

Emergency appeal Six-month consolidated report Bangladesh: Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD013 GLIDE n° [TC-2013-000060-BGD](#) Six-month consolidated report 9 December 2013

Period covered by this operations update:
18 May to 19 November 2013

Appeal target (current): This revised emergency appeal seeks CHF 1,730,251 in cash, kind or services to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to assist 8,000 families (approximately 40,000 beneficiaries) for nine months. The operation is expected to be completed by the end of February 2014. A final report will be available by the end of May 2014.

Appeal coverage:
70% of hard and soft pledges.



Partially damaged shelters repaired after cyclone Mahasen. Photo: IFRC.

Appeal history:

- On 18 May 2013, CHF 305,688 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund to support Bangladesh Red Crescent Society for assisting 20,000 beneficiaries for three months.
- Subsequently, an emergency appeal was launched on 24 May 2013 for CHF 2,789,432 to assist 9,000 families (approximately 45,000 beneficiaries) over a nine-month period. The appeal was revised based on the findings of the [Phase 3 Joint Needs Assessment](#) (available on 17 July 2013). The revised budget of CHF 1,730,251 will support 8,000 families over the original appeal timeframe.

[<Click here to view the interim financial; here to the map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As the Cyclone Mahasen approached Bangladesh – which hit ten central-west coastal districts on 16 May 2013 – Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) disseminated early warning to the people living in the coastal districts and was able to evacuate 1.1 million people to cyclone shelters with the help of volunteers and staff of its cyclone preparedness programme. Yet the cyclone left behind 17 dead and nearly 1.5 million people bereft of their houses and livelihoods.

The appeal so far provided as many as 4,000 families with tarpaulins, jerry cans and BDT 2,000 as a single cash grant for food and other necessities immediately after the cyclone hit month after the operation, the operation moved to early recovery stages. In preparation of these activities, planning meetings in the district units were hosted. National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) were deployed to assist in selecting beneficiaries, conducting baseline survey and further analysis contributing to the selection of cash transfer modality. Field offices were set up to facilitate implementation of programmes and as a result of these preparatory measures, it is expected that BDRCS staff and volunteers can start disbursing cash to the beneficiaries starting early December. BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, plans to further assist the beneficiaries with a 'participatory approach for safe shelter awareness' (PASSA) campaign and a training on 'participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation' (PHAST) from the last week of November.

While the operation moves ahead, the country experienced frequent political demonstrations, delaying day-to-day activities in major part of the countries. Several consecutive nationwide shutdowns were observed in the last six months, hampering programme staff mobility and safety in implementing and monitoring the response operation in the three districts (Patuakhali, Bhola and Barguna).

THE SITUATION

On 15 May with early warning received from the government and Bangladesh Red Crescent Society on the approaching tropical cyclone Mahasen, nearly 1.1 million people moved to safer places like cyclone shelters. The next day, landfall hit ten central-west coastal districts, affecting approximately 1.5 million people, leaving 17 dead, and damaging more than 150,000 houses.

Bangladesh government distributed 3,501 MT of rice and BDT 12.3 million (approx. CHF 145,000) in cash to those affected by this tropical cyclone. The government also planned to start a programme with a BDT 300 million (approx. CHF 2.5 million), to re-build damaged shelters in Barguna, Patuakhali and Bhola districts. However, the initiative made very little progress.

A joint need assessment revealed that the situation has improved after the first two weeks of landfall due to Cyclone Mahasen. However, because of the monsoon season heavy rainfall continued in the south-western districts of the country, adding more suffering to the lives and livelihoods of people already affected by the cyclone. The assessment also shows, only 31 per cent of the affected households have begun reconstructing their houses and 20 per cent have access to sanitation facilities. Based on these findings IFRC revised the emergency appeal on 17 July 2013.

Following the need assessment, shelter and early-recovery clusters in Bangladesh started to formulate intervention strategies and coordinate their works.

Thousands of cyclone affected population are in need of shelter, water and sanitation (WatSan) and livelihood support. Majority of the affected population has returned to repair their damaged shelter with the support of neighbours and relatives. Most of the house structure has been repaired temporarily using wooden part, straw and polythene sheet. However, some of the repaired shelters were unable to house the entire family members due to the reduced living space.

