



## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Impending Tropical Cyclone

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n°:</b>	MDRBD027	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">TC-2021-000058-BGD</a>
<b>Date of issue:</b>	21 May 2021	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	31 August 2021
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster:</b> Orange			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 228,279			
<b>Total number of people are exposed:</b>	3 million as mentioned under 'Impact based Forecast'	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	20,000
<b>Districts affected:</b>	Potentially: Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barisal, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Laxmipur, Feni, Chandpur, Noakhali, Chattogram and Cox's Bazar	<b>Districts targeted:</b>	Barguna, Bhola, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Bagerhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Chandpur, Noakhali, and Chattogram
<b>National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has over 800,000 volunteers and staffs, and 68 units all over the country. The National Society is well known and respected in the country and works closely with the Government. The role of the BDRCS is well articulated in the Government's Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD) which is the main guiding and regulating tool for the disaster response and management in Bangladesh.			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) 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.			

## A. Situation analysis

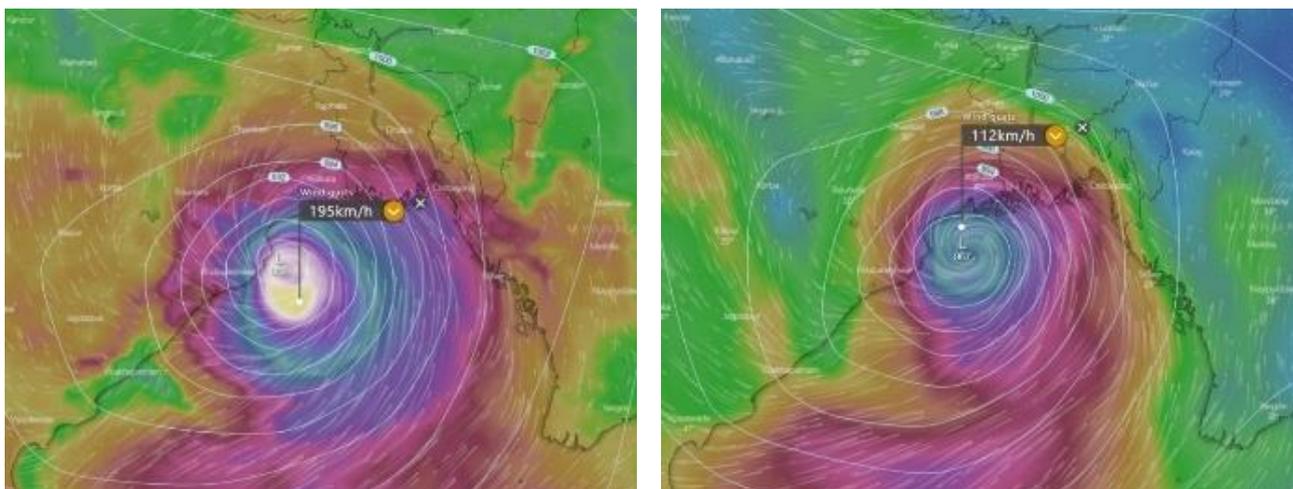
### Description of the disaster

According to India Meteorological Department (IMD)<sup>1</sup> on 19 May 2021 forecast report, a low-pressure area is very likely to form over north Andaman Sea and adjoining east central Bay of Bengal (BOB) by 21 May 2021. It is very likely to intensify gradually into a cyclonic storm during subsequent 72 hours.

#### Wind Forecast in global and national model:

The European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) model identified the probability of forming the low pressure with subsequent cyclonic storm since 16 May 2021. The forecast track of ECMWF model predicts the formation of the low pressure, movement of the cyclonic storm and landfall of the cyclonic storm. It shows a likelihood of forming a cyclonic storm on 23 May 2021 and landfall in West Bengal with a wind speed of more than 150 kilometers per hour on 26 May 2021.

<sup>1</sup> Scattered low and medium clouds with embedded intense to very intense convection lay over south Bay of Bengal (BOB). Scattered low and medium clouds with embedded weak to moderate convection lay over north BOB and south Andaman Sea. Trough of westerly low lies over West Bengal and adjoining area, extending its trough to North Bay.



Left figure: ECMWF model forecast [Landfall date is 26 May 2021 around 5.00 PM] and Right figure: GFS model forecast [Landfall date is 26 May 2021 around 4.00 PM local time]

It is expected to make a landfall on Sundarbans of West Bengal part but may have an impact on the coastal district of Bangladesh especially the western to central coastal districts. The diameter of the cyclone may be up to 500 kilometers as of 20 May 2021 forecast.

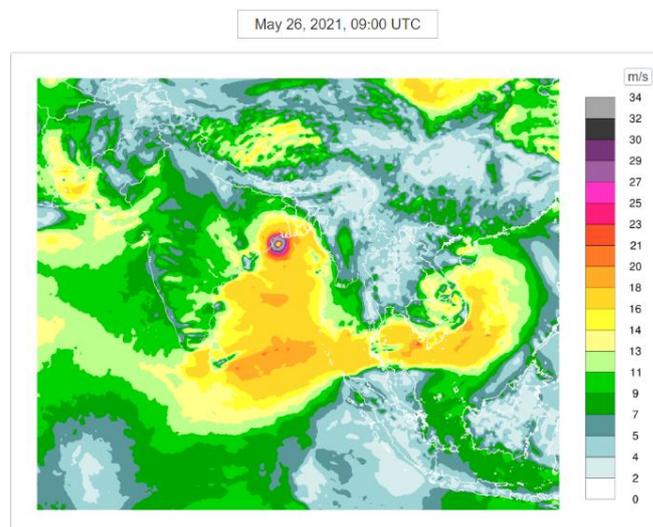
The Global Forecast System (GFS) identified the low pressure which may form cyclonic storm subsequently since 17 May 2021. There is highly likelihood of forming a cyclonic storm on 23 May 2021 which may landfall on 26 May on the coast of India's West Bengal State, next to Bangladesh's Sundarbans. This model also shows that it may make an impact on the western coastal district of Bangladesh. The diameter of the cyclonic storm may be more than 450 kilometers.

