

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Emergency Plan of Action Final report Bangladesh: Cyclone Roanu

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n°</b> MDRBD016	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">TC-2016-000052-BGD</a>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 30 June 2017	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 19 May 2016 to 31 March 2017
<b>Operation start date:</b> 19 May 2016	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 March 2017 (10 months)
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 2,031,716	<b>Appeal coverage:</b> 47% ( <a href="#">donor response list</a> )
<b>Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated:</b> CHF 244,476	
<b>N° of people affected:</b> 1.3 million	<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 36,000
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) mobilised over 600 Red Cross youth, cyclone preparedness programme volunteers and staff for the operation.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> 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).	
<b>Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, Korean Government and INGOs.	

## A. Summary of the operation

### Summary of the Emergency Appeal operation:



**Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)**



**36,000**  
people assisted



**2,031,716**  
CHF in operation budget



**10**  
National Societies  
involved in the operation

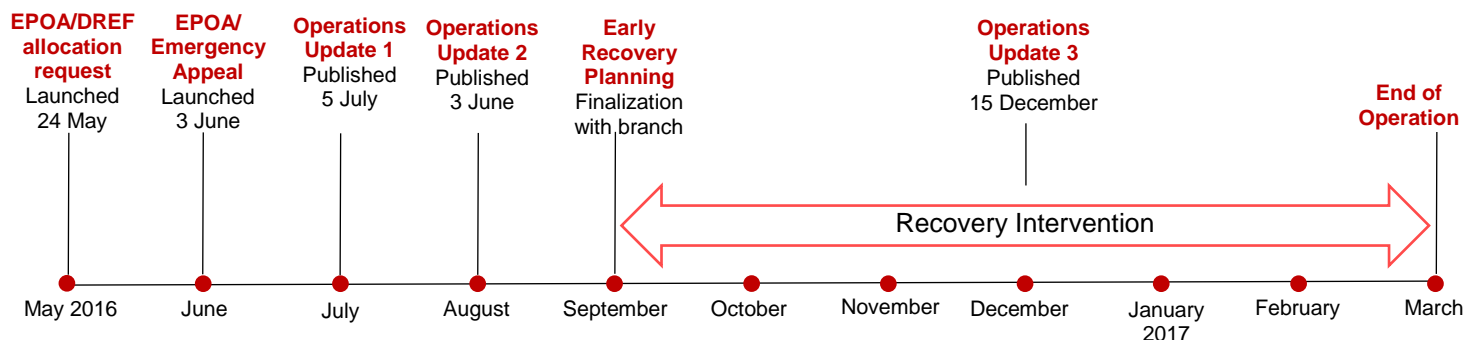


**903,199.67**  
CHF total expenditure

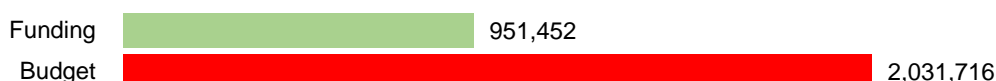


Community people gathered in a street drama show on DRR; organized by BDRCS at Lakshmipur district. (Photo: BDRCS)

## Appeal History

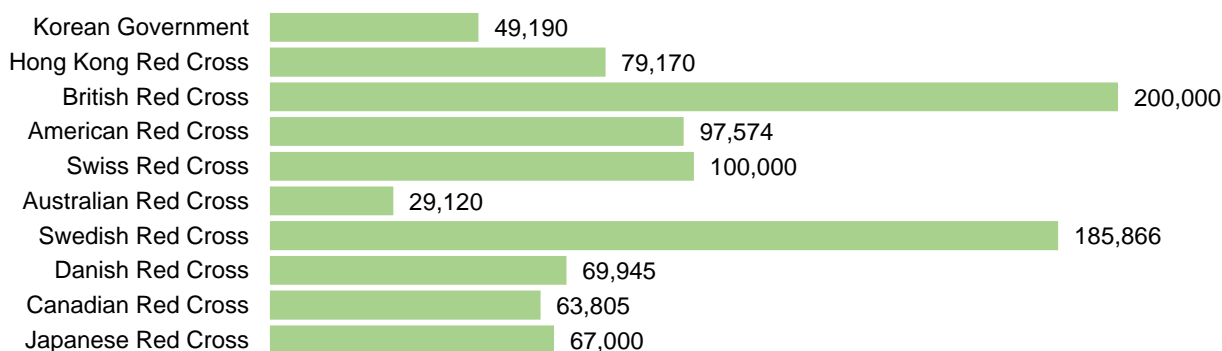


## Appeal coverage



The appeal coverage (excluding DREF allocation) was 47 per cent, of which 83 per cent was earmarked for specific activities or timeframes. The low funding coverage for the appeal and the earmarking resulted in substantial operational adjustments of the original plan. The adjustments are explained in section D of this report.

## Supporting partners



## People reached



The operation initially planned to reach 55,000 people within the 10 months of operation. However, only a total of 36,000 people were reached which is 65% of the planned number of people to be reached. The reduced number of people reached is largely due to shortage of funding for the appeal.

## Financial Status

This emergency appeal sought 2,031,716 Swiss francs (CHF 2,031,716) of which CHF 951,452 was raised (47 per cent covered). The current expenditure recorded is CHF 903,200 (94.9 per cent of income). As per the [financial report attached](#), this operation closed with a balance of CHF 48,253.

The International Federation **seeks approval from its donors to reallocate the balance of this operation to the IFRC's Bangladesh Operational Plan 2017 – 2018** to support cyclone preparedness, logistics and warehouse capacity building in Bangladesh. Partners/Donors who have any questions in regards to this balance are kindly requested to contact [IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office](#) within 30 days of publication of this final report. The reallocation will be processed and reallocated after this date.

**On behalf of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors for their invaluable support towards this operation.**

## B. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

On 17 May 2016, Cyclone Roanu which 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, intensified into a cyclonic storm on 19 May. Roanu made landfall in the coastal region of southern Bangladesh on 21 May at midday. According to the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) phase one Joint Needs Assessment ([JNA](#)) report on 25 May, the cyclone affected 1.3 million people, with 27 people confirmed dead. The cyclone brought heavy rain, winds of over 100km/h, and storm surges peaking at 2.7 meters.

At least seven coastal districts were affected; Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Bhola, Barguna, Lakshmipur, Noakhali and Patuakhali. Early warning systems were activated and over 500,000 people were evacuated to safer shelters prior to the cyclone's landfall. More than 75,000 houses were damaged or destroyed. The storm breached embankments causing floods, sweeping away fisheries and interrupting power supply.

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. Government and UN agencies have mobilized their resources in response to the cyclone. A Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) was organized by the HCTT on 22 May in the most affected districts (Bhola, Chittagong, Lakshmipur, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Patuakhali and Barguna). On 26 May 2016, the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) completed the report and presented it during an ad-hoc HCTT meeting. HCTT shared the Joint Response Plan (JRP) soon after with the inputs from all clusters. The Joint Response Plan (JRP) recommended humanitarian support to a minimum of 35,000 households (13 per cent of the total affected households of 260,000 reported by the JNA). This target was only focused on those living within the lower poverty line and did not include the early recovery target.

The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) was also responding to the needs of affected communities. Around 500,000 people took shelter in 3,494 safer shelters where the government provided dry food rations. The government allocated 3,522 MT of rice and cash of 10,052,000 Bangladeshi Taka (BDT 10,052,000), equivalent to CHF 128,800, to assist those impacted by the cyclone.

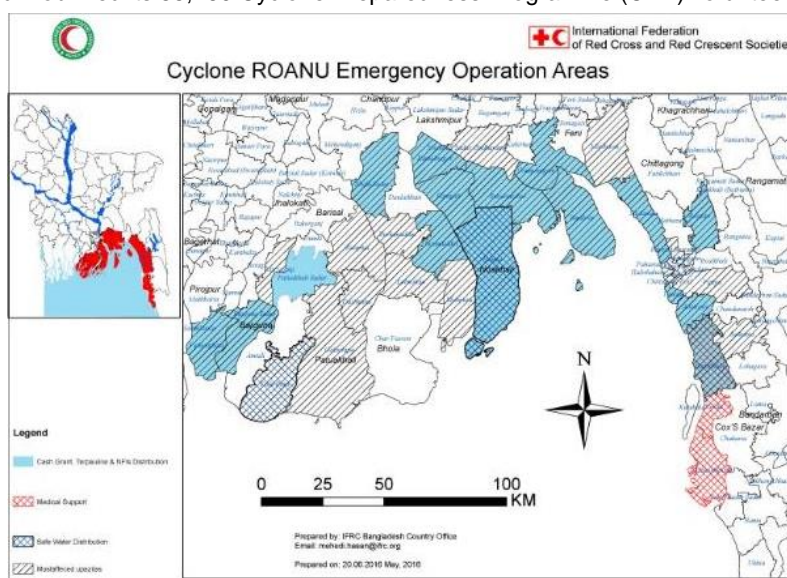
In view of the humanitarian needs and requested by the BDRCS, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released a [DREF](#) on 24 May, for enabling the National Society to deliver emergency assistance to the most affected population. The DREF support, enabled BDRCS to immediately provided emergency shelter, cash for food and basic household items to 3,000 families as well as provision of safe drinking water to 1,000 families. On June 2, an [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched for CHF 2,031,716 to support BDRCS to scale-up the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 55,000 people.

