

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Cyclone Komen

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRBD015	Glide n° TC-2015-000101-BGD
Date of issue: 11 August 2015	Expected timeframe: Three months Operation end date: 11 November 2015
DREF allocated: CHF 156,661	
Total number of people affected: 1,584,942	Number of beneficiaries assisted: 3,000 families (15,000 people)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) – Over 160 Red Cross Youth, Cyclone Preparedness Programme Volunteers and Staff mobilized	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The monsoon depression over the northeast Bay of Bengal and adjoining Bangladesh coast intensified into a cyclonic storm named 'Komen' on Wednesday, 29 July 2015, threatening to cause further downpours in regions that are already affected by the recent two phased flash floods and landslides which started since end of June 2015. Since mid-July, IFRC has been monitoring the situation and working closely with BDRCS on necessary response.

The monsoon rain season started in most part of the country in June. Three districts (Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Bandarban) have been badly affected by heavy rain and flash flooding, since end

of June 2015. The situation worsen with landslides in some areas, displacing more families. In total, 186 unions experienced floods, directly affecting 1.8 million people, with 27,269 of the houses fully damaged according to the Joint Need Assessment (JNA) conducted after the flash floods and landslides in July 2015. The geographical pattern of the affected areas is mountain dominates with a drain down direction towards the Bay of Bengal, which is within the average range of 100 kilometers. As per the drainage pattern of that region the rain induced water drained down to the Bay of Bengal through several small rivers and channel. But, due to the siltation into the channels, the normal drainage did not take place and caused flooding in the adjacent areas. Apart from this rain water effect from the mountain to the plain land, there are some places adjacent to the Bay of Bengal where the sea water has inundated villages due to damage of protection embankment. An [information bulletin](#) was issued on 16 July on the flash floods and landslides.



BDRCS and IFRC assessment team deployed to collect information from the displaced people in Cox's Bazar district. (Photo: BDRCS)

The center of cyclone Komen made landfall along the coast of south-eastern Bangladesh between Hatiya and Sandwip islands on 30 July late afternoon weakening as it moved slightly towards the northeast according to the latest situation report from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department that termed the cyclone as moderate. Although it was termed as moderate disaster, a number of areas were greatly affected. These include Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Bandarban, Noakhali, Feni and Bhola¹ districts. At least seven people (2 of them are children) were reported dead, 38 missing persons and a number of people injured due to the cyclone. Thousands of houses were flattened and trees uprooted. Strong winds ripped through different areas with heavy rainfall. Many houses went under water, power supply was disrupted and the communication system collapsed in some places. Low-lying areas went under 5-6 feet of water. Crops were damaged and shrimp projects flooded.

Table 1: Damages information for Cyclone Komen

District	Affected households	Affected people	Fully damaged house	Partially damaged house
Cox's Bazar	249,412	1,185,675	25,622	84,500
Chittagong	28,820	144,100	520	1,775
Noakhali	30,000	150,000	1,685	1,385
Feni	21,132	42,000	1,962	2,052
Bandarban	17,025	63,167	2,755	5,752
Total	346,389	1,584,942	32,544	95,464

Source: BDRCS district Branch in coordination with local governance

*Although the government data shows that the population affected by the cyclone is around 1.5 million, it is important to recognize that 65 per cent of this population was also affected by the flash floods and landslides in mid-July.

Poverty is one of the key underlying factors of the extent of impact, i.e. around 20 per cent of people lives under lower poverty line in most of the affected areas. The cyclone has major impact on the livelihood of the affected population having diverse livelihood activities i.e. agriculture, fishing and daily wage labourer.

- (i) A major portion of land is already sand casted and people lost their seedbed for Aman paddy. Many households also lost their existing food stock.
- (ii) Livestock rearing being one of the main income activities also face immense challenges to continue because of limited availability of fodder, diseases and lack of availability to keep livestock. The people who have been rearing livestock for Eid are now force or considering distress selling.
- (iii) Fishermen livelihoods are affected as majority lost their fishing gears during the cyclone and flash floods.
- (iv) Flood and cyclone in combination will have a major consequence on employment especially for the daily wage labourers.



