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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>Operation update n° 2:</b> 26/04/2021	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 21/05/2020 - 31/03/2021
<b>Operation start date:</b> 21/05/2020	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 15 months <b>End date:</b> 31/08/2021
<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, 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:

*The Cyclone Amphan slammed into the coastal districts of West Bengal, India and then it entered Bangladesh on 20 May 2020 with wind speed of 150 kmph and caused huge destruction in 26 districts across the country. Considering the impact and based on the request from BDRCS, EA was launched to meet the immediate, medium-term (early recovery) and recovery needs of 10,000 households (50,000 people) affected by Cyclone Amphan.*

*During the emergency phase BDRCS reached a total of 15,000 people with emergency shelter support: 36,365 people with food assistance; 15,000 people with the multipurpose 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) centre; 13,000 people reached through hygiene parcel support; 1,000 dignity kits provided among the adolescent girls and women. In total, 2.4 million people evacuated with the help of CPP and BDRCS volunteers and local authorities.*

*After completion of the emergency relief activities, BDRCS continue assisting the affected people with recovery efforts. During the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 50 BDRCS volunteers and staff contracted the virus thus halted many activities due to movement restriction to curb the spread of the virus. As a result, the overall consultation and assessment process in the communities were delayed and it took longer time than expected to identify the targeted communities and targeted households for recovery assistance. The newly imposed restriction (country wide lockdown) in Bangladesh due to the sudden increase in COVID-19 cases is expected to cause delay in delivering assistance. At the same time, BDRCS Response Department capacity had been stretched as multiple disasters hit Bangladesh in 2020 and BDRCS has been responding to several emergencies and recovery operations simultaneously (besides population movement operation and COVID-19 operation; BDRCS activated two early action protocols and launched two emergency appeals for cyclone and flood).*

*Considering the overall operational progress and the upcoming cyclone season (April and May), BDRCS has requested for a three-month extension on the operation timeframe up to 31 August 2021. This extension will help BDRCS to successfully complete all the planned recovery activities and ensure proper monitoring and quality of works in place.*

## 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 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. 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.

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 hectares of fish cultivation area; 440 km of road and 76 km of embankment were damaged.



Due to cyclone Amphan impact, community infrastructure like embankment, road etc. damaged in coastal districts (Left photo: in Sathkira) and as consequence saline water intrusion, affected community lost their livelihood options like agricultural land. (Photo: BDRCS)

Again, in August, due to active monsoon conditions and lack of sustainable repair of embankment, a strong tidal surge impacted cyclone affected communities in Khulna and Sathkira. Around 50,000 people 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 Sathkira district, 375 acres of land inundated and flooded 250 acres of farmlands and fish enclosures.

### Summary of current response

#### Overview of Host National Society

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) along with IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation (CD) 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. BDRCS triggered the cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) on 18 May 2020 based on forecasts and supported the evacuation of people, livestock, and moveable assets (through vehicles), and provided food, water, mask and hand sanitizer (considering COVID-19 pandemic) and basic first aid service at the cyclone shelters. Anticipating the potential impact and based on BDRCS request; an 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. Emergency Appeal was launched on 28 May 2020 for CHF 5 million to scale up the responses and assist recovery efforts of 50,000 cyclone affected people.

#### Summary of BDRCS response

- More than 70,000 volunteers (CPP and RCY) were mobilized for disseminating the early warning messages and supported GoB to evacuate 2.4 million people. As a part of early actions in the EAP, BDRCS reached 36,365 people at the cyclone shelters providing dry food, safe water and household items on 19 May 2020 before the landfall of the cyclone. In addition to evacuating people, a total of 4,406 livestock had also been evacuated to the safe cyclone shelters. BDRCS also disseminated awareness messages for COVID-19 prevention to all coastal districts to reduce the transmission risk.

<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).

