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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Cyclone Roanu

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRBD016	Glide n° TC-2016-000052-BGD
Date of issue: 24 May 2016	Date of disaster: 21 May 2016
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Md. Adith Shah Durjoy; Acting Disaster Operations Coordinator, IFRC	Point of contact: Md. Belal Hossain, Director, Disaster Response, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
Operation start date: 19 May 2016	Expected timeframe: 31 August 2016 (3 months)
Overall operation budget: CHF 244,476	
Number of people affected: 699,260¹	Number of people to be assisted: 25,000 (5,000 families)
Host National Society(ies) presence: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) – Over 600 Red Cross Youth, Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers and staff mobilized	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 17 May 2016, Roanu originated from a low pressure area that formed south of Sri Lanka, and gradually drifted north towards the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and intensified into a cyclonic storm on 19 May. It further accelerated towards the coast of Bangladesh and reached its peak intensity with winds of 85 km/h (50 mph) and a minimum central pressure of 983 hPa (mbar; 29.03 inHg). On 21 May, Roanu made landfall near Chittagong, Bangladesh. It continued to move inland and weaken the next day. Cyclone Roanu – the first tropical cyclone of the annual cyclone season – has brought about strong winds and torrential rain to Sri Lanka, India and Bangladesh.

As of 22 May, Roanu has claimed 24 lives in Bangladesh, which is lower than the impact Cyclone Sidr in 2007 (3,000 death) and Cyclone Komen in 2015 (45 death). More than 50 people have been injured in coastal Bangladesh as strong winds left hundreds of



BDRCS Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers disseminating warning messages in the coastal community. **Photo: BDRCS.**

¹ 139,852 families (699, 260 people) as per 22 May 2016 assessment data from Department of Disaster Management (see Annex 1).

houses damaged and trees uprooted. Rain and thunder showers accompanied by temporary gusty or squally wind are continuing in most areas of the country. Heavy and continuous rainfall has caused landslide in the Chittagong hilly region. The cyclone caused tidal surge of three to four feet in height above normal tide and induced flooding in the coastal belt, causing major damage to the livelihoods of coastal communities. The tidal surges also have caused breaches of embankment and flooding which further damaged houses and crops, particularly paddy and cash crops. Around 500,000 people had been evacuated to 3,700 safer shelter locations in 14 coastal districts of Bangladesh. The electricity supply and road access in many of the coastal areas were disrupted. All flights at airport in Patenga serving the Chittagong areas were suspended. Restriction were imposed on the movement of ships and ferries.

The government in consultation with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department had advised to hoist the danger signal number SEVEN for fourteen districts (Chittagong, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni, Chadpur, Bhola, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barishal, Pirojpur, Jhalokhati, Bagerhat, Khulna and Shatkhira) and two ports (Mongla and Paira), signal number SIX for Cox's Bazar district and signal number FIVE for the remaining three coastal districts.

The early detection of the cyclonic storm on 17 May triggered an immediate response from the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). The BDRCS immediately alerted and mobilized its 55,260 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers and staff, and disseminated early warning messages to the populations living in the 18 coastal districts. BDRCS activated its contingency plan and called an emergency review meeting to mobilize its staff, volunteers and resources from 18 May 2016, in order to respond to the consequences of the cyclonic storm. In addition, BDRCS conducted light search and rescue operation, provided first aid services, and distributed locally-arranged dry food and clean water to the affected population.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has been monitoring the situation and working closely with BDRCS on necessary response. An [information bulletin](#) was issued on 21 May, and followed by a DREF request for enabling the National Society to deliver emergency assistance to the most affected population.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) has called an urgent coordination meeting on 21 May, along with the activation of the Shelter cluster and Early Recovery cluster on the same day. Government and UN agencies have mobilized their resources in response to the cyclone. A Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) was organized by the HCTT on 22 May in the most affected districts (Bhola, Chittagong, Laksmipur, Noakhali, Patuakhali and Barguna). As of 22 May the Department of Disaster Management has reported stated around 699,260 people (139,852 families) have been affected by Cyclone Roanu. Refer to [annex 1](#) for details.

