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## Emergency appeal revision Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal Revision n° MDRBD019	50,000 people to be assisted	Appeal launched 13 June 2017
Glide n° <a href="#">TC-2017-000058-BGD</a>	110,111 Swiss francs DREF allocated	Revision n° 2 issued 28 December 2017
	1,149,014 Swiss francs current Appeal budget	Appeal ends 31 May 2018
	248,095 Swiss francs current funding gap	

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks **1,149,014 Swiss francs** (reduced from 1,674,188 Swiss francs) to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to **50,000 people** (reduced from 80,000 people) affected by both Tropical Cyclone Mora and landslides for twelve months with a focus on the following sectors: **health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH); shelter, food security and livelihoods; disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building**. The budget includes a provision of 18,258 Swiss francs for Inter-Agency Shelter Coordination.

The revised response reflects the current situation of the operation and is adjusted with a decrease of 29 per cent in budget and a four-month extension considering funding available and recommendations of the BDRCS to meet the current needs. Major changes include the number of targeted families for shelter assistance which has been reduced from 2,000 to 1,500 families and the number of targeted families for livelihood assistance in the early recovery phase which has been reduced from 2,000 to 400 families. Details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#).

### The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**26-28 May 2017:** Low pressure area formed in the Bay of Bengal and intensifies into Tropical Cyclone Mora (TC Mora).

**29 May 2017:** Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issues danger signal no.10 in six coastal districts (Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali, Lakshimpur, Feni and Chandpur) as TC Mora approaches the coast of Bangladesh. BDRCS deploys its volunteers to support the evacuation of population to safe shelters.

**30 May 2017:** TC Mora makes landfall in Cox's Bazar with a maximum speed of 130 km/h. TC Mora traverses northeast across Bangladesh through Chittagong and Rangamati districts.

**31 May 2017:** 110,111 Swiss francs is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Emergency Relief Fund (DREF) to support the BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the affected people.

**31 May 2017:** The BDRCS in cooperation with Movement partners deploys an assessment team to Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Feni and Noakhili.



BDRCS volunteers providing food assistance to one of the landslide affected children in the community shelter in Rangamati district, (Photo: BDRCS Rangamati Unit).

- **12 June 2017:** The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for 1,296,519 Swiss francs at the request of the BDRCS to assist 50,000 people.
- **13 June 2017:** Bandarban, Chittagong, Rangamati, Khagrachari and Cox's Bazar districts experience the worst landslides in history, at least 160 people have lost their lives
- **19 – 21 June 2017:** A joint Movement-wide assessment is conducted.
- **07 August 2017:** The IFRC issues revised Emergency Appeal for 1,674,188 Swiss francs to support 80,000 people.
- **22 December 2017:** The IFRC issues revised Emergency Appeal n° 2 for 1,149,014 Swiss francs (decrease of 29 per cent) to support 50,000 people (reduced from 80,000 people).

## The operational strategy

### Background

Tropical Cyclone Mora (TC Mora) which made land fall on 30 May 2017 and landslides that occurred due to heavy rainfall starting on 13 June 2017 severely impacted the south-eastern part of Bangladesh. TC Mora aftermath resulted in seven people reported dead and more than 50,000 houses damaged. An estimated 3.3 million people were affected by TC Mora. The following landslides that occurred caused full or partial damage to around 11,000 houses; damage to more than 1,200 sanitary latrines and damage to around 1,000 water points such as tube-well and ring-well. At least 160 people lost their lives, 187 people were injured and more than 80,000 people affected by the landslides in five districts. Some 2,512 people also took shelter in evacuation centres. The landslides brought further desolation to the people as their livelihood activities were adversely affected, due to loss of their houses and belongings, necessities, livelihoods and food stocks.

### Summary of response to date

Since the approval of the DREF allocation and Emergency Appeal in June 2017, the BDRCS with the support from the IFRC have provided assistance to approximately 7,200 families during the emergency phase with food, multipurpose cash grant and shelter toolkits. Out of the total 6,500 affected families were assisted with dry and cooked food. In addition, 700 most affected families received unconditional multipurpose cash grant assistance. Shelter toolkits were also distributed among the same families who received the multipurpose cash grant. Completed activities since the launch of the initial appeal are outlined in the revised proposed sectors of interventions below. More details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#).

The BDRCS with the support from the IFRC has launched an emergency appeal of CHF 1.2 million on the 13 June 2017 to meet the emergency and mid-term needs of TC Mora affected people and then followed by a revision on the 7 August 2017, to include affected people by landslides, seeking for CHF 1.6 million. As of 15 December 2017, the appeal coverage is 54 per cent in hard pledges. Considering the current situation of the operation, funding available and the recommendations from the BDRCS, there is a need to revise the Emergency Plan of Action again to meet the current needs.