- 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 households (5,000 people) by dignity kits and 500 households (2,500 people) by jerry cans. BDRCS mobilized all these household items from the joint contingency stock of BDRCS and IFRC.
- BDRCS reached 3,000 households (15,000 people) with the multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) and vegetable seeds support in Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Bagerhat and Pirojpur districts. Considering the BDRCS and IOM joint displacement report in the cyclone Amphan affected areas, BDRCS has allocated multipurpose cash grant with vegetable seeds for 2,500 affected households in Khulna, Satkhira, Pirojpur and Bagerhat districts. BDRCS has completed household's assessment for beneficiary selection to deliver the cash grant and seeds supports in Satkhira, Bagerhat and Pirojpur districts. The household's assessment is still ongoing in Khulna district.
- BDRCS has established 100 emergency latrines that is estimated to benefit about 2,000 people in Khulna and Satkhira districts. To ensure access to safe water, BDRCS installed 25 rainwater harvesting system in Khulna.
- BDRCS reached 2,209 people with 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.
- BDRCS has started renovation of Mother and Child Health (MCH) center in the cyclone Amphan affected areas.
- With the available funding, BDRCS has been implementing recovery interventions to assist 250 households in Dacope upazila under Khulna district to meet the recovery needs in areas of livelihood, WASH, shelter, health and DRR. BDRCS through community consultation identified the priority recovery needs and finalized the recovery interventions in the targeted communities. Community Development Committee (CDC) and community volunteers' groups were formed in the recovery intervention area.
- BDRCS also identified the targeted households through detail household assessment and community consultation and currently is in process to construct the model shelters and household latrines in consultation with the community people, technical resource persons and local authorities.
- Considering the remoteness of the recovery operational area, BDRCS set-up a field operational office down to the community and recruited four technical officers, deployed one field coordinator and two skilled volunteers for implementing the planned activities in the recovery areas.
- BDRCS organized an exchange learning visit for its field staffs and volunteers to understand the challenges and to learn way forward from on-going flood recovery operation.

### **Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country**

IFRC CD 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 CD 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 2020.

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 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 2020. By 20 May 2020, 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 were evacuated to 14,636 permanent and temporary shelters in 19 coastal districts (prior to cyclone landfall in the country's coast) as the cyclone grows in intensity turning from 'very severe' cyclonic storm into a super cyclone.

The GoB allocated 3,100 MT 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 2020. After conducting the joint need assessment phase one, NAWG shared the [Joint Needs Assessment report](#) on 31 May 2020. Food security, WASH, shelter, health, gender-based violence (GBV) and cash working groups have been actively coordinating with partners since the onset of disaster. On 23 May 2020, 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.

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 lesson 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 (approximately CHF 160,000) for house repairs. Currently more than ten 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>3</sup> are among those severely damaged. Due to the washed away of the embankment's protection, crops land and fish farms 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.

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

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<sup>3</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.

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) 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.

The upcoming cyclone season (from April to May) may hamper the on-going operations as there are possibilities that tropical depressions and cyclone can be form in the Bay of Bengal. BDRCS also consider this issue as operational risk requested for three months extension up to 31 August 2021.

## 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 and applied:

- Provide multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) among the affected households as an emergency support to the most affected families to cover their basic needs.
- Provide recovery assistance in terms of shelter, livelihood, WASH among 250 targeted household in terms of conditional cash and technical assistance. Installation of waterpoints to ensure safe access to safe drinking water.
- BDRCS continue its mass health awareness as part of COVID-19 prevention effort to the affected people alongside the renovation of Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres.
- Under DRR cash for work, training, sapling distribution, awareness sessions will be conducted.

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. In line with current COVID-19 operation, BDRCS following guidelines and provided masks and handsanitizers for its staff and volunteers.

## **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 CD 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 CD 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. As of now, the procurement of 5,000 hygiene parcel, 2,000 shelter toolkit and 1,000 dignity kits were procured through IFRC CD. Total 5,000 tarpaulin and 5,000 jerrycans procurement and importation was completed with the support of IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) unit. Due to COVID-19, clearance of relief items took longer time than expected. Currently IFRC CD is in the process to procure 8,000 pieces of corrugated iron sheets. IFRC CD 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. Due to COVID-19, 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 CD 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 CD 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 CD 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 CD 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	16,250	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>4</sup>	250	ongoing
# of cyclone shelter renovated for future safe evacuation <sup>5</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.

BDRCS mobilized its volunteers and staffs to assess the affected households in the community and targeting the households based on shelter damage severity and other vulnerabilities. BDRCS provided tarpaulins among 3,000 affected households and among these based on individual needs of repairing tools, BDRCS reached 2,000 households with shelter toolkits.

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. BDRCS reached 3,000 HHs with tarpaulins<sup>6</sup> and 2,000 HHs with shelter toolkits<sup>7</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.