BDRCS members distributing dry food in Cox's bazar district.
(Photo by BDRCS)

These people will have great hurdle to access jobs in surrounding areas because of loss of agriculture and other employment sectors such as shrimp farming, fishing and salt cultivation. The humanitarian response plan should consider that people residing in these two upazilas are unfamiliar with crop diversity and rotation that may offset the loss of major crop season.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

BDRCS, along with its branches in the affected districts had been monitoring closely and responding to the overall disaster situation back from 3rd week of June 2015. Information is being collected on an ongoing basis in response to

¹ Although Bhola was affected, information on damages and losses was not reported in the Government D-Form.

the changing nature of the flash flood, landslide and cyclone by the branch offices from the local Red Crescent volunteers and government officials. This information is then shared with BDRCS National Headquarters, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs).

As a first responder, BDRCS's local units have mobilized their volunteers to provide search and rescue and first aid services to the affected people for both of the events (flash floods and landslides and Cyclone Komen).

BDRCS has taken an active part in the Joint Need Assessment² (JNA) in the south-eastern districts organized by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). Two members (one from IFRC and one from BDRCS) was deployed to Cox's Bazar and Chittagong districts to assist in the phase two JNA during July 2015. One IFRC staff member also supported the JNA working group for the data compilation and analysis.

Summary of BDRCS response for Cyclone Komen:

- Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP) volunteers were deployed in the areas and helped people to disseminate signals and supported to evacuate people in Cyclone Shelters or in safe places.
- Search and Rescue teams were formed and volunteers were in action for announcing through portable microphones and megaphones in potential risky areas.
- A total of 161 Red Crescent Youth (RCYs) were involved in different activities like search and rescue, first aid, psychosocial support, transferring persons with disabilities, senior citizens, pregnant and lactating women and young children to safer shelter.
- Additionally, 498 RCYs from the units are on standby for any emergency deployment.
- Observing and monitoring the overall situation of cyclone.
- Communicating with coastal district RC units regularly (Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Feni, Chadpur, Bhola, Barguna, Patuakhali, Barisal Pirojpur, Jhalakati, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira).

To meet the immediate needs, BDRCS has mobilized human resources as well as cash both from branch level as well as from NHQ level as described above.

BDRCS, with support from IFRC, has also updated its disaster preparedness stock which consists of items like tarpaulins, tents, plastic rolls, cooking pots and utensils, ORS, water purification tablets, clothes, jerry cans, hygiene kits, and is ready to dispatch these to the affected areas. National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members are deployed for assessment and the remaining NDRT members are on stand-by for supporting the distribution. The team is also coordinating with the WASH cluster and the Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) on the WASH related needs and distribution.

BDRCS is distributing tarpaulins from its existing preparedness stocks from Chittagong warehouse to meet the emergency shelter needs of the affected population. The replenishment of the tarpaulins will be covered through other resources.

This DREF is requested to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs are met in the areas affected by the cyclone. BDRCS keeps monitoring the situation closely and all concerned units are providing updated data to the National Headquarters.

In view of the other emerging needs, BDRCS is developing a more comprehensive response plan. These include the need for scaling up the provision of food, essential non-food items, safe drinking water, and emergency shelter for the displaced population. In addition to further livelihood interventions, BDRCS is exploring other options to meet these needs outside of this DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has had a country delegation presence in Bangladesh for three decades. In the current structural set-up, the country delegation is supported by the IFRC Regional Delegation for South Asia (SARD) in New Delhi for longer-term programmes and disaster preparedness and the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) within the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone (APZ) Office in Kuala Lumpur, particularly in disaster response and operational coordination. The country delegation is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff supporting the BDRCS in operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development.

Several Partner National Societies (PNS) have a presence in the country, including American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Turkish Red Crescent. The main focus of the partners is on longer-term programming, including supporting BDRCS in large Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and as such, BDRCS is counting on their support for this plan of action.

² The JNA report is yet to be published. Kindly refer [to LCG Bangladesh](#) for latest information.

After a long interruption, ICRC has had a presence in Bangladesh since 2006, opening a delegation in Dhaka in 2011.

IFRC has been supporting 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 is part of the JNA Core Team for the South-East assessment. IFRC is also participating in different coordination meetings, including HCTT. IFRC is coordinating with the Shelter Cluster co-lead UNDP in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to prepare for the upcoming response. In addition IFRC is participating actively in the WASH Cluster and Information Management Working Group. IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with the BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs.