### Needs assessment

Immediately after TC Mora and landslides, the BDRCS and the IFRC have actively participated in the need assessment and different coordination meetings organized by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) and clusters. The BDRCS with the support of the IFRC also conducted household surveys in October 2017 to understand the early recovery needs of communities. The findings from both the emergency need assessment and household surveys identified the priority needs and helped BDRCS to develop the implementation strategy.

According to assessment and surveys, shelter, WASH, food security, livelihoods and health were the main priority sectors across the affected communities. Shelter was identified as one of the top priority areas as more than 50,000 houses were either completely destroyed or partially damaged due to TC Mora and Landslides. Consequently, people from affected districts had been forced to take shelter on roadsides and in temporary locations. As to date, a total 13,712 families received emergency shelter and NFIs support from BDRCS-IFRC, UN agencies and INGOs. Around 800 families are still living in the makeshift houses made of tarpaulin and salvage materials as they could not reconstruct their damaged houses due to lack of financial resources and quality construction materials. The assessment also indicated that due to the cyclone and landslides, some of the households have increased level of food insecurity as they have lost their food supply and crops. Livelihood is heavily impacted across the region as agricultural activities are halted because of damages sustained by the agricultural areas and equipment. Water, sanitation and hygiene is also another concern as a number of communities have lack of access to clean water because their main water supply systems (tube-wells and ring-wells) were damaged. Many latrines were also damaged which effectively reduced access to safe sanitation and increased the risk of contamination of clean water in the area. Health is also a concern as geographical constraints as

well impact of TC Mora and the landslides made it very difficult for both healthcare providers and recipients to reach available health services. Inadequate logistical support and human resources were also prevailing conditions in health service delivery points. The initial recommendation was to mobilize mobile health teams with medicine services, which was well taken care of from government. In addition, it was also highly recommended to initiate and promote community based health and first aid services in the affected districts.

### Beneficiary selection

There is no significant change in terms of beneficiary selection, where the BDRCS targets those displaced and occupying temporary shelters or makeshift houses. Only the numbers of targeted families have been reduced namely in shelter and livelihood assistance areas considering the current situation of the operation, the funding available and the recommendations of the BDRCS. Priority is still given to elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people. In addition to that community people are engaged through consultation sessions, suggestions and feedback mechanism. The BDRCS will also conduct a detailed household level survey using Open Data Kit (ODK) in targeted communities to select beneficiaries for early recovery interventions.



## Coordination and partnerships



### Overview of Host National Society

The BDRCS, along with its branches in the affected districts and volunteer networks, was active for both disasters. The BDRCS initiated its cyclone contingency plan and activated an emergency control room at its headquarters in Dhaka. At the same time, while responding to TC Mora operation, the BDRCS extended its assistance to meet the initial humanitarian needs of the landslides victims. The BDRCS also received positive support from the National mobile companies (Grameen Phone and Banglalink) for the landslide emergency response.

Summary of key achievements under early recovery intervention:

- Relief activities were completed, approximately 7,200 families in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Bandarban and Noakhali district were reached.
- The BDRCS has identified two most vulnerable communities for early recovery operation in Chittagong and Bandarban district, and set-up two field offices near to the communities.
- The BDRCS has conducted a detailed household survey using ODK to understand the early recovery needs and to identify most vulnerable families.
- The BDRCS has completed all preparation and formalities to provide shelter, livelihood and multipurpose cash grant assistance under early recovery phase.
- With the consultation with local communities, the BDRCS has identified cash transfer modality under the early recovery program.
- With the support of the IFRC, the BDRCS has organized two Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) level-1 trainings and trained more than 30 participants. These trained volunteers are currently assisting CTP under the shelter and livelihood sectors.
- The BDRCS has organized Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) Training of Trainers (ToT) from 22 to 26 November 2017 and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) ToT from 25 to 29 November 2017. With the support of the trained volunteers, the BDRCS is implementing PASSA and PHAST in the targeted communities.
- The BDRCS is conducting hygiene promotion activities in six schools.
- The BDRCS WASH technical team is assessing damaged tube-wells and ring-wells for repairing. In addition, the BDRCS is working on identifying strategic and suitable locations for installing new tube-wells and ring-wells for the affected communities.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country office in Bangladesh. The country office is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff supporting the BDRCS in ongoing emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. The IFRC is supporting the BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies.

