

Emergency appeal operations update

Bangladesh: Cyclone Roanu

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD016		GLIDE n° TC-2016-000052-BGD
Operations Update 3 (6-month report) issued: 15 December 2016		Timeframe covered by this update: 19 May to 30 November 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 19 May 2016		Operation timeframe: 10 months (31 March 2017)
Appeal budget: CHF 2,031,716	Appeal coverage: 47% (donor response list)	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 951,452
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 244,476		
N° of people being assisted: 29,057 people		
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has mobilised 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, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Korean Government, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).		
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, Korean Government and 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 mobilised volunteers to provide immediate assistance, including evacuation services.

20 May: 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 convener 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 organised 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 mobilised 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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **14 June:** Workshop on needs assessment working group took place and IFRC participated into that. The BDRCS and CPP (cyclone preparedness program) networks were emphasised as a key source of information during the JNA process.
- **18 June:** Deployment of second round of NDRTs to support distribution of another 2,000 families.
- **20 June:** IFRC posted a [web story](#) in its website titled – “Cyclone Roanu - holding on for life in Bangladesh”
- **22 June:** HCTT released [situation report 4](#).
- **27 -30 June:** Shelter cluster updated the 4W matrix and gap analysis on shelter response. IFRC as shelter cluster convenor shared a shelter response coverage map with all stakeholders.
- **5 July:** [Operation update 1](#) issued.
- **10 July:** In total BDRCS reached 24,000 people (4,800 families) with emergency shelter items and cash grants. A further 3,000 people have received clean drinking water, while 2,057 have been treated by Red Crescent mobile health teams.
- **5 August:** [Operation update 2](#) issued.
- **8 August:** The country experienced flood in the north and central delta. A new [DREF](#) allocation was approved, followed by [Emergency Appeal](#) on 17 August.
- **18 October:** BDRCS organized an inception meeting in Noakhali district regarding cyclone Roanu recovery activities.
- **20-26 November:** PASSA ToT training for 20 volunteers organized.
- **30 November:** 200 beneficiary received conditional cash for constructing hygiene latrine.

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 organisational development. The IFRC is supporting the BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies.

IFRC has been supporting BDRCS with the initial mobilisation 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 has committed to contribute financial support (around CHF 15,000) within its competence (such as health, water/sanitation, livelihoods) in the areas of operational presence (Cox's Bazar). Turkish Red Crescent Society has also committed around USD 30,000 directly to BDRCS operation. BDRCS is planning to utilise the fund following the same modality proposed by this emergency appeal.

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 was selected from Pakistan but due to visa difficulties could not come on time. Instead another RDRT had been selected from Nepal and deployed for one month.

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 Pre-Disaster Meeting 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. IFRC is also supporting the NS to coordinate with the district branches using electronic communication. On 15 June 2016, BDRCS with support from IFRC country office organised a skype conference with seven district branches to coordinate the operational plans in the field. After completing the emergency relief activities, BDRCS with the support from IFRC initiated the preparatory work to start recovery activities. Considering low funding coverage and priorities, BDRCS organized an inception meeting and workshop in Noakhali district on 18 October 2016.