Summary of the current response

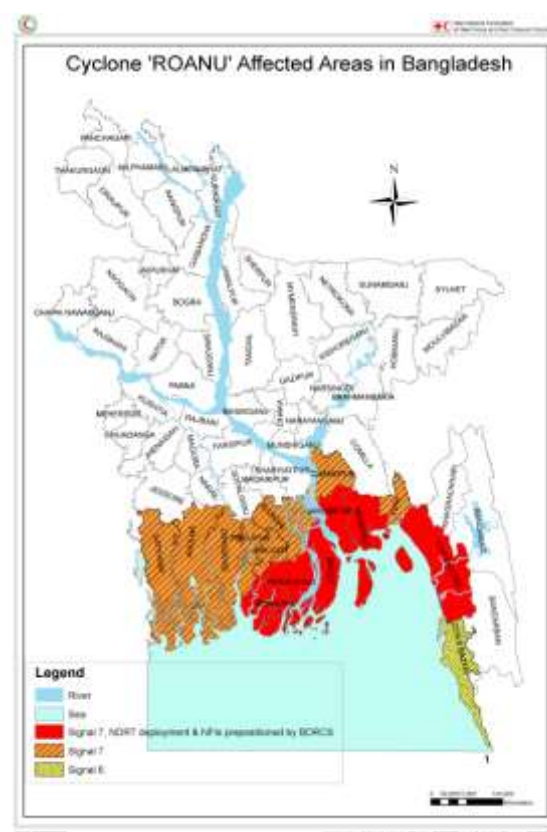
Overview of Host National Society

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), along with its branches in the affected districts, has been monitoring closely and responding to the overall disaster situation prior to the cyclone making landfall. BDRCS staff and volunteers have been activated for dissemination of cyclone early warning messages and evacuation of people to safer places. Information is collected via the branch offices from the local Red Crescent volunteers and government officials, which inform BDRCS to continuously respond to the changing nature of the event. This information is further shared the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNSs).

As first responders, BDRCS' local units have mobilized their volunteers to provide search and rescue and first aid services to population affected by the impact of Cyclone Roanu.

BDRCS and IFRC are taking part in the JNA in the southern districts organized by the HCTT. A representative from IFRC is also taking part in the JNA working group meeting and will also support the JNA working group for data compilation and analysis.

BDRCS have activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers on the ground to disseminate early warning and awareness messages. They have also started to announce the cyclone signals through megaphone at the community level and are advising to prepare basic



necessity items (like dry food, water, personal documentation, etc.) for any potential evacuation to the cyclone safe shelters. The CPP volunteers are supported by 97 Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) members.

The Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers of different districts are disseminating early warning messages together with the government agencies under the guidance of respective units' executive committee. BDRCS district branches are participating in the District Disaster Management Committee meeting in their respective districts. They are actively communicating with the school and college based RYC members to disseminate the early warning and awareness messages to their neighbouring community. BDRCS coastal district branches have been advised to be ready to supply cooked food or dry food immediately for the affected population.

BDRCS has activated an emergency control room in the headquarters in Dhaka, which will remain open 24/7. Twelve National Disaster Response Team/National Disaster Response WatSan Team (NDRT/NDWRT) members of BDRCS are deployed in six districts. BDRCS has mobilized its disaster preparedness (DP) stocks in two strategic locations in Chittagong and Barisal division. Tarpaulins, jerry cans, oral rehydration solution (ORS) and clothing for 3,000 families have been prepositioned near possible affected districts. BDRCS's Response Department is coordinating the resource mobilization (including relief items). A meeting with the movement partners is scheduled at 09:30hr local time on 22 May 2016 to provide latest situation report, actions taken and way forward.



BDRCS volunteers are clearing road access in Chittagong district.

