



CASE STUDY

Collective Efforts for Preparedness and Anticipatory Action Pay Off Ahead of Severe Cyclone to Hit Bangladesh: Zero Lives Lost in Cox's Bazar Camp Settlement and nearby Host Communities



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JOINTLY PREPARED BY THE BANGLADESH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY, CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME, IFRC AND AMERICAN RED CROSS

Photo (above) by IFRC



A SEVERE SITUATION WITH ZERO CASUALTIES

The Impact of Cyclone Mocha (2023) in Bangladesh

On 14 May 2023, the catastrophic tropical cyclone Mocha struck the coastal areas between Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh and Kyaupyu township in Myanmar. Cyclone Mocha was initially classified as a Category 5 Storm with top wind speeds of 280 kilometers per hour (175 mph), tying with 2019's Tropical cyclone Fani as the strongest storm on record in the North Indian Ocean in terms of 1-minute sustained winds[1]. Cyclone Mocha changed its predicted course at the last moment and made landfall in Myanmar crossing over the Bangladesh coast nearby Teknaf sub-districts. While the eye of the cyclone diverted from Bangladesh, heavy rains and strong winds had caused landslides which resulted to critical damage and destruction to homes and facilities in all 33 camps within the Rohingya refugee camp settlement and neighboring host communities.

In the Bangladeshi communities, the initial damage information of the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) reported that a total of 4 districts, 26 Upazilas (subdistricts), 99 unions, and 429,337 individuals were affected by the cyclone in Cox's Bazar, Chattogram, Feni and Noakhali districts[2]. Across the country, around 700,000 people have been evacuated where in Cox's Bazar alone, a total of 227,425 people – 84,531 men, 96,521 women, 46,145 children and 228 Persons with Disability (PWD) – were evacuated to 565 safe shelters, including cyclone shelters, school buildings and other well-constructed common places[3]. While several people from the affected areas of Cox's Bazar including refugee were injured, fortunately, no loss of life was reported.

The zero-death toll in times of a major cyclone event like this is considered as one of the biggest successes in the field of Disaster Management in Bangladesh. Through the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) – joint initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) initiated at the aftermath of another major cyclone disaster in 1972, and supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and its Member Societies – the Government ensured the safety of vulnerable people in compliance with the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD).

[1] Source: Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC).

[2] <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/cyclone-mocha-flash-appeal-bangladesh-may-december-2023>.

[3] <https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/SitRep-1-Bangladesh-Cyclone-Mocha-Humanitarian-Response-14-May-2023-1.pdf> and Deputy Commissioners' office Cox's Bazar.

[4] To activate the EAP, specific conditions must be met, including the receipt of a warning signal of 7 or higher from the Bangladesh Meteorological (BMD) with a lead time of 30 hours or more, and forecasts predicting wind speeds of 125 kilometers per hour or more, potentially causing damage of 25% of household assets in the respective unions in the coastal districts of Bangladesh.

[5] Cyclone Mocha Flash Appeal (May-December 2023)

[6] In March 2023, the food allotment provided was cut by 17%, from US\$12 to US\$10 per month, due to lack of funding support.

This collective effort included the existing Early Warning Systems (EWS) with anticipatory action protocols, face to face messaging, evacuation orders from the Government and subsequent collaboration on the ground by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Youth and CPP volunteers jointly with local government administration, and Disaster Management Committees (DMC), among other important actions.

Although the BDRCS Cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) was not activated[4] due to the trigger criteria not being met within the specified lead time, BDRCS still successfully and promptly implemented early actions with the support of other resources from IFRC and RCRC partners in coordination with the government. Similarly, in the camp settlements, alert systems that were set up with the humanitarian coordination system allowed for early actions to be taken by multiple agencies working across the 33 camps to prepare the refugee community for the incoming cyclone event as per existing guidelines for emergency preparedness, anticipatory action and response.

This key learning highlights that anticipatory action does not always require triggering EAPs or funding if those are already incorporated into preparedness efforts and organizational guidelines to trigger early action that are not dependent on EAPs.

The Existing Challenges in the Region

Cox's Bazar District – one of the areas most affected by the cyclone – hosts approximately 1 million Rohingya displaced people from Rakhine (as of 30 April 2023) – mostly women and children – and have been residing in 33 camps within Ukhiya and Teknaf Upazilas, as well as on the island of Bhasan Char in Noakhali district.

