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Emergency appeal final report

Bangladesh: Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD013
GLIDE n° TC-2013-000060-BGD
11 June 2014

Period covered by this Final Report or Preliminary final report:

18 May 2013 to 28 February 2014

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,730,251

Appeal coverage:

The appeal was approximately 71% covered.

Appeal history:

- A [revised emergency appeal](#) was launched on 19 July 2013, seeking CHF 1,730,251 to assist 8,000 families (40,000 people) for nine months.
- An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 24 May 2013 for CHF 2,789,432 to assist 9,000 families (approximately 45,000 people) over a nine-month period.
- On 18 May 2013, CHF 305,688 was initially allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to immediately assist 20,000 people for three months.



The improved shelter after recovery assistance in April 2014
Photo: IFRC

Summary:

Cyclone Mahasen made landfall on 16 May 2013. BDRCS provided assistance to 4,000 families with tarpaulins, jerry cans and Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) 2,000 (CHF 22) as a single cash grant for food and other immediate needs. On 18 May 2013, IFRC provided an initial DREF of CHF 305,688 to the National Society to assist 20,000 people for three months. An emergency appeal was launched six days later for CHF 2,789,432 to assist 9,000 families (approximately 45,000 people) over a nine-month period

At the beginning of the recovery operation, an agreement was signed between IFRC and BDRCS for smooth recovery operation. The agreement was recommended in the fourth pre-disaster meeting to ensure quality operations were delivered at every level.

The relief operation then moved to the early recovery phase where the needs of the disaster-affected people were assessed through an inter-cluster joint needs assessment. As a result, the emergency appeal was revised and issued on 19 July 2013. The appeal amount was revised lower based on changing priorities on the ground. Support was extended to 2,800 families from the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna during this early recovery period. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) led the beneficiary selection process, incorporating vulnerability criteria. At the same time, field offices were set up to facilitate the implementation of the programme on the ground.

Recovery assistance in the areas of shelter, sanitation facility, livelihood and disaster risk reduction (DRR) was provided to the targeted 2,800 beneficiaries in Patuakhali and Barguna. A total of 1,400 families received

shelter support. About 700 of them also received latrine ring-slab and superstructure materials. All the targeted 2,800 families received hygiene kits and communication on hygiene practice at the household and individual level. During the recovery period, shelter and sanitation provision were coordinated to assess the level of damage to shelters and latrines for the same beneficiaries.

Both the conditional and unconditional cash grants were followed up with support to 1,400 beneficiary families to improve their livelihoods. Out of this group, 700 families were supported through cash-for-training and unconditional cash grants. The amount provided was BDT 6,000 (CHF 68) for this group of beneficiaries. The rest of the 700 families were supported through cash-for-work (CFW) programmes and provided with BDT 4000 (CHF 45) per person. A total of 11 schemes utilised CFW programmes to improve communication and transportation in cyclone-affected communities. In addition, tree planting, as part of DRR activities, benefitted 1,400 people in Barguna. Awareness raising activities were conducted in both districts.

During the recovery operation, BDRCS developed a draft standard operating procedure (SOP) for the cash transfer programme. At the end of the operation, the draft SOP was finalised through a consultative process. Different tools like the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) were facilitated by BDRCS volunteers with support from IFRC. The capacity building process included training for the communities as well as dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials. A cash-for-work training manual, using the manual for quality implementation process as its starting point, was published to strengthen BDRCS' volunteer capacity for community level facilitation.

The operation's learning has been analysed and disseminated through a two-day Learning and Sharing workshop with the participation of IFRC, NS and Partner National Societies (PNS). Sector-wide learning and recommendations have been presented to facilitate the learning process. This workshop provided an opportunity to review the operation's implementation strategy, capture feedback, identify potential risks and mitigating measures, and share observations to be considered in future operations. Some of the lessons learned from this operation include:

- Providing assistance through an integrated recovery approach led to improvements in the life of the disaster-affected people.
- Community involvement from selection of beneficiaries to programme implementation resulted in an effective recovery programme.
- The application and practice of PASSA and PHAST tools have strengthened the communities' capacities to set up safe shelters and sanitation.
- Recovery assistance needs to emphasise on Shelter and Livelihoods to facilitate the communities' ability to withstand any disaster.
- BDRCS has been strengthened with the capacity to conduct quality monitoring throughout operation with RDRT support.
- The transparency of the operation has been ensured using the beneficiary communication mechanism.
- Regular communication and coordination from the field to headquarters level of the National Society have maintained the momentum of achieving progress during operation.
- Close coordination with the national government and other in-country partner agencies resulted in avoiding duplication of activities in the targeted area.

