

Emergency appeal operations update

Bangladesh: Cyclone Roanu

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD016		GLIDE n° TC-2016-00052-BGD
Operations update n° 1		Timeframe covered by this update: 19 th May to 12 th June 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 19 May, 2016		Timeframe: Ten months and end date (31 March 2017)
Appeal budget: 2,031,716 CHF	Appeal coverage: 30%	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 200,750
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: 244,476 CHF		
N° of people being assisted: 19,000 people		
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has mobilized over 600 Red Cross Youth, Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers and staff for the operation.		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs		

Operational Summary

17-19 May 2016: Cyclone Roanu originated from a low pressure area that formed south of Sri Lanka, and gradually drifted north towards the Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha and intensified into a cyclonic storm. The BDRCS mobilized volunteers to provide immediate assistance, including evacuation services.

20 May 2016: The government in consultation with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department had advised to hoist the danger signal number SEVEN for fourteen districts. BDRCS prepositioned two trucks loaded with emergency Shelter materials (tarpaulin) and water jerry cans in two strategic districts for potential distribution based on the need.

21 May: The cyclone made landfall in the afternoon in the southern coastal region of Bangladesh. An update entry made on DMIS and an [information bulletin](#) published. BDRCS National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members together with district branches took part in rescue operations and also collected first-hand information within 12 hours' time and the NS designed response strategy accordingly. Over 500,000 people evacuated to safer shelters by the cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) had called an urgent coordination meeting on 21 May, along with the activation of the Shelter cluster and Early Recovery cluster on the same day. IFRC acted as a convenor for the shelter cluster with co-lead from UNDP.

22 May: BDRCS activated its cyclone contingency plan and opened a control room in the NHQ. District branches provided dry and cooked food into the cyclone shelters from the local resources. A Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) was organized by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) on 22 May in the most affected districts. RCRC movement was also part of the JNA.

24 May: CHF 244,476 allocated from the IFRC's [Disaster Emergency Relief Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of up to 25,000 people. BDRCS distributed emergency shelter materials on the same day in one district.

25 May: At least seven coastal districts were badly affected - Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Bhola, Barguna, Lakshmipur, Noakhali and Patuakhali. 1.3 million people affected and 27 people confirmed dead.¹ More than 75,000 houses damaged or destroyed.

¹ The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) phase one Joint Needs Assessment ([JNA](#)) report on 25 May

26 May: BDRCS mobilized resources in six districts to support 3,000 families in terms of shelter materials and cash for immediate food and household needs.

31 May: BDRCS launched national appeal to support 100,000 people affected by Cyclone Roanu.

1 June: HCTT released its 1st Situation report with the focus on Joint response strategy.

2 June: [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for CHF 2,031,716 to support BDRCS to scale-up the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 55,000 people.

7 June: Teleconference with partners on cyclone Roanu.

9 June: IFRC publishes [web stories](#) highlighting the daily struggle of affected families in the coast.

12 June: BDRCS reached 15,000 people with emergency shelter items and cash grants. A further 3,000 people have received clean drinking water, while 1,000 have been treated by Red Crescent mobile health teams.



BDRCS volunteers supporting the Cyclone Roanu relief operation. **Photo: BDRCS**



Devastating impact of Cyclone Roanu in the coastal community. **Photo: Mehedi Hasan/IFRC**

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a country office presence in Bangladesh. The country office is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff supporting the BDRCS in ongoing emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. The IFRC is supporting the BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies.

IFRC has been supporting BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. IFRC is part of the JNA core team. IFRC is also participating in different coordination meetings, including the HCTT. IFRC is coordinating with UNDP as the Shelter Cluster co-lead, in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to prepare for the upcoming response. IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence focusing on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and as such, BDRCS is counting on their support for this plan of action. In coordination with the BDRCS, IFRC and other Movement partners, the ICRC is planning contribute financial support within its competence (such as health, water/sanitation, livelihoods) in the areas of operational presence (Chittagong, Cox's Bazar).

At the request of the National Society, an alert for the deployment of one Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was issued and one potential member has been identified from Pakistan and is in process for deployment.