Movement Coordination

The existing coordination mechanism within the different partner National Societies of the RCRC movement involves a bi-monthly PNS Coordination Meeting. These cover the regular updates from the societies present, the immediate issues to handle and the plan of action forward. There is also the annual Pre-Disaster Meeting, which is likely to hold in September this year that addresses the broader preparedness issues. Apart from this, coordination meetings between partners take place whenever the need arises. Especially, in-country movement partners extend their support during any emergency situations where IFRC play a coordination role to assist BDRCS for better response. An emergency meeting between the movement partners has taken place regarding the current disaster. All the movement partners and the ICRC actively participate in the Movement coordination meetings. This time ICRC, BRC and GRC has dispatched its team to join the BDRCS assessment teams in the field with intention to participate in the humanitarian response, with size and substance of the support to be determined in close coordination with the BDRCS and other Movement partners.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

HCTT has conducted a phase two JNA in three south-eastern districts (Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban) after the flash floods and landslides in mid-July 2015. The report was shared with relevant stakeholders on 20 July and the subsequent joint response plan was released two days after.

The Government of Bangladesh has allocated for immediate assistance to all affected districts more than 2500 MTs of rice and cash of BDT 6 million. The United Nation's World Food Programme (WFP) has distributed 112.5 MTs of high energy biscuits with the assistance of BDRCS to 30,000 families in Cox's Bazar district. Various UN agencies and INGO/NGOs have also started responding to the immediate needs of the affected population with food packages, WASH activities and cash grants.

The IFRC and BDRCS are actively coordinating with the [Cash Working Group \(CWG\)](#) – who during the development of the July JNA report determined the package of assistance using cash transfers. This analysis has been considered when determining the current response option analysis.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

According to the JNA report (20 July 2015) for the flash floods and landslides, food, shelter, water and livelihoods are reported as the main priority sectors across the affected districts. These priorities remain the same for Cox's Bazar, Chittagong and Bandarban districts after the Cyclone Komen, which affect the same districts, with more emphasize on food and shelter. The needs were confirmed by the BDRCS assessment teams deployed after the cyclone on 5 and 6 August. The coastal districts of Noakhali and Feni were also hit by Cyclone Komen but with a lesser number of families affected. However, the intensity of damage for those families is same, especially as the tidal surge followed by heavy rain has caused damage to homes and crops.

Majority of communities report problems in relation to food; the most reported problem is having insufficient food. Food stocks have been damaged due to the flooding. Households cannot afford food and basic commodities to buy, especially the marginal poor, due to limited financial capitals and loss of incomes. There were challenges to access the market for initial two three days for both the cases (flash floods and Cyclone Komen) but the market started to function quickly and is able to meet the demand for basic food items. Due to the populations limited purchasing power it is a demand rather than a supply constraint on the market. Negative coping strategies are being reported including eating fewer meals per day, borrowing money at high interest and purchasing food on credit. New loans are also being taken out.

Short term food security appears more imminent problem; however there will still be a significant impact on long term food security due to the impact on agriculture crop and livelihoods. Agricultural land is still under water and no clear indication is available now in the time needed to the water to recede. Food will continue to be a major issue in the longer term (next 6-10 months) if damaged crops are not replaced with newly planted seeds.

Once immediate needs of the affected population have been met, restoring the productive capacity through increasing access to agriculture inputs, livestock, fishing nets and other necessary products is critical. Given the current status of the market and economy in the local area, this need could be met through cash grants. Emphasis should be given to promoting disaster/climate resilient livelihood practices. As the priority is to meet immediate food needs, an unconditional cash transfer should be launched to inject cash to the affected families to enable them to meet their daily necessities. The markets in the affected areas are functioning normally and will enable affected community to use the cash for family recovery immediately after the water recedes.

Households with fully damaged shelter are in need to build makeshift shelter to protect their family from rain. On the other hand households with partially damaged shelter are in immediate need to cover the damaged part (e.g. roof, wall cladding) of the houses. It is recommended to meet the emergency shelter needs through supply of materials and tools, or through cash grants. Inclusion of vulnerable groups including female headed households, disabled, older persons and the landless needs to be considered for and during delivery of shelter or cash for shelter. Emphasis should be given to the use of local resources, including labor and materials, during any shelter related intervention.

Affected communities are concerned about their health; as diarrhoea reported as one of the main concerns. Government health department has deployed medical teams into the affected areas. There is an immediate need of drinking water, mainly for those areas where people are still marooned by water or living in highlands (like embankment, roads) with limited or no access to drinking water. The local government has also requested to the humanitarian partners to assist them by providing drinking water for few days. Women reported having limited toilet facilities. Women also expressed concern over privacy, gender segregation, lighting, security/safety, distance to go to the toilet. An increase in open defecation is reported from many sites. WASH cluster is coordinating with Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) to review the situation and take necessary measures. More information on the planned actions to address the health and WatSan needs will be shared later.