The situation

On 16 May 2013, Tropical Cyclone Mahasen affected the lives of 1.5 million people in ten coastal districts. BDRCS evacuated 1.1 million people to cyclone shelters with the help of volunteers and staff of an existing cyclone preparedness programme (CPP).

The Phase 3 Joint Needs Assessment revealed that the disaster situation improved over the first two weeks after the Tropical Cyclone hit. But as the monsoon season continued, heavy rainfall continued in the south-western districts of the country and added more burdens to the lives and livelihoods of the already affected people. The disruption of the road network and communications affected the population.

The joint needs assessment reported that 31 per cent of the affected households had reconstructed house structures and 20 per cent had access to sanitation facilities. During this period, latrine facilities were temporarily repaired, which required external assistance for settlement. IFRC revised the emergency appeal on 17 July 2013 based on the ground need and the recommendation of joint needs assessment.

Thousands of the disaster-affected population were in need of shelter, water and sanitation and livelihood support. House structures were repaired using available materials to make do as temporary shelters. At the same time, the disaster-affected people were struggling to recover their livelihoods and overcome the disruption of their regular income. External support was also required for the sanitation facilities in the recovery period.

At present, a hundred per cent of the targeted beneficiaries have repaired their house structures using the conditional cash grant programme. They have improved their knowledge from the training provided by the BDRCS volunteers. In addition, an increased amount of income is experienced by the targeted livelihood beneficiaries. The impact of livelihood has also been analysed in the increased daily food intake rate. Women's participation in income generation activities has been promoted. The community-led infrastructural development process has been facilitated following the cash-for-work programme. It aims to improve the preparedness of communities to minimise future loss from similar storms.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

BDRCS disseminated the early warning messages to ten districts as soon as Tropical Cyclone Mahsen hit in Bangladesh. The efforts of volunteers and staff of CPP assisted the government to evacuate 1.1 million people and minimise losses. After landfall of the tropical cyclone, BDRCS conducted light search and rescue operations, provided first aid, and distributed dry food and safe water to the affected population. On 18 May 2013, BDRCS dispatched relief items for 4,000 families in the districts of Patuakhali, Barguna and Bhola.

IFRC played the coordination role for Red Cross Red Crescent Movement action from relief to recovery period. The major actions of the Movement were coordinated in the joint need assessment, district level planning meetings, deployment of NDRT, and implementation. British Red Cross project staff also supported BDRCS/IFRC in beneficiary selection in Barguna and Patuakhali districts.

During the implementation period, IFRC was involved in, but not limited to, selecting beneficiaries, conducting a baseline survey, standardising latrine design, and managing cash grant distribution and procurement of saplings.

This operation supported 2,800 families in the early recovery phase instead of the originally planned 4,000. The available funds for this programme are about 70 per cent of the total programme cost for the targeted 4,000 families. The number of beneficiaries for each sector in the early recovery phase was recalculated as 70 per cent of the initial target mentioned in the Appeal.

The volunteer group, involved in the relief and recovery phase, contributed to community facilitation. Community participation was ensured in the entire operations along with the feedback mechanism at field level. The community mobilisation process was led by their involvement in safe sanitation and shelter through PHAST and PASSA.

Technical person from IFRC coordinated the assistance for the different component. Added to this, two IFRC monitoring officers at field level ensured the quality facilitation including coordination with the other humanitarian actors. A reporting channel has been followed from the field to headquarters using the report template for every sector.

A Steering committee at headquarters level strengthened the quality operation process. The committee consists of the head of delegation of IFRC, BDRCS secretary general, and disaster response department.