With acres of crops damaged by the cyclone, affected people have been struggling to make a living. The unavailability of work for the day labour as agricultural farmers has disrupted livelihood opportunity. Majority of the affected population has less than two meals in a day and has difficulty in meeting their daily basic household needs.

One of two tube wells has been serving the huge community people to provide safe drinking water source. The supply is insufficient for the vastly affected population. Women are travelling long distance to collect drinking water on top of their other household tasks. Damaged sanitary latrine has been repaired by the affected people using the available material, ring or slab. Using the wooden part, earthen hole is also being used as latrine but open defecation is common in the community.

Table 1: Overview of affected households and proportions by Upazila

District	Upazila	Number of Households ¹	Affected Households ²	
			Number	Percentage
Bhola	Bhola Sadar	88,068	643	0.73%
	Lalmohon	60,988	632	1.04%
	Char fassion	94,649	73,022	77.15%
	Manpura	17,080	4,580	26.81%
	Sub Total	260,785	78,877	30.25%
Barguna	Barguna Sadar	62,086	32,050	51.62%
	Amtoli (Taltoli)	63,212	43,810	69.31%
	Patharghata	43,085	21,345	49.54%
	Betagi	27,922	4,400	15.76%
	Sub Total	196,305	101,605	51.76%
Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	68,813	2,359	3.43%
	Galachipa	80,054	11,350	14.18%
	Kalapara	57,525	20,100	34.94%
	Rangabali	no data	8,524	-
	Sub Total	206,392	42,333	-
	Grand total	663,482	222,815	-

Source: [Phase 3 Joint Needs Assessment](#) Bangladesh Cyclone Mahasen 18 June 2013

COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

BDRCS worked in close collaboration with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department and National Disaster Response Coordination Centre to monitor the weather situation.

IFRC and partnering national societies supported BDRCS in its response operations, with IFRC playing the coordinator's role. The British Red Cross, with its project-base in Barguna and Patuakhali districts, supported BDRCS with the beneficiary selection process during the relief-distribution phase, while its PHAST volunteers took part in the early-recovery operation. The Turkish Red Crescent supplied food in November 2013 for 500 families in Barguna district, and the German Red Cross offered to provide human resources for the longer-term programming and capacity building.

The Bangladesh Shelter Cluster – led by IFRC for emergency response and by UNDP for preparedness and recovery – met prior to the cyclone's landfall to review the cluster's readiness to provide adequate shelter for the affected population. Asia Pacific zone provided direct support on the cluster coordination, with additional support came from the Canadian Red Cross' global focal point for shelter coordination and information management. The Global Shelter Cluster deployed a team to support the coordination and implementation of the joint need assessment.

In addition to shelter cluster, IFRC contributed also to WASH, health, early recovery, logistics and food security clusters. IFRC also played an active role in the structuring of inter-cluster coordination where the intervention strategies were finalized.

As an active member of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team, Local Consultative Group, and Disaster Emergency Response Group, IFRC shared information and operation updates with the government and other humanitarian agencies including, the National Alliance for Risk Reduction & Response Initiative (NARRI) consortium, Muslim Aid and local implementing NGOs, to help avoid any overlap in the distribution of relief goods.

¹ Bangladesh 2011 Census

² D Form, 10 June 2013

On the recovery phase, a coordination meeting was held at Dhaka with other humanitarian agencies. Regular communication continued with NARRI consortium in the recovery operation.

RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT ACTION

As the Cyclone Mahasen approached Bangladesh, BDRCS volunteers and staff started to disseminate early warning to the people living in the coastal districts. Its cyclone contingency plan was activated and three joint teams were deployed in Chittagong, Noakhali and Barisal districts. Each of these teams brought along with them BDT 100,000 (approximately CHF 1,219) cash allowing them to proceed immediately in procuring dry food from local suppliers to assist affected population, while BDRCS headquarters dispatched three trucks with tarpaulins and water jerry cans to the area. Volunteers from BDRCS' cyclone preparedness programme and its unit volunteers assisted the government to evacuate nearly 1.1 million people to safer places, provided first aid, and coordinated light-search and rescue operations.

