


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal operations update Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD019	GLIDE n° TC-2017-000058-BGD
Operations Update n° 1 (9-month consolidated report) Issued On: 19 March 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 31 May 2017 to 28 February 2018
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 31 May 2017	Operation timeframe: 12 months (31 May 2018)
Appeal budget: CHF 1,149,014	Appeal coverage: 78% (donor response list) ¹
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 110,111	
N° of people being assisted: 50,000 people (9,700 families)	
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) – Over 600 Red Cross Youth, Cyclone Preparedness Programme volunteers and staff mobilized	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japanese Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, the Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The Governments of Canada and the Netherlands contributed financially to the operation.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, and INGOs.	

Operational summary

- 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, Lakshmipur, Feni and Chandpur) as TC Mora approaches the coast of Bangladesh. BDRCS deployed its volunteers to support the evacuation of population to safe shelters. A disaster management information system (DMIS) update is issued.
- 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 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support the BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the affected people
- 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, Kagrachari 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 assessment is conducted by the BDRCS and in-country Movement partners.

¹ <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MDRBD019.pdf>

- **13 July 2017:** As of 13 July 2017, the BDRCS has reached more than 7,000 families with dry food /cooked food assistance with the support of the IFRC. In addition to that BDRCS have also reached 700 most affected families with multipurpose cash grant and shelter toolkits.
- **7 August 2017:** The IFRC issues a revised [Emergency Appeal](#) for 1,674,188 Swiss francs (increased from 1,296,519 Swiss francs) to support 80,000 people (increased from 50,000).
- **22 to 29 November 2017:** The BDRCS organizes Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) Training of Trainers (ToT) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) ToT for the volunteers and staffs.
- **9 December 2017:** The BDRCS starts the distribution of conditional cash grants for shelter and livelihood under the recovery phase of cyclone Mora.
- **22 December 2018:** The IFRC issues a revised [Emergency Appeal](#) n° 2 for 1,149,014 Swiss francs (decrease from 1,647,188 Swiss francs) to support 50,000 people (reduced from 80,000).

Coordination and partnerships

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country office in Bangladesh. The country office is well-resourced and an experienced team 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 fund 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 and participating in different coordination meetings, including Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The IFRC is coordinating with UNDP as 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)

In addition to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and IFRC, other Movement partners with a long-term presence in Bangladesh are the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent Society. They focus on supporting the BDRCS in long-term programmes including disaster risk reduction (DRR) and are active supporters of the BDRCS disaster response. There is a strong Movement coordination mechanism which includes bi-monthly Movement Coordination Forum led by the BDRCS. Movement partners will prioritize further capacity enabling and leadership of the BDRCS to deliver relief and recovery programmes.

Movement Coordination

As part of the existing coordination mechanism involving all in-country Movement partners, a bi-monthly coordination meeting is organized. The meetings cover the regular updates from the BDRCS and PNSs present as well as the discussion on immediate issues and progress of plan of action. Apart from these regular meetings, coordination meetings are also organized whenever the need arises. In-country Movement partners extend their support during any emergency and the IFRC takes the coordination role and assists the BDRCS to scale-up the response. An emergency Movement coordination meeting was called by the BDRCS's Secretary General on 29 May 2017 upon receiving a special weather bulletin message from BMD and requested the IFRC to mobilize DREF immediately to enhance the BDRCS emergency response. Subsequently, after the release of initial assessment

information, the BDRCS requested the IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal. The IFRC then coordinated with all in country movement partners to develop the emergency appeal.

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 Needs Assessment (JNA). For TC Mora, the Needs Assessment working group (NAWG) released its final report on 3 June 2017. Subsequently, the Inter-Sectoral 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.

Operational implementation

Overview

The BDRCS, along with its branches in the affected districts and volunteer networks, were active for both TC Mora and landslide disasters. Prior to the landfall of TC Mora, the government of Bangladesh (GoB) and the BDRCS activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers for the dissemination of cyclone early warning messages and evacuation of people to safer places. They were involved in announcing the cyclone signals through megaphone at the community level and were advising to prepare necessary items (such as dry food, water, personal documentation) for any potential evacuation to the cyclone safe shelters. The CPP volunteers were supported by community disaster response team (CDRT) to disseminate early warning and awareness messages. Part of DREF allocation also covered the operational cost of CPP. Besides, the BDRCS district branches actively communicated with the school and college based Red Crescent Youth (RCY) members to disseminate the early warning and awareness messages to their neighbouring communities.