At the very beginning, BDRCS organised an early-recovery planning meeting with Patuakhali and Barguna district level unit representatives in October 2013 and outlined the key issues in the operation plan. The plan outlined detail on coordination, beneficiary selection as well as implementation role of the district level unit office.

The existing response tools of Red Cross Red Crescent (RDRT, NDRT) were effectively utilised in this operation. NDRT and RDRT were deployed to assist BDRCS from shifting from the relief phase to the initial phase of recovery actions. The major achievement of NDRT and RDRT were:

- Led the facilitation in the orientation of Patuakhali and Barguna district unit office for NDRT and Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers.
- Developed and followed the action plan for reporting on beneficiary selection and registration processes.
- Provided instructions to the volunteers in regular operation.
- Assisted the regular monitoring of BDRCS and shared the progress with the IFRC and BDRCS



RDRT in Beneficiary Selection process, Photo: IFRC

Beneficiary Communication and Accountability:

Selection criteria (i.e. women-headed household, presence of children, elderly, people with disability, and lactating mother, etc.) has been applied to beneficiary selection in the communities. IFRC shared a list of selected areas with other agencies to ensure no duplication in selected sites. The beneficiary list has been displayed in common locations to ensure a targeted beneficiary selection process. A complaint/ suggestion box at field level captured suggestions for the final beneficiary selection process. Complaints have been discussed with beneficiaries and reviewed against the targeted beneficiary list after verification. Community-level committees were formed to support BDRCS during programme implementation. The beneficiary satisfaction survey captured the recommendations for improving the future cash distribution modality.

Real Time Evaluation:

In November 2013, a Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted with the aim of reviewing the relief phase and early recovery strategy. The recommendations have been followed in the recovery operation.

Cash disbursement mechanism:

In the early recovery phase, cash grants were distributed to targeted beneficiaries through bank cheques. A separate bank account operated in the nearest location from the beneficiary community for this operation and ensured a smooth cash transfer process. A group of volunteers assisted BDRCS and IFRC in every step of the cash distribution process. The targeted beneficiaries were informed well ahead about the time and place for the cash transfer resulting in timely support. The views and recommendations of the beneficiaries about the cash distribution mechanism were also recorded through a beneficiary satisfaction survey.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The immediate basic food and essential household needs of 4,000 affected families in the districts of Patuakhali, Bhola and Barguna are met within one month	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Each of the targeted families received single cash grant of BDT 2,000 (CHF 25) for food and household needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct door-to-door assessments by the Red Crescent Youth volunteers, basing on the government's preliminary list of affected families • Register and verify beneficiaries • Distribute single cash grant for food and immediate needs through BDRCS staff and Red Crescent Youth volunteers • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS staff and IFRC field monitors

- All the selected Tropical Cyclone affected families received the emergency cash grant from BDRCS district units. The cash was dispatched from headquarters to the district unit via a government bank and then was distributed to the beneficiaries as hard cash.
- During the emergency period, a cash grant has been used to procure what a family needed within one week.
- A functioning market and availability of commodities added advantages to use the cash support programme.
- The cash grant in emergency period provided flexibility to the beneficiaries in purchasing food as well as non-food items (NFI).
- Emergency needs have been assessed properly resulting in the proper selection of emergency support.
- A successful beneficiary communication mechanism has been implemented.
- Coordination with the volunteers, staff and other movement partners has been reflected in the effective relief distribution.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome1: Water-related diseases are reduced and hygiene situation is improved for 4,000 affected families within one month in the districts of Patuakhali, Bhola and Barguna	
Outputs	Activities planned
The target families have improved access to safe drinking water through proper water storage (two jerry cans per family) and have better hygiene situation through hygiene kit (one per family) and education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise water Jerry cans from BDRCS and IFRC's joint stock • Mobilise family hygiene kit from Kuala Lumpur stock • Distribute Jerry cans and hygiene kit via the Red Crescent Youth volunteers to the families targeted for cash grant • Conduct hygiene campaign during distribution of hygiene kits • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS staff and IFRC field monitors. • Replenish water Jerry cans through the zone logistics unit