### Summary of Response

#### Overview of Host National society

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

The early detection of the cyclonic storm on 17 May triggered an immediate response from the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). BDRCS immediately alerted and mobilized its 55,260 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers and staff, and disseminated early warning messages to the populations living in the 18 coastal districts. BDRCS activated its contingency plan and called an emergency review meeting to mobilize its staff, volunteers and resources starting from 18 May 2016, to respond to the effect of the cyclonic storm. In addition, BDRCS also conducted light search and rescue operation, provided first aid services, and distributed locally-arranged dry food and clean water to the affected population. BDRCS also deployed their national disaster response teams (NDRTs) on 20 May to assist the district branches on warning dissemination, search and rescue and assessment. Based on initial assessment from the NDRTs on 22 May, around 699,260 people were affected in six districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Bhola, Barguna, Patuakhali and required some form of humanitarian assistance to recover.



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 centres.

The IFRC and BDRCS 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 hit, the community demonstrated good effort to tackle the disaster. However, the recurrent nature of the disasters had been affecting the community resilience over time.

BDRCS also activated an emergency control room in the headquarters in Dhaka, which operated 24/7 for one week. 12 national disaster response team/national disaster WatSan response team (NDRT/NDWRT) members of BDRCS were deployed in six districts. BDRCS mobilised its disaster preparedness (DP) stocks in two strategic locations in Chittagong and Barisal division.

With the launch of Emergency Appeal, BDRCS expanded the response operation and the key achievements are:

Sector	Emergency Phase	Recovery Phase
Food Security and Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5,000 families received cash grant for one month and Oral Rehydration Sachets (ORS).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct Livelihood ToT for volunteers and staffs.</li> <li>294 affected families received cash assistance to restore their livelihoods</li> </ul>
Shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same 5,000 families received tarpaulins.</li> <li>Among these 2,000 families received shelter toolkits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted PASSA ToT for volunteers and Staffs and implemented PASSA in the communities.</li> <li>200 affected families received cash grant support to rebuild their shelter.</li> <li>100 landless affected families received cash grant assistance to resettle in safe location.</li> <li>20 potential masons from the rural communities received training on improved and cost effective construction technology.</li> <li>Procurement and replenishment of 5,000 tarpaulins, 2,000 shelter toolkits.</li> </ul>
Non – food items (NFIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same 5,000 families received cash grant to purchase candle, firebox and rope.</li> <li>Among these, 1,000 people received sharee (female cloth) or lungee (male cloth).</li> </ul>	
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000 jerry cans were distributed among the same 5,000 families.</li> <li>4,600 liters of drinking water had been distributed through the mobile water treatment plant.</li> <li>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 by saline water from tidal surge.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted PHAST ToT and implemented PHAST in the communities.</li> <li>Procurement and replenishment of 10,000 jerry cans.</li> <li>BDRCS-IFRC Developed the hygienic latrine design</li> <li>200 affected families received cash grant support to build a sanitary latrine with hygiene materials.</li> <li>40 damaged tube-wells repaired and five tube-wells newly installed to increase access to safe drinking water</li> </ul>
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three medical teams have been deployed in the affected area and have treated more than 2,000 patients.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted two CBHFA training and trained 60 community people</li> </ul>
DRR		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 600 families received sapling and seeds.</li> <li>Through small scale DRR projects, two damaged roads were repaired.</li> <li>Organized street drama and pot song on DRR in the targeted communities where more than 4,000 people attended the events.</li> </ul>

Apart from appeal funded response, Turkish Red Crescent Society also extended their support to BDRCS by providing cash grant support in Lakshmipur and Barguna Districts for 450 beneficiaries. Each beneficiary received BDT 3,000 (CHF 37.50).

On the other hand, BDRCS with support of German Red Cross distributed cash grant support in Lakshmipur and Noakhali districts to 800 affected families. Each of these families received 8,000 BDT (CHF 100) through mobile money transfer which enabled the families to meet immediate food and household needs for two months.

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country office (CO) in Bangladesh for several decades. Through its 2017 operational plan, IFRC is supporting BDRCS in 8 Areas of Focus (AoF) which outline the programmatic areas of BDRCS. The AoFs are (i) disaster risk reduction (DRR); (ii) shelter; (iii) livelihoods; (iv) health; (v) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); (vi) social inclusion; (vii) culture of non-violence and peace (CNVP) and (viii) migration. Besides these AoFs, the IFRC CO is also supporting the BDRCS in 4 Strategies for Implementation which set out how the IFRC is supporting the BDRCS in the AoF. The 4 SFIs are (i) strengthen National Society capacities and ensure sustained and relevant Red Cross and Red Crescent presence in communities; (ii) ensure effective international disaster management; (iii) influence others as a leading strategic partner in humanitarian action and community resilience and (iv) ensure a strong IFRC that is effective, credible and accountable. The CO has been closely monitoring the situation and is providing support to the BDRCS management and response department to coordinate with the government and other agencies for collecting information updates, situation analysis as well as for assessing the needs of the affected people.

The ICRC has been working in Bangladesh since 2006 and established a delegation in 2011. The ICRC works to protect and assist people affected by tensions and violence, promotes awareness of the International Humanitarian Law and supports its implementation through action with authorities, academic institutions, law enforcement agencies, armed forces, and the public. ICRC provides physical rehabilitation services for the disabled; and supports BDRCS in building its capacities. It is also visiting people deprived of their freedom in the country. Most assistance activities are carried out in partnership with the National Society, helping to enhance the capacity of the BDRCS to provide response and assist people and communities affected by violence and other situations and emergencies, including through livelihood support, health and WASH programs, notably in Cox Bazar and Chittagong Hill Tracts. The ICRC and the BDRCS also work together to locate people, exchange messages, reunite families and clarify the fate of missing persons due to migration, natural disasters, violence, detention and other situations.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society 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.

IFRC supported 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 also part of the JNA core team and was participating in different coordination meetings, including the HCTT. IFRC coordinated with UNDP as the shelter cluster co-lead, in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to prepare for future response. IFRC closely monitored the situation together with BDRCS and was actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs.

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. However, due to visa difficulties, the RDRT member could not come on time. Another RDRT member from Nepal was selected instead and was deployed for one month.

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. The meeting consists of regular updates from the societies present, discussion on the immediate issues to handle and the plan of action forward. There are also 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. In-country Movement partners and ICRC extend their support during emergency situations. IFRC, on the other hand, plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS in scaled-up responses.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The existing humanitarian architecture of Bangladesh is managed by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) platform which is chaired jointly by UN-OCHA and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The HCTT act as an advisory group to the Local Consultative Group – Disaster Emergency Response (LCG – DER) providing advice, taking forward agreed actions on behalf of, and feeding back to, the wider LCG – DER group. Concurrently, the team also acts as coordination platform of the thematic clusters.

Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) was highly responsive to the immediate needs of the affected communities. On 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 was based on the findings of the JNA that the joint response plan (JRP) for Cyclone Roanu was developed by the clusters/sectors. The European Commission provided 2.7 million Euro for emergency support. The fund was utilized by the local partners following the joint response strategy developed for the emergency response. Food security cluster, shelter cluster and WASH cluster responded to the emergency needs as per the JRP. About 20 organizations from food security cluster, 6 organizations from shelter cluster and 10 organizations from WASH cluster were involved in contributing to the JRP. However, the JRP did not focus on the midterm to longer term recovery strategy. Hence, there is limited update from other agencies on the recovery intervention. For shelter response, the government allocated 3,459 bundles of CGI sheets and funding of USD 129,713.

## Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

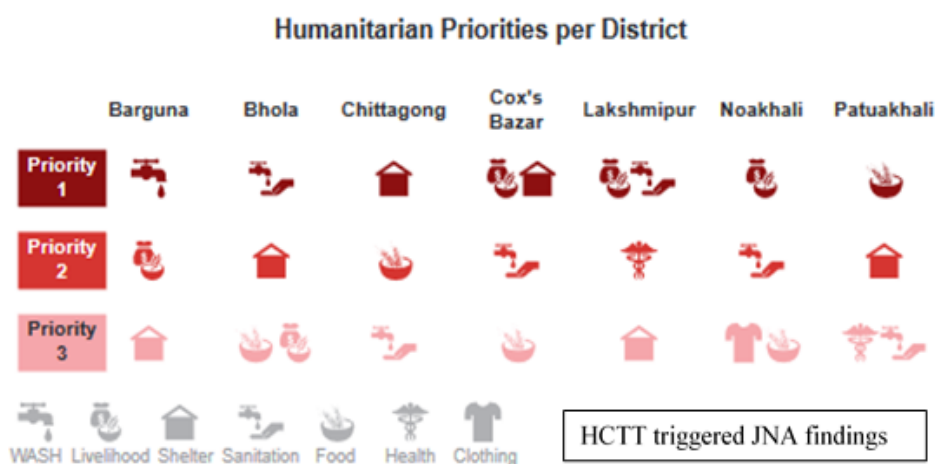
The need analysis for this operation was based on the following assessments:

- BDRCS's field reports and data from government sources on day one of the disaster
- A Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) organised by the humanitarian coordination task team (HCTT) on 22 May in the most affected districts. RCRC movement was also part of the JNA.
- HCTT 1<sup>st</sup> Situation report with the focus on Joint response plan (JRP).

According to the BDRCS's field reports and data from government and other sources when Cyclone Roanu made landfall, food and non-food items, emergency and transitional shelter, water and sanitation, and livelihoods had been identified as main priority sectors across the affected districts. Upon completion of the JNA, the assessment findings dated 22 May have refined humanitarian priority by district and are the basis for the need analysis and response strategy development. The priority humanitarian needs identified by the JRP were as follows:

- Lifesaving assistance with the provision of shelter, WASH, Livelihood and food assistance
- Access to education
- Access to nutrition support
- Protection of children, prevention of SGBV and health
- Engagement with affected communities
- Reinforcement of coordination mechanism

The following diagram visualizes the humanitarian priorities according to the districts affected by Cyclone Roanu:



The JRP was designed to fulfil the needs of first three months in the seven affected districts. The midterm to longer term recovery intervention was not addressed in the JRP.

The design of the recovery intervention of the appeal was based on BDRCS assessment, district branch consultation and based on the previous operation strategy of same kind of disasters in the same geographical region.

### Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS and IFRC joint teams met the local administration, and followed up on government updates during the emergency phase with regards to present and future interventions and continued this coordination throughout the operation. The population in temporary shelters or makeshift houses was prioritized in the selection of beneficiaries in the affected locations. According to the BDRCS previous operations' lessons learned as well as in consultation with the affected community the vulnerability criteria was focused on the elderly women, marginal income farmers, landless families, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people.

The whole beneficiary selection process ensured community participation by holding consultation sessions, suggestions and feedback mechanism. BDRCS and IFRC worked in close contact with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in case of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households.

## C. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall objective

This operation aimed to assist 11,000 families affected by Cyclone Roanu in the seven worst affected districts with appropriate relief and recovery assistance. Due to funding constraint, 7,200 families (36,000 people) were reached under this appeal and the operation was completed within 10 months.

### Proposed strategy

BDRCS, through its staff and volunteers across the affected areas, were actively engaged in response immediately after onset of the disaster and they were in the affected areas rendering relief services. This operation started through a DREF support mainly focusing on supporting assessment and relief assistance for the affected population. The HCTT triggered a JNA on 22 May which provided clearer details of the needs and situation for the affected families. Following the JNA findings, the HCTT's Joint Response Strategy (JRP) provided a good basis for the Emergency Appeal strategy. Along with the relief intervention, the operation also considered the early to midterm recovery needs and targeted to support shelter, livelihood and WASH sector. A community driven approach for DRR was also considered in this operation. The operation engaged the community to identify small scale risk reduction projects which benefit the whole community. These types of projects normally consist of road repairs, embankment repairs, pond re-excavation as well as building approach roads to link the cyclone shelters with the community. The operation supported such projects to ensure community DRR initiatives were addressed.

The key strategies followed for the overall implementation of the operation are as follows:

- Early detection of the cyclone, pre-positioning of human resources and other resources, local level coordination and active participation by the branch youth and volunteers were the key strategic drives for the fastest response by the NS and all these enabled IFRC to launch DREF within shortest possible time.
- Used of joint IFRC-BDRCS stock in the country helped the fastest mobilization of shelter materials.
- Aided through an integrated recovery approach led to improvements in the life of the disaster-affected people.
- Community involvement from selection of beneficiaries to programme implementation resulted in an effective recovery programme.
- The application and practice of participatory approach to safe shelter awareness (PASSA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) tools have strengthened the communities' capacities to set up safe shelters and sanitation.
- Recovery assistance were emphasized on Shelter and Livelihoods to facilitate the communities' ability to withstand any disaster.
- The existing response tools of Red Cross Red Crescent such as RDRT and NDRT were effectively utilized in this operation. BDRCS has been strengthened with the capacity to conduct quality monitoring throughout operation with NDRT and direct support from PMER team.
- The transparency of the operation has been ensured using the beneficiary communication mechanism.
- Close coordination with the national government and other in-country partner agencies resulted in avoiding duplication of activities in the targeted area.

### Community Engagement & Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) has been ensured in the emergency response through provisioning relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. While information needs were assessed on the ground, appropriate messages were disseminated among wider population through reachable communication channels. BDRCS and IFRC maintained coordination with the Communication with Communities (CWC) working group under the HCTT.

The operation involved participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A community mobilization plan was developed to establish processes that has increased beneficiaries' decision-making capacity on key aspects of the operation. A communications plan was put in place to cause behavioural change in areas of water and sanitation, and disaster risk reduction interventions. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as feedback desks at the distribution sites, provisioning complaints box or opening hotline services to reach the BDRCS, were employed for communities to raise valid concerns and received a response about the quality of aid. In addition to developing information, education and communication (IEC) materials, a FAQ for different stakeholders were prepared and disseminated.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey was also conducted during the relief and recovery phases of the operation to evaluate the quality of service to communities. In the early recovery stage of the operation, communities identified the risks and vulnerabilities through VCA tools and plan disaster risk reduction approach. The intervention of the DRR activities were community – led to ensure they were engaged in their own recovery.

## Gender and Diversity

In the event of a disaster, it is important to note that women, girls, boys and men are all affected differently and have different needs and capacities of resilience. This operation integrated gender sensitivities and child protection throughout the process to provide services appropriate to the needs of affected people.

All data was disaggregated according to age and sex. Sex and age disaggregated data allows us to understand who is more vulnerable and what type of service provision must immediately be ensured such as paediatric, women doctors, services for persons with disabilities, etc.

The relief package was designed to address the immediate needs of the vulnerable groups. Women's specific needs of hygiene kits and sanitary articles ensured as part of each outreach and relief package. In addition, women and children friendly spaces were set up to cater to a range of information and services needs of women and their children. Water and latrine facilities were located close to in temporary shelters or makeshift houses with higher number of latrines for women as they cater to needs of children, elderly and disabled. Latrines for women and men along with separate washing spaces were separately located, well lit, and clearly marked.

Women enumerators/NDRT volunteers and staff along with the men were deployed to conduct assessments to ensure women's views and needs are fully identified. Vulnerable families including disabled-headed, child-headed, elderly-headed and women-headed households were mapped. This operation facilitated public service messaging that clearly highlights how and where to address protection issues - reporting lost persons and children, and gender based violence recognition and referrals.

## Operational support services

### Human resources

BDRCS employed its existing staff and volunteers for the response operation. BDRCS deployed twelve NDRT members for the operation as well as three NDWRT to operate the portable water treatment plant. The district branches deployed youth volunteers, and members of the executive committees to work on assessment and beneficiary selection. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member was deployed to support BDRCS for a period of one month.

IFRC also employed its existing staff for the operation and deployed two staff to different field locations to assist BDRCS district branches for assessments and beneficiary selection. The in-country PNS and ICRC have also provided human resource support for assessments. Through this appeal eight BDRCS staff as well as six IFRC local staff were recruited to support the operation. Three staff were had contribution to their salaries of between 40 and 50 per cent from this appeal.

The appeal covered travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers mobilized as well as pre-positioning cost for BDRCS and IFRC staff. Insurances for the volunteers used in the operation were also covered in the appeal through the IFRC global volunteer accident insurance scheme. The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in both district and National Headquarters level were strengthened on their management and coordination capacity through strategic deployment of dedicated staff to the field as well as coordination with various clusters and working groups.

### Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities have aimed 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.

Logistics support was provided with the efficient and timely manner to ensure the success of the operation. NFIs, such as hygiene parcels, clothing items, candles and fire boxes following local specification and other materials needed for the operation implementation were procured locally by the IFRC country office. Procurement and transportation for the replenishment of, tarpaulins, jerry cans and shelter tool kits, were done by the regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. Logistics support was provided for the hiring of vehicles locally as per needed for the distribution and monitoring of cash and relief items in remote locations.

Warehouse management and fleet management training were provided to BDRCS by the IFRC CO to strengthen the logistics capacity of the host national society. IFRC's regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur provided the technical support to BDRCS and IFRC CO as needed.

### Information technologies (IT)

High speed Wi-Fi internet is available in the IFRC country office as well as BDRCS NHQ. Staff and volunteers in the field were supported by 3G modems and internet data packages on their smartphones which enabled them to communicate electronically with NHQ, send reports and pictures. Rapid assessments were carried out electronically through mobile applications such as Magpie. The prepositioned NDRT and RDRT IT telecom kits were also mobilized in the operational activities. Onsite and remote IT Telecom support were provided by both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections. Briefing sessions were arranged as needed.

## Communications

The IFRC communications team worked closely with BDRCS to ensure a steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors. This was done through regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation. This was in addition to the already extensive media coverage on the situation and Red Cross Red Crescent response in the early days of the disaster. News stories on the disaster situation and beneficiary profiles were highlighted in international local media as well as on IFRC online channels such as the official website, [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org), and social media platforms. [Two web stories](#) have been posted in IFRC website.

The BDRCS district units engaged the local media outlets to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Regular flow of information was also maintained between beneficiaries, respective BDRCS district units and response departments at NHQ to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Prior to relief distributions, beneficiaries were made aware about the distribution packages, services, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation maintained visibility in the field through appropriate branding such as banners and BDRCS aprons to enhance awareness about the role of the National Society and IFRC in the operation. BDRCS took initiatives to document all media releases and videos on this operation. Best practices were captured and all efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

## Security

No significant incidents were reported throughout the implementation of this operation. The recent shutdowns called in 2016 had little impact on public lives in the capital or elsewhere and people were seen going about their business. All Red Cross Red Crescent staff members were able to attend work in office as usual. The IFRC Bangladesh country office security unit monitored continuously the situation and provided updates through SMS alerts, information report and security advisories. All visitors were provided with a security welcome pack and on-arrival security briefing. An Operational Security Risk Assessment was made with the support of the IFRC regional security coordinator. Safety and security of the volunteers and staff engaged in the operation was ensured by adhering to the appropriate security measures such as wearing life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transports were made mandatory.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMER activities were rolled out to ensure the quality of implementation throughout the operational management cycle. BDRCS were responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level and with support from IFRC when required. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the NDRT, visited operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support for the accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

As a part of information management system, the beneficiary database was developed to avoid duplications and to track assistance by the BDRCS team. The database along with the rapid needs assessment were conducted using mobile based technology; RAMP (rapid assessment using mobile phone). The assessment was carried out by the unit volunteers, so that there will also be scope to train unit volunteers on how to apply RAMP. This contributed to capacity development of the respective unit. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) took place at different stages of the operation.

Regular internal reporting and logbook-keeping by the field officers helped to gather information during day-to-day operational issues. The BDRCS PMER unit were involved the planning and reporting of the operation at NHQ. IFRC country office in Dhaka, with support from the various technical units in Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur. The affected districts were regularly visited jointly by IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams. This helped to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve issues.

Reporting on the operation were carried out in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. Besides this final report, three operations updates (including a consolidated 6-month update) were issued during the operation's timeframe.

## Administration and Finance

This operation had a cash-based programming component that required smooth mobility of cash from NHQ to the Branches and to the field. IFRC and BDRCS programme and finance team worked closely to ensure the supply chain of cash towards the field.

The operation relied on existing financial management and administration systems in BDRCS and IFRC. Provisions were made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses.

## D. Detailed operation plan

Shelter	
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and essential household item needs of the affected population are addressed</b>	
Output	Activities Planned
<b>Output 1.1: Emergency shelter materials and essential household items provided to the target families</b>	Distribution of tarpaulins from Disaster Preparedness (DP) stock
	Distribution of shelter toolkits from DP stock
	Distribution of cash for NFIs (ropes, fire boxes, candles)
	Replenishment of tarpaulins
	Replenishment of shelter toolkits
<b>Outcome 2: Safer shelter provided through locally appropriate shelter solutions as suggested by the shelter cluster</b>	
Output	Activities Planned
<b>Output 2.1: Target households repaired their houses in accordance with safe shelter solution</b>	Distribution of cash grant for 700 households for shelter repairing
	Procurement and distribution of shelter materials for 700 households
	Undertake monitoring for the repair/reconstruction activities
	Distribution of cash grant for 210 landless affected families
	PASSA ToT for unit volunteers
	Implementation of PASSA in community
	Skill training on shelter construction for community masons

### Achievements



Demonstration of tarpaulin use before distribution in Chittagong, (Photo: Chittagong RC Unit / BDRCS)



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

BDRCS completed emergency shelter response with the support of NDRT members, volunteers, staffs, and executive committee members of respective districts. Based on the need assessment findings of NDRT, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits and cash grants for NFIs were distributed among cyclone affected families in seven affected districts (Barguna, Bhola, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Laskmipur, Noakhali and Potuakhali). These items were distributed to ensure that the emergency shelter needs are met.

According to Bangladesh shelter cluster's standards and guidelines, in emergency phase, one tarpaulin is recommended for each affected family. BDRCS distributed 5,000 tarpaulins to 5,000 affected families which allow the affected families to protect their families from monsoon season. In addition, BDRCS also 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 such as fixing tarpaulin without making any hole. They also briefed the important features of tarpaulin like it's 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 Regional office 5,000 tarpaulins and 2,000 shelter toolkits were replenished and stored in Chittagong BDRCS warehouse.

This emergency appeal targeted to assist 700 affected families to repair their houses through implementation of PASSA tools and cash grant distribution. However, due to low funding coverage, only 200 affected families were assisted by BDRCS. Each of the affected families received BDT 22,000 (CHF 282) to repair their damaged houses. Initially BDRCS planned to provide a package combination of cash and construction materials. However, to address diverse requirements of targeted beneficiaries in terms of construction materials; during implementation, BDRCS and IFRC agreed to provide cash grant only.

According to the plan of action, BDRCS organized and conducted a PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) ToT for volunteers from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016. The training was facilitated by two BDRCS PASSA trainers and was participated by twenty volunteers from Noakhali and Lakshmipur district. Out of the 20 participants, 5 were female and 15 were male.

To implement the PASSA tools in the communities, BDRCS formed two PASSA community group consists of 25 community people in recovery intervention areas (both in Noakhali and Lakshmipur district). The trained PASSA Red Crescent volunteers facilitated 8 consecutive meeting sessions with each PASSA community group to explore safer shelter solution and to develop plan of action for safer rebuilding or reconstruction. At the end of PASSA exercise, shelter beneficiaries with the support from PASSA trained volunteers developed and shared their plan and budget to repair or reconstruct their houses. Before receiving the cash grant assistance each beneficiary completed cash grant ID form, shelter repairing form and opened an individual bank account. BDRCS transferred the cash assistance through the individual beneficiary account. After distribution of cash grant, volunteers and staffs monitored the work progress and provided technical assistance where required. As of end of April, more than 65 per cent of beneficiaries repaired their houses as identified during post distribution monitoring.



Right: Community groups exploring safer solutions to rebuild their house during PASSA session (Photo: Kamrul Hasan, BDRCS)  
Left: One of assisted families with their repaired house in Lakshmipur district (Photo: Mohammad Sharif Khan, IFRC)

Under this appeal, BDRCS also provided cash grant support to 100 landless affected families in Noakhali district to resettle in safer location. Each of the landless beneficiaries received cash grant BDT 23,000 (CHF 287). This assistance allowed the landless affected families to shift in safe location and start rebuilding their houses.

BDRCS identified potential masons from the targeted communities of Lakshmipur and Noakhali District and provided training on improved and cost effective construction technology with the technical support of Housing and Building Research Institute (HBRI) of Bangladesh. 20 masons received this intensive practical training from 24<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March, 2017 at HBRI, Dhaka. It is expected that the trained masons will contribute to build safer communities.

