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Emergency appeal operations update Bangladesh: Cyclone Komen

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD015	GLIDE n° TC-2015-000101-BGD
Operations update n° 2	Timeframe covered by this update: 8 September to 15 November 2015
Date of issue: 11 December 2015	Date of disaster: 29 July 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Md. Adith Shah Durjoy, Acting Disaster Operations Coordinator, IFRC Bangladesh Delegation	Point of contact (name and title): Md. Belal Hossain, Director, Response Department, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.
Operation start date: 11 August 2015	Operation end date: 31 March 2016
Operation budget: CHF 856,924 Current coverage: 44%; CHF 373,281 (donor response) Funding gap: CHF 483,643	DREF allocated: CHF 156,661
Number of people assisted: 6,500 families (32,500 people)	
Host National Society(ies) present (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, 160 volunteers, and 15 BDRCS staff (NDRTs, NDWRTs, monitoring teams) and 6 IFRC staff mobilized so far in 5 district branches. Apart from these, Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) staff and volunteers mobilized.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross, ICRC, Monaco Red Cross.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN Agencies, INGOs, Mobile money transfer company for piloting CTP.	

Summary:

The operation is in its third month and continues to support the affected vulnerable families in food security, emergency shelter and water and sanitation (WatSan) sectors. In addition, the operation also has a component on awareness and advocacy on disaster risk reduction (DRR) for the affected communities which will be initiated in December 2015.

The Cyclone Komen made landfall on 30 July, weakening as it moved slightly towards the northeast. Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Bandarban, Noakhali, Feni and Bhola districts were significantly affected. The regions were already affected by the previous flash floods and landslides which had started at the end of June 2015. At least 7 people (2 of them children) were reported to have lost their lives, 38 people have been reported missing, in addition to the number of people that were injured during the cyclone. The Government district level 'D-form' data immediately after the disaster indicated many houses were flattened or went under water, trees uprooted, power supplies were disrupted, and communication systems ceased to operate in some places. Crops were damaged and shrimp projects flooded. Due to the impact of the cyclonic storm "Komen", heavy to very heavy rainfall was active all over the country and many areas of the southern Bangladesh were inundated which includes most of the areas affected by the first spell of flooding. Consequently the lives and livelihoods of the people of those areas further worsened. A Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) was formed to identify the damage and needs of all these areas affected by the Cyclone Komen and subsequent flooding. This assessment was commissioned by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) and has covered ten districts. The cumulative effect of the floods

followed by Cyclone Komen increased the affected population to 2.6 million people. The impact of these events will be felt most acutely by the extreme poor¹. It is estimated that 218,665 people (57,774 households) fall within this demographic. The HCTT also produced a Joint Response Plan (JRP) based on the assessments undertaken in different stages. The JRP has proposed immediate to longer term response strategy as well as the packages based on the inputs from different clusters, mainly Food Security, Shelter, WASH and Early Recovery clusters. This EA has been designed in line with the JRP strategy and has maintained a good coordination with the National humanitarian stakeholders. The Government has already responded during the first few weeks of the disaster with rice and cash in many of the affected areas while a number of humanitarian organizations and UN agencies had responded with food assistance, health and WASH relief. Humanitarian donors like DG-ECHO and DfID has mobilized funds to its partner INGOs to support the response in line with the JRP.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) requested support from the IFRC via the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 11 August 2015 to support 3,000 families in the five districts of Chittagong, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Feni and Noakhali with the provision of unconditional cash grant primarily to meet their food needs for one month. In addition to that, BDRCS provided from its Disaster Preparedness stocks 3,000 tarpaulins, 30,000 packets of ORS and installed two mobile water treatment plants to address the emergency needs of the affected population. Within three weeks of the start of the operation, BDRCS completed the distribution of its first phase of unconditional cash grant, 3,000 BDT/person and one tarpaulin to each 3,000 families.

Subsequently, on 24 August 2015, an Emergency Appeal (EA) was launched to support a total of 6,500 affected families to address their Food, WASH, Livelihood and Emergency Shelter needs. Out of these 6,500 families, the EA has targeted 4,000 families to support with cash grant for food, and emergency shelter through tarpaulin. Support for an additional 2,000 families has been planned through safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Apart from these 500 families will be supported through livelihood cash grant in a later stage of the operation.

