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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Emergency appeal n° MDRBD010**  
**GLIDE n° FL-2012-000106-BGD**  
**Operation update n°1**  
**20 September 2012**

**Period covered by this Operation Update:** 4 July to 10 September 2012

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,753,139

**Appeal coverage:** To date, the appeal is 39 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 67 per cent covered including contributions currently in the pipeline.

[<click here for the Emergency Appeal Budget; and click here for contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

This Emergency Appeal was launched on 8 August 2012 for CHF 1,753,139 to support Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to assist 9,500 families (47,500 beneficiaries) for ten month. This operation will continue until June 2013. A Final Report will be available by 7 September 2013.

On 4 July, CHF 241,041 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC's) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in eight districts: Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur.

### Summary

Torrential rain starting from 23 June 2012 resulted in floods and landslides, claiming lives and causing the destruction of homesteads and significantly affecting ten districts in the country's northern and south-eastern parts. Initially, the districts of Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur were the most affected.

Government statistics on 31 July 2012 reported 131 deaths (125 in the country's north-east and south-eastern hilly regions and six in the northern districts of the country). The government's Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO) dated 7 July reported that a total of 1,029,695 families were affected across 74 upazilas (sub-districts). On July 31, Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) reported that 352,750 families have been affected across ten districts.



RCY volunteer checking beneficiary cards at Naikhangchari relief distribution in Bandarban. **Photo:** Subrata Biswas/IFRC.

In addition to ongoing support, a joint needs assessment was conducted in collaboration with government by three humanitarian clusters lead: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), IFRC, and The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in southern districts of Bandarban, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazaar to explore needs for long term intervention.

According to the assessment, the most affected Upazilas are: Lama in Bandarban district, Chokoria in Cox's Bazar district, and Banshkhali in Chittagong district. Damages to the houses as a result of the flooding and landslides are a priority concern for the population in all three districts. Bandarban district has the highest percentage of affected houses at 49.6 per cent, Chittagong at 16 per cent and Cox's Bazaar at 11 per cent. According to the results of the community group discussions the estimated household incomes have significantly reduced compared to the situation before the flood, in normal time. The assessment found that people in the affected areas had already resorted to detrimental coping strategies to adapt to their reduced income. Water supply and sanitation facilities are also destroyed as a result of recent flash flood and landslide. As a result in all these three affected districts hygiene practice has been reduced. Sanitation facilities are growing concern for affected communities and risk of health hazard is increased due to increasing open defecation. For more details: [http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/HCTT/Needs%20Assessment\\_WASH\\_Shelter\\_Early%20Recovery\\_29Aug\\_final.pdf](http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/HCTT/Needs%20Assessment_WASH_Shelter_Early%20Recovery_29Aug_final.pdf)

## The situation

### Context

The geographical setting of the country's south and north-east, with hilly areas and upstream rivers make these regions naturally prone to flash floods and landslides. The magnitude of the impact of such disasters also increased as a result of unplanned settlements near the mountains.

The assessment conducted by BDRCS from 1 to 5 July found that the majority of the affected population in the east of the country is below the poverty line and are forced to reside in vulnerable mountainous locations in the districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar, Bandarban, Sunamganj and Sylhet. Flood waters triggered by heavy rainfall from upstream inundated the low-lying areas of these districts from 25 June and continued until 28 June. The districts of Bogra, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram and Sirajgonj, which are located in low-lying areas, have been inundated due to the torrential rain and rising water levels in the rivers Brahmaputra and Dharla.

Communities are currently depending on water from tube wells of neighbouring villages while contaminated water is being used for domestic purposes. Open defecation in the region is prevalent since most areas are flooded. Some areas might face moderate to heavy shower during post monsoon season in September. This might further deteriorate the flooding situation.