The displaced people from Rakhine State living in the camps were the most affected by the cyclone, where more than 40,000 people lost their shelters that were made of bamboos and tarpaulin[5]. A much larger number of people lost access to clean drinking water and other Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, and key facilities for education, nutrition, and protection.

As this region is highly disaster-prone, the displaced people from Rakhine were already in an extremely vulnerable situation before the storm. The camps are built on hilly terrain, their social security is difficult to guarantee, and humanitarian food assistance is being reduced due to the challenging funding situation with the crisis being in the 7th year since the major influx of refugees[6]. About 95% of the camp population in Cox's Bazar entirely depends on humanitarian support to survive, and the reduction in food rations left these communities in high risk not only to malnutrition, but also to child labor, human trafficking, child marriage, illegal activities, prostitution, and a hostile environment[7]. In addition to the food ration reductions, the deteriorating security environment in the camps has been a concerning issue for these displaced people from Rakhine, due to the frequent violence and security incidents happening inside the camps.

[7] <https://www.rescue.org/press-release/less-one-month-cyclone-mocha-cuts-food-rations-rohingya-refugees-could-leave>

<https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/06/1137252>

<https://cpj.bracu.ac.bd/reduced-food-rations-for-rohingya-refugees-a-collective-moral-failure/>



EXISTING PREPAREDNESS, ANTICIPATORY ACTION, AND RESPONSE CAPACITIES

Cyclone Preparedness Programme

The Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), a joint initiative of the Government of Bangladesh and BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, created to mitigate the challenges of catastrophic cyclones that frequently hit Bangladesh coast is one of the major initiatives in place to prepare and protect communities vulnerable to cyclones across the coastal belt. Over 76,000 community volunteers (known as CPP volunteers) are the key strength of Bangladesh to ensure readiness of the coastal community across the coastal districts. Before each of the cyclone seasons, the CPP volunteers used to receive refreshers on existing cyclone Early Warning System (EWS) through pre-disaster consultation at sub-district/union level or their internal coordination meetings. A comprehensive inventory assessment of CPP equipment (early warning kit, light search and rescue kit, personal protective gears etc.) and subsequent replenishment is also the periodic arrangement that is part of the institutional readiness in coastal communities.

After the 2017 refugee influx in Cox's Bazar, considering the cyclonic vulnerability, one of the most significant initiatives taken to ensure the safety of the refugee population was the replication of national EWS in camp settlements and expansion of CPP in Cox's Bazar camp settlement by MoDMR through BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross in coordination with the office of the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), Inter sector Coordination Group (ISCG)[8], UNHCR, IOM and other key humanitarian actors. Through the CPP, Disaster Risk Management (DRM) interventions have been implemented to enhance the capacity of local responders across all 33 camps within the broader camp settlement since 2018. These interventions include training and equipping over 3,300 camp-based volunteers (100 from each camp – equally represented by male and female members) – to act as first responders during emergencies across all 33 camps. The skill development effort includes three days of training on Disaster Preparedness, day long training on cyclone Early Warning (EW) and Anticipatory Action, First Aid, and Light Search and Rescue (LSAR).

Along with the knowledge and skills-based training, volunteers are equipped with Personal Protective Gears (PPGs), EW, LSAR kits, FA kits, and other necessary equipment in coordination with respective Site Management partners that maintain close coordination with Area of Responsibility (AoR) focal agencies (UNHCR, IOM) and the office of the Refugee, Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC).

[8] The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) Secretariat headed by the Principal Coordinator who reports to the SEG co-chairs, ensures the overall coordination of the response at Cox's Bazar level, including through liaison with the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner, and Government authorities along with all humanitarian partners in Cox's Bazar.

The capacity strengthening efforts also include periodic refresher sessions for camp volunteers on cyclone Early Warning System (EWS), Anticipatory Action and response that take place two times a year (March/early April and September/early October) before each cyclone season. These refresher sessions are envisioned to re-train the volunteers with relevant knowledge including cyclone signals/flags and associated anticipatory actions and information to better facilitate the wider cyclone preparedness activities within the camps.

In addition, periodic inventory assessments of the PPGs, EW, LSAR and FA kits are conducted to determine the equipment needs and to replenish before each cyclone season, ensuring the functionality of the cyclone EWS along with the volunteers' capacity to respond to crisis.