As of now, 3,000 families have been reached in the first phase with cash grant, 3,000 BDT/person, and one tarpaulin. This represents 75 per cent of total targeted beneficiaries for food and shelter. 2,239 families have received second phase unconditional cash grant support, which represents 56 per cent of total targeted families under the same category.

During this reporting period, BDRCS has signed an agreement with one of the mobile money transfer agency named 'bKash'. BDRCS is now planning to pilot cash transfer for 100 families in Chittagong district using the bKash wallet.

Part of the effort to ensure beneficiary engagement and accountability, BDRCS has established a Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) to enable the beneficiaries to offer valuable feedbacks on the goods and services delivered, and enable the field staff to take necessary and timely actions. Mobile technology based survey utilizing the RAMP² (Rapid Assessment through Mobile Phone) has been introduced in the operation for the beneficiary identification and selection process. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and the RC youth volunteers were involved during the RAMP survey with support from the IFRC and BDRCS NHQ staff. The survey provided baseline information of the targeted beneficiaries in a systematic way, and minimized time, cost and inconsistency in data collection. RAMP has also been used for the post distribution monitoring.

As of now, the Appeal coverage is CHF 373,281 (or 44 per cent). Support to the Appeal includes pledges from Canadian Red Cross Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Monaco Red Cross Society. Partners and donors are encouraged to contribute the current funding gap of CHF 483,643. Click [here](#) for the latest donor response list.

¹ The extreme poor are those living below the 'lower poverty line' according to the Poverty Maps of Bangladesh

² RAMP is a mobile phone based technology, which provides a survey methodology and operations protocol that will enable the organizations/ agencies to conduct surveys rapidly, at reduced costs, with limited or no external assistance.

While BDRCS and IFRC as well as the other humanitarian partners are dealing with the cyclone Komen and flooding in the South Eastern part of Bangladesh, the North and Central part (different from the operational area for Cyclone Komen) of Bangladesh was experiencing flooding since the last week of August 2015. An Aerial Survey was conducted on 30 August in the Northern districts to observe the flooding situation and the potential damage on housing, agriculture, and infrastructure and to map of the scale of displacement. Floods have caused extensive damage to crops in different parts of the country. BDRCS provided BDT 50,000 for dry/cooked food distribution purpose in each of the 13 affected RC Districts Units in north and central part. Apart from these, the joint response of BDRCS supported from the IFRC, German RC, Swiss RC and Turkish RC has assisted 2,500 families in ten districts during this reporting period.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement Coordination

The existing coordination mechanism within the different parts of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement involves a bi-monthly Movements Partners Coordination Meeting (MPCM). These cover the regular updates from the movement partners (in-country PNSs, the IFRC, ICRC and BDRCS), the immediate issues to be handled and the plan of action forward. Apart from this, coordination meetings between partners take place whenever the need arises. IFRC play a coordination role to assist BDRCS for better response, with support from in-country Movement partners. An emergency meeting between the Movement partners took place during the initial stage of the disaster. The partners, including ICRC, had actively participated in the Movement coordination meetings. The ICRC, British Red Cross and German Red Cross participated in the BDRCS assessment teams in the field. All the in-country Movement partners set for a meeting on 12 August, immediately after the launch of the DREF operation, where the tentative plan for the emergency appeal was promptly discussed. IFRC country delegation is keeping the Movement Partners updated on the Appeal coverage as well as progress of the operation through face to face meetings as well as by email information. The country representative of Swedish RC is planning to visit the operation areas during the third week of November 2015. Apart from the in-country Movement Partners, IFRC has organized several teleconferences with PNSs to share any update and explore support for the Appeal. The ICRC has supported 250 families in Bandarban districts following the similar package for food security as identified by the Joint Response Strategy.

External Coordination

The humanitarian community in Bangladesh has well-defined coordination mechanism on all levels. Key to this coordination is the sectorial Local Consultative Groups (LCG), which includes the Disaster and Emergency Relief (DER) co-chaired by the Ministry of Disaster Management and the UN Resident Coordinator. Within the LCG-DER, HCTT is the working group which provides an operational level forum for coordinated disaster preparedness, response, and recovery across sectors and consists of all cluster leads, donors, INGO representative, NGO representative and the IFRC. The next LCG-DER meeting took place on 22 November 2015 and IFRC took part as a shelter cluster co-lead.

