	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 12 months <b>End date:</b> 24/05/2021
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 5 million	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 293,810
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 50,000	
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 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.	
<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.	

### Summary of operation update:

*This six-month update reflects the progress of the operation for the period from 21 May to 30 November 2020. The planned response actions imply the current situation and information available at this time of the operation.*

*The operation, as per this reporting period has reached a total of 25,000 people in shelters; 36,365 people in livelihoods and basic needs, 15,000 people with the cash grant and vegetable seeds support, 2,000 people reached through emergency latrine support, more than 2,200 people reached through emergency health consultancy and medicine support through BDRCS Mother and Child Health (MCH) care centre, 13,000 people (adolescent girls and women) reached through hygiene parcel support, 5,000 people (adolescent girls and women) reached through dignity kits supports, more than 10,000 masks distributed among the front line staff and volunteers and targeted beneficiaries considering COVID-19 pandemic impact, 50,000 people in health and provided communication support by 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.*

*After completion, the emergency activities and based on the remaining fund of the IFRC emergency appeal (EA), BDRCS is planning to deliver the recovery support in one of the most affected area by TC Amphan in Dacope upazila (sub-district) under Khulna district. In this regard, BDRCS has initiated the file for starting the preliminary activities like human resource (HR) recruitment, office set-up in the upazila level/near by the targeted community, beneficiary household's assessment for finalize the list, etc.*

*Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS is targeting only 250 households for delivering the recovery assistance in shelter, livelihood, WASH and DRR sectors. **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.***

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 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 2020, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issued 'great danger' signal number 10 for coastal districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Jhalakathi, Pirojpur, Barguna, 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. 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.



BDRCS and IFRC team visited a vulnerable family during the post distribution monitoring (PDM) of cash grant and NFIs items in Satkhira district. (Photo: IFRC)

According to Need Assessment Working Group<sup>2</sup> (NAWG) 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, 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.

Again, in August, due to active monsoon conditions and lack of sustainable repair of embankment, a strong tidal surge has given rise to the water levels of the Shibsa, Kapotakkho and Koyra in Khulna, rivers causing breaches in the protection embankments in the already disaster-stricken coastal district bordering the Bay of Bengal. Twelve villages in Koyra and Paikgachha upazila, which were already severely damaged by cyclone Amphan and tidal water, have once again been flooded by this tidal surge. Six months after the cyclone, villages in Satkhira, Khulna remain inundated as Water Development Board (WBD) yet to repair damaged embankments. As a result of broken embankment, around 50,000 people have been severely affected in Koyra and Paikgachha upazilas under Khulna district. At least 250 shrimp enclosures were washed away and 15,000 people exposed to serious waterlogging issues.

In Satkhira district, 375 acres of land inundated as Kholpetua River breaches embankment and flooding 250 acres of farmlands and fish enclosures in this low-lying villages due to Kopotakkho river embankment collapsed and waterlogged hundreds of families.

### Summary of current response

#### Overview of Host National Society

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) along with IFRC Bangladesh 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<sup>3</sup> (CPP) 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, mask & hand sanitizer (considering covid-19 pandemic) 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

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

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

<sup>3</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.

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 November 2020, BDRCS has taken the following actions



Due to cyclone Amphan impact and consequence tidal surge, communication system has disrupted, and villages marooned in Satkhira district (left) and after six months of TC Amphan impact, there are people who still living on the embankment in Khulna district (right). (Photo: IFRC)

