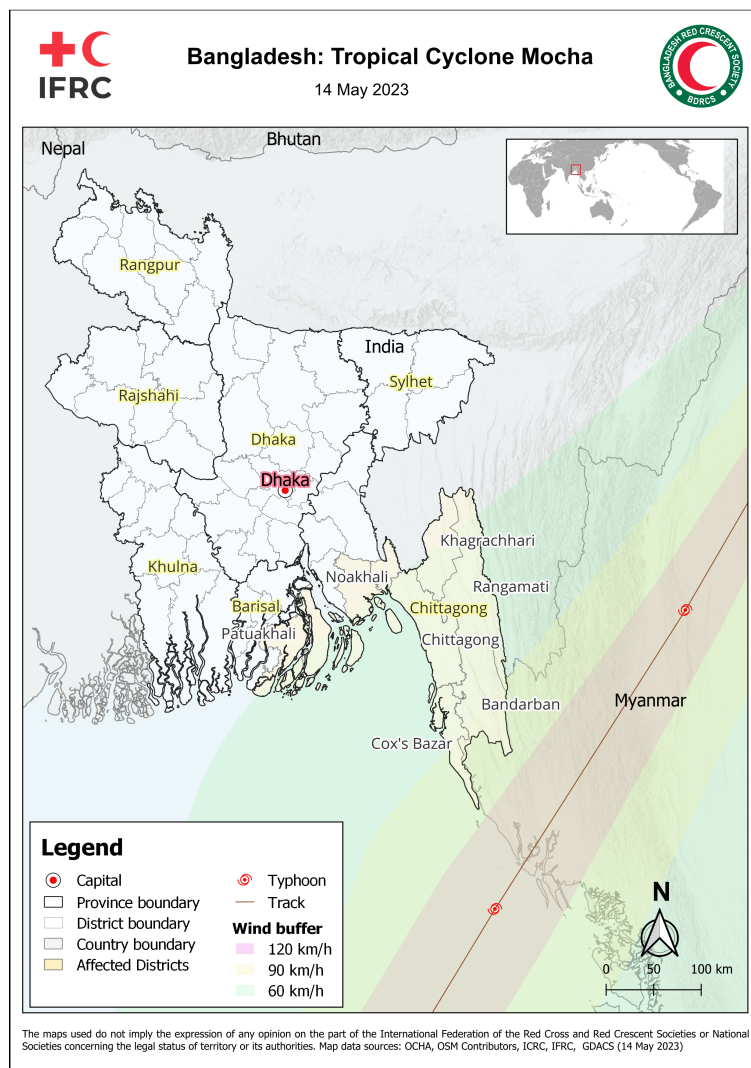




Immediately after the landfall of Cyclone Mocha, BDRCS staff and volunteers assessed damages at Shah Porir Dwip, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar. (Photo: Humayra Tasnim, American RC/IFRC)

Appeal: MDRBD030	Country: Bangladesh	Hazard: Cyclone	Type of DREF Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 499,538	
Glide Number: TC-2023-000071-BGD	People Affected: 450,000 people	People Targeted: 30,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-05-17	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 2023-11-30	DREF Published: 2023-05-18
Targeted Areas:	Chittagong		

Description of the Event



Map of Cyclone Mocha track and affected areas - Bangladesh (Source: IFRC IM)

What happened, where and when?

Cyclone 'Mocha' was first noticed as a low-pressure area in the greater North Indian Ocean on 8 May 2023 by the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), which gradually intensified and transformed into a very severe cyclonic storm. According to Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) it turned into a deep depression and on 11 May 2023 morning intensified into a cyclonic storm "Mocha" (pronunciation: Mokha) over the same area (ref. BMD bulletin number 1).

On 13 May 2023, BMD issued 'great danger' signal number 10 (ten) for one of the coastal districts Cox's Bazar coastal district and their offshore islands and chars (char in Bangladesh refers to island in river, a piece of land surrounded by water). At the same time, BMD issued 'great danger' signal number 8 (eight) for Chattogram, Feni, Noakhali, Laksmipur, Chandpur, Barishal, Bhola, Patuakhali, Jhalakati, Pirojpur, Barguna districts and their offshore islands and chars (ref. BMD bulletin number 12).

According to the special weather bulletin number 17 of BMD on 14 May 2023, 2:00 am Bangladesh Standard Time (BST), the very severe cyclonic storm 'Mocha' over the east central Bay of Bengal and adjoining area moved in a North-Northeasterly direction, intensified over the same area and has centred about 490 km South-Southwest of Chattogram port, 410 km of South-west of Cox's Bazar port, 530 km South of Mongla port and 460 km south of Payra port of Bangladesh.



According to the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), following the great danger signal and evacuation order of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), over 750,000 people were evacuated to safety in Cox's Bazar and other areas.

The cyclone Mocha made landfall in southeast Bangladesh and north Myanmar coasts around 3:00 pm BST on 14 May 2023 with a maximum sustained wind speed of 190-210 km/h gusting to 220 km/h and affected tens of thousands of families and homes and key facilities have been destroyed, especially in the camps settlement and neighbouring local communities.

During the landfall of cyclone Mocha, a strong surge with 6-7 feet tides across the coastal districts namely Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, Noakhali, and Feni and with the storm and heavy rain destroyed a huge number of jhupri (shacks; made of jute sticks, tree leaves, jute sacks, etc.) and kutchha (temporary; made of mud brick, bamboo, sun-grass, wood and occasionally corrugated iron sheets as roofs) houses in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chattogram, Rangamati districts.

The following pictures illustrate the impact of Cyclone Mocha:

- (1) One of the damaged houses in Shah Porir Dwip, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar (Photo: Humayra Tasnim, American RC/IFRC).
- (2) Following the great danger signal advised by BMD; BDRCS, IFRC staff together with CPP trained camp volunteers prepared the team to disseminate the life-saving messages at the camp (Photo: Humayra Tasnim, American RC/IFRC)



(1)

(2)

Scope and Scale

On 12 May 2023, the technical team of BDRCS analysed and compiled a union-wise impact assessment map based on the possible landfall location and wind speeds of Cyclone Mocha. The analysis concluded a total probable impacted population of 120,990, which considered only the physical damage. Based on the criteria that a household in Bangladesh has the capacity to overcome 20 per cent damage to household assets, maximum impact was predicted to occur in the south-easterly districts of Cox's Bazar and Chattogram followed by the central and western coastal districts of Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Chandpur, Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi and Barguna. Additionally, the 'Situation Overview and Anticipatory Impact Analysis #2' of NAWG had concluded (on 14:30 BST, 14 May 2023) a total exposed population of 2.2 million. Even though the predicted landfall location was outside Bangladesh's national boundaries, the impact on the adjoining districts was pervasive.