Affected households receiving tarpaulins and shelter toolkits in Pirojpur district. (Photo: BDRCS)

<sup>4</sup> Due to low funding coverage of the EA, BDRCS is targeting 250 households for shelter recovery assistance than initial target of 2,000.

<sup>5</sup> For the same reason of low funding coverage, BDRCS is now considering renovating 1 (one) shelter instead of initially targeted 10.

<sup>6</sup> Each family received one tarpaulin based on the recommendation of Bangladesh shelter cluster.

<sup>7</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	1,100	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 conducted Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) and found that more than 90% responders used these tarpaulins as roof of temporary shelter.

Based on the available funding of EA, BDRCS extend shelter recovery interventions to reach 250 HHs with conditional cash and in-kind assistance along with technical support in Khulna district. BDRCS completed the community consultation and identified the priority shelter recovery needs and finalized the beneficiary list through detail household assessment. BDRCS field team has selected 25 beneficiaries to construct model shelters in consultation with community people, local technical resource people and local authorities. These shelters will be constructed through a community participatory approach considering build back better principles.



One of the affected households using the tarpaulin that received from BDRCS on the roof in Khulna. (Photo: IFRC)

Currently, BDRCS volunteers and staffs are assisting these targeted households to open the individual bank accounts. To raise the awareness on safe shelter, BDRCS is developing an IEC material highlighting key features of safe shelter.

### Challenges

After completion of the emergency relief activities, BDRCS has started implementing the recovery operation. However, since the beginning of March 2021, the number of COVID-19 positive cases and death start increasing again sharply. More than 50 BDRCS volunteers and staffs had been infected. Due to movement restriction and considering the safety of staffs and volunteers, the overall consultation and assessment process in the communities were delayed and it took longer time than expected to identify the targeted communities and targeted households for recovery assistance.

The recovery assistance targeted households who will receive conditional cash grant and corrugated iron sheets along with technical guidance throughout the operation. Based on the operational plan, IFRC country delegation initiated the procurement process and issued the work order to deliver corrugated iron sheets. However, there was shortage of imported raw materials due to restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic, supplier is unable to supply in a timely manner. It is now expected that corrugated iron sheets will be available for distribution among the targeted households by the end of April. In addition to that, opening individual bank accounts is slower than expected as the bank authority allowing only limited beneficiaries at the bank due to COVID-19 safety measures. BDRCS will continue promoting and ensuring COVID-19 safety measures throughout the implementation of shelter recovery, including training, focus group discussion, construction, etc.



### 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

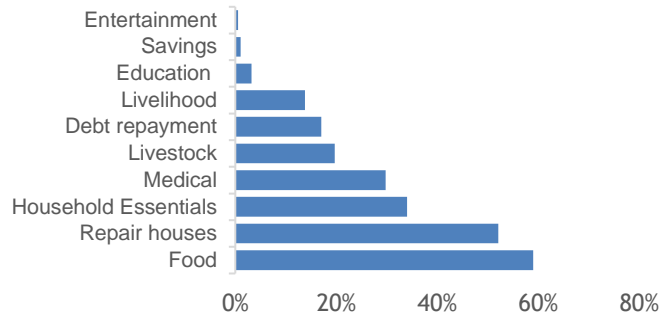
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted household that have emergency food and cash to meet their survival threshold	100%	Ongoing
% of targeted household whose livelihoods are restored to pre-disaster level	100%	Planned

<b>Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with food assistance	25,000	41,865
<b>Output 1.2: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity, and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods).</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households assisted through cash for work	500	150
# of households provided with conditional cash grants	250 <sup>8</sup>	250
# of households provided with seeds assistance	5,500	3,000
<b>Output 1.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants	5,500	3,000
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>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 been revised 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 until 31 December 2023.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>After distributing the cash grant and vegetable seeds, BDRCS conducted a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) with the support of their trained volunteers and NDRT members. Prior to that, BDRCS organized 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 food, more than 50 per cent 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 other responders use this money in education, livelihood, saving and also for entertainment purposes. The graph above shows the figure of cash assistance utilization.</p>		

<sup>8</sup> Due to low coverage of the EA, BDRCS reduce the target to 250 households for livelihood recovery assistance than initial target of 1,000 HHs.