- More than 70,000 volunteers (CPP and RCY) mobilized for disseminating the early warning messages in coastal districts and camp. These volunteers have been trained in first aid, search and rescue and disaster management.
- BDRCS volunteers also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to the people in about 40 cyclone shelters. BDRCS has also distributed dry food and drinking water to 36,365 people in cyclone shelters.
- In the aftermath of the cyclone, BDRCS immediately conducted an online rapid assessment with the support of its volunteers and staff from respective district branches. The finding from this initial rapid assessment contributed to the development of the emergency plan of action for cyclone Amphan based on the evolving needs of affected communities.
- BDRCS reached 3,000 households (15,000 people) by tarpaulins and among these 2,000 households (10,000 people) received shelter toolkits, 2,600 households (13,000 people) by hygiene parcels (HP), 1,000 HHs (5,000 people) by dignity kits and 500 households (2,500 people) by water jerry cans. BDRCS mobilized all these household items from the joint contingency stock of BDRCS and IFRC.
- BDRCS reached 3,000 HHs (15,000 people) with the multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) and vegetable seeds support in Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Bagerhat and Pirojpur districts.
- BDRCS reached 2,000 people by establishing 100 emergency latrines in Khulna and Satkhira districts.
- BDRCS reached 2,209 people with the medical services.
- Considering COVID-19 pandemic, BDRCS distributed more than 10,000 mask, 1,500 hand sanitizer and disseminated awareness messages to about 50,000 people in the cyclone centres and affected areas.
- For safe water point repairing, BDRCS has completed the water point repairing assessment, beneficiary selection and all the preparatory works as per BDRCS policy. The activity is scheduled to complete by end of December 2020.
- BDRCS is deploying one team for Mother and Child Health (MCH) center renovation purposes in the cyclone Amphan affected areas.
- BDRCS has conducted the post distribution monitoring (PDM) of cash grant and NFIs support.
- Issued a condolence letter for a CPP volunteer who died in a boat capsize 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.
- With the available funding BDRCS has planned to provide recovery assistance to 250 households in Dacope upazila under Khulna district to meet the recovery needs in various sectors (details given in section C):

Major planned activities	Target	Sector
Conditional cash grant for house rebuilding	250 HHs	Shelter
Conditional cash grant for livelihood restoration activities	250 HHS	Livelihood and basic needs
Conditional cash grant for disaster resilience latrine installation	250 HHs	WASH
Safe water point installation/repair	100 unit	WASH
Mother and Child Health (MCH) centre renovation and equipped	5 MCH	Health
Provide appropriate sapling among the affected households	250 HHs	DRR
Cash for work,	100 HHs	DRR
Provide training on DRR	100 People	DRR

Provide emergency disaster management fund	13 branches	DRR
Capacity building activities to national society	5 branches	NSD

### 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 maintain close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Cluster Team (HCCT), other in-country clusters and sectors both in Dhaka and Cox's Bazar.

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 HSBC bank in terms of 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: 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

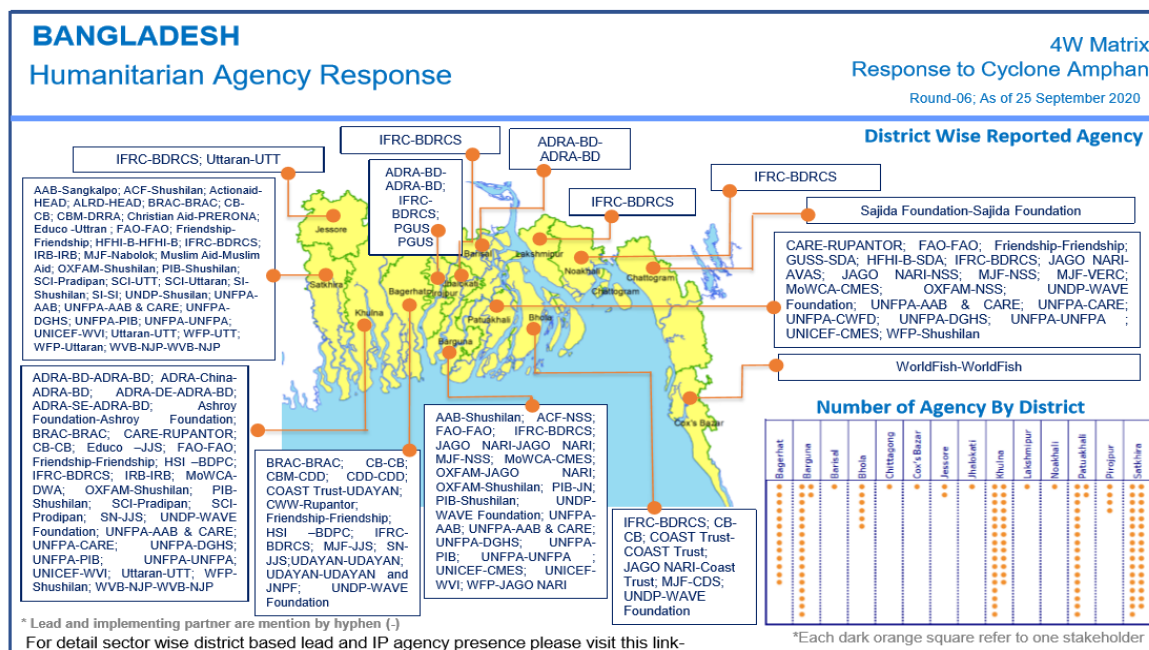
The GoB through its MoDMR closely monitored the situation and started coordination meetings with all relevant government and non-government stakeholders since 16 May. On 17 May morning, a CPP implementation board meeting took place at MoDMR. BDRCS and IFRC representatives also attended these coordination 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. Under the guidance of Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), NAWG has analyzed the humanitarian agency response as districts wise. The below 4W matrix and map show the humanitarian agencies presence in cyclone Amphan impacted areas:

According to HCTT cyclone Amphan Response plan monitoring dashboard dated 25 September 2020, 81 organizations reported and together they reached 791,481 beneficiaries. A total of 434,825 beneficiaries have been reached in food security, and 552,529 beneficiary have been reached in WASH sector. There are eight institutional donors, four pool funding mechanism including CERF, two private organizations and more than 45 organizations (I/NGO's) from publicly raised fund supporting cyclone Amphan response. Overall, 56 per cent target activities completed against total target and 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. Eight emergency shelter cluster meetings were held to ensure a coordinated shelter response with partners. On 10 November 2020, a lessons learned workshop on Cyclone Amphan Humanitarian Response was organized by UN RC where IFRC took part along with other humanitarian partners. On behalf of shelter cluster, IFRC participated in NAWG and analyze the findings and develop the shelter response plan in consultation with partners. Regularly sharing updated information and as of now seven HCTT 4W analysis report were shared with partners.



After immediate impact of cyclone Amphan, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) allocated an amount of EUR 1 million to address the imminent needs in Bangladesh, particularly in the most affected areas of Shatkhira 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 are working along with the government for cyclone response. The present scenario of the cyclone affected areas remains unchanged and there are still thousands of the people staying on embankments and in houses of their friends and relatives without maintaining minimum dignity. Some of affected people face challenges to return and live in their houses as damaged embankment need to be repaired. Livelihood, food, shelter and WASH remain as the key priority needs .

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>4</sup> are among those severely damaged. Due to the washed away of the embankments protection, crops land and fish firms were inundated in some of the coastal districts. Cyclone affected people need extensive support to restore their livelihood and to ensure food security. According to the COVID-19 anticipatory impact analysis of [NAWG](#) dated 11 April 2020, amid the pandemic, lack of food access, decrease of people purchasing power, decrease of livelihood options, lack of cash liquidity, caring practices and poverty have been found to be the major limiting factors in the affected areas.

<sup>4</sup> *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.

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 the [Rapid Gender Assessments](#) in June 2020, 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 remain as the 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 as well a concern in the affected areas. Mass awareness on COVID-19, health promotion along with psychosocial support (PSS) are important to the affected population.