Movement Coordination

The existing coordination mechanism within the different PNSs of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and ICRC involves a bi-monthly RCRC movement coordination meeting. These cover the regular updates from the societies present, the immediate issues to handle and the plan of action forward. There is also practice of the annual Pre-Disaster Meeting (PDM) among the Movement partners. On 11-12 May 2016, a PDM was held by BDRCS to discuss broader preparedness issues. Apart from this, coordination meetings between Movement partners and ICRC takes place as per the need. In-country Movement partners and ICRC extend their support during any emergency situations where IFRC plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS for scale-up response. An emergency meeting between the BDRCS secretary general, deputy secretary general, BDRCS staff and IFRC staff took place on 21 May to develop the operation strategy under the DREF. Another meeting took place on 30 May to officially inform all the movement partners and ICRC about the launching of an emergency appeal. Apart from these IFRC is coordinating with all the in country movement partners and ICRC to channelized the support either to the IFRC appeal or directly to the BDRCS.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) was highly responsive to the immediate needs of affected communities. The national authorities provided dry food rations, rice (7,575 MT) and a monetary assistance (BDT 27,825,000 equivalent to US\$ 347,812). In addition, 11,063 bundle corrugated iron sheets have been distributed. Various UN agencies and INGO/NGOs had started responding to the immediate needs of the affected population with food packages, WASH activities and cash grants immediately after the JNA.

The same day as the cyclone hit Bangladesh, an ad-hoc HCTT meeting was held and a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) Phase 1 was triggered. On 26 May 2016, the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) completed the report and presented it during an ad-hoc HCTT meeting. It is based on the findings of the JNA that the Joint Response Plan (JRP) for Roanu was developed by the Clusters/Sectors. The overall goal is to ensure that people severely affected by Cyclone Roanu receive timely and appropriate humanitarian assistance. As of 12th June the HCTT has released 2 situation reports highlighting sector wise interventions and the gaps. The latest [situation report](#) informed that for food security 19 organizations have started their response, mainly INGOs (13 INGOs: Islamic Relief, Muslim Aid, Christian Aid, Concern World Wide, ACF, Save the Children International, CRS, BRAC, Oxfam, DanChurchAid, Solidarites International and ADRA), five (5) local NGOs (Coast Trust, Mukti, YPSA, RIC and Shushilan), the Red Cross-Red Crescent (IFRC/BDRC) and one (1) UN agency (WFP); The estimated amount delivered (or in process) is 1,000,033 USD. This amount is 29% of the amount requested by the JRP which is 12 million USD. It is recognised that in recovery phase, additional interventions should be strongly considered such as restoring livelihood.

Operational implementation

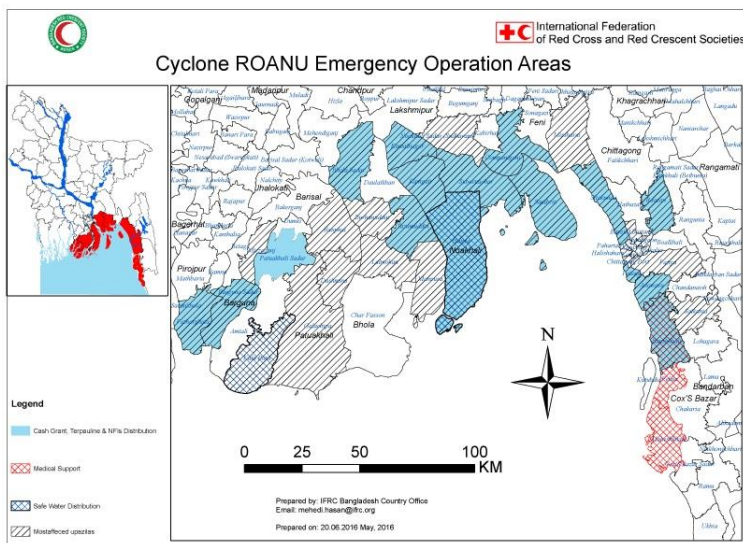
Overview

As first responders, BDRCS' local units have mobilized their volunteers for cyclone warning dissemination, to provide search and rescue and first aid services to population affected by the impact of Cyclone Roanu. BDRCS and IFRC, British Red Cross and German Red Cross have taken part in the JNA in the southern districts organized by the HCTT. A representative from IFRC has also taken part in the JNA working group meeting and has also support the JNA working group for data compilation and analysis.

BDRCS have activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers on the ground to disseminate early warning and awareness messages. They were involved in announcing the cyclone signals through megaphone at the community level and were advising to prepare basic necessity items (like dry food, water, personal documentation, etc.) for any potential evacuation to the cyclone safe shelters. The CPP volunteers were supported by 97 Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) members in disseminate early warning and awareness messages.

