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# Bangladesh: Cyclone Early Action Protocol summary

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAP approved **November 2021**

Population to be assisted **40,000 People**

EAP timeframe **5 Years**

EAP number **EAP2021BD04**

Budget: **350,000 Swiss francs**

Early action timeframe **2 Months**

The IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total allocation of CHF 350,331 from its Forecast based Action (FbA) mechanism for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF 106,791 for prepositioning, CHF 89,135 for readiness and CHF 154,404 automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

*The FbA by the DREF is a Forecast-based Financing funding mechanism managed by the DREF. Allocations for the FbA by the DREF are made from a separate financial component of the DREF (MDR00004) and do not affect the reserves of the DREF appeal code MDR00001. Unearmarked contributions to the FbA by the DREF are encouraged to guarantee enough funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.*

## SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Bangladesh has two cyclones and one flooding season, leading to recurring disasters on a yearly basis. Cyclones have a major impact on the population of Bangladesh; over the last 10 years, cyclones have affected more than a million people in the country when they make landfall in the region. According to historical data from the Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) in New Delhi, from 1891 to 2015, 89 cyclones made landfall on the Bangladesh coast, of which 47 per cent were cyclonic storms (CS) and 53 per cent were severe cyclonic storms (SCS). Historically, the Bay of Bengal has witnessed many cyclones, causing enormous disruptions, damages, and a remarkable number of casualties. As one of the major hazards in Bangladesh, cyclones cause loss of life and livelihoods in the coastal area of the country, where 35 million people live. The population is vulnerable to cyclones associated with tidal surges, particularly in the pre-monsoon months of April-May and post-monsoon months of October-November.

This revised Early Action Protocol (EAP) for cyclones covers the 13 sea-facing coastal districts and Jhalokati district in Bangladesh. The EAP will be implemented by BDRCS with technical support from the German Red Cross (GRC). The pre-identified early actions can reach up to 40,000 people in the forecasted area. The pre-activation lead time for cyclones is 72 hours or more, and the activation lead time is 30 hours or more. Early actions need to be implemented in the 72 hours between a reliable forecast and the cyclone's landfall. After activation of the EAP during Cyclone Amphan in 2020, the EAP went through a revision process and was revised based on lessons learned and evaluation recommendations. This revised EAP has been developed with consultation with key relevant departments of BDRCS, CPP, in-country participating national societies (PNS), IFRC, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center (RCCC) and key external stakeholders, such as Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD), Department of Disaster Management (DDM), World Food Programme (WFP), and Food Security Cluster (FSC). The EAP will be triggered based on the forecast provided by BMD and IMD along with global forecast models. The BMD forecasts the cyclone (wind speed, storm surge and landfall as well as rainfall) when a depression forms in the Bay of Bengal and assesses the likelihood of it forming a cyclonic storm. The forecast is mainly based on the international Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model.

The revised EAP will address the following impacts:

- Helping households for safe evacuation.
- Reducing the overall impacts of the cyclone on life, livelihoods and health conditions.

- Reducing the impacts of the cyclone on livestock mortality and moveable asset.
- Improving the overall shelter experience of the household, with fewer problems experienced, and more services received.

The early actions are aimed at reducing the impact by providing people an incentive to evacuate to the cyclone shelters. By providing evacuation transportation for people and livestock, the evacuation ratio can be increased, thereby reducing both the loss of life as well as the loss of livelihood due to livestock mortality. The total number of cyclone shelters and beneficiaries will be covered by this EAP depending on the cyclone landfall area, access to cyclone shelters, safe space for keeping livestock, etc.

## The operational strategy – How the EAP will be implemented

### 1) Who will implement the EAP – The National Society

#### **The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)**

BDRCS is present in all districts (64 District Units and 4 City Level Units) of the country with more than 400 full-time staff and more than 700,000 volunteers. Given the recurring natural disaster, BDRCS has extensive experience in responding to cyclones, floods, and other disasters and implementing the humanitarian response in close coordination with the government and Red Cross Red Crescent counterparts. The Forecast-based Financing approach is managed by BDRCS' Disaster Risk Management (DRM) department and is actively supported by GRC and RCCC with technical expertise. BDRCS DRM team is responsible for providing orientation and training to BDRCS Unit Level Officers (ULOs) and Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, Unit Executive Committee (UEC) members on the FbF project, ensure that FbF early actions are in line with the organization's Strategic Plan for 2021-2025, and enable linkages with national stakeholders such as the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR). Strong linkages with BDRCS' Disaster Response department are established to support the EAP implementation and facilitate the link with a potential response operation.