United Nation Residential Coordination Office (UNRCO) has organized a lesson learned workshop (LLW) on 10 November 2020 related to cyclone Amphan response where more than 30 implementing partners from local level, donor agency representations, UN agencies and Red Cross/Red Crescent representatives have participated. One of the major findings of this LLW is that with the emergency situation ongoing, people will not be able to return to their homes until the repair of the broken embankment completed. The affected people will need a collective effort from humanitarian actors to support them to recover and return to their normal life. In addition, NAWG with the technical support of all clusters have released the funding analysis on Cyclone Amphan response and that only 47 per cent fund received as per humanitarian response plan in different sectors. Details are as follow:

Cluster	Funding required (USD)	Funding received (USD)	% of funding received
Child protection	1,600,000	1,358,888	85%
Food security	6,667,303	4,463,769	67%
Shelter	5,500,000	3,153,357	57%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	5,500,000	1,620,529	29%
Integrated GBV and SRH	4,117,039	1,125,106	27%
Nutrition	1,275,300	182,000	14%
Coordination and information management	450,000	20,000	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,109,642</b>	<b>11,923,649</b>	<b>47%</b>

Source: Amphan Monitoring Dashboard

### Targeting

Priority has been given to the displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses. In addition, BDRCS has been prioritizing 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 related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, 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, some measures have been taken as explained under Security section. 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 28 per cent which is significantly low. BDRCS may not be able to reach all the targeted people planned consequently.

## **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 current available funding and need of the affected communities, following operation strategies have been considered:

- Multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) provided among 3,000 households as an emergency support to the most affected families to cover their basic needs.
- Emergency shelter and household items support like tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, hygiene parcel, dignity kits, emergency latrine support have been provided as immediate response.
- Shelter rebuilding assistance has been prioritized for 250 households considering the existing need in the affected communities with the available funding.
- Restore livelihoods support for 250 households in recovery phase through a sustainable coastal livelihood approach.
- Installation of disaster resilience latrines for 250 HHs.
- Restoration of 100 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.
- Five Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres have been renovated and equipped.
- Under DRR cash for work, training, awareness will be conducted. In addition to that sapling will be distributed,
- Branch RC unit emergency response fund will be mobilized for quick response.

The destruction of the cyclone Amphan in coastal districts is severe and amid 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 (HFRCMCH) 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 handsanitizers for its staff and volunteers.

As funding coverage is low, it will be challenging to meet the recovery needs of targeted people. Currently this appeal received only 28 per cent coverage. Based on the available funding, BDRCS has been prioritizing only 250 households for delivering the recovery assistance as per sector wise:

### **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. Contingency stocks allow BDRCS to respond to the immediate distribution needs of NFIs to the affected communities in parallel with activating the procurement to cover the additional needs gap and replenishment. The procurement of hygiene parcel, shelter tool kit and dignity kit carried out locally and tarpaulin procurement and importation done 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. Due to COVID-19, clearance of relief items took longer time than expected.

BDRCS has been using own transport capacity for transporting relief items to the operation areas. Due to COVID, there were movement restriction on movement and BDRCS faced challenges to transport the relief items from BDRCS warehouse to remote affected districts. However, BDRCS managed to deliver the relief items in consultation with concern authorities. Based on need, IFRC CO Logistics has been facilitating on renting additional vehicles in accordance with the operation's requirements in compliance with IFRC's logistics standards, processes, and procedures.

In coordination with OLPSCM unit in Kuala Lumpur, a mobilization table had been launched for this operation seeking in-kind donation support from donors worth CHF 330,000 in value. However, to-date no further in-kind contribution received.

### **Communication**

Both BDRCS and IFRC communication team including APRO 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. 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, vests, caps, 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. On the occasion of two months after the cyclone made landfall, IFRC released a communication package including key messages, a photo collection, and a [social media video](#) to highlight the needs on the ground and BDRCS response activities. Regular Twitter [posts](#) are also being made from official and personal accounts. A video documentary is being planned during the last phase of the operation to capture the success stories.

### **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. IFRC CO security team always keep close contact with the field level team and provided distance support and necessary advices from Dhaka. 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 being an integral part of the operational management, the operation team with the support of BDRCS staff and NDRT members and local volunteers carried out periodic monitoring through regular data collection. At the beginning of the operation, distance monitoring support provided by the BDRCS PMER team to their field teams. IM helped in analysis the data and come up with the database based on criteria set for cash grant.

