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Emergency appeal operation update

Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD009
GLIDE n° FL-2011-000093-BGD
Operation update n°3
17 April 2012

Period covered by this Operation Update: 6 November 2011 to 15 March 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 884,396

[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: Based on the initial appeal of CHF 1,267,094, the appeal remained at 68 per cent of covered in cash and kind. Funds are still urgently needed to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in this operation to assist those affected by the floods.

[<click here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 26 August 2011 for CHF 1,267,094 for eight months to assist 10,000 beneficiaries.
- With this update, the emergency appeal budget has been revised down to CHF 884,396 based on the activities planned. Additionally, a two-month extension until 30 June 2012 is sought to complete activities under the early recovery component.
- CHF 262,770 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation in Cox's Bazar on 27 July 2011.



Community people involved in water pump installation near a community latrine supported by BDRCS Federation in Jessore district. **Photo:** IFRC.

Summary

Bangladesh experienced excessive rains since mid-August. This resulted in the displacement of over 50,000 families in the low-lying areas of Satkhira and Jessore. During the reporting period, the water levels have subsided in some parts of Satkhira and Jessore, but much of the districts remain inundated by flood water. Hundreds of families are and have been living in make-shift shanties on the side of roads in Tala and Keshapur *upazila*. However, since 15 November 2011, fewer of these families remain in make-shift road side shanties with the rest having returned to their homes.

The water-logged condition resulted in widespread skin and waterborne diseases, with women, children and the elderly being the most affected.

As most of the population make a living on agriculture, their livelihood has been affected by the flood. To make ends meet, these people have sought jobs as day labourers and craftsmen, while others have turned to begging.

With this operation update, the monsoon flood operation is extended for a further two months to 30 June 2012. A final report will be made available by 30 September 2012.

The situation

Satkhira and Jessore are both largely agricultural areas which offer a good habitat for fish farming, with much of the population dependent on seasonal casual labour opportunities. At the height of the flood, the water level reached three metres high in some areas, inundating homes, schools and covering agricultural land and fish ponds. This resulted in people being displaced to higher grounds, including seeking shelter in schools and colleges, and roadsides. Many were marooned in their own homes, on which majority were mud houses. Prolonged water logging disintegrated the plinths and walls, often roofs collapsed.



Prolonged water logging caused the plinths and walls of the houses to disintegrate and be near to collapse. **Photo:** IFRC.

Although the initial impacts of the disaster were similar in both districts, longer term impact varied significantly due to the prevalence of varying flood water levels. Water receded over time; however, the absence of proper drainage facilities led to water logging in many areas. During this reporting period, households returned to their homes and are earning income from their previous sources albeit slightly irregular than usual.

However, in Satkhira District, three unions in Tala Upazila – Tetulia, Kheshra and Islamkathi – stood out as being in need of further interventions. These areas have been affected by multiple years of flooding, the result of which is a substantial decrease in agricultural activities and loss of income opportunities for households. Households are unable to earn sufficient income to meet their daily needs, and hence unable to afford construction expenses.

In Jessore district, with the exception of two villages in Keshapur Upazila (Sagordari union), all households have returned to their homes. In all locations, households have returned to their usual agricultural activities since December 2011. Labour opportunities have become available due to land preparation and planting opportunities.

As per the Household Economic Security (HES) assessment conducted with the support of British Red Cross, around 250 households in Keshobpur and Monirampur upazila are in need of restoring or diversifying their livelihood activity.

Coordination and partnerships

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) completed the relief distribution in Cox's Bazaar district and areas in south-west Bangladesh (Jessore and Satkhira district). Concerned BDRCS executives coordinated with local

administrators and relevant agencies to carry out an efficient relief distribution process (beneficiary selection and response package preparation) to avoid duplication and ensure maximum coverage.

IFRC deployed four short-term field monitoring officers who were involved during the relief phase. The officers maintained coordination in the affected villages in terms of beneficiary selection for early recovery component with other agencies to avoid duplication. These agencies include local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Shamadhan, Uttaran, and Shushilon, which are working in construction of household latrines.