#### **German Red Cross (GRC)**

With more than 30 years of presence in Bangladesh and its global FbF experience, the German Red Cross (GRC) is a strong technical partner of BDRCS and supports the development and implementation of the EAP. GRC provides substantial human resource (HR) and technical support to ensure that BDRCS is in a position to leverage the strategic advantages of FbF. In close collaboration with BDRCS' DRM department, GRC facilitates partnerships and alliances within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement but also with other humanitarian and governmental partners such as the World Food Programme and the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of MoDMR. Given that GRC is involved in FbF projects in other countries in the region, GRC Bangladesh ensures that regional linkages are established and maintained for horizontal learning and broader policy alignment. For this EAP, GRC is providing overall coordination support through its FbF project staff at Dhaka. Once a trigger is reached, GRC is collaborating with BDRCS to implement the early actions by advising field staff on forecasted affected districts and unions, by providing the operational link between BDRCS, CPP, and community members, and by overseeing the technical part of the trigger activation.

#### **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)**

The RCCC supports BDRCS, GRC, BMD and other partners to anticipate changes in climate-related risks and provides technical support to the FbF project by analyzing climate data for improved early action triggers. Technical guidance is available both at the 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 levels also through its strong linkage with academic institutions. The RCCC was instrumental in developing the trigger for cyclones and will be consulted for its assessment when trigger conditions are being reached. The RCCC technical adviser based in Dhaka together with BMD monitors the forecasts and provides necessary advice on trigger conditions. In absence of RCCC, BDRCS FbF technical team may provide necessary advice on trigger conditions.

#### **International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent (IFRC)**

As the umbrella organization, IFRC is involved in the broader strategic discussions of the FbF implementation and facilitates close cooperation within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as well as with other humanitarian and governmental partners. Linkages with other ongoing humanitarian programmes and initiatives are established to ensure horizontal learning and avoid duplication of efforts. Ahead of an EAP activation, IFRC involves in preparatory steps such as the coordination and orientation of BDRCS Unit Offices and establishing the framework agreement

with suppliers and/or service providers. In addition, IFRC coordinates the FbA by the DREF to ensure that funds are available for potential activation. During the implementation of the EAP, IFRC provides support and guidance for the procurement, financial and PMER processes at the NHQ level. During the implementation of EAP, the IFRC Country Delegation will ensure close coordination with the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and IFRC Geneva for quick approval and release of funds, as well as coordination with HCTT and other international partners in Bangladesh.

#### **Department of Disaster Management (DDM)**

Through its extensive humanitarian programming, BDRCS has already an excellent collaboration mechanism set up with the DDM of MoDMR, Government of Bangladesh (GoB) which is strengthened through the advocacy for the FbF approach. In turn, DDM supports BDRCS' EAP by granting access to government data on vulnerability and by discussing the best approaches to implement early actions in a logistically feasible way. The FbF approach provides an opportunity for DDM to adopt a more forward-looking humanitarian way of working and include a higher number of early action activities as part of its response plan. During an activation, DDM will be informed of the early action implementation.

#### **Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)**

The CPP is a joint disaster management program of the Government of Bangladesh and BDRCS, established in 1973. The CPP provides a cyclone early warning system, through its links with the BMD, and cyclone response delivered by more than 76,000 volunteers in 13 coastal districts. The CPP guided the feasibility of early actions and strategic advice on the relevant linkages with field-level actors, such as Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs). Since the CPP has the largest humanitarian presence in the coastal districts through its community-based volunteer system, the CPP volunteers play a crucial role in implementing the EAP's early actions at the community and cyclone shelter level.