IFRC supported BDRCS with relief and early-recovery activities by launching DREF and subsequently the emergency appeal; coordinator of preparedness and resilience unit visited the field during relief phase to oversee the joint need assessment. BDRCS' secretary general, IFRC's head of delegation, programme coordinator and the director of the response programme participated in the early-recovery planning meeting in the field. More over a communication team was deployed to develop various communication materials to help raise awareness of the situation on the ground.

PROGRESS TOWARDS OUTCOMES

Early-recovery planning meeting

BDRCS organised an early-recovery planning meeting with its Patuakhali and Barguna district-unit representatives in October 2013, where a plan of action was shared and the following key issues were discussed:

- With the available funds BDRCS will support 2,800 families (i.e. 70 per cent of the targeted 4,000 families).
- BDRCS will coordinate the beneficiary selection process with the local government, and ensure strong control and monitoring through IFRC. This coordination will also take into account ECHO and UKaid funded agencies working in the areas affected by cyclone Mahasen to avoid duplication or overlapping of efforts and to reach communities that have not yet been reached.
- BDRCS will place a feedback and complaint mechanism in the communities.
- BDRCS will use a monitoring sheet developed by the Regional Disaster Response Team.
- BDRCS will ensure accountability to the beneficiaries and to donors.
- BDRCS will ensure communities' participation in its operations and take gender and risk-reduction aspects into account.

NDRT and RDRT deployment

BDRCS utilised its own response tool as well as the regional tools during this reporting period including the NDRT and RDRT. NDRT supported BDRCS in its operation during the initial relief phase and in selecting beneficiaries for the early recovery activities, while RDRT members were deployed to support the early-recovery planning. Some of the key activities RDRT members undertook include:

- Facilitating the briefing orientation session in Patuakhali and Barguna district unit office for NDRT and Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers.
- Preparing a plan of action for and presenting reports on the beneficiary selection and registration processes.
- Monitoring, coaching and providing instructions to the volunteers in the field and providing daily operation updates to IFRC and BDRCS.

Beneficiary selection

A team of BDRCS and IFRC representatives met with the local administration to follow up on on-going operation and to discuss future interventions. The team then went door-to-door to register beneficiaries together with BDRCS' life members, RCY volunteers, NDRT members and volunteers from cyclone preparedness programme. People living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses were prioritised when

selecting beneficiaries in Patuakhali, Barguna and Bhola. The vulnerability criteria focused on elderly women, farmers with marginal income, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people. Selection process as below:

1. During the planning meeting, areas were identified for early-recovery interventions base on analysis on gaps and needs
2. IFRC shared list of selected area with other agencies to ensure no duplication in selected sites.
3. NDRT was deployed for 15 days during the recovery phase with a briefing about the selection process, criteria and methods to be used.
4. The NDRT and the RCY volunteers, as the preliminary action, collected names of beneficiaries, following selection criteria process (see Annex) which excludes families that are well-off, or have a good shelter, jobs or more than 100 decimals of land.
5. The list of names was then re-arranged according to the intervention category and was posted in a common place for public access.
6. When the preliminary list was posted, the team consulted with the wider community on RCRC Movement, objectives of BDRCS programme and support package, criteria and process for beneficiary selection, complaints and feedback mechanism, the preliminary list of beneficiaries, and the hotline information.
7. Two BDRCS senior volunteers captured complaints and suggestions from the communities.
8. The team verified complaints and feedback and consulted with the community again. Subsequently, a final list of beneficiaries was produced and posted replacing the preliminary list. The team took 15 days to finalise the list which included 2,800 families.
9. Community committees were formed to support the selection process and work as BDRCS' community counterpart during programme implementation.

Real Time Evaluation

A Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted from 1 to 18 November 2013 by IFRC with the purpose of reviewing the relief phase and informing the changes required at the early recovery phase. At the time of reporting, final report document of the evaluation is in formation but in the same recommendations discussed and feedback in the field are taken into account immediately in the recovery activities implementation

Cash disbursement mechanism

With technical support from Asia Pacific zone disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur, BDRCS and IFRC are drafting BDRCS's cash based operation (CBP) standard operating procedure (SoP) and undertaking the following activities to finalise the cash disbursement mechanism:

- Taking inventory of the monetary institutions and local markets in the selected areas.
- Coordinating with other humanitarian agencies to explore possible recovery options.
- Finalising forms and templates and preparing a checklist with ten parameters to identify suitable cash transfer mechanism for each union (i.e. the final administrative unit).
- Piloting mobile money transfer to 100 families; as of now, fund transfer using cheque seems to be the best option for most of the locations. The BDRCS's CBP SoP will be tested in the current operation.