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: 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

**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	15,000

**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	3,000
# of households received shelter recovery assistance <sup>5</sup>	250	ongoing
# of cyclone shelter renovated for future safe evacuation <sup>6</sup>	1	planned

**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	3,000

### Progress towards outcomes

Based on the BDRCS's rapid assessment findings and severity of the cyclone Amphan impact, BDRCS allocated and mobilized 2,000 sets shelter toolkits and 3,000 pcs 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 on the household vulnerabilities.



BDRCS trained volunteers are conducting an orientation on use of tarpaulins to the beneficiaries before distribution in Khulna. (Photo: IFRC)

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 3,000 HHs with tarpaulin<sup>7</sup> and 2,000 HHs with shelter toolkits<sup>8</sup> in Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Jessore districts. Please refer to the table below on breakdown of household beneficiaries that received emergency shelter assistance by district.

<sup>5</sup> Due to low coverage of the EA, BDRCS is targeting 250 households for shelter recovery assistance than initial target of 2,000.

<sup>6</sup> For the same low coverage of the EA, BDRCS is now considering renovating 1 (one) shelter instead of initially targeted 10.

<sup>7</sup> Each family received one tarpaulin based on the recommendation of Bangladesh shelter cluster.

<sup>8</sup> Each of the shelter toolkits 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.

Items	Khulna	Satkhira	Jessore	Pirojpur	Bagerhat	Total
Tarpaulin	1100	900	300	300	400	3,000
Shelter Tools kit	550	600	250	300	300	2,000

After completion of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits distribution BDRCS have done the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and they have found that more than 90% responders use these tarpaulins as roof of temporary shelter and more than 90% responders

Based on the available funding of EA, BDRCS is planning to reach 250 HHS with the shelter rebuilding support in recovery phase at Dacope upazila in Khulna district. In addition to that BDRCS is planning to conduct structural assessment to renovate one cyclone shelter.



BDRCS team during a PDM visit in Khulna district. Community people were asked about the uses and benefit of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits. (Photo: IFRC)

## Challenges

Due to the broken embankment and waterlogged situation, currently thousands of people are staying on the embankment and they are not able to return to their homes until the embankment is repaired. Considering this situation, BDRCS newly allocated and distributed 1,000 hygiene parcels and 400 tarpaulins in Khulna, Pirojpur, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts.

Because of low funding coverage, BDRCS is minimizing the targeted people and areas in different districts. However, they are prioritizing the affected areas and doing strong coordination with other humanitarian agencies to find out the most affected people for supporting delivery.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 56,865

Male: 28,660

Female: 28,205

### 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%	Ongoing
% 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	3,000

**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	3,000

**Progress towards outcomes**

BDRCS distributed dry food to 36,365 people who stayed overnight in the cyclone shelters during cyclone Amphan. Within two weeks from the aftermath of cyclone, BDRCS reached 1,100 HHs (5,500 people) with emergency food parcel within two weeks. In addition, 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. BDRCS has allocated and distributed multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) along with vegetable seeds for 3,000 HHs in Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Jessore districts. Each household received CHF 56 (BDT 4,500, which has fixed by national cash working group) as MPCG assistance through the Financial Service Provider (FSP) and that is electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). Currently BDRCS has a framework agreement with BPO and it has been extended up to 31 December 2023.

BDRCS response department organized a virtual orientation for NDRTs regarding online data collection, PGI, CEA, fraud and corruption prevention, COVID-19 guideline, and other relevant topics. After that, district level orientations conducted on the same topics by the trained NDRTs. Subsequently the assessment team deployed in the field for household's assessment of the most vulnerable families. Later on, BDRCS and IFRC IM team, assist the respective district RC units for cleaning and analyzing the collected data and shared a draft beneficiary list based on the beneficiary selection criteria and their vulnerability. Then, the respective RC unit handed this draft beneficiary list along with BDRCS hot line number with the respective communities for their feedbacks and suggestions. After incorporating all the feedbacks and suggestions from community, BDRCS branch RC unit's authority finalized the list and send it to BDRCS Dhaka office for transferring the money to beneficiary's mobile account through Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). In this regard, 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 disseminated among the final targeted families with proper orientation. This leaflet helped them to know the overall distribution process.