Meanwhile, BDRCS is working with partner national societies to explore possible support to the affected people. In the first week of November 2011, the HES assessment was carried out with the technical support from the British Red Cross HES expert. During mid-November 2011, the recommendation from this assessment was shared with BDRCS and IFRC management personnel to identify gaps in terms of early recovery intervention in the affected areas and provide decisions for early recovery support in shelter and livelihood. BDRCS/IFRC have touch based with the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and its consortium partners to explore ongoing and potential response activities to avoid overlapping of early recovery intervention activities. Effective coordination has been made with the Solidarities International (SI) in terms of joint beneficiary selection survey and common implementation strategy for shelter recovery in Satkhira district. Coordination between IFRC and SI has been effective in minimizing overlapping and coverage of beneficiaries as required for appropriate assistance to shelter need. The IFRC water and sanitation (WatSan) engineer has consulted with the Department of Public Health Engineering on the design of household and community latrines to follow local practice procedures.

BDRCS and IFRC are active members of the disaster emergency response group, and their operation updates are shared with other humanitarian agencies and government.

National Society Capacity Building:

Under this operation, BDRCS will support its Satkhira and Jessore units on repair and renovation of their office and training of Red Cross youth (RCY) volunteers in response tools and system. This activity also includes minor renovation works (painting, replacement of old furniture and IT equipment) of BDRCS response department at national headquarters.

Repair and renovation work of BDRCS Satkhira unit is in progress. Training of RCY volunteers for both units is planned. Some furniture will be provided to Jessore unit for the RCY volunteers training room, in which the furniture can be leased to other organizations as income for the unit. The BDRCS relief department vehicle has been repaired and in good condition for movement to the operation sites.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Following the flooding, BDRCS quickly swung into action in both the south-east and south-west areas of the country. BDRCS volunteers assisted the authorities in the safe evacuation of people and provided immediate assistance in the form of cooked food and clothes. BDRCS Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore units deployed 200 Red Crescent volunteers to evacuate people to safer places such as schools and other public buildings.

BDRCS national headquarters, with support from IFRC, conducted assessments during mid-July to mid-August 2011, including an interagency assessment. Also, the volunteers and field monitoring officers are currently on the ground for beneficiary selection and coordination. BDRCS/IFRC through this appeal is supporting the most affected 10,000 families in terms of food and basic non-food, emergency shelter, WatSan and hygiene promotion, and health care.

Distribution of non-food items (NFI) and food items in Jessore and Satkhira was carried out from 2 to 5 November 2011 to the selected 5,000 beneficiaries. In addition, tarpaulin was provided as emergency shelter material.

Thirteen tube wells with hand pumps have been installed in Jessore (3) and Satkhira (10) districts out In addition to five community latrines and 3,000 household latrines (using the standard Bangladesh design).

BDRCS has already completed the delivery of mobile health services. It continues to provide basic health services to the affected areas through mother and child health (MCH) centre which widened its service coverage. Two mid-wives are currently running the MCH centre along with seven trained hygiene promoters coming from BDRCS and German Red Cross joint project implemented in the area.

BDRCS/IFRC has supported (through the British Red Cross) through an assessment of early recovery needs in the affected regions of Satkhira and Jessore during November 2011. The assessment report recommended early recovery need in the affected areas. Based on the recommendation, BDRCS has planned for early recovery support to 900 families in terms of shelter (500 families) and livelihood (400 families).

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: The risk of malnutrition and the adverse living conditions due to flood impact of 10,000 families or 50,000 people is reduced.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families of Cox's Bazar provided with basic NFIs (jerry cans).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct needs assessment. Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria. Procurement of items following BDRCS/ IFRC standard procedures. Distribute items as per the Plan of Action (PoA) developed by BDRCS respective unit. Dissemination about the relief package among target beneficiaries. Documentation for record or audit trial. Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.
1,000 families of Cox's Bazar provided with emergency food and cash.	
5,000 families of Satkhira and Jessore provided with emergency cooked/dry food. ¹	
5,000 families of Satkhira and Jessore provided with NFIs (sari and lungi).	
10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided with supplementary food.	