The shelter tool kits were found very useful in both emergency and recovery phase. The beneficiary also shared some of the tools with their neighbour for shelter repairing. In the recovery stage of the operation around 20 carpenters were trained on safe shelter building techniques. The carpenters were found as good change agent in the community as they were sharing their learnings with the community people.

The operation had provision of model shelter placed in the community so that the targeted (and others as well) beneficiaries can build their houses following the design and technique of the model shelter. The model shelter is designed in line with local customs and traditions with more secure and resilient to future cyclones and floods. It is well accepted and appreciated by the beneficiaries. Given their poor economic condition, they would have hardly been able to regain status quo after cyclone Roanu or build back better. Hence, the Red Cross Red Crescent shelter support to the cyclone

affected people means a lot to them. The cash grant provided them a flexible means to construct their house with full ownership and the PASSA, model shelter and support from the trained masons brought a complete solution to them. This gives them a feeling of their own home and helps them forget that they are beneficiaries on their own land. It gives them dignity. The overall shelter programming was very much appreciated by the beneficiaries as it has given them first-hand knowledge, practical experience and the means to strengthen their homes making them more "resistant" to future cyclones. Some of the beneficiaries stated that the amount of their grant was not sufficient to repair their damaged homes completely but once they had received it, they felt a sense of hope for the future. Despite the delays in the delivery of assistance, the population never lost faith in the Red Cross Red Crescent. The use of cash grants gave the beneficiaries the flexibility to purchase building materials according to their personal desires and in turn allowed them to repair or modify their homes based on their families' wishes and specific requirements. Providing cash enabled the population to negotiate local prices and purchase larger quantities of materials, which would not have been the case with in-kind delivery of such materials.



Community masons receiving intensive and practical training on improved and cost effective construction technique at HBRI, Dhaka. (Photo: Nurul Amin, BDRCS)

### Challenges

- The JNA identified the emergency shelter need but very few agencies provided shelter support. Hence, it was difficult to meet the emergency shelter needs with IFRC limited support for 5,000 affected families.
- During implementation of recovery activities, it was difficult to address the shelter need of landless affected families. However, this appeal assisted 100 families with cash grant support to resettle in safer location.
- During the last funding transfer to BDRCS from IFRC took more than one and half month in the beginning of 2017; which impacted the overall implementation of cyclone Roanu recovery activities. As a result, beneficiaries received cash grant support to shelter reconstruction on last month of operation.

### Lessons learned

- Landless affected people need to give more emphasis in designing EPoA.
- Alternative funding transfer mechanism need to work effectively with host national society during financial year closing of IFRC.
- 

## Food Security and Livelihoods

### Outcome 1: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met

Output	Activities Planned
<b>Output 1.1: Unconditional cash grants provide to 5,000 affected families for food and household needs over a period of two months</b>	Identification of most affected unions in the 7 districts with functioning markets
	Beneficiary selection and registration and cash form preparation
	Setting up CTP procedures
	Distribution of cash grants to 5,000 families (BDT 8,000 each family)
<b>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</b>	Distribution of cash grants to 400 families (BDT 1,000 each family)

Outcome 2: Economic security of the target worst-affected households is restored	
Output	Activities Planned
Output 2.1: Affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving working capital to resume income-earning activities	Distribution of cash grants to 700 families (BDT 15,000 each family)
	Provide training on income diversification for target households
	Undertake monitoring to ensure that households have utilized cash grants for intended purpose
Achievements	
	
Beneficiaries after receiving cash grant Card in Barguna District (Photo: Raqibul Alam Rabby, NDRT/ BDRCS)	Cash grant distribution in Noakhali District (Photo: Noakhali RC Unit/BDRCS)
<p>During the emergency phase of this appeal BDRCS district branches along with NDRTs identified the most affected unions and markets were functioning. A total of 5,000 affected families were selected and registered as beneficiaries under this output. As the distribution was during emergency phase, cash in envelope was considered as the most suitable cash transfer modality. As a financial control, copy of national ID cards, signed beneficiary list and muster roll were used during the distribution process.</p> <p>Initially, through the DREF allocation, BDRCS-IFRC planned to distribute CHF 37.50 to each family to cover one – month of immediate food and household needs. However, following the joint response plan recommendation, the planned cash grant was increased to CHF 50 to ensure that the families are able to meet the immediate food and household needs for one month. It was recommended to provide cash grant for two months, meaning CHF 100 to sustain the lean period. As of now, 2,100 families received cash grant CHF 37.50 for one months and 2,900 families have received CHF 50 for one month.</p> <p>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. Initially around 400 families were targeted for this support. BDRCS and IFRC had to cancel this output due to lack of funding.</p> <p>Initially this emergency appeal was targeting 700 affected families to restore their livelihoods through providing training and conditional cash grant. Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS only provided conditional cash grant to 294 affected families in Lakshmipur and Noakhali district. Each of the beneficiaries received CHF 187.50 to invest or to utilise for their income generating activities. Each beneficiary also received training on their preferable income generating activities.</p> <p>To successfully achieve this output, With the support from IFRC, BDRCS organized a two-day long ToT training on livelihood and business policy for Red Crescent volunteers of Noakhali and Lakshmipur district. These trained volunteers conducted training in the communities, facilitated to develop Income Generating Activity (IGA) proposal and to open individual bank account for each of the beneficiaries. Based on the proposal conditional cash grant was provided among beneficiaries through their own bank account.</p>	
	
Red Crescent youth volunteers participate a two-day long ToT training on livelihood and business policy. (Photo: Mehedi/IFRC)	

To successfully achieve this output, With the support from IFRC, BDRCS organized a two-day long ToT training on livelihood and business policy for Red Crescent volunteers of Noakhali and Lakshmipur district. These trained volunteers conducted training in the communities, facilitated to develop Income Generating Activity (IGA) proposal and to open individual bank account for each of the beneficiaries. Based on the proposal conditional cash grant was provided among beneficiaries through their own bank account.

Livelihoods skill training proved to be extremely useful for all beneficiaries. Not only did this training enhance their knowledge of recent developments and new techniques used within their specific livelihoods areas, beneficiaries also became aware of many government support services offered by the various extension offices (veterinary, agriculture, fisheries) within district administrations. At the conclusion of each of the training sessions, many participants exchanged contact details with the various government officers who guarantee ongoing support for the future. Offering this service to all households would have had a greater impact on strengthening the livelihoods of the community as a whole.

During the focus group discussion with the livelihood beneficiaries, all beneficiaries were very satisfied to have received cash as it allowed them the flexibility to purchase assets locally according to their personal desires and wishes. The use of cash removed concerns of stigmatization and allowed people to purchase with dignity. This played a significant role in stimulating the local economy. In addition, this process eliminated potential complicated logistics that could have been associated with any in-kind distributions.

#### Challenges

- During the emergency phase, it was difficult and time consuming to fulfil all the financial requirements particularly getting the copy of national ID card.
- Funding coverage was low and confirmed funding was slow. As a result, the operation was only able to support the affected families with cash grant support to meet their immediate food and NFIs need for one month instead of two months.
- Immediate nutrition support for 400 affected families had been cancelled due to low funding coverage.
- The operation timeframe was too short and therefore, it was not possible for follow ups to be conducted and details on the impact or effectiveness of the cash grant were not collected.

#### Lessons learned

- To be able to follow-up the recovery activities properly, the time frame of EPoA should at least be one year.
- To ensure efficient emergency response, information management system should be developed to quickly collect beneficiary details from their existing national ID card.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

##### Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced

Output	Activities Planned
<b>Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards is provided to target population</b>	Volunteer mobilization for water treatment plant operation
	Maintenance of water treatment plant
	Water point (ponds, ditch, etc.) dewatering and cleaning
	Distribution of water jerry cans from DP stock
	Replenishment of water jerry cans
	Disinfection of tube wells
	Tube well repairing and installation
<b>Output 1.2: Improve access to sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge and behaviour to target families</b>	Water quality testing and monitoring
	Mobilization and installation of portable collapsible latrines
	Volunteer orientation on PHAST
	PHAST ToT for volunteers
	Hygiene promotion/implementation of PHAST
	Construction of hygienic latrines
Replenishment of portable collapsible latrine	

## Achievements



Safe drinking water supply through water purification kit,  
Photo Credit: Noakhali RC Unit/BDRCS



One of the repaired tube-wells in Lakshampur District (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS pre-positioned water purification kits in 6 districts along the coastal belt prior to the cyclone. The pre – positioned kits include mobile water purification kit and large scale water treatment plant. The NDRTs were deployed one day before the cyclone to support. As soon as NDRTs identified drinking water as needs, BDRCS mobilised the necessary kits. Two mobile water purification kits were mobilized in the districts of Noakhali and Patuakhali.