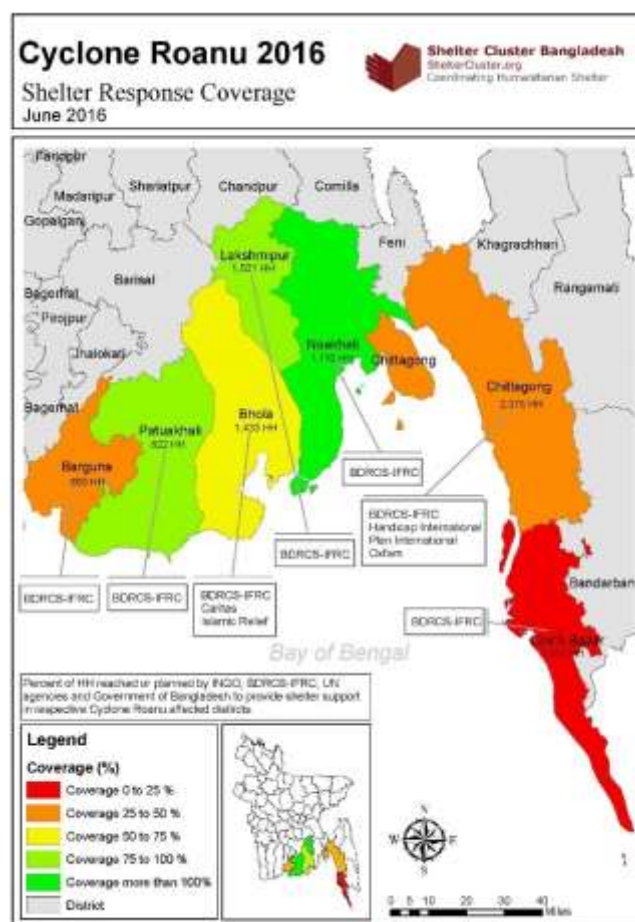
Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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 USD 347,812). In addition, 11,063 bundle corrugated iron sheets have been allocated. 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 need 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 Cyclone 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.

According to shelter cluster update, eight organisations have started their shelter response, mainly Bangladesh Red Crescent Society with the support from IFRC, Caritas-CRS, Handicap International, Habitat for Humanity, Islamic Relief, Oxfam, and Plan International. Government has allocated 3,459 bundles of CGI sheets and USD 129,713 for shelter response. As of 10 July, 60, 660 people or 12,132 households have received shelter and/or NFI assistance, or are planned to receive assistance, covering 36 per cent of the JRP target for the emergency phase.

As of 22 June 2016, the HCTT has released its 4th situation reports highlighting sector wise interventions and the gaps. The last situation report informed that for food security 20 organisations have started their response, mainly INGOs (14 INGOs: Islamic Relief, Muslim Aid, Christian Aid, Concern World Wide, ACF, Save the Children International, CRS, BRAC, Oxfam, Dan Church Aid, Solidarities International ADRA and World Vision), five local NGOs (Coast Trust, Mukti, YPSA, RIC and Shushilan), the Red Cross-Red Crescent (IFRC/BDRCS) and one UN agency (WFP); The estimated amount delivered (or in process) is USD 2,174,141. This amount is 43 per cent of the amount requested by the JRP. It is recognised that in recovery phase, additional interventions should be strongly considered such as restoring livelihood.



UNICEF mobilised USD 315,000 from the CERF for lifesaving WASH interventions in 10 upazilas of 4 districts (Bhola, Barguna, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar). 10 organisations including department of public health engineering (DPHE) have been providing WASH emergency services to Cyclone Roanu affected areas.

Operational implementation

Overview

As first responders, BDRCS' local units have mobilised 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 organised 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 mobilised 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 Society 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.

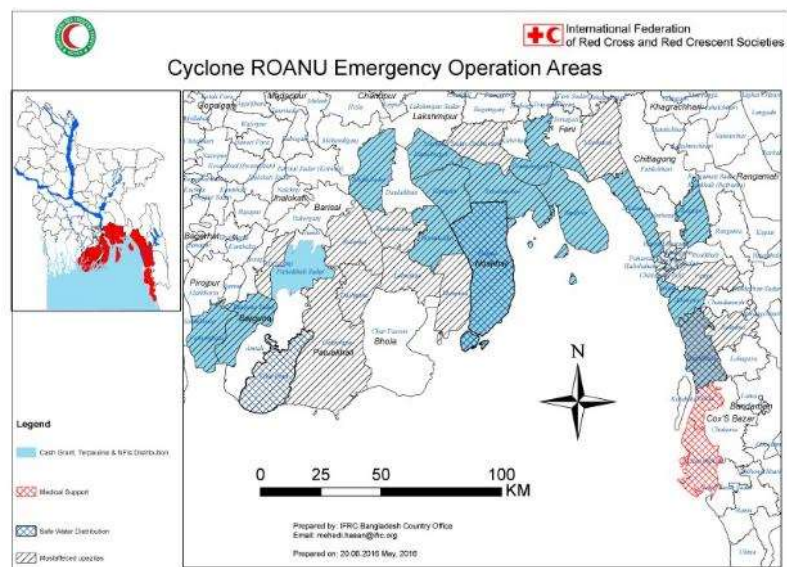
The Red Crescent youth (RCY) volunteers of different districts were disseminating early warning messages together with the government agencies under the guidance of respective units' executive committee. BDRCS district branches had participated in the district disaster management committee meeting in their respective districts. They actively communicated with the school and college based RYC 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 centres.