A recent rapid Market Assessment³ led by WFP shows that affected markets during the flash floods and land slide are now functional. It also indicates that traders are confident in supply flow. All basic food commodities are available at standard prices aligned with the usual lean seasonal price points. Based on this finding, members have agreed that cash based intervention is the most appropriate approach. However, after the cyclone there are some price hike for commodities like vegetables, rice and wheat. Apart from this temporary price hike the market is functional as confirmed by the assessment team deployed by the BDRCS.

Risk Assessment

With the monsoon season continuing for another month, the risk of more heavy rains and additional flooding needs to be taken into account in the operation. At this point in time, many rivers water levels are in falling trend with no significant rain forecasts for the coming days. However, more flooding in the coming weeks cannot be excluded.

As a significant number of the affected areas are located in remote areas, logistical arrangements remain a key challenge and risk. Assessment teams and responders have reported several challenges to gain access in the areas affected due to roads being blocked and continuous rain.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective of the operation is to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 3,000 families affected by Cyclone Komen in 5 districts of Bangladesh are met through the provision of cash for immediate needs, and safe drinking water.

Proposed strategy

This operation is launched to support the BDRCS to assist the most vulnerable in the five districts affected by Cyclone Komen. Three of the five affected districts were also previously affected by the flash floods and landslides in mid-July. The BDRCS, utilising its staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in response immediately after onset of disaster and they are in the affected areas rendering relief services. The current operation is mainly focused on assessment and relief assistance (unconditional cash grant) for affected population, especially the displaced population. And also supporting the drinking water needs through mobile water treatment plant.

³ Strategic Response Plan, Bangladesh (South-Eastern Flood), July 2015

The activities highlighted in this DREF operation are based on the evolving disaster situation in the SE districts of Bangladesh:

- Supporting the assessment team in 5 districts.
- Mobilizing water treatment plant in Cox's Bazar where drinking water crisis is acute.
- Providing unconditional cash grant of BDT 3,000 (approx. CHF 38) to 3,000 families to meet immediate needs such as covering short-term food needs and other household needs.
- Monitoring and review of the operation.

The package of BDT 3,000 cash grant is equivalent to a one-month food ration and nutritional requirements as proposed from the joint response plan after the JNA. The joint response plan has also recommended continuing the BDT 3,000 for two months for the families so that it helps to cover the lean period and help to avoid negative coping mechanisms. So as to allow continuing support the affected families and align with the proposed joint response plan from JNA, BDRCS is making necessary preparation in relation to that. BDRCS and IFRC are considering to launch an Emergency Appeal to enable a second phase of assistance targeting 4,000 families⁴ with another BDT 6,000 for livelihood intervention. In the event where an Emergency Appeal is not considered, a second DREF allocation will be considered for coverage of another 1,000 families with the same relief assistance.

BDRCS and IFRC will coordinate with other humanitarian agencies in beneficiaries and operations' location selection and are closely in touch with the information management working group (comprising of representatives from government, UN, Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and INGOs) in Bangladesh.

Selection of beneficiaries

The targeted population is primarily those affected and displaced by the cyclone. The prioritized beneficiaries include the elderly, women and children as the most vulnerable categories during disasters. Further assessments will identify others who are vulnerable in this particular context.

Most information that relates to vulnerable groups and key protection concerns needs to be drawn from pre-disaster sources and knowledge of the social dynamics of the affected area. With this knowledge the assessment teams focused to identify the vulnerable groups in the community. Older people and those with disabilities face particular challenges in the conditions following a disaster such as this. Furthermore, as noted by female community groups, toilet facilities are not appropriate for their needs. Immediate needs related to health and WatSan will be addressed by DPHE.

Operational support services

Human resources

BDRCS will use its existing staff and volunteers for the response operation. BDRCS has already deployed several NDRT members for the operation and will deploy NDWRT shortly to operate the portable water treatment plant. The district branches have deployed youth volunteers as well as the members of the executive committees are also working in assessment and beneficiary selection.

IFRC will also use existing staff for the operation and has already deployed two staff to different field locations to assist BDRCS district branches for assessment and beneficiary selection. The in-country PNSs and ICRC has also provided human resource support for assessment.