The IFRC WATSAN officer and three BDRCS NDWRT members went to the field to support the operation of mobile water treatment plant. There were trained volunteers in those districts who were mobilised in the affected communities. A total of 4,600 liters of safe water distributed in two districts among 500 beneficiaries. However, despite the huge drinking water need, deployment of mobile water purification kit was difficult since most of the water sources such as ponds were flooded with saline water. The available water treatment plants cannot purify saline water.

In such situation, de-watering of water bodies was found to be most effective means for the community. BDRCS removed saline water of two community ponds in Bashkhali, Chittagong. Approximately 2,000 affected people benefited from this initiative. In addition, three community ponds were de-watered in Companigonj of Noakhali district. De-watering of saline water enabled community people to use those ponds after filling up with rain water.

Under this output, BDRCS distributed 7,000 pieces of water jerry cans to 3,500 families (two pieces for each family) and 1,500 buckets to 1,500 families which helped the affected families to transport and to store water for drinking purposes. With the support of logistic department of IFRC Bangladesh country office and IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, 10,000 jerry cans (capacity 10 litre) were procured and the DP stock was replenished. The jerry cans were stored in BDRCS Chittagong warehouse.



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



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

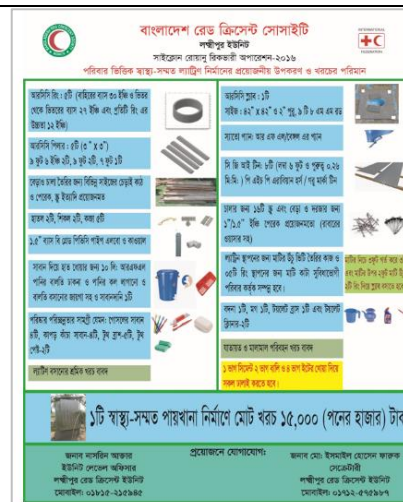
To increase access to safe drinking water facilities, BDRCS repaired 40 damaged tube-wells and installed 5 new tube-wells in Lakshampur and Noakhali district. With these 45 tube-wells, more than 3,000 people are getting access to safe drinking water. Before repairing each of the damaged tube-wells, an assessment is carried out to estimate requirement of materials. Based on the technical assessment, local respective units with support from BDRCS technical staff repaired the damaged tube-well including platform. For the new tube well installation, BDRCS carried out an assessment to identify a suitable location in consultation with local communities. BDRCS also carried out water quality test for all the tube-wells, and found that the quality of water was at satisfactory level for drinking.

BDRCS and IFRC closely coordinated with WASH cluster as well as government department to mobilize portable latrines. BDRCS NHQ was fully prepared to mobilise the portable latrines from the DP stock to the affected communities. However, considering feasibility and community priority needs, portable collapsible latrines were not mobilized. As a result, there was no need for replenishment of these latrines.

A PHAST ToT for the volunteers and staff of Lakshmipur and Noakhali district was organized by BDRCS from 15 to 18 January 2017 at Dhaka. A total of 24 participants attended the training. These trained volunteers then facilitated the PHAST sessions in the targeted communities to raise awareness on proper hygiene practices.

With the consultation of WASH cluster and targeted communities, BDRCS and IFRC developed design of hygienic latrine. The hygienic latrine consists of five pillars, one slab with SaTo pan, five rings, corrugated iron sheets for wall and roof covering and hand washing facilities. In addition, to promote hygiene awareness, hygiene materials like 1 water bucket with lid, 2 toilet cleaners, 1 toilet brush, 5 tooth brush, 4 bathing soap, 4 laundry soap and 1 soap case were included in the package. Considering the low funding coverage, 200 beneficiaries were selected for owner driven latrine construction. Each beneficiary received cash grant of CHF 187.5 50 through their own Bank account.

As the sanitation facilities were lacking in almost all the communities, providing latrines, hygiene promotion messages and safe water sources were positively received by all targeted beneficiaries. The PDM focus group discussions indicated a marked reduction in waterborne diseases after the implementation of PHAST in selected communities. The installation of new deep tube-wells has helped a lot to communities providing access to safe drinking water. Though perhaps not adequate in terms of households in the communities, at least one safe water source is available in each targeted village now which can be considered a positive aspect of the programme.



One of completed latrines in Lakshmipur district. (left Photo: Kamrul Hasan, BDRCS) and Leaflet developed by BDRCS and IFRC for owner driven hygiene latrine construction

**Challenges**

- Despite the huge drinking water need, deployment of mobile water purification kit was difficult since most of the water sources like ponds were flooded with saline water. Available water treatment plants cannot purify saline water. Thus, BDRCS initiated dewatering of saline water.
- Some of the beneficiaries who have received assistance for hygiene latrine construction, faced difficulties to install latrines as their land became vulnerable or lost due to river erosion. However, under this appeal such 100 landless affected families were supported to resettle in safer location.
- During the hygiene latrine construction process, the limited latrine entrepreneurs were over burden as the beneficiaries placed their order at the same time.

**Lessons learned**

- Cost effective saline water treatment units should be prepositioned in strategic location along the coastal districts.
- The need of landless affected families should be incorporated into the EPoA.

**Health**

**Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

Output	Planned Activities
<b>Output 1.1: Target population is reached with community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion measures.</b>	Organize five medical camps in severely-affected areas
	Distribute disease prevention promotion materials alongside disease prevention and health education sessions
	Mobilize and train volunteers on conducting community-based disease prevention activities
	Printing of promotion materials through CBHFA approach
	Replenishment of medicine used by BDRCS medical teams

## Achievements



BDRCS providing CBHFA training in the targeted communities in Noakhali district. (Photo: Sharif Khan, IFRC)

Immediately after the cyclone hit, BDRCS deployed three medical teams for three weeks in the affected districts (Chittagong and Cox's Bazar) along with primary medicine facilities. Each medical team consisted of one doctor, two paramedics and trained red crescent volunteers. More than 2,000 patients were treated by the mobile medical teams. According the registration of patients around 748 were male, 906 were female and 403 were children. The common diseases reported are dysentery, diarrhea, worm infestation and fever.

BDRCS organized and conducted a two days long training on CBHFA (community based health and first aid) both in the Noakhali and Lakshmipur district respectively from 19th to 25th March 2017. More than 60 community people participated and received training on CBHFA. Out of these CBHFA trained volunteers, 60 per cent were female and 40 per cent were male. It was expected that the community people can access basic health and first aid service within their communities through this trained CBHFA community volunteers. An immediate impact from these volunteers were observed during the recent landslide due to Cyclone Mora in Noakhali districts. The volunteers were active in their communities to provide first aid services. However, the scale of damage was less in Noakhali and did not require any extensive action by the volunteers.

## Challenges

Mobilization of health teams during the emergency period sometimes become challenging as factors like timely deployment of NS team, local government position on health need and the inter-agency coordination does not run together.

## Lessons learned

BDRCS has a strong capacity on health sector. However, in order for BDRCS to deliver quality and timely mobile medical team service, there is a further need to strengthen the readiness capacity with clear SOP. At the same time, proactive engagement with health cluster is needed to ensure a coordinated approach towards the health in emergency actions.

## Institutional disaster response capacity enhancement

### Outcome 1: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened

Outputs	Planned Activities
<b>Output 1.1: Cash transfer programing preparedness of district branches are strengthened</b>	CTP level 2 training for BDRCS staff and volunteers
	Training on CTP implementation in branches
	Procurement of mobile sets for mobile money transfer and mobile data collection
<b>Output 1.2: Capacity of the BDRCS districts branches in affected districts are strengthened on emergency response</b>	Training on UDRTs
	Updating Information Management system (hardware and software)
	Support in Logistic development of the National Society

## Achievements

Currently, American RC has been contributing fund for a Cash Transfer Program (CTP) readiness project of BDRCS until July 2017. All the activities under this output has been merged with that CTP project of BDRCS. The CTP level 2 training has been organized to strengthen the branch capacity in CTP implementation and understanding, Australian RC has contributed fund through this EA to support this outcome and the CTP level 2 training cost was shared among the American RC and Australian RC funding. BDRCS has already started implementation of the CTP readiness project and it is expected

that the capacity of BDRCS will be enhanced in term of CTP.

Due to low funding coverage, Urban Disaster Response Team (UDRT) training sessions and logistic development were not implemented under this appeal.

