

EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY

Bangladesh | Cold Wave

16 July 2025



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) Volunteers distributed warm blankets to the people in need during the cold wave season [Photo: BDRCS]

EAP №: EAP2024BD07	Early action lead time: 4 Days	Operation №: MDRBD038
EAP approved: 14/07/2025	EAP timeframe: 5 Years	Operational timeframe: 3 Months

Budget: 499,980 CHF To assist: 150,000 people

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total of CHF 499,980 for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF 176,675 for readiness, CHF 55,913 for pre-positioning stock and CHF 267,393 automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

Allocations are made from the Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF, under the DREF appeal code MDR00001. Unearmarked contributions to the DREF are encouraged to guarantee enough funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.

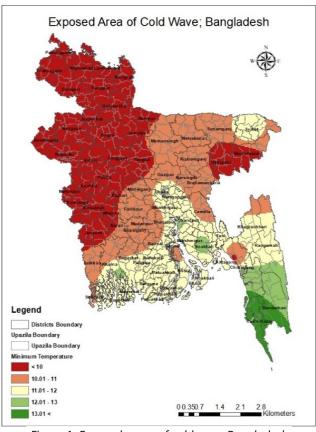


Figure 1: Exposed areas of cold wave Bangladesh

Though Bangladesh is in a subtropical monsoon region, due to being situated close to the Himalayan, the northern especially north-western part of Bangladesh faces extreme weather conditions during winter. Bangladesh has recently been experiencing cold waves, which often result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. Due to the historical climatic condition, the people of the country are not prepared for the sudden drop in temperature, especially below 10°C, with their present household structures and livelihood patterns. Additionally, rural houses have no heating system and are designed for ventilation in summer. But there are no measures to protect the inhabitants from cold waves.

In Bangladesh, the cold wave is affecting the livelihood of vulnerable people mostly in the northwest and northeastern parts. Health risks like-respiratory problems or breathing issues, pneumonia, hypothermia, diarrhea, and other cold-related illnesses are a common situation for the elderly and children during the period of cold waves. Study shows that from 2009 to 2021 on average more than 100 people died during this period due to cold-related sicknesses. In addition to agriculture activities, crop production, livestock and poultry farms, transport system, and education sector, overall day-to-day activities and economic activities are hampered during cold waves.

Livestock like goats, chickens, ducks, and cows also have a negative impact during cold waves. They get sick and need special care and medical assistance. For heavy fog, cold, and lack of daylight agricultural products like BORO seedbeds and potatoes get affected. To save livestock and agricultural products, community people must bear extra cost during the cold wave. Students of primary school are more impacted due to cold-related diseases, like-fever, ARIs, and pneumonia, and this causes a lack of concentration in studies.

The cold wave is a complex weather phenomenon. Though the minimum temperature is one the primary factors for expressing cold waves, maximum temperature, sudden drop, and feeling like temperature are not negligible as they intensify the impact of cold waves. Therefore, to understand the hazard of cold waves, historical analysis has been done for temperature and wind speed.

EAP development process

The Early Action Protocol (EAP) for cold wave events in Bangladesh was developed through a collaborative and multi-stakeholder process involving the BDRCS, Swiss Red Cross (SRC), other in-country participating national societies (PNSs), the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and several key government agencies such as the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Department of Disaster Management

(DDM), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Groups (AA TWG) and others.

The EAP was designed by BDRCS with technical and financial support from SRC and other partners. The BMD provided crucial weather forecasts and data, which serve as triggers for early action. RCCC, academic partners and earlier studies also contributed technical expertise and climate analysis. BDRCS identified the key impacts due to cold wave and to address the impact also prioritized the early actions through conducting assessment and community consultation. The protocol was developed in close collaboration with relevant government ministries, disaster management committees, and local authorities. The EAP builds on BDRCS's extensive experience in disaster response and incorporates lessons learned from previous anticipatory action initiatives and disaster simulations. The protocol emphasizes inclusive participation, ongoing technical guidance, and adaptation to the evolving context and needs of vulnerable communities.