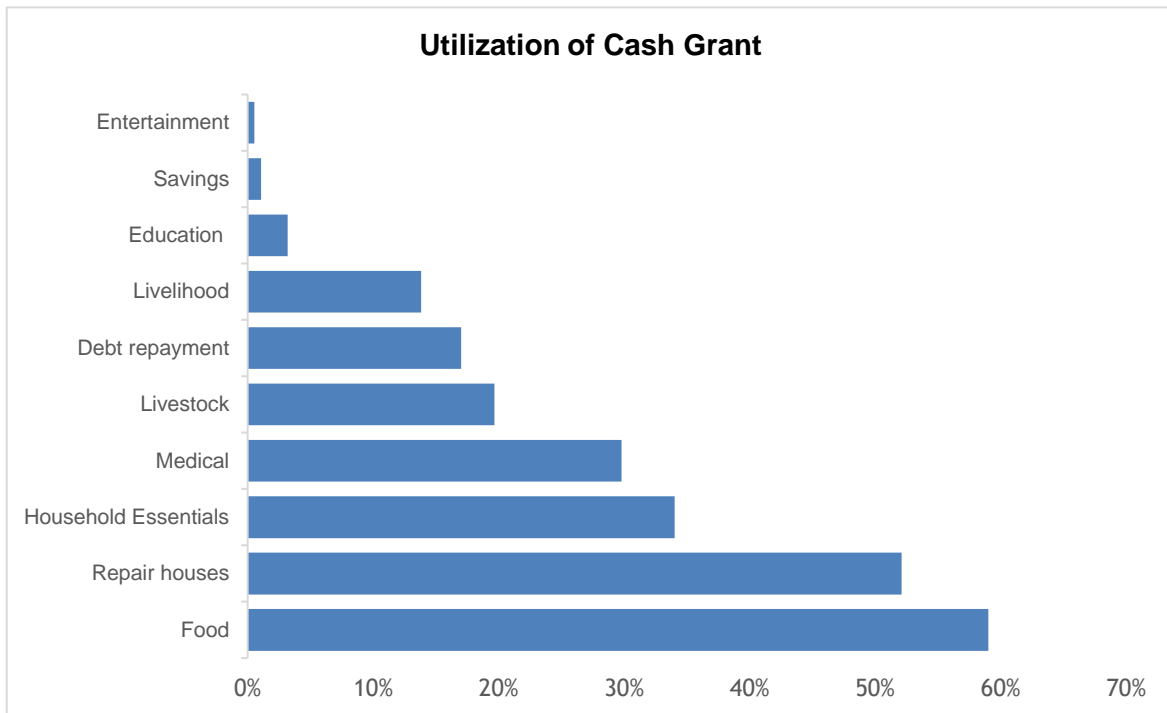
Leaflet developed in Bangla for the MPCG process through the post office. **(Image: BDRCS)**



People received multipurpose cash grant and vegetable seeds in Khulna (left) and Jessore (right) districts. **(Photo: BDRCS)**

After distributing the cash grant and vegetable seeds, BDRCS did a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) with the support of their trained volunteers and NDRT members. Before conducting the PDM, BDRCS has organized on

virtual orientation on PDM questionnaire, covid-19 guideline, and others relevant topics. PDM data shows that around 60 per cent responders spent their received cash grants for their food, more than 50 percent responders spent the money for shelter repairing, around 40 per cent responders used for households' essential, more than 30 responders used for medical services, more than 20 per cent used for buying livestock, around 20 per cent responders use this cash grant for repaying the loan and others responders use this money in education, livelihood, saving and also for entertainment purposes. The graph below shows the figure of cash assistance utilization:



One of the beneficiaries received cash grants support repaired her house (left) and one beneficiary made vegetable garden (right).  
(Photo: BDRCS)

According to PDM, about 90 per cent responders fully utilized the cash assistance and the key areas of cash utilize are food, house repairing, household essential items, medical purpose etc. 98 per cent of the responders are satisfied with the quality of vegetable seeds. More than 65 per cent of responders have already produced vegetable from the seeds.