BDRCS had activated an emergency control room in the headquarters in Dhaka, which remains open 24/7 for one week. 12 national disaster response team/national disaster response WatSan team (NDRT/NDWRT) members of BDRCS were deployed in six districts. BDRCS has mobilised 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 mobilisation (including relief items).

In early May, BDRCS had organised 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 launch of Emergency Appeal, BDRCS could accelerate the response operation and as of 30 November 2016 the key achievements are:

- 5,000 families received two pieces of jerry cans/ one piece of bucket, 10 pieces of ORS and one tarpaulin.
- Among these 2100 families received cash grant of CHF 37.5 each.
- Among these 2,900 families received cash grant of CHF 50 each.
- Among these 2,000 families received one shelter toolkits.



- Among these 2,900 families received additional cash grant of CHF 1.2 to purchase NFIs like rope, fire box, candles etc.
- Among these 1,000 received share/lungee.
- Around 4,600 liters of drinking water have been distributed through the mobbanglile water treatment plant.
- Two ponds have been de-watered to enable around 2,000 community people to use those ponds again after filling up with rain water. These ponds were contaminated through saline water from tidal surge.
- Three medical teams have been deployed in the affected area and have treated around 2,057 patients.
- Procurement and replenishment of 5,000 tarpaulins, 2,000 shelter toolkits and 10,000 jerry cans.
- Organize inception meeting with respective BDRCS branches regarding recovery activities.
- Develop the hygiene latrine design
- Establish the cash transfer mechanism with consultation with respective communities, BDRCS branches.
- Conducted six day long PASSA ToT for Red Crescent youth volunteers.
- 200 families received BDT 15,000 each (CHF 192) to build a sanitary latrine with hygiene materials

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		90 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of tarpaulins from DP stock	X		100%
Distribution of shelter toolkits from DP stock	X		100%
Distribution of cash (BDT 100 or CHF1.25) for NFIs (ropes, fire boxes, candles) 2	X		50%
Replenishment of tarpaulins	X		100%
Replenishment of shelter toolkits	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
 <p>Demonstration of tarpaulin use before distribution in Chittagong, (Photo: Chittagong RC Unit / BDRCS)</p>		 <p>Volunteer observing the use of tarpaulin in Kamal Nagar, Lakshmipur, (Photo: Noakhali RC Unit/BDRCS)</p>	
<p>BDRCS completed emergency shelter response with the support from deployed NDRT members, volunteers, staffs, and executive committee members of respective districts. Based on need assessment findings of NDRT to meet the emergency shelter needs, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits and cash grant for NFIs were distributed among cyclone affected families in seven affected districts (Barguna, Bhola, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Laskmipur, Noakhali and Potuakhali).</p> <p>According to shelter cluster Bangladesh standards and guidelines, in emergency phase, one tarpaulin is recommended for each affected family. To date, BDRCS distributed 5,000 tarpaulins to 5,000 affected families which allow the affected families to protect their families from monsoon season.</p>			

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



Beneficiaries after receiving shelter toolkits in Chittagong district
(Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)



Replenished tarpaulins were stored in Chittagong warehouse of BDRCS (Photo: IFRC)

In addition to that BDRCS distributed 2,000 shelter toolkits and cash grant for NFIs among the affected families. Each set of shelter toolkits consists of hammer, hand saw, nails, rope, shovel, hoe, shears, claw hammer and wire. During the distribution, BDRCS volunteers and NDRT demonstrated and oriented on fixing technique of tarpaulin and use of shelter toolkits in order to ensure proper use of it. They highlighted good and bad practices regarding fixing tarpaulin. NDRT and volunteers demonstrated that without making any hole how they can fix tarpaulin. They also briefed the important features of tarpaulin like its durability and flexibility. Similarly, during the shelter toolkits distribution, NDRT and volunteers demonstrated, how to use shelter toolkits. They unpacked one shelter toolkits packet and briefed the beneficiaries about every item in shelter toolkits.