Relief distribution (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	Activities
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

Progress:

The beneficiary selection process was completed on 28 May and distribution of relief items was completed on 30 May 2013 in the three districts. In October 2013 BDRCS conducted a survey on post-relief beneficiary satisfaction took place, with support from RDRT members. The key findings are:

- All the selected families affected by the cyclone reflected that they obtained relief materials urgently needed with Red Cross Red Crescent support via cash assistance.
- About 67 per cent selected families said that they managed to procure the relief materials after one week of the disaster, 12.5 per cent procured after two days, and the rest procured within 3 to 5 days of the disaster. Beneficiaries were satisfied with BDRCS's prompt action in responding to their basic needs.
- The post relief beneficiary satisfaction survey reveals that 91 per cent of beneficiaries were satisfied of getting assistance at the time of their choice.
- Majority of selected beneficiaries reported that to have properly informed about the date, time and place of relief distribution by the RCY volunteers and BDRCS' life members.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 1: 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
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 zone logistics unit
Outcome 2: 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
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 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

Progress of Outcome 1:

The beneficiaries selected were the same as those who received cash assistance for food and non-food items. A total of 8,000 jerry cans were distributed along with the cash by 30 May 2013. The hygiene kits were unavailable during the distribution due to no existing stock in the warehouse. However, the kits are now available to be distributed to the beneficiaries during the PHAST exercise in the early-recovery phase. BDRCS and IFRC's joint stock of water jerry cans has been replenished with supplies from the Asia Pacific zone logistic unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

Progress of Outcome 2:

The 700 families who will receive latrines have already been identified. The remaining 300 target families will be identified; however donors' supports are encouraged to cover this outcome under the appeal. Key progresses under this outcome are:

- The design and budget for latrines have been finalized together with the WASH cluster to ensure it is up to standard and would be widely accepted, consistent in other agencies' program.
- Tendering process for latrines according to procedures.
- An orientation manual on latrine construction has been prepared. The manual targets volunteers and local builders who will be involved in the latrine construction.
- Tools for technical monitoring and progress indicators have been prepared. The tools will be used by BDRCS staff and RCY volunteers as well as IFRC staff.
- PHAST-trained volunteers have been mobilised to the field.
- WASH cluster members have been engaged and consulted in the development of IEC materials. These IEC materials will use for raising awareness of hygiene promotion and practices in the target districts.

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
The targeted families received emergency shelter materials (two tarpaulins per family ³) 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

Progress:

In addition to receiving cash and jerry cans, the targeted 4,000 families also received other shelter materials such as tarpaulins. Beneficiaries received a general briefing on the usage of the material prior to receiving the tarpaulins, while the RCY volunteers were trained to assist the beneficiaries in installing the tarpaulins. The post-relief satisfaction survey results show that beneficiaries continue to use the tarpaulins five months since distribution. The stock of tarpaulins at BDRCS and IFRC has been replenished with supplies from the 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 instalments).	<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 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 beneficiary list in public places, etc.)

Progress:

BDRCS has identified 1,400 families to receive support for transitional shelter. The remaining 600 target families will be identified; however donors' supports are encouraged to cover the unmet budget for transitional shelter under the appeal.

Shelter cluster members has prepared 3W matrix (Who, What and Where) to identify gaps and recommended an intervention strategy for addressing the shelter needs of the cyclone affected population. IFRC, in supporting BDRCS in the operation, is currently preparing an ID form for selected to ensure accountability and monitoring.