According to the forecast analysed, cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) was not activated for this Cyclone Mocha because sets of trigger criteria didn't meet during the lead time. To activate EAP, the trigger criteria is "When BMD issues a signal 07 or above warning with a lead time of 30 hours or more and "BMD / IMD forecasts wind speeds of 125 km/h

or greater in the coastal districts of Bangladesh with a lead time of 30 hours or more and with a potential damage of 25 per cent household asset of the respective Unions.” (<https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=463194>)

Upon the landfall of Cyclone Mocha around 3:00 pm BST on 14 May 2023, a surge height of 6-7 feet swept across the coastal districts. The accompanying maximum sustained wind speed of 150-160 km/h gusting to 175 km/h caused huge destruction in 19 districts across the country.

The Department of Disaster Management (DDM), under the MoDMR collected and collated the initial damage information. A total of 429,337 individuals were reported to be affected in Cox’s Bazar, Chattogram, Feni and Noakhali districts. Cox’s Bazar incurred the maximum damage. According to the Government information (Deputy Commissioner Office’s Control Room, Cox’s Bazar, 14 May 2023), 227,425 people took shelter in 673 safe shelters (cyclone shelters, school buildings and other well-constructed common places): these encompassed 84,531 males, 96,521 females, 46,145 children and 228 persons with disability (PWD). Furthermore, 2,209 cows, 2,895 goats and 3,967 livestock were also moved to safe shelters.

There was also a forecast of landslides due to possible heavy rainfall in the hilly regions of Cox’s Bazar, Bandarban, Rangamati, Khagrachari and Chattogram. However, until 15 May 2023, no major landslide was reported.

COX’S BAZAR CAMP SETTLEMENT:

Based on the BMD-RIMES Integrated Forecast Portal for Cox’s Bazar, in Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas, more than 900,000 displaced people from Rakhine (DPfR) experienced 90 kph to 130 kph of wind gust and heavy rainfall due to cyclone Mocha, however the impact was less than predicted and ISCG collected and collated the impact on the camp area through an interactive dashboard, where 21,148 individuals were reported to be affected, 16 were injured and 3,531 individuals were displaced. Fortunately, as of 15 May 2023, no loss of life has been reported yet. The humanitarian crisis due to the DPfR influx, especially in Cox’s Bazar, renders this region particularly vulnerable. Further information regarding the situation in camp settlement covered below.

Considering its hilly topography, the people living in the camps, especially those considered extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) such as the elderly, pregnant and lactating women, PWD, among others, as well as shelter, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and other critical infrastructures have been deeply affected due to the cyclone. Based on REACH Landslide Susceptibility Mapping, out of the 178 (one hundred seventy-eight) sub-blocks in 33 camps within Ukhiya and Teknaf, 101 (one hundred and one) or 57 per cent are moderate to very highly susceptible to landslides.

In relation to displacement in the camps, due to movement restrictions, there are currently no cyclone shelters available for the displaced people from Rakhine, although there are 6 (six) cyclone shelters (3 in Ukiya; 3 in Teknaf) being constructed that are intended for the people living in the camps. As an alternative option, there are about 3,000 temporary learning centers in the camps that are temporarily used as safe locations, especially when evacuation/relocation was required in the camps. In reference to the cyclone, following the great danger signal 10 and as part of the existing early warning anticipatory action protocol in camps, all identified EVIs, were advised to be relocated to these temporary facilities. Although the Early Warning Anticipatory Action mechanism has been in place across the camp settlements through the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), considering the magnitude and scope of cyclone Mocha, the risk of threat among these people was considered to be relatively high.

Based on the latest Population Movement Operation (PMO) Emergency Operation Cell (EOC) data monitoring as of 1800H, 14 May 2023, more than 1,700 households in 33 camps have been relocated to these temporary learning centers within the camps. After the cyclone had passed Cox’s Bazar and BMD Signals had been lowered, the majority of these households had already returned either to their respective shelters or to their nearby relatives/ neighbors. Considering all these scenarios in the camps, there are nearly 4 per cent of the total population that may be found to be highly vulnerable to the impacts of the cyclone, where they require special consideration and attention in terms of life-saving interventions.

As of 15 May, the number of affected people is around 450,000, the total number of the evacuated people is 750,000



and the expected to be impacted is 2,200,000 people.

The situation remains dynamic, as damaged information is still coming in from the field. By addressing the humanitarian needs of the affected people, it is possible to help these communities rebuild and overcome the challenges imposed by the cyclone.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population groups?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	

Lessons learned

Lessons learned from the Cyclone Yaas operation of 2021 reflected that one of the most appreciated activities was the beneficiary selection process using mobile-based applications that enabled BDRCS to extend humanitarian assistance to very hard-to-reach locations. It was recommended to follow a similar process in future operations, and that can be replicated in Cyclone Mocha DREF operation. In addition, collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) was extremely helpful when identifying the most vulnerable groups. Thus, SADDD will be collected this time as well.

Furthermore, the coordination and consultation with concerned stakeholders (community people, union disaster management committee - UDMC, local leaders, government officials and other agencies) of the previous operation is another feature to be replicated.

A point of concern (i.e., lesson learned) from the last operation was that it is difficult to implement a cash for work scheme during the rainy season, for this operation, it will be done during the dry season. In terms of enhancing capacity, as per previous experience during cyclone Yaas, WASH response capacity (including emergency latrine installation) will be increased through organizing National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) training for volunteers and staff, while local capacity will be improved through Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) aspects.

As a recommendation from the cyclone Yaas, cash for work would be required during the dry season, as the impacted islands are not easily accessible during the monsoon season May-September, therefore the six months' timeframe has been requested for the new DREF action.