Immediately after the cyclone made its landfall, the BDRCS provided search and rescue and first aid services to the cyclone affected population. Around 6,000 families received immediate dry food assistance from the BDRCS with support from the IFRC in Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Noakhali districts. In addition to that, 700 families were provided with multipurpose cash grants (CHF 50) and shelter toolkits in Chittagong and Bandarban district. The BDRCS and German Red Cross (GRC) were monitoring the development of the tropical depression since 27 May 2017, in consultation with the Climate Centre, independent meteorological institutes and the BMD under forecast-based financing (FbF) program. The findings from the monitoring have triggered the mobilization of early action plan for preparedness. This was initiated due to expected wind speeds which were above 63km/hour within 30 to 48 hours prior landfall. The mobilization of the action plan includes cash grants distribution to support the

preparedness measures of 2,820 families in Noakhali. Each of the family has received BDT 5,000 (CHF 60) prior to TC Mora's landfall.

The BDRCS, IFRC, British Red Cross and German Red Cross took part in the Movement assessment and feed information in the interagency JNA. A representative from the IFRC also joined the JNA working group meeting and supported the JNA working group for data compilation and analysis.

During the BDRCS's TC Mora response, population in the three hilly districts of Rangamati, Chittagong and Bandarban were affected by landslides simultaneously. The RCY volunteers in these three districts were on the ground assisting the government in search and rescue operations focusing on those trapped in the landslides, and providing first aid services, food and safe water to the affected population. The local branches have mobilized their own resources to meet the immediate needs of displaced people in terms of food and water. A joint Movement-wide assessment was commissioned from 19 to 21 June 2017 in the landslides affected areas. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members from the nearby districts were mobilized to the affected districts to conduct the assessment while a three-member team from IFRC, ICRC and BDRCS were responsible at the NHQ to compile and analyse the information and disseminate the assessment report.

The people affected by landslides sought shelter in public buildings for an extended period as they have either lost their houses or afraid to return their houses. With the support from the IFRC, the BDRCS continued to provide cooked meal among those who were displaced in Bandarban district for around two weeks and has reached more than 1,660 people. The BDRCS also provided dry food among 200 affected families in Chittagong. In addition to that, the BDRCS also reached 700 beneficiaries with multipurpose cash grant (CHF 50 per affected family) in Bandarban district.

The BDRCS is communicating regularly with the movement partners as well as with domestic public and private sectors to mobilize local resources. The BDRCS received considerable amount (1,600 HHs in total) of support from national mobile companies such as Grameen Phone and Banglalink for emergency response to landslides.



Beneficiaries receiving cash grant assistance in Bandarban District. (Photo: A K M Zahirul Alam, IFRC)


During the implementation of early recovery activities under this appeal, the BDRCS experienced severe floods in north-western part of Bangladesh and population movement crisis in Cox's Bazar from August 2017. To address the humanitarian needs for both emergencies, the BDRCS engaged all its existing staffs, NDRT and volunteers towards both operations between August to October 2017. As a result, the implementation of the early recovery

activities under TC Mora was delayed To address this issue, the BDRCS has recruited more staff, trained more volunteers to implement the early recovery activities under TC Mora operation, and slowly catching up the pace.

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 is currently implementing early recovery activities in two most vulnerable communities in Chittagong and Bandarban district, and set-up two field offices near to the communities.
- The BDRCS conducted a detailed household survey using Open Data Kit (ODK) to understand the early recovery needs and to identify most vulnerable families.
- With the consultation with local communities, the BDRCS identified the cash transfer modality through bank cheque under the early recovery program.
- With the support of the IFRC, the BDRCS 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 organized PASSA Training of Trainers (ToT) from 22 to 26 November 2017 and PHAST) ToT from 25 to 29 November 2017. With the support of the trained volunteers, the BDRCS has been implementing PASSA and PHAST in the targeted communities.
- The BDRCS distributed 1,021 hygiene parcels to its beneficiaries.
- In total 700 affected families received conditional cash grant support and corrugated iron sheets to reconstruct their shelter.
- CTP training conducted with 24 RCY volunteers.
- A total of 309 affected families received the conditional cash grant for livelihood restoration.
- In total 180 community volunteers received Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) trainings and 50 first aid boxes were provided to among the CBHFA trained community team leaders.
- The BDRCS has been conducting hygiene promotion activities in six schools.
- The BDRCS technical team has conducted assessment of damaged tube-wells and ring-wells for repairing and also identified strategic and suitable locations for installing new tube-wells and ring-wells for the affected communities.