Outcome2: Provision of hygienic latrine for 1,000 families along with hygiene promotion campaign is ensured within nine months in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna	
Outputs	Activities planned
The targeted families have improved sanitation facilities with sanitary latrine and improved hygiene practices through application of PHAST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register and verify beneficiaries in line with shelter component procedures • Disseminate the list of beneficiaries in the communities • Mobilise resources for construction/installation of sanitary latrine • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS and IFRC field monitors • Orient volunteers on PHAST • Conduct hygiene promotion campaigns in the targeted communities

Outcome 1:

The distribution of relief items was accomplished after two days of beneficiary selection in the three districts. In October 2013, BDRCS conducted a survey on post-relief beneficiary satisfaction with support from RDRT members.

- In the relief phases, a total of 8,000 jerry cans were distributed to the same beneficiaries of conditional cash grants for food and non-food item.
- Water jerry cans ensured availability of water facilities during the emergency period which reduced the risk of water-borne diseases.
- BDRCS and IFRC's joint stock of water jerry cans has been replenished with supplies from the Asia Pacific Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur.
- A total of 4,000 hygiene kits were mobilised from ZLU. The hygiene kits were distributed to the targeted 2,800 beneficiaries of the early recovery phase. The rest of the hygiene kits were kept as part of the BDRCS-IFRC joint disaster preparedness stock. Beneficiaries were briefed before the distribution about the content of the kits and how to use the kits properly.

Outcome 2:

Assessing the need in the recovery phase, 700 families were assisted with sanitation facilities including superstructure and materials. The construction materials were mobilised through a tendering process by IFRC. The ring and slab were constructed at the field level and distributed to the beneficiaries within the planned timeline at the same time; trained volunteers facilitated the community group on sanitation and hygiene awareness through seven sessions. The entire water and sanitation support was led by IFRC technical support in Dhaka with BDRCS's technical person based at field level. Two national water and sanitation disaster response team (NWDRT) members provided full-time technical support to the beneficiaries from superstructure distribution to household level latrine construction.

- Messages about hygiene and using hygiene kit promoted hygiene practice at household level as well as for individual especially children. It resulted in avoiding contamination and subsequent illness in children that could lead to under-nutrition.
- It has been reported during the end line survey that 93% of beneficiaries installed new latrines using the Red Cross Red Crescent support materials.
- In addition, around 80% of the beneficiaries responded to the message of individual hygiene practice after PHAST training.
- Households with improved latrine facilities experienced less water-borne diseases compared to those with unimproved latrines.

Emergency shelter	
Outcome 1: The emergency shelter needs for 4,000 affected families are provided within one month in The districts of Patuakhali, Bhola and Barguna.	
Outputs	Activities planned
The targeted families received emergency shelter materials (two tarpaulins per family) to meet their Immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise tarpaulins from BDRCS and IFRC's joint stock • Distribute tarpaulins by the Red Crescent Youth volunteers • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS staff and IFRC field monitors • Procure and replenish tarpaulins dispatched from BDRCS and IFRC with supplies from zone logistics unit • Monitor and provide technical advice

Shelter was assessed as the top most priority in the emergency situation. Thus tarpaulin was provided to the targeted beneficiaries in the affected areas. This support was aimed at reducing the displacement of people who had homes which had been destroyed or damaged by the tropical cyclone.

- During the relief period, shelter material such as tarpaulin provided emergency shelter facilities to the assisted 4,000 families. Each of the targeted families received two tarpaulins.
- The assistance provided the shelter in emergency and reduced the number of displacements.

The effective communication between BDRCS and IFRC was reflected in the timely delivery of shelter assistance. One of the key factors that helped BDRCS to reach the affected people quickly with shelter support was the prepositioning of tarpaulins before the tropical cyclone from the BDRCS-IFRC joint disaster preparedness stock. Deployment of NDRT and IFRC staff helped in the coordinated beneficiary selection and timely distribution of the shelter supplies. All the tarpaulins dispatched from the disaster preparedness stock were replenished by ZLU.