### Utilization of Cash Grant



After distributing the multipurpose cash grant and seeds, PDM was conducted by both BDRCS and IFRC staffs (left) and PDM result shows key utilization areas of cash assistance. (right). (Photo: BDRCS)

According to PDM, about 90 per cent responders fully utilized the cash assistance, mainly in the areas of food provision, medical purpose, etc., and 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.

Based on the recent displacement assessment by BDRCS and IOM and considering the present situation in the Amphan affected districts, BDRCS is in process to provide multipurpose cash grant and vegetable seeds among another 2,500 households in Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira and Pirojpur districts.

BDRCS has finalized the beneficiary list for recovery support in targeted areas. In total, 250 households will receive the support from BDRCS for re-storing their livelihood options. These targeted households will receive conditional cash grant along with required trainings and technical support from BDRCS. Currently, these selected beneficiaries are opening their individual bank accounts with the support of BDRCS volunteers and staffs.



One of the BDRCS volunteers conducting household's assessment to identify the most vulnerable households to provide multipurpose cash grant in Khulna district. (Photo: BDRCS)

### Challenges

During this COVID-19 pandemic, more than 50 BDRCS volunteers and staffs were infected and the team could not move freely. As a result the overall consultation and assessment process in the communities were delayed and it took longer time than expected to identify the targeted communities and targeted households for recovery assistance. As of now, BDRCS completed detail household assessment to provide recovery assistance among the targeted households and identified the targeted households in consultation with the people of targeted communities. Currently, BDRCS is facilitating the targeted households to open individual bank accounts to receive the cash assistance to restore the livelihood. Opening bank account is slower than expected as the bank authority allowing only limited beneficiaries at the bank due to COVID-19 safety measures. Considering the remoteness of the community and for the smooth implementation of the recovery program, BDRCS has set-up an operational office at the community level and currently eight staffs along with volunteers are working.

In the other hand, as funding coverage is low, it will be challenging the meet the need of affected people particularly to restore their livelihood. However, with the available funding, BDRCS is in process to support 250 HHs for livelihood recovery assistance.



## Health

People reached: 57,543

Male: 28,570

Female: 28,973

### 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	2,209
# 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	45,000
# 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	214

### 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 operation. In total, 3,000 PPE distributed during emergency period to the front-line volunteers and staff. BDRCS also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to 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 45,000 people through mass awareness in cyclone affected areas.

Among all 56 MCH centers, 23 MCH centers are located 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 detail technical assessment, currently BDRCS is renovating four MCH centers in Jenaidah, Narail and Khulna districts.

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 PFA 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.

In addition, as part of promoting COVID-19 prevention and controlling the curb of COVID-19 case, BDRCS reached more than 10,000 people with facemasks and hand sanitizers during distribution of emergency household items and cash.

## Challenges

Working amidst COVID-19 pandemic is the major challenge that slows down the implementation of planned activities. The country's maiden cases of COVID-19 were reported on 8 March 2020 and the first death was reported on 18 March 2020 by the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) of the GoB. The confirmed cases, as of 14 March 2021 reported by the DGHS is 557,395 countrywide. Within the same time period, 8,545 people died, and 511,695 people recovered. According to the WHO Bangladesh's latest situation report, dated 14 March, in comparison to the previous epidemiological week, the number of new weekly COVID-19 case increased by 9.2% (2,759 in last week and 2,530 in the week before) and the number of COVID-19 new weekly death also increased by 54% (75 and 69 respectively).



### Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 36,365

Male: 17,055

Female: 18,310

#### 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
<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/ installed	200	25
<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 people assisted with reduction in risk of waterborne and water related disease	1,250 <sup>9</sup>	In progress
<b>Output 2.3: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population is provided to target population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported with latrines installation in recovery phase	250 <sup>10</sup>	In progress

#### Progress towards outcomes

<sup>9</sup> Due to low funding coverage of the EA, BDRCS reduce the target to 1,250 people instead of initial target of 10,000 people.

<sup>10</sup> Due to low funding coverage of the EA, BDRCS reduce beneficiary target for latrine instalment to 250 HHs instead of initial target of 2,000 HHs.

Since the beginning of operation to reporting date, BDRCS has distributed safe drinking water in the cyclone shelter to 36,365 evacuated people. BDRCS locally procured PET bottle drinking water and distributed them to the affected people as an addition to distribution of 500 jerry cans that can be used to collect and store water. BDRCS installed 25 rainwater harvesting system to support more sustained supply of safe drinking water in Khulna district.