### Challenges

As funding coverage is low, it will be challenging the meet the need of affected people particularly to restore the livelihood of affected people. However, BDRCS is planning for 250 HHs to provide the recovery support by using available funding.



## 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	2209
# of people reached with first aid service	200	120
# 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	200	120

### Progress towards outcomes

As COVID-19 precautionary measures, BDRCS provided personal protective equipment (PPE) like mask, hand sanitizer and first aid services 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 40 cyclone shelters during the evacuation. BDRCS developed the key messages in line with government and WHO COVID-19 guideline and reached more than 35,000 people through mass awareness in cyclone affected areas.



BDRCS volunteers distributed face mask among the beneficiaries during NFIs distribution. (Photo: IFRC)

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 conducted two Psychological First Aid (PFA) online training for 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.



Considering covid-19 pandemic, BDRCS volunteers are providing hand sanitizer in the distribution centre. (Photo: IFRC)

In addition, considering COVID-19 pandemic, BDRCS reached more than 10,000 people with facemasks and hand sanitizers during emergency household items and cash distribution.

## Challenges

Working in ongoing pandemic was the major challenge for the team. However, regular orientation and by ensuring due diligence in terms of the safety of staff and volunteers, that challenge has overcome.



## Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 51,365

Male: 25,682

Female: 25,683

### 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	51,365
<b>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>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	15,000	36,365
# of water points repaired	200	Ongoing
<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of emergency latrines constructed	100	100
<b>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>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	15,000	13,000
<b>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>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	3,000	2,600
<b>Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with latrine installation in recovery phase	2,000	Planned

**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.

To ensure the access to sanitary latrines for the affected people, BDRCS had installed 100 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.



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

As of now, BDRCS distributed 2,600 hygiene parcels<sup>9</sup> from its contingency stock immediately after cyclone and now is in process to reach another 400 HHs considering the needs of the affected communities.



Volunteer is helping an elderly people for carrying her hygiene parcels and other received items from distribution centre. (Photo: IFRC)

Before the distribution, BDRCS trained volunteers provided orientation on proper use of hygiene parcels. During the orientation, information about proper handwashing and latrine maintenance was communicated by volunteers.

In relation to menstrual hygiene management (MHM), BDRCS female volunteers provided awareness messages on menstrual hygiene management with IEC materials. Also, they provided key messages on 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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 toothbrush, 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.



Female volunteers are conducting session on menstrual hygiene management with targeted group beside the distribution centre. (Photo: IFRC)



BDRCS female volunteers are providing message on hygiene parcel and use of each item before the distribution, Khulna. (Photo: IFRC)

In the recovery phase, BDRCS will reach the most vulnerable people in terms of providing individual household latrines based on available funding. These latrines will be installed in consultation with the affected communities through owner-driven approach. 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. BDRCS will provide technical assistance and the latrines will be installed based on owner driven approach.

## Challenges

Due to the embankment collapse and damages 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 100 water points based on available funding. Similarly, to ensure the affected people have access to sanitary latrines for 250 HHs, BDRCS is seeking more funding through this emergency appeal to reach more vulnerable people in the cyclone affected areas.



## Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 42,865

Male: 21,433

Female: 21,4332

**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.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Is SADD data collected for analysis?	Yes	On-going
# of targeted people received dignity kits.	1,000	1,000

### Progress towards outcomes

Based on the initial rapid assessment findings, BDRCS completed the emergency response among the targeted households in the cyclone affected areas. BDRCS and IFRC have been closely coordinating with external stakeholders and use SADD information from Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) to implement in the operation. Currently, BDRCS with the support of IFRC is in processing recovery phase and they are planning to conduct a detail household assessment using KoBo collect apps to identify the most vulnerable households for delivering the recovery assistance in Khulna district. 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 findings, assistance will be provided according to the needs of affected people.

BDRCS has allocated and distributed 1,000 set of dignity kits for the cyclone affected districts and these dignity kits mobilized from existing contingency stock and replenished through this emergency appeal.