In order to ensure a rapid and coordinated emergency response, BDRCS had to rely on information that shared by district branch of BDRCS. It was a complicated and time consuming to compile the damage information from different districts during emergency period. In this regard, disaster response department seeking support from ICT department of BDRCS to develop a mechanism or smart solution which allowed respective district BDRCS staffs to provide damage and need information through BDRCS web portal immediately after any disaster strike or asked by BDRCS response department. To address this requirement, ICT department of BDRCS with technical support from it service provider developed a web base platform at <http://www.bdracs.org/tentative-damage-and-emergency-need-assessment-form>. This information management system compiled damage and need information of different districts and automatically shared with relevant BDRCS staffs thorough email. It is expected that this report will eventually help BDRCS to make decision promptly and effectively.

The screenshot shows the BDRCS website interface. At the top, there is a navigation menu with links for 'HOME', 'WHO WE ARE', 'WHAT WE DO', 'PROGRAMS & PROJECTS', 'GET INVOLVED', and 'MEDIA'. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation is a banner image of BDRCS staff members. The main content area displays the title 'Tentative Damage and Emergency Need assessment Form' and three input fields: 'Type of Disaster', 'Name of Districts', and 'Name of Upazila/Pourashobha'.

Newly developed BDRCS web based platform for collecting information regarding damage and emergency needs

### Challenges

The NS and the IFRC CO was very keen to strengthen the institutional disaster preparedness of the NS but the frequent disasters did not give any window of opportunity to focus much on the institutional disaster preparedness.

### Lessons learned

Institutional disaster preparedness needs to be mainstreamed into BDRCS strategic plan and needs special attention in relation to the frequency of disaster as well as with the likelihood of disaster in scale.

### Disaster risk reduction

#### Outcome 1: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored

##### Outputs

**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**

##### Planned Activities

Community DRR awareness raising training  
Tree planting  
Community small scale projects on DRR  
Cyclone shelter structural assessment in coastal district

### Achievements



Community people enjoying street drama and pot song on DRR in the targeted communities of Lakshmiপুর and Noakhali district. (Photo Nasrin Akther, BDRCS)

To raise the awareness on disaster risk reduction (DRR), BDRCS, after consultation with respective stakeholders, organized street drama and pot song with support of a local NGO named Sudipto Samaj Unoyon Songosta. Before organizing these event in the communities, BDRCS and IFRC consulted and discussed with Sudipto Samaj Unoyon Songosta about the content and strategy to reach wider community and increase awareness about DRR. The experienced actors and singer performed street drama and pot song on DRR in the targeted communities of Lakshmipur and Noakhali district. More than 4,000 people attended the events.



Beneficiaries receiving sapling from BDRCS in Lakshmipur district (Photo: BDRCS)

Under this appeal, BDRCS also provided sapling and seeds more than 600 families in the targeted communities in Lakshmipur and Noakhali district. BDRCS locally procured the sapling and seeds from the reputed nursery. More than 75 per cent of the beneficiaries have already planted the sapling and seeds. It is expected that these sapling and seeds will play an important role to increase community resilience in the long run. This intervention had a good impact to assist in mitigating the detrimental effects of future disasters as the tree saplings will increase the soil stability as well as will help in wind resistance. Apart from that, according to the beneficiaries, the provision of fruit saplings was highly suitable for their needs, as they will be benefited through own consumption as well as can earn money by selling the fruits in the market.



With the support of community people, BDRCS was repairing the damaged road in Lakshmipur district. (Photo: BDRCS)

This appeal implemented two small scale projects on DRR in Lakshmipur and Noakhali district. To implement these DRR project, BDRCS communicated and consulted with community people and relevant stakeholders. BDRCS was requested to provide support to repair damaged roads. With the available funding, BDRCS engaged fifty community people in each of the two targeted communities for twenty days under cash for work. This initiative gave opportunity to work and it allowed them to receive CHF 100 as paid workers. On the other hand, it also increased community resilience in terms of communication and transportation.

The activities related to conduct detail structural assessment of cyclone shelter, were not implemented due to low funding coverage.

### Challenges

The advocacy with the local government on the environmental protection to reduce disaster risk is not efficient as the Emergency Appeal do not have any component to support infrastructural improvement, like embankment. In many of the coastal settings, embankment protection is the top priority.

<b>Lessons learned</b>	
The DRR issues are important but within a limited funding environment and limited timeframe, sometimes it is very difficult to execute the awareness sessions. It has been recommended that the DRR related awareness raising sessions can be initiated during the initial stage with the other programmes as a cost sharing basis.	
<b>Early warning &amp; emergency response preparedness</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: BDRCS' early warning systems and procedures are strengthened</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Early warning equipment and support is provided to affected district branches and to cyclone preparedness programs</b>	Procurement of dry cell battery, mega phone, safety and security equipment for cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers
	Handover the items to CPP operators
<b>Achievements</b>	
<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 a disrupted 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.</p> <p>On March 2016, an urgent call for support was sent to partners and Japanese Red Cross supported CHF 50,000 to the call bilaterally. 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 October to November 2017. This operation was intended to support the CPP volunteers to be prepared and equipped before the cyclone season. Unfortunately, due to funding and time constraint, procurement of early warning equipment's was not possible during the operation time frame. However, some of the component of CPP has been addressed through the DREF fund mobilized in May 2017 for cyclone Mora.</p>	
<b>Quality programming</b>	
<b>Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units</b>	Rapid need assessment
	Joint need assessment
	Post distribution monitoring
	Beneficiary selection across sectors
	Beneficiary household detailed survey
	Lessons learned forum
	Final evaluation
<b>Outcome 2: An environment of information sharing and transparency is ensured through employing beneficiary communication tools and mechanisms</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Planned Activities</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Provision of communication tools for community mobilisation and information sharing</b>	Establishing kiosks/information boards in strategic locations
	Community consultation in different stages
	Developing brochures (beneficiary accountability, WASH, etc.)
	Printing case studies
	Hosting live radio programs
	Prepare and disseminate FAQ for different stakeholders
	Communication and advocacy
<b>Output 2.2: Provision of feedback mechanisms on aid assistance</b>	Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability
	Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box
	Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey

## Achievements



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 constantly engaged with the community and local government. The NDRTs did rapid assessments immediately after the cyclone and based on the information BDRCS – IFRC requested for DREF allocation. HCTT triggered JNA for seven districts and RCRC movement also took part in the JNA. The JNA and the subsequent joint response strategy by the HCTT was incorporated into the BDRCS-IFRC emergency appeal.

Community consultation and household surveys were conducted for beneficiary selection. BDRCS volunteers, NDRTs and the district executive committees were all involved for the beneficiary selection and selected 5,000 beneficiaries in emergency phase. At the same time, ground level coordination and maintaining interagency 4W were exercised to avoid possible duplication. During the recovery phase, 600 families were selected using similar beneficiary selection criteria.

On 8 November 2016, A one-day long operation training was held in Lakshmipur district for BDRCS volunteers and staffs. From this training volunteers trained on household survey, beneficiary selection criteria, beneficiary communication and operational management.



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)

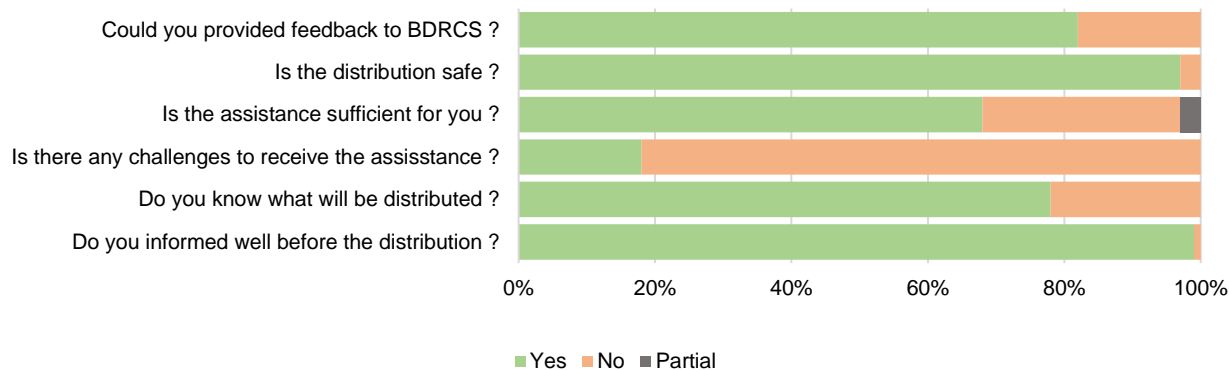
For cyclone Roanu operation, information dissemination was done through banner instead of setting up kiosks or information boards. However, the NDRTs worked with the district branches to design and set up the information boards in strategic locations like upazila and union-level government offices where most of the stakeholders visit and able to access the information. The operation conducted community consultations at different stages like during the needs assessment, beneficiary selection, selection of ponds for water purification, de-watering and implementation of recovery activities.

