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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

## Bangladesh: Cyclone Mora



<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRBD019</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 11 September 2018</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">TC-2017-000058-BGD</a></b>
<b>Date of disaster: 30 May 2017</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 1,149,014 (Coverage 78%)</b>
<b>Operation start date: 29 May 2017</b>	<b>Operation end date: 31 May 2018</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 3.3 million</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 50,000 people</b>
<b>Host National Society:</b> Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) - over 600 Red Cross Youth, Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers and staff mobilized	
<b>National Societies involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian 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. British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross have also contributed bilaterally to the BDRCS response operation.	
<b>Other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs, Local NGOs.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 30 May 2017, tropical cyclone (TC) Mora made landfall in the south-eastern part of Bangladesh, with a maximum wind speed of 130 km/h. The cyclone crossed north and several hours later passed through Chattagram division. According to a situation report dated 31 May 2017 of Bangladesh's Department of Disaster Management (DDM), seven people lost their lives and more than 50,000 houses were damaged in Chattagram (former Chittagong) and Cox's Bazar districts. Around 3.3 million people were affected in Cox's Bazar, Chattagram, Bandarban and Rangamati. On the other hand, the three hilly districts (Rangamati, Khagrachari, Bandarban), Chattagram and Cox's Bazar experienced the worst landslides in the history due to heavy rainfall in June 2017. At least 160 people lost their lives and 187 people injured. Around 2,124 people took shelters at 19 shelter centres in Rangamati, and 388 people at five centres in Bandarban. Due to landslide, more than 80,000 people affected, around 11,000 houses were reported damaged; more than 1,200 sanitary latrines were damaged and around 1,000 water points such as tube-well and ring-well were damaged.



Devastating impact of Cyclone Mora in Chanua union of Bashkhali Upazila under Chattagram District. (Photo: IFRC)

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Prior to the landfall of TC Mora, the Government of Bangladesh and BDRCS activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) volunteers for the dissemination of cyclone early warning messages and evacuation of people

to safer places. Part of Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation also covered the operational cost of CPP. Furthermore, 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 community. Immediately after the cyclone made its landfall, BDRCS provided search and rescue and first aid services to the cyclone affected population. Around 6,000 families received immediate dry food assistance from BDRCS with support from IFRC in Cox's Bazar, Chattagram and Noakhali districts. In addition, 700 families were provided with multipurpose cash grant (CHF 50) and shelter toolkits in Chattagram and Bandarban district. BDRCS and German Red Cross (GRC) monitored the development of the tropical depression since 27 May 2017, in consultation with the Climate Centre, independent meteorological institutes and the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) under Forecast-based Financing (FbF) programme. According to the forecasting, FbF was triggered for preparedness and 2,820 families in Noakhali received cash grant assistance of BDT 5,000 (CHF 60) each.



RCY disseminating early warning on TC Mora. (Photo: BDRCS)



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

During TC Mora response, population in the three hilly districts of Rangamati, Chattagram 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 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 was responsible at the NHQ to compile and analyze the information and disseminate the assessment report.

The landslides affected people who had to seek shelter in public buildings for an extended period as they had either lost their houses or were afraid to return to their own houses. With the support from IFRC, BDRCS continued to provide cooked meal distribution among those who were displaced in Bandarban district for around two weeks and reached more than 1,660 people. BDRCS also provided dry food among 200 affected families in Chattagram and 700 beneficiaries with multipurpose cash grant (CHF 50 per affected family) in Bandarban district. In addition to that, BDRCS raised funds from local private partners and supported 1,600 HHs during the landslide emergency response.

It is to be mentioned that due to TC Mora, seven people lost their lives, and more than 50,000 homes and structures were damaged in Cox's Bazar, including the shelters of many displaced People from Rakhine. However, the need in Cox's Bazar were addressed through a revised [appeal](#) of the Population Movement Operation (PMO) in August 2017. The revision incorporated the needs that were compounded by Cyclone Mora especially for Cox's Bazar district. On the other hand, during the implementation of recovery activities under this TC Mora appeal, BDRCS experienced one of the severe floods in the north-western part of Bangladesh starting mid-August 2017 and new influx of people from Myanmar starting 25 August 2017. To address the humanitarian needs for both crises, BDRCS requested IFRC to launch an emergency appeal for flood response and another revision for PMO appeal. Consequently, IFRC launched a CHF 4.7 million emergency [appeal](#) on 24 August 2017 to assist 100,000 flood affected people. The PMO emergency [appeal](#) was revised to CHF 12.76 million on 15

September 2017 to assist another 100,000 people under the operation. BDRCS engaged all its existing staff, NDRT and volunteers towards the flood operation and population movement operation between August to October 2017. IFRC also mobilized its global response tools - Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), Emergency Response Units (ERUs) and a Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members to augment the capacity of the BDRCS to deliver services in the immediate-term for the responses in flood and PMO. As a result, the implementation of the recovery activities under TC Mora was hindered and progress was slowed down. From November 2017 onward, BDRCS and IFRC recruited more staff, trained more volunteers in order to complete the recovery activities under TC Mora operation in time.