Operational progress

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH)			
Outcome 1: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Improve access to water and sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge		40%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
PHAST ToT for volunteers	X		100%
Implementation of PHAST in communities and schools.	X		60%
Distribution of hygiene parcels and jerry cans	X		50%
Repairing household latrines through cash grants.	X		20%
Supporting schools to repair latrines	X		20%
Technical assessment of water points	X		100%
New tube-well and ring-well installation	X		0%
Repairing of damage tube-well and ring-wells	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The above-mentioned activities under water, sanitation and hygiene promotion component are being implemented by BDRCS with the support from RCY volunteers, local staff and executive committee members of Chittagong and Bandarban district branches. In this segment, the ToT of PHAST, with PHAST implementation in the community level are completed. Household and school latrines were also repaired.</p> <p>The PHAST training is an advanced approach regarding hygiene, sanitation and water management for community. The key purpose of the training is to empower members of communities to manage their water and sanitation facilities and able to identify the hygiene and sanitation related issues and risks. BDRCS organized the PHAST ToT for the volunteers from 25 to 29 November 2017, which a total of total of 26 volunteers attended (19 males and 7 females).</p> <p>After the ToT, these trained volunteers help to facilitate the PHAST activities in the targeted communities in Chittagong and Bandarban district. As of now, a total of 210 families has been engaged during implementation of PHAST.</p> <p>Besides, a total of 1,021 families received hygiene parcels (HP) in Banshkhali and Naikhongchari sub districts. Each of hygiene parcel covers one-month hygiene items needs of a family of five members. Each of the hygiene parcel contains 12 pieces (pcs) of body soap; 5 pcs of laundry soap; 40 pcs of sanitary pads; 5 pcs of bath towel; 6 rolls of toilet paper; 2 pcs of tooth paste; 5 pcs of tooth brush. The beneficiaries were very happy after receiving hygiene parcels and were using the items.</p> <p>Considering the funding availability, the BDRCS identified 350 beneficiaries for new HH latrines construction and 6 schools to renovate latrines. In addition, BDRCS identified the location for installing new 10 tube-wells/ ring wells with consultation with communities and conducted detailed assessment to repair 40 tube wells/ ring wells in Banshkhali and Naikhongchari sub-districts. BDRCS is currently in process to start the installation of new tube-wells and repairing identified damaged tube-wells or ring-wells.</p>			
			
		<p>One of the beneficiaries on his way home after receiving hygiene parcel from Bandarban BDRCS district branch. (Photo: IFRC)</p>	

Shelter			
Outcome 2: Immediate and mid-term shelter & settlements needs of the affected population are addressed	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Targeted affected families received house repairing assistance		80%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection	X		87%
Distribution and replenishment of Shelter toolkits	X		70%
PASSA ToT for volunteers and staff	X		100%
Distribution of conditional cash grant and construction materials	X		87%
Implementation of PASSA tools in the communities	X		100%
Implementation of PASSA in schools		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			

The beneficiaries for shelter in the recovery phase have been selected by BDRCS using mobile application ODK. The trained volunteers conducted door to door assessment. The assessment data has been analysed and preliminary beneficiary list was shared with community people for consultation. The respective BDRCS branches have been validating and finalizing the beneficiary list after considering comments from communities. As of now, around 700 families have been selected out of a group of 800 families.

To develop the understanding of the basic principles and approaches of PASSA, a ToT was conducted for 26 RCY volunteers. Among these, 20 volunteers are male and 6 volunteers are female. Through this ToT, participants enhanced their knowledge and facilitation skills about the PASSA, and developed their expertise to use PASSA tools and techniques. These trained volunteers have facilitated the PASSA sessions in the targeted communities with the beneficiaries.



Demonstration of PASSA sessions for ToT participants (Left Photo: BDRCS) and group work presentation by participants during PASSA ToT in Chittagong, (Right Photo: BDRCS)

As large number of houses were damaged due to cyclone and landslide, through this appeal the BDRCS has been working to provide shelter support among the most affected families. As of now, 700 beneficiaries have received conditional cash grants and corrugated iron sheet as constructions materials. Each household received CHF 100 as conditional grant and 18 pcs of CGI sheets to repair their houses. The CGI were procured with the support of the IFRC logistic team. Each of the CGI sheet is 2.44-meter-long, 813 mm width and have total thickness 0.42 mm. According to the field observation, most of the beneficiaries have started reconstruction of houses. The trained volunteers have been monitoring the progress of shelter repairing with the support of the BDRCS technical staffs.



Beneficiaries returning home with their CGI sheets after receiving them from the Bandarban BDRCS district branch (**Left Photo: IFRC**). One of the beneficiaries house in Naikhongchari sub-district of Bandarban has its roof repaired using the given CGI sheets (**Right Photo: IFRC**)

Implementation of PASSA in communities has been completed. The trained volunteers facilitated eight PASSA sessions with the beneficiaries. Through this initiative the beneficiaries have better understanding about following issues:

- Assess the information of disasters in community
- Understand the risk and impact of disasters
- Prepare the community mapping
- Safe and risky shelter house
- Identify the alternative shelter house
- Know how to plan for changing
- Identify the problems regarding implementation plan and seek the solutions
- Able to prepare the monitoring plan and evaluation plan its execution

As of now, a total of 240 beneficiaries directly participated in PASSA in Banshkhali and Naikhongchari sub districts. All the sessions of PASSA were conducted through participatory methodologies. However, due to school examination, the implementation of PASSA in schools did not take place but this activity will be implemented by BDRCS within the timeframe.