BDRCS is providing dignity kits among the targeted beneficiary in cyclone Amphan affected areas. (Photo: BDRCS)



## 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

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 the country's coast.

CPP volunteers, BDRCS volunteers, Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces and other organization 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.



BDRCS volunteer is disseminating early warning messages. (Photo: BDRCS)

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.

In recovery phase, BDRCS is planning to delivery all the support in different sectors considering the future disaster vulnerability by community driven approach. In addition, BDRCS has planned for community small scale mitigation works, sapling distribution, awareness raising, create community volunteers' group and provide training on disaster management, first aid, search, and rescue etc. BDRCS is implementing the planned activities under emergency appeal considering COVID-19 guideline.

### 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. With the available funding DRR activities will be carried out in the targeted recovery intervention areas.

## 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
Follow up on the priorities outlined in the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) assessment and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA)	Yes	Planned

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff covered under Insurance	50	Yes

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

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Launch of small-scale disaster response model of BDRCS	Yes	Planned
Contingency plan revised	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.



Deployed NDRT members is doing practical sessions of household's assessment questionnaire by using Kobo toolbox. (Photo: IFRC)

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 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 in recovery phase.

BDRCS is looking forward to construct regional warehouse cum multi-purpose centre through this EA. However currently there is no confirm funding.

**Ensure effective International Disaster Response**

<b>Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors (inter -agency) for coordinated humanitarian intervention.</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 1.1: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>Regular coordination meeting conducted</i>	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>CEA mainstreamed in operation</i>	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>After completing the emergency phase, UNRCO organized a lesson learned workshop (LLW) on cyclone Amphan response. Where, more than, 30 national implementers/ NGOs, Donor representatives, UN agencies representative and BDRCS and IFRC representative attended. During the LLW, one representative from IFRC represent the shelter cluster and IFRC.</p>		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>IFRC together with the national society uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels</i>	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities, and gaps</i>	1	1
<i># of lessons learned workshop conducted</i>	1	Planned
<i># of evaluation conducted</i>	1	Planned
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		

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
<i>% of operations in accordance to established guidelines</i>	100%	100%

### Output 1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures</i>	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 current appeal budget is CHF 5 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is 29 per cent. Detail expenditure is outlined in the interim financial report attached at the end of this update.



Click here for:

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

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- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org](mailto:PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org)

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

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote 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**.

# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-11	Operation	MDRBD024
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 24 Dec 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRBD024 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Amphan

Operating Timeframe: 18 May 2020 to 24 May 2021; appeal launch date: 28 May 2020

### I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	222,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,640,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	755,000
AOF4 - Health	190,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	481,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	30,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	922,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	760,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
<b>Total Funding Requirements</b>	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Donor Response* as per 24 Dec 2020</b>	<b>1,466,992</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>29.34%</b>

### II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	370,301	238,810	131,491
AOF2 - Shelter	485,800	48,824	436,976
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	133,658	0	133,658
AOF4 - Health	198,623	0	198,623
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	25,028	0	25,028
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,663	3,579	-917
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	134,317	54,561	79,756
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,350,387</b>	<b>345,773</b>	<b>1,004,614</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,466,992
Expenditure	-345,773
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,121,219</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,121,219

### IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	298,310	Reimbursed :	298,310	<b>Outstanding :</b>	<b>0</b>
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# Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/5-11	Operation	MDRBD024
Budget Timeframe	2020-2021	Budget	APPROVED

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## MDRBD024 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Amphan

Operating Timeframe: 18 May 2020 to 24 May 2021; appeal launch date: 28 May 2020

### V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	423,630				423,630		
British Red Cross	154,420				154,420		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	17,158				17,158		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	24,497				24,497		
FBAF Allocations				70,061	70,061		
Japanese Red Cross Society	43,358				43,358		
Red Cross of Monaco	21,279				21,279		
Swedish Red Cross	260,368				260,368		
Swiss Government	300,000				300,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	3,012				3,012		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	149,209				149,209		
<b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>	<b>1,396,931</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>70,061</b>	<b>1,466,992</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>					<b>1,466,992</b>	<b>0</b>	