Photo credit: BDRCS

Key Facts :

Danger cyclone alert districts:	15
Most affected districts:	6
Dead :	24
Injured :	87
RCY volunteers involved :	819
CPP volunteer involved :	55,260
People evacuated :	513,363
Affected families :	139,852
Affected people :	699,260
Shelter damage (fully + partially) :	83,978

In early May, BDRCS had organized a preparedness-for-disaster (pre-disaster) meeting as part of its readiness for the monsoon season. The meeting brought together in-county Movement partners to discuss how they would collectively support BDRCS in its humanitarian action in the event of a new disaster. Representation in meeting included IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a country office presence in Bangladesh. The country office is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff supporting the BDRCS in ongoing emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. The IFRC is supporting the BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies.

IFRC has been supporting BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. IFRC is part of the JNA core team. IFRC is also participating in different coordination meetings, including the HCTT. IFRC is coordinating with UNDP as the Shelter Cluster co-lead, in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to prepare for the upcoming response. IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence focusing on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming, including

disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and as such, BDRCS is counting on their support for this plan of action.

At the request of the National Society, an alert for the deployment of one Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member has been issued and the process of identifying a suitable candidate is underway. The RDRT member identified will be on standby for immediate deployment in the event an IFRC-supported response operation is launched.

Movement Coordination

The existing coordination mechanism within the different PNSs of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement involves a bi-monthly PNS coordination meeting. These cover the regular updates from the societies present, the immediate issues to handle and the plan of action forward. There is also practice of the annual Pre-Disaster Meeting (PDM) among the Movement partners. On 11-12 May 2016, a PDM was held by BDRCS to discuss broader preparedness issues. Apart from this, coordination meetings between Movement partners will be organized whenever the need arise. In-country Movement partners extend their support during any emergency situations where IFRC plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS for scale-up response. An emergency meeting between the BDRCS secretary general, deputy secretary general, BDRCS staff and IFRC staff took place on 21 May. Another meeting is being scheduled for after the approval of the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation to discuss the potential scale-up for an emergency appeal.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Bangladesh has allocated for immediate assistance to all 18 affected districts around 200 metric tons of rice in each district and cash of BDT 200,000 (about CHF 2,500) in each district. Various UN agencies and INGO/NGOs have also started responding to the immediate needs of the affected population with food packages, WASH activities and cash grants.

HCTT has called for a meeting on 21 May 2016 and concluded the following points:

- JNA phase 1 is triggered and required to published report within 72 hours.
- Each cluster activated preparedness activities and closely monitoring situation. Government has emphasize the need for safe water, sanitation and dry food to be addressed by all the stakeholders.
- Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief recommended INGOs and NGOs to apply for FD7 instead of FD6 for emergency response operation. They will also issue an official letter to the concerned ministry for (NGO affairs) to accept FD7 for Cyclone Roanu.

The Shelter and Early Recovery clusters meeting took place on 21 May 2016 and concluded the following points:

- Shelter cluster have preparedness stock for 10,000 households for emergency shelter support.
- All cluster members are taking preparation and prepositioning available stocks for response operation.
- Early Recovery cluster gave emphasis on livelihood activities in possible affected districts as it seems the Cyclone Roanu will also hit the same areas that were affected by Cyclone Komen and flash floods in 2015.

The JNA working group met on 21 May 2016 and concluded the following points:

- Respective organizations will ready trained staff and resources for proposed JNA the following day.
- Report from the JNA phase 1 will be shared by the lead agency.
- IFRC and BDRCS will provide four mobile tablets to support the assessment.
- Depending on the situation UN will arrange the real-time assessment by using drone and aerial photography.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Need analysis

According to the BDRCS's field reports and data from government and other sources, it has identified that food and non-food items, emergency and transitional shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihoods are main priority sectors across the affected districts.

Food and non-food items

The JNA phase 1 will inform the detailed needs with regards to this. In addition, the specific needs of different groups of people are yet to be addressed in current allocation of the government and other actors. Meanwhile BDRCS has prepositioned tarpaulins, jerry cans, clothing for timely distribution to meet the immediate needs of the affected people. The government has allocated rice for the affected areas. Although the government is responding to the immediate food needs of the affected population, there remain gaps to be filled to meet the needs of the affected population, until the next harvest. The government will also support some targeted families through small cash grants.