To ensure 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.



One of the newly installed rainwater harvesting systems in Khulna district. (Photo: IFRC)

As of now, BDRCS distributed 2,600 hygiene parcels<sup>11</sup> from its contingency stock immediately after cyclone. 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), female volunteers provided awareness messages on MHM 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.

In the recovery phase, BDRCS is reaching the most vulnerable people through providing conditional cash assistance along with technical support to install household latrines. These latrines will be installed in consultation with the affected communities through a participatory and community owner driven approach. Based on community consultation and technical support of local skilled persons and local authorities, BDRCS will assist the targeted communities to design and install model household latrines in strategic locations. BDRCS will provide conditional cash grant in installment through financial service provider along with technical assistance to install the household latrines.

BDRCS has completed household assessment and finalized the beneficiary list in the targeted areas based on damage and current situation of WASH facilities, accessibility, current household income, vulnerability groups, etc. At the time of reporting, BDRCS is assisting these targeted households to open bank accounts. Simultaneously, BDRCS is finalizing latrine design in consultation with community and concerned authorities.

## Challenges

BDRCS could not deploy its mobile water purification units during the emergency phase as nearby water sources became unsuitable due to saltwater intrusion. As an alternative, BDRCS procured drinking water for the affected population.

Due to the embankment breakdown and damages of water points, access to safe drinking water is one of the major challenges in the cyclone affected areas. BDRCS conducted technical assessment and installed 25 rainwater harvesting units. Currently BDRCS is in process to install another 175 rainwater harvesting units in the targeted communities.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic and difficult access to the remote affected communities, the overall planned activities like technical assessment and focus group discussions were not completed timely. As a result, overall WASH recovery interventions were delayed.

<sup>11</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.



## 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 marginalized 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

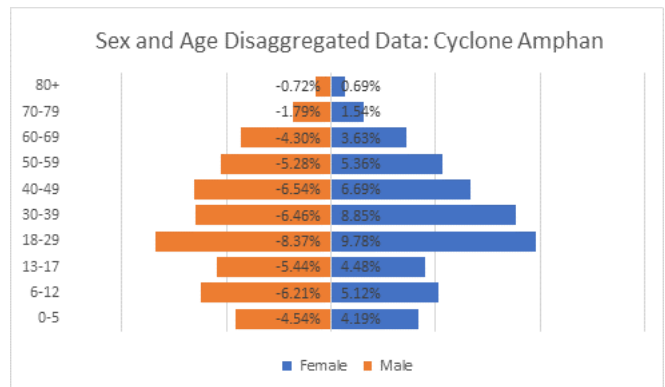
**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Is SADD data collected for analysis?	Yes	Ongoing
# 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 like Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) to get information about the priority needs. In addition, the BDRCS conducted detail household assessment and use SADD information to design and to implement the operation. The detail household assessment had been conducted using KoBo collect apps and beforehand BDRCS trained its volunteers and NDRT members on assessment. During this assessment SADD data was collected and the analysis carried out by the dedicated data management team comprise of BDRCS and IFRC staffs.

BDRCS distributed 1,000 set of dignity kits among the cyclone affected households. These dignity kits were mobilized from the contingency stock of BDRCS and already replenished with the support IFRC country delegation.



As a part of validation and getting feedback from community people BDRCS published the preliminary list of targeted households in the communities (left,) and detail SADD of targeted households (right). (Photo: IFRC / 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. Around 70,000 volunteers (including CPP and BDRCS) were actively engaged along with Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), Police, Armed Forces and other organizations to disseminate early warning and to evacuate vulnerable people. BDRCS volunteers also provided masks, hand sanitizers and soaps to the people in some 40 cyclone shelters.

BDRCS is delivering all the recovery support in different sectors considering the future disaster vulnerability through a participatory and 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. Under the small-scale mitigation, BDRCS will select the cash for work scheme (*repairing road, embankment etc.*) in consultation with local authorities and local community people. In addition to that saplings will be provided in consultation with concern departments of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to address the DRR.

### Challenges

It was challenging to evacuate huge number of vulnerable people safely amidst COVID-19 pandemic. 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.