Disaster Management Committees

In host communities, following the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD), the institutional and regulatory framework of disaster management of Bangladesh includes the arrangement of Disaster Management Committees (DMC) from district to ward level[9] to coordinate and facilitate disaster preparedness efforts jointly with humanitarian/development partners of the Government of Bangladesh. Prior to cyclone seasons, it is also a regular practice for these DMCs in all levels to coordinate internally to check their level of preparedness and to send information related to gaps to upper tier of DMCs and local government/administration.

In the camp settlement, the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) is a platform representing camp level stakeholders who are directly involved with camp community activities, camp administration and camp management, including the Government agencies such as the RRRC office, Fire Service and Civil Defense, Department of Public Health Engineering, Law Enforcement Agency, as well as various humanitarian agencies of Focal Sectors in camps, CPP, BDRCS and camp-based volunteers[10].

The key objective of the DMC is to facilitate multi-hazard preparedness efforts that contribute to ensuring risk management and required services are provided in a timely manner for any emergency impacting people living in camps and Bangladeshi people living within the camp boundaries. They also act as a platform to strengthen the integrated response efforts to alleviate suffering of the affected people.

[9] lowest tier of local government in Bangladesh

[10] <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/guideline-disaster-management-committee-dmc-camp-settlements-coxs-bazar-bangladesh-april-2022>



At the operational level within the camps, BDRCS, IFRC, and American Red Cross have been coordinating with the DMC members to advocate and facilitate the preparedness planning meeting at least six times in a year, considering the context of multi-hazard that includes fire, cyclone, flood, and landslide. This camp-based coordination mechanism is helping the stakeholders to regularly review and update the existing Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) checklist, identify the needs and replenish where gaps are found in coordination with the catchment focal points from UNHCR and IOM.

Community based Preparedness Efforts: Large-scale awareness raising activities

With the support of the BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross and other humanitarian organizations, the Government of Bangladesh has continuously worked to strengthen its disaster management capacity and has successfully implemented long-term preparedness efforts that were essential for a prompt response to cyclone Mocha. The acceptance and trust level of the BDRCS among the humanitarian community in Cox's Bazar allowed them to play an important role in the preparation and response to the cyclone in both camp settlements and host communities.

In host communities, DMCs were supported by BDRCS, UNDP, CARE, BRAC and other partners to make them visible from the very initial stage of cyclone Mocha which helped them to become activated and take part in preparedness, anticipatory action, and response activities promptly over the sub-districts of Cox's Bazar.

In camp settlements, to encourage people to act ahead of weather events and raise awareness at the community level, CPP trained camp volunteers have been implementing activities to widely sensitize vulnerable populations about the country's cyclone Early Warning System and prepare communities to respond. The activities included: cyclone preparedness campaigns implemented by humanitarian partners under the leadership of RRRC office, drills and block^[11] level demonstrations, door to door preparedness sessions, radio listeners group, and thematic groups (youth, adolescent, women, elderly, disability support group) focused on awareness activities for cyclones. These activities have been implemented every year since 2018 during the periods of April-May and October-November and have helped people to increase their knowledge and skills on how to anticipate, prepare and respond to emergencies and disasters.

ISCG's Cyclone Contingency Plan: Adaption of the Anticipatory Action Mechanism in Cox's Bazar

In addition to the national early warning triggers, a pre-alert phase has been added in the overall response strategies on cyclone which is activated based on the cyclone synoptic weather forecast analysis and monitoring update shared by BDRCS/IFRC to ISCG Emergency Preparedness and Response (EPR) Working Group through the support of the RCRC Anticipatory Action Working Group (BDRCS, IFRC, German Red Cross, American Red Cross, RCRC Climate Center) in Dhaka, in close coordination with the National Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD).

Through this AA mechanism added in the cyclone contingency plan, all humanitarian actors, sectors (Site Management and Site Development, Shelter, WaSH, Health, Protection, Food Security, Nutrition, Education) and working groups through the ISCG are guided based on the synoptic forecast data to determine and take appropriate early action and responses that will give common understanding among their respective sectoral member agencies and to ensure alignment and harmonization among the major stakeholders' agency based-response plans. This ensures that the broader humanitarian community is not dependent of early action on a trigger-based EAP system, but on a functioning preparedness system aligned to the sector coordination mechanism that allows for all humanitarian agencies to take action ahead of an event through the pre-alerts.