Transitional Shelter	
Outcome: 2,000 affected families in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna have safer shelter solutions through the provision of locally appropriate shelter within nine months	
Outputs	Activities
The target families whose houses were partially damaged by the Tropical Cyclone Mahasen is rebuilt (BDT 20,000 each family in two installments).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select beneficiaries and finalise categories for partially-damaged shelters • Provide cash grant for shelter solution according to IFRC CTP standards • Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting the shelter rebuilding work • Conduct PASSA to help beneficiaries to repair their houses in a safer way • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS staff and IFRC field monitors • Monitor and provide technical advice • Prepare case studies and conduct evaluation study at the end of this operation • Set up beneficiary communication mechanism (complaint/suggestion box, dissemination of the beneficiary list in public places, etc.)

The targeted 1,400 beneficiaries were supported by a cash grant of BDT 20,000 (CHF 220) for shelter repairs based on the damages sustained to their homes and cluster recommendation. Individual beneficiary information was recorded in the cash grant identification database (CGID) and followed up with grant distribution. Cash distribution through bank cheque has been followed as a mechanism in the recovery period. the majority of beneficiaries repaired their shelters using a combination of the cash grant and their own small contributions.

A total of 20 trained volunteers facilitated the community awareness activities on safe sheltering in line with PASSA. They displayed eight model shelters and used posters at the community level to spread wider community awareness on safe sheltering. The community level PASSA group facilitated safe shelter construction. A community led process was followed in shelter construction and contributed to improving community resilience.

The joint technical team of IFRC and BDRCS provided full time support for quality assurance. The progress of construction activities has been monitored regularly in a two phase process to ensure the effective utilisation of cash grants. A group of volunteers was involved in the monitoring process and ensured the timely accomplishment of this activity.

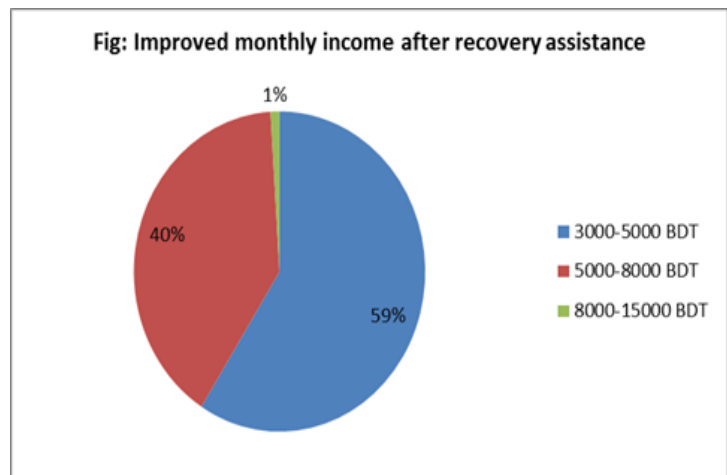
- Around forty per cent of beneficiaries have strengthened their homes' structure based on the endline survey
- Around 88% of the beneficiaries contributed their own funds to prepare a safe shelter.
- It has been analysed through endline survey that around 64% of beneficiaries applied their knowledge of PASSA.
- Beneficiaries' learning from past experience with shelter support has emphasised the construction of a solid foundation for their house structure.

Livelihood Recovery (cash grant, cash for training and cash for work)	
Outcome 1: Livelihoods of 1,000 affected families in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna have been restored within nine months' time	
Outputs	Activities
Each of targeted families received BDT 3,000 (CHF 37.50) as a livelihood grant (for commonly identified livelihood activities in the affected areas including poultry and livestock farming, homestead gardening, vegetable and rice cultivation, fishing, etc.) and BDT 3,000 as cash for the training programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select beneficiaries • Disseminate the list of beneficiaries in the communities • Distribute cash grant using IFRC and BDRCS' standard procedures (beneficiary CGID-Cash Grant ID form, individual bank account of the beneficiary, bank transfer, etc.). • Contextualise the cash-for-training curriculum for beneficiaries • Conduct ToT for the volunteers on cash-for-training for beneficiaries • Organise training sessions based on ToT modules (4 modules on hygiene and sanitation, disaster risk reduction, health and nutrition and livelihood skills development) • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS' cash programme staff and volunteers including NDRT • Monitor and provide technical advice • Set up beneficiary communication mechanism (complaint/suggestion box, dissemination of the beneficiary list in public places, etc.).
Outcome 2: Another 1,000 affected families in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna have earning opportunities through cash-for-work in lean period.	
Outputs	Activities
Each targeted family received BDT 4,000 (CHF 50) for cash for work (20 days work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select beneficiaries • Disseminate the list of beneficiaries in the communities • Select community's infrastructure improvement work scheme in consultation with local government institutions. The cash-for-work programme will primarily target improvement and repairing of internal feeder and rural roads, protection of embankments as well as pond re-excavation. • Prepare a cash-for-work implementation guideline for BDRCS • Disburse cash using IFRC and BDRCS' standard procedure • Regularly monitor and report through BDRCS' cash programme staff and volunteers including NDRT • Monitoring and provide technical advice • Set up beneficiary communication mechanism (complaint/suggestion box, dissemination of the beneficiary list in public places, etc.).