Summary of key achievements:

- With this appeal, BDRCS contributed to cover the emergency communication cost of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP).
- Approximately 7,200 families in Cox's Bazar, Chattagram, Bandarban and Noakhali district were reached with emergency food assistance. Around 2,009 families received multipurpose cash grant.
- BDRCS implemented recovery operations in two most vulnerable communities in Chattagram and Bandarban district. BDRCS conducted a detailed household survey using Open Data Kit (ODK) to understand the recovery needs and to identify most vulnerable families.
- With the support of IFRC, BDRCS organized two Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) level-1 trainings and trained more than 30 participants. These trained volunteers assisted CTP activities under the shelter, WASH and livelihood sectors. In addition, with the support of IFRC, BDRCS trained volunteers and staff on livelihood.
- BDRCS has organized Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) Training of Trainers (ToT) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) ToT. With the support of these trained volunteers, BDRCS implemented PASSA and PHAST in the targeted communities.
- A total of 716 affected families received cash grant and Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets to reconstruct the damage houses.
- A total of 309 affected families received cash grant as livelihood assistance along with training.
- BDRCS conducted hygiene promotion activities and distributed hygiene parcels in six schools among 3,500 students. In addition to that, 12 school latrines were renovated with basic facilities.
- In total, 1,370 families received hygiene parcel for one month and among them, 350 families received cash grant to reconstruct latrines. In addition, BDRCS repaired 40 tube-well and newly installed 6 deep tube-well for communal use. BDRCS also provided 10 tube-well maintenance kits to targeted community groups.
- Under DRR activities, more than 2,300 families received locally appropriate sapling and seeds. In total 5 community roads, cumulatively more than 4-kilometer-long earthen road; repaired through Cash for Work (CFW) activity.

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

IFRC Bangladesh country office is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff; supporting BDRCS in emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. IFRC has been supporting BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies. For this emergency appeal, IFRC supported BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. IFRC was part of the need assessment working group and actively participated in different coordination meetings, including the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). In addition to that, IFRC played its shelter cluster convener role during the emergency phase.

IFRC closely monitored the situation together with BDRCS and actively coordinated with all in-country PNSs. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. Within the longer-term programme framework, British RC, Swiss RC, German RC contributed to respective project areas in terms of providing emergency relief support through BDRCS.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

There were a number of actors including DDM, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs that worked to support the disaster affected areas and the people. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) communicated with all respective District Commissioners to take necessary actions as per Standing Order on Disaster (SoD) of Bangladesh Government. Considering the impact of cyclone Mora, 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 the 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 and to the families of injured persons. A total of 382 emergency medical teams worked 24/7 in the affected areas to provide emergency health care services to the victims.

HCTT called a meeting on 29 May 2017 and triggered a Joint Needs Assessment (JNA). For TC Mora, the need 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.

In recognition of the scale of humanitarian needs, IFRC deployed a Technical Coordinator and Information Management officer from the Global Shelter Cluster for approximately one month. The Shelter Cluster Coordination Team coordinated more than 15 shelter cluster partners focusing on ensuring better coordinated cluster response, addressing technical needs on shelter designs, materials and interventions, and improving cluster information management system.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

Immediately after TC Mora and landslides, BDRCS and IFRC actively participated in the need assessment and different coordination meetings organized by the HCTT and different clusters. BDRCS conducted continuous assessment throughout the operation in different phases to understand the needs of the affected people. In consideration of BDRCS initial findings assessment and NAWG assessment, BDRCS requested IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal. IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal on 13 June 2017 which was revised twice considering the community needs and priorities.

The initial need assessment of cyclone Mora revealed that there were a moderate to severe damage and loss of agricultural crops as well as fisheries and poultry. More than 50,000 houses; 20,000 livestock and 23,000 acres of crops/land were reported damaged. So, the access to food and shelter were top priorities during the emergency phase and BDRCS mobilized emergency shelter kits from disaster preparedness stock and procured food items locally. On the other hand, the landslides affected people who had to seek shelter in public buildings for an extended period as they had either lost their houses or were afraid to return to their own houses. With the support from IFRC, BDRCS continued to provide cooked meal distribution among those who were displaced in Bandarban District for around two weeks during emergency.

Later during the recovery phase, BDRCS with the support of IFRC, conducted household survey to understand the recovery needs of the communities. It revealed that reconstruction of damage houses, latrine, water points; restoring livelihood; awareness on hygiene promotion and DRR activities were identified as key priority needs of the targeted communities. Based on these findings, the appeal was revised on 28 December 2017 and BDRCS implemented recovery activities to address the affected community needs.

### **Risk Analysis**

Monsoon precipitation, cyclonic storm, tidal surge and landslide were considered as part of the risk factor during the implementation of the operation. The possibility of delay in reconstruction and low funding coverage were also potential risks identified. In addition, damage of cash crops and breaking down of the market chain were also considered as risks to restoring livelihood.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Overall Objective**

The overall objective of the operation was to support BDRCS to ensure that humanitarian needs of 50,000 people affected by TC Mora and landslides in the four most affected districts of Cox's Bazar, Chattagram, Bandarban and Noakhali are met through the provision of emergency food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihood and health support including strengthening resilience at local level.

### **Proposed strategy**

BDRCS with its staff and volunteers started the operation through a DREF (supported by IFRC) to address the immediate needs of the disaster affected people. Instantly after the DREF, IFRC launched an emergency appeal on 13 June 2017 to assist 50,000 people which was later revised twice to address landslide impact and recovery needs. The initial emergency appeal was designed based on the findings of BDRCS and NAWG assessments. Later, considering the recovery needs in

the affected communities; the proposed strategy was revised to focus more on recovery interventions and implementation of recovery activities in Banshkhali sub-district of Chattagram and in Naikhongchari sub-district of Bandarban district. Under this appeal, all the beneficiaries under different sectors benefited through the DRR initiatives such as tree plantation, awareness sessions on DRR and small-scale disaster risk mitigation work. BDRCS worked with six schools to improve WASH facilities and to raise awareness on hygiene. On the other hand, BDRCS trained community volunteers in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and search & rescue (S&R) training along with provision of first aid boxes. These trained CBHFA and S&R community volunteers will be able to provide service during emergencies.

During the selection process, the proposed strategy was to give priority to elderly women, marginal income farmers, women headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people. In addition to that, community people were engaged through consultation sessions, suggestions and feedback mechanism. A Community Response Mechanism (CRM) box and a hotline number was set up to receive feedback or any complaint on recovery assistance from the community. One of the suggestions of the final evaluation exercise conducted in May is to spread out this mechanism more widely in future operations.