The EAP is designed to be activated based on weather forecast and it provides step-by-step instructions for implementing prioritized early actions, ensuring a timely and coordinated response to minimize the humanitarian impact of cold waves in Bangladesh.

Population to be served: 150,000 people

The target population of the EAP for cold wave in Bangladesh is vulnerable communities who are at risk of being significantly impacted by cold waves if no early precautions or safety measures are taken.

- 150,000 people will be reached through the Early Warning Messages dissemination.
- 22,500 people (6,000 HHs) will be reached with Multi-purpose Cash Grants (MPCG).
- 10,500 people will receive blankets/warm clothes/shawls, etc.

Impacts to be addressed:

To minimize the loss and impact of vulnerable people during cold waves, five impacts are prioritized for this cold wave EAP:

- **Health Impacts:** The EAP aims to reduce cold-related diseases such as fever, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and pneumonia, which disproportionately affect children, the elderly, and those with limited shelter.
- **Livelihood Impacts:** The protocol addresses threats to people's income, house insulation, food security, and access to warm clothing, all of which are crucial for coping with cold wave conditions.
- **Livestock Impacts:** Cold waves can result in diseases and even death among livestock.
- Agricultural Production Impacts: The EAP focuses on minimizing damage to key crops, particularly BORO seedbeds and potatoes, which are vulnerable to cold stress and essential for food security and farmer income.
- **Educational Impacts:** The EAP also highlights that cold waves can disrupt education, especially for primary school students.

Forecast and lead time for this EAP:

Trigger will be activated when BMD forecasts minimum temperature goes below (<=7 $^{\circ}$ C) or the departure from normal temperature is equal to or below the 2nd percentile (3 to 4 $^{\circ}$ C) and maximum temperature goes below or equal 5th percentile (18-20 $^{\circ}$ C) or wind speed exceed 5th percentile (>5 km/hr) for 3 consecutive days, affecting three or more districts partially (>=50% area of the district). The lead time will be 4 days and BMD and ECMWF weather forecasts will be monitored during this season (December to February) and checked against the criteria of activation.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

1. Who will implement the EAP - The National Society

Below are the key actors who will support the implementation of this EAP. They are divided into two: actors with an active role in the development and the implementation of the EAP; and actors with a potential or less active role in the EAP.

Key actors with an active role in the development and implementation of this EAP:

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)

BDRCS was constituted on 31 March 1973 by the country's President Order No. 26 (also called Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Order, 1973) with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971. BDRCS is the oldest and pioneering humanitarian organization in Bangladesh since the country's independence in 1971. The Society was admitted to the IFRC on 2 November 1973 and holds IFRC's Governing Board Membership for a second consecutive term.

BDRCS operates across all 64 districts and city corporations in Bangladesh, boasting 64 District Units and four City Level Units, supported by 2,827 staff and 162,141 volunteers. With a wealth of experience in responding to recurring natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, heatwaves, cold waves, and health hazards, BDRCS has a proven track record in implementing humanitarian responses in close collaboration with government bodies and Red Cross Crescent counterparts. BDRCS's Disaster & Climate Risk Management (DCRM) department oversees the Anticipatory Action (AA) approach, supported by technical expertise from the RCCC and other Participating National Societies (PNSs).

In the context of the Cold Wave EAP, BDRCS has the potential to serve as the primary technical institute, collaborating with stakeholders like the BMD to access vital meteorological data essential for informed decision-making. They can actively participate in the development of the EAP, guaranteeing the smooth integration of meteorological insights and fostering coordination with key national stakeholders such as the DDM, Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). Furthermore, the AA team of the DCRM department of BDRCS is equipped to offer training and guidance to BDRCS Unit Level Officers (ULOs), Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, and Unit Executive Committee (UEC) members, ensuring alignment with the organization's Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 and facilitating effective connections with response operations of IFRC.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC):