The implementation of the planned DRR activities in the targeted recovery intervention areas was delayed as the consultation with communities could not take place as planned and selection of targeted areas took longer time due to ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

## 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	Ongoing
Construction of regional warehouse cum multi-purpose centre	1	Planned
<b>Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Launch of small-scale disaster response model of BDRCS	Yes	Planned
Contingency plan revised	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Based on the predicted impact in the forecast, more than 70,000 CPP and BDRCS volunteers, staff and unit's representative were actively worked for early warning dissemination and evacuation. During the operation, more than 250 volunteers NDRT members and staffs had been mobilized to provide humanitarian assistance. Under the ongoing COVID-19 operation nationwide, around 2,000 volunteers and more than 300 staffs are insured.</p> <p>In the aftermath of cyclone, BDRCS did a rapid assessment through ODK with the support of RC and CPP volunteers. Based on the findings, BDRCS provided the humanitarian assistance in areas of emergency shelter, WASH, food and provision of household items. In addition, detail household assessment was conducted to provide multipurpose cash grant assistance. 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 organized on virtual orientation on PDM questionnaires, COVID-19 guideline, and others relevant topics.</p> <p>BDRCS is looking forward to construct regional warehouse cum multi-purpose centre through this EA. However currently there is no confirm funding.</p> <p>BDRCS has initiated the process to revise the contingency plan and it is expected that the contingency plan will be revised by May 2021 through series of consultation and simulation.</p>		

<b>Ensure effective International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Engage with other humanitarian actors (inter-agency) for coordinated humanitarian intervention.	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 1.1: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Regular coordination meeting conducted	Yes	Ongoing
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
CEA mainstreamed in operation	Yes	Yes
<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</p>		

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.

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.

BDRCS mainstreamed CEA through all the operations and programme implementation. Dedicated CEA team has been assisting BDRCS response department through providing regular training, orientation, guiding documents, etc. To get proper community feedbacks; BDRCS deployed a CEA officer who assist respective units to facilitate the focus group discussion and responding the community people queries and feedbacks. BDRCS also disseminated hotline number among the communities and through the hotline number, BDRCS regularly getting feedback from the communities. These community feedbacks, helping BDRCS make necessary positive changes to address the concerns. In the recovery implementation area, BDRCS formed the CDC in targeted recovery interventions areas to ensure community participations.

## 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
<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

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

<b>Output 1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
<i>% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures</i>	100%	100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>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.</p>		

## **D. BUDGET**

The current appeal budget is CHF 5 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is 29.34 per cent. As of reporting date, CHF 628,761 (42.9%) has been utilized out of funding received (including DREF loan). 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 \(EPoA\)](#)

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

**In the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society**

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

**In the IFRC Bangladesh Country Office**

- Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, acting head of country office; email: [sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org](mailto:sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org)
- Hasibul Bari Razib, senior manager, humanitarian response & shelter; email: [hasibul.bari@ifrc.org](mailto:hasibul.bari@ifrc.org)

**In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Alexander Matheou, regional director; email: [alexander.matheou@ifrc.org](mailto:alexander.matheou@ifrc.org)
- Gwendolyn Pang, deputy regional director; email: [gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org)
- Andreas von Weissenberg, acting head of DCC; email: [andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org](mailto:andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org)
- Christie Samosir, operations coordinator; email: [opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org](mailto:opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org)
- Siokkun Jang, logistics manager; email: [siokkun.jang@ifrc.org](mailto:siokkun.jang@ifrc.org)
- Antony Balmain, communications manager; email: [antony.balmain@ifrc.org](mailto:antony.balmain@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva**

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support**

- 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)**

- Audrey Seetho, acting PMER manager; email: [audrey.seetho@ifrc.org](mailto:audrey.seetho@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	2020/5-2021/3	Operation	MDRBD024
Budget Timeframe	2020/5-2021/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22 Apr 2021

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 22 Apr 2021</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	750,181	428,536	321,645
AOF2 - Shelter	500,976	106,025	394,951
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	69,758	48	69,710
AOF4 - Health	45,795	34	45,761
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	2,663	38,694	-36,031
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	134,317	54,561	79,756
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	864	-864
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,503,688</b>	<b>628,761</b>	<b>874,927</b>

### III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,466,992
Expenditure	-628,761
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>838,231</b>
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	838,231

### 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	2020/5-2021/3	Operation	MDRBD024
Budget Timeframe	2020/5-2021/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22 Apr 2021

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

### 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>	