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) also identified the probability of forming a low pressure since 18 May 2021. The low-pressure area is very likely to form over north Andaman Sea and joining east central Bay of Bengal. It is likely to intensify into cyclonic storm. The cyclonic storm is likely to move northwest wards and cross India's Odisha and West Bengal States, and Bangladesh's Khulna-Barguna-Patuakhali coastal districts by 26 May 2021.

According to Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) forecast model<sup>2</sup> and weather bulletin<sup>3</sup> of BMD, the cyclone may make a landfall on the coast of West Bengal but there are possibilities to make landfall on central coast of Bangladesh.

#### Impact-based forecast

BDRCS with technical support from Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre prepared a probable impact map for Bangladesh based on the wind speed and landfall location which is currently expected to be between Odisha and West Bengal in India. The impact map shows that all of Bangladesh's coast and islands may observe 60-100 kilometers per hour of wind speed given the cyclone's diameter of up to 500 kilometers. Based on historical data and the impact analysis done for BDRCS' Cyclone Early Action Protocol, a wind speed of 80 to 100 kilometers per hour will lead to all Kutch<sup>4</sup> and Jhupri<sup>5</sup> houses to be destroyed. The impact map has been generated using the reduction factor model. Storm surge forecast also shows 4.2 meters at Pasur river at the time of landfall. As there is a new moon at the time of landfall the normal tide is also 1 meter higher than regular time.



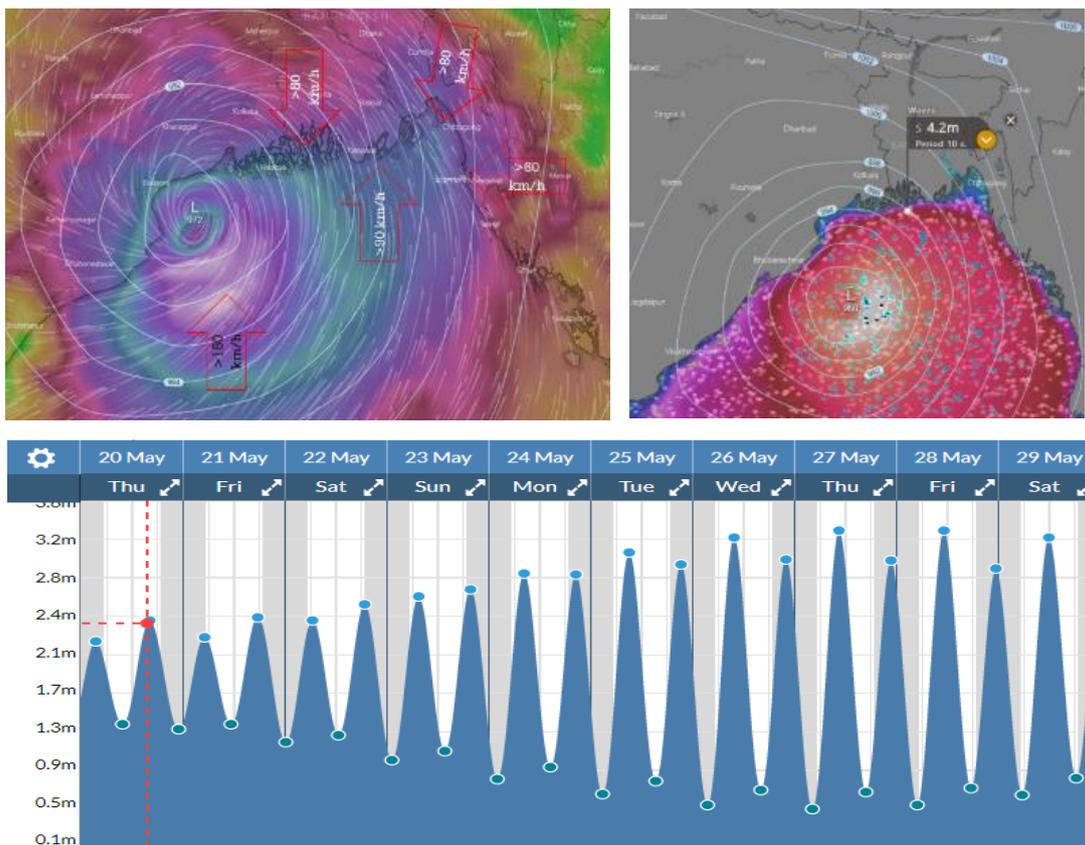
WRF model forecast of BMD [Landfall date is 26 May around 3.00 PM local time]

<sup>2</sup> <http://123.49.38.4/maps> (accessed on 20 May 2021).