The IFRC has been supporting the BDRCS with mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. The IFRC is part of the coordinated rapid assessment core team. The IFRC is also participating in different coordination meetings, including HCTT. The IFRC is

coordinating with UNDP as the Shelter Cluster co-lead, in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to facilitate the ongoing response. The IFRC has been closely working with the BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country Partner National Societies (PNSs).

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence focusing on supporting the BDRCS in longer-term programming, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. Within the longer-term program framework, British RC, Swiss RC, German RC had contributed to the respected project areas in terms of providing emergency relief support through BDRCS.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country


Prior to TC Mora, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) was communicating with all respective District Commissioners to take necessary actions as per Standing Order on Disaster (SoD) of Bangladesh Government. The BDRCS through its Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) had been disseminating updated weather bulletins to remote coastal areas and taking necessary measures as per SoD. The government immediately allocated 1,300 metric tonnes of rice and approximately CHF 36,000 for the 13 coastal districts. On the other hand, to assist landslide-affected people government allocated additional approximately CHF 33,000 and 691 metric tonnes of rice to landslide-affected areas. The district administration provided emergency assistance in cash and/or food to the families of deceased persons (BDT 20,000 & 30 kg rice) and to the families of injured persons (BDT 5,000). Affected families also received corrugated iron sheets for shelter purposes. A total of 382 emergency medical teams were working 24/7 in the affected areas to provide emergency health care services to the victims.


The HCTT called a meeting on 29 May 2017 and triggered a Joint Need Assessment (JNA). For TC Mora, the Need Assessment working group (NAWG) released its final report on 3 June 2017. Subsequently, the Inter Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) released a joint response plan for Cox's Bazar on 6 June 2017. For the landslides, once again the NAWG conducted an assessment and shared the findings to HCTT members on 20 June 2017. Based on these findings, the HCTT developed a joint response plan with the support from all clusters. The landslides joint response plan requested USD 10 million funding to support around 51,000 people in the three most affected districts. According to the shelter cluster, as of now total 13,012 families received emergency shelter and NFIs support from UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs.


### Shelter Cluster coordination


The IFRC, in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, has been facilitating the Shelter Cluster coordination before, during and in the aftermath of TC Mora. In recognition of the scale of humanitarian needs and entailing coordination requirements, the IFRC deployed a Technical Coordinator and Information Management officer from the Global Shelter Cluster for approximately one month. The Shelter Cluster Coordination Team was focusing on ensuring better coordinated cluster response, addressing technical needs on shelter designs, materials and interventions, and improving cluster information management system. The Global Shelter Cluster team reinforced the existing in-country capacity of the IFRC.

## Proposed sectors of intervention

 <b>Water; Sanitation; Hygiene</b>
<b>Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Improve access to sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge and behaviour to target families and schools and health centres</b>
<p>Activities completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PHAST training of trainer (ToT) for volunteers (25 volunteers were trained)</li> <li>• Technical assessment of water points</li> </ul> <p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of PHAST in communities and six schools</li> <li>• Distribution of 2,500 boxes of hygiene parcels and jerry cans.</li> <li>• Distribution of cash grant and construction materials among 500 affected families for latrine repairs</li> <li>• Support to schools for latrine repairs through cash grants and materials</li> <li>• Installation of 10 units' new tube wells.</li> <li>• Repairing of 40 units' damaged tube wells.</li> </ul>

	<b>Shelter</b>
<b>Outcome 2: Immediate and mid-term shelter &amp; settlements needs of the affected population are addressed</b>	
<b>Output 2.1: Targeted affected families received house repairing assistance</b>	
<p>Activities completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> <li>• Distribution and replenishment of Shelter toolkits to 700 families</li> <li>• Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) for volunteers and staff</li> </ul> <p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of conditional cash grant and construction materials to targeted affected for shelter repairing for 800 families</li> <li>• Implementation of PASSA tools in the communities</li> <li>• Implementation of PASSA in schools</li> </ul>	

	<b>Shelter coordination</b>
<b>Outcome 3: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability</b>	
<b>Output 3.1.: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors.</b>	
<p>On-going activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors</li> <li>• Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination</li> </ul>	
<b>Output 3.2: Shelter coordination services in Bangladesh provide a platform to integrate Build Back Safer (BBS) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.</b>	
<p>Activities completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning</li> </ul> <p>Activities planned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response</li> <li>• Support advocacy on behalf of the sector</li> </ul>	

	<b>Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security</b>
<b>Outcome 4: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met</b>	
<b>Output 4.1: Provision of food items to 6,500 families</b>	
<p>Activities completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of dry food</li> <li>• Distribution of cooked food</li> </ul>	

**Output 4.2: Provision of unconditional cash grant to 2,000 families**

## Activities completed:

- Beneficiary selection
- CTP level 1 training for volunteers

## On-going activities:

- Distribution of unconditional cash grants (per family CHF 50). As to date, 1,400 families have been reached.