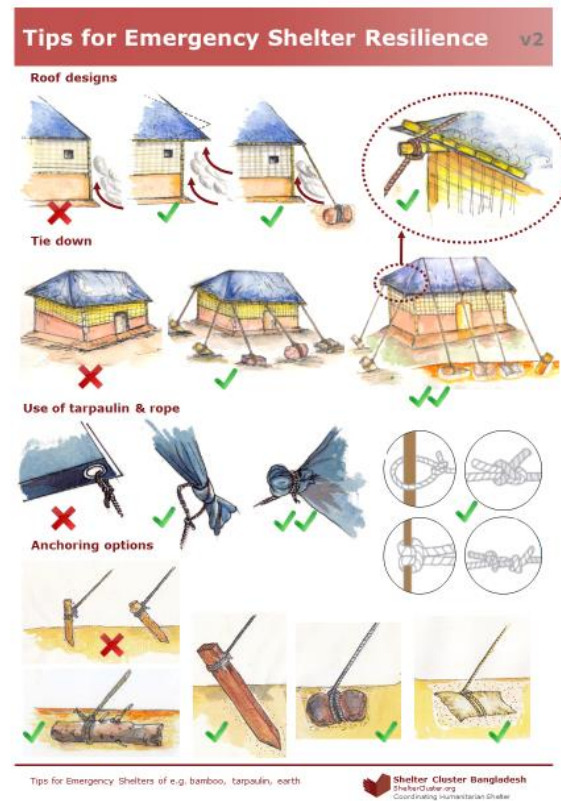
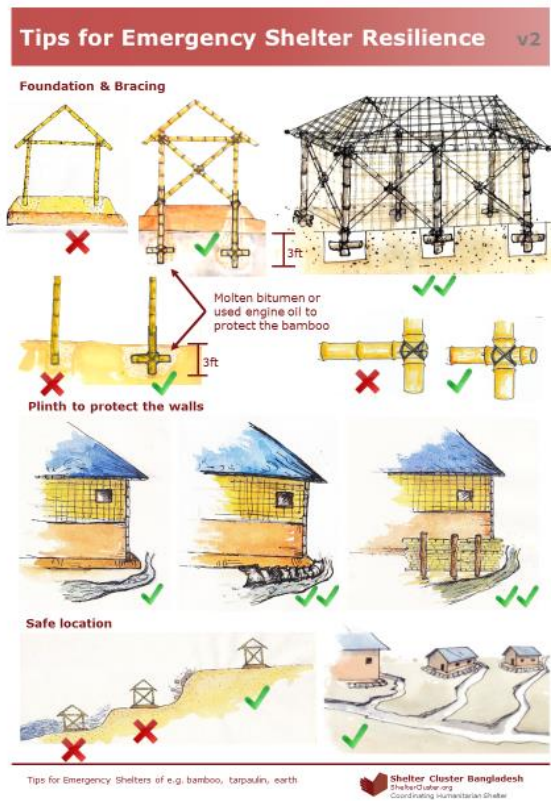
PASSA sessions at Community level in Banshkhali sub-district of Chittagong (**Photo: IFRC**)

Shelter Coordination			
Outcome 3: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 3.1: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	X		100%
Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The IFRC, in its capacity as Global Shelter Cluster lead agency for natural disasters, has been facilitating 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 focused 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. Few key updates as of now are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of designated web page for Mora and Landslides response where people can find guidelines and standards developed during preparedness and documents related to shelter and NFIs response. • Provide technical support to develop humanitarian response plan for shelter cluster members. • Consolidation of information from shelter cluster members on 4W for TC Mora and Landslides. • Coordinated shelter cluster meeting regularly during emergency phase and update shelter cluster members about the progress. • Updating of shelter cluster contact list. • Developed and widely disseminated IEC materials on Emergency Shelter Resilience. • Facilitated technical workshop to explore improved solutions for shelter. 			