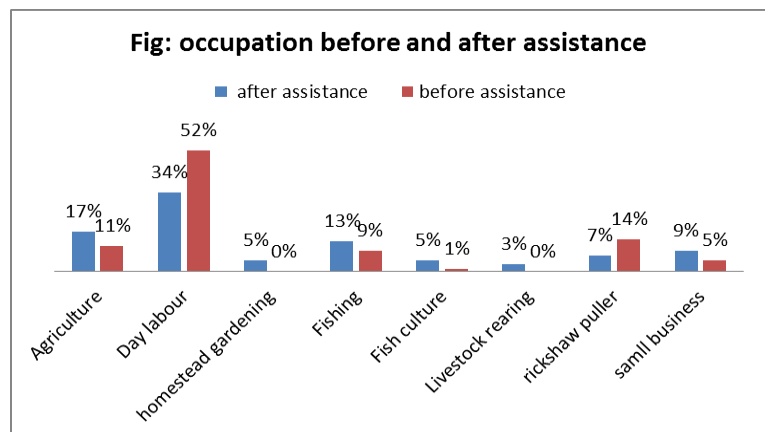
Outcome 1

A targeted group of 700 beneficiaries received an additional cash grant of BDT 6,000 (CHF 68) to supplement their regular income options of livestock rearing, poultry farming, homestead gardening, and fishing.

At the beginning of the operation, two days' training was provided to volunteers as training of trainers (TOT) for developing the knowledge on safe shelter, sanitation, and income generation following a training module. These volunteers provided four days training to the selected beneficiaries to improve their knowledge. Different types of livelihood options were identified through the community discussion which was documented through the Income Generating Activity (IGA) format. BDRCS then provided cash grants of BDT 6,000 (CHF 68) to each family following the standard financial procedure mentioned above.



- Household level monthly income has increased to around 59% for the beneficiaries using livelihood support. These families are now earning BDT 3000 to 5000 (CHF 37.50 – 56) per month. While around 40% families are earning BDT 5000 to 8000 (CHF 56 – 91) per month.
- The number of livestock has increased at the household level adding income.
- The participation of women in income generation activities has been promoted through the homestead gardening, poultry and livestock rearing livelihood options.
- The food intake rate of families has been increased as previously it was fully dependent on the irregular income amount in the post disaster period.



Outcome 2:

In the recovery period, the CFW programme supported livelihood options to the targeted 700 beneficiaries through BDT 4,000 (CHF 45) per family. The community level infrastructure has been improved through the involvement of community members in the CFW programme. A total of 11 schemes achieved earthen road repair in Barguna and Potuakhali districts. The communities were involved in the entire process from scheme selection to implementation. Following a guideline, systematic implementation added to the regular monitoring of volunteers at field level.

- Around 43% of the beneficiaries reported that they utilised their money earned for livestock rearing. A small portion of beneficiaries used the cash for agriculture and small businesses.
- One of the benefits of the CFW programme was improved communication (i.e., improved access to markets and schools) for the communities involved.



Road repaired through cash for work. Photo: IFRC

- Following the CFW programme, the transportation cost of producers of vegetables, crops, and poultry has been reduced.
- The increased income has reflected in the improved food intake rate of families (3 times/day).