The IFRC serves as the overarching entity involved in strategic discussions regarding anticipatory actions, the development, and implementation of the EAP for cold wave events. IFRC facilitates collaboration within the broader Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and engages with humanitarian and governmental partners to ensure effective coordination. Their mandate includes establishing linkages with ongoing humanitarian programs to foster horizontal learning and prevent duplication of efforts. In preparation for EAP activation, IFRC supports the BDRCS in implementing preparedness activities and advocates for vulnerable populations through humanitarian diplomacy. Furthermore, IFRC coordinates with various external stakeholders, including governments, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, and donors, utilizing platforms such as the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) and working groups. During EAP implementation, IFRC provides essential support and guidance in operational management, procurement, finance, monitoring and evaluation, information management, and programmatic implementation, ensuring efficient resource utilization and timely response. Operating at the country, cluster, and regional levels, IFRC plays a pivotal role in providing technical assistance throughout the EAP development process.

Swiss Red Cross (SRC) & German Red Cross (GRC):

The Swiss Red Cross and the German Red Cross are both integral components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Swiss Red Cross has a strong emphasis on humanitarian aid, disaster

response, and community health initiatives, while the German Red Cross is renowned for its expertise in emergency response, medical assistance, and social services. In the context of the EAP for cold wave events in Bangladesh, both organizations are expected to contribute technical expertise, financial support, and operational assistance to enhance preparedness and response efforts. Their mandates include collaborating with local partners, providing training and capacity-building support, and mobilizing resources to address the needs of vulnerable populations during cold wave emergencies. Leveraging their experience in humanitarian assistance and disaster management, the Swiss Red Cross and the German Red Cross play vital roles in strengthening the resilience of communities and mitigating the impacts of cold wave events in Bangladesh.

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC):

RCCC supports BDRCS, IFRC and GRC to anticipate changes in climate-related risks and provides technical support to analyze hydro-met & climate data for early action triggers. Technical guidance is available both at headquarters (HQ) level for policy and strategy matters as well as at the country level via a technical advisor. In addition, the RCCC fosters the exchange of climate scientists at the regional and global level also through its strong linkage with academic institutions. The RCCC technical adviser based in Dhaka together with BMD monitors the forecasts and provides necessary advice on trigger conditions. In addition to RCCC, the BDRCS AA technical team provide necessary advice on trigger conditions.

Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD):

The BMD is the national authority responsible for monitoring and forecasting weather and climate-related phenomena in Bangladesh. Within the context of the EAP for cold wave events, expectations from BMD include providing accurate and timely meteorological data and forecasts to facilitate early action decisions. Their mandate encompasses issuing warnings and advisories for various weather hazards, including cold waves, to help communities and authorities prepare and respond effectively. BMD's capacity is demonstrated through its extensive network of observation stations, skilled meteorologists, and advanced forecasting models. In Bangladesh, BMD has a history of providing vital meteorological services during adverse weather events, supporting disaster preparedness and response efforts across the country. Their role in the EAP is critical for ensuring early warnings and actionable information reach stakeholders promptly, contributing to the reduction of cold wave-related risks and impacts on vulnerable populations.

Department of Disaster Management (DDM):

Bangladesh's DDM plays a crucial role in orchestrating a unified response to cold wave emergencies, acting as a central coordinating body. Collaborating closely with the BMD and other relevant agencies, DDM works to streamline the development process of the EAP for cold waves. Their mandate includes ensuring effective coordination among stakeholders, disseminating early warnings to vulnerable communities, and mobilizing resources for timely response and relief efforts during cold wave events. With experience in managing various disaster situations, DDM possesses the capacity to facilitate the implementation of the EAP and coordinate multi-agency efforts to mitigate the impacts of cold waves on affected populations in Bangladesh.

Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE):

The DAE in Bangladesh plays a crucial role in providing agricultural expertise to mitigate the potential impact of cold waves on crops and farming communities. Their participation in technical working groups contributes valuable insights into the agricultural aspects of the EAP for cold waves. With a mandate to protect crops and ensure food security during extreme weather events, DAE collaborates closely with other stakeholders to develop strategies for timely response and adaptation. Additionally, DAE utilizes the Bangladesh Agro-Meteorological Information System (BAMIS), forecasted by BMD, to provide real-time and accurate agro-meteorological information, enabling the issuance of timely warnings. This empowers farmers to take

proactive measures to safeguard their crops and livelihoods, highlighting DAE's capacity to support EAP implementation and enhance resilience in agricultural communities.

Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS):

The DGHS in Bangladesh plays a crucial role in addressing health-related aspects during cold wave incidents. With a mandate focused on public health, DGHS ensures a comprehensive response to cold wave events by disseminating early warnings to healthcare facilities, local authorities, and the general public, enabling proactive measures. Their capacity includes mobilizing medical teams and resources to areas anticipated to be most affected by cold waves and facilitating prompt medical treatment for cold-related illnesses and injuries such as hypothermia and frostbite. Through their coordinated efforts, DGHS aims to minimize the impact of cold waves on public health and ensure the provision of timely and effective medical assistance to affected individuals and communities.

Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI):

The Bangladesh Livestock Research Institute (BLRI) is an institution specializing in research and advisory services related to livestock and agricultural practices in Bangladesh. With expertise in understanding the impact of cold waves on livestock and agricultural activities, BLRI plays a crucial role in EAP for cold wave events. Their mandate includes providing advisory services to livestock owners and offering guidance on protective measures to safeguard animals during cold waves. This involves recommendations for suitable shelter arrangements, nutritional requirements, and healthcare practices aimed at minimizing the adverse effects of cold weather on livestock. BLRI's previous functions in Bangladesh have demonstrated their capacity to deliver actionable insights and practical advice to mitigate the impact of cold waves on the livestock sector and ensure the welfare of livestock owners and their animals.

Bangladesh Post Office (BPO):

Under the government's Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications, and Information Technology (MoPTI), the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO) provides Electronic Money Transfer Services (EMTS) via its wide network of post offices. It provides nationwide coverage and has extensive experience in money transfers which makes BPO a reliable partner for the distribution of cash under the EAP. The BPO was actively involved in the Flood EAP simulation in 2023, during which the process of cash distribution was successfully tested. In 2020, the EMTS of BPO has supported the transfer of cash to the beneficiaries under the flood EAP implementation/early action. BDRCS and IFRC have signed an MoU with BPO for EMTS. The existing MoU and experience of working with BPO (particularly with the flood EAP) may be used to transfer cash under the cold wave EAP.

Mobile Money Transfer (MMT):

"Nagad"/"bKash" are the key Mobile Money transfer (MMT) services in the country. The MMT services provide different services to the customers, including depositing and receiving money, pay utility bills etc. For anticipatory action, the humanitarian agencies can deposit a bulk amount into their wallet and transfer the money to many people electronically. The beneficiaries can either withdraw that money from the respective agents or pay their utility bills with the money in their mobile wallet. In addition to Nagad and bKash, there are other MMT services such as ROCKET & UPAY under the banks of Bangladesh available, namely Dutch-Bangla and United Commercial Bank respectively.

Considering the time constraint, remote banking, enhanced accessibility, security concerns, and other similar issues, MMT might prove a more convenient tool than physical cash. During the activation of Heatwave EAP in 2024, BDRCS disbursed Multi-purpose Cash Grant Support (MPCG) through using MMT service-Nagad, which has proven effective considering the above issues. Hence, BDRCS may use MMT service-Nagad, bKash and others to electronically transfer cash grant support. To formalize such arrangement, BDRCS already has MoU with Nagad, bKash and planning to explore this window further.

Anticipatory Action Technical Working Groups:

Technical working groups are instrumental in developing the Anticipatory Action system in Bangladesh, ensuring the integration of technical expertise. Participating organizations/stakeholders include government (e.g., BMD, BWDB, DDM, DAE, DGHS, BLRI), non-government (e.g., RCRC Movement organizations, UN agencies, I/NGOs, research and technical institutes), collectively collaborating to enhance the technical aspects of the EAP.