Current National Society Actions

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

BDRCS has been working with CPP and local administration at the ground level since initial stage of cyclone forming in the Bay of Bengal. RCY volunteers have been 'miking' at the community level to go to safe places. At the same time,



	they were working with local administration and CPP volunteers for the safe evacuation of exposed populations.
Community Engagement And Accountability	While the NHQ EOC control room mobile number +8801811458547 was open for any information and support that may need by the people, as part of the Feedback and Complaint Response Mechanism (FCRM) channels, two hotline numbers are also used by NHQ (+88 01811458524) and Cox's Bazar (+88 01810112212). Early warning messages and life-saving information were disseminated through BDRCS social media platforms, which already reached more than 1 million people (indirect reach). RCYs and trained camp volunteers conducted awareness campaigns, using megaphones and loudspeakers to inform Bangladeshi and camp communities about the potential impact of the cyclone. A dedicated control room has been established at the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) Office in Cox's Bazar, with the contact number +88 01716402933. In different coastal districts, BDRCS maintained close coordination with local administration and CPP and disseminated cyclone preparedness messages through door-to-door campaigns.
Multi-purpose Cash	BDRCS with the support of the IFRC and partners have been continuously strengthening its capacity in terms of cash support to the vulnerable population through developing the cash strategy and updating the cash Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). These were used to refer and plan for this current operation along with the activation of BDRCS' CVA cell which has been providing technical support. At the same time, BDRCS already alerted its trained volunteers, NDRT and staff for immediate deployment as required. BDRCS has active agreements ready to be mobilised with BPO up to December 2023, with Nagad up to 2025, and with Bkash up to 2024. There is also an active agreement between IFRC and BPO - up to 2025.
	More than 600 staff and 8,000 volunteers (which include Red Crescent Youth or RCY, camp volunteers in Cox's Bazar & community volunteers) of BDRCS were actively engaged in the cyclone Mocha preparedness and response activities. BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit (branch) has 325 trained Red Crescent Youth (RCY) and 450 trained volunteers who are from different upazillas (sub-districts) of Cox's Bazar and in coordination with the local authority they disseminated emergency early warning messages and engaged in evacuation. Around 5,000 packets of dry food procurement is in progress by BDRCS. In terms of preparedness for cyclone EAP, BDRCS prepositioned 40 sets of super megaphones, 50 sets of portable artificial light for cyclone shelters, 250 units of torchlight for volunteers, 100 sets of First- Aid box with refill packs, 205 units of Waste bins with closed lid and 50 sets of portable handwash facilities at the strategical location particularly at the cyclone EAP implementation areas (13-sea facing districts and Jhalokati district). Apart from these BDRCS handed over 30 sets solar panels along with accessories to CPP and 10 sets of super megaphones for strengthening CPP's capacity. Apart from these, BDRCS completed data collection for updating of cyclone shelter database in 13-sea facing districts and Jhalokati district. In the camp areas, more than 3,000 camp volunteers in 33 camps were re-oriented on the cyclone Early Warning System (EWS). Additionally, 170 sets of light search and rescue equipment and Early Warning kits are ready to be



National Society Readiness	used. 45 skilled CPP host volunteers are on standby. Trained camp volunteers conducted awareness campaigns using megaphones and loudspeakers across all 33 camps to inform residents about the possible impact of the cyclone. A team of 180 volunteers, including Protection and Social Well-being (PSW) volunteers and staff members, were involved in actively delivering cyclone preparedness messages and 16 Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) organizers had been deployed to the camps. By collaborating with the Community Protection Partners, Site Management Support Agencies (SMSAs), and Support Volunteers (SuV), actively disseminated cyclone preparedness information and lifesaving messages. To ensure effective coordination, 16 individuals were assigned to the CiC's office control room and SMSAs to ensure efficient camp management and coordination. BDRCS worked under the supervision of Addition RRRC in Bhasan Char who works closely with government departments and the Navy. A team of 106 BDRCS Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR), Site Management Support (SMS) volunteers, supported by 20 CPP volunteers per cluster were deployed for field-level activities. BDRCS had prepared 53 cyclone shelters where more than 28,000 relocated people were evacuated subject to the declaration from the authority. Dry food and safe drinking water, and other essential items - which include WASH items like jerry cans filled with water, water purification tablets, soaps, and female hygiene kits were propositioned in all cyclone shelters.
Assessment	A dedicated team combined with BDRCS trained volunteers, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)/NDWRT members, staff and representatives from IFRC and PNSs were deployed on 15 May to conduct impact assessment in-terms of current needs and gaps. In Cox's Bazar, after the cyclone has made landfall and BMD lowered its warning signal from great danger signal 10 to local cautionary signal 3, BDRCS and IFRC immediately mobilized four teams to conduct a quick impact assessment. Two teams were assigned to 8 BDRCS priority camps (camps no. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19), while another two teams were assigned in coastal unions of Ukhiya and Teknaf. Additionally, BDRCS and IFRC are closely working with the national NAWG for rapid need assessment reports.
	Following the early forecasts from the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and Global Forecast System (GFS) about the low formation in the Bay of Bengal, the Anticipatory Action team comprised with the members from BDRCS, the IFRC, German Red Cross, American Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Climate Centre started monitoring the situation. BDRCS has continuously prepared synoptic weather updates and the reports were shared with the IFRC, PNSs and others local partners of BDRCS. As part of the preparation efforts, the team also shared the technical weather synopses with Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) in Cox's Bazar. To enable prompt coordination, a number of channels, including WhatsApp groups, were created to share the forecast analyses with partners and stakeholders such as CPP, MoDMR, BMD, and ISCG.



Coordination	BDRCS organized four coordination meetings along with their relevant staff, volunteers and in-country partners, IFRC and the branches of the coastal area. At the same time, they organized several coordination meetings with the coastal branches. BDRCS also coordinates with the MoDMR, BMD, different clusters and working groups and local donors. Representatives from the BDRCS units (branches) and volunteers regularly attended district-level coordination meetings with GoB and other agencies. BDRCS also participated inter-ministerial, and CPP Implementation board meeting organized at MoDMR on 10 and 13 May 2023 respectively. In addition to that, BDRCS prepared a guideline for the cyclone Mocha response that will be disseminated among the actors/partners to ensure everyone knows, who is doing what, who to coordinate, and what responsibility belongs to whom. BDRCS is also in touch with USAID and sharing updated information and impact mapping.
Resource Mobilization	Considering the forecast from various reliable models and observing the cyclonic pathway, BDRCS activated its cyclone contingency plan as per its disaster response Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on 13 May 2023. Alongside other readiness activities, resource mobilization efforts have also been initiated in line with the SOP. Discussions on resource mobilization with IFRC and PNSs are being held. Since the alert stage, BDRCS reviewed its available prepositioned stock and existing contingency fund to respond to any emergency situation. BDRCS through its PMO has allocated emergency mobile communication allowance to 100 CPP volunteers of Saint Martin's Island. The PMO team has prepared a roster for emergency deployment. Procurement of dry food for the people taking refuge in cyclone shelters has been initiated accordance with EOC protocols. Well-equipped 190 Emergency Response Team (ERT) members, 149 camp-based volunteer, 21 quick response team members, 439 active youth volunteers, and 3,300 CPP volunteers are on standby to support the preparedness and emergency response. In Cox's Bazar, different logistics support, which includes emergency contingency funds, tie-down kits, shelter kits, hygiene kits, non-food item kits, emergency WaSH kits, mobile toilets, Light Search and Rescue (LSAR) kits, megaphones, and hand sirens in various camps, are ready to be mobilized. BDT 20 million (approx. USD 183,509) is reserved for emergency response/anticipatory actions. In-country PNSs are coordinating with their field team and headquarters. Bilateral resource mobilization mechanisms of some PNSs are in place to support BDRCS. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross are ready to support in the resource mobilization process. IFRC agreed to support for mobilizing disaster preparedness stock for 5,000 household emergency items, which includes tarpaulins, jerrycans, etc. Grameenphone has agreed to support for covering all the relevant costs for mobilizing 04 mobile medical teams for 10 days and 04 water treatment plants for 15 days.