**Table 1: Situational statistics on the damages from the floods and landslides.**

District	No of affected Upazilas	No of Affected Families	No of Household fully damaged	No of death	Crops damaged (Acre)	Livestock damaged	Water point damaged
Cox's Bazar	8	154,648	16,118	51	28,216	1,430	6,709
Chittagong	15	347,479	11,139	37	11,410	1,650	948
Bandarban	7	30,384	7,102	38	9,695	850	2,455
Sylhet	11	118,521	3,328	3	25,797	261	389
Sunamganj	3	50,595	365	0	5,140	15	50
Sirajganj	9	55,309	2,050	1	54,456	481	
Gaibandha	4	66,015	10,249	3			
Bogra	3	27,850	10,000	1	12,170		
Kurigram	9	123,806	22,609	4	52,899	129	
Jamalpur	7	55,088	5,110	1	30,638	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1,029,695</b>	<b>88,070</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>230,421</b>	<b>4,816</b>	<b>10,551</b>

Source: D form of Damage Statistics at Government District Relief & Rehabilitation Office (DRRO), as of 19 July 2012.

## Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS/IFRC continues to liaise and coordinate with the local administration to monitor disaster situation and immediate response. As members of the local disaster management committees (constituted by the government), the concerned BDRCS units took part in humanitarian response activities conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies.

IFRC attends the Humanitarian Country Task Team (HCTT) meeting co-chaired by the government and United Nations (UN) to support a coordinated humanitarian response. Together with BDRCS, IFRC maintains close contact with the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) for situation updates, government response and coordination between humanitarian actors. In addition, a bilateral meeting was held between the secretary of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) and the SG of BDRCS for a coordinated response operation.



IFRC, together with UNDP, organized an informal meeting of the shelter partners on 3 July to share details of assessments, actions undertaken and resources available. Though the Emergency Shelter Cluster is not formally activated, consultations continue to be undertaken. Furthermore, IFRC, together with BDRCS, has coordinated meetings regarding WatSan, food security, health and needs assessments.

The joint needs assessment for shelter, WASH and early recovery, co-led by UNDP, UNICEF and IFRC, is completed. The assessment found that according to the government report 24,457 houses in the three districts of Bandarban, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar are fully damaged. A total of 51,437 houses are partially damaged, and are vulnerable to collapsing in most areas and require repairing. The families with partially damaged houses need material support to repair them. Although the major sources of drinking water remain unchanged, access to drinking water from deep tube wells and shallow tube wells reduced, whereas use of drinking water from rainwater and other open sources increased. Use of sanitary latrine (both household and communal) reduced and open defecation increased, increasing risk of health hazard. Population in hilly Upazilas of Bandarban Sadar, Lama, Ali Kadam, Naikhanghari and Ramu in Bandarban district were most severely impacted. Shelter, food and safe drinking water remain the major priorities in the three districts of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar.

The agriculture sector is severely impacted in all the three districts, most severely in Bandarban district. Seed beds and fish ponds have been affected. Monthly income levels have reduced from 12% up to 57% with Lama Upazila the most impacted requiring coping mechanisms by the affected families. The immediate coping mechanisms were reduced consumption of food followed by taking loans to meet the basic needs of living. The major constraints to restart livelihood are lack of money to buy agricultural inputs, agricultural land still under water/require cleaning debris from land slide; and lack of employment opportunities. In other areas, as in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong, around 60 to 80 per cent fishermen who are engaged in deep sea fishing during winter and rainy seasons lost their fishing nets and boats severely affecting their income. Poor communication and lack of flood shelters in the region make communities unable to evacuate for safe shelter during disasters. This was most evident in Bandarban district.

The magnitude of the impact of disaster is increased as a result of unplanned settlement near the mountains and hill cutting for house construction and other uses. Majority of the affected population in Bandarban are below the national poverty line, and reside in vulnerable hilly locations. Poor livelihood options have caused communities to be dependent on forest resources such as cutting firewood and selling them in local markets, which decrease forest cover, increase environmental degradation leading to disasters of a larger scale.