During the implementation of recovery activities, BDRCS experienced two major disasters (floods in the north-western part of Bangladesh and population movement crisis in Cox's Bazar); and engaged all its available resources temporarily to the floods and population movement operation. As a result, the implementation of the recovery activities under TC Mora was hindered and progress was slowed down. From November onward, BDRCS and IFRC recruited more staff, trained more volunteers to overcome the delay and eventually completed TC Mora recovery activities in time.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources (HR)**

BDRCS deployed its existing staff, NDRT and volunteers for disseminating early warning and evacuating people during both TC Mora and landslides. Immediately after cyclone land fall, BDRCS mobilized NDRT members to assist respective branches to implement emergency response operation. BDRCS human resources was stressed while responding to flood and population movement emergency operation since August 2017. BDRCS hired four technical staff and one operation manager exclusively for TC Mora appeal.

IFRC and in-country PNSs deployed its existing staff and resources to support BDRCS to implement emergency operation including assessment. Two regional disaster response team (RDRT) member were deployed from Philippines to support procurement and logistic activities for a period of one month and another NDRT from Indonesia to support WASH -installing new tube-well. IFRC hired a programme officer to assist BDRCS implement recovery activities.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistic activities 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 logistic standards, processes and procedures. IFRC country office logistic department- enforced with additional local logistic staff- provided support to BDRCS to procure required relief items to support the operation as well as with replenishment. No mobilization table was required to be opened for this operation support as main relief items required for immediate needs were available in prepositioned in-country stocks. A total of 12,600 pieces of CGI sheets and more than 4,000 hygiene parcels were procured locally. Apart from these, 2,000 pieces of jerrycans, 1,000 pieces tarpaulins and 1,000 customized shelter tool kits were replenished internationally with support of IFRC regional operational logistics, procurement and supply chain management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur. IFRC country office logistics team also supported BDRCS with organizing transportation of relief items to distribution points. Logistics team arranged the transportation for the staff through managing IFRC as well as local rental vehicles. In order to build the National Society capacity, IFRC provided technical and financial support to organize workshop on warehouse management from 10 to 13 August 2017 under Cyclone Mora operation.

### **Communications**

Maintaining effective communication with key stakeholders and audience was important to increase and maintain public, government and donor support. From the onset of the disaster to the end of the operation, IFRC and National Society effectively used various forms of media with an aim to promote the operation and the profile of the National Society. Regular operational updates were provided using popular social media sites such as Twitter, Facebook to reach the maximum number of audiences worldwide - through both IFRC and BDRCS official accounts. Press releases, media advisories, case stories were published in IFRC official website on a regular basis throughout the operation. Also, a short video documentary

and a case story were produced and published on IFRC and BDRCS official sites at the end of the operation, highlighting the overall achievement.

## Security

During the operation, road safety remained as the highest threat and concern in the operational area like many other parts of the country. On 22 January 2018, IFRC programme officer for Cyclone Mora operation met a road incident at Naikhongchari upazila under Bandarban district where the IFRC rented vehicle was damaged. Fortunately, there was no death or injury, however IFRC rental vehicle as well as the driver was replaced immediately, and both the driver and staff member were briefed again on safety and security. Movement monitoring was in place for field travel, and for general safety and security.

The other key threats to the operational areas were related to flash floods, mudslides, petty crime and health risks. The overall safety and security situation were constantly monitored by security team. IFRC senior security manager disseminated security advisors, including any necessary temporary restriction when appropriate. Safety and security alerts were also sent via timely text SMS or WhatsApp messages. All new and visiting international personnel were provided with a security welcome pack and attended a security briefing within 24 hours of arrival in the country. Volunteers and staff engaged in the operation were required to adhere to the appropriate security measures.

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

According to the EPoA, PMER activities were supposed to be rolled out to ensure the quality of programme implementation throughout the operational management cycle. But in reality, the involvement of PMER persons either from BDRCS or IFRC was limited. Although several monitoring visits were conducted by the assigned persons to follow up on the progress of implementation at the community level, however the final evaluation concluded that no systematic way or written report was followed into the operation.

Reporting on the operation was carried out in accordance with IFRC minimum reporting standard, but only one operation update was able to be issued due to unavoidable circumstances. A lesson learned workshop and final evaluation were also conducted according to the plan of action. The final evaluation suggested to set up a standard monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan for all operation and IFRC could improve systems and level of written records and reporting for future operations. A gap of systematic and effective monitoring visit was raised in the lesson learned workshop.



The final evaluation team conducting field visit in Bandarban.  
(Photo: IFRC)

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

**Needs analysis:** The need of repairing damaged latrines and ensure safe drinking water sources were the main needs. Through the household survey, it was found that only around 63 percent of the affected families had latrines. However, these were damaged and only 37 percent was functioning after the disaster. Similarly, the damaged water sources such as tube-well and ring well were targeted for repair to ensure safe drinking water sources. The poor sanitation and hygiene condition became more worse after cyclone Mora and landslides struck in the affected communities.

#### Population assisted:

- 1,370 families engaged in PHAST and received hygiene parcels and jerry cans.
- 350 families supported through cash grants (CHF 62.5 per family) to reconstruct their damaged latrines.
- Installation of 6 new tube-wells/ ring-wells and repairing of 40 tube-wells/ ring-wells were done.
- 3,500 students engaged in CHAST and supported with hygiene parcels.
- 12 latrines in 5 schools renovated with improved hygiene facilities.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome: The risks of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced.**

Output	Activities
Improve access to water and sanitation facilities and improved practice of hygiene knowledge	PHAST ToT for volunteers
	Implementation of PHAST in communities and schools
	Distribution of hygiene parcels and jerry cans
	Repairing household latrines through cash grants
	Supporting schools for repair latrines
	Technical assessment of water points
	New tube-well and ring well installation
Repairing of damage tube-well and ring wells	

## Achievements

BDRCS with the support from respective RCY volunteers and executive committee members of Chattagram and Bandarban districts branches successfully organized PHAST ToT from 25 to 29 November 2017, where a total 26 volunteers were trained (among them 19 males and 7 females). These trained volunteers facilitated the PHAST sessions in community and schools. In total, more than 350 families from the targeted communities directly participated in PHAST sessions and more than 3,500 school students along with school staff attended "Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST)" sessions. In total of 1,370 affected families from the community received hygiene parcels. Each family hygiene parcel covers one-month of hygiene item needs for a family of five members and included body soaps, laundry soaps, sanitary pads, bath towel, toilet papers, tooth paste and tooth brushes. In addition, BDRCS provided hygiene parcels to more than 3,500 school students and around 100 school staff received hygiene parcel to improve their hygiene practice.