The IFRC and Bangladesh Red Crescent have been working with communities in Bangladesh for over three decades to build their resilience and reduce the risks they face. In such communities where cyclone Roanu hits,

the community demonstrated good effort to tackle the disaster. However, the recurrent nature of the disasters has been affecting the community resilience over time.



The Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers of different districts were disseminating early warning messages together with the government agencies under the guidance of respective units' executive committee. BDRCS district branches had participated in the District Disaster Management Committee meeting in their respective districts. They actively communicated with the school and college based RCY members to disseminate the early warning and awareness messages to their neighbouring community. BDRCS coastal district branches provided cooked food and/or dry food immediately for the affected population and they provided food as per the local capacities in the evacuation canters.

BDRCS had activated an emergency control room in the headquarters in Dhaka, which remains open 24/7 for one week. Twelve National Disaster Response Team/National Disaster Response WatSan Team (NDRT/NDWRT) members of BDRCS were deployed in six districts. BDRCS has mobilized its disaster preparedness (DP) stocks in two strategic locations in Chittagong and Barisal division. Tarpaulins, jerry cans, oral rehydration solution (ORS) and clothing for 3,000 families were prepositioned near possible affected districts before the landfall. BDRCS's Response Department had been coordinating the resource mobilization (including relief items).

In early May, BDRCS had organized a preparedness-for-disaster (pre-disaster) meeting as part of its readiness for the monsoon season. The meeting brought together in-county Movement partners to discuss how they would collectively support BDRCS in its humanitarian action in the event of a new disaster. Representation in meeting included IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross.



With the launching of DREF, BDRCS could accelerate the response operation and as of 12th June the key achievements are:

- 3,000 families received two pieces of jerry cans, 10 pieces of ORS and one tarpaulin.
- Among these 2,400 families received cash grand of BDT 3,000 each.
- Among these 3,000 around 1,000 received share/lungee.
- Around 2,000 liters of drinking water has been distributed through the mobile water treatment plant.
- One ponds have been de-watered to enable the community people to use those ponds after filling up with rain water in the next two months. These ponds were contaminated through saline water from tidal surge.
- One medical team have been deployed in the affected area and as of now around 667 patients have been treated by the team.

There was teleconference and individual email communication with partners and as of now good support has been communicated from Canadian RC, Japanese RC, Danish RC, British RC, Hong Kong RC and from Swedish RC. All these partners will contribute in to the IFRC EA. More discussion is going on with other PNSs.



With all these contribution BDRCS will start distribution of another 2,000 families with cash BDT 4,000 each, tarpaulin, shelter toolkits, water jerry cans. Another four ponds will be dewatered, portable latrines will be dispatched, medical teams will continue. BDRCS is mobilizing another 10 NDRTs and 2 NDWRTs from 17th June to support the district branches. NDWRTs will be equipped with hygiene promotion kits to deliver hygiene message.

Operational progress

Shelter			
Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and essential household item needs of the affected population are addressed	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Emergency shelter materials and essential household items provided to the target families	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of tarpaulins from DP stock (transport from warehouses to beneficiaries)	X		60%
Distribution of shelter toolkits from DP stock	X		0%
Distribution of cash (BDT 100 or CHF1.25) for NFIs (ropes, fire boxes, candles) ²	X		50%
Replenishment of tarpaulins	X		0%
Replenishment of shelter toolkits	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
			
Demonstration of Tarpaulin use during distribution, Photo: BDRCS		<i>Beneficiaries using tarpaulin to protect household belongings from rain and sun, Photo: Ziaul Hoque Himel/IFRC</i>	
<p>Deployed NDRT, red crescent volunteers, unit level officers and executive committee members of respective district had started response operation immediately after Cyclone Roanu hit coastal areas of Bangladesh. According to the need assessment findings of NDRT to meet the emergency shelter needs; tarpaulins were distributed among cyclone affected families in six affected districts. According to shelter cluster Bangladesh standards and guidelines, in emergency phase, one tarpaulin is recommended for each affected families and this emergency appeal is targeting 5,000 families to be assisted with tarpaulin. As of now, BDRCS distributed 3,000 pieces of tarpaulins to 3,000 affected families to allow these families to protect their families from on-going monsoon season. During the distribution, BDRCS volunteers and NDRT demonstrated and oriented on fixing technique of tarpaulin in order to ensure efficient use of it.</p> <p>Currently BDRCS NHQ is working with respective district units to distribute shelter toolkits and cash grant for NFIs among the families who have already received tarpaulin. Replenishment of tarpaulin and shelter toolkits will take place as soon as we receive funding confirmation.</p>			