Partnership and Collaboration among Humanitarian Agencies on Anticipatory Action

In Cox's Bazar, since the beginning of the massive influx of displaced people from Rakhine states, the BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross, UNHCR, IOM, WFP, UNDP and ISCG together with the Government of Bangladesh have jointly been organizing several periodic pre-disaster consultation meetings among stakeholders with the aim to facilitate an enhanced coordination platform for the key disaster risk management (DRM) stakeholders working in the camp and host communities, and to discuss and capture the collective efforts of the Government and humanitarian actors in strengthening multi-hazard risk management.

At national level, BDRCS collaborates closely with the UN agencies and specifically with the World Food Programme (WFP), and various civil society organizations to promote early warning and early action and supports the government in formulating national policies related to anticipatory action. Through joint advocacy, BDRCS has successfully influenced the inclusion of anticipatory action approach within Bangladesh's Standing Order on Disasters (SOD) in 2019.

^[11] Block is the second operational layer in camp; sub-block is the lowest operational unit.



This addition became a significant component of the disaster regulatory framework that oversees the country's readiness and response to disasters. Based on the SOD, a national taskforce for anticipatory humanitarian action was established with all relevant government ministries and institutions, as well as BDRCS, IFRC and WFP. Furthermore, BDRCS chairs the interagency Technical Working Group on anticipatory action in Bangladesh due to their longstanding experience and expertise in early warning, early action, humanitarian diplomacy, and coordination. This allows BDRCS to ensure that the MoDMR, CPP control room, and all key development and humanitarian partners in country are receiving reliable interpretation of risk information.

As a pioneer in anticipatory action in Bangladesh and having piloted the approach since 2015, BDRCS has been a key advocate and thought partner for the government and various agencies that are implementing anticipatory action. The BDRCS and RCRC Climate Centre work closely with the hydrometeorological agencies year-round, especially during the hazard seasons. This engagement has positioned BDRCS as one of the key technical agencies who can access risk information and can analyze and interpret it for anticipatory action programming. Moreover, IFRC, American Red Cross and German Red Cross facilitated the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between BDRCS, Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) in 2021, to further their engagement.

EMERGENCY READINESS, ANTICIPATORY ACTION, AND RESPONSE TO CYCLONE MOCHA

Preparation of Daily Synoptic Reports

Once the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issued the alert of the possibility of a cyclone formation the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Anticipatory Action (AA) Technical Working Group, comprised of representatives of the BDRCS, IFRC, RCRC Climate Centre, American Red Cross and German Red Cross, worked around the clock to monitor the cyclone, including its development, trajectory and possible impact areas, utilizing a monitoring system previously developed. Daily synoptic reports were developed by BDRCS, with the technical support from the Climate Centre and the RCRC AA technical committee, after analyzing, interpreting, and summarizing the weather forecasts from various sources, including the BMD, Global Forecast System (GFS), European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), Joint Typhoon Warning Center (JTWC), and India Meteorological Department (IMD).

As an auxiliary to the government in providing humanitarian assistance and co-implementor of the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP), BDRCS participated in the national pre-disaster meetings across the coastal belt ahead of cyclone Mocha to contribute to the localized planning. During pre-disaster meetings, the MoDMR utilized the daily synoptic reports from BDRCS, which helped the government and other partners to make informed decisions regarding priority areas for immediate early action.

These reports were circulated among the MoDMR, CPP, National Taskforce and Inter-Agency Technical Working Group on AA, Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), United Nations (UN) partners, ISCG and other technical partners to make local decisions ahead of landfall at the level of at-risk communities.

In addition, once the local cautionary signal number 4 was announced, all the DMCs were activated, which triggered all its members to come together for an emergency coordination meeting to assess and analyze the overall situation and collectively plan on key actions related to Anticipatory Action (AA) and response to a cyclonic event. Similarly, DMCs across the 33 camps have also been activated to update its camp-based emergency preparedness checklist including the available human resource and contingency stocks capacities prepositioned in catchment locations within the camps.



Evacuation Order, Early Warning Dissemination and Communication

Following the Government's evacuation order of the at-risk communities, BDRCS and CPP sent alert information to the coastal branches and CPP zonal offices to mobilize the local volunteers for Early Warning (EW) message dissemination, evacuation of the families at risks to the nearby cyclone shelters, ensuring support to the evacuees through local government administration. An estimated 227,425 people were evacuated in Cox's Bazar.