Emergency and transitional shelter

The affected people have been forced to take shelter on roadsides and in temporary locations in six of the most affected districts. People are living under the open sky and the rains are exacerbating their suffering. The number of destroyed houses are yet to be determined but initial reports indicate that at least 80,000 houses have been damaged. Women, children, the elderly and the disabled are the most affected in such circumstances, and it would become difficult for them to maintain their regular routines and remain secure in temporary dwellings. The government has supported some targeted affected families through small grants. However, further assistance will be required to meet the early recovery needs through transitional shelter support.

Water and sanitation

A considerable number of hand tube-wells and ponds have been contaminated by tidal surge waters forcing the affected population to seek alternative safe water sources, particularly in Bhola, Chittagong, Patuakhali, Barguna, Laksmipur and Noakhali. Subsequently, people are collecting drinking water from distant sources. Hence, proper water storage facilities are needed to overcome this present situation. In some circumstances, the affected communities are utilizing contaminated and polluted water from nearby bodies of water. Hence, drinking water supply has also become urgent for some remote areas. The sanitary facilities will also be affected and inadequate and more information is yet to come. WASH cluster is coordinating with government agencies to review the situation.

The NDRTs are sending more information to the NHQ and the poor hygiene condition is one of the prevailing situation but the common strategy for hygiene promotion is yet to be shared by the WASH cluster. The volunteers deployed for the water treatment plant will disseminate basic hygiene promotion along with water distribution. They may use the hygiene promotion box which is available in stock at NHQ level and will be dispatched tomorrow.

BDRCS is reviewing the health situation on the ground and IFRC is in contact with the Health cluster. Government has deployed mobile medical team from its local resources. BDRCS may also deploy medical team when the needs becomes clearer in coming days. Five medical teams are on standby in the most affected districts.

Livelihoods

Agriculture is the main occupation for the majority of the affected population followed by fishing. The cyclonic wind, along with heavy rain and tidal water, has affected crops and the coastal livelihood systems. The humanitarian needs in livelihoods will be informed upon further assessments.

Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS and IFRC joint teams will meet the local administration, and follow up on government updates during the emergency phase with regards to present and future interventions and will continue this coordination throughout the operation. The population in temporary shelters or makeshift houses will be prioritized in the selection of beneficiaries in the affected locations. According to the BDRCS and other assessment reports and from previous operations' lessons learned, the vulnerability criteria focuses on the elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people.

The whole beneficiary selection process will ensure community participation by holding consultation sessions, suggestions and feedback mechanism. BDRCS and IFRC works in close contact with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in case of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households. A simplified beneficiary selection diagram has been developed to facilitate beneficiary selection process.

Risk Assessment

Monsoon precipitation and tidal surge with water logging situation could be the risk factor of the implementation of the project. In addition damage of the cash crops and break down of market chain could produce anticipated risk for the livelihood action. Coordinated approaches with different stakeholders and humanitarian actors could reduce the risk of the operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan**Overall objective**

The overall objective of the operation is to support BDRCS to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 5,000 families affected by Cyclone Roanu in six most affected districts of Bangladesh are met through the provision of cash grants, emergency shelter, safe drinking water and water storage items.

Proposed strategy

The BDRCS, utilising its staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in response immediately after onset of disaster and they are in the affected areas rendering relief services. The current operation has started through a DREF support mainly focusing on supporting early warning dissemination, assessment and relief assistance for affected population, especially the displaced population. The DREF will seek a budget provision to replenish tarpaulins used from its disaster preparedness stock. Other small items such as ORS will be replenished outside this DREF allocation. Furthermore, the operation will support meeting of safe water needs through mobile water treatment plant. The HCTT has triggered a JNA which provides clearer details of the needs and situation for the affected families. Upon which, detailed assessments and further consultations between Movement partners with presence in-country will determine whether BDRCS response to Cyclone Roanu shall be scaled up via an Emergency Appeal.