Activation Of Contingency Plans	BDRCS activated its cyclone contingency plan on 13 May 2023 as approved by the Secretary General of BDRCS.
National Society EOC	BDRCS activated the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) for 24/7 from 11 May at its National Headquarters (NHQ). BDRCS also activated a control room with mobile number +8801811458547. At the PMO, BDRCS also opened an EOC for coordinating and disseminating information related to the cyclone and its impact.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	BDRCS/IFRC team visited the cyclone shelters that have been opened to assess the condition of people relocated and determine the needs and gaps where BDRCS can support within Ukhiya and Sadar, sub-districts of Cox's Bazar. At the same time, BDRCS has strong presence in the Cox's Bazar through their PMO, Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) and Cox's Bazar branch. BDRCS has the pre-positioning contingency stock for emergency shelter response, which includes 24,733 tarpaulins, 5,861 shelter tool-kits, 7,450 emergency shelter kits, 2,155 family tents, 8,582 floor/sleeping mats, 2,099 kitchen sets, 4,500 mosquito nets and 6,589 blankets for emergency shelter response.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	BDRCS has an initial stock of around 2,000 food packages, BDRCS has taken the initiative to distribute the cooked food in evacuation centres. Over 600 volunteers worked at evacuation centers and affected communities.
Health	To provide emergency health service through first aid, psychosocial support and mobile medical team, BDRCS allocated four medical teams on standby at NHQ and BDRCS field hospital down to the camp areas in Cox's Bazar were also informed to be on standby. Initial support to the affected people was provided by the field hospital in Cox's Bazar, while the mobile medical team are still on stand by and will be deployed depending on the needs on the ground.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	BDRCS PMO tightened up the WASH facilities in the camp so that they did not blow away due to high winds. NDWRT volunteers of BDRCS are ready for deployment with water purification machines. A total of 5,000 jerry cans along with 1 million aqua-tabs are in the stock of Cox's Bazar. On top of that, BDRCS and IFRC WASH personnel are coordinating with National WASH Cluster and PMO WASH Sector for a coordinated response after the cyclone.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	For safe evacuation trained male and female RCY volunteers mobilized and they delivered cyclone preparedness messages through megaphones and sirens, and supported the evacuation process.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

	IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation is in 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 regarding the current situation. IFRC is also closely worked with the BDRCS and PNS's Anticipatory Action team and monitoring the situation in coastal areas and camp settlements in Cox's
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IFRC	Bazar. IFRC Head of Country Delegation (HoCD) joined the MoDMR's CPP Implementation Board (CPPIB) meeting on 13 May 2023 at the ministry along with BDRCS Secretary General and colleagues from BDRCS, IFRC and CPP. IFRC is the convener of the Shelter Cluster in emergencies. Shelter Cluster is ready to coordinate the response in a timely, effective and appropriate manner in line with the needs of the affected people. Based on the situation, Shelter Cluster will produce necessary situation reports and gap analysis in coordination with NAWG. Shelter Cluster partners have pre-positioning stock of Shelter and HHI items (which include tarpaulin, shelter toolkit, family tent, sleeping mats, kitchen utensils, mosquito net, buckets, blankets etc. and this preposition stock can support possibly 33,653 households). Shelter Cluster Bangladesh has been maintaining close coordination among MoDMR, its partners, ICCG, etc. IFRC Country Delegation kept all staff on standby and ready to provide necessary technical support to BDRCS. IFRC agreed with BDRCS to mobilize disaster preparedness stock for 5,000 household emergency items, which include tarpaulins, jerrycans, etc. The Movement Anticipatory Action team comprised of BDRCS, IFRC, German Red Cross, American Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and RCRC Climate Centre started monitoring after a few well-known global models including European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and Global Forecast System (GFS) made an early forecast on the low formation in the Bay of Bengal that may develop into a cyclonic storm. The team has been routinely sharing the technical weather synopses with ISCG in Cox's Bazar as part of the preparation efforts. To enable prompt coordination, a number of channels, including WhatsApp groups, have been created to share the forecast analyses with partners and stakeholders such as BDRCS, CPP, MoDMR, BMD, and ISCG.
ICRC	ICRC is coordinating with BDRCS and closely monitoring the current situation.
Participating National Societies	The in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs) are actively monitoring the situation and coordinating with BDRCS to extend necessary assistance in preparing for and responding to the unexpected circumstances. Swiss Red Cross is supporting BDRCS and IFRC and other PNSs in Cox's Bazar to update the status of all BDRCS health facilities, including facility preparedness measures, operations throughout 13-14 and post-cyclone actions. BDRCS Field Hospital in Camp 7, Primary Health Centre (IFRC-supported), in Balukhali and Mother and Child Health Centre (MCHC), IFRC-supported in Teknaf are identified as referral hubs by the ISCG Health Sector due to the relative stability/permanence of the structure. German Red Cross and RCRC Climate Centre have been supporting BDRCS to analyse the cyclonic forecasts and sharing that with the partners through regular coordination meetings and emails. In-country PNSs are coordinating with their field team and headquarters. Bilateral resource mobilization mechanisms of some PNSs are in place to support BDRCS. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross are ready to



support in resource mobilization process (Quick Action Fund and other funds) as required.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The MoDMR closely monitored the situation and all its relevant departments were put on high alert. CPP has updated the Early Warning protocol and arranged orientation for staff and volunteers. CPP maintained close coordination with BMD for the updated information. Under the direction of officials, all CPP volunteers are working on the ground to broadcasted early warning messages, helped to evacuate the vulnerable, prepare shelters, etc. MoDMR provided directives for the concerned ministries and departments following the meeting. A total of 1,006 Cyclone shelters (530 in Cox's Bazar and 576 in Chattogram) were kept ready where 1,080,850 at-risk populations can take shelter in need. Besides that, an additional 500 cyclone shelters were also prepared in Chattogram and Cox's Bazar. The MoDMR allocated BDT 2 million for the management of cyclone shelters in Cox's Bazar and Chattogram districts. About 14 tons of dry cake and toast, and 200 tons of rice, 60,000 pcs Water Purification Tablets (WPT) have also been allocated for the shelters. Additionally, 1,179 metric ton (MT) of rice and appox. BDT 2 million kept as reserved for Chattogram and Cox's Bazar. The government advised farmers in the coastal region to harvest ripe paddy, mango, and other products to avoid damage by the cyclone. The government also cancelled leaves and holidays of civil servants in those areas until further notice. Early warning/life savings messages disseminated through radio, television and volunteers network.
UN or other actors	Considering the forecast, different clusters and working groups under Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) organized virtual meetings to prepare for and respond to the adverse situation. IFRC took part in all cluster meetings.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