District and Sub-district administration, together with the local Government coordinated the evacuation of people, where CPP volunteers and BDRCS Red Cross Youths (RCYs) managed and supported the evacuation process in host community areas. Moreover, as part of the government's contingency in preparation for a mass evacuation, MoDMR, through the Cox's Bazar district administration, had instructed all hotels and motels within Cox's Bazar to make them available to be used as additional facilities for temporary evacuation in case the situation worsens.

Meanwhile in Teknaf sub-district, as the cyclone track was initially predicted to cross over the St. Martin Island[12], District Administration-Cox's Bazar through sub-district administration of Teknaf had also ordered to immediately evacuate all the local people from the island 48 hours before the expected landfall of the cyclone.



During cyclone Mocha, CPP trained camp volunteers with CPP host community volunteers (functioning as CPP Focal in respective camps) disseminated cyclone Early Warning messages to make the people aware and prepare. (Photo credit: IFRC)



CPP trained women camp volunteers reached out shelter to shelter to make the women group aware about cyclone and prepare accordingly when it was cyclone signal 4 and beyond. (Photo credit: IFRC)

In camp settlements, DMCs led by the Camp in Charges (CiCs) as chairpersons of respective camp DMC – mobilized around 3,300 CPP trained camp volunteers, assisted by 45 CPP host community volunteers based in Ukhiya and Teknaf, to ensure the implementation of the anticipatory actions based on the cyclone early warning protocols by supporting the displaced people from Rakhine in strengthening shelters using Tie Down Kits (TDK) provided by shelter focal agencies, disseminating EW and relocation messages, and preparing the list of Extreme Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) for early relocation from identified most at-risk places to safer places (learning centers, community facilities).

Moreover, the trained camp volunteers also led the immediate hoisting and lowering of cyclone signal flags aligned with BMD/CPP announcement of cyclone signal that enabled the people in the camps to be aware of the situation and helped them to anticipate and prepare accordingly. It is extremely likely that these actions reduced casualties and mitigated unprecedented damage in camp settlements.

[12] One of the unions (lowest administrative tier of Bangladesh administrative structure) under Teknaf sub-district which is isolated coastal island.



LEARNING FOR FUTURE PREPAREDNESS

Preparing and responding to cyclone Mocha was not only very challenging, but also required a high level of resilience and prompt action, leaving some learnings for future preparedness:

Effective Early Warning and Early Actions can save lives even when EAPs are not activated. Although the EAP was not activated due to the required criteria not being met within the specified lead time, BDRCS still successfully and promptly implemented early actions in coordination with the government (RRRC office), RCRC partners and external actors including ISCG, UNHCR, IOM, ACTED, Action Aid, BRAC, CARE, Danish Refugee Council. The combination of preparedness efforts in place, organization, and coordination among all actors involved was crucial in responding to cyclone Mocha.

The anticipatory action in the camp settlements is undertaken well ahead of the cyclones arriving the coastal belt with early actions taken through the sectors based on ISCGs Emergency Management System, which triggers all the sectors into action. Hence, in the camp settlement context, the approach to anticipatory action is not an agency focused individual action, but a collective action based on agreed pre-alert phases.

Effective Sheltering must be in place to save lives in future events. While there were no casualties and the final track of cyclone Mocha resulted more favorable to the most at-risk populations; the number of cyclone shelters available in Cox's Bazaar is still inadequate to protect the population. Given that the number of cyclone shelters was less compared to the total number of people at risk, the Government made the decision to convert schools/Madrassa and religious institutions into temporary cyclone evacuation centers/shelters during emergency period, which helped to accommodate the large number of evacuees in host communities. Despite of some operational challenges at the cyclone shelters including inadequate arrangement for women especially pregnant, adolescent girls and Persons with Disabilities, scarcity of proper lighting in facilities, structural barrier to ensure safety security of the evacuees, BDRCS and CPP were remained functional at the cyclone shelters and managed on the ground needs in coordination with stakeholders including Government.

Although, there are no cyclone/multi-purpose shelters except for identified number of communal shelters and learning centers that are being used as temporary relocation facilities inside the camp, constructions of a few Multi-Purpose Community Service Centers (MPCSC) are underway that would accommodate a small portion of displaced people from Rakhine state living in the camps. Continuous advocacy and dialogue between the humanitarian community, the international donors and the government are also taking place in order to identify additional measures on how the displaced people from Rakhine living in the camps can be protected especially during emergency situations.