For Cox's Bazar:

All the planned relief distribution and associated activities were completed in Cox's Bazar and details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 1 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU1.pdf>).

For Satkhira/Jessore:

All the planned relief distribution and associated activities were completed in Satkhira and Jessore districts during the last reporting period. Details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 2 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU2.pdf>).

¹ Although it was mentioned in the phase-wise proposed operation table, this output was excluded in the Emergency Appeal..

Emergency shelter

Outcome: Improved living condition of 10,000 families (50,000 people) in temporary places or makeshift shelters protected from rain, bad weather and privacy of people particularly women through provision of emergency shelter materials.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct needs assessment. • Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria. • Procurement of tarpaulins through KL Regional Logistics Unit ex pre-positioned stock in Malaysia following IFRC standards. • Distribute items as per PoA developed by BDRCS respective unit. • Brief orientation of volunteers to sensitise the use of and fixing tarpaulins. • Assist beneficiary families to build emergency shelters using tarpaulins by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Documentation for record or audit trial. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor visibility (as appropriate). • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

All the planned emergency shelter material distribution and associated activities were completed in Satkhira and Jessore districts during the last reporting period. Details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 2 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU2.pdf>).

Water and sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion up to 10,000 families (50,000 people).

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided with hygiene parcel, oral rehydration solutions (ORS), water purification tablets (WPT) and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment for primary health care needs in affected areas. • Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria. • Procurement of hygiene parcel, ORS, WPT following IFRC/BDRCS and SPHERE standards. • Distribute and demonstrate how to treat water with WPT, how to use ORS and hygiene parcel. • Develop, print and disseminate information, education, communication (IEC) materials for hygiene education. • Implement activities as per PoA developed by BDRCS respective unit. • Maintain coordination/liaison with local civil surgeon office or other health/ WatSan intervention agencies. • Documentation for record or audit trial. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor visibility as appropriate. • Monitor and evaluate the use and feedback from the hygiene promotion and WPT at household level. • Monitor and evaluate the WatSan/hygiene promotion activities and provide reporting.
5,000 families of Satkhira and Jessore provided with drinking water and household and community sanitary latrines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment for water, sanitation and hygiene needs in affected areas. • Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute safe drinking water/rationing among people at temporary shelters by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Design latrine or following Department of Public Health and Engineering model as appropriate to the local context. • Procurement of 3,000 sanitary latrines as per IFRC procurement standards. • Construction of five community latrines for 2,000 families living in temporary shelters/places. (This is to supplement existing facilities in temporary shelters. Each community latrine model is equivalent to five individual latrines, making a total of 25 latrine cubicles to be constructed with washing facilities.) • Implement activities as per PoA developed by BDRCS respective unit. • Dissemination list of target beneficiaries with other actors for avoiding duplication. • Assist beneficiary families to build sanitary latrines by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Maintain coordination with local administration and other agencies at the ground for avoiding duplication. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor visibility as appropriate. • Monitor and evaluate the process of construction.
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Distribution of hygiene parcels, ORS, WPT in Cox's Bazar and Jessore-Satkhira was completed as stated in Operation Update no.1 and 2.

Thirteen tube wells with hand pumps were installed in Jessore (3) and Satkhira (10) districts to provide safe drinking water to the dispersed people. Most of the tubes were installed next to the makeshift camps and as the population in the makeshift camps return home, the tube wells are no longer required and ten tube wells were subsequently removed. Meanwhile, the remaining three tube wells are being used by the affected people of the surrounding village. BDRCS district units identified some new places in the affected community and relocated tube wells to be removed.

During initial times, water was generally pumped into the jerry cans by RCY volunteers who sometimes assisted in carrying the filled jerry cans to the respective households. As the condition improved, the community were able to collect their own water.