Government, I/NGOs, Red Cross Red Crescent responded immediately by providing food support and cash after the disaster for immediate relief to the affected families. Lack of local warehouse/stock and disrupted

communications/infrastructure delayed response. Early recovery intervention is being launched based on assessment findings by other humanitarian agencies.

IFRC is in close contact with ECHO in terms of exchanging updates and exploring appropriate actions to address humanitarian needs. IFRC attended the ECHO partner's coordination meeting on 2 July, where the flood situation in the country was reviewed. ECHO mission has conducted an assessment in Bandarban district together with IFRC team to further validate findings of JNA from 4 to 7 September 2012. Following the assessment a debriefing was held between ECHO and IFRC team on the possibility of funding decision for Bangladesh flood.

A tripartite agreement between BDRCS NHQ, IFRC and concerned units is being developed for the proposed operation Plan of Action, which includes timely distribution, strictly maintaining standards/procedures and visibility, etc. In addition, BDRCS, with assistance from IFRC, has been preparing its regional warehouse located in Rangpur to serve as a strategic hub for the northern districts in case of any large scale flood.

Limited support have been provided by other humanitarian agencies other than BDRCS response (refer to Red Cross Red Crescent Action below), and government. Concern Universal and Care International received support from ECHO to assist 3,000 families with emergency and early recovery assistance. Local NGOs such as KARITAS, BRAC and Souhardo also provided cash grant, food and non-food items to the flood-affected population.

Service at Chokoria upazila in Cox's Bazaar was provided on a limited scale due to strong medical intervention by International Centre for Diarrhoeal Diseases Research, Bangladesh (ICDDRDB). This was discussed by the two organizations to avoid duplication and direct resources to other places that needed more support.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar were on ground zero to carry out search and rescue with troops and fire personnel of those trapped in the landslides, as well as providing first aid, food and clean water. As the impact from the floods has caused widespread damage to a large population who require humanitarian assistance, BDRCS has activated its flood contingency plan to guide its systematic operational response. The German Red Cross contributed EUR 1,000 (CHF 1,201) for distribution of immediate food and drinking water.

Through the disaster preparedness fund located at the BDRCS unit level, together with contributions mobilized locally, around 4,000 of the most affected families were provided with dry/warm food or basic food and non-food items (jerry cans, candles, children's clothing, etc) and shelter materials. Upon request from the affected units, BDRCS national headquarters mobilized BDT 900,000 (CHF 10,570) from its own disaster contingency fund and received an additional BDT 300,000 (CHF 3,523) from IFRC as an initial support to procure basic food, non-food items and drinking water for distribution. According to the BDRCS units, more than 15,000 beneficiaries were provided with some basic immediate assistance.

On 28 June, BDRCS with IFRC deployed emergency assessment teams from 1-5 July in the Chittagong-Cox's Bazar region, in Teesta Basin (covering Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram districts) and in Sylhet basin. Subsequently, five assessment teams were sent to the affected regions and to the most affected communities to observe the effect of floods and landslides and to obtain first hand information on the actual needs of the affected populations. The teams interviewed key informants including government officials, community leaders, religious leaders and community members. Additionally, the teams reviewed available records including updates from the ministry and local disaster management committees.

In relation to Restoring Family Links (RFL), the assessment did not identify any need for action at this stage. BDRCS tracing department, with support from ICRC, will continue to monitor the situation with concerned units.

To reinforce the capacity of branches of the affected areas, BDRCS national headquarters deployed National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members to support eight BDRCS units in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur. An additional NDRT member was attached

to the BDRCS response department in Dhaka. Three BDRCS monitoring officers were also deployed along with medical teams since 8 July 2012.

As of 19 July, first spell of distribution in eight districts is completed. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families.

The immediate shelter support of tarpaulins was crucial: communities were protecting themselves from heavy downpours using local leaves and straw, and residing on higher grounds for a period of five to seven days.