Outcome 2: Safer shelter provided through locally appropriate shelter solutions as suggested by the Shelter Cluster	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Target households repaired their houses in accordance with safe shelter solution		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of cash grant for 700 households for shelter repairing	X		0%
Procurement and distribution of shelter materials for shelter repairing for 700 households	X		0%
Undertake monitoring for the repair/reconstruction activities	X		0%
Distribution of cash grant for 210 landless affected families as co-contribution to acquire land in safe location identified and allocated by the government	X		0%
PASSA ToT for Unit volunteers	X		0%
Implementation of PASSA in community	X		0%
Skill training on shelter construction by housing and building research institute for community masons	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>This emergency appeal is targeting to assist 700 affected families to repair their houses through implementing PASSA tools and cash grant distribution. The outcome is more focused on recovery phase hence will not start in this month as the priority is to address the emergency shelter need. However, the available funding at this point will not allow to start the activities under this outcome in this month.</p>			

² Water jerry can was considered under NFI in the initial EA. Now it has moved to WASH section.

Livelihoods			
Outcome 1: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Unconditional cash grants provide to 5,000 affected families for food and household needs over a period of two months	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identification of most affected unions in the 7 districts with functioning markets	X		100%
Beneficiary selection and registration and cash form preparation	X		60%
Setting up CTP procedures	X		60%
Distribution of cash grants to 5,000 families (BDT 8,000 each family)			22% ³
Progress towards outcomes			
			
BDRCS managing board member distribution cash grand at Chittagong district, Photo: Mehedi/IFRC		Still needs are there, Photo: Mehedi/IFRC	
<p>The BDRCS district branches along with NDRTs have already identified the most affected unions where markets are functioning. The identification of most affected unions were also coordinated with the JNA identified most affected area list. As of now, 3,000 affected families (60 per cent) out of 5,000 have been selected and registered as beneficiaries. Considering emergency phase, cash in envelope has been considered as most suitable cash transfer modality as the mobile money transfer does not have the capacity to quick disburse to large number of beneficiaries. As a financial control within the cash in envelop modality, national ID card copy, signed beneficiary list and muster roll with thumb or signature of the beneficiaries have been ensured before the distribution.</p> <p>Initially, through the DREF allocation BDRCS-IFRC planned to distribute CHF 37.5 to each family for one month. However, according to Joint Response plan, cash grant of CHF 100 for two months was recommended to meet their immediate food and household needs and this EA operation has also planned the same. As of now, 3,000 families have already received their first instalment of cash grant (CHF 37.5) for one months. Depending on the funding availability, these families will be top up with another CHF 62.5 to make it CHF 100 to meet two months need.</p>			

³ Around 3,000 families received BDT 3,000 each

Outcome 1: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.2: Immediate nutrition support ensured for 400 under-five children, pregnant and lactating/breastfeeding women to ensure access to nutritional intake is maintained	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of cash grants to 400 families (BDT 1,000 each family)		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
This operation is considering nutritional support package for children under five years old, pregnant and lactating/breastfeeding women to ensure access to nutritional intake is maintained. Around 400 families will be targeted with this support depending on the availability of funding.			
Outcome 2: Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume income-earning activities	
			0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of cash grants to 700 families (BDT 15,000 each family)	X		0%
Provide training on income diversification for target households	X		0%
Undertake monitoring to ensure that households have utilized cash grants for intended purpose	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
This emergency appeal is targeting 700 families to restore their livelihoods. Depending on available funding each beneficiary will receive CHF 187.5 to invest or to utilize for their income generating activities. Each beneficiary will also receive training on their preferable income generating activities. There will be a household monitoring system where each beneficiary will report on utilization of cash grant for the intended purpose.			