#### **American Red Cross (AmCross)**

As a strategic partner of BDRCS, the American Red Cross (AmCross) has actively supported the FbF approach and will ensure pre-financing support to BDRCS during activation of EAP. A total of USD 65,000 onetime transferred has been contributed in 2019 by AmCross to BDRCS to implement early action activities under the EAP. This fund will be used by BDRCS after activation of EAP and reimbursed through FbA by DREF pot. The fund has been useful while implementing early actions for cyclone Amphan in 2020. In addition to that AmCross will work continuously to strengthen BDRCS implementation capacity through its ongoing projects.

#### **Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD)**

BMD is the country's authoritative institute for monitoring cyclone forecasts and issuing cyclone warnings that trigger government response. As such, linkages already exist with the CPP and DDM as BMD's forecasts and warnings are used for direct humanitarian response. For the FbF approach, BMD was actively involved in the trigger consultation and has taken the lead of a methodology committee consisting of national humanitarian and government stakeholders that define and review the trigger thresholds for natural disasters. For the cyclone trigger, BMD will provide up-to-date forecast information to BDRCS to ensure a lead time that allows for the quick implementation of the EAP's early actions. BDRCS and BMD have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 11 February 2021 and as part of the MoU, BDRCS will have access to forecast data to monitor cyclones and activate the EAP. BMD will play an advisory role to improve the trigger model and build the capacity of the BDRCS team members.

#### **World Food Programme (WFP)**

The World Food Programme (WFP) is implementing the FbF approach for floods and is part of a technical working group together with BDRCS and GRC to jointly advance the research on beneficiary selection and impact analysis as well as to align the FbF strategy with government counterparts. While WFP was not directly involved in the EAP for cyclones, it remains a strategic partner especially for advocacy purposes at the national and regional levels.

#### **Food Security Cluster (FSC)**

As this EAP for cyclones includes a food distribution component, the Food Security Cluster (FSC) was consulted on the standard food package for early action. The proposed food rations are based on FSC's recommendations and are being reviewed according to the experience after an eventual EAP activation. The FbF project was also actively presented at FSC meetings and events to bring interested humanitarian partners on board and increase advocacy efforts.

## 2) How will the EAP be activated – The Trigger

Since an automatic system to monitor the forecast does not exist, the RCCC technical advisor together with BMD will monitor the forecast and inform about the trigger activation. The trigger will be activated when BMD/IMD/ECMWF/GFS issues a forecast of a cyclone making landfall or impact in coastal districts of Bangladesh with wind speeds 125 km/hr or sea-facing districts may experience a wind speed of 125 km/hr with landfall near Bangladesh. This corresponds to a return period of approximately 1 in 5 years (this is an average over time; it is even possible to have more than one trigger in a given year). Once the trigger is reached, BDRCS DRM Director in consultation with BMD and RCCC will inform the implementing partners about the go-ahead for the early action activation. Simultaneously, a forecast map will be produced showing which unions in Bangladesh are expected to experience wind speeds of 125km/hr or more. This forecast map will then be combined with an exposure map, to estimate the per cent of houses that could be at risk of destruction in each union. All unions with greater than 25 per cent of houses at risk will be placed on a “priority” list. The unions on the priority list will then be put in order according to the vulnerability index. The EAP will be implemented in as many unions as possible, starting with the most vulnerable on the priority list and proceeding down in order of vulnerability. All districts that is the potential to damage 25 per cent or more household assets will be prioritized for intervention.

Based on experience with a few cyclones (e.g. Aila, Fani, Bulbul, Amphan, and Yaas), cyclones may not directly make landfall on the coast of Bangladesh but may enter Bangladesh after making landfall outside of the coast of Bangladesh. Additionally, it was found that the impact level may cross 25 per cent of household asset damage in the respective Unions of the coastal districts of Bangladesh. The incremental triggering stages are following:

### Stage I: Pre-Activation

"When BMD issues a Signal 4 or above warning with a lead time of 72 hours or more" AND "BMD / IMD / ECMWF / GFS (at least two models) forecasts wind speeds of 125 km/h or greater in the coastal districts of Bangladesh with a lead time of 72 hours or more AND with a potential damage of 25 per cent household asset of the respective Unions".

or "BMD / IMD / ECMWF / GFS (at least two models) forecasts wind speeds of 125 km/h or greater in the coastal districts of Bangladesh with a lead time of 72 hours or more AND with a potential damage of 25 per cent household asset of the respective Unions".