Sanitation

Given the extent of surface water remaining and difficulty this poses on suitable latrine design, BDRCS and IFRC sent a technical team to assess the appropriateness of the proposed communal latrine and bathing locations. Three of the five locations were subsequently changed to ensure appropriate latrine construction and use of latrines. Construction on all the communal latrines has commenced, closely monitored by technical staff with one latrine in Jessore already completed and providing appropriate sanitation for around 100 people.

Community management committees have been formed to manage and clean the latrines to ensure continual use.

Table 1: Location of community latrine with bathing facilities	
<i>Jessore district</i>	
Location 1	Karigar Para, Village – Nehalpur, Union - Bidyananda Kathi, Upazila - Keshabpur
Location 2	Math Para, Village – Chakla, Union - Maschin Nagar, Upazila - Moniram Pur
<i>Satkhira district</i>	
Location 1	Phulbari School, Village – Phulbari, Union – Dhandia, Upazila - Tala
Location 2	Shubhashini Madrasha, Village – Shubhashini, Union – Tentulia, Upazila - Tala
Location 3	Fingri Alia Madrasha, Village – Fingri, Union – Fingri, Upazila- Sadar

During this reporting period, the selected contractor for community latrines has started work in the field. Apart from monitoring by BDRCS local unit, the IFRC's field monitoring officers, with support from construction officers, are also involved for periodic monitoring and supervision. Construction of one community latrine has been completed in Jessore, while the remaining four are expected to be completed by 29 March 2012. BDRCS district units are mobilizing the community to form management committee for each of the community latrines. The committee will be responsible for maintenances (ensure cleanliness and usable) and ensuring access for people during disaster time. Meanwhile, the school management will be responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of latrines constructed in their premises. A MoU will be signed between BDRCS unit and community or school concerning regular maintenance and access for people during disaster crisis.

Based on the assessment conducted during the last reporting period, BDRCS/IFRC decided to provide 3,000 household latrine (four rings and one slab each) sets to the affected household who previously had no sanitation facility. Out of the 3,000 sets, it was decided that 2,400 sets will be distributed to the affected families in Satkhira and 600 sets in Jessore. During this reporting period, the beneficiary selection for 3,000 household latrines has been completed. BDRCS volunteers conducted a door-to-door assessment to identify and select most vulnerable households. Volunteers were given a short training on the criteria and the procedures to be followed for selection. Beneficiaries who received food and NFIs during the emergency phases were given priority to be selected as household latrine beneficiaries.



Construction of community latrine in location two of Jessore district. **Photo:** IFRC.

Table 2: Selected beneficiary number in Satkhira and Jessore district for household latrine			
District	Upazila	Union	Beneficiary number
Satkhira	Tala	Dhandia	900
		Tentulia	500
		Kheshra	400
	Satkhira	Pouroshova	300
	Shadar	Shadar	300
<i>Satkhira District Total</i>			2,400
Jessore	Keshobpur	Shagardari	170
		Biddanandan kati	200
	Monirampur	Chakla	115
		Jhapa	115
<i>Jessore District Total</i>			600
Grand Total			3,000

Work orders for household latrine construction have been issued and the contractors have prepared their site for household latrine's ring and slab construction. BDRCS district unit Red Cross volunteers have been briefed on basic technical issues to ensure the latrine pits are constructed correctly. The volunteer base is involved in this process rotationally.

Beneficiaries will contribute super structure and they build the latrine by themselves with available suitable materials. The volunteers will provide necessary guidance and support for fixing the household latrines. BDRCS latrine construction manual will be followed in this regard to ensure proper construction.

The IFRC field monitoring officers and BDRCS unit level officers are preparing latrine distribution plans including the time and place of latrine distribution, transportation, installation assistance and so on. The contractors have started work in seven sites and can supply a minimum of 100 sets of latrine from each site weekly. The first batch of distribution for household latrine set is expected to start on first week of March 2012.

Hygiene promotion

During the last reporting period, IEC materials including 10,000 posters with short messages on hand washing, water treatment, and rain water harvesting, were developed and distributed to makeshift camps and public points to raise public awareness. During this reporting period, trained volunteers involved in household latrine beneficiary selection further delivered hygiene promotion messages during their door-to-door visits.