A key part of the coordination is the system with JNA (Joint Needs Assessment) that are initiated by the HCTT. This coordinated approach pooling resources from different organizations gives a common understanding of the needs and a common starting point for interventions. During this disaster time HCTT has conducted a phase two JNA in three south-eastern districts (Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban) after the flash floods and landslides in mid-July 2015. The report was shared with relevant stakeholders on 20 July and the subsequent joint response plan was released two days after. The Cyclone Komen hit on 29 July and the HCTT commissioned a rapid assessment that covered information of cumulative effect of the flash flood of June, Cyclone Komen and the subsequent rain induced flooding. Based on this assessment, HCTT updated the Joint Response Plan (JRP) developed earlier. IFRC was involved with the working group and has coordinated the JRP with BDRCS. The revised JRP has identified a caseload of 56,774 household that require multi-sectoral support for three months.

The Government of Bangladesh had allocated more than 2,500 metric tons (MT) of rice and cash of BDT 6 million to all affected districts during the initial weeks of the disaster. The United Nation's World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed 112.5 MTs of high energy biscuits with the assistance of BDRCS to 30,000 families in Cox's Bazar district. Various UN agencies and INGO/NGOs have responded to the immediate needs of the affected population with food packages, WASH activities and cash grants. Also, they are distributing unconditional cash as per the JRP

with the funding support from DFID and ECHO. As of now, the agencies have covered around 17,000 families with the unconditional cash grant support.

The IFRC and BDRCS are actively coordinating with the cross functional cash working group (CWG) that support cash transfer programming and helped determine the package of assistance using cash transfers in the July JNA report. This analysis has been considered when determining the current response option analysis.

Operational implementation

Overview

This operation is supporting the BDRCS to assist the most vulnerable in the five districts affected by Cyclone Komen. Three of the five affected districts were also previously affected by the flash floods and landslides in end of June to mid-July 2015.

BDRCS had mobilized human resources as well as cash, both from branch level as well as from NHQ level, to meet the immediate needs after the flash floods during end of June-July 2015. Apart from these, BDRCS, with the support from IFRC, has provided cooked food and dry food to 1,500 families and cash support to 1,000 families during 3rd week of July 2015.

Following the deteriorating situation after Cyclone Komen, a [DREF](#) was launched on 11 August to support 3,000 families with provision of unconditional cash and safe drinking water. An Emergency Appeal (EA) was subsequently launched to scale up the support to 6,500 families. Out of these 6,500 families, the EA operation targets 4,000 families with cash grant for food, and emergency shelter through tarpaulin. Another 2,000 families are to be supported through drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Apart from these, 500 families are planned to support through livelihood cash grant in a later stage of the operation.

With the available funding, the operation can support 3,000 families out of 4,000 with cash grant and emergency shelter materials support. Distribution of BDT 3,000 (as a first instalment) and one tarpaulin to 3,000 families and providing safe drinking water to 1,000 families were completed during the last reporting period. During this reporting period 2,239 families (among the 3,000 received first instalment) were supported with the remaining cash support (BDT 6,000 each family).

[Operations update no. 1](#) was issued on 19 September 2015, covering reporting period 11 August 2015 to 7 September 2015.

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors		
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units	Orientation and deployment of NDRTs to selected areas for participating and contributing to the assessment after the flash floods	100%
	Data collection and analysis	100%
	Assessment by the BDRCS branches after Cyclone Komen	100%
	Continued information collection from local units	85%
	Beneficiary selection survey through RAMP ³	75%
	Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC	70%
	Final evaluation	0%

³ Beneficiary selection survey through RAMP has been added newly and was not included into the initial EPOA.

Outcome 2: An environment of information sharing and transparency is ensured through employing beneficiary communication tools and mechanisms		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 2.1: Access to relevant information	Identification on information needs and communication channels	75%
	Identification and dissemination of key messages on behavioral change and aid assistance	70%
	Orientation of communities on mechanisms to receive information/provide feedback	70%
	Identify community radio stations and relevant themes for live radio programmes	25%
	Orientation of communities on call in radio programmes and forming listener clubs	Removed
Output 2.2: Provision of communication tools for community mobilization and information sharing	Establishing kiosks/information boards in strategic locations	65%
	Opening hotlines/complaints box/ and information desks	65%
	Community consultation in different stages	75%
	Developing brochures (beneficiary accountability, WASH, etc)	0%
	Hosting live radio programmes	Removed
	Prepare and disseminate FAQ for different stakeholders	Removed
Output 2.3: Provision of feedback mechanisms on aid assistance	Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability	30%
	Consultation and orientation of communities on lodging complaints and receiving feedback	50%
	Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box	25%
	Registering complaints and feedback received	65%
	Coordinate response towards complaints and feedback	65%
	Conducting beneficiary satisfaction survey	70%

Progress:

Assessments: BDRCS and IFRC were actively involved with the national level assessments as well as with its own assessment in times when the information was insufficient. Most of the damage and needs assessments were completed during the first reporting period.