Considering the funding availability, BDRCS provided cash grant support to households to reconstruct their latrines. A total of 350 affected families had their latrines reconstructed, and a total 12 latrines in five schools renovated with improved hygiene facilities. Apart from that, BDRCS conducted a detailed technical assessment, with the support from Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) to identify new water point locations and bill of quantity for tube-well repairing. Finally, BDRCS installed 6 new deep tube-wells/ring wells after the consultation with communities and repaired 40 tube-wells/ring wells in Banshkhali and Naikhongchari sub districts.



WASH RDRT member examining the water quality (left) and BDRCS trained volunteers conducting PHAST sessions in the community of Bandarban (Photos: IFRC)

## Challenges

Due to limited funds, not all targeted HHs/people were possible to be reached. BDRCS faced difficulties while selecting contractors to install and to repair the tube-wells through local tendering, as it was hard to find suitable suppliers who can fulfil all the tender requirement locally. As a result, respective BDRCS branches were unable to implement these activities in time. However, with the technical guidance of DPHE, respective branches were finally able to complete installation and repair of tube-wells and ring-wells.

## Lessons learned

In future, a detailed assessment on local capacity for construction work needs to be considered to avoid potential delays.

## Shelter

**Needs analysis:** Since more than 50,000 houses were damaged due to TC Mora and landslides, shelter support was identified. It was recommended by shelter cluster to distribute immediate shelter materials, conditional cash and introducing Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) tools as the affected people were forced to take shelter on roadsides and in temporary locations.

### Population assisted:

- 700 affected families received shelter toolkits.
- 716 affected families received awareness training on safe shelter through implementation of PASSA tool.
- 716 affected families received shelter repairing cash grant (CHF 100 per family) and construction materials.

## Shelter and settlements

**Outcome: Immediate and mid-term shelter & settlements needs of the affected population are addressed.**

Output	Activities
Targeted affected families received house repairing assistance	Distribution and replenishment of shelter toolkits
	PASSA TOT for volunteers and staff
	Distribution of conditional cash grant and construction materials
	Implementation of PASSA tools in the communities
	Implementation of PASSA in schools

## Achievements

Under this outcome, BDRCS mobilized 700 IFRC standard shelter toolkits from the joint disaster preparedness stock of BDRCS and IFRC. During the emergency phase, BDRCS reached 350 affected families in Chattagram and 350 affected families in Bandarban districts with shelter toolkits as emergency shelter support. Each shelter toolkit consists of hammer, saw, tie wire, different type of nails, rope, hoe and other accessories. These shelter toolkits helped the affected people to build make shift shelter using salvaged materials.



Shelter beneficiaries reconstructing their houses with construction materials and cash grant provided by BDRCS. (Photos: IFRC)

Under the mid-term shelter and settlements needs of the affected population; a ToT was conducted for 26 (males 20 and females 6) RCY volunteers. The ToT was primarily aimed to develop the understanding of the basic principles and approaches of PASSA. Through this ToT, participants enhanced their knowledge, facilitations skills and techniques. These trained volunteers facilitated the PASSA sessions in the communities with the shelter beneficiaries. In total, eight PASSA sessions were facilitated with the beneficiaries and they helped them to develop house reconstruction plans. But due to funding constraints, implementation of PASSA did not take place at school level.

A total of 716 affected families received cash grant and CGI sheets in Banshkhali and Naikhonghari sub districts.

Each shelter beneficiary received CHF 100 as conditional grant and 18 pieces of CGI sheet to reconstruct their houses. The CGI sheets were procured with the support of IFRC logistic team following IFRC's standard procurement system and quality control. Each of the CGI sheet is 2.44-meter-long, 813 mm width and have thickness of 0.42 mm.

BDRCS opted for a high standard of CGI for this response. The sheeting was painted and had an additional coating. Information on how to use and secure the sheeting and ensure effective support for the roofing, through pillars, wooden joists/struts, bindings and other techniques were provided through the useful PASSA training. Most of the beneficiaries felt it had led to an improved shelter that would be more weather-resistant and can last longer.

### Challenges

Due to limited funds, not all targeted HHs/people were possible to be reached. On the other hand, the whole procurement process of CGI sheets took more than two months and as a result, the distribution was delayed. Similarly, BDRCS local branches experienced difficulties to stock large number of CGIs due to lack of proper storage facilities. However, the increased technical specifications for CGI led to delays in procurement linked to quality control, but the benefits outweighed the delays.

IFRC also experienced difficulties to transfer funds in timely manner due to long financial procedure. Later, both BDRCS and IFRC coordinated with respective financial service providers to minimise the delay in fund transfer.

During the post distribution monitoring, it was recommended by community people to exclude some of the items of shelter toolkits like hoe and shovel. As a result, IFRC Bangladesh country office requested IFRC APRO to procure customized shelter toolkits considering the context of Bangladesh. Due to the customized specification, IFRC APRO logistic unit could not mobilize IFRC standard shelter toolkits from their existing prepositioned stocks. IFRC APRO logistic unit received these customized shelter toolkits once the supplier produced the same with revised requirement. As a result, the replenishment of shelter toolkits took longer time than expected.