With the support from logistic department of IFRC Asia Pacific zone office 5,000 tarpaulins and 2,000 shelter toolkits were replenished and stored in Chittagong BDRCS warehouse.

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 700 households	X		0%
Undertake monitoring for the repair/reconstruction activities	X		0%
Distribution of cash grant for 210 landless affected families	X		0%
PASSA ToT for unit volunteers	X		100%
Implementation of PASSA in community	X		0%
Skill training on shelter construction for community masons	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			



Red Crescent youth volunteers received PASSA ToT certificate after participating six day long interactive training. (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)

This emergency appeal was targeting to assist 700 affected families to repair their houses through implementing PASSA tools and cash grant distribution. However, as of now due to low funding coverage 200 affected families will be assisted. As the outcome is more focused on early recovery phase; with support from IFRC, BDRCS have already started preparatory work for recovery activities. On 18 October 2016, inception meeting took place in Noakhali district where BDRCS discussed and consulted with executive members, secretaries and red crescent youth volunteers of both Noakhali and Lakshmpur district.

According to the plan of action, BDRCS organized a PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) ToT for volunteers from 20th to 25th November 2016. In this regard BDRCS have already identified and selected two expert PASSA trainers and ten volunteers from Noakhali and Lakshmpur district. After the training, volunteers will implement PASSA tools in the communities.

With the support from PASSA trained volunteers, each beneficiary will share their plan and budget to repair or reconstruct their houses. Before receiving the cash grant assistance each beneficiary will also complete cash grant ID form and shelter repairing form. After distribution of cash grant, volunteers and staffs will monitor the work progress and provide technical assistance if required.

BDRCS is exploring and identifying the masons from the communities. The selected masons will receive skill training on construction technique and work. It is expected that the trained masons will contribute to build safer communities.

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		100%
Setting up CTP procedures	X		60%
Distribution of cash grants to 5,000 families (BDT 8,000 each family)	X		40%
Progress towards outcomes			



Beneficiaries after receiving cash grant Card in Barguna District
(Photo: Rakibul Alam Rabby, NDRT/ BDRCS)



Cash grant distribution in Noakhali District
(Photo: Noakhali RC Unit/BDRCS)

During the last reporting period 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, 5,000 affected families (100 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.

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, 2,100 families received cash grant CHF 37.5 for one months and 2,900 families have received CHF 50 for one month. Depending on the funding availability, these families will be top up with rest of the amount to make it CHF 100 to meet two months need. Turkish Red Crescent Society have been supported in Lakshmipur and Barguna Districts among 450 beneficiaries through BDRCS DR Department. Each beneficiary received BDT 3000 (CHF 37.5). On the other hand, German Red Cross have been distributed in Lakshmipur and Noakhali districts among 800 families. Each family received 8000 BDT (CHF 100) through mobile money transfer. The food security cluster is compiling the responses from all agencies and as of now the funding available for most of the agencies is mostly covering one-month need. The IFRC-BDRCS is in touch with the food security cluster to coordinate the response under this outcome.

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 had considered 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 was targeted with this support. BDRCS and IFRC had to cancel this output as the fund did not arrive during the initial times.			
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	
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



Red Crescent youth volunteers participate a two-day long ToT training on livelihood and business policy. (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)

This emergency appeal is targeting 700 families to restore their livelihoods. Each beneficiary will receive CHF 187.5 to invest or to utilise 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 utilisation of cash grant for the intended purpose.



Two most vulnerable areas have already selected by BDRCS to restore livelihoods of affected beneficiaries. With the support from IFRC, BDRCS organized a two-day long ToT training on livelihood for Red Crescent volunteers of Noakhali and Lakshmipur district. These trained volunteers will conduct training in the communities and assist the selected beneficiaries to restore their livelihoods.