Outcome 3: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability.	Outputs		% of achievement
		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.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response	X		60%
Support advocacy on behalf of the sector	X		60%
Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	X		20%
Progress towards outcomes			

Shelter cluster monitored the shelter response activities through the regular updating of the 4W matrix and response information from implementing agencies. At the same time, cluster members also shared their concern and challenges through shelter cluster meetings, and HCTT to ensure better coordinated response and to advocate with relevant stakeholders. In addition, shelter cluster advocate with its members to incorporate build back safer approach into the shelter intervention. In this regard, shelter cluster has provided technical support:

- Developed and widely disseminated IEC materials on Emergency Shelter Resilience.
- Conduct field visit with shelter implementing agencies to explore improved solutions for shelter support programs (anchoring methods and safe earth construction styles).
- Facilitated technical workshop in Cox’s Bazar to explore improved solutions for shelter support programs (anchoring methods and safe earth construction styles). A total of 28 participants joined from different organizations.



IEC materials on emergency shelter resilience was developed with the support from shelter cluster members.

Food Security and Livelihoods			
Outcome 4: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4.1: Provision of food items to 6,500 families	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection	X		100%
Procurement and distribution of dry food	X		100%
Distribution of cooked food	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
The BDRCS with the support of RCY volunteers and staffs selected beneficiaries for dry food and cooked food considering vulnerabilities, damage and need. Immediately after the cyclone made its landfall, the BDRCS provided search and rescue and first aid services to the cyclone affected population. Around 6,000 families received immediate dry food assistance from the BDRCS with support from the IFRC in Cox’s Bazar, Chittagong			

and Noakhali districts.

On the other hand, after the landslide, the affected people sought shelter in public buildings for an extended period as they have either lost their houses or afraid to return their houses. With the support from the IFRC, the BDRCS continued to provide cooked meal distribution among those who were displaced in Bandarban district for around two weeks and has reached more than 1,660 people. The BDRCS also provided dry food among 200 landslide affected families in Chittagong.

Outcome 4: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4.2: Provision of unconditional cash grant to 2,000 families	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection	X		100%
CTP level 1 training for volunteers	X		100%
Distribution of cash grant	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes




Participants present their group work at CTP training in Chittagong (Left Photo: BDRCS) and BDRCS orienting the beneficiaries in Banskhali sub-district of Chittagong district about the multipurpose cash grant (Right photo: IFRC)

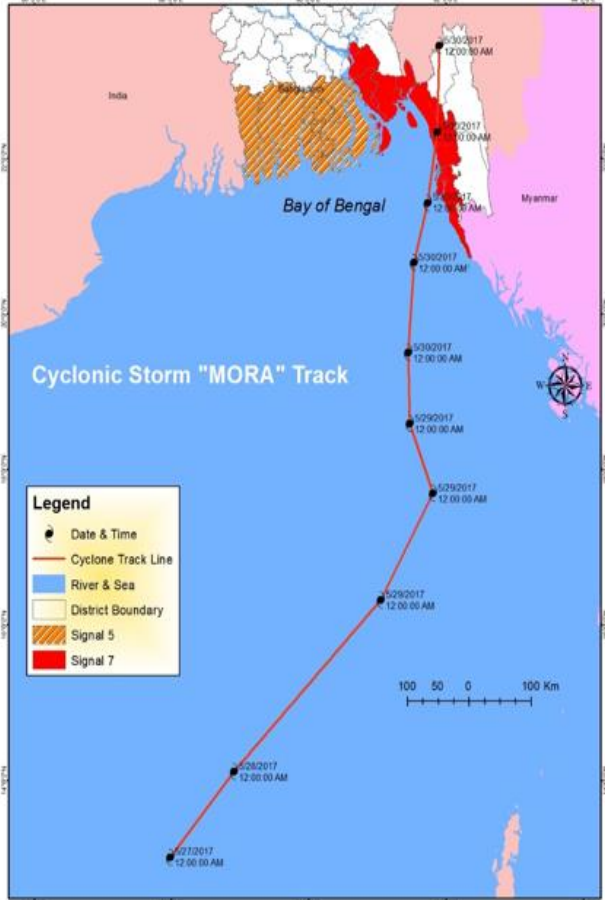
Under this outcome, the BDRCS reached 2,009 affected families with multipurpose cash grant. These beneficiaries were selected by trained RCY volunteers and staffs of the BDRCS through a door to door survey. From this detail survey, the BDRCS prepared preliminary beneficiary list. These preliminary lists were shared and published in the targeted communities for feedbacks. After consultation with communities; the BDRCS respective district branches validated the final beneficiary list.

Two day long CTP training was conducted to the RCY volunteers of Bandarban and Chittagong districts to build capacity on cash transfer process, modalities, market analysis and cash based interventions along with beneficiary selection, distribution and monitoring. Total 24 RCY volunteers of Chittagong and Bandarban districts received the training in two batches from 16 to 17 November 2017.