### Lessons learned

Considering the unexpected delay in fund transfer, BDRCS opened a bank account with Standard Chartered Bank in Bangladesh which is an international bank as well as preferred by IFRC. This allowed smooth fund transfer between IFRC and BDRCS. Earlier, it took at least two weeks or more to receive funds by BDRCS. With the new bank account, BDRCS is now able to receive funds within a couple of days. BDRCS and IFRC Bangladesh country office have adopted the new customized shelter toolkits specification for future operation use.

### Shelter Coordination

**Outcome: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability**

Output	Activities
Timely, predictable and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors	Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors
	Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination
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.	Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response
	Support advocacy on behalf of the sector
	Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning

### Achievements

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, 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.

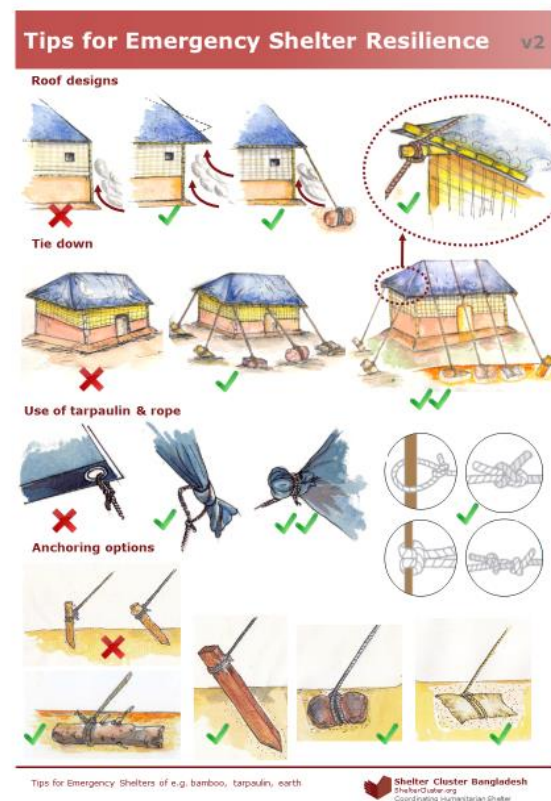
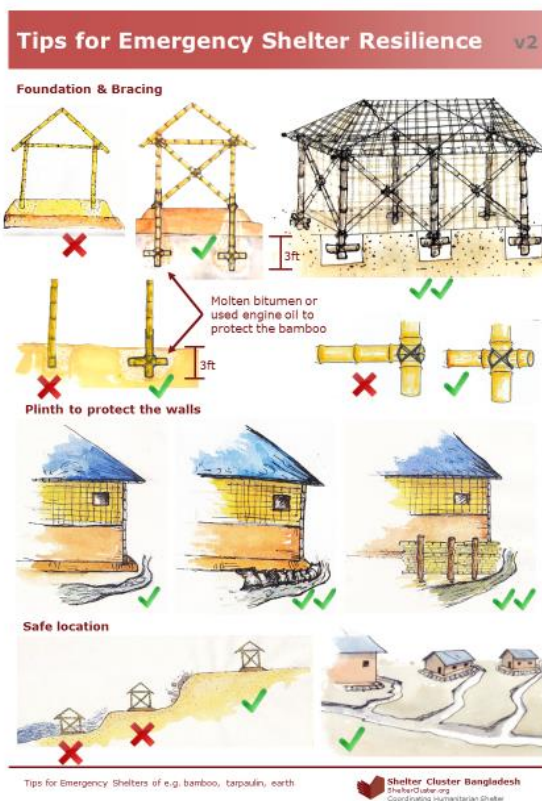
The Global Shelter Cluster team reinforced the existing in-country capacity of the IFRC. The key achievements are followings:

- Creation of designated [web page for TC Mora and Landslides response](#) where people can find guidelines and standards developed during preparedness and documents related to shelter and NFIs response.
- Provided 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 meetings regularly during emergency phase and updated shelter cluster members about the progress.
- Updating of shelter cluster contact list.
- Developed and widely disseminated information, education and communication (IEC) materials on Emergency Shelter Resilience.
- Facilitated technical workshop to explore improved solutions for shelter.

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 provided technical support:

- Developed and widely disseminated IEC materials on Emergency Shelter Resilience.
- Conducted field visits 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.



## Challenges

Low funding coverage was one of the major challenges to continue the shelter cluster coordination team. On the other hand, there were only few implementing partners who contributed to reach target of shelter cluster.

## Lessons learned

Apart from the above-mentioned challenges, IFRC played an important role in shelter cluster coordination to ensure coordinated response and to minimize the duplication of same geographical areas/beneficiaries.

## Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods.

**Needs analysis:** Access to food was identified as a top priority during BDRCS assessment in emergency phase. According to the assessment, there were a moderate to huge damage and loss of agricultural crops as well as fisheries and poultry. More than 20,000 livestock and 23,000 acres areas of crops/land were reported damaged. The most vulnerable and affected groups were listed as daily labourers (agricultural and non-agricultural), small and marginalized farmers. According to the household survey, the average income of many families was decreased and taking less meals in a day.

### Population assisted:

- 6,000 families received immediate dry food support.
- 1,660 people received cooked food support.
- 2,009 families received multipurpose cash grant (CHF 50) for one month.
- 309 families received conditional cash grant support for restoring livelihood (CHF 187.5).

### Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

**Outcome: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met.**

Output	Activities
Provision of food items to 6,500 families	Procurement and distribution of dry food.
	Distribution of cooked food.
Provision of unconditional cash grant to 2,000 families	CTP level 1 training for volunteers.
	Distribution of cash grant.

**Outcome: The livelihood of the target population is restored.**

Output	Activities
400 families received cash grant to support restoring their livelihoods	Livelihood ToT for volunteers.
	Conduct livelihood training in the community.
	Distribution of cash grant for livelihood.