Red Crescent youth volunteers are selecting beneficiaries for early recovery operation. (Photo: Lakshmipur RC Unit/BDRCS)

All livelihood Beneficiary will be attending a two-day long training on livelihoods and business policy. They will also submit an Income Generating Activity (IGA) proposals with support of trained livelihood volunteers.

With the available funding, it would be possible to provide conditional cash grant support to only 200 affected beneficiaries and BDRCS have completed the beneficiary selection for livelihoods grant with the support of 4 NDRT's, 20 volunteers, EC members, staffs and community leaders. After finalized the beneficiaries, Noakhali and Lakshmipur RC units had completed the beneficiary selection and all the selected beneficiary are assisted to open a bank account by BDRCS volunteers.

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	X		100%
Volunteer mobilization for water treatment plant operation	X		100%
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		100%
Replenishment of water jerry cans	X		100%
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: Noakhali RC Unit/ BDRCS		Dewatering of pond where saline water intrusion polluted the water, Photo Credit: Chittagong RC Unit/BDRCS	
<p>BDRCS has water treatment plants pre-positioned in 6 districts along the coastal belt. These include 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 mobilised two mobile type water purification kits in the districts of Noakhali and Patuakhali.</p> <p>The IFRC WATSAN officer and three BDRCS NDWRT member went to the field to support the water treatment plant operation. There were trained volunteers in those districts who were mobilised in the affected communities. As of now, 4,600 liters safe water has been distributed in two districts among 500 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, de-watering of water bodies found to be most effective means for the community.</p>			



Jerry Cans and Cash grant distribution in Lakshmipur District, (Photo: BDRCS)



Replenished jerry cans are stored in Chittagong warehouse of BDRCS (Photo: IFRC)

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 mobilisation of the water purification kit. During the last reporting period, BDRCS has removed saline water of two community ponds in Bashkhali, Chittagong. Approximately 2,000 affected people have been using water from those ponds for bathing, cooking and other purposes. To increase access to water for cooking and bathing another three community ponds have been de-watered in Companigonj of Noakhali district.

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 repair and install new water sources.

As of now, BDRCS distributed 7,000 pcs water jerry cans to 3,500 families (two pieces for each family) and buckets to 1,500 families allowing the families to transport and to store water for drinking purposes. As the water sources are polluted, 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.

With the support of logistic department of IFRC Bangladesh country office and IFRC Asia pacific zone office, 10,000 pieces of jerry can (capacity 10 litre) have been procured to replenish the disaster preparedness stock. BDRCS have stored the jerry cans in their Chittagong warehouse.

Increase access to safe drinking water facilities 40 existing Tube-well will be repaired and 10 Tube-well will be installed as per plan. Site selection of new tube well installation and assessment for repairing of existing tube well is ongoing. After repairing and installation of those water quality will be monitored.

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		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilisation of portable collapsible latrines	X		0%
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		50%
Replenishment of portable collapsible latrine	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			



Leaflet developed by BDRCS and IFRC on hygiene latrine construction for the beneficiaries.




Beneficiaries receiving orientation on hygiene latrine construction in Noakhali (Mehedi, IFRC)



Beneficiaries receiving cash assistance in Lakshmipur district (Photo: Hasibul Bari/IFRC)

BDRCS have initiated recovery activities under this outcome. With the consultation of WASH cluster and BDRCS, IFRC develop the design of hygiene latrine. The hygiene latrine consists of five pillars, one slab with Satto pan, five rings, corrugated iron sheets for wall and roof covering and hand washing facilities. In addition, to promote hygiene awareness, hygiene materials were included in the package. As of now 200 beneficiaries were selected and received bank pay order as cash grant support. Each beneficiary received orientation on latrine construction and hygiene before receiving CHF 192 as cash grant support. A pictorial brochure was developed in Bangla on how to construct hygiene latrine for beneficiaries and disseminated in the community. This brochure also highlighted the important features of hygiene latrine. Following the drawing and design, a model latrine will be constructed in two strategic locations (Noakhali and Lakshmipur) so that beneficiaries can get an idea how look like there proposed hygienic latrine will be. In addition to that potential sanitation entrepreneur (Who produce sanitary latrine in locality) will be selected for the orientation on good construction techniques for making ring, slab and pillar. This process will enable them to produce good quality of materials from their sanitary shop and people will have access to the quality market actors as well as develop a good linkage between the beneficiaries and sanitation entrepreneur.