Challenges:

- Women encountered difficulties in using latrines on road sides due to lack of access and privacy to sanitary conditions. The construction of household latrines offers greater privacy for them and encourages them to practice proper sanitation.
- Selection of suitable sites for community latrines with bathing place was a challenge. However, steps were taken by the BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC technical team to revisit the selected sites in terms of technical aspects as well as community appropriateness.

Emergency Health

Outcome: The risk of diarrhoeal, skin and respiratory diseases are reduced for 25,000 flood-affected populations.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Basic preventive, curative and referral health services provided to target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment for emergency health care needs in affected areas. • Mobilize and deploy eight mobile medical teams to deliver basic health services. • Refer severe cases to appropriate health facilities. • Maintain coordination/liaison with local civil surgeon office or other health intervention agencies.

BDRCS deployed five mobile health teams between August and October 2011 to ensure basic health services were available to the severely-affected population in Satkhira and Jessore. A post-deployment review revealed that local health authorities with support from NGOs are able to cover health needs of the population and recommended an adjustment in the response; see details in the last operations update (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU2.pdf>). During the remaining period of the floods response, BDRCS health response included the expansion of services of the maternal and child health (MCH) centre it is operating. The centre is run by two midwives along with a team of seven hygiene promoters based in the same location where a BDRCS and German Red Cross joint project is implemented (reducing risk through empowerment of women). The MCH centre has thus far served around 2,000 people in two months after medical team withdrawn through health services like antenatal care, post-natal care, child healthcare, and family planning.

Challenges:

- People from remote locations faced difficulties in accessing MCH centres due to damaged road network. To resolve this, the mobile team changed their base to ensure greater reach of people in remote locations.

Livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant	
Outcome: The food security, employment and dignified living standards for the 5000 worst affected families (25,000 people) have increased.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
5,000 families of Satkhira and Jessore provided with conditional cash grant support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment for livelihood, food security and shelter need Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria following IFRC/BDRCS standard format for cash grant programme. • Collection of investment plan of cash grant from each of 5000 families through household survey by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Distribution of cash following BDRCS/IFRC standard procedures (through bank). • Monitor progress of beneficiaries investment in livelihood tools, capital, income generation, shelter repairing. • Maintain coordination with local administration and other agencies at the ground for avoiding duplication. • Documentation for record or audit trial. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor (as appropriate) visibility. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Assessment on early recovery for shelter and livelihood started since November 2011. BDRCS/IFRC has supported, through the British Red Cross, an assessment of early recovery needs in the affected regions of Satkhira and Jessore during November 2011. The assessment is a joint effort by BDRCS and British Red Cross team and led by a HES delegate. The assessment came up with gap analysis to identify a number of locations within Satkhira and Jessore districts with a shortfall between the number of affected households and the current response, in which suggested that it is possible for BDRCS/IFRC to implement recovery activities in these locations.

As an outcome of this assessment, BDRCS/IFRC decided to implement shelter recovery programme in which shelter will be repaired in Khesra union of Tala Upazila under Satkhira district.

The participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) process was introduced in one of the most affected villages (Kalagachi) of Khesra union. In coordination with BDRCS response department, trained facilitators from RCY pool were mobilized for this purpose. The PASSA findings qualify the shelter needs of affected population as identified through HES assessment.

During this reporting period, coordination has been established with other humanitarian agencies in the field that worked in the flood affected areas in Satkhira to avoid any potential duplication. SI, one of the humanitarian actors, has also planned possible shelter interventions in the same union of Khesra. After a series of discussion with SI, BDRCS/IFRC decided for a joint beneficiary selection in Khesra union as an efficient collaboration. Beneficiary selection assessment in Khesra union of Tala Upazila of Satkhira district started on 29 February 2012 and completed on 6 March 2012. The output or analysis of the joint assessment provided separate list of affected people in two categories: (i) affected households in need of complete shelter and (ii) affected households in need of partial shelter support. It was agreed upon with in the coordination meeting that SI will cover the first category and BDRCS/IFRC will cover the second category. BDRCS/IFRC has planned to provide cash grant support of BDT 25,000 (approximately CHF 281) to each beneficiary family. Around 500 household

will be supported through this cash grant programme. Satkhira district unit volunteers are preparing the cash grant ID (CGID) form for the selected beneficiaries. This CGID form will be use to collect cash grant from bank. This cash grant distribution process is similar to the one implemented in the cyclone Aila transitional shelter and livelihood programme.