The main responsibilities of the technical working group are:

- Monitor and analyze meteorological data to identify potential cold wave events.
- Provide accurate and timely information regarding the onset, intensity, and duration of cold waves.
- Develop and maintain effective early warning systems.
- Ensure that the warning systems can reach vulnerable communities promptly.
- Explore and implement technological solutions for improving forecasting and data dissemination.
- Maintain better coordination among the AA actors in the country.

2. How the EAP will be activated - The Trigger

This EAP proposes a triggering mechanism based on the review of forecast availability, lead-time skill, and most importantly, the definition of impact thresholds for key sectors, as identified through consultations with cold wave-exposed communities. Trigger was developed by aligning forecast lead times with the time required to implement anticipatory actions effectively.

The activation trigger is set with a lead-time of 4 days. This means that if the BMD or ECMWF forecast predicts a 70% or more likelihood of impact within four days, anticipatory actions will be initiated.

Activation Trigger: Trigger will be activated when BMD forecasts minimum temperature goes below (<=7 OC) or the departure from normal temperature is equal to or below the 2nd percentile (3 to 4° C) and maximum temperature goes below or equal 5th percentile ($18-20^{\circ}$ C) or wind speed exceed 5th percentile (55 km/hr) for 3 consecutive days, affecting three or more districts partially (>=50% area of the district). The lead time will be 4 days BMD and ECMWF weather forecast will be monitored during this season (December to February) and checked against the criteria of activation.

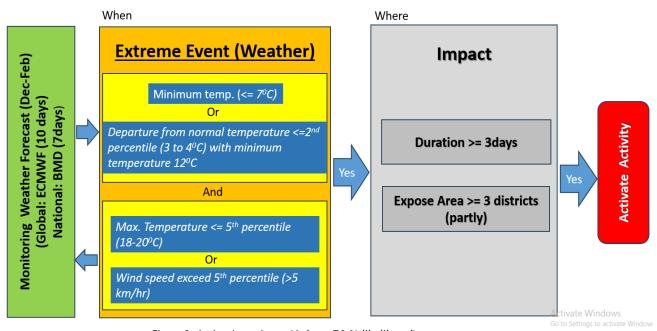


Figure2: Activation trigger (4 days, 70 % likelihood)

When BMD issues the above forecast, then BDRCS, with support from IFRC, will activate the EAP for cold wave and implement early action in the highly exposed areas, prioritizing the upazila concerning the vulnerability index.

In summary, the trigger statement for activation requires specific conditions that must be met. The activation trigger requires two criteria to be fulfilled. For example, in the activation trigger, the first condition involves the minimum temp. <=7°C or the departure from normal temperature is <=2nd percentile (3 to 4°C) with minimum temp. 12°C and the second condition relates to the Max. Temp. <=5th percentile (18-20°C) or wind speed exceed 5th percentile (>5 km/hr). Although the wind speed threshold may seem relatively low, it is included because even moderate wind can amplify the feeling of cold, making conditions more severe when the temperature is low. This justifies the inclusion of wind speed as part of the criteria, as it accounts for the increased impact of wind in colder conditions.

Stop Mechanism:

The stop mechanism is triggered when a later forecast, before the start of early actions, indicates a reduced likelihood of a cold wave event. The national meteorological office or DRM authority is responsible for signaling the stop. In such cases, in-kind items already procured will be stored for future use, while any cash interventions will be halted in coordination with financial service providers to prevent unnecessary costs. Information about stopping the activation will be promptly shared with communities and stakeholders through SMS, community meetings, and local coordination, ensuring transparency and maintaining trust. All involved actors will be informed to ensure coordinated response and efficient resource management.

Selection of target groups, intervention area:

The beneficiary data will be collected during peace time under the readiness activities. The first step will identify the target area. Depending on the risk analysis, vulnerability and exposer analysis of the country, the most impacted wards/union will be identified. The second step will identify the target population. There will be two types of targeting: a) the community (expected to be ward/village) as a whole (further narrowing down of the first step); and b) the most vulnerable households/individuals. However, those types targeting (community households/individuals) will depend the requirements of each early action and resources available.