Currently BDRCS is working on to organize PHAST ToT. To facilitate the PHAST ToT, BDRCS have already identified two PHAST experts. BDRCS is planning to organize PHAST ToT in mid-December and twenty volunteers will be trained.

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 five medical camps in severely-affected areas	X		60%
Distribute disease prevention promotion materials alongside disease prevention and health education sessions ³	X		0%
Mobilize and train volunteers on conducting community-based disease prevention activities	X		20%
Printing of promotion materials through CBHFA approach	X		20%
Replenishment of Medicine used by BDRCS medical teams	X		60%
Progress towards outcomes			
			
Mobile health camp of BDRCS in Pekua under Cox's Bazar district, (Photo: BDRCS)			
<p>During this reporting period, three medical teams were deployed for three weeks in the affected districts (Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) with primary medicine facilities. BDRCS has one medical store with some basic medicine stock. The medical teams utilised these stock and will be replenished based on the funding confirmation. As of now around 2,057 patients have been treated by the teams and out of these around are 748 men, 906 women and 403 children. The common diseases reported are dysentery, diarrhoea, worm infestation and fever.</p> <p>Currently BDRCS is working to organize training on CBHFA (community based health and first aid) for youth red crescent volunteers of Noakhali and Lakshmiput district. These trained volunteers will conduct sessions on health and first aid in the communities. In this regard, with support from IFRC, BDRCS is developing promotional materials which will be disseminate in community through CBHFA trained volunteers.</p>			

³ 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 programming preparedness of district branches are strengthened		0%
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			
Australian Red Cross has shown interest to support this outcome. Currently, American RC has also contributed fund for a small CTP project for BDRCS. this output activities will be merged with the CTP project and will be implemented soon.			
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 4			Removed
Procure and pre-position of tarpaulins 5			Removed
Training on UDRTs	X		0%
Updating Information Management system (hardware and software) ⁶	X		10%
Support in Logistic development of the National Society	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
This outcome will start based on availability of fund.			

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		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Community DRR awareness raising training	X		20%
Tree planting	X		0%
Community small scale projects on DRR	X		0%
Cyclone shelter structural assessment in coastal district	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
As the EA is not fully covered, this outcome will start based on availability of fund. However, within the current funding situation the operation is planning to support some of the affected communities to plant trees at the end of 2016 or early January 2017 based on the suitability of tree plantation time.			

4 This is a typo in the EA

5 This is a typo in the EA

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

The team has conducted a ToT on Basic operational and Livelihoods where DRR and Safe shelter was incorporated. Trained volunteers will conduct a session in the community regarding the DRR issues soon. BDRCS district branches have identified the areas to implement the community small scale projects on DRR.

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%
Handover 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 minimise 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.</p> <p>However, there are still huge requirements and as the next pre-monsoon cyclone season is from March to May 2017, this operation has intended to support the CPP program. These proposed activities will help CPP volunteers to be prepared and equipped before the cyclone season</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	
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		50 %
Beneficiary selection across sectors	X		100%
Beneficiary household detailed survey	X		100%
Lessons learned forum	X		0%
Final evaluation	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			