In Satkhira, many affected places require both additional relief and recovery interventions as well as longer-term support as identified by the HES assessment. Tetulia Union (approximately 2,000 households) of Satkhira district needs ongoing support, as agriculture is no longer a viable livelihood option. Islamkathi Union was still under at least two metres of water during January 2012. Households will therefore miss at least the next planting and harvest cycle, and will therefore need livelihood support until at least mid-2012. In Jessore District, Sagordari Union and some other places of Monirampur upazila will likely require additional support for livelihood recovery. The consortium of humanitarian organizations like ActionAid, Oxfam, SI and Muslim Aid have started early recovery in terms of both shelter and livelihood in the affected communities of Satkhira and Jessore which will help to cover the need on ground.

BDRCS/IFRC has planned to support 400 household (300 in Satkhira and 100 in Jessore) through the livelihood cash grant to restore their previous livelihood or to support livelihood diversification. BDRCS volunteers are in the field finalizing the beneficiaries and a total of 400 beneficiaries will be selected and finalized by 23 March 2012.

Types of support	Beneficiary number	Cash grant amount
Shelter early recovery support	500 in Satkhira	BDT 25,000 for each beneficiaries
Livelihood early recovery support	300 in Satkhira 100 in Jessore	BDT 10,000 for each beneficiaries

Though in the initial appeal it was planned that 5,000 households will be supported with cash grant for early recovery support, BDRCS/IFRC, based on the assessment and ground situation, has decided to support less households with larger cash grant amount as to better provide for each beneficiary family. Therefore at this stage, BDRCS targeted 900 families (4,500 people) for early recovery support, of which 500 families for shelter repairing and 400 families for livelihood restoration and diversification.

Logistics

In January 2012, a newspaper tendering was done for supply of household latrines (RCC rings, slabs) and installation of community latrines in the districts of Satkhira and Jessore under the flood emergency appeal. Work order has been placed for community latrine construction after getting approval from the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur. Meanwhile for the household latrines (RCC rings, slabs), a quick re-tender was done due to no suitable offer was received from the suppliers. Through the second round of tender, a suitable and qualified supplier was identified with technical approval from the regional logistics unit and a work order was issued. Construction work for supply of a total 3,000 sets RCC ring/slab is ongoing in Satkhira and Jessore district. The regional logistics unit provides further support in transport services to ensure smooth operation of flood emergency appeal activities.

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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.

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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.

BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	92,000	92,000
Clothing & Textiles	71,170	71,170
Food	192,780	192,780
Water & Sanitation	88,450	88,450
Medical & First Aid	10,200	10,200
Ustensils & Tools	22,875	22,875
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	218,030	218,030
Total Supplies	695,505	695,505
Computer & Telecom	1,883	1,883
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	7,059	7,059
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	8,942	8,942
Storage	1,412	1,412
Dsitribution & Monitoring	30,000	30,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,000	14,000
Total Transport & Storage	45,412	45,412
International Staff	10,000	10,000
National Staff	14,610	14,610
National Society Staff	9,400	9,400
Consultants	10,000	10,000
Total Personnel	44,010	44,010
Workshops & Training	4,450	4,450
Total Workshops & Training	4,450	4,450
Travel	9,000	9,000
Information & Public Relation	5,100	5,100
Office Costs	10,000	10,000
Communications	5,000	5,000
Financial Charges	3,000	3,000
Total General Expenditure	32,100	32,100
Program Support	53,977	53,977
Total Programme Support	53,977	53,977
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	884,396	884,396