### Stage II: Activation

"When BMD issues a Signal 7 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".

or "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".

The EAP will be activated in vulnerable unions which will cross the impact limits (25 per cent physical house structure damage). There is no stop mechanism envisaged in this EAP due to the short lead time. It might be possible that people will be transported to cyclone shelters and receive necessary assistance through the EAP, but the cyclone finally may not landfall in Bangladesh. There is a potential risk that the beneficiaries might not trust future warnings about an impending cyclone and will not evacuate to the evacuation shelters.

Further, depending on the situation, a storm surge might be considered for activation of the EAP. If the storm surge is likely to be 3.5 meters, the EAP could be activated based on this forecast, even if the wind speed is not likely to reach 125km/h. In both 2009 and 2021, the Super Flower Blood Moon eclipse happened which coincided with Cyclone “Aila” and Cyclone “Yaas” in 2009 and 2021 respectively. The Super Flower Blood Moon eclipse effect is likely to increase the tidal height by 1 to 1.5 meters even in peace/normal time. The storm surge in 2009 was 2 to 4 meters and in 2021 it was 4 to 5 meters in Bangladesh. This high level of storm surge increases the impact by many times. While Cyclone “Yaas” made landfall in India and the wind speed in Bangladesh was below 80km/hr, the high level of storm surge (catalysed by Super Flower Blood Moon eclipse) caused severe to moderate damages in 7 coastal districts in Bangladesh. Apparently, the embankment in Sundarbans is set at 4 to 4.5 meters high. But poor maintenance causes breaches of embankments event with a tidal surge below that height.

### 3) How will the EAP reduce the impact on the population – The early actions

Through interviews from an impact data survey and community consultation in the eastern coastal districts affected people stated that the lack of transportation provided for both people and livestock; and the lack of food and water at the cyclone shelter deterred them from evacuating to a cyclone shelter. This is also supported by BDRCS and CPP that have volunteers on the ground in the cyclone-prone areas and reported the same findings. The selected early actions can act as a convincing example that cyclone impacts can be further reduced with advanced actions.

The selected early actions in this EAP provide an incentive to people to evacuate out of the landfall area and thereby effectively reducing or avoiding the immediate cyclone impact during landfall like loss of life, loss of livestock and injuries. Following key early actions at the cyclone shelters at the community level have been identified to reduce the impacts:

- Early warning dissemination and transport arrangement to evacuate people and livestock to cyclone shelters, including household movable assets to safeguard livelihood.
- Distribution of dry food and safe drinking water, oral saline at cyclone shelters.
- Provision of basic first aid service at cyclone shelters.
- Provision of artificial light facilities at community cyclone shelter at night.
- Ensure COVID-19 safety measures (e.g. installation of handwashing station, providing mask, soap, disposal bin, etc.).

## Intervention Sectors

**Overall objective:** Reduce the loss of lives and livestock through the implementation of forecast based early actions.

## Priority Sectors



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 40,000 People**

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

**Requirements (CHF): 55,493**

### Risk analysis:

In some critical instances, cyclone early warning might not be reached at the community level due to a lack of trained staff and resources. There is also the possibility that the potentially affected communities do not believe in the early warning, or its severity given past records of false warning. In addition to that even after properly disseminating early warnings, there is a possibility the communities do not evacuate because of road inaccessibility, unavailability of vehicles etc. Since there is no stop mechanism envisaged in this EAP due to the short lead time, it might be possible that people will be transported to cyclone shelters and receive food and water, but the cyclone will finally not make landfall. While providing these early actions does not carry a high risk, the beneficiaries might not trust future warnings about an impending cyclone and will not evacuate to the evacuation shelters. The food and water distributions in case of non-occurring cyclone events might be mistaken for regular humanitarian relief distribution and affected communities need to be informed about the real reason for the distribution.