BDRCS and the IFRC are key members of the national NAWG and have been playing an important role in generating need assessment reports for the members of HCTT, different clusters (Shelter, WASH, Food Security, Logistics, Displacement, Education), working groups (Cash, NAWG, Forecast based Financing - FbF, Gender in Humanitarian Actions-GiHA), donors, etc.

In Cox's Bazar, as shelter cluster convener, IFRC has been actively coordinating with its members and as part of preparedness measures, the shelter cluster has already collected the pre-positioning stock for disaster response from its partners. All clusters and working groups closely monitored the situation and share periodical updates with the relevant stakeholders.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The cyclone damaged connecting roads of shelter centers, where most of the roads are earthen roads susceptible to damage. Similarly, the access roads of houses were also damaged by the cyclone.

In addition, most of the affected people's income is on a daily wage basis e.g. fisherman, agriculture labor, day labor etc. and most of the population from the affected areas are suffering from a significant loss of income. This affects access and ability to obtain basic necessities such as food, clean water, and other items such as hygiene items.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

On 14 May 2023, cyclone Mocha left its impact on the coastal districts of Bangladesh. 8 sub-districts of Cox's Bazar faced the major impacts of the cyclone. Based on the available information, 429,337 people took refuge in different cyclone shelters in 10 coastal districts. A total of 673 shelter centers opened in Cox's Bazar, where 232,377 people took shelter. As of 15 May, nearly 13,000 houses in 57 unions and 3 municipality areas in Cox's Bazar have been damaged (among those 10,469 partially and 2,522 fully), a total of 5,000 shanties were damaged in camps in Teknaf and Ukhia. Most of the damaged houses are jhupri (shacks; made of jute sticks, trees leave, jute sacks etc.) and kutchra (temporary; made of mud brick, bamboo, sun-grass, wood and occasionally corrugated iron sheets as roofs). Although most of the evacuees have returned or are returning to their homes, but those houses have been damaged, it is next to impossible for them to stay in normal condition in their own houses.

Camp Settlements:

As shelters in the camps are all generally made up of temporary materials such as bamboo and tarpaulins, where it is considered to have limited capacity to withstand winds (the estimated maximum threshold for shelters in camps is 60 kph – 80 kph), many shelters especially those that are exposed in the hilly areas have seen significant damages.

Based on the 15 May 2023 preliminary data gathered from ISCG, more than 4,000 shelters are damaged (fully damaged: 293; partially damaged: 3,801) across 33 camps. In camps 11 and 12, where BDRCS and IFRC are the lead shelter focal agency, 1,566 damages (totally damaged: 51; partially damaged: 1,515) have been reported.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The cyclone had comparatively higher and differential impact on the socially vulnerable and marginalized population groups, especially women, adolescent girls, children, lactating mothers, pregnant women, and PWD. Currently, damaged houses for many families without access to basic needs exposed higher sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) risk to women, adolescent girls, children, and people with disabilities. Along with the basic needs, additional catered support is required for this specific group.





Health

Several of the local health centers have suffered some damage by the cyclone and their services are currently limited. There are reports that several people were injured due to the impact of the cyclone and need medical assistance. A significant proportion of the affected people are currently living in makeshift or open spaces, this situation can lead to outbreaks of waterborne and vector borne diseases.

In Cox's Bazar camp and several upazila in Chattogram, there is already ongoing acute watery diarrhoea outbreak which might flare up. In the month of May alone, more than 400 cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea were reported from Chattogram. A team from the Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control, and Research (IEDCR) has started visiting different parts of Chattogram to investigate into the cause of a diarrhoea outbreak. There is also an increase in need in Psychosocial support in affected areas.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The water and sanitation sources were damaged affecting the vulnerable communities in Cox's Bazar. The communities are facing a lack of access to safe drinking water, and appropriate sanitation, and hygiene services at this moment. Priority WASH needs include immediate distribution of safe drinking water, installation and rehabilitation of emergency latrines and distribution of hygiene promotion items for handwashing and personal hygiene.

In the absence of the above-mentioned WASH assistance, vulnerable cyclone-exposed people will be affected with diarrheal diseases, which further accelerate the mortality and morbidity of WASH-related diseases. Also, creating awareness on drinking safe water, good hygiene behaviours and sanitation practices are inevitable to reduce further health and environmental risks. So, distribution of IEC materials and consultation sessions are needed to improve the situation.

Camp Settlements:

Based on the 15 May 2023 Preliminary Data from ISCG, 13 Water Points and 109 Latrines and damaged in all the 33 camps. However, as of this reporting period, no damages have been reported yet in camps where BDRCS is mapped as a WASH sector partner. In the event of escalation or subsequent flooding due to the effects of the cyclone, water from the existing WASH sources can be highly contaminated and therefore pose great risk for water related diseases which is considered a secondary effect of the cyclone.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Understanding the unique needs of each community and reaching out to the most vulnerable individuals are paramount through disaster events. There is also a need to ensure local ownership, community empowerment and capacity building as this supports community resilience for future disasters.

Protection and safety for all affected population, along with adequate sharing of information through reliable and preferred formats is crucial points to ensure communities are able to provide inputs and steer the operation.

There is also a need to ensure RCY, NDRT/NDWRT members and staff working on this operation is well trained and equipped to engage with communities and stakeholders who are affected by the cyclone.





Shelter Cluster Coordination

IFRC is the convener of the Shelter Cluster in emergencies. Shelter Cluster has been updating the partners on cyclone situation and maintaining close coordination among the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), MoDMR and its partners. As part of the preparedness measure of the cyclone Mocha, Shelter Cluster organized a coordination meeting. Based on the available information, it is found that, emergency shelter items and household items required at affected areas and the affected people yet to receive any support from the humanitarian agencies to repair the houses. Different sources have reported that the prices of house repair materials already increased at the local market.