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)			
Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards is provided to target population		50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilization of water treatment plants (also known as water purification kits)	X		50%
Volunteer mobilization for water treatment plant operation	X		50%
Maintenance of water treatment plant			Need based
Water point (ponds, ditch, etc.) dewatering and cleaning	X		40%
Distribution of water jerry cans from DP stock	X		60%
Replenishment of water jerry cans	X		0%
Disinfection of tube wells	X		0%
Tube well repairing and installation	X		0%
Water quality testing and monitoring	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes



Safe drinking water supply through water purification kit, **Photo Credit: BDRCS**



Dewatering of pond where saline water intrusion polluted the water, **Photo Credit: BDRCS**

BDRCS has water treatment plants pre-positioned in 6 districts along the coastal belt. These includes mobile type water purification kit and large scale water treatment plant. The NDRTs deployed one day before the cyclone identified drinking water needs and BDRCS mobilized two mobile type water purification kit in the districts of Noakhali and Patuakhali.


The IFRC WATSAN officer and two BDRCS NDWRT member went to the field to support the water treatment plant operation. There were trained volunteers in those districts who were mobilized in the affected communities. As of now, 4,600 liters safe water has been distributed in two districts among 100 beneficiaries. However, in spite of the huge drinking water need, massive deployment of mobile water purification kit was difficult since most of the sweet water sources like ponds were flooded and polluted through saline water intrusion. The available water treatment plants cannot purify saline water. In such situation, dewatering of water bodies found to be most effective means for the community.

The de-watering will enable the community people to use those ponds after filling up with rain water in the next two months. Once the ponds are filled up with fresh rain water, BDRCS will sit with the community to see the drinking water need and will plan for further mobilization of the water purification kit. As of now, BDRCS has removed saline water of 02 community ponds in Bashkhali, Chittagong. Approximately 250 families have been using water from those ponds for bathing, cooking and other purpose. To increase access to water for cooking and bathing 03 community ponds have been selected for De-watering in Companigonj of Nohakhali district and feasibility of De-watering for other areas is being assessed.

It was found that the embankment breaching has made the de-watering process difficult as the saline water intrusion was difficult to stop. Apart from the surface water source, BDRCS is also assessing the ground water sources, like tube wells, and has made a plan to disinfect the tube wells from third of June 2016. There will be some tube wells which will need to be repaired and some cases new installation.

As of now, BDRCS distributed water jerry cans to 3,000 families (two pieces each) to allow the families to transport and to store water for drinking purposes. As the water sources are damaged, people are collecting drinking water from distance and it is expected that with the improvement of drinking water sources the travel time and distance will be reduced.

Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.2: Improve access to sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge and behaviour to target families	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilization of portable collapsible latrines	X		Started
Installation of portable collapsible latrine (with handwashing facilities- locally made tipi tap) for displaced people in Cox's Bazar district	X		0%
Volunteer orientation on PHAST	X		0%
Hygiene promotion/ implementation of PHAST	X		0%
PHAST ToT for volunteers	X		0%
Construction of hygienic latrines	X		0%
Replenishment of portable collapsible latrine	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Around 50 portable collapsible latrines were pre-positioned in the Chittagong warehouse. The mobilization of portable collapsible latrine has started from this stock. The NDWRTs deployed in the field will support the district branches to install the latrines in the affected communities.</p> <p>The hygiene promotion through PHAST has not started but the NDWRTs are equipped with hygiene promotion box and are organizing hygiene sessions in the community as per the convenient.</p> <p>The other activities under this outcome are depending on the funding confirmation.</p>			

Health			
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Organize 5 medical camps in severely-affected areas	X		40%
Distribute disease prevention promotion materials alongside disease prevention and health education sessions ⁴	X		0%
Mobilize and train volunteers on conducting community-based disease prevention activities	X		0%
Printing of promotion materials through CBHFA approach	X		0%
Replenishment of Medicine used by BDRCS medical teams	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
			
<i>Mobile health camp of BDRCS in the affected districts, Photo: BDRCS</i>			
<p>During this reporting period two medical teams were deployed in the affected districts with primary medicine facilities. BDRCS has one medical store with some basic medicine stock. The medical teams utilized these stock and will be replenished based on the funding confirmation. As of now around 1,228 patients have been treated by the teams and out of these around are 465 men, 503 women and 260 children. The common diseases found are dysentery, diarrhoea, worm infection, fever. The overall disease pattern is presented in the below diagram.</p> <p>At this moment the operation is focusing on the mobile medical team and the rest activities will start from next month, subjected to funding confirmation.</p>			

⁴ Zika and Dengue are not prevalent in the affected area; however, malaria prevention and breastfeeding messages will be included in the activities.

Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement			
Outcome 1: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Cash Transfer Programing Preparedness of district branches are strengthened	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
CTP level 2 training for BDRCS staff and volunteers	X		0%
Training on CTP implementation in branches	X		0%
Procurement of mobile sets for mobile money transfer and mobile data collection	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
This outcome will start based on availability of fund.			
Outcome 1: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.2: Capacity of the BDRCS districts branches in affected districts are strengthened on emergency response	
			0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure and pre-position of jerry cans ⁵			Removed
Procure and pre-position of tarpaulins ⁶			Removed
Training on UDRTs	X		0%
Updating Information Management system (hardware and software) ⁷	X		0%
Support in Logistic development of the National Society	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
This outcome will start based on availability of fund.			

⁵ This is a typo in the EA

⁶ This is a typo in the EA

⁷ Supporting NS branches to gather pre-crisis data, refine the existing database, and provide training for data management and storage

Disaster risk reduction			
Outcome 1: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Targeted 3,000 families in 7 communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Community DRR awareness raising training	X		0%
Tree planting	X		0%
Community small scale projects on DRR	X		0%
Cyclone shelter structural assessment in coastal district	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
This outcome will start based on availability of fund. As the rainy season has started, it will be an ideal time for the tree plantation. Hence, the operation is exploring the best possibilities to secure fund and start the tree planation immediately.			

Early warning & emergency response preparedness			
Outcome 1: BDRCS's early warning systems and procedures are strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Early warning equipment and support is provided to affected district branches and to cyclone preparedness programs	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procurement of dry cell battery, mega phone, safety and security equipment for Cyclone Preparedness program (CPP) volunteers		X	0%
Hand over the items to CPP operators		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) is a joint program of BDRCS and the Government. CPP works to minimize loss of lives and properties in cyclonic disaster by strengthening the capacity in disaster preparedness of the coastal people of Bangladesh. CPP provides a robust early warning system for the coastal population of 13 districts. The early warning dissemination works through a radio network spread over the coastal communities. The radio network and most of the wireless devices are also expired which has resulted to an uneven communication. The risk of inactiveness of CPP can be fatal to the coastal people who are highly dependent on the CPP volunteers to receive information on probable cyclone. On March 2016 an urgent call for support was sent to partners and Japanese Red Cross supported CHF 50,000 to the call. That contribution helped to support some of the regular items like dry cell battery for the radio stations. However, there are still huge requirement and as the next cyclone season is due on October and November, this operation has intended to support the CPP program.</p> <p>The proposed activity under this outcome has not started yet and will depend on funding coverage.</p>			

Quality programming			
Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units		Ongoing
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Rapid need assessment	X		100%
Joint need assessment	X		100%
Post distribution monitoring	X		Ongoing (for every phase it will be done)
Beneficiary selection across sectors	X		60%
Beneficiary household detailed survey	X		Ongoing
Lessons learned forum	X		0%
Final evaluation	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>BDRCS deployed the NDRT one day before the disaster made landfall. Since then the district branches and the NDRTs were in touch with the community and local government. The NDRTs did the first hand rapid assessment immediately after the cyclone and based on the information BDRCS-IFRC launched the DREF. After that, the HCTT triggered JNA for seven districts and RCRC movement also took part in the JNA. One of the IFRC staff was involved with the JNA working group and took part in the analysis process. The JNA and the subsequent joint response strategy by the HCTT was incorporated into the BDRCS-IFRC emergency appeal.</p> <p>As of now, BDRCS did sample basis post distribution monitoring after the tarpaulin and cash distribution. The analysis is ongoing.</p> <p>Beneficiary selection for 3,000 families are done as of now. BDRCS volunteers, NDRTs and the district executive committees were involved for beneficiary selection. Community consultation and door to door visit was exercise for the beneficiary selection. At the same time ground level coordination and maintaining interagency 4W were exercised to avoid possible duplication.</p> <p>Currently, the NDRTs deployed in the field are conducting the baseline survey for the families identified for relief phase. This will continue throughout the relief phase and the outcomes will help to select the beneficiaries for recovery phase as well as to compare the impact at the end.</p>			