<sup>3</sup> <http://live.bmd.gov.bd/file/2021/05/20/pdf/114052.pdf>

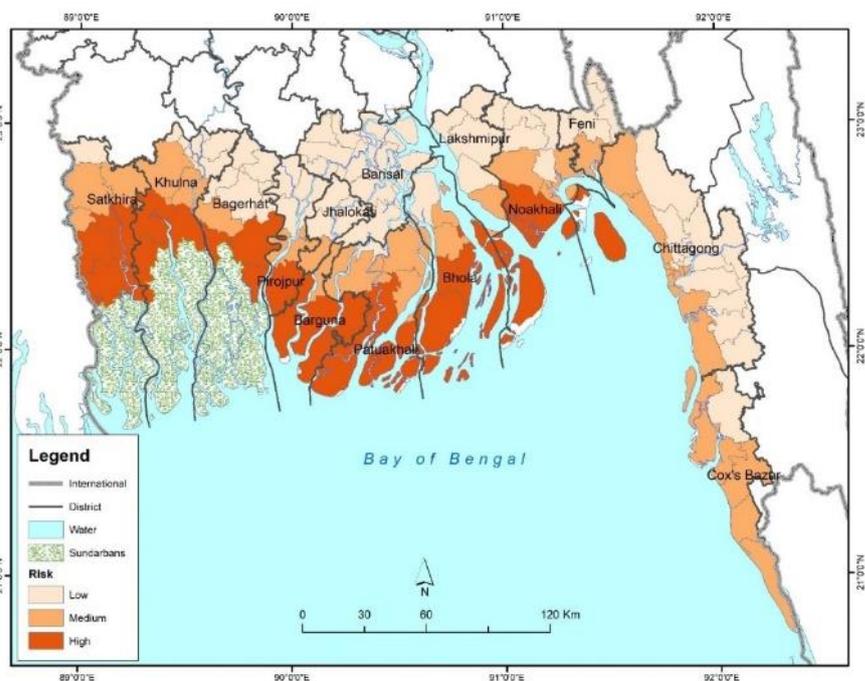
<sup>4</sup> Kutch (temporary); made of mud brick, bamboo, sun-grass, wood and occasionally corrugated iron sheets as roofs.

<sup>5</sup> Jhupri (shacks); made of jute sticks, tree leaves, jute sacks etc.



From the preliminary analysis of the impact map more than 3 million people along the sea facing coastal districts are in danger of higher level of risk/impact. A wind speed of 80 to 100 kilometers per hour will lead to the destruction of more than five hundred thousand Jhupri and Kucha houses.

The trigger used in BDRCS' Cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) states that an activation will take place when the forecasted windspeed is greater than 125 kilometers per hour which corresponds to a return period of one in five years. The EAP impact analysis considers the exposure and vulnerability of all houses in the affected Unions and all Unions with more than 25 per cent of all houses at risk of being destroyed will be considered for early action implementation. The National Society has yet to revalidate their cyclone EAP triggered in 2020. However, given the slightly lower windspeed of the currently forecasted cyclone, the impact will still be considerable and this imminent DREF will allow BDRCS to support the affected communities adequately.



Map of risk of impact from the impending tropical cyclone.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of operating National Society response action

BDRCS along with IFRC Country Delegation (CD) and other in-country Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners closely monitoring the situation and at the same time coordinating closely with the GoB at national and district levels. BDRCS is continuously preparing synoptic weather update report and disseminating with RCRC Movement partners.

As of 20 May 2021, BDRCS has taken the following actions:

- Coordination meeting with IFRC, Red Cross Res Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC) and in-country Movement partners was held to prepare the Imminent DREF in absence of the valid Early Action Protocol (EAP).
- Coordination meeting within BDRCS NHQ and Unit was held on 20 May 2021 for preparedness activities.
- BDRCS alerted its staff, volunteers, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) members. At the same time BDRCS already updated its contingency stocks and mapped its existing response capacity.
- BDRCS, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), IFRC and American Red Cross worked together to customize the national cyclone preparedness protocols and cyclone early warning messages in line with the COVID-19 situation and based on the experience of [Tropical Cyclone \(TC\) Amphan](#) last year. BDRCS and CPP with IFRC and American Red Cross organized a virtual orientation for CPP and BDRCS volunteers and staff from the coastal belt as part of the cyclone season readiness activity.
- In Cox's Bazar, under the DRR initiatives of [Population Movement Operation Emergency Appeal](#), BDRCS with support from the IFRC and American Red Cross, have revised the camp-settlement context Early Warning Early Action (EW-EA) protocol to ensure proper and timely coordination between CPP, Refugee Relief Repatriation Commission (RRRC), site management agencies, and other stakeholders. A preparation meeting was held on 20 May among BDRCS, American Red Cross and IFRC Disaster Risk reduction (DRR) team to see the preparedness level as well as to take the necessary arrangement for emergency management. Recently 12 camps are reached with orientation on Cyclone preparedness procedures in coordination with CPP camp focal and in consultation with CiCs and respective site management support (SMS) agencies in camps. Virtual meetings were held with Disaster Management Committees of different camps so that they can be involved with EW-EA process. Besides that, coordination is made with other partner agencies with a common checklist for EW-EA preparation at Host community as well. Host disaster management committee (DMC) members were provided with health PPE. Communications with the camp focal, CPP supervisor and Communication with Community (CwC), ISCG and UN agencies are being done on a regular basis.
- Though it is still uncertain about the possible path of the cyclone, BDRCS team in Bhashan Char is closely coordinating with the RRRC and Bangladesh Navy representatives as well as with other agencies at the island. Around 18,500 people (approximately 4,600 families) who fled violence in Rakhine state of Myanmar and took shelter in Cox's Bazar camps, relocated to Bhashan Char till this April. Unlike the camp settlement, at the island there are 120 well-constructed three storied shelters available where people over there can take shelter during cyclone. Based on the "danger" signal (Signal 5-7), BDRCS team is ready to prepare people to evacuate to the shelters and based on the "great danger" signal (Signal 8-10) the people will be evacuated to the cyclone shelter. Different groups, including the community people will be formed who will manage the whole process. BDRCS team on the island will engage with the authorities and ensure other necessary support for this.