This DREF covers travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers. The DREF will also cover insurance for the volunteers used in the operation through the IFRC global volunteer accident insurance scheme. The Emergency Operation Centre (EOC's) in both district and National Headquarters level are strengthened for the management and coordination of the operation through strategic deployment of dedicated staff to the field as well as coordination with various clusters and working groups. Their related costs are included in this DREF.

Communications

BDRCS and IFRC Communication Department are the focal department for communication and media relations. Information of disaster responses are regularly being updated on social media. Field visits are already being conducted to capture materials for web story and best practices reflecting the actual needs and operation in the field in the coming days.

⁴ This include the targeted 3,000 families already covered by the DREF operation for phase one (BDT 3,000 cash grant) to be provided with phase two assistance, and an additional 1,000 families to be provided with phase one and two assistance.

Beneficiary communication and close coordination with the affected population will be taken into consideration during response operation and the BDRCS will incorporate feedback during the course of the operation.

Visibility materials like caps, t-shirts, vests and key message news bulletins will be promoted. Best practices will be captured and all efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

Security

Accessibility is an issue in many of the affected unions due to damaged infrastructure. Despite having problems in getting access to the affected regions because of inundation and absence of transportation services, the BDRCS volunteers are utilizing locally available facilities, including boats in most of the places, to carry out assessment and render immediate response services in affected areas. As the monsoon season continues, adverse weather conditions may affect response operation.

Road accident is one of the security risks in many parts of the country. This risk has intensified in the affected districts as the road infrastructures are damaged due to flash floods and inundation.

IFRC and BDRCS will constantly monitor the weather situation and take precautions on time. Existing rules and regulations will be followed in the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

BDRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation - primarily at the branch/unit level, but supervised and supported closely by its headquarters and the IFRC. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the National Disaster Response Team, will visit the operation sites. Regular internal reporting and logbook-keeping by the field officers will help to gather information during day-to-day operational issues. BDRCS PMER unit will be involved in the PMER activities, especially in the planning and reporting of the operation at headquarters.

IFRC, through its country office in Dhaka and the PMER team in Kuala Lumpur, will provide technical support to BDRCS. The affected districts will be regularly visited by joint IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams on a needs basis. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems.

An update is required within the first month of the operation. An after action review will be taken place after the implementation of all the activities. A final report on this DREF-supported operation will be made available three months after the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

This operation will have a cash based programing component and that will require smooth mobility of cash from NHQ to the Branches and to the field. IFRC and BDRCS program and finance team will work closely to ensure the supply chain of cash towards the field.

The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in BDRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses. (Refer to attached budget)

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:**
 - Md. Belal Hossain, Director, Disaster Response; phone: +88 017 1190 8467;
email: belal.hossain@bdracs.org
- **IFRC Country Office, Bangladesh:**
 - Tsehayou Seyoum, Head of Delegation; phone: +88 017 1152 1615;
email: tsehayou.seyoum@ifrc.org
- **IFRC South Asia Regional Office, India:**
 - Simon Missiri, Head of Regional Delegation; phone: +91 11 2615 4021 to 24;
email: simon.missiri@ifrc.org
 - Manish Pant, Resilience Coordinator; mobile: +91 99 5306 0859
email: manish.pant@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office:**
 - Alice Ho, Operations Coordinator; mobile: +60 013 360 0366
email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):**
 - Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator; mobile: +60 12 298 9752
email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
- **Geneva:**
 - Christine South, Senior Officer, Operations Quality Assurance; phone: +41 22 730 4529
email: Christine.south@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office:**
 - Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER, phone:+60 3 9207 5775, email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org