Beneficiary Selection: The beneficiary selection for 3,000 families was completed during the last reporting period and they received the 1st phase of assistance for food and shelter. The remaining 1,000 out of the targeted 4,000 will be selected based on the availability of funding. During the 2nd phase of assistance to the same families, BDRCS did review of the selected families before the distribution. There were 21 cases where the whole family or members of the family were migrated to other districts or sub-districts. These cases were replaced by new beneficiaries through the community consultation and door to door to visit.



Volunteer was conducting beneficiary identification and selection by utilizing the RAMP (Rapid Assessment through Mobile Phone).
Photo credit: BDRCS

Beneficiary Communication: The beneficiary communication team from IFRC and BDRCS has developed some key messages on behavioral change and aid assistance. Volunteers who will be involved with the PHAST session have been provided with orientation on how to deliver the messages. The team was in the field and has started the session from third week of November 2015.

Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box was introduced during the first phase of the distribution and the same was maintained during this reporting period. Information boards were placed in the communities in which also served as a way to inform the beneficiary list. As mentioned during the last reporting period, the community radio stations have very limited coverage in the areas where BDRCS is working for this operation, hence the thematic message prepared for the targeted communities have been shared with the WatSan team who is starting the PHAST session soon and will disseminate through community gathering and the awareness sessions.



Information sharing in the community to ensure they are aware of the operation and implementation process, and the type of support package that will be provided.
Photo credit: BDRCS

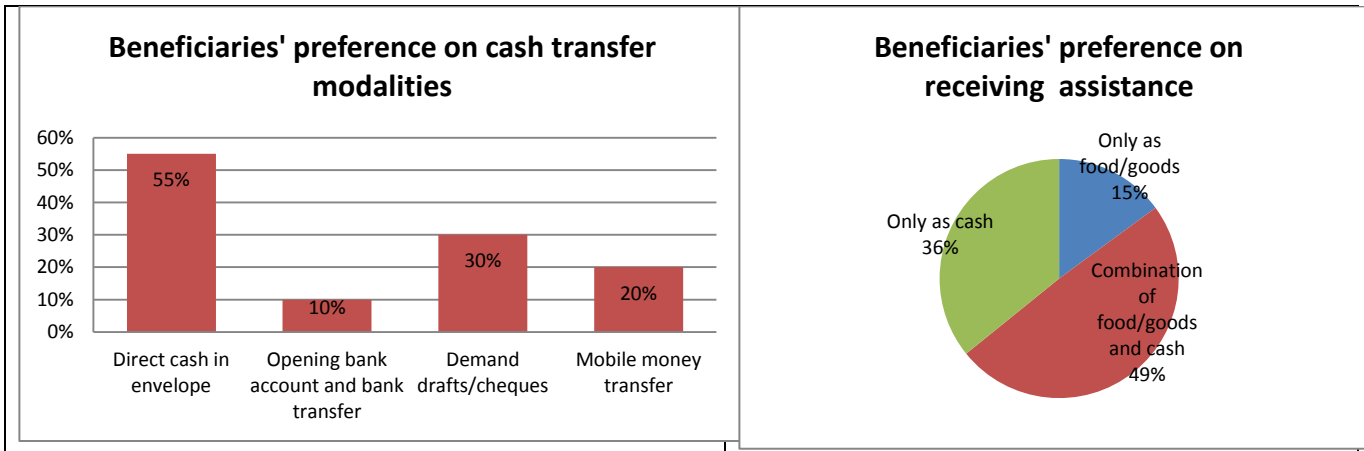


Beneficiary list is posted in a common place.
Photo credit: BDRCS

Before implementing the emergency response, a team consists of NDRT and unit volunteers went to the affected families to know their living condition and priority needs. According to affected people needs, BDRCS, with the support from IFRC, designed the emergency response packages. The findings and package were communicated with the HCTT commissioned JRP and were in line with the JRP strategy. Beneficiaries were communicated by volunteers, local unit representatives once again when they were selected. Before the distribution of the support package, the target beneficiaries were consulted by BDRCS to ensure that distribution points were located in the most suitable position. Beneficiary cards with detailed information of the distribution were provided to each beneficiary.