Considering the potential impact of Cyclone, BDRCS requested IFRC to access an imminent Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 21 May 2021 to assist 20,000 vulnerable people in the coastal areas. After the landfall of cyclone, based on cyclone impact and needs, BDRCS may request IFRC for a second allocation of DREF or to launch an emergency appeal.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement actions in country

IFRC CD in Bangladesh is keeping close coordination with BDRCS, its sub-office in Cox's Bazar, in-country Movement partners and the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur in regard to the ongoing disturbance in the Bay of Bengal. IFRC is closely monitoring the disturbance and its possible consequences in the coastal districts, as well as camp settlements in Cox's Bazar, to determine necessary actions.

The in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs) and ICRC also have been closely monitoring the situation and coordinating with BDRCS to prepare and respond to the adverse situation. The Movement Anticipatory Action team comprised of BDRCS, IFRC, German Red Cross, American Red Cross and RCRC Climate Centre started monitoring the disturbance detected by Indian Meteorological Department right after Cyclone Tauktae made landfall in India on 17 May 2021. They are also monitoring the tropical disturbance detected by European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), Global Forecast System (GFS) model. The team has been sharing technical weather synopsis

regularly which is also widely circulated with ISCG in Cox's Bazar as part of readiness activities. Multiple channels, like WhatsApp groups, have been opened to circulate forecast analyses with partners and stakeholders like BDRCS, CPP, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR), BMD, ISCG, etc. and ensure timely coordination.

The in-country Movement Forecast-based Action partners meeting was organized by BDRCS on 19 and 20 May, where IFRC, RCRC Climate Centre, and in-country PNS, American Red Cross and German Red Cross took part. BDRCS, RCRC Climate Centre and German Red Cross Forecast-based Financing (FbF) team in Bangladesh is closely monitoring the disturbance's pattern and are providing necessary technical support to BDRCS. American Red Cross through its Forecast-based Action (FbA) under Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme of BDRCS has expanded their branch-level decentralized funding in the coastal districts based on the TC Amphan experience. This decentralized fund will be mobilized by BDRCS management considering forecast analyses.

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

MoDMR is closely monitoring the situation and has alerted all relevant departments. Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) has updated the Early Warning protocol (combating dual threats of cyclone and COVID19) and arranged orientation for officers and volunteers. As preparedness measures, CPP with the support of BDRCS has already organized face book live event and disseminated messages on COVID19 and cyclone preparedness. CPP is maintaining close coordination with Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) to get the updated information. CPP has also alerted all officers and volunteers.

Considering the forecast, an inter-cluster meeting has been called by UNRCO on 23 May 2021 and IFRC representative will participate. As shelter cluster convenor, IFRC has been actively coordinating with its members and as preparedness, shelter cluster has already collected the pre-positioning stock for disaster response from its partners. Similarly other clusters and working groups under Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) have closely monitoring the situation.

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

### **Needs analysis**

Based on the forecast models and impact analysis by FbA team, more than 3 million people along the sea facing coastal districts are in danger of higher level of risk/impact, and more than five hundred thousand Jhupri (shacks) and Kucha (temporary) house structure may be destroyed.

Based on the further clear forecast, wide early warning dissemination is needed and safe evacuation considering the COVID-19 is a concern in the coastal areas, including evacuation transportation where feasible. For the people in the evacuation center, the needs are generally on provision of food, drinking water, and access to WASH facilities. After the landfall, depending on the impact anticipated needs include shelter and settlement support, food, drinking water, health and sanitation support.

From the previous cyclone event it is anticipated that a portion of affected people will be displaced, and it is anticipated that families will need both emergency shelter assistance and HHIs (household items) as well as transitional/ recovery shelter support. The cyclonic wind, along with rain and tidal water, may also affected crops and the coastal livelihood systems as well community infrastructure. After the cyclone landfall it is likely that WASH facilities will be affected.

Amid the COVID-19 global pandemic, Cyclone will bring 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. Bangladesh has currently experienced another worst period of second wave of COVID-19 which started in March 2021. The second wave reached its peak in the first week of April 2021. The number of the newly affected people and deaths during this peak is higher than the last year. With the possibility of a cyclone storm, it can be assumed to increase the number of COVID-19 cases especially in the affected areas if the disaster hits.

### **Targeting**

Priority will be given to the displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses. In addition, BDRCS will prioritize and ensure the dignity, access, participation and safety of the most at-risk population, which are the elderly persons, children including adolescents, marginal income farmers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities. BDRCS in consultation with concerned stakeholders, will target the most affected districts and subsequently most affected communities based on the impact-based forecasting map.

After receiving 72-hours prior to impact forecast, the forecast wind speed will be converted to an exposure map and applied with impact to estimate the percent of households that are likely to be impacted by the forecasted storm. The team will generate a map of the percentage of houses that are at risk of destruction at Union in exposed district. All Unions that have more than 25 per cent of households potentially damaged will be prioritized for intervention.