Detailed assessments by BDRCS highlighted the needs for extended relief in these eight districts, as well as in two additional districts affected by flooding which occurred after the approval of the initial DREF. Therefore, the operation is expanded to assist a total of 9,500 families including the initial 5,000 families. Out of 9,500 families, 2,000 families will be provided with relief and early recovery support in the districts of Bogra and Sirajgonj.

The livelihoods of farmers and day labourers have been severely affected due to flooding of crop fields. Cash grant support from the government provided them with opportunities to repay loans, buy foods, purchase seedlings and repair houses, and address other necessities. The deployment of medical teams aided communities to respond to various water-borne diseases (i.e. diarrhoea, dysentery).

### Progress towards outcomes

Concerned BDRCS units and RCY, together with NDRT members, were deployed in the affected locations to conduct door-to-door survey for selection of beneficiaries. In coordination with the local administration and government, remote locations have been targeted. Prior to the deployment of NDRT and RCY members, an orientation session was organized on beneficiary targeting, criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and coordination with other actors on the ground to avoid duplication or overlapping.

A criterion for the selection of beneficiaries varies as they live in different geographical settings and are exposed to different types of flooding.

- In the south-eastern hilly regions, beneficiaries were selected on the basis of living situation: families living on hill slopes and areas are more vulnerable to landslides and along banks of rivers.
- In the north and north-eastern regions, families affected by the floods and residing by the Brahmaputra Teesta river floodplain were selected as beneficiaries.
- In both regions, vulnerable groups are prioritized under the vulnerability criteria's of elderly women, marginal farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people (as stated in the BDRCS relief manual).

### Relief distributions (Food)

**Outcome:** The immediate basic food needs of 9,500 flood-affected families are met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj).

#### Outputs (expected results)

The target families received a single cash grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000) per family for food.

#### Activities planned

- Door-to-door assessments by trained RCY volunteers.
- Beneficiary registration and validation by trained RCY volunteers.
- Distribution of a single cash grant for food and immediate needs by trained RCY volunteers.
- Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.
- Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.

The affected families received a grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000)/family as food support. The distribution of which was completed by 19 July 2012. Unlike usual distribution of food packages, cash grant provided scopes to purchase local food for various geographical and cultural contexts. Since the local markets remained functional, communities were able to buy basic food items. Refer to Annex 1 for summary of relief distribution.

**Challenges:**

- Continual monsoon rain resulted in delay in distribution in some districts.
- Communication access to remote locations in hilly districts was limited due to destruction caused by flood. This led to high transportation costs.
- Assistance provided by BDRCS was considered to be inadequate in meeting humanitarian needs. Few organizations operated in the regions. This led to an expectation more than BDRCS intervention capacity.

**Non food items <sup>1</sup>**

**Outcome 1:** The basic non-food items of 6,000 flood-affected families are provided within three months in five districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajgonj and Sunomganj).

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received basic clothing and cooking utensils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments by trained RCY volunteer.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Distribution of basic clothing and cooking utensils by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

Selection for beneficiaries of NFIs is in progress. Distribution will begin end of September 2012. Some of the materials are stocked up at national headquarters' warehouse. The rest will be procured as per needs.

**Shelter**

**Outcome 1:** Emergency shelter support for 9,500 flood-affected families are met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj)

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received emergency shelter materials (one tarpaulin per family) to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Distribution of tarpaulins by trained RYC volunteers (other materials, i.e. rope and bamboo, are locally available) and provision of technical support/advice to recipients.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Procurement and replenishment of tarpaulins dispatched from BDRCS/IFRC disaster preparedness.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

**Outcome 2:** Transitional shelter support for 1,500 families are met within ten months in the seven districts of Cox's Bazar, Chitagon, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Shirajganj.