According to the shelter-support strategy, cash grant will be disbursed in one instalment instead of the initially planned two instalments. This is to avoid any unforeseen delay in shelter-repairing process which is likely to be caused by political instability in the country. In this context, a 'participatory approach for safe shelter awareness' (PASSA) is being used to ensure proper utilisation of the cash support. The volunteers who are involved in conducting PASSA have been selected in Patuakhali and Barguna districts. They will

³ Only tarpaulins will be provided as other materials (i.e. rope and bamboo which are key component of makeshift shelter) are locally available. People who already have basic means for shelter use tarpaulins as ground sheets which is very important to protect from dampness and waters on ground.

attend training from 24 to 26 November facilitated by IFRC and BDRCS' PASSA trained pool. The PASSA-trained team will support the implementation of PASSA in the operation. Following the training, group-formation and other activities will start on 28 November onwards. Two artists have been engaged in both the districts to capture PASSA learnings in pictorial forms, based on which IFRC will contextualise the design of the posters that were used during the Cyclone SIDR operation.

BDRCS aims to have at least one model shelter in each union to promote the basic aspects of safe shelter during repair work by the beneficiaries

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 37.5) as 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 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 beneficiary, bank transfer, etc.). • Contextualize 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 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 beneficiary list in public places, etc.).

Progress:

Similarly to those 1,400 identified for transitional shelter, the beneficiaries will be supported with livelihood opportunities. The remaining 600 target families will be identified; however donors' supports are encouraged to cover the unmet budget for livelihood support under the appeal. Breakdown of support to be received by these 1,400 families is as follows:

- 700 families will receive conditional cash grant of BDT 6,000 to be used for commonly identified livelihood activities. They will be given training prior to receiving the cash grant.
- Another 700 families will receive BDT 4,000 upon completing cash-for-work programmes within their communities. The cash-for-work programmes will benefit the identified families as well as restore the infrastructures in their communities.

The programme has developed a proposal format for simple income generating activities (IGAs), which will be used to document how the beneficiaries plan to utilise their livelihood grants. Since the livelihood support will be given in one instalment, the RTE suggested that a soft agreement be included in the proposal to ensure beneficiaries use their grants for the agreed projects to generate measurable positive impact.

Contextualised training module was developed targeting the flood and landslide in south-east region. Volunteers will receive training-of-trainers (ToT) on the cash-for-training programmes during the first week of December. In the following week, beneficiaries and government officials will receive similar training from these trained Patuakhali and Barguna

IFRC also coordinated with NARRI consortium to initiate a light market-mapping exercise in Patuakhali and Barguna districts. NARRI consortium has already conducted some rapid assessment to see the functionality of the markets and designed a cash based livelihood project in these districts.

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 plantation of deep tooted indigenous trees

Progress:

BDRCS has identified 2,800 families who will receive disaster-risk reduction and environment related support. These families are also receiving support for shelter, WatSan and livelihood. The remaining 1,200 target families will be identified; however donors’ supports are encouraged to cover the unmet budget for DRR and Environment support under the appeal.

Key progresses under this component are:

- A list of suitable indigenous tree species has been identified in consultation with districts’ forest department, agricultural department, local horticulture centres and the wider community. The district units are currently assessing the availability of tree species in large quantity.
- BDRCS has deployed a finance officer to the field to support the district units for local procurement of the tree species.
- IFRC’s disaster risk reduction and training officer is working to contextualise key awareness messages to deliver to the community.
- Awareness campaigns will be arranged for the communities in the third week of December with local ‘pot songs’. IFRC has coordinated with two local NGOs who will undertake these campaigns.

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

Progress:

Although NDRT has been deployed during the initial relief phase and in selecting beneficiaries for the early recovery activities, capacity building for NDRTs has yet to be implemented. However IFRC has provided BDRCS with a camera, printer and internet modem during the operation. The ratio of male and female for NDRT members and volunteers is 65:35. A detailed breakdown will be available in the final report.

Logistics

IFRC has provided logistics support to procure relief items and to ensure efficient and timely delivery of these items. A 'mobilisation table' has been put in place to coordinate support from donors. We have requested donors to coordinate with the ZLU regarding outstanding needs. Donor will receive shipping instructions and a consignment tracking number before shipping any goods to the operation. ZLU can arrange for procurement of goods and transport. Any partner of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement can coordinate via ZLU to donate goods to this operation. Tarpaulins are being supplied by the BDRCS and IFRC's pre-positioned stock in Dhaka and have already been replenished by the ZLU. In addition to supporting the distribution of relief items, the logistics unit also supports development of standardised forms and documentation, and renting vehicles especially for the transporting cash for distribution in remote locations.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The IFRC communications team works closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including, media, movement partners and donors on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operations. This communication is done in addition to the extensive media coverage on the situation and response in the early days of the disaster. The team will continue to highlight news and stories on the disaster situation and beneficiaries through local representatives of international media and IFRC's online channels including the official site, social media, and the official blog. BDRCS district units are also engaging with the local media outlets to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent response.