DRR and Environment	
Outcome: Tree plantation (native variety) initiative is taken by the targeted 4,000 families for environmental protection and disaster risk reduction in the districts of Patuakhali and Barguna	
Outputs	Activities
Each targeted family received locally available indigenous tree species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select the same 4,000 beneficiary families under the recovery phase • Select indigenous tree species in consultation with the government forest department and community people • Procure saplings following IFRC procurement policy • Distribute saplings among the selected beneficiaries • Raise awareness on the plantation of deep tooted indigenous trees

The recovery support also supported the sapling distribution for promoting community initiatives in disaster risk reduction. The district level forest department, local level horticulture, and local nursery were contacted to ensure the right selection of saplings. A total of 1,400 beneficiaries were supported with ten types of indigenous species each. In the recovery period, disaster risk reduction messages were also disseminated through poster distribution to individuals.

- A total of 3,000 posters were distributed to the community and put up in common places for community gatherings. The message of planting trees and ensuring safe shelters was disseminated through the posters.
- Around 90% of the saplings survived to add benefit to the individual as well as wider community.

National Society Preparedness for Response	
Outcome: The disaster preparedness and response capacity of BDRCS national headquarters and selected district units in affected areas strengthened within nine months	
Outputs	Activities
BDRCS national headquarters and district units in operational areas have improved their disaster response capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop concept note and ToR of training in disaster response tools, approach and procedures • Conduct training for staff and volunteers on response tools • Conduct one NDRT course for women • Provide personal gears to NDRT • Undertake minor repairs and renovation of some BDRCS units • Provide durable IT equipment to BDRCS' response department

The district level unit office of BDRCS has been strengthened through training during this operation. Volunteer groups were trained based on different sectors for quality assistance. The NDRT team was involved in the beneficiary selection process to reach the truly vulnerable. The overall operation is supported by IFRC with the required IT equipment such as camera, printer and internet facility.

Logistics

In this operation, IFRC has provided quality logistics support for relief item procurement and timely delivery. Tarpaulins, supplied from the BDRCS/IFRC preposition stock in the relief period, had already been replenished by ZLU. A 'mobilisation table' was placed to coordinate support from donors. The coordination system has actively worked between the donors and ZLU regarding outstanding needs. In addition, the vehicle support enabled BDRCS volunteers to reach the targeted beneficiaries in remote areas with their cash grants.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information:

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's disaster response department and IFRC Bangladesh delegation organised a two day learning workshop on 'Tropical Cyclone Mahasen Operation and Learning Sharing from Cash Based Programming of RCRC Movement Partners in Bangladesh'. The event aimed to identify the key learnings of Tropical Cyclone Mahasen operation and analyse to develop future programmes.

A team comprised of IFRC and BDRCS staff maintained the regular communication throughout the operation. As a part of this, a reporting system was followed to track the progress and quality during implementation. In addition, the field team captured the situation before and after assistance through case stories and photos.

Best practices and case stories have already been published online. The local media has been mobilised to disseminate the community level success stories after Red Cross Red Crescent assistance.

The detail implementation plan achieved the targeted outcome of maintaining regular communication between field and headquarter level. Component-wide achievement has been recorded in the reporting format and shared with all the relevant actors in this operation. The plan and progress of the operation also been shared with the local government and other actors at field level. The visibility materials such as banners, posters, and Red Cross Red Crescent aprons have been used throughout the field implementation process.

At the beginning of operation, the type of materials and assistance components were briefed to the targeted beneficiaries. The messages have been delivered following the individual component to ensure the effective utilisation. Beneficiary feedback has been accommodated in implementing strategy. Having the new learning, a number of community groups have led to the wide dissemination of different awareness messages. Apart from this, volunteers built their learning capacity on technical and monitoring issues.

An end line survey has been conducted this month to measure the impact of the operation. The report will be developed and disseminated internally and externally based on need. A number of case stories and process documentation are already drafted to contribute in future programme design.

Administration and Finance

This emergency appeal received a total income of CHF 1,234,858 covering 71 per cent of the appeal target. Overall expenditure at the close of the operation timeframe was CHF 1,173,354 of funds received (95 per cent), with a remaining balance of CHF 61,503.