Outcome 2: An environment of information sharing and transparency is ensured through employing beneficiary communication tools and mechanisms	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Provision of communication tools for community mobilization and information sharing		Ongoing
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Establishing kiosks/information boards in strategic locations	X		30%-ongoing
Opening hotlines/ complaints box/ and/ information desks	X		30%-ongoing
Community consultation in different stages	X		40%-ongoing
Developing brochures (beneficiary accountability, WASH, etc.)	X		20% -ongoing
Printing case studies	X		0%
Hosting live radio programs	X		Started
Prepare and disseminate FAQ for different stakeholders	X		Started
Communication and advocacy	X		Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes



Beneficiary list and complain box at the community, **Photo: BDRCS**

NDRTs helping the community people to find out their names in the beneficiary list, **Photo: BDRCS**

During this reporting period information dissemination was done through banner instead of setting up kiosks or information boards. However, the NDRTs are working with the district branches to design and set up the information boards in strategic locations like Upazila and Union level government offices where most of the stakeholders visits and can access the information. Beside this, the operation has opened complain box at the community and information desk at the distribution points. BDRCS is introducing two hotlines – one is from respected district branch and the other one is from NHQ. The two numbers will be stamped on the beneficiary card and other information dissemination means.

The operation has conducted couple of community consultations at different stages like during the needs assessment, beneficiary selection, selection of ponds for water purification and de-watering. The NDRT and NDWRTs are trained on the community engagement methodologies and are in touch with the communities for each activities. The BenCoM team is developing some brochures on awareness message dissemination and beneficiary accountability. Along with this the team is

also preparing a one pager FAQ for different stakeholders. These brochures will be disseminated during the next phases of distribution and community engagement. The operation has started to produce some case studies and will be in touch with those families over time. The case studies will be printed and disseminated along with the other communication materials.

BDRCS has started the feasibility to host live radio show for awareness message dissemination in the affected districts. This will be in line with the BDRCS existing initiative in the resilience program area. As of now the BDRCS team has started the feasibility study of Radio Meghna FM 99.0 at Char Fashion Upazila of Bhola District and Radio Sagor Dwip FM 99.2 at Hatiya Upazila of Noakhali District. It was found that Radio Meghna FM 99.0 initiated by Cost Trust NGO is covering *Dhalchar, Char Patila* and maximum part of *Monpura Upazila* where BDRCS resilience project is still going on. The coverage of Radio Sagor Dwip FM 99.2 initiated by DUS, Hatiya covers most of resilience program communities supported by Garman red cross. All these areas are affected by Cyclone Roanu and effort will be made to support the live radio program to enhance the disaster preparedness capacity of the affected communities.

Outcome 2: An environment of information sharing and transparency is ensured through employing beneficiary communication tools and mechanisms	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.2: Provision of feedback mechanisms on aid assistance		25%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability	X		20%
Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box	X		30%
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		10% (qualitative survey only)
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The provision of feedback mechanism has considered as an integral part of this operation. The NDRTs deployed to the field are well trained on the beneficiary accountability aspects. However, BDRCS-IFRC response and BenCom team gave a short briefing on the beneficiary accountability aspects and the teams are following up with the district branches accordingly. In the distribution spot the provision of information desk and complain box has started. And the hotlines will be introduced from next week. Dedicated staff and volunteers will be appointed to attend the calls on the hotline. The quantitative beneficiary satisfaction survey will start from next week but the NDRTs and staff from IFRC discussed with the beneficiaries through FGD after the distribution. Some of the feedback from these discussions have been captured in the web stories.</p>			

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support has been provided following IFRC standard logistics and procurement procedures to ensure the success of the operation. NFIs, such as hygiene parcels, clothing items, candles and fire boxes and other materials needed for this operation implementation will be procured locally by the IFRC CO/NS district unit offices. Procurement and transportation for the replenishment of portable collapsible latrines, tarpaulins, jerry cans and shelter tool kits, will be done by the Regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. Procurement support will be provided for tree plantation project and technical support will be provided for BDRCS to carry out procurement for replenishment of medicines.

Logistics support is also provided for the hiring of vehicles locally as per needed for the distribution and monitoring of cash and relief items in remote locations.

With the technical support of the RLU, warehouse management and fleet management training is planned to be conducted to BDRCS to strengthen the logistics capacity of the host national society. IFRC's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical logistics support to the Bangladesh CO, as per needed.

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Click here

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget *(if needed)* [below](#)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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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 (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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.