### Achievements

During the emergency phase with the support of respective branches, BDRCS selected beneficiaries for dry food and cooked food distribution considering vulnerabilities, damage and need. Around 6,000 families received immediate dry food assistance from BDRCS with support from IFRC in Cox's Bazar, Chattagram and Noakhali districts immediately after the landfall of TC Mora. On the other hand, after the landslides, the affected people sought shelter in public buildings for an extended period as they either had lost their houses or were afraid to return. With IFRC support, BDRCS continued with the cooked meal distribution among those who were displaced in Bandarban district for around two weeks and reached more than 1,660 people. BDRCS also provided dry food among 200 landslide affected families in Chattagram.

Two-day long CTP training was conducted to the RCY volunteers of Bandarban and Chattagram districts to build capacity on cash transfer process, modalities, market analysis and cash-based interventions along with beneficiary selection, distribution and monitoring. In total, 24 RCY volunteers received the training in two batches from 15 to 16 November 2017 at Naikhonchari, Bandarban and 16 to 17 November 2017 at Banskhali, Chattagram.

The cyclone and landslides caused people to lose their houses, homesteads, crops and other belongings. To recover from the immediate crisis, BDRCS provided unconditional cash grant for beneficiaries to meet their emergency needs. A total of 2,009 affected family received the multipurpose cash grant from BDRCS. Among these were 950 families



One of the beneficiaries in the community that received unconditional cash grant.  
(Photo: IFRC)

from Chattagram 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. In addition, a total of 309 families (212 families from Bandarban and 97 families from Chattagram) received conditional cash grant. Due to limited funding, the original target of 400 could not be fully achieved. Each family received BDT 15,000 (CHF 187.5) as livelihood recovery assistance along with livelihood training. With the support of IFRC, BDRCS organized livelihood ToT for the volunteers and staff. These trained volunteers and staff conducted the livelihood training with the technical support of relevant government departments.

### Challenges

During the emergency period, BDRCS respective branches faced difficulties to procure food items as the markets were not fully functioning. In addition, according to BDRCS procurement policy, payment should be made through bank cheque. Respective BDRCS branches faced difficulties with suppliers to get them agree with BDRCS procurement policy as the suppliers preferred cash instead of bank cheque during the emergency phase. However, following several discussion BDRCS branches managed to make the suppliers understand about the policy of BDRCS and suppliers finally agreed. In early stages of operation, it was also difficult to access the communities as the road communication was blocked due to the landslides.

### Lessons learned

From this operation, the initiative to link local resource persons or government department to the beneficiaries to restore their livelihood was appreciated by community people. Due to this initiative, community people have now more access to discuss and to know in detail about their livelihood.

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

**Needs analysis:** Bangladesh is vulnerable to various disasters, including cyclones, floods and landslides. Apart from the mortality and morbidity resulting from the disasters, economic losses are also affecting the people. Lack of Integrated community preparedness and risk reduction measures were identified during the assessment.

### Population assisted:

- 2,300 families participated in DRR sessions and receive locally appropriate saplings and seeds.
- Through small scale disaster risk mitigation work 2,300 families in the targeted communities benefitted.

### Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

#### Outcome: Community resilience to disasters is enhanced

Output	Activities
Targeted 2,500 families have better knowledge on DRR	Provide DRR awareness session
	Provide sapling and seeds to targeted beneficiaries
	Supporting small scale disaster risk mitigation work in communities

#### Outcome: The NS early warning systems and procedures are supported to increase capacity

Output	Activities
Early warning equipment and financial support provided to district branches to activate cyclone preparedness programs	Information dissemination and evacuation
	Communication cost support to CPP volunteers

### Achievements

With available funding, BDRCS distributed sapling and seeds among more than 2,300 affected. The type of seeds and sapling were identified with community consultation and coordination with relevant government departments. After selecting locally appropriate seeds and sapling, BDRCS procured from local source.

Through cash for work, a total of five community earthen roads were repaired and it improved road access in the affected areas. The beneficiaries were selected using self-targeting method through community consultation. Prior to CFW, BDRCS conducted detailed assessment about the feasibility and impact. At the same time, consulted and coordinated with local government.

Prior to the landfall of TC Mora, the government of Bangladesh and BDRCS activated and mobilized around 55,260 cyclone preparedness programme (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 operational cost of CPP.



Earthen road repairing by beneficiaries at Banskhali, Chattogram district.  
(Photo: IFRC)

### Challenges

It was a challenging task to complete the feasibility assessment and get approval from concerned authorities. For this reason, BDRCS organized community consultation and consulted with technical persons as well as respective government officials. After approval obtained from the local government and technical persons, the community implemented the DRR activities.

### Lessons learned

According to the final evaluation, DRR element could have been more strongly emphasised and better integrated into the wider recovery approach. For example, DRR activities could have been linked to the shelter/WASH priorities for example; cash for work to build small ditches/embankments to protect improved houses, tree planting, drills and simulations or hygiene promotion for communities. This might have helped build sustainability. The present cash for work was used to rebuild roads to improve access to cyclone or as key route in time of cyclone or another emergency.

## National Society capacity building

**Needs analysis:** Due to cyclone, landslide, severe flood and population movement crisis in close interval in Bangladesh, existing trained human resources of BDRCS was stressed and become insufficient. As a result, more BDRCS volunteers and staff needed to be trained on national disaster response, so that the newly trained volunteers and staff could be deployed to meet the demand. At the same time considering the frequency of disaster, BDRCS needs to maintain its contingency stocks particularly for tarpaulins as emergency shelter relief items for upcoming cyclone season and blankets for upcoming winter season. On the other hand, information collection regarding damage and needs from respective affected districts had been identified as one of the important factors for an effective response operation.

**Population assisted:** To strengthen the national society capacity in disaster response this appeal supported followings activities:

- Organized one NDRT training and one Search and Rescue training for BDRCS volunteers and staff.
- Developed information management through BDRCS web platform and to develop web-based information dashboard.
- Enhanced contingency stock through procurement of 1,000 tarpaulins.