The balance of funds from this emergency appeal amounting to CHF 61,503 will be transferred to the project – PBD175 : Disaster Management after 30 days.

There is an outstanding pledge which is still unpaid (equivalent to CHF 7,746). The unspent balance of this appeal will vary given the daily fluctuation in the exchange rate of the pledge. Thus causing the final amount of the pledge upon settlement to change the unspent balance of this appeal.

Partners and donors who have any queries or require further clarification regarding this reallocation of the final balance of funds are kindly requested to contact IFRC within the next 30 days prior to integration of this balance into the Disaster Management project.

Contact information

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

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Please send all pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org



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1. **[Financial statement](#)**
 2. **[Return](#) to the title page**
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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 Organisations \(NGOs\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD013 - Bangladesh - Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Timeframe: 18 May 13 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 13

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/5-2014/5	Programme	MDRBD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/5-2014/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,730,252				1,730,252	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		93,668				93,668	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		77,040				77,040	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		500,000				500,000	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		92,100				92,100	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		30,864				30,864	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		282,330				282,330	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		15,206				15,206	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		107,233				107,233	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		800				800	
C1. Cash contributions		1,199,241				1,199,241	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		6,858				6,858	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		8,623				8,623	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		15,481				15,481	
Inkind Personnel							
<i>Other</i>		0				0	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		19,253				19,253	
C3. Inkind Personnel		19,253				19,253	
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>		883				883	
C4. Other Income		883				883	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,234,858				1,234,858	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,234,858				1,234,858	

* 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		1,234,858				1,234,858	
E. Expenditure		-1,173,354				-1,173,354	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		61,503				61,503	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD013 - Bangladesh - Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Timeframe: 18 May 13 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 13

Annual Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/5-2014/5	Programme	MDRBD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/5-2014/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,730,252			1,730,252		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	186,538		97,154			97,154	89,385	
Construction Materials			28,744			28,744	-28,744	
Food	102,564						102,564	
Seeds & Plants	17,949						17,949	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	230,821		102,317			102,317	128,504	
Utensils & Tools			20,196			20,196	-20,196	
Cash Disbursement	641,026		510,475			510,475	130,551	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,178,897		758,885			758,885	420,012	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	6,128		1,212			1,212	4,916	
Office & Household Equipment	6,410						6,410	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	12,538		1,212			1,212	11,326	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,282		6,846			6,846	-5,564	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,513		88,242			88,242	-67,729	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,531		2,658			2,658	17,873	
Logistics Services			9,996			9,996	-9,996	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	42,326		107,742			107,742	-65,416	
Personnel								
International Staff	16,950		39,554			39,554	-22,604	
National Staff	109,154		71,235			71,235	37,919	
National Society Staff	64,038		26,435			26,435	37,603	
Volunteers	9,487		456			456	9,031	
Total Personnel	199,629		137,679			137,679	61,950	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	40,181		1,228			1,228	38,953	
Professional Fees	3,600						3,600	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	43,781		1,228			1,228	42,553	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	43,590		19,069			19,069	24,521	
Total Workshops & Training	43,590		19,069			19,069	24,521	
General Expenditure								
Travel	15,038		21,009			21,009	-5,971	
Information & Public Relations	8,974		6,086			6,086	2,889	
Office Costs	35,409		4,562			4,562	30,848	
Communications	8,942		5,630			5,630	3,312	
Financial Charges	6,410		7,579			7,579	-1,168	
Other General Expenses	1,100		1,483			1,483	-383	
Shared Office and Services Costs	28,013		20,023			20,023	7,990	
Total General Expenditure	103,888		66,371			66,371	37,517	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	105,602		69,617			69,617	35,985	
Total Indirect Costs	105,602		69,617			69,617	35,985	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			8,850			8,850	-8,850	
Pledge Reporting Fees			2,700			2,700	-2,700	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
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	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,730,252			1,730,252		
Total Pledge Specific Costs			11,550			11,550	-11,550	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,730,252		1,173,354			1,173,354	556,897	
VARIANCE (C - D)			556,897			556,897		