### **Scenario planning**

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Tropical cyclone does not directly hit the coastal area or only bring limited damages	Impact and humanitarian need in the communities are less than anticipated	DREF allocation will be utilized based on requirement and a part of DREF allocation will be returned
People will need to take shelter in cyclone shelter with a fear of contracting COVID-19. It will be more complex after losing house and livelihoods due to cyclone.	Due to damage of their livelihood, houses, crops land etc, there are emergency needs in terms of food, emergency shelter and cash assistance.	This DREF operation will address the immediate need of the most vulnerable affected 20,000 people in terms of emergency food, emergency shelter.
Initial rapid assessment reveal that both emergency and recovery needs are significant as forecasted.	Affected people become displaced, lose the livelihood means. People have very limited access to safe drinking water, sanitation and health facilities.	Considering the scale of damage and impact, a second allocation of DREF or an emergency appeal will be launched to scale up the operation.

### Operation risk assessment

Apart from the difficulty of road access in cyclone affected areas and increased health risks such as COVID-19, food/water/vector-borne diseases, transport hazards, civil unrest due to economical/financial tensions in the community, there are no major threats in Bangladesh at this moment which may directly interrupt the implementation of operational activities. However, the NS already conducted a similar intervention for Cyclone Amphan in a COVID-19 context and based on the past experience mitigating measures for those threats have been identified and will be put in place. There is already a field implementation guide for BDRCS branches and safer access guideline for BDRCS staff and volunteer in place which will be followed for this Early Action implementation to minimize risks. The IFRC CD also has updated its framework on ABC-actioning business continuity and will conduct security assessment in the operational area, which will help to minimize the risk to sustain this critical humanitarian needs.

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 on these and during the implementation of this operation, staff and volunteer will follow the guidelines accordingly.

According to World Health Organization (WHO), as of 19th May 2021, there have been 780,857 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 12,181 deaths in Bangladesh countrywide. During the implementation of this operation, BDRCS will follow the existing government and Movement guidance related to the COVID-19 crisis.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall operational objective

The overall objective of this imminent DREF operation is to assist 20,000 people affected by cyclone through the provision of emergency food, drinking water, sanitation, health and shelter support.

### Proposed strategy

The operation strategy revolves around the following key activities to reach people with early actions and to meet the emergency needs after cyclone make landfall:

- Support mobilization of more than 500 BDRCS volunteers and more than 75,000 CPP volunteers for disseminating early warnings and evacuation in line with COVID-19 protocols, including evacuation transportation where feasible.
- Meeting the emergency needs through providing food and drinking water to the people who will be taking shelter at the cyclone shelters.
- Mobilizing tarpaulins, hygiene parcel from contingency stock to meet the emergency needs after landfall.
- Conduct rapid assessment to gather more information about the damage and need of the targeted communities. Based on the assessment finding, BDRCS will decide on requesting a second allocation of DREF or launching an emergency appeal.

### Summary of key activities that will be covered through this imminent DREF

Sector	Activity	Target
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Dissemination of early warning through mobilizing BDRCS and CPP volunteers	Cyclone prone District
	Support government initiative to evacuate people safely through mobilizing BDRCS and CPP volunteers	
Food Security and Livelihood	Provide emergency food assistance	20,000 people
WASH	Provide safe drinking water	20,000 people
	Distribution of hygiene parcels	5,000 people

Sector	Activity	Target
	Installation of 80 portable handwash facilities at the cyclone shelters	20,000 People
	Construct 100 units of emergency latrine facilities for communal use	2,000 people
Health	Mass awareness on COVID-19	20,000 people
	Provide First aid and psycho-social support	500 people
	Provide emergency health service through first aid, psychosocial support and mobile medical team	1,000 people
Shelter	Distribution of tarpaulins along with technical orientation.	5,000 people

### Localization of response

As evident in many disasters, local units and volunteers are the first responders and any emergency response has been possible only by mobilizing local resources and volunteers. And it is even more critical to strengthen local response capacity in the COVID-19 context. Furthermore, any disaster almost always creates movement difficulty, logistical challenge as well as the paucity of time, meaning only the local team closer to the disaster site can reach vulnerable people quickly. Therefore, it is prudent to strengthen local/unit capacity to respond by way of ensuring some liquidity, human resources, trained volunteers, rapid assessment tools and communications network connecting to the regional and central offices and response mechanisms. This, however, may require BDRCS to look into the structural reform and devolution of power to the regional and district units by empowering them to take immediate action when needed. This is indeed a long-term process and requires a commitment of the National Society to look into possible restructuring of the entire response mechanism in the country. These aspects are highlighted in the new strategic plan of BDRCS. This operation will have provision of strengthening the local branches in line with the National Society strategic plan.

### A dedicated operations team

There will be a dedicated operations team at both BDRCS and IFRC. Given multiple emergency operations concurrently running in the country, existing human resources in the response department is extremely overburdened. Hence human resources capacity available with the in-country partners shall be leveraged as required and appropriate. A mapping exercise among the in-country partners have been done to see the surge trained people. This in-country resources will be utilized for this operation. However, given the travel restriction due to the COVID-19 outbreak, international surge deployment is not feasible. Therefore, the operation shall be managed by best utilizing locally available capacity and resources to ensure quality delivery with accountability. This will be in line with the strengthening of the localization process with the respective branches and volunteer networks in the districts of operation.