After the cyclone, the people lost their house, homestead, corps etc. To recover from the immediate crisis, the BDRCS provided unconditional cash grant for beneficiaries to meet their emergency needs. A total of 2,009 affected families received the multipurpose cash grant from the BDRCS. Among these 950 families from Chittagong district and 1,059 families from Bandarban district. Each of these families received CHF 50 and this package was decided in the Bangladesh cash working group.



Outcome 5: The livelihoods of the target population is restored	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.1: 400 families received cash grant to support restoring their livelihoods	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection	X		77%
Livelihood ToT for volunteers	X		0%
Conduct livelihood training in the community	X		0%
Distribution of cash grant for livelihood	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>For the beneficiary selection, the BDRCS conducted door to door survey using mobile application (ODK) in the targeted communities under recovery phase. The preliminary beneficiary list was further shared with communities for the feedback, and finalized by respective BDRCS district branches. Considering the funding availability, as of now 309 affected families have been selected to restore their livelihoods, and they have received 15,000 BDT (CHF171) as conditional cash grant through bank as livelihood assistance. Before receiving the assistance, each of the beneficiaries completed the BDRCS prescribed form like cash grant card and proposals. BDRCS is currently in process to organize the livelihood training for the beneficiaries. This initiative will support beneficiaries to utilize the conditional cash grant properly.</p>			
			
<p>One of the livelihood beneficiaries who bought livestock's with the support of BDRCS.(Photo: Naikhongchari, IFRC)</p>			

Disaster Risk Reduction			
Outcome 6 - Community resilience to disasters is enhanced	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.1 - Targeted 2,500 families have better knowledge on DRR	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection	X		100%
Provide DRR awareness session	X		0%
Provide sapling and seeds to targeted beneficiaries	X		20%
Supporting small scale disaster risk mitigation work in communities	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Beneficiary selection for sapling and seeds has been completed, and among 2,500 targeted beneficiary, 2,300 are identified. Currently, the BDRCS is in process to procure seeds and saplings. The type of saplings and seeds are selected based on discussion with relevant stakeholder including the community people. At the same time, BDRCS is preparing to conduct DRR awareness sessions and to implement small scale disaster risk mitigation work in the targeted communities.</p>			

Outcome 7: The NS early warning systems and procedures are supported to increase capacity	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 7.1: Early warning equipment and financial support is provided to district branches to activate cyclone preparedness programs	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Information dissemination and evacuation	X		100%
Communication cost support to CPP volunteers	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>The Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) has been working since 1973 with the aim to minimize loss of lives and properties in cyclonic disaster by strengthening the capacity in disaster management of the coastal people of Bangladesh. CPP is a mechanism which relies on technical skills and volunteers commitment for ensuring that all potential victims of an approaching cyclone are given sufficient warning to 11 million coastal people so as to enable them to move to save sites including cyclone shelters and buildings. Each of Cyclone shelters is managed by Shelter management committee comprising of 11 members. The committee members are selected from the 300-400 Household residing nearby 1-2 Kilometre of each of the Cyclone Shelter. The warning dissemination system starts with the collection of meteorological data from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), which issues bulletins including the designated warning signals of an approaching cyclone. The bulletins are transmitted to the 6 zonal offices and the 30 upazila level offices(sub-district) over HF radio. The upazila office in turn, pass it to unions and lower level through VHF radios.</p> <p>Prior to the landfall of TC Mora, the GoB and the BDRCS activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness program (CPP) volunteers for the dissemination of cyclone early warning messages and evacuation of people to safer places. They were involved in announcing the cyclone signals through megaphone at the community level and were advising to prepare necessity items (such as dry food, water, personal documentation) for any potential evacuation to the cyclone safe shelters. The CPP volunteers were supported by Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) to disseminate early warning and awareness messages. Part of initial DREF allocation covered the part of operational cost of CPP.</p>			
 <p><i>Track of Tropical Cyclone Mora</i></p>			

National Society Capacity Building			
Outcome 8: National Society branches and local capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 8.1: Increased capacity of Response Coordination Centre	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training	X		0%
Enhance contingency stock by procuring tarpaulins and blankets	X		0%

Search & Rescue Training	X		0%
BDRCS web based information management	X		0%
Apps development for beneficiary selection	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activities Under this outcome will be implemented depending on funding availability.			