Regular flow of information is maintained between beneficiaries, BDRCS district units and response departments at the national headquarters. This helps to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Beneficiary complains and feedback mechanism has been established in the communities where BDRCS is implementing early-recovery interventions. Prior to relief distributions, beneficiaries were made aware about the distribution packages, services, and the fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation maintained the visibility of the national society and IFRC in the field using appropriate branding, such as, banners and BDRCS aprons. BDRCS will also take initiatives to document all media releases and videos produced for this operation.

Contact information

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- BMM Mozharul Huq, ndc, Secretary General, phone: +88 02 935 2226, email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org

IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- Tsehayou Seyoum, Head of Office, phone: +88 02 933 7314, fax: +88 02 9341631, email: tsehayou.seyoum@ifrc.org

IFRC South Asia regional office:

- Simon Missiri, Head of Regional Office, phone: +91 11 26154021 to 24, fax: +91 11 26154025; email: simon.missiri@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office:

- Al Panico, Head of Operations, phone: + 603 9207 5700; email: al.panico@ifrc.org
- Karen Poon, Operations Coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5798, mobile: +6013 360 0366; email: karen.poon@ifrc.org
- Florent Chané, Zone Logistics Coordinator; email: florent.chane@ifrc.org
- Nathan Rabe, Resource Mobilisation and Relationship Management Coordinator; phone: +603 9207 5773; email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER; phone +603 9207 5775; email: peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

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

Click [here](#) to the interim financial and [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 and peace.
-

Annex

Table 2: Beneficiary Selection Criteria

Sector	Intervention type	Sector specific Beneficiary Criteria
Shelter	Owner driven Safe shelter reconstruction using PASSA	1. Families whose houses are Partially damaged or severely damaged
		2. Must have own land to reconstruct shelter
		3. Cyclone Mahasen Affected
		4. Ultra poor ⁴
		5. Woman headed, Presence of children, elderly, People with Disability, Lactating mother
Sanitation	Sanitary latrine	1. Shelter beneficiary
		2. Must have own land to construct latrine
		3. Damaged latrine or without hygiene latrine facilities.
		4. Cyclone Mahasen Affected
		5. Ultra poor
		6. Woman headed, Presence of children, elderly, People with Disability, Lactating mother
Livelihood	Cash for Training + Cash Grant for Livelihood	1. Livelihood is heavily affected.
		2. Livestock is heavily affected
		3. Cyclone Mahasen Affected
		4. Ultra poor
		5. Have scope to intensify livelihood options
		6. Woman headed, families with children, elderly, people with disability and lactating mother
	Cash for work	1. People who don't have work after monsoon period
		2. Physical fitness to work
		3. Different from cash grant for training and livelihood beneficiaries
		4. Cyclone Mahasen Affected
		5. Ultra poor
		6. Woman headed, families with children, elderly, people with disability and lactating mother
Disaster risk reduction & environment	Indigenous tree plantation and supporting creation of green belt programme of government	Families targeted for early recovery activities.

⁴ The ultra-poor are characterized by their inability to participate fully in social and economic activities and in decision-making that has an impact on their daily lives. This social exclusion denies them the consumption of essential goods and services, such as healthcare, that are available to other segments of the population. These households have a few or no assets, are highly vulnerable to any shock, such as natural disasters, death, or disability of an income-earner, illnesses requiring costly care, and mainly depend on wage-labour for survival.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD013 - Bangladesh - Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Timeframe: 18 May 13 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/5-10	Programme	MDRBD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/5-2014/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