**Outcome 5: The livelihoods of the target population is restored****Output 5.1: 400 families received cash grant to support restoring their livelihoods (Per family CHF 187.50)**

## Activities completed:

- Beneficiary selection

## Activities planned:

- Livelihoods training of trainer (ToT) for volunteers
- Implementation of livelihood trainings in the community (skills training for alternative livelihoods and rehabilitation of shrimp farm, ponds and farms)
- Distribution of conditional cash grants for restoring livelihoods (per family CHF 187.5)

**Disaster risk reduction****Outcome 6: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced****Output 6.1: Targeted 2,500 families have better knowledge on DRR**

## Activities completed:

- Beneficiary selection

## Activities planned:

- Provide disaster risk reduction awareness sessions
- Provide sapling and seeds to targeted beneficiaries
- Supporting small scale disaster risk mitigation work in communities

**Outcome 7: The National Society early warning systems and procedures are supported to increase capacity****Output 7.1: Early warning equipment and financial support is provided to district branches in order to activate cyclone preparedness programs**

## Activities completed:

- Information dissemination and evacuation
- Communication cost support to Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers



## National Society capacity building

**Outcome 8: National Society branches and local capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened**

**Output 8.1: Increased capacity of Response Coordination Centre**

Activities planned:

- National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training
- Enhance contingency stock by procuring tarpaulins and blankets
- Search & Rescue Training
- BDRCS web based information management
- Apps development for beneficiary selection



## Health

**Outcome 9: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

**Output 9.1: Community-based health promotion measures provided**

Activities planned:

- Organizing Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training for six communities
- Providing first aid boxes to six communities

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming that involves:

## Quality programming

**Outcome 10: Continuous assessments and situation analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation**

**Output 10.1: Needs assessments, beneficiary selection and monitoring are undertaken**

Activities completed:

- Initial assessment by Red Crescent Youths (RCYs) and NDRTs
- Participation in joint needs assessment with other organizations
- Orientation of staff and volunteers on assessment and beneficiary selection

On-going activities:

- Monitoring visits by joint teams of the BDRCS headquarters and the IFRC

Activities planned:

- Post distribution monitoring
- Monitoring visits by joint teams of the BDRCS headquarters and the IFRC
- Lessons learned workshop
- Final evaluation



## Programme support services

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details can be found in the [Revised Emergency Plan of Action](#).



## Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

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## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Revised Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Revised Budget](#)
- [Donor Response](#)

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## How we work

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

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



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



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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

**ANNEX 1**  
**REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL**  
**MDRBD019**

Bangladesh : Cyclone Mora

28/12/2017

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000	0	39,000
Construction - Materials	140,000	0	140,000
Clothing & Textiles	21,875	0	21,875
Food	22,500	0	22,500
Seeds & Plants	15,625	0	15,625
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	130,950	0	130,950
Medical & First Aid	3,000	0	3,000
Cash Disbursements	292,000	0	292,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>664,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>664,950</b>
Computer & Telecom Equipment	5,000	0	5,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	7,000	0	7,000
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>
Storage, Warehousing	200	0	200
Distribution & Monitoring	14,025	0	14,025
Transport & Vehicle Costs	15,600	0	15,600
Logistics Services	4,400	0	4,400
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>34,225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,225</b>
International Staff	0	5,404	5,404
National Staff	78,600	0	78,600
National Society Staff	51,800	0	51,800
Volunteers	14,825	0	14,825
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>145,225</b>	<b>5,404</b>	<b>150,629</b>
Consultants	15,000	11,740	26,740
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>11,740</b>	<b>26,740</b>
Workshops & Training	82,875	0	82,875
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>82,875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,875</b>
Travel	55,900	0	55,900
Information & Public Relations	10,000	0	10,000
Office Costs	9,600	0	9,600
Communications	2,400	0	2,400
Shared Office and Services Costs	29,457	0	29,457
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>107,357</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>107,357</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	69,006	1,114	70,120
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>69,006</b>	<b>1,114</b>	<b>70,120</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees		117	117
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,130,638</b>	<b>18,376</b>	<b>1,149,014</b>
Multilateral Contributions	882,543	18,376	900,919
<b>TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES</b>	<b>882,543</b>	<b>18,376</b>	<b>900,919</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>248,095</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>248,095</b>