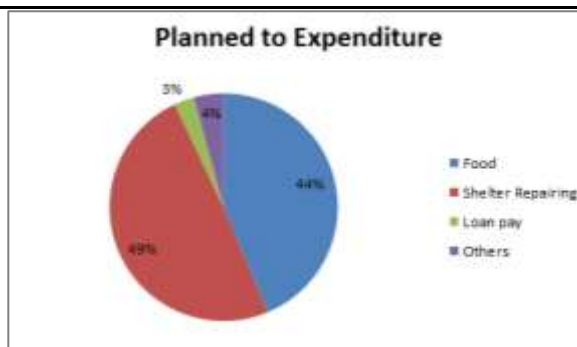
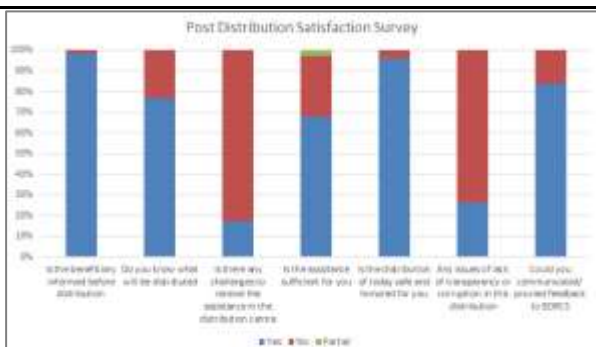
Beneficiary selection conducted by NDRT and youth volunteers in Noakhali district. (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)



Trained youth volunteers and NDRTs conducting Post distribution monitoring in Barguna (Photo: BDRCS)

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 firsthand 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. As of now, BDRCS did sample basis post distribution monitoring after the tarpaulin and cash distribution. The analysis is almost completed. Referring to the charts below, the overall satisfaction criteria has been quite well received. Also important is the cash program will be used mostly for shelter and food, two of the sectors identified as priorities during needs assessments.

Beneficiary selection for 5,000 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 exercised for the beneficiary selection. At the same time ground level coordination and maintaining interagency 4W were exercised to avoid possible duplication.



The deployed NDRTs conducted baseline survey for the families identified for relief phase. The outcomes will help to select the communities and beneficiaries for early recovery phase as well as to compare the impact at the end.

On 8 November 2016, A One-day long operation training was held in Lakshmipur district for youth volunteers. From this training volunteers trained on household survey, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary communication and operational management. By 27 November 2016, both Lakshmipur and Noakhali district completed beneficiary selection for recovery activities.

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 mobilisation and information sharing		Ongoing
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Establishing kiosks/information boards in strategic locations	X		40%-ongoing
Community consultation in different stages	X		40%-ongoing

Developing brochures (beneficiary accountability, WASH, etc.)	X		20% - ongoing
Printing case studies	X		%
Hosting live radio programs	X		Started
Prepare and disseminate FAQ for different stakeholders	X		100
Communication and advocacy	X		Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes



BDRCS published the beneficiary list in community of Barguna District. (Photo: Rakib Rabby, NDRT/ BDRCS)



With the support from IFRC, BDRCS organized a tele-conference with seven district branches for emergency operation. (Photo: Hasibul Bari/IFRC)

During the last reporting period information dissemination was done through banner instead of setting up kiosks or information boards. However, the NDRTs worked 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 visit and able to access the information. This was done during this reporting period. 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 has developed some brochures on awareness message dissemination and beneficiary accountability during this reporting period. Along with this the team has also prepared 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	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability	X		40%
Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box	X		60%
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		60% (qualitative survey only)
Progress towards outcomes			

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 two hotlines with district branch number were introduced and with NHQ number will be introduced from next phases; one is from respected district branch and the other one from NHQ. The district branch hotline was introduced but the NHQ hotline will be introduced in the coming days. Dedicated staff and volunteers will be appointed to attend the calls on the hotline. The quantitative beneficiary satisfaction survey will start from end of July 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.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

NFIs, such as hygiene parcels, clothing items, candles, fire boxes and other materials needed for this operation implementation has been procured locally by the NS district unit offices with the support of BDRCS HQ and IFRC CO. Procurement support for NS will be provided for tree plantation project and technical support will be provided for BDRCS to carry out procurement for replenishment of medicines. Procurement and transportation for the replenishment of 5,000 tarpaulins, 10,050 jerry cans and 2,000 shelter tool kits has been done by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur.

Existing capacity of fleet of the NS has been used for operation support. Logistics support is also provided for the hiring of vehicles locally in district level 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.