**Population to be assisted:** 40,000 people.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** This EAP design the food package according to the recommendation of food security cluster.

P&B Output Code	<b>Livelihoods Outcome 1:</b> The affected population has an incentive to come and stay in the cyclone shelter resulting in fewer deaths, less injuries, fewer livestock and asset losses.	<i># of people reduced the risks by taking shelter</i>
	<b>Livelihoods Output 1.1:</b> Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most vulnerable targeted communities who took shelter in Cyclone Shelter.	<i># of people that received dry food</i>

	Early action activities	Timeframe
AP008	Distribution of dry food	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact



## Health

**People targeted: 40,000 People**

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

**Requirements (CHF): 64,520**

**Risk analysis:** First aid providing volunteers might find difficulties during referring to nearest health service provider due to short lead time.

**Population to be assisted:** 40,000 people

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** This EAP is considered BDRCS first aid training manual and standard items in first aid box.

Output Code	<b>Health Outcome 1:</b> Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate first aid services.	Outcome indicator(s) <i>% of people at the cyclone shelter that receive first aid services</i>
	<b>Health Output 1.1:</b> Communities are supported by BDRCS to effectively respond to first aid needs during an emergency	Output indicator(s) <i># of people received first aid service</i>
	<b>Pre-position stock phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP021	Pre-positioning of infrared thermometer	<i>Prepositioning of stock is done once, as soon as the EAP has been approved</i>
AP021	Pre-positioning of PPEs <sup>1</sup> for the targeted people at district level	
AP021	Face masks for beneficiaries	
AP022	Pre-positioning of first aid bags at district level	
	<b>Early action phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP021	Awareness raising by distribution of basic information about COVID-19 or similar pandemic	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>

<sup>1</sup> PPE set consists of eye protector, facemask, gown, hand gloves, head cover and hand sanitizer.

AP021	Ensure COVID-19 or similar pandemic safety measures at the cyclone shelters (e.g., disinfecting evacuating centers, providing face mask and hand sanitizer etc.)	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact
AP022	Distribution of ORS, face mask to people who took shelter at cyclone shelter	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact
AP022	Provide first aid service to people during the evacuation	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 40,000 People**

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

**Requirements (CHF): 20,579**


**Risk analysis:** As there is no stop mechanism envisaged in this EAP due to the short lead time, it might be possible that safe drinking water will be distributed in container, but the cyclone will finally not make landfall. The beneficiaries might not trust future warnings about an impending cyclone and will not evacuate to the evacuation shelters.

**Population to be assisted:** 40,000 people.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Considering sphere standards and local context; this EAP will cover the 2 litre of safe drinking water per person per day.

Output Code	<b>WASH Outcome 1:</b> Vulnerable people have access to safe drinking water during emergency	Outcome indicator(s) % of people have access of safe drinking water
	<b>WASH Output 1.1:</b> Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.	Output indicator(s) # of people received safe drinking water
	<b>Early action phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP026	Distribution of drinking water	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact
AP026	Procurement and distribution of disinfecting/antibacterial soap bars	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact
AP022	Tissue rolls/box for beneficiaries	Within 72 hours before forecasted impact





**Disaster Risk Reduction**  
**People targeted: 40,000 People**  
 Male: 50%  
 Female: 50%  
**Requirements (CHF): 76,881**

**Risk analysis:** BDRCS may find difficulties to hire local transport for evacuation. However, during the readiness phase BDRCS will explore the feasible transportation options for evacuation.