During the distribution, a focus group discussion took place on the whole selection process, packages, purpose and feedback mechanisms. It was reported during the last reporting period that a post distribution satisfaction survey shows that approximately 90 per cent of beneficiaries were aware of the emergency support package and satisfied with the distribution arrangement. It further reveals that the majority of beneficiaries were properly informed about the distribution date, venue and time. Beneficiaries reported that the overall implementation was transparent. Some 65 per cent of beneficiaries reported that additional support, such as shelter reconstruction is needed. During the second phase of distribution, a similar satisfaction survey was conducted and the findings are more or less similar to the previous one.

Using the data collected through both surveys, an analysis on choice of cash transfer modalities and beneficiaries' preference on receiving assistance was carried out during this reporting period. The findings are given in the graphs below.



Challenges:

- Although the community information board is recognized in many operations as a good way to disseminate information, it was not the case for this operation. Many of the houses in the operational areas are scattered and are difficult to access, in which placing a community board in a specific location is unable to serve its intended purpose. Instead, by having community gathering, with prior notification through the community leaders and BDRCS volunteers, is a better option for disseminating information.
- The dissemination of information among beneficiaries in non-radio coverage areas was initially being explored. Mobile-to-mobile relay was one of the options, whereby two dedicated mobile phones can be used to connect with the main sound machine – one for input and another for output receiver. If electricity is available, volume amplifier can also be used. However, it may not be possible to test all these alternatives for this operation. Therefore it was proposed that the delivery of awareness messages be prioritised through organizing sessions in the community.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion		
Outcome 1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion.		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	Short briefing to the trained RCY volunteers for operating mobile water treatment plant (1,000 ltr/hr)	100%
	Mobilizing water treatment plants to the affected areas with NDWRT members	100%
	Setting up and running water treatment plants for 2,000 families in 3 locations in Cox's Bazar district for 15 days	50%
	Distribution of ORS solution packs from DP stock and replenishment through local procurement	100%
	Disinfection of 25 tube-wells in Cox's Bazar district	Removed
	Repairing of 25 tube-wells in Cox's Bazar district	30%
	Distribution of jerry cans for 2,000 families	0% - to commence soon
	Replenishment of jerry cans through ZLU	0% - pending availability of fund
Output 1.2: Improve access to sanitation facilities to	Identification of locations to install portable collapsible latrine	100%
	Mobilization of portable collapsible latrine from DP stock	50%

2,000 families	Installation of portable collapsible latrine for displaced people in Cox's Bazar district	50%
	Supporting community for maintenance	50%
Output 1.3: Improve sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour of 2,000 families	Mobilization of hygiene promotion kits for displaced people in Cox's Bazar district	25%
	Volunteer orientation	25%
	Hygiene promotion through distribution of hygiene promotion kits	25%

Progress:

Access to safe drinking water and latrine was considered as an acute concern for temporary displaced population in the beginning in Cox's Bazar District. To meet these immediate needs, BDRCS mobilized water treatment plants and portable collapsible latrines with the help of National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT) members. As a result, about 1,000 families were reached. See more at [IFRC web stories](#).

Some 30,000 ORS along with tarpaulin and cash grant were distributed to 3,000 affected families during the initial phase.

According to recent WASH team assessment, repairing of water sources like tube wells and hygiene promotion activities are now considered as priorities to improve the access to safe drinking water and improve hygiene practices respectively in the affected areas. The disinfection of contaminated water sources has already been carried out by local government and communities. Therefore, this operation is concentrating in repairing and raising the platform of water sources. Elevated platforms of the water pumps are encouraged as part of BDRCS promotion for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community resilience programming. This operation coordinated with the existing programme team who has experience working with such actions to ensure the planning, implementation and monitoring of the actions are well consulted.



WASH team was consulting with beneficiaries on the repairing of water source.

Photo credit: BDRCS

WASH team came up with detailed plan and budget according to the assessment findings for implementing the WASH activities. The team is orienting the volunteers and the members from Cox's Bazar unit on tube-well repairing and hygiene promotion. Primary schools are identified for the implementation of hygiene promotion activities. This is based on the recommendation of local communities and assessment team. The work will continue for the next two weeks and more information will be available in the next update.