### Communication

The BDRCS utilizes its existing capacity to facilitate the collection, collation, analysis and dissemination of relevant multisector data and information to support evidence-based decision making that contributed to an effective humanitarian intervention. With the lead of BDRCS Communication department, information on BDRCS, CPP actions may be shared via newspaper, social media, BDRCS website and other media to highlight the humanitarian actions and ensure transparency and accountability. The principal aim is to ensure that this humanitarian response is professionally communicated, understood, and supported by internal and external stakeholders. Maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information focused on the humanitarian needs and the BDRCS response will be done to support humanitarian diplomacy and effective resource mobilization efforts. Communications measures will also aim at enhancing collaboration with key partners and stakeholders and mitigating reputational risks.

Materials, including good-quality photos and key messages to guide partner communications and social media posts will be shared. BDRCS and IFRC spokespeople will be supported and pitched to the media. All communications products will preserve the dignity of people and promote diversity, gender inclusion and respect.

IFRC will support the BDRCS communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the operation and the Red Cross and Red Crescent and CPP's humanitarian actions assisting the affected people. Close collaboration will be maintained between the Asia Pacific IFRC regional communications unit to ensure a coherent and coordinated communications approach. Media and social media scanning will aim to increase effectiveness and contribute to assessing and managing risks. Attention will also be given to ensure that BDRCS staff and volunteers are well accepted and recognized by beneficiaries and the wider community. Caps, t-shirts, vests with logo are in preposition at Unit offices and will be provided to volunteers to ensure a high level of visibility.

### Community Engagement and Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is amongst the core components of BDRCS humanitarian programming and IFRC and its in-country memberships are committed to this. Under this imminent DREF operation, BDRCS will ensure community engagement and accountability in all aspects of field implementation applying the Movement-wide commitments and minimum actions for community engagement and accountability.

The CEA approach emphasizes a more regular presence in the communities, and strong community engagement from the outset by mobilizing and engaging the local Red Crescent Youth and CPP volunteers. BDRCS will ensure that the affected communities are able to access humanitarian assistance as necessary, have the required information on the cyclone and relevant services (dry food distribution, evacuation and providing necessary first aid support, etc.) available to them. As usual response practice, BDRCS ensures distribution and post-distribution monitoring through establishing feedback response mechanism.

A feedback mechanism with referral of sensitive feedback according to Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) minimum standards and will be an integral part of activities. The feedback mechanism will integrate the principles safety, confidentiality, and dignity, will be an integral part of activities in this operation through existing hotline number of BDRCS and other necessary contextual needs, for example, feedback box, information desk, face to face communication, etc. This, as part of CEA, will give an opportunity to those who receive assistance as well as those who do not receive assistance to provide direct feedback. The operation will involve the power of Red Crescent and CPP volunteers' outreach work with innovative social media and mass communication technology, such as SMS, messages through community radio. IFRC and its in-country membership will provide necessary technical support to BDRCS to implement the CEA activities in line with the operation

### **Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

BDRCS will focus on mainstreaming PGI by ensuring that people have physical access to all available services, particularly the elderly, women and children, and persons with disabilities all their supported cyclone shelters. BDRCS will also extend necessary support to authority and other agencies regarding sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response, with a special focus on more at-risk individuals while evacuating people to the cyclone shelters. IFRC will be closely engaged with BDRCS PGI team in its headquarters Dhaka and will extend the necessary support to the field team with necessary orientations and support to the field staff and volunteers. This will help BDRCS to mainstream the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies and better provide dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by the cyclone.

### **Logistics and Supply Chain**

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including local procurement, logistics arrangement for duty free import of relief goods, fleet support, storage at BDRCS warehouses (NHQ in Dhaka and based depot at Chittagong). BDRCS have their own transport facilities for relief distribution at the Operational site, however, if needed IFRC will support the needs in compliance with IFRC standard logistics procedures. IFRC Logistics will facilitate operational movement with the existing resources and capacity by ensuring safety and security. Any additional support may be accompanied through IFRC standard hired vehicle. Local procurement like dry food, hygiene, WASH items may be conducted by BDRCS in compliance with IFRC procurement procedures and if needed, IFRC Logistics and Procurement Department will support BDRCS by conducting the procurement as per operational need, any technical assistance may seek from IFRC Regional Office by IFRC and BDRCS in case. In addition to that during the procurement of PPE & First Aid items it will ensure that the minimum local MOH's standards are complied. The relief items which will be utilized from the BDRCS disaster preparedness stocks, shall be replenished through the IFRC Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management – Asia Pacific in Kuala Lumpur.

### **Human resources**

BDRCS will utilize existing staff, NDRT, CPP, NDWRT and volunteers for the response operation. The district branches have alerted youth volunteers and members of the executive committees for responding impending cyclone. To complete the DREF operation within the timeline, BDRCS will mobilized its staff and engage volunteers as required and appropriate. Staff and volunteers will be sensitised on gender, age, disability specific needs and on how to communicate respectfully with persons with physical, sensory and intellectual disabilities, persons with mental health disabilities, and older people.

IFRC staff in Bangladesh CD are assisting BDRCS in terms of planning, coordination, information management, need assessment, etc. In addition, IFRC staff will provide technical support for operational management. With the support of IFRC APRO, additional technical surge capacities may be engaged when there is a need.