Health			
Outcome 9: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 9.1: Community-based health promotion measures provided	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Organizing CBHFA training in targeted communities	X		100%
Providing first aid boxes to communities	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Six community based health and first Aid (CBHFA) trainings have been completed in Banskhali and Naikhongchari sub districts. The main purpose of the training was to develop the capacity of community people on first aid and health. Through the training, community people have learnt the skills of first aid, the concept of emergency health & infections, sanitation, diarrhoea management, family planning and safe motherhood. Through these training, BDRCS formed 45 groups of trained volunteers in communities, who will disseminate the key messages on CBHFA and provide service to community people. A total of 179 community volunteers received the CBHFA training; where 101 were females and 78 were males. Among these, 60 volunteers were trained in Banskhali and 119 community volunteers were trained in Naikhongchari sub districts. In addition, the BDRCS has also provided 50 first aid boxes among these groups of CBHFA trained community volunteers. Currently these community volunteers are providing first aid and basic health service to the community people.</p>			
			
<p>Community volunteers participating in CBHFA training in Naikhongchari sub district of Bandarban. (Photo: IFRC)</p>		<p>Rescue demonstration in CBHFA training in Naikhongchari sub district of Bandarban. (Photo: IFRC)</p>	

Quality Programming/ Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 10: Continuous assessments and situation analysis are used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 10.1: Needs assessments, beneficiary selection and monitoring are undertaken		50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct initial assessment by RCY and NDRTs	X		100%
Participation in JNA with other organizations	X		100%
Orientation of staff and volunteer on assessment and beneficiary selection	X		100%
Post distribution monitoring (10% HH as sample basis)	X		30%
Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC	X		40%
Lessons learned workshop	X		0%
Final Evaluation	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>After cyclone made landfall, RCY volunteers and NDRTs conducted the initial assessment of the situation. A joint movement assessment also took place from 19 to 21 June 2017, with British Red Cross and German Red Cross.</p> <p>A IFRC representative joined the Joint Needs Assessment (JNA) working group meeting and supported the JNA working group for data compilation and analysis. The Need Assessment working group (NAWG) released its final report on 3 June 2017. Later, for the landslides, 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.</p> <p>Before the beneficiary selection and assessment; the BDRCS organized an orientation with NDRTs, RCY volunteers and staffs in respective district branches. During the orientation, beneficiary selection process including survey methodology and criteria were discussed. Currently, the BDRCS has been conducting post distribution monitoring. To monitor the progress of shelter and livelihood recovery activities, the BDRCS volunteers and staffs are visiting door to door and reporting in a prescribed form. According to the monitoring report, out of 717 shelter beneficiaries, 315 beneficiaries have already repaired their houses and out of 309 livelihood beneficiaries, 259 beneficiaries have already invested to restore their livelihood. The remaining beneficiaries are in process to complete their intended activities.</p> <p>A joint team of the BDRCS and IFRC has been monitoring the overall operational activities regularly. Lessons learned workshop and final evaluation will be completed with the consultation of PMER department of the BDRCS and the IFRC APRO office.</p>			

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including, procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The IFRC CO Logistics Department – enforced with additional local logistics staff – has provided support to the BDRCS to procure required relief items to support this operation as well as with replenishment of items released from NS in-country stocks. No mobilization table was required to open for this operation support as main relief items required for immediate needs were available in prepositioned in-country stocks and some items required are locally available. 12,600 pcs of CGI sheets has been sourced locally and replenished internationally 2,000 pcs of jerry cans have been completed and received by the operation.

Replenishment of 1,000 customized shelter tool kits has been initiated through international procurement by the Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur and these items are expected to be delivered at the beginning on the year 2018. The IFRC country office logistics team has also been supporting the BDRCS with organizing transportation of relief items to distribution points. In addition to that, logistics team has been organizing the transportation for the staffs through managing the IFRC

as well as local rental vehicles. The IFRC logistics team is working closely with the concerned department of the BDRCS and the IFRC AP OLPSCM that is extending its technical logistics support to the NS and the IFRC CO as needed.

Security

Road safety remains as the highest threat and concern in the operational area like many other parts of the country. On 22 January 2018, the IFRC Programme Officer for Cyclone Mora operation met a road traffic incident at Naikhongchari upazila under Bandarban district where the rented vehicle used for the operational purpose crashed with a military vehicle. Fortunately, there was no death or injury, however, the IFRC rental vehicle was severely damaged. The 3rd party owned rental vehicle as well as the driver were replaced immediately and both the driver and staff member were briefed again. Movement monitoring is in place for field travel and the general safety and security.

The other key threats for RC personnel present in the operational areas are related to flash floods, mudslides, petty crime and health risks. There is always a latent threat of incidents occurring due to beneficiary dissatisfaction. Team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks. The overall safety and security situation is constantly monitored by the security team. The IFRC Sr. Security Manager disseminates security advisories, including any necessary temporary restriction when appropriate. Safety and Security alerts are also sent via timely text SMS or WhatsApp messages. All new and visiting international personnel are provided with a security welcome pack and must attend a security briefing within 24 hours of arrival in the country. Volunteers and staff engaged in the operation are required to adhere to the appropriate security measures. Wearing of life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transport is mandatory. Finally, due to adequate mitigation measures, it is anticipated that the identified safety and security threats are not likely to affect the ability of RC personnel to implement program activities.