Beneficiary selection criteria have been developed. These criteria will be applied during developing -preselected beneficiary database. Under this EAP, the target groups will be the outdoor workers (farmer, fisherman, day labor, rickshaw/van pullers, hawkers/street vendors); vulnerable groups including people living below the poverty line (elderly, children, pregnant and lactating women, person with disability) and people living in temporary houses or in poor housing condition.

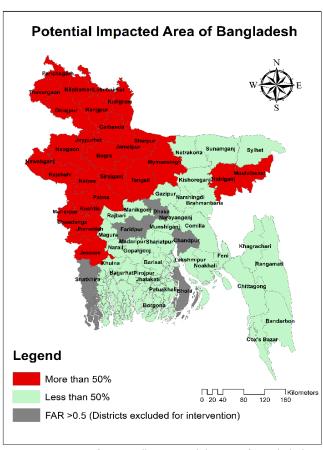


Figure 1: Map of potentially impacted districts of Bangladesh

3. How the EAP will reduce the impact on the population – The Early Actions

The EAP for cold waves in Bangladesh is designed to minimize the negative effects of cold waves on the most vulnerable communities by implementing timely and targeted early actions before the event strikes. These actions are triggered by reliable weather forecasts, allowing for rapid and coordinated response.

Key Early Actions to Reduce Impact as follows:

- **a) Distribution of Winterization Materials**: Blankets and warm clothing will be distributed to at-risk households, especially the elderly, children, and those with poor shelter, to prevent cold-related illnesses such as fever, ARIs, and pneumonia, prevent deaths and improve well-being.
- **b) Multi-purpose Cash Grants**: Cash support will be provided to vulnerable families so they can purchase essential items like food, medicine, or additional warm clothes, helping them cope with the immediate effects of the cold wave, ensure food security, and allows for flexible, dignified assistance.
- c) Community Awareness and Information Dissemination: Community awareness sessions and information materials will be distributed to educate people about cold wave risks and simple protective measures (e.g., safe heating, proper clothing, and recognizing symptoms of cold-related illnesses). These will help empower communities to take preventive actions, improve knowledge of health and safety practices, and increase uptake of services.
- **d) Livestock and Agricultural Support**: Technical guidance and support will be provided to protect livestock (e.g., building simple shelters) and to safeguard crops, such as BORO seedbeds and potatoes, which will help reduce losses to livelihoods and support food security, thereby protecting livelihoods and ensuring food security. These actions will help to maintain school attendance and protect children's health during cold waves.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Multi-purpose	Female > 18: 9,451	Female < 18: 5,695	241,211 CHF
	Cash	Male > 18: 8,958	Male < 18: 5,896	AP Code: 081
Indicator:		30,000 people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities		multipurpose cash • Reviewing and upowave season.	,	
Priority Early	Actions:	Beneficiary verification and MPCG distribution as AAPost distribution Monitoring.		ution as AA

Health & Ca	Hoolth & Caro	Female > 18: 3,150	Female < 18: 1,898	44,730 CHF
	nealth & Care	Male > 18: 2,986	Male < 18: 1,965	AP Code: 108
Indicator: 10,000 people reached with health and care interventions advance of a hazard			care interventions in	
Readiness ac	ctivities	• Provide First aid training (focuses on cold wave health hazards) to volunteers and staff.		
Pre-position	• Procurements of blankets/warm clothes/Shawa positioning in BDRCS warehouse.		es/Shawal and pre-	

Priority Early Actions:

- Distribution of blankets/warm clothes/Shawls among the most vulnerable people.Provide basic first aid.