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

IT has committed to delivering IT solutions, while maintaining the existing IT solutions, to providing IT services, projects, end user support in the most efficient and skilled manner. Also highly involved with Cyclone preparedness program (CPP) for technical development and digital transformation throughout the year for better communication during disaster period. Accurate data assessments tool like kobo collect mobile application, train NDRT members to get exact information about beneficiaries ensuring data security. Cooperate with IM and Program personnel to analyse data and evaluate actual beneficiaries requires for assistance.

IFRC Country Delegation has Emergency Response Unit (ERU) IT & Telecommunication specialist to provide technical support at any situation to the volunteers about any communication issues. IT facilitation ensures both the IFRC and

BDRCS ICT sections. IT complications and technical solution in field areas will advise and closely monitor with all the deployed volunteers.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

In the context of current COVID-19 scenario many activities have been limited due to safety measures and precaution purpose. Hence, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, local Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) members, CPP and community volunteers can be deployed to target areas to monitor the implementation and evaluate the impact of the operation. For the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) data collection, BDRCS will use the PDM tool created in collaboration with operation technical staff. BDRCS NHQ and IFRC staff may conduct onsite monitoring. Later, in the post distribution phase of the cyclone early action and immediate response implementation, BDRCS with the technical support from IFRC will organize lessons learned workshops (both physical and virtual), where participants might join from the concern districts.

### **Administration and Finance**

Both the BDRCS and the IFRC finance and administration team may provide necessary support to the operation as requested by the operation team. This includes necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to BDRCS on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices.

### **Security**

Considering the current context in the country, the major threats, which may directly or indirectly interrupt the implementation of operational activities, mainly are- health risks such as- COVID-19 and its related restrictions, water/ food/ vector-borne diseases, difficulty of road access in cyclone affected areas, road traffic accidents and sporadic civil unrest due to increased economical/financial tensions and instability in context of Cyclone on top of COVID-19 pandemic. The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management will be applicable. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Adequate mitigation measures will be chalked out and taken accordingly. This includes, but is not limited to, situation monitoring, regular or ad-hoc security/safety updates and alert/advice, staff and movement tracking (e.g., via phone or SMS), security assessment in operation areas, and pre-deployment security briefs. The IFRC CD security team will also be keeping close coordination with BDRCS, local administrations in the operational areas and external humanitarian actors in country on the situation particularly at the cyclone affected areas.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

People targeted: 5,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 22,837

**Needs analysis:** Referring to need analysis section of this EPoA.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,000 HHs will be assisted through the provision of tarpaulins along with technical orientation.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Bangladesh shelter cluster standards will be followed.

P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>	# of targeted people with safe and adequate shelter and settlements assistance (Target: 5,000)											
	<b>Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected households.</b>	# of households provided with emergency shelter items to have a space that meet the minimum living conditions (Target: 1,000)											
	Activities planned	Week											
AP005	Selection and distribution of tarpaulins	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP005	Replenishment of tarpaulins								x	x	x	x	
AP005	Post distribution monitoring	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	<b>Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>	# of awareness raising trainings on safe local building techniques to local builders and/or volunteers and staff (Target: at least 3)											
	Activities planned	Week											
AP006	Orientation on proper fixing of tarpaulins and on safe local building techniques	x	x	x	x	x	x						



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 20,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

Requirements (CHF): 59,242

**Needs analysis:** Referring to need analysis section of this EPoA.

**Population to be assisted:**

- 20,000 people will be assisted with food assistance who are taking shelters in the community shelters or become displaced due to cyclone.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Food assistance will be provided according to food security cluster recommendation.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	% of targeted people that have emergency food to meet their survival threshold (Target: 100%)											
	Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of people reached with food assistance (Target: 20,000)											
	Activities planned	Week											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP008	Distribute emergency food assistance	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP008	Post distribution monitoring			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 20,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

Requirements (CHF): 41,552

**Needs Analysis:** Referring to need analysis section of this EPoA.

**Population to be assisted:**

- Provide safe drinking water to 20,000 people.

- Provide hygiene parcels<sup>6</sup> to 1,000 households.
- Install 100 communal emergency latrines for the affected people.
- Awareness on hygiene practice.
- Installation of 80 portable handwash facilities at the cyclone shelters.

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

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<i># of people reached with WASH services (Target: 20,000)</i>												
	<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>	<i># of people have access to safe drinking water (Target: 20,000)</i>												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Provide safe drinking water		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Mobilization of trained NDWRTs and volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<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>	<i># of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target 5,000)</i>												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Installation of portable handwash facilities at the cyclone shelters		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP030	Awareness on hygiene practice		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<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>	<i># of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 1,000)</i>												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP030	Distribution of 1,000 hygiene parcels		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP030	Replenishment of 1,000 hygiene parcels						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>	<i># of emergency latrines constructed (Target: 100)</i> <i># of people have access to emergency latrine facilities (Target: 2,000)</i>												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP028	Construction of emergency communal latrines for affected people		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP028	Select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices, national standards, and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

<sup>6</sup> Each hygiene parcel consists of bathing soap (12), laundry soap (8), sanitary pad (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), toilet brush (1), nail cutter (1), toothpaste (2), toothbrush (5), hand washing liquid soap with dispenser (1) along with refill packages (2), hair oil (1), comb (1) and towel (1).



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 20,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,500

Requirements (CHF): 6,684

**Needs analysis:** Refer to the part of needs analysis, targeting and scenario planning and risk assessment.

**Population to be assisted:** The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. While the household need assessment will be conducted, Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) will be collected, and analysed and will be informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** : [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#), SGBV guidelines, BDRCS [child protection policy](#), code of conduct for staff and volunteers, standing order, IFRC [Code of Conduct](#), etc.