Challenges:

- There was a lack of WatSan technical staff, particularly in supervisory role, dedicated for the operation. This was partly addressed through the support received from the WatSan delegate and in-country trained WatSan RDRT.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods		
Outcome 1: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 1.1: Provision of unconditional cash grants to 4,000 families affected by Cyclone Komen in the 5	Identification of most affected unions in the 5 districts with functioning markets	100%
	Beneficiary selection	75%
	Beneficiary registration and cash form preparation	75%

districts to cover food and household needs for 3 months	Setting up cash transfer programme (CTP) procedures	100%
	Distribution of unconditional cash grants (BDT 3,000 each HH) to 4,000 families in the first phase through cash in envelope modality	75%
	Onsite monitoring during the distribution	75%
	Distribution of unconditional cash grants (BDT 6,000 each HH) to the same 4,000 families in the second phase through bank transfer modality	56%
	Post distribution monitoring and reporting	56%
Outcome 2: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among 500 affected populations in 3 districts (Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Bandarban districts)		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 2.1: Provision of cash grant to 500 families for restoring livelihoods.	Beneficiary selection and finalization	0%
	Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities	0%
	Setting up CTP procedures	50%
	Livelihood income generating activities (IGA) proposal finalization	0%
	Distribution of livelihood cash grant (BDT 8,000 each HH) to 500 families through bank transfer modality	0%
	Conduct post distribution survey of livelihoods grants	0%

Progress:

It is planned that 4,000 families across five affected districts will be assisted with unconditional cash grant in two different phases for the purpose of purchasing food and household items as required. Each targeted beneficiary family will receive BDT 3,000 (equivalent to CHF 37.5) in the first phase and in the second phase same beneficiaries will receive BDT 6,000 (equivalent to CHF 75). This intervention strategy is in line with the joint response strategy developed from the HCTT. The Food Security cluster has been coordinating with the relevant agencies on geographical targeting.

To date, 3,000 families have received the first instalment of cash grant. While among these 3,000 families around 2,239 families have received the second instalment of cash grant.



Beneficiaries with bank cheque, ready to withdraw 2nd instalment of unconditional cash.

Photo credit: BDRCS

In the second phase of cash distribution, cash transfer procedure is established and implemented. The cash are provided through bank cheque. Before receiving the cash, each beneficiary is required to complete the Cash Grant ID card in which helps BDRCS to identify the beneficiary. In anticipation of the low literacy level in the affected communities, BDRCS also ensures that trained volunteers are available to assist in completing the card.

Although direct cash in envelope method is preferred according to the beneficiary survey, BDRCS with the support from IFRC has explored other CTP options. During this reporting period, BDRCS has signed an agreement with one of the mobile money transfer agency named 'bKash'. BDRCS is now planning to pilot cash transfer for 100 families in Chittagong district using the bKash wallet. The preparation is ongoing in the field and the tentative date for implementation is on the third week of November 2015.

Through the post distribution monitoring survey, it was found the unconditional cash grants were mainly utilized for purchasing food, repairing house and investment in livelihoods activities.

In order to restore and strengthen the livelihoods of the affected families, 500 families will be assisted with conditional cash grant of BDT 8,000 (equivalent of CHF 100) for livelihoods in the recovery phase. However, this plan is subjected to availability of fund.

Challenges:

- One of the key barriers of CTP modality is the capacity of local banks in meeting the high volume of cash out transaction. Many local banks have cash liquidity restriction whereby the amount involved in CTP modality often exceeds the ceiling of available fund in the bank. Regular communication and follow up by the BDRCS branches with the district level banks helped to minimise any transaction issue related to CTP modality.

Shelter and settlements		
Outcome 1: Immediate shelter needs of the affected population are addressed		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 1.1: Provision of emergency shelter assistance to 4,000 HHs affected by cyclone Komen and flash floods in 5 districts	Identification of families to receive shelter assistance	75%
	Transportation of tarpaulins from Chittagong warehouse to distribution points	75%
	Volunteer mobilization for distribution	75%
	Distribution of tarpaulins (1 per family)	75%
	Onsite monitoring during the distribution	75%
	Post distribution monitoring and reporting	75%
	Replenishment of tarpaulins through ZLU following standard procurement procedures and standards	0% - pending availability of fund

Progress:

A total of 3,000 families (75 per cent of the total target families) have been assisted with emergency shelter support with tarpaulin during the last reporting period.