Multi purpose cash grants

To meet immediate basic needs covering different areas like food, shelter repair, hygiene, health, education, livelihood inputs, transports and other household items, Multi-purpose cash grants will be the fastest and most reliable method. The national Cash working group (CWG) set a standard package of MPCG considering the minimum expenditure baskets (CHF 50). MPCG also helps the local economy as it was disrupted by the cyclone Mocha.

As the impact of the cyclone Mocha was less than predicted, there are not major disturbances in the local markets and MPCG would be easily delivered involving the FSP partners of the BDRCS.



Migration

A high number of people have been reallocated from the communities as well as from the camps and host communities, where the Rakhine refugees were settled. There might a need in RFL assistance to make sure the families are reunited and to track the movement of the refugees within the host families or camps. More details on the identified gaps for this sector will be available after a detailed assessment has been carried out.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this DREF operation is to assist 30,000 people affected by Cyclone Mocha in Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, Bandarban, and Noakhali districts through activities under livelihoods and basic needs, shelter, health, WASH, and MPCG, along with cross cutting activities under CEA and PGI.

Operation strategy rationale



The implementation of the activities in this DREF operation is expected to be done within a six-month period to make sure that BDRCS can access all affected communities, especially in the islands that are not easily reachable during the monsoon season that is from May-September in Bangladesh. This includes support in volunteer mobilization and evacuation, as well as evacuation transportation, where applicable. Below is the rationale behind each response sector. BDRCS will support approx. 23,000 people from the affected communities and 7,000 people (800 households) in the camps where the Rakhine refugees are accommodated.

LIVELIHOODS & BASIC NEEDS

Firstly, to meet the immediate emergency needs, food and drinking water will be provided to the people who have taken shelter in makeshift houses. Activities under Livelihoods would be implemented in the affected communities solely.

Under the Cash for Work, those engaged will assist to repair the connecting roads of the shelter center and access roads of houses based on community consultation. Though Cash for Work is short-term intervention, and it will provide employment to unskilled and semi-skilled affected people.

Usually in Bangladesh people are used to homestead gardening in their courtyards as well it is very famous in rural areas. It has been playing a significant role in the production of horticultural crops of the country. Homestead gardening ensures the family's important nutritional needs, it can be vegetables, fruits etc. Homestead gardening promotes household self-sufficiency. To support the affected community, BDRCS is planning to provide vegetable seeds for this response.

SHELTER

BDRCS plan to mobilize tarpaulins, and hygiene parcels from contingency stock to meet the emergency needs of the displaced people or whose households are damaged due to the cyclone wind.

As the affected population are mostly returning to their homes, due to the extensive and widespread damage of houses, immediate shelter assistance (e.g. tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, and household items) are essential at the community level. BDRCS is planning to provide assistance to 15,000 people through emergency shelter support (detailed in the planned intervention) both in the camps and the other affected areas.

HEALTH

In close coordination with the local authorities, BDRCS will mobilize their mobile medical team to cater to the health needs of the people affected by the cyclone. The medical team comprises doctors, nurses, health assistants and volunteers. It is a self-sufficient team with basic equipment and medicine to provide basic health care services to the affected communities as the camps are already under the support from the different stakeholders for health.

WASH

Addressing the ground impacts and possible deterioration of WASH situation (lack of safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation and hygiene services) BDRCS plans to distribute 2,000 hygiene parcels, 2,000 water buckets and 2,000 bottled water along with mobilizing water purification units based on the circumstances for both to the communities and camps. BDRCS also will distribute the required IEC materials and conduct community mobilization events.

MPCG

Through using a mobile based (kobo collect) households' assessment, multipurpose cash grant of BDT 5,000 (approx CHF 50) will be provided through the electronic money transfer services (EMTS) of Bangladesh post office. This transfer value of MPCG has been set by the National Cash Working Group in Bangladesh to meet the immediate basic needs for one month of the affected communities outside the camps.

MIGRATION

The local authorities have reallocated around 750,000 people to cyclone safe shelters, from the different districts in Cox's Bazar as well from the islands that were mostly affected. Additionally, refugees from host communities/camps were also reallocated to cyclone safe shelters in less numbers. BDRCS will carry out RFL activities if needed and



Population Movement operation will provide support in the camps to track the movement of refugees with other stakeholders.

PGI

Currently, damaged houses expose many families without access to basic needs to higher sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) risk, especially to women, adolescent girls, children, and PWD. To reduce SGBV, trafficking, child abuse and other risks and vulnerabilities, lifesaving and protection-based awareness messages are prioritized to disseminate among the affected community. BDRCS has also planned to distribute 1,000 dignity kits to affected communities outside of the camps.

CEA

BDRCS is and will continue to, within this operation, carry out CEA activities, providing suitable information in relevant formats as aid. BDRCS will ensure meaningful community participation throughout the process of needs assessment, planning, design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Acceptable feedback mechanisms will be implemented and widely publicized, enabling communities to provide input and steer the operation.

RCY, NDRT/NDWRT members and staff working on this operation, will be equipped with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), to respond the queries from the communities and stakeholders. Orientation on CEA, integrated with PGI, will be provided to the volunteers and staff engaged in the operation. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) collection questionnaire along with disability data collection (based on the Washington group set questionnaire), will be included in the household assessment questionnaire. Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within all sectors.

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT & COORDINATION

There is ongoing rapid assessments being conducted to gather more information about the damage and needs of the targeted communities. BDRCS will also continue to maintain the coordination with among GoB departments, elected local representatives, humanitarian agencies, ICCG etc.

LOCALIZATION OF RESPONSE

Based on the experience in previous disasters, local branches and volunteers are the first responders, and any emergency response has been possible only by mobilizing local resources and volunteers. Disaster almost always creates movement difficulties, logistical challenges, 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 ensuring some liquidity, human resources, trained volunteers, rapid assessment tools and a communication network connecting to the regional and central offices and response mechanism. This operation will have provisions for strengthening the local branches in line with the National Society's Strategic Plan.

NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING

A lessons-learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation to identify achievements, and challenges and capture the recommendations for future operations.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

BDRCS is targeting affected people in Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, Bandarban, and Noakhali districts. Specifically, BDRCS is targeting those people who are taking shelter in the cyclone shelters. Also, priority will be given to the displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses as well.