The initial DREF supported relief operation will focus on the following:

SL	Activities	Timeframe	Target areas	Target beneficiaries
1	Distribution of unconditional cash grants to 3000 families (BDT 3,000 each family)	Two weeks	Chittagong, Laksmipur, Noakhali, Bhola, Patuakhali and Barguna districts	3,000 families (15,000 people)
2	Distribution of cash grants for nutritional support to 400 families with children below five years old (BDT 1,000 each family)	Two weeks		
3	Distribution of emergency shelter (1 tarpaulin per family)	One week		
4	Distribution of NFIs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 jerry cans per family* • Clothing (1 saree and 1 lungi per family)* • 10 oral rehydration solution (ORS) per family* 	One week		
5	Distribution of safe drinking water through two mobile water treatment plant	Two weeks	Same as above	3,000 families (15,000 people)
6	Mobilization of 200 volunteers	3 months	Same as above	-
Total targeted beneficiaries : 5,000 families (25,000 people)				

**This DREF will only support the cost related to mobilization of volunteers and distribution of these items. The items will be taken from BDRCS's DP stock and will not be replenished by this DREF.*

The cash grant of BDT 3,000 is equivalent to a one-month food ration and to meet other household requirement. This package has been considered based on the previous experiences especially from the last year operations' lessons learned. It is worth mentioning that BDRCS has started cash transfer programming (CTP) since cyclone Sidr operation back in 2007-2009. BDRCS are doing diverse patterns of CTP in their programmes, like cash for work, cash for livelihood, cash and in kind combined programming, cash in shelter reconstruction based on the disaster and geographical context. In terms of disbursement modality, they are using cash in envelope, cash through bank, mobile money transfer as well as cash through bank cheque. BDRCS has capable staff, NDRT, RDRT with hands on experience in cash based programming. Recently, two RDRT members were deployed in the Nepal earthquakes operation to support CTP activities. Their contributions were highly appreciated and they have been selected for the practical emergency cash training (PECT) that will take place in the first week of June 2016, and further increasing their capacity to support this DREF. There are some volunteers who have experience in the previous CTP implementation in the same geographical locations hit by Cyclone Roanu. These volunteers will be utilized for the cash distribution activities planned under this DREF operation.

This DREF operation is considering nutritional support package for children under five years old to ensure access to nutritional intake is maintained. Around 400 families will be targeted with this support.

Shelter is reported as a problem mainly for those families whose houses are damaged and displaced. BDRCS has mobilized tarpaulins from its DP stock and beneficiary selection process is ongoing. The tarpaulin is expected to provide emergency shelter support for the affected families until they return to their home or for repairing their home.

The WASH cluster is closely in touch with government departments to assess the need versus resources to cover the sanitation problem for those who are displaced and taking shelter in to the embankment or high lands. BDRCS may mobilize 50 mobile latrines from its DP stock if the situation demands. Meanwhile this DREF operation includes safe drinking water supply through the two mobile water treatment plants to be deployed in the affected districts. Based on the needs, around 6,000 jerry cans will be distributed in the same targeted areas.

This operation will also support the CPP through providing some communication cost used during the warning dissemination in the coastal districts; to support replenishment of dry cell batteries that were released for early

warning so that the radio stations are prepared for the monsoon and cyclone season due in October–November. The Japanese Red Cross Society has supported the CPP routine procurement of dry cell battery and other equipment that helped to perform better in this cyclonic event of Roanu.

Community Engagement & Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be ensured in the emergency response through provisioning relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. While information needs are assessed on the ground, appropriate messages will be disseminated among wider population through reachable communication channels. BDRCS and IFRC will maintain coordination with the Communication with Communities (CWC) working group under the HCTT. The operation will involve participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A community mobilization plan will be developed to establish processes that will increase beneficiaries' decision-making capacity on key aspects of the operation. A communications plan will be in place to cause behavioural change in areas of water and sanitation, and disaster risk reduction interventions. In addition to setting up community information boards, broadcasting of live radio programmes will be considered in case community radio stations are identified in the affected regions. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as feedback desks at the distribution sites, provisioning complaints box or opening hotline services to reach the BDRCS, will be employed for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. In addition to developing information, education and communication (IEC) materials, a FAQ for different stakeholders will be prepared and disseminated. This can better inform decisions as programming moves into the recovery stage. A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted in the relief and recovery phase of the operation to evaluate the quality of service to communities. In the early recovery stage of the operation, communities will identify the risk and vulnerabilities through VCA tools and plan disaster risk reduction approach. The intervention of the DRR activities will be community-led to ensure they are engaged in their own recovery.