The main use of unconditional cash grant was for purchasing food, while the remaining balance went to either shelter repairing or livelihoods activities.

The recovery phase for shelter and settlement sector is expected to commence in late November or early December 2015, during early winter season, which is the ideal time for construction. However, this operation has not included any plan for recovery shelter component. This needs further analysis of the overall situation as well as country response scenario and available funding.

The replenishment of tarpaulins is subjected to availability of funding. All procurement related to this EA operation will be following IFRC standards procurement procedures and processes.



One of the beneficiaries standing next to her repaired house and expressing her appreciation for the tarpaulin given by BDRCS as part of the emergency shelter materials.

Photo credit: BDRCS

Challenges:

- As the cyclone season has set in, the tarpaulins distributed need to be re-stocked immediately to be prepared for any potential disaster in the coming months. The current stock level for tarpaulins is 7,074, which is lower than the recommended preparedness level of 10,000.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction		
Outcome 1: Disaster preparedness measures are taken at the community level in 5 affected districts		
Output	Activities planned	Progress (%)
Output 1.1: Training provided to family members of 4,500 families on DRR issues	Beneficiary selection	66%
	Conducting training-of-trainers on awareness raising and sensitization	0%
	Awareness raising activities for 4,500 families	0%
	Distribution of IEC materials (including basic safe shelter awareness and safe siting of shelter) and cash (BDT 500) ⁴ to each family	0%

Progress:

These activities are planned for the early recovery phase but are contingent upon funding. BDRCS and IFRC will utilize the available manuals to conduct the awareness raising sessions for the affected communities. About thirty volunteers will be trained on the content of the awareness raising issues. These volunteers will then be mobilized to the communities to conduct the sessions with selected families.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For resource mobilization and pledges:

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Please send all pledges for funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

⁴ BDT 500 (CHF 6.5) per household as cash for training.

For in-kind donations:

- ✓ Riku Assamaki, Regional Logistics Coordinator, email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) enquiries

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The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report
MDRBD015 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Komen
 Timeframe: 11 Aug 15 to 31 Mar 16
 Appeal Launch Date: 24 Aug 15
 Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-10	Programme	MDRBD015
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/3	Budget	Approved
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		856,924				856,924	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		97,816				97,816	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		95,916				95,916	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		25,337				25,337	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		28,300				28,300	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		120,515				120,515	
C1. Cash contributions		367,883				367,883	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		156,661				156,661	
C4. Other Income		156,661				156,661	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		524,544				524,544	
D. Total Funding = B + C		524,544				524,544	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		524,544				524,544	
E. Expenditure		-279,722				-279,722	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		244,822				244,822	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD015 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Komen

Timeframe: 11 Aug 15 to 31 Mar 16

Appeal Launch Date: 24 Aug 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-10	Programme	MDRBD015
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/3	Budget	Approved
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			856,924			856,924		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	52,000						52,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	48,085						48,085	
Cash Disbursement	534,810		127,114			127,114	407,696	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	634,895		127,114			127,114	507,780	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	8,032		7,094			7,094	938	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,000		2,062			2,062	4,938	
Logistics Services	3,620						3,620	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	18,652		9,156			9,156	9,496	
Personnel								
National Staff	27,000		540			540	26,460	
National Society Staff	27,000		5,650			5,650	21,350	
Volunteers	4,022						4,022	
Total Personnel	58,022		6,191			6,191	51,832	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	16,000						16,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	16,000						16,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	9,424		166			166	9,258	
Total Workshops & Training	9,424		166			166	9,258	
General Expenditure								
Travel	37,506		1,038			1,038	36,468	
Information & Public Relations	8,519						8,519	
Office Costs	8,000		279			279	7,721	
Communications	1,000		224			224	776	
Financial Charges	1,500		-3,392			-3,392	4,892	
Shared Office and Services Costs	11,106		294			294	10,812	
Total General Expenditure	67,631		-1,557			-1,557	69,188	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			120,449			120,449	-120,449	
Total Operational Provisions			120,449			120,449	-120,449	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	52,301		16,999			16,999	35,302	
Total Indirect Costs	52,301		16,999			16,999	35,302	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,204			1,204	-1,204	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,204			1,204	-1,204	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	856,924		279,722			279,722	577,202	
VARIANCE (C - D)			577,202			577,202		