Contact information

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

Bangladesh Red Cross Society:

- **Md. Feroz Salah Uddin**; secretary general; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org
- **Md. Nazmul Azam Khan**, disaster response; email: nazmulazam.khan@bdracs.org

IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- **Azmat Ulla**, head of country office; phone: +880-171-152-1615; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- **Hasibul Bari Razib**, manager humanitarian response & shelter; email: hasibul.bari@ifrc.org

IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur:

- **Martin Faller**, deputy director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- **Alice Ho**, operations coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- **Riku Assamaki**, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- **Rosemarie North**, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- **Sophia Keri**, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
- **Marie Manrique**, acting PMER manager; email: marie.manrique@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- **Susil Perera**, senior officer, response and recovery; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- **Cristina Estrada**, response and recovery lead; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org



[Click here](#)

1. Click [here](#) to interim 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

MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/1	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		18,376	1,130,638			1,149,014	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>			263,910			263,910	
<i>British Red Cross</i>			60,772			60,772	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>			24,614			24,614	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			43,485			43,485	
<i>Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran</i>			20,000			20,000	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>			11,600			11,600	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		18,651	218,862			237,513	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>			34,718			34,718	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>			131,802			131,802	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i>			65,648			65,648	
C1. Cash contributions		18,651	875,411			894,062	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			10,531			10,531	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport			10,531			10,531	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		18,651	885,942			904,593	
D. Total Funding = B +C		18,651	885,942			904,593	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		18,651	885,942			904,593	
E. Expenditure		-14,502	-601,978			-616,480	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		4,149	283,964			288,113	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/1	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			18,376	1,130,638		1,149,014		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	39,000			111,191		111,191	-72,191	
Construction Materials	140,000						140,000	
Clothing & Textiles	21,875						21,875	
Food	22,500			33,761		33,761	-11,261	
Seeds & Plants	15,625						15,625	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	130,950			12,771		12,771	118,179	
Medical & First Aid	3,000			400		400	2,600	
Utensils & Tools				2,240		2,240	-2,240	
Cash Disbursement	292,000			106,369		106,369	185,631	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	664,950			266,732		266,732	398,218	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	5,000						5,000	
Office & Household Equipment	7,000						7,000	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	12,000						12,000	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	200			2,224		2,224	-2,024	
Distribution & Monitoring	14,025			31,664		31,664	-17,639	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	15,600			10,036		10,036	5,564	
Logistics Services	4,400			1,165		1,165	3,235	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	34,225			45,089		45,089	-10,864	
Personnel								
International Staff	5,404			584		584	4,820	
National Staff	78,600			26,252		26,252	52,348	
National Society Staff	51,800			4,382		4,382	47,418	
Volunteers	14,825			509		509	14,316	
Total Personnel	150,629			31,728		31,728	118,901	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	26,740		11,740			11,740	15,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	26,740		11,740			11,740	15,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	82,875			14,652		14,652	68,223	
Total Workshops & Training	82,875			14,652		14,652	68,223	
General Expenditure								
Travel	55,900			8,043		8,043	47,857	
Information & Public Relations	10,000			1,569		1,569	8,431	
Office Costs	9,600			2,979		2,979	6,621	
Communications	2,400			113		113	2,287	
Financial Charges				1,924		1,924	-1,924	
Other General Expenses				623		623	-623	
Shared Office and Services Costs	29,457		1,750	18,816		20,566	8,891	
Total General Expenditure	107,357		1,750	34,068		35,818	71,539	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				169,633		169,633	-169,633	
Total Operational Provisions				169,633		169,633	-169,633	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	70,120		877	36,524		37,400	32,720	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/1	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			18,376	1,130,638		1,149,014		
Total Indirect Costs	70,120		877	36,524		37,400	32,720	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			135	2,453		2,588	-2,588	
Pledge Reporting Fees	117			1,100		1,100	-983	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	117		135	3,553		3,688	-3,571	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,149,014		14,502	601,978		616,480	532,534	
VARIANCE (C - D)			3,874	528,660		532,534		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/5-2018/1	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2017/5-2018/5	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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	18,376		18,651	18,651	14,502	4,149	
Subtotal BL2	18,376		18,651	18,651	14,502	4,149	
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	1,130,638		885,942	885,942	601,978	283,964	
Subtotal BL3	1,130,638		885,942	885,942	601,978	283,964	
GRAND TOTAL	1,149,014		904,593	904,593	616,480	288,113	