Gender and Diversity

In the event of the disaster, it is important to note that women, girls, boys and men are all affected differently and have different needs and capacities of resilience. The operation will integrate gender and child protection throughout to provide services appropriate to the needs of affected people.

While the detail needs assessment will identify the most affected in the disaster, all reports of deaths and injuries will be disaggregated according to age and sex. Sex and age disaggregated data allows us to understand who is more vulnerable and also what type of service provision must immediately be ensured like paediatric, women doctors, services for persons with disabilities, etc. The needs assessment will also identify the needs for information for gender diverse groups and any risks/records of gender based violence in the makeshifts/temporary shelters.

The relief package will be designed to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable groups. Women's specific needs of hygiene kits and sanitary articles will be ensured as part of each outreach and relief package. In addition, women and children friendly spaces will be set up to cater to a range of information and services needs of women and their children. Water and latrine facilities will be located close to in temporary shelters or makeshift houses with higher number of latrines for women as they cater to needs of children, elderly and disabled. Latrines for women and men along with separate washing spaces will be separately located, well lit, and clearly marked.

Women enumerators/NDRT volunteers and staff along with the men will be deployed to conduct assessments to ensure women's views and needs are fully identified. Vulnerable families including disabled-headed, child-headed, elderly-headed and women-headed households will be mapped. The operation will facilitate public service messaging that clearly highlights how and where to address protection issues - reporting lost persons and children, and gender based violence recognition and referrals.

Operational support services

Human resources

BDRCS will use its existing staff and volunteers for the response operation. BDRCS has already deployed twelve NDRT members for the operation and will deploy NDWRT shortly to operate the portable water treatment plant. The district branches have deployed youth volunteers, and members of the executive committees are also working in assessment and beneficiary selection. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member will also be deployed to support BDRCS for a period of one month.

IFRC will use existing staff for the operation and has already deployed two staff to different field locations to assist BDRCS district branches for assessment and beneficiary selection. The in-country PNS and ICRC have also provided human resource support for assessment.

This DREF covers travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers mobilized as well as pre-positioning cost for BDRCS and IFRC staff. The DREF will also cover insurance for the volunteers used in the operation through the IFRC global volunteer accident insurance scheme. The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in both district and National Headquarters level are strengthened for the management and coordination of the operation through strategic deployment of dedicated staff to the field as well as coordination with various clusters and working groups.

Logistics and supply chain,

Logistics support will be provided following IFRC standard systems and procedures to source and procure required NFIs being supplied by the BDRCS/IFRC pre-positioned stock in Dhaka and Chittagong warehouses. Based on further development, replenishment can be done through international (by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur) and local procurement. In addition to the distribution of relief items, logistics support is given in developing standardized forms, papers and documentation in BDRCS. The in-country stock information and from RLU Kuala Lumpur are already shared with the team. Required vehicles support are provided and the in-country logistics team is on standby to provide any further support. In country logistics team is keeping close coordination with the RLU-KL team and regular updates are provided to them.

Information technologies (IT)

High speed WiFi internet is available in the IFRC country office as well as BDRCS NHQ. Staff and volunteers in the field will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages on their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with NHQ, send reports and pictures. Rapid assessments will be carried out electronically through mobile applications, e.g. Magpie. The prepositioned NDRT and RDRT IT telecom kits will be mobilized in the operational activities. Onsite and remote IT Telecom support will be ensured by both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections. Briefing sessions will be arranged as needed.

Communications

The IFRC communications team works closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors will provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation. This is in addition to the already extensive media coverage on the situation and Red Cross Red Crescent response in the early days of the disaster. News stories on the disaster situation and beneficiary profiles will be highlighted in through international local media as well as on IFRC online channels such as the official website, www.ifrc.org, and social media platforms.