Protection, Gender	Female > 18: 47,255	Female < 18: 28,477	8,183 CHF
and Inclusion	Male > 18: 44,790	Male < 18: 29,478	AP Code: 117
Indicator:	150,000 people reached with PGI interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	• Develop the beneficiary database for people with special needs.		
• Procurements of blankets/warm clothes/Shawal and propositioning in BDRCS warehouse.			es/Shawal and pre-
Priority Early Actions:	 Integrate PGI in need analysis and identification of most vulnerable people. Provide multipurpose cash assistance among the people with special needs. Provide blanket/warm cloths/shawal for the people with special needs. 		

Risk Reduction,	Risk Reduction, climate	Female > 18: 47,255	Female < 18: 28,477	31,879 CHF
	adaptation and recovery	Male > 18: 44,790	Male < 18: 29,478	AP Code: 103 , 105
Indictor:		150,000 people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Ac	tivities:	 Development of IEC materials and voice recording for EWM dissemination. Orientation for volunteers on cold wave related awareness massages and on EAP. 		
Pre-positioni	ng Activities:	 Printing of IEC materials and pre-positioning in strategic locations. 		
Priority Early	Actions:	 Dissemination of early warning (EW) messages/ information to vulnerable communities who are at risk of being affected by cold wave and its impact on protecting human life, livelihood etc. Mobilized BDRCS's staff and volunteers for disseminating of awareness messages 		

(MIS)	Community	Female > 18: 47,255	Female < 18: 28,477	3,479 CHF
	Engagement and Accountability	Male > 18: 44,790	Male < 18: 29,478	AP Code: 129

Indicator:	150,000 people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard
Readiness Activities:	 Integrations of local knowledge in EW system and awareness massage dissemination. Orientation on Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) for volunteers and staff. CEA is integrated throughout the EAP life span.
Priority Early Actions:	• Community feedback is collected, responded to and used to guide the response.

Enabling approaches

Coordination and Partnerships			15,620 CHF	
			AP Code: 049,118, 119,	
Readiness Ad	ctivities:	 Organize and attend meeting with different stakeholders (in City Corporation, DGHS, Hospitals, BMD, etc.). Partnership, advocacy and coordination with relevant GoB at non-GO organization. 		MD, etc.).
Priority Early Actions:		Coordination withOrganizing lesson I		non-GO organization.

Secretariat	41,606 CHF
Services	AP Code: 122
Readiness Activities:	 Ensure the engagement of staff throughout the EAP readiness and pre-positioning phase to provide necessary support to BDRCS.
Priority Early Actions:	 Coordinate with IFRC regional and Geneva office to activate the EAP. Provide technical support and guidance to BDRCS to implement early actions according to the approved EAP. Provide technical support to revise the cold wave EAP after activation.

National Society Strengthening	National Society		113,272 CHF
		AP Code: 124,125	
Readiness A	ctivities:	 Orientation on Anticipatory Actions BDRCS's staff and volunteers. Ensure insurance coverage for staff duty of care. 	

Pre-positioning Activities:	Procurement and pre-position of personal protective visibility items like vest, umbrella, polo shirt, cap
Priority Early Actions:	 Orientation on Kobo form and data collection. Orientation of cash distribution and monitoring to RCYs. Lesson learned workshop/evaluation if the EAP is activated (within two month of EAP activation). Revision of cold wave EAP

BUDGET

To implement Cold wave EAP CHF 499,980 have been allocated, split between readiness, pre-positioning of stock and early action costs as per below summary by area of intervention:



Early Action Protocol Summary

EAP2024BD07 - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Cold wave

Operating Budget	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	27,122	49,523	252,838	329,482
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	11,076	0	230,136	241,211
Health	5,325	39,050	355	44,730
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	0	0	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	142	1,953	6,088	8,183
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	8,520	8,520	14,839	31,879
Community Engagement and Accountabi	2,059	0	1,420	3,479
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	149,553	6,390	14,555	170,498
Coordination and Partnerships	5,680	0	9,940	15,620
Secretariat Services	40,186	0	1,420	41,606
National Society Strengthening	103,687	6,390	3,195	113,272
TOTAL BUDGET	176,675	55,913	267,393	499,980

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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

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