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		1,730,251				1,730,251	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross		93,668				93,668	
British Red Cross		81,536				81,536	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch		500,000				500,000	
Japanese Red Cross Society		92,100				92,100	
Red Cross of Monaco		30,864				30,864	
Swedish Red Cross		282,330				282,330	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)		107,233				107,233	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief		800				800	
C1. Cash contributions		1,188,531				1,188,531	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Australian Red Cross		6,858				6,858	
Norwegian Red Cross		8,623				8,623	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		15,481				15,481	
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		305,688				305,688	
Programme & Services Support Recover		883				883	
C4. Other Income		306,571				306,571	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		1,510,583				1,510,583	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,510,583				1,510,583	

* 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		0				0	
C. Income		1,510,583				1,510,583	
E. Expenditure		-414,520				-414,520	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,096,062				1,096,062	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD013 - Bangladesh - Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Timeframe: 18 May 13 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/5-10	Programme	MDRBD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/5-2014/	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			1,730,251			1,730,251		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	186,538		97,154			97,154	89,385	
Food	102,564						102,564	
Seeds & Plants	17,949						17,949	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	230,821		50,214			50,214	180,607	
Utensils & Tools			20,196			20,196	-20,196	
Cash Disbursement	641,026		101,338			101,338	539,688	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,178,897		268,901			268,901	909,996	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	6,128						6,128	
Office & Household Equipment	6,410						6,410	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	12,538						12,538	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,282		221			221	1,061	
Distribution & Monitoring	20,513		16,950			16,950	3,563	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,531		915			915	19,616	
Logistics Services			9,842			9,842	-9,842	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	42,326		27,928			27,928	14,398	
Personnel								
International Staff	16,950		12,362			12,362	4,588	
National Staff	109,154		37,430			37,430	71,724	
National Society Staff	64,038		12,395			12,395	51,644	
Volunteers	9,487		456			456	9,031	
Total Personnel	199,629		62,643			62,643	136,986	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	40,181						40,181	
Professional Fees	3,600						3,600	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	43,781						43,781	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	43,590		6,067			6,067	37,522	
Total Workshops & Training	43,590		6,067			6,067	37,522	
General Expenditure								
Travel	15,038		4,929			4,929	10,109	
Information & Public Relations	8,974						8,974	
Office Costs	35,409		2,566			2,566	32,843	
Communications	8,942		2,444			2,444	6,498	
Financial Charges	6,410		1,668			1,668	4,742	
Other General Expenses	1,100		720			720	380	
Shared Office and Services Costs	28,013		6,932			6,932	21,081	
Total General Expenditure	103,888		19,260			19,260	84,628	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			4,360			4,360	-4,360	
Total Operational Provisions			4,360			4,360	-4,360	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	105,602		25,172			25,172	80,430	
Total Indirect Costs	105,602		25,172			25,172	80,430	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD013 - Bangladesh - Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Timeframe: 18 May 13 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/5-10	Programme	MDRBD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/5-2014/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,730,251			1,730,251		
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			190			190	-190	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			190			190	-190	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,730,251		414,520			414,520	1,315,731	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,315,731			1,315,731		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD013 - Bangladesh - Tropical Cyclone Mahasen

Timeframe: 18 May 13 to 28 Feb 14

Appeal Launch Date: 24 May 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/5-10	Programme	MDRBD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/5-2014/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