In addition to that, BDRCS also planned to support the people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses in Cox's Bazar camp areas who are forcefully displaced from Rakhine. BDRCS is also in consultation with concerned stakeholders, will target the most affected districts and subsequently most affected communities and people in the camps based on the assessment. BDRCS plans to support 23,000 people from the communities and 7,000 (800 households) people in the camps.



Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

BDRCS will prioritize and ensure the dignity, access, participation, and safety of the most at-risk population. Selection criteria:

- Affected by the Cyclone Mocha
- Fully or Partially damaged houses and/or Latrines
- Displaced people living in the temporary shelter
- Marginal income Farmer
- Day laborer
- Lack of availability & accessibility to basic services access to food, water, shelter, latrines, and the basic needs
- Lower-income families (for MPCG)
- Displaced People from Rakhaine (DPfR) living in the camp
- Elderly, sick persons, children including adolescents, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities etc.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	9,453	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	5,697	68.49 %	31.51 %
Men:	8,955	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	5,895	1.43 %	
Total targeted population:	30,000		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Facilities and RCRC infrastructure in the camps or communities damaged including loss of life that prevents or delays response.	Issuing timely advisory to stay inside safe shelters. Preventive measures to minimize loss of assets in warehouses. Alternative means of sourcing emergency response items.
Communication means or network may be disrupted/ cut off	Alternative means of communication. Close link with NS local unit. Support from UN entity can be taken if needed/ wherever available.
Transportation and vehicle movement may be restricted due to extreme weather conditions or disruption of road networks	Alternative routes. Alternative means of transport. Monitoring of road network system & issuing timely advisories.
MEDVAC and emergency evacuation will be difficult	Alternative transport options for evacuation. Air transports can be explored for difficult to reach areas.
Disruption in supply of daily necessities.	Keep emergency stock & equipment for 7 days at least.



Landslides and/ or flash floods in locations where teams have gone for response.	Advisory & briefing to teams to avoid such places. Monitoring & issuing timely advisory to teams about locations affected by/ have potential to be affected by landslide/ flash flood.
Health Risks (vector borne diseases in particular).	Adequate health safety measures to be taken. Staff health to issue health advisory for personnel working in response. Use of Mosquito repellent & mosquito nets. Keeping personal medication & First aid kits with response team.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The National Society's security framework will be applicable for the duration of the operation to their staff and volunteers. 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 the country on the situation particularly at the cyclone affected areas.

As both BDRCS and IFRC has a 'Zero Tolerance' policy against corruption, discrimination against gender or race, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, and bullying. As a 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.



Planned Intervention

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 14,515
		Targeted Persons	30000
Indicators		Target	
# of dignity kits distributed		1000	
# of people reached with PGI awareness/activities		30000	
Priority Actions:		1. Distribution of dignity kits to targeted households (woman of reproductive age). 2. Provide staff and volunteer orientation on minimum standards of PGI, SGBV response and prevention including referral pathways, PSEA and child protection issues with policy orientation. 3. Disseminate PGI messages among affected communities. 4. Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning and to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards).	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 52,122
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
# of litres of water distributed (according to WHO standards) with buckets		52500	
# of families provided with hygiene kits		2000	
# of people reached through hygiene promotion		10000	
# of people provided with excreta disposal facilities		1000	
Priority Actions:		1. Provide safe drinking water through mobilizing water treatment units/bottled water (The Government of Bangladesh recommended providing bottled water) and 2000 buckets for water storage. 2. Installation of emergency latrine facilities for communal use.	

3. Distribution and local procurement of hygiene parcels.
4. Hygiene Promotion Sessions and distribution of IEC materials.

	Health	Budget	CHF 28,747
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached with first aid services		500	
# of people reached with Psychological First Aid		500	
# of persons received clinical health service through mobile medical teams and the Primary health care center in the camp		5000	
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities		25000	
Priority Actions:		1. Deploy mobile medical teams to the affected areas. 2. Provide first aid service. 3. Provide Psychological first aid to the affected population. 4. Ensure duty of care for volunteers and staff. 5. Mobilize volunteers for epidemic prevention and control activities.	

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 33,577
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators		Target	
# of household reached with seven days food assistance		3000	
# of household assisted with vegetable seeds		2250	
# of people reached with cash for work		500	
Priority Actions:		1. Procurement and distribution of seven days food packages. 2. Provide vegetable seeds along with the multi-purpose cash grants. 3. Cash for work during the dry season/reaching the islands.	

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 134,640
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators		Target	
# of household assisted with tarpaulins (3,000) and Shelter toolkits (1,000)		3000	
# of people receive orientation on proper fixing of tarpaulins and on safe local building techniques		15000	
# of household assisted with emergency shelter materials in the camps		800	
Priority Actions:		1. Distribution and replenishment of Tarpaulins. 2. Distribution and replenishment of shelter toolkits. 3. Shelter repairing materials (for Camp people/displaced). 4. Trained volunteers to assist the people in proper shelter construction. 5. Integrated PDM with multi-purpose cash grant to collect and understand beneficiaries' feedback on the quality, sufficiency, utilization and effectiveness of the assistance provided.	

	Migration	Budget	-
		Targeted Persons	15000
Indicators		Target	
Priority Actions:		1. Conduct RFL tracking per need. 2. Utilize EA PMO to track the movement of displaced people within camps with other stakeholders.	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 4,241
		Targeted Persons	25000
Indicators		Target	
# of methods established to collect feedback from the community		2	
# of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the response, including selection criteria if these are being used		2	

# of satisfaction survey/post distribution monitoring survey conducted	2
Priority Actions:	1. Identify community engagement focal points for the response. 2. Carry out Community meetings and other consultations to confirm community and stakeholder participation in every step of the response including assessment, planning, and designing, implementation and monitoring, evaluation and learning. 3. Engage trained NDRT volunteers from CEA pool to ensure CEA outreach in the field. 4. Orientation of the staff and volunteers for carrying out activities in the field. 5. Ensure appropriate feedback collection system and response mechanism ie. hotline, feedback box, feedback desk, household visit, or any other suitable channels are in place as required for the affected communities. 6. In close coordination with sectoral team and PGI, ensure reach out to the marginalized groups such as people with disabilities, making household visits to collect feedback through community volunteers and feed into the system. 7. Record the feedback and complains in a proper manner and monitor the updates regularly and sharing in regular interval. 8. Share lifesaving and response related information and beneficiary accountability message using IEC materials. 9. Arrange a satisfaction survey during/after any support provided/distribution.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 144,795
		Targeted Persons	11250
Indicators		Target	
# of household reached with multi-purpose cash grant support		2250	
Priority Actions:		1. Provide multipurpose cash grants amount of BDT 5,000 (CHF 50 approx) per household through financial service providers for one month. 2. Conduct integrated post-distribution monitoring (PDM).	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 58,626
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
# of lessons learned workshop conducted		1	