Click here

1. DREF budget **[below](#)**
2. Map **[below](#)**
3. Click **[here](#)** to return to the title page

How we work

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

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

DREF OPERATION

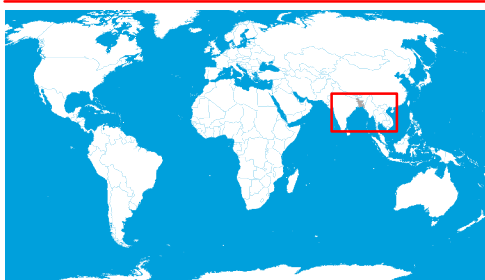
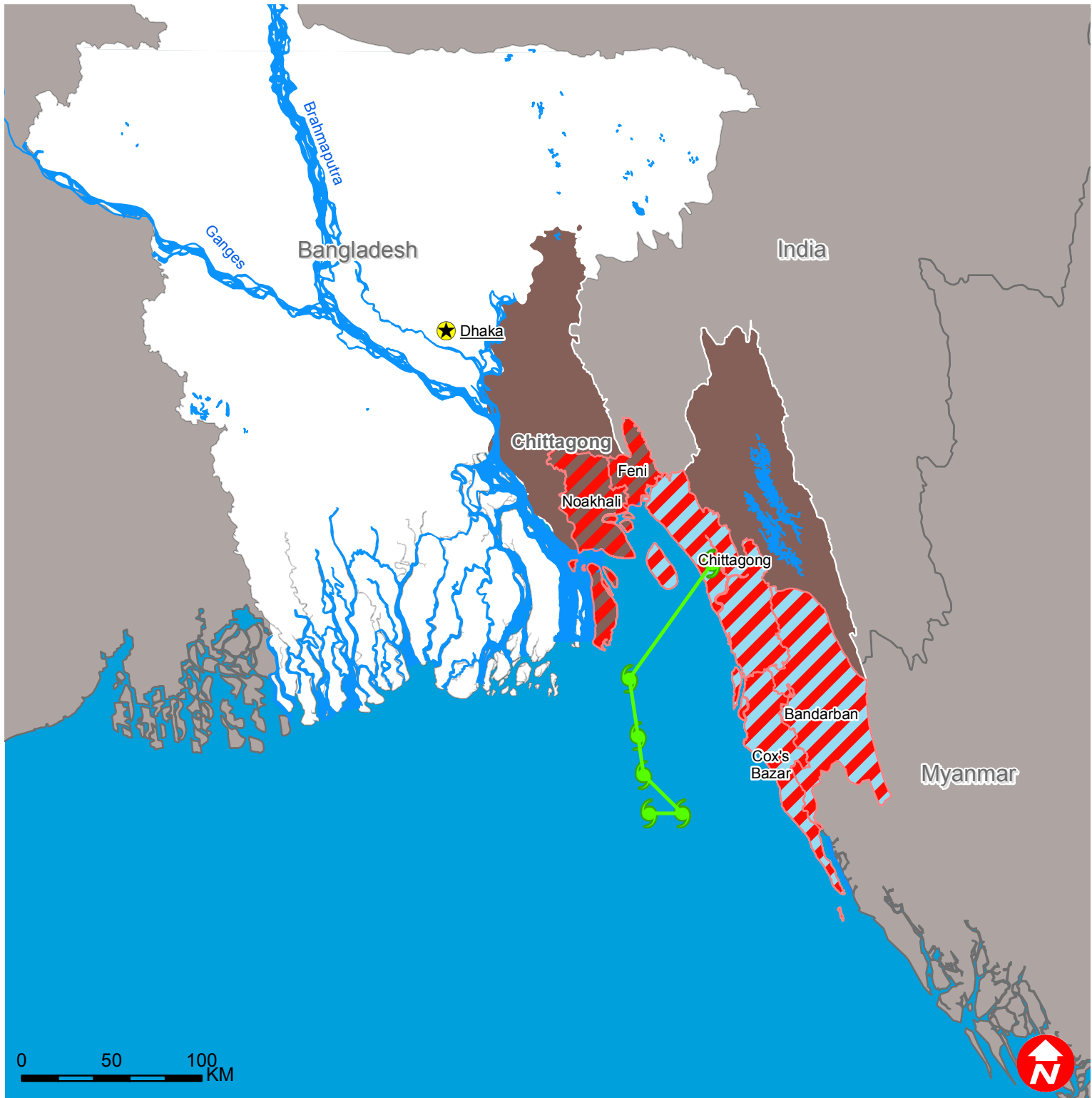
11/08/2015

MDRBD015 - Bangladesh: Cyclone Komen

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,316
Cash Disbursements	113,924
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	119,240
Distribution & Monitoring	4,899
Transport & Vehicle Costs	633
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	5,532
Volunteers	2,011
Total PERSONNEL	2,011
Workshops & Training	949
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	949
Travel	10,190
Information & Public Relations	3,797
Office Costs	5,063
Communications	316
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	19,367
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	9,561
Total INDIRECT COSTS	9,561
TOTAL BUDGET	156,661



Bangladesh: Cyclone Komen



- Cyclone Komen
- CYCLONIC STORM
- Targeted districts
- Districts affected by flash floods & landslides in July
- Affected states/regions

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: ESRI, DEVINFO, International Federation - MDRBD015.mxd