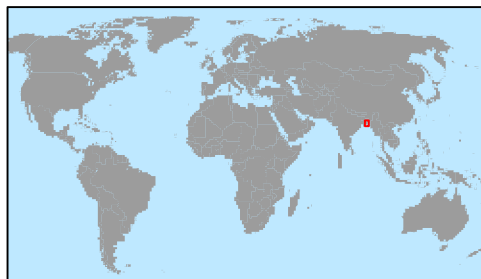
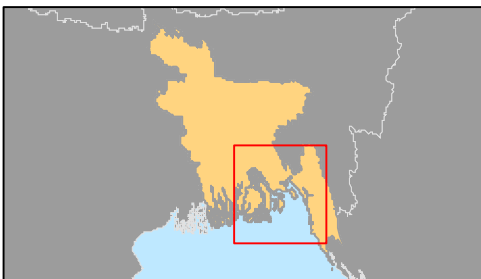
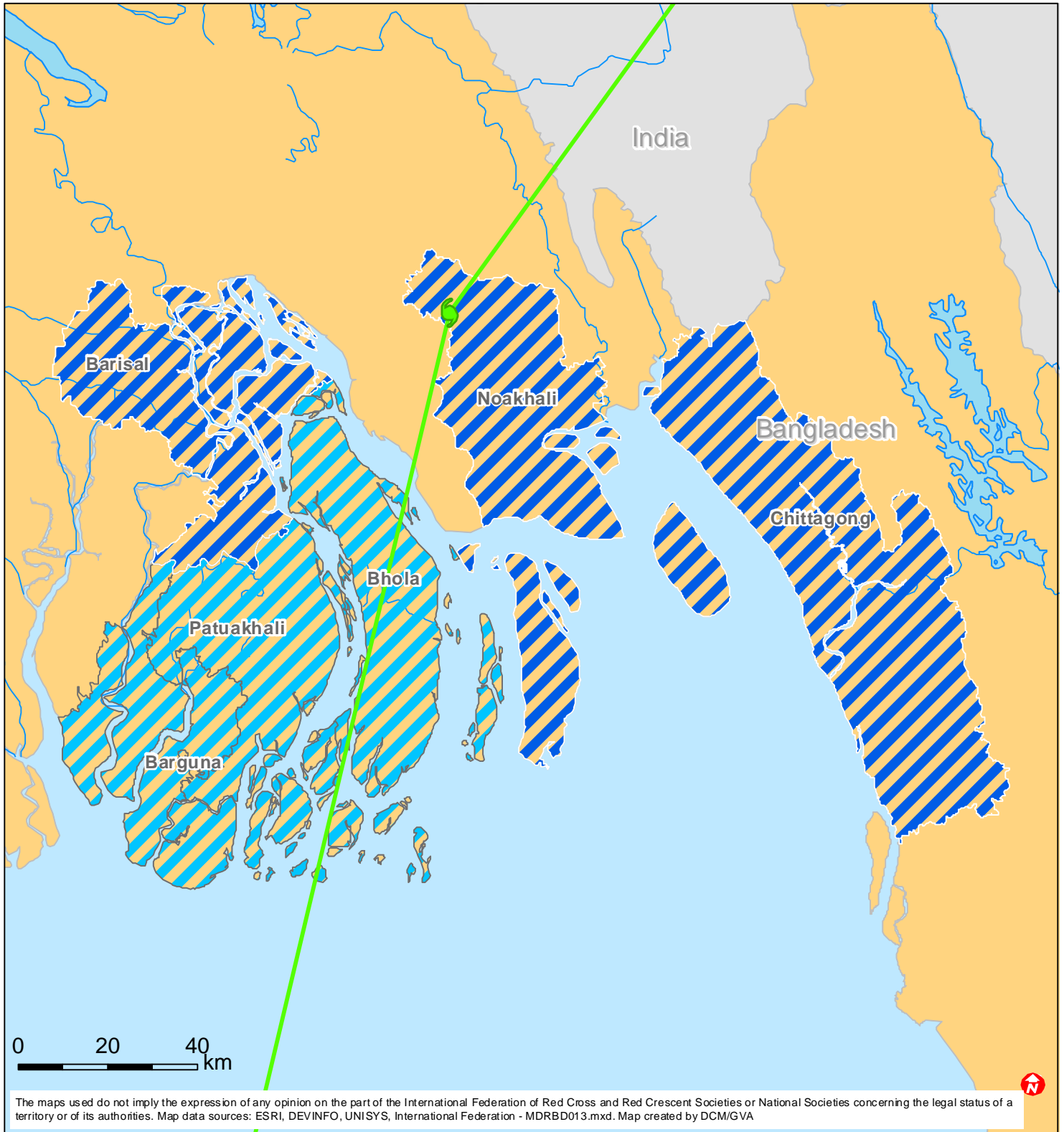
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)



IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,730,251	0	1,510,583	1,510,583	414,520	1,096,062	
Subtotal BL2	1,730,251	0	1,510,583	1,510,583	414,520	1,096,062	
GRAND TOTAL	1,730,251	0	1,510,583	1,510,583	414,520	1,096,062	



Bangladesh: Tropical storm Mahasen



-  Districts likely to be affected by storm
-  Requirement being identified