The BDRCS district units are engaged and will continually engage the local media outlets to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Regular flow of information will also be maintained between beneficiaries, respective BDRCS district units and response departments at NHQ to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Prior to relief distributions, beneficiaries will be made aware about the distribution packages, services, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation will maintain visibility in the field through appropriate branding such as banners and BDRCS aprons to enhance awareness about the role of the National Society and IFRC in the operation. BDRCS will also take initiatives to document all media releases and videos on this operation. Best practices will be captured and all efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

Security

Currently there is no serious security issue that can have potential impact on the implementation of the activities although countrywide shutdown or demonstrations are often called by the opposition political parties or interested groups on issues related to war crimes verdicts and other social causes. The recent shutdowns called in 2016 had little impact on public lives in the capital or elsewhere and people were seen going about their business. All Red Cross Red Crescent staff members were able to attend work in office as usual. It is anticipated that in the future the security forces increase efforts to ensure that normal life is not hindered. The IFRC Bangladesh country office security unit will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates through on time SMS alert, information report and security advisories. All visitors will be provided a security welcome pack and on-arrival security briefing. An Operational Security Risk Assessment will be made with the support of the IFRC regional security coordinator. Safety and security of the volunteers and staff engaged in the operation will be ensured by adhering to the appropriate security measures, e.g. wearing life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transports will be made mandatory.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMER activities will be rolled out to ensure the quality of implementation throughout the operational management cycle. BDRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level, however, it's NHQ and the IFRC team will be supporting the implementation team as and when required. BDRCS

and IFRC monitoring teams, including the National Disaster Response Team, will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

As a part of information management system, the beneficiary database will be developed to avoid duplications and also to track assistance by the BDRCS team. The database along with the rapid needs assessment will be conducted using mobile based technology; RAMP (rapid assessment using mobile phone). The assessment will be carried out by the unit volunteers, so that there will also be scope to train unit volunteers on how to apply RAMP. This will contribute to capacity development of the respective unit.

Regular internal reporting and logbook-keeping by the field officers will help to gather information during day-to-day operational issues. The BDRCS PMER unit will be involved the planning and reporting of the operation at NHQ. IFRC country office in Dhaka, with support from the various technical units in Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur, will provide technical support to BDRCS. The affected districts will be regularly visited jointly by IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams. This will help to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve issues.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least two updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted for those involved in the response operation.

Administration and Finance

This operation will have a cash-based programming component and that will require smooth mobility of cash from NHQ to the Branches and to the field. IFRC and BDRCS programme and finance team will work closely to ensure the supply chain of cash towards the field. The RDRT cash profile is requested to support the cash-based programming.

The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in BDRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses. (Refer to attached budget)

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.													
Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct initial assessment by RCY and NDRTs		x	x										
Participation in JNA with other organizations		x	x										
Beneficiary satisfaction survey			x	x	x								
Post distribution monitoring (10% HH as sample basis)				x	x	x							
Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Lessons learned workshop												x	

Outcome 2: The NS early warning systems and procedures are supported to improve													
Output 2.1: Early warning equipment and support is provided to district branches and to cyclone preparedness programs													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dry cell battery replenished for next cyclone season				x	x	x	x	x	x				
Replenish light S&R equipment released to district branches		x	x	x	x								
Communication cost support to CPP volunteers		x	x										

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: A considerable number of hand tube-wells and ponds have been contaminated by tidal surge waters forcing the affected population to seek alternative safe water sources, particularly in Bhola, Chittagong, Patuakhali, Barguna, Laksmipur and Noakhali. Subsequently, people are collecting drinking water from distant sources. Hence, proper water storage facilities are needed to overcome this present situation. In some circumstances, the affected communities are utilizing contaminated and polluted water from nearby bodies of water. Hence, drinking water supply has also become urgent for some remote areas. The sanitary facilities will also be affected and inadequate but more information is yet to come. WASH cluster is coordinating with government agencies to review the situation.