Priority Actions:		1. Conduct lessons learned workshop to capture best practices and to reflect on what is working, and where changes could improve the team's work and the overall operation.	
	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 25,919
		Targeted Persons	
Indicators		Target	
# of monitoring missions conducted to support operation		10	
# of people from IFRC APRO joining Lessons Learned Workshop		1	
Priority Actions:		1. IFRC secretariat will provide the technical support to operational the recently established EOC at BDRCS HQ. Support includes organizing the coordination meetings and run the EOC to analyse the situation. 2. IFRC also support the implementation of the operation and provides regular monitoring visit to the district. 3. IFRC ensures the external coordination support by attending cluster and platform level meetings and channelize the updated information to help decision making. 4. Conduct monitoring field visits by the IFRC APRO for lessons learned workshop.	

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery	Budget	CHF 2,356
		Targeted Persons	1300000
Indicators		Target	
# of people reached with safe evacuation and early warning message dissemination (indirectly reached number, as volunteers were attended for EW dissemination and evacuations)		1300000	
Priority Actions:		1. Early warning messages enhanced. 2. CPP volunteers' communication cost.	

About Support Services



How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

More than 600+ staff of BDRCS - from its HQ, PMO, MRRO, Bhashan Char Operation (BCO), coastal branches are involved in cyclone Mocha operation. At the same time, more than 13,000+ volunteers are engaged in the operation. This includes RCY volunteers in coastal branches, community volunteers, camp volunteers in Cox's Bazar (from both PMO, MRRO, BCO), CPP volunteers and different project-based volunteers. The staff and volunteers are involved in coordination with the government authority at the national and local level as well as with the other agencies, dissemination of awareness & warning messages, support the evacuation of the people in the cyclone shelter, preparation and distribution of dry/cooked food and water among the people taken refuge in the shelters.

BDRCS has NDRT and NDWRT pools – among them there are pools of PGI and CEA trained volunteers. Based on the further needs of the operation they can be deployed for need assessment and other specific support – for eg. distribution, monitoring, to ensure PGI and CEA aspects of the operation. BDRCS also has a pool of trained volunteers in communication. They will be deployed to collect necessary photos, videos and stories from the field.

BDRCS has staff and volunteers who are trained in cash and voucher assistance, they would be engaged for the cash assistance. Currently, 16 staff are trained in Practical in Emergency Cash Transfer (PECT), more than 200 staff and volunteers have received CVA training and more than 1,000 staff and volunteers trained in cash transfer and mobile data collection.

Apart from the above, around 20 staff from the IFRC and its memberships in Bangladesh are supporting the National Society in this operation.

There will be a dedicated operations team at both BDRCS and IFRC. Multiple operations have been implementing in the country, existing human resource in the response department is extremely overburdened. However, the operation will 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 network in the districts of operation.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Both local and international procurement of the necessary items will be done following the IFRC procurement standard and practices as well as BDRCS standard procurement practises to ensure a timely, transparent and cost-efficient support to the operation and more importantly to the people in need. While the local procurement may include dignity kit, hygiene kit, buckets, replenishment of shelter tool kit, etc. the tarpaulin, will be replenished through the international procurement.

Some procurement, for eg. vegetable seeds, dry food, locally purchased items for cooked food, items for the emergency medical team, etc. may be done by BDRCS meeting the minimum standard criteria. IFRC CD operation team and logistics team will maintain close coordination with the National Society throughout the operation and the Delegation logistics will also maintain close coordination with the IFRC APRO logistics team.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored by the NS to ensure any operational issues are addressed accordingly. IFRC CD and IFRC memberships in the country will support the monitoring of the operation. BDRCS and IFRC PMER personnel will oversee and ensure quality data collection, cleaning, verification, analysis and reporting of all gathered information for this DREF operation. BDRCS staff and volunteers are trained in mobile data collection and on Kobo toolbox system. All data will be collected through Kobo Collect system using smartphones and necessary information will be shared with the IFRC. The operation team will ensure the submission of the necessary field visit report by the personnel.

There are different coordination mechanisms in place, including Country Coordination Team (CCT) to implement Agenda for Renewal in Bangladesh, and operation coordination meetings. These coordination systems will ensure harmonized sharing of information and update to the management. Necessary narrative and financial reports will



be shared with the IFRC and partners with standard templates. Post distribution monitoring will be conducted by deploying the trained volunteers. Under the lead of BDRCS, a lesson-learned workshop will be organized at the end of the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

BDRCS has existing practices of using different tools for communicating with the affected people. This includes, community group discussion, door-to-door visit and consultations, distribution and sharing of the necessary IEC material to promote good practices, future disaster preparedness, etc. These will be done with the close coordination between the operation team in NHQ and at the branches and/or field offices of BDRCS.

On the other hand, BDRCS has a strong communications unit in place, which maintain the public and media communications and ensure the visibility of the operation. IFRC CD and APRO communications team will provide necessary support to BDRCS teams for the preparation of press releases, key messages, social media posts, etc. including necessary photography, videography and field visits. Also, as mentioned above BDRCS has a trained volunteers pool who can be deployed to collect stories from the field as well.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRBD029 - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) Bangladesh Cyclone Mocha

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	414,994
Shelter and Basic Household Items	134,640
Livelihoods	33,577
Multi-purpose Cash	144,795
Health	28,747
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	52,122
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	14,515
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	2,356
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,241
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	84,545
Coordination and Partnerships	1,697
Secretariat Services	25,919
National Society Strengthening	56,929

TOTAL BUDGET

499,538

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)





Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

Md. Mijanur Rahman, Director, Disaster Response, mdmijanur.rahman@bdrccs.org, +88 0 1811818181

- **IFRC Appeal Manager:** Sanjeev Kafley, Head of Country Delegation, sanjeev.kafley@ifrc.org, +8801794581877

- **IFRC Project Manager:**

Hasibul Bari Razib, Senior Manager-Disaster Preparedness, Response and Shelter, Hasibul.bari@ifrc.org, +8801718535128

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

Hasibul Bari Razib, Senior Manager-Disaster Preparedness, Response and Shelter, Hasibul.bari@ifrc.org, +8801718535128

- **Media Contact:**

Al Shahriar Rupam, Senior Officer, Communications, al-shahriar.rupam@ifrc.org, +8801718535128

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