Gender-sensitive message delivery is critical to effective Early Warning messaging. Low engagement of women volunteers, in camps and host communities during the preparedness and anticipatory stages for the cyclone, created challenges in delivering information and services with gender-sensitivity. The BDRCS and the IFRC are working to find out the reasons of this low engagement, which are most likely related to the social structure, cultural norms of this region, expectations of women to stay at home during the crisis to take care of the families, and consideration of safety and security for women specifically during dark hours. There is a continuous discussion and advocacy with humanitarian stakeholders and the Government administration to make necessary changes to ensure a higher engagement of women.



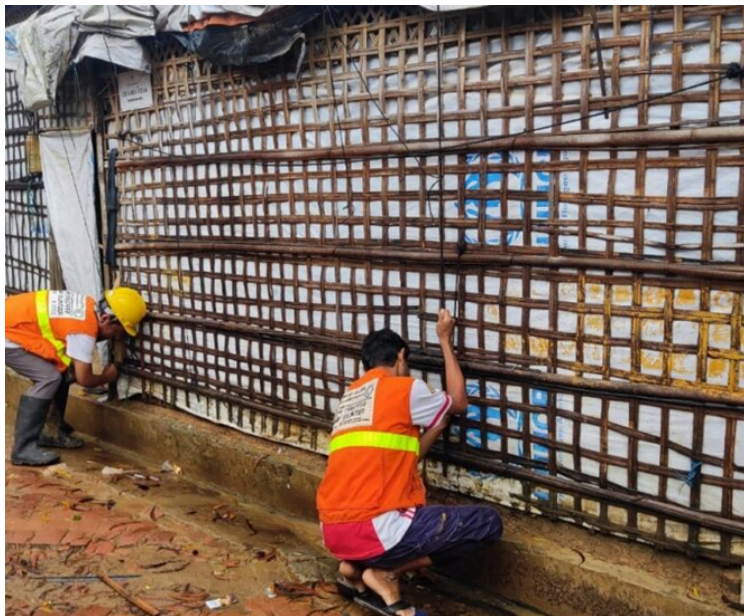
CPP trained camp volunteers disseminated cyclone EW information using megaphone when it was cyclone signal 4 following the CPP protocol in camp settlement. (Photo credit: CPP trained camp volunteer)



Alternative logistical arrangements are important to overcome unforeseen circumstances. There was low availability of local transportation, which was necessary for the timely presence of host community volunteers and staff in respective camps to provide the technical guidance to the camp-based volunteers and extend support to site management agencies during the signal period. To address this situation, the BDRCS and the IFRC had a contingency plan for the arrangement of shuttle services for the staff and volunteers working under the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) intervention.

Aligned communication strategies are needed to deliver information. Confusing information coming from social media caused a high level of misinformation and panic among people living both in camps and host communities, which increased the mistrust of the community. In addition, the engagement of volunteers and staff from different agencies and sectors in the message dissemination created confusion among the communities, since they were expecting to receive such messages from camp volunteers wearing orange vests who are specifically trained to do these messaging and supporting people in taking relevant anticipatory actions. To overcome this situation, BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross, together with the CPP, are advocating with the MoDMR to share the key guidance to the national/local media and associated actors to align with the directives from the government authorities.

Strong radio communication systems are necessary for effective communication. Weak mobile network and disruptions in the communication resulted in delays in receiving signal updates from the BMD to disseminate within the volunteer networks and conducting the early warning messaging across the 33 camps and to the host communities in Cox's Bazar. To overcome this situation BDRCS, IFRC, American Red Cross and CPP are discussing with MoDMR to strengthen the High Frequency (HF)/Very High Frequency (VHF) radio waves' network in Ukhiya and Teknaf sub-districts to cover the adjacent displaced people from Rakhine state camps with timely information dissemination.



CPP trained camp volunteers stepped in supporting women headed and Extremely Vulnerable Individuals to strengthen their shelters using Tie Down Kit (TDK) as part of Anticipatory Action in camp settlement. (Photo credit: CPP trained camp volunteer)



Coordination among the first responders plays pivotal role during any emergency. During the cyclone Mocha Site Management Agency-BRAC called the CPP trained camp volunteers to guide them for achieving blanket reach with cyclone Early Warning messages. (Photo credit: CPP trained camp volunteer)

In Partnership with