**Population to be assisted:** 40,000 People

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** In accordance to Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) of Bangladesh Government.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	# of people are prepared and responded to disaster
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	# of households have been evacuated along with livestock and household assets
	<b>Pre-position stock</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP001	Prepositioning stock of megaphone, dry cell batteries for CPP	<i>Prepositioning of stock is done once, as soon as the EAP has been approved</i>
AP001	Prepositioning stock of portable/ artificial lighting (for the cyclone shelters) and torch light for volunteers.	
AP001	Preposition stock of tarpaulins	
	<b>Early Actions</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP001	Early Warning dissemination along with COVID-19 safety messages, awareness messages on early action (boat evacuation)	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
AP001	Ensuring artificial light at the cyclone shelters	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
AP001	Provide transportation facilities to evacuate people and livestock	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
AP001	Organize coordination meeting with CPP and other stakeholders	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>

## Strategies for Implementation: Strengthen NS Capacities

Requirements (CHF): 100,026

<b>Output Code</b>	<b>SI Outcome 1:</b> National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	N/A
	<b>SI Output 1.1:</b> NS have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected”.	<i>Output indicator(s)</i> # of volunteers oriented on EAP # of volunteers are insured # of volunteers are mobilized
	<b>Readiness phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP040	Orientation for the BDRCS and CPP Volunteers on EAP prior to the cyclone season	<i>Throughout the EAP life span</i>
AP040	Ensure insurance/ accidental incident coverage for the volunteers	<i>Throughout the EAP life span</i>
	<b>Early action phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP040	Coordination and active participation of RCY, CPP and community volunteers.	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
<b>Output Code</b>	<b>SI Output 1.2:</b> National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.	<i>Output indicator(s)</i> # of framework agreements are in place & functioning # of BDRCS staffs are insured # of BDRCS staffs are mobilized
	<b>Readiness phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
	AP042	Staff insurance/ accidental incident coverage
AP042	Orientation of the Staffs and NDRT on EAP, S&R, FA, etc. prior to the cyclone season	<i>Throughout the EAP life span</i>
AP042	Framework agreement with suppliers	<i>Throughout the EAP life span</i>
	<b>Early action phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP042	Coordination and active participation of BDRCS staffs.	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
AP042	Deployment of NDRT/ NDWRT members	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
AP084	Ensure Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>

AP042	Ensure sufficient logistic arrangements are in place like vehicle, labour, stationary, printing, photocopy, banner, IEC etc.	<i>Within 72 hours before forecasted impact</i>
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**Strategies for Implementation: Influence others as leading strategic partners**  
**Requirements (CHF): 15,261**

Output Code	<b>SI Outcome 2:</b> The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	N/A
	<b>SI Output 2.1:</b> IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming	<i>Output indicator(s) Assessment and review of existing EAP conducted, Evaluations (internal process, trigger and impact) of the EAP conducted, Lesson learned workshop conducted,</i>
	<b>Readiness phase</b> <small>Error! Bookmark not defined.</small>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP055	Conduct assessment and review existing EAP	<i>Throughout the EAP life span</i>
AP055	Organize meeting and workshop with relevant stakeholders	<i>Throughout the EAP life span</i>
	<b>Early action phase</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
AP055	Conduct lessons learned workshop	<i>Within 3 months after landfall</i>

## Budget

To implement the Early Action Protocol (EAP) 350,331 CHF have been allocated split between readiness\*, pre-positioning of stock and early action costs as per below summary by area of intervention.

### **Budget by Area of Intervention**

Area of Intervention	READINESS	PRE- POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	EAP Budget CHF
AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	1,850	50,753	24,278	<b>76,881</b>
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs			55,493	<b>55,493</b>
AOF4 Health		52,570	11,949	<b>64,520</b>
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		3,468	17,110	<b>20,579</b>
AOF6 Inclusion, Gender and Protection	16,185			<b>16,185</b>
SFI1 Strengthen NS Capacities	63,817		36,209	<b>100,026</b>
SFI2 Ensure effective int'l disaster management			1,387	<b>1,387</b>
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	7,283		7,977	<b>15,261</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>89,135</b>	<b>106,791</b>	<b>154,404</b>	<b>350,331</b>

*\*The activities for readiness and pre-positioning of stock will be captured in the IFRC Country Operational Plan (COP), reporting on annual basis. In case of an Early Action trigger, the annual readiness funding allocation is terminated with a 12-month notice, allowing the National Society to conclude its 3rd party financial and legal commitments and liabilities under the Early Action Protocol.*

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Full EAP](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this Early Action Protocol please contact:**

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.