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (Target: yes)											
		Does the operation demonstrate evidence of NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors? (Target: yes)											
Activities planned		Week											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP031	Sensitization of staff and volunteers in sector specific minimum standard of PGI in emergencies	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Sensitization of response teams on code of conduct, child protection policy and PSEA policy	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP031	Disseminate lifesaving and awareness and important messages through different media	x	x	x	x								
AP031	Provide additional support to people with special need in terms of cash or in-kind assistance for assisting device	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x



## Disaster Risk Reduction

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

Male: 1,000,000

Female: 1,000,000

Requirements (CHF): 26,346

**Needs analysis:** Referring to need analysis section of this EPoA.

**Population to be assisted:** people in coastal districts.

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

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	# of people supported with cyclone preparedness and mitigation (Target: 2 million)												
	Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	# of people reached with early warning campaigns (target: 2 million) # of people assisted through evacuation. (target 20,000)												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP001	Mobilization of CPP and BDRCS volunteers for early warning dissemination and evacuation.		x	x										
AP001	Coordination with CPP and other stakeholders		x	x										
AP001	Monitor and analyse the forecast to trigger the early actions		x	x										
AP001	Dissemination of early warning		x	x										
AP001	Support people to evacuate safely following guidance for COVID-19 or similar pandemic.		x	x										
AP001	Provide transportation facilities to evacuate people and livestock		x	x										



## Health

People targeted: 20,000

Male: 10,000

Female: 10,000

Requirements (CHF): 31,738

**Needs analysis:** Referring to need analysis section of this EPoA.

**Population to be assisted:**

- Through mass awareness on COVID-19.
- Deploying mobile medical teams.
- Providing first aid and psychosocial support.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Health assistance through mass awareness on peak of COVID-19 emergency, first aid and PSS will be provided following BDRCS standard practice.

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment</b>	<i># of people reached with health assistance (Target: 20,000)</i>												
	<b>Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.</b>	<i># of people provided with clinical health care services during emergencies (Target 500)</i> <i># of people reached by First Aid services (Target 100)</i>												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	Provide First aid service		x	x	x	x								
AP022	Provide emergency health service through mobile medical teams		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced</b>	<i># of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities. (target 20,000 people)</i>												
	<b>Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues among target population in cyclone affected area</b>													
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	Mass awareness on COVID-19 and other disease awareness		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP016	Provide PPE for the volunteers and staffs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>													
	<b>Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>	<i># of people reached by psychosocial support (Target: 100)</i>												
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Provide psycho-social support through hotline		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 39,881

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>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</b>	<i># of NS branches that are well functioning (in the operation) (Target: TBC)</i>											
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<i># of NDRT/NDWRT/volunteers/staffs mobilized (Target: 100)</i>											

	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Provide briefings/orientation (assessment, CVA, PGI etc) to volunteers		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP040	Mobilization of NDRT, NDWRT, volunteers and staffs		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		<i>Procurement is carried as per IFRC standards and items replenished in the operation timeline. (Target: 100% compliance)</i>											
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP050	IFRC country office provides procurement support as needed to the National Society's logistics unit for replenishment.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)</i>											
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP049	IFRC country office supports NS in coordinating with other humanitarian actors and relevant clusters on a regular basis		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP049	Coordinating shelter cluster		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>		<i>Engage with other humanitarian actors for coordinated humanitarian intervention. (Target: Yes - Inter Agency group)</i>											
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP084	Ensure community engagement and accountability		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S3.1: 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>		<i>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 (Target: Yes)</i>											
	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		<i># of assessment done for needs, capacities and gaps (Target: 1) # of lessons learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)</i>											
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP055	Assessment of needs, capacities and gaps as part of a multi-sectoral assessment		x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP055	Lessons learned workshop for DREF operation												x	x
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability</b>		<i>IFRC extends appropriate technical support. (Target: Yes)</i>											
	<b>Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance</b>		<i>% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures. (Target: 100%)</i>											
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP063	Mobilization of IFRC staff to provide technical assistance		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

## Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

### DREF OPERATION

MDRBD027 - BANGLADESH - IMPENDING TROPICAL CYCLONE

5/20/2021

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	13,598
Food	51,254
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	35,982
Medical & First Aid	24,571
Other Supplies & Services	4,268
Cash Disbursement	2,092
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>131,765</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	2,510
Transport & Vehicles Costs	17,416
Logistics Services	4,707
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>24,633</b>
National Society Staff	4,184
Volunteers	13,598
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>17,782</b>
Workshops & Training	8,368
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>8,368</b>
Travel	6,694
Information & Public Relations	8,368
Office Costs	1,046
Communications	15,690
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>31,798</b>
DIRECT COSTS	214,346
INDIRECT COSTS	13,933
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>228,279</b>

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Appeal (EA)

**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)
- Imam Zafar Sikder, director-disaster response department; phone: +88 018 11 458513; email: [zafar.sikder@bdracs.org](mailto:zafar.sikder@bdracs.org)

### In the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation

- Sanjeev Kumar Kafley, head of country delegation; 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, head of DCC a.i.; 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)
- Eszter Matyeka, senior officer, DREF; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)
- Karla Morizzo, senior officer, DREF; email: [karla.morizzo@ifrc.org](mailto:karla.morizzo@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 See Tho, 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 at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



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



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