The NDRT and NDWRTs were trained on the community engagement methodologies and are in touch with the communities for each activity. The BenCoM team developed brochures on awareness message dissemination and beneficiary accountability. Apart from that BenCom team prepared a one pager FAQ for different stakeholders. Under this operation some case studies were developed and published online. BDRCS conducted feasibility to host live radio show for awareness message dissemination in the affected districts. However due to low funding coverage hosting live programs were not take place.

The provision of feedback mechanism was considered as an integral part of this operation. The NDRTs deployed to the field are well trained on the beneficiary accountability aspects. BDRCS-IFRC response and BenCom team also gave a short briefing on the beneficiary accountability aspects and the teams followed up with the district branches accordingly.

In the distribution spot the provision of information desk and complain boxes were installed. In addition to that, two hotlines with district branch number were introduced. Dedicated staff and volunteers were appointed to attend the calls on the hotline. Through focus group discussion, NDRT members and staff from BDRCS-IFRC conducted beneficiary satisfaction assessment after the distribution. Some of the feedback from these discussions have been captured in the web stories. BDRCS did a beneficiary satisfaction survey after distributing the relief items. Referring to the charts below, in general most of beneficiaries reported good level of satisfaction about the BDRCS over all emergency response.

### Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey



According the beneficiary satisfaction survey, it was reported that more than 80% of surveyed beneficiaries were able to provide feedback to BDRCS about the emergency relief operation; were well informed by BDRCS about the distribution; were considered safe distribution and did not experience any challenges to receive assistance. Around 70% of surveyed beneficiaries reported that emergency relief items were sufficient for them.

For the final evaluation, it is now put under the IFRC's Bangladesh Operational Plan 2017 - 2018. The evaluation will be an operations evaluation for the floods and cyclone in Bangladesh for the last two years (2015 – 2017). The evaluation is in its preparatory phase and is expected to be conducted in the coming months. The evaluation report will be shared through the usual channels.

#### Challenges

Although the community information board is recognized in many operations as a good way to disseminate information, it was not the case for this operation. Many of the houses in the operational areas are scattered and are difficult to access, in which placing a community board in a specific location is unable to serve its intended purpose. Instead, by having community gathering, with prior notification through the community leaders and BDRCS volunteers, is a better option for disseminating information. Due to time constraint, it is also difficult to follow-up and monitoring the recovery activities properly.

#### Lessons learned

- Keep provision for follow up and monitoring the recovery activities even after completion of appeal time frame.
- BDRCS need to initiate a central CRM process which will allow host national society to respond in organized manner.

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation, please contact:

### Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Md. Belal Hossain, director, disaster response; mobile: +88 01811 458523; email: [belal.hossain@bdracs.org](mailto:belal.hossain@bdracs.org)
- Khondker Jakaria Khaled, Deputy Secretary General, mobile + 88 01811 458501; email: [jakaria.khaled@bdracs.org](mailto:jakaria.khaled@bdracs.org)

### IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- Azmat Ulla, head of country office; mobile: +88 01711 521615; email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org)
- Md. Adith Shah Durjoy, Senior Manager- Response and OD ; mobile: +88 01818 257651; email: [adithshah.durjoy@ifrc.org](mailto:adithshah.durjoy@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Asia Pacific regional office:

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: [martin.faller@ifrc.org](mailto:martin.faller@ifrc.org)
- Nelson Castaño, head of disaster and crisis (DCPRR); email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)
- Mathieu Léonard, operations coordinator; mobile: +6019 620 0357; email: [mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org](mailto:mathieu.leonard@ifrc.org)
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 2989 752; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)
- Patrick Fuller, communications manager; mobile: +6012 2308 451; email: [patrick.fuller@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fuller@ifrc.org)
- Pierre Kremer, Partnership and Resource Development Coordinator; email: [pierre.kremer@ifrc.org](mailto:pierre.kremer@ifrc.org)
- Clarence Sim, PMER Manager, email: [clarence.sim@ifrc.org](mailto:clarence.sim@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Geneva:

- Cristina Estrada, Response and Recovery Lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)
- Susil Perera, Senior Officer, Response and Recovery; phone: +41(0)79 708 6028; email: [susil.perera@ifrc.org](mailto:susil.perera@ifrc.org)



**Click here**

1. Click [here](#) to final financial report
  2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
- 

## 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

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>1,362,834</b>	<b>668,882</b>			<b>2,031,716</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<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	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>781,173</b>	<b>170,280</b>			<b>951,452</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>781,173</b>	<b>170,280</b>			<b>951,452</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>781,173</b>	<b>170,280</b>			<b>951,452</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		781,173	170,280			951,452	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-758,647	-144,553			-903,200	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		22,526	25,727			48,253	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD016 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Roanu

Timeframe: 24 May 16 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	Programme	MDRBD016
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,362,834</b>	<b>668,882</b>		<b>2,031,716</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	123,250		113,625			113,625	9,625	
Shelter - Transitional	195,800						195,800	
Construction Materials	43,750						43,750	
Food	4,200						4,200	
Seeds & Plants	21,000			3,489		3,489	17,511	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	186,853		8,277	5,898		14,175	172,679	
Medical & First Aid	32,500			2,470		2,470	30,030	
Utensils & Tools	0			28,040		28,040	-28,039	
Other Supplies & Services	18,954						18,954	
Cash Disbursement	733,296		384,505	39,256		423,761	309,535	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,359,603</b>		<b>506,407</b>	<b>79,153</b>		<b>585,559</b>	<b>774,044</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	2,125						2,125	
Computers & Telecom	9,749						9,749	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>11,874</b>						<b>11,874</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	0		983			983	-983	
Distribution & Monitoring	34,575		40,495	9,893		50,388	-15,813	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,300		11,038			11,038	9,262	
Logistics Services	14,000		7,163	1,836		8,999	5,001	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>68,875</b>		<b>59,679</b>	<b>11,729</b>		<b>71,408</b>	<b>-2,533</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	16,000		2,795			2,795	13,204	
National Staff	125,398		54,107	14,702		68,809	56,589	
National Society Staff	99,000		25,471	16,771		42,241	56,759	
Volunteers	19,375		900			900	18,475	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>259,773</b>		<b>83,273</b>	<b>31,473</b>		<b>114,746</b>	<b>145,027</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	10,000						10,000	
Professional Fees	6,250						6,250	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>16,250</b>						<b>16,250</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	64,016		14,452	8,782		23,234	40,782	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>64,016</b>		<b>14,452</b>	<b>8,782</b>		<b>23,234</b>	<b>40,782</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	38,228		4,687	203		4,890	33,338	
Information & Public Relations	27,390		1,990			1,990	25,400	
Office Costs	11,983		4,421			4,421	7,562	
Communications	4,935		2,689	61		2,750	2,185	
Financial Charges			1,397	13		1,409	-1,409	
Other General Expenses			0			0	0	
Shared Office and Services Costs	44,786		26,738	3,210		29,948	14,838	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>127,322</b>		<b>41,922</b>	<b>3,486</b>		<b>45,408</b>	<b>81,914</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	124,001		45,873	8,750		54,623	69,378	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>124,001</b>		<b>45,873</b>	<b>8,750</b>		<b>54,623</b>	<b>69,378</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD016 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Roanu

Timeframe: 24 May 16 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 16

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	Programme	MDRBD016
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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,362,834</b>	<b>668,882</b>		<b>2,031,716</b>		
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			4,712	1,010		5,721	-5,721	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,330	170		2,500	-2,500	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>7,042</b>	<b>1,180</b>		<b>8,221</b>	<b>-8,221</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,031,716</b>		<b>758,647</b>	<b>144,553</b>		<b>903,200</b>	<b>1,128,516</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>604,187</b>	<b>524,329</b>		<b>1,128,516</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRBD016 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Roanu

Timeframe: 24 May 16 to 31 Mar 17

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Jun 16

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2017/5	Programme	MDRBD016
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2017/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Food security	885,036		344,900	344,900	339,127	5,772	
Shelter	477,799		436,273	436,273	419,520	16,753	
Subtotal BL2	1,362,834		781,173	781,173	758,647	22,526	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Disaster risk reduction	257,312		39,256	39,256	16,859	22,397	
Health	152,797		20,000	20,000	18,434	1,566	
Water and sanitation	258,773		111,024	111,024	109,259	1,765	
Subtotal BL3	668,882		170,280	170,280	144,553	25,727	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,031,716</b>		<b>951,452</b>	<b>951,452</b>	<b>903,200</b>	<b>48,253</b>	