<b>National Society Capacity Building</b>	
<b>Outcome: National Society branches and local capacity to respond to disaster and crisis is strengthened.</b>	
<b>Output</b>	<b>Activities</b>
Increased capacity of Response Coordination Centre	National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training
	Enhance contingency stock by procuring tarpaulins and blankets
	Search and Rescue Training
	BDRCS web-based information management
	Apps development for beneficiary selection
<b>Achievements</b>	
<p>Through this appeal, IFRC provided both technical and financial support to BDRCS to organize NDRT training in May 2018. The contents were on RCRC, code of conduct, sphere standard, core humanitarian standards, assessment, DM, cluster, PMER, livelihoods, shelter, health, WASH, team building, cash transfer programme, relief distribution, dead body management, emergency communications, IT, documentation and global response tools. A total of 30 participants were trained including 22 males and 8 females. BDRCS organized two basic search and rescue (S&amp;R) trainings and trained 24 volunteers during 23 to 27 April 2018 (11 female and 13 male) and during 20 to 24 May 2018, another 31 volunteers (23 male and 8 female) were trained. The S&amp;R training covered introduction to search &amp; rescue; emergency rescue method including transportation of casualties; Introduction to first aid, AR/CPR (simulation/ practice based), bleeding and control of bleeding; types, importance, use and care of ropes; types and different hitches and use of knots; making improvised, uses and handling of stretcher; rescue techniques from tree/elevated places; mass casualty management (theatrical &amp; practical); types and use of lashing; water rescue.</p> <p>Apart from these trainings, IFRC procured 1,000 tarpaulins to enhance joint contingency stocks of BDRCS-IFRC. In addition, from this appeal contribution, BDRCS ICT department developed web-based information management system which allowed BDRCS to receive immediately damage and needs information from respective district branches simultaneously. This newly developed web platform will help BDRCS response department to take strategic decision promptly. BDRCS also used Kobo and ODK tools to conduct the household survey for recovery phase.</p>	
<b>Challenges</b>	
<p>Due to low funding coverage, 5,000 blankets planned as contingency stock, were not procured within the appeal time frame.</p>	
<b>Lessons learned</b>	
<p>From previous experience, it is found that trained NDRT members and trained S&amp;R volunteers played important role during emergency operations. It is expected that these trained volunteers will play similar role in future emergency operations.</p>	

## **Health and Care**

**Needs analysis:** Generally, the access of health services was very poor in rural and geographically remote area in Bangladesh. The landslide and TC Mora both made the situation worsen to access the health services. Initially it was recommended to mobilize mobile health team with medicine services which was well taken care from government. Therefore, it was highly recommended to initiate and promote community-based health and first aid services in the affected districts.

## Population assisted:

- 179 people in 6 communities received CBHFA training.
- 50 sets of first aid boxes distributed and placed in 6 communities.

## Health and Care

**Outcome: The medium-term risks to the health of affected population are reduced.**

Output	Activities
Community- based health promotion measures provided	Organized CBHFA training in targeted communities
	First aid boxes provided to communities

## Achievements

To strengthen the community capacity in this regard, BDRCS provided first aid and basic health training to community volunteers. BDRCS provided three-day CBHFA trainings along with first aid boxes. CBHFA is an integrated community-based approach in which volunteers work with their communities in disease prevention, health promotion and first aid. With this integrated approach, different aspects of vulnerability were identified and addressed.

A total of six community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) trainings were conducted in Banshkhali and Naikhongchari sub districts, where 179 community volunteers received the CBHFA training (101 females and 78 males). Among these, 60 volunteers were trained in Banshkhali and 119 community volunteers were trained in Naikhongchari sub districts. The main purpose of the training was to develop the capacity of community people on first aid and health. Through these trainings, community people have learnt the skills of first aid, the concept of emergency health and infections, sanitation, diarrhoea management, family planning and safe motherhood. Through these trainings, BDRCS also formed 45 groups of trained volunteers in communities, who disseminated key messages on CBHFA. In addition, BDRCS also provided 50 first aid boxes (based on community requirements) instead of planned 30 among these groups of CBHFA trained community volunteers. Currently, these volunteers are providing first aid and basic health services to the community.

The participation of female volunteers was higher than men in those training sessions as they had more interest for the training. Furthermore, many of the male volunteers were occupied with their usual work such as daily labour and women had more time to spare as they usually spend much of their time with family members. The number of participants in targeted sub-districts who received CBHFA training is tabulated below:

Sub district	# of community volunteers
Banshkhali	60
Naikhongchari	119



Community volunteers participating in CBHFA training in Naikhongchari sub district of Bandarban. (left) and rescue demonstration in CBHFA training in Naikhongchari sub district of Bandarban. (Photos: IFRC)

## Challenges

While the CBHFA trainings were most appreciated by the community, nonetheless there were recommendation received from the field to include reproductive health activities in future responses for wider health service coverage. Also, there were further health needs in the communities, which was beyond the scope of the operation.

## Lessons learned

CBHFA training was highly appreciated by community people and key stakeholders as the trained community volunteers are now able to provide basic health and first aid service to community people in need. BDRCS will incorporate such community-based training in future operation as well and if possible will explore the possibilities of addressing more health needs based in the need assessment.

## Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

### Needs assessment

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

Output	Activities
Needs assessments, beneficiary selection and monitoring are undertaken	Conduct initial assessment by RCY and NDRTs
	Participation in JNA with other organization
	Orientation of staff and volunteer on assessment and beneficiary selection
	Post distribution monitoring
	Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC
	Lesson learned workshop
	Final evaluation

### Achievements

After Cyclone Mora made rainfall, 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. IFRC representative actively participated the JNA working group meeting and supported the group for compilation and analysis of data. The Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) released its final report on 3 June 2017. NAWG also conducted an assessment for landslides which was shared to HCTT members on 20 June 2017. Based on these findings, HCTT developed a joint response plan with the support from all clusters.