Population to be assisted: 3,000 households in six most affected districts will be provided safe drinking water as per SPHERE standards, and complimented with safer storage items (two jerry cans per family, mobilized from BDRCS's disaster preparedness stocks and outside of this DREF). During distribution most vulnerable beneficiaries like elderly people, people with disability, women and children will be prioritized. In addition to that sanitation and hygiene promotion activities will be taken into consideration further when the detailed assessment is available.

Outcome 3: The initial crisis of drinking water is improved and the risk of water borne diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water

Output 3.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:

- a) No. of people provided with safe water that meets SPHERE standards
- b) No. of litres safe water distributed
- c) No. of people provided with water storage containers

<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Week</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mobilization of NDWRT members		x	x										
Distribution of safe drinking water through two mobile water purification kits		x	x	x	x								
Maintenance of water purification kits											x	x	x
Distribution of jerry cans to 3,000 families (2 per family)		x	x	x	x								

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Needs analysis: Due to heavy rainfall, strong wind, storm surge and landslide, there is already reported shelter damage either partially or fully. As result, people could not return their houses. It is anticipated that the number of damaged shelter will increase. Emergency shelter like tarpaulin will be considered, accompanied with demonstration for effective use of it.

Population to be assisted: 3,000 households in six most affected districts (same recipient of cash grant support) will be provided with emergency shelter (tarpaulins). Inclusion of vulnerable groups including women-headed households, PWDs, elderly people and landless families will be prioritized.

Outcome 4: Immediate shelter needs of the affected population are addressed

Output 4.1: Emergency shelter materials are provided to the target population

Indicators:

- a) No. of families provided with tarpaulins

<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Week</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Identification of families to receive shelter assistance		x											
Transportation of tarpaulins from NHQ and Chittagong warehouse to district units		x											
Distribution of tarpaulins to 3,000 families (1 per family)		x	x										
Demonstration on use of tarpaulins to the beneficiaries		x	x										
Onsite and post distribution monitoring		x	x	x				x	x				
Replenishment of tarpaulins following standard procurement procedures and standards				x	x	x	x	x	x	x			

Budget

DREF OPERATION

24/05/2016

MDRBD016 Bangladesh : Cyclone Roanu

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	3,417
Other Supplies & Services	12,741
Cash Disbursements	120,700
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	175,859
Distribution & Monitoring	9,250
Transport & Vehicle Costs	600
Logistics Services	3,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	12,850
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	18,159
Volunteers	4,485
Total PERSONNEL	22,645
Workshops & Training	1,500
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,500
Travel	11,200
Information & Public Relations	2,166
Office Costs	1,800
Communications	1,535
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	16,701
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	14,921
Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,921
TOTAL BUDGET	244,476

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Annex 1: Assessment data from Department of Disaster Management as of 22 May 2016

No.	Districts	Affected Family			Affected Houses (Approx)			Dead (Persons)	Allocated Relief (GoB)	
		Partially	Fully	Total	Partially	Fully	Total		GR Rice (MT)	GR Cash (BDT)
1	Chittagong	49330	17912	67242	19401	19912	39313	12	192	532000
2	Coxs Bazar	6230	1715	7945	7022	1228	8250	3	215	665000
3	Chandpur	12500	510	13010	7000	450	7450		217	663000
4	Noakhali	14000	6500	20500	3270	1300	4570	3	245	547000
5	Feni	55	30	85	55	20	75	1	245	542000
6	Lakshmipur	16000		16000	17000	0	17000	1	220	547000
7	Bagerhat								148	330000
8	Khulna	1000	100	1100	120	40	160		236	399000
9	Satkhira								212	853000
10	Barishal	2000		2000	500		500		175	460000
11	Patuakhali	1100	400	1500	400		400	1	212	480000
12	Pirojpur	9	1	10	9	1	10		188	444000
13	Bhola	2500	1500	4000	2500	1500	4000	3	215	701000
14	Barguna	4960		4960	2000		2000		210	430000
15	Jhalokathi	1000	500	1500	200	50	250		192	460000
Total		110684	29168	139852	59477	24501	83978	24	3122	8052000