Security

During the reporting period, Bangladesh reeled from shock of two deadly militant attacks - at the Holey Artisan Bakery in the capital's Gulshan diplomatic area on 1st July 2016, where the foreigners were targeted and the country's largest Eid congregation at Sholakia Eidgah in Kishoreganj on 7th July 2016. In the Holey Artisan Bakery incident, 20 hostages, including 17 expatriates were killed by the young militants. Field visits by the delegates were restricted during the month of July with the evidence from the 1st July incident that the foreigners were target. Due to security risk, delegates and their dependents are not allowed to visit café, restaurants, shopping malls and churches; thus affecting their social lives and mental health. Emblems have been removed from the vehicles considering that the red cross sign could be a potential target by the militants. Hence, visibility of the International Federation in Bangladesh capital has been reduced.

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How we work

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

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



**Enable healthy
and safe living.**



**Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD016 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Roanu

Timeframe: 24 May 16 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2016/10	Programme	MDRBD016
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2017/3	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		1,362,834	668,882			2,031,716	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		97,275				97,275	
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)</i>		28,899				28,899	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		180,000	20,000			200,000	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		77,403				77,403	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		69,946				69,946	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		46,900	20,100			67,000	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		16,329				16,329	
<i>Republic of Korea Government</i>		34,084	14,607			48,691	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		90,924	90,924			181,848	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		7,000				7,000	
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>		93,000				93,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		39,414	23,648			63,063	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>			1,000			1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		781,173	170,280			951,452	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		781,173	170,280			951,452	
D. Total Funding = B + C		781,173	170,280			951,452	

* 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		781,173	170,280			951,452	
E. Expenditure		-463,403	-57,647			-521,049	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		317,770	112,633			430,403	

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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)			1,362,834	668,882		2,031,716		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	123,250		111,820			111,820	11,430	
Shelter - Transitional	195,800						195,800	
Construction Materials	43,750						43,750	
Food	4,200						4,200	
Seeds & Plants	21,000						21,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	186,853						186,853	
Medical & First Aid	32,500			2,470		2,470	30,030	
Utensils & Tools				28,040		28,040	-28,040	
Other Supplies & Services	18,954						18,954	
Cash Disbursement	733,296		191,115			191,115	542,181	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,359,603		302,935	30,509		333,444	1,026,159	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	2,125						2,125	
Computers & Telecom	9,750						9,750	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	11,875						11,875	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			983			983	-983	
Distribution & Monitoring	34,575		22,377	4,226		26,604	7,972	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,300		3,615			3,615	16,685	
Logistics Services	14,000		4,662	1,836		6,498	7,502	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	68,875		31,637	6,063		37,699	31,176	
Personnel								
International Staff	16,000		2,795			2,795	13,205	
National Staff	125,400		33,102	12,851		45,953	79,447	
National Society Staff	99,000		793			793	98,207	
Volunteers	19,374		900			900	18,474	
Total Personnel	259,774		37,591	12,851		50,441	209,333	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000						10,000	
Professional Fees	6,250						6,250	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	16,250						16,250	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	64,016		227			227	63,789	
Total Workshops & Training	64,016		227			227	63,789	
General Expenditure								
Travel	38,228		1,823	342		2,164	36,064	
Information & Public Relations	27,560						27,560	
Office Costs	11,813						11,813	
Communications	4,935		201	46		247	4,688	
Financial Charges			300	5		304	-304	
Shared Office and Services Costs	44,786		15,200	2,568		17,768	27,018	
Total General Expenditure	127,322		17,524	2,960		20,484	106,838	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			41,387	1,280		42,667	-42,667	
Total Operational Provisions			41,387	1,280		42,667	-42,667	
Indirect Costs								

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Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)			1,362,834	668,882		2,031,716		
Programme & Services Support Recovr	124,001		28,035	3,488		31,523	92,479	
Total Indirect Costs	124,001		28,035	3,488		31,523	92,479	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			3,368	496		3,864	-3,864	
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			4,068	496		4,564	-4,564	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,031,716		463,403	57,647		521,049	1,510,667	
VARIANCE (C - D)			899,432	611,235		1,510,667		