An orientation was conducted with NDRTs, RCY volunteers and staff in respective districts branches. During the orientation, beneficiary selection process including survey methodology and criteria were discussed. A joint team of BDRCS and IFRC had been monitoring the overall operational activities regularly. Lessons learned workshop was held on 25 May with active participation of Executive Committee (EC) members of respective units, key personal of BDRCS and IFRC and representatives from community and volunteers.



Lesson learned workshop in Chattagram. (Photo: IFRC)

The final evaluation exercise was conducted in the last month of the operation (May 2018) by a team which also included IFRC Geneva (PMER), BDRCS, emergency WASH officer from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and livelihood consultant from PMO. The evaluation focused on timeliness of the response and recovery, capacity of BDRCS to scale up, capacity of IFRC to scale up, assessment and beneficiary selection, integration of recovery programming, cash approaches and modalities, community engagement and accountability and exit strategy. The evaluation revealed that the operation reached the community satisfaction based on their immediate needs after the disaster. Nonetheless, the

evaluation also highlighted the importance to have clear and realistic plan specifically for recovery stage to implement activities more effectively and efficiently.

### **Challenges**

There was a lack of strong M&E capacity to support programming teams to ensure quality of work for TC Mora operation, especially with the two major disasters experienced during the implementation of recovery activities, namely the flood and population movement crisis.

### **Lessons Learned**

A standard and systematic M&E plan with log frame and appropriate involvement of M&E persons can ensure quality programming of an operation.

## **D. THE BUDGET**

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 1,149,014, of which CHF 894,757 was raised (77.9 per cent coverage). The total expenditure recorded was CHF 885,010 (98.9 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 9,248 which will be moved to the annual plan.

On behalf of BDRCS, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors – who contributed towards the Emergency Appeal – for their invaluable support towards the operation. Detailed income and expenditure of the appeal are outlined in the attached final financial report. Click [\[here\]](#)

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Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in 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

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/5	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		18,319	876,438			894,757	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<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>		17,878	209,799			227,677	
<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	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		17,878	866,348			884,226	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>			10,531			10,531	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>			10,531			10,531	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		18,319	876,438			894,757	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>		18,319	876,438			894,757	

\* 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>		18,319	876,438			894,757	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-18,319	-867,191			-885,510	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0	9,248			9,248	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/5	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>18,319</b>	<b>876,438</b>		<b>894,757</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	34,714			36,050		36,050	-1,336	
Construction - Facilities	4,000			3,385		3,385	615	
Construction Materials	99,953			99,953		99,953	0	
Food	33,761			20,415		20,415	13,346	
Seeds & Plants	10,556			13,575		13,575	-3,019	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,481			30,557		30,557	10,924	
Medical & First Aid	400			400		400	0	
Utensils & Tools	2,240			2,240		2,240	0	
Other Supplies & Services	22,353			15,853		15,853	6,500	
Cash Disbursement	238,795			267,959		267,959	-29,164	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>488,253</b>			<b>490,386</b>		<b>490,386</b>	<b>-2,133</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Office & Household Equipment	5,000						5,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>5,000</b>						<b>5,000</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	3,923			2,181		2,181	1,742	
Distribution & Monitoring	42,294			38,463		38,463	3,831	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,926			27,062		27,062	-6,136	
Logistics Services	4,666			4,666		4,666	0	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>71,809</b>			<b>72,373</b>		<b>72,373</b>	<b>-564</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	3,187			3,364		3,364	-177	
National Staff	64,999			54,610		54,610	10,389	
National Society Staff	19,830			27,263		27,263	-7,433	
Volunteers	1,509			509		509	1,000	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>89,526</b>			<b>85,746</b>		<b>85,746</b>	<b>3,779</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	11,740		15,240			15,240	-3,500	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>11,740</b>		<b>15,240</b>			<b>15,240</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	46,928			61,911		61,911	-14,983	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>46,928</b>			<b>61,911</b>		<b>61,911</b>	<b>-14,983</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	22,038			18,023		18,023	4,015	
Information & Public Relations	7,430			9,040		9,040	-1,609	
Office Costs	15,371			32,966		32,966	-17,595	
Communications	2,400			521		521	1,879	
Financial Charges	8,014			8,004		8,004	10	
Other General Expenses	641		0	1,244		1,244	-603	
Shared Office and Services Costs	29,390		1,750	27,760		29,510	-120	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>85,284</b>		<b>1,750</b>	<b>97,558</b>		<b>99,308</b>	<b>-14,023</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	39,180						39,180	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>39,180</b>						<b>39,180</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	54,452		1,104	52,518		53,623	829	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Final Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/5	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>18,319</b>	<b>876,438</b>		<b>894,757</b>		
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	54,452		1,104	52,518		<b>53,623</b>	<b>829</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	2,586		170	4,953		<b>5,123</b>	<b>-2,537</b>	
Pledge Reporting Fees			55	1,745		<b>1,800</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	2,586		225	6,698		<b>6,923</b>	<b>-4,337</b>	
<b>Operational Forecasting</b>								
Operational forecasting	0						<b>0</b>	
<b>Total Operational Forecasting</b>	0						<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>894,757</b>		<b>18,319</b>	<b>867,191</b>		<b>885,510</b>	<b>9,247</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>9,248</b>		<b>9,247</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRBD019 - Bangladesh - Cyclone Mora

Timeframe: 31 May 17 to 31 May 18

Appeal Launch Date: 13 Jun 17

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2016/5-2018/7	Programme	MDRBD019
Budget Timeframe	2016/5-2018/5	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
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	18,319		18,319	18,319	18,319	0	
Subtotal BL2	18,319		18,319	18,319	18,319	0	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Disaster risk reduction	876,438		876,438	876,438	867,191	9,248	
Subtotal BL3	876,438		876,438	876,438	867,191	9,248	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>894,757</b>		<b>894,757</b>	<b>894,757</b>	<b>885,510</b>	<b>9,248</b>	