<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received shelter materials and a cash grant of BDT 15,000 (CHF 190) to support transitional shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments by PASSA trained RCY volunteers</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of shelter materials.</li> <li>• Distribution of one-time cash grant by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> For blanket distribution, refer to the EA. It is mentioned in the Proposed Operation under National society Capacity building component since it is prepositioning of stock to be distributed in case of cold wave.

	headquarters and IFRC.
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A total of 5,000 families were provided with transitional shelter support, and tarpaulins. The people are still in need of shelter assistance since humanitarian response in this regard has been limited. Most houses in the southern part are mud houses. This makes their living structure fragile in rain.

A joint assessment found that most families were unable to assemble their collapsed building pieces due to persistent rainfall. Tarpaulin will aid in setting up a cooking space. The remaining 4,500 families (out of 9,500 targeted families) will be provided with tarpaulins by end of September 2012.

In the early recovery phase from October 2012 to June 2013, targeted families will be supported with shelter materials and cash grant for reconstruction/repairing of homestead. Participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) tool will be utilized to assess the damage of houses in affected areas and selection of appropriate beneficiaries. Beneficiary number is proportional to Emergency Appeal coverage.

<b>Water and Sanitation and Hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> Access to drinking water for 9,500 affected families is improved within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj)	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families have access to safe drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water mapping in consultation with DPHE and site finalization.</li> <li>• Water trucking of potable water for 30 days for 3,000 people at temporary places or to homes without access to water.</li> <li>• Mobilization of materials.</li> <li>• Installation of 50 shallow tube wells.</li> <li>• Conduct water quality testing.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Water-related diseases are reduced for 9,500 flood-affected families within ten months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj)	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Construction communal bathing and toilet facilities provided at flood shelters and public places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site selection and designing of 6 communal bathing latrine in consultation with DPHE.</li> <li>• Procurement of construction materials for communal facilities.</li> <li>• Selection of labours and supervisors for construction in consultation with DPHE.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
1,500 families have access to household sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation in line with the shelter component.</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of latrine materials for 1,500 families.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
Hygiene practice of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of IEC materials on hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Household level discussion through RCY volunteers for awareness raising.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS health staff and trained RCY volunteers.</li> </ul>

Water distribution had been carried to support families in remote location by volunteers in certain regions. While BDRCS/IFRC has expertise in the installation of tube-wells (TW), and the WatSan activities will be carried out in coordination with the local Department of Public Health and Engineering Department (DPHE). DPHE has location-wise arsenic protocol to follow for installation of TW. Rehabilitation of TW will be done by the DPHE. The provision for the installation of tube-wells is to increase access to safe drinking water facilities in affected communities.

Assessment for construction of communal bathing and toilet, provision of providing access to household latrines and water point will commence in September. This operation is subject to coverage from appeal.

### Hygiene promotion

Development of information, education and communication (IEC materials) including posters with messages on hand washing, water purifications, rain water harvesting is in progress. Hygiene promotion activities were also undertaken by health teams in their intervention.

Emergency Health and Care	
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The immediate health risk of 9,500 flood-affected families is reduced within one month in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj)	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families have access to mobile curative health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deploy five mobile medical teams with essential medicines for one month.</li> <li>Provide primary health care to people living on temporary places/makeshift camps, and remote <i>char</i> land (raised ground surrounded by river).</li> <li>Reference to other medical authorities.</li> <li>Coordinate with local health authorities.</li> <li>Conduct regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> </ul>
The resilience of the community is improved through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct health education and awareness campaigns in affected communities.</li> <li>Update knowledge and skills of 50 local volunteers on disease prevention and health promotion.</li> <li>Reproduce/distribute IEC materials (posters on hygiene promotion from BDRCS stock) to reinforce health education/awareness campaigns.</li> </ul>

During the emergency response, five medical teams were set up across eight districts. Each medical team consisted of one physician, two midwives/nurses, one male RCY volunteer from each branch/unit and a field officer for overall operation coordination. The teams received a full-day orientation on disaster context and need of medical services in the affected areas. The teams were equipped with adequate drugs and logistical support to provide their assistance to around 100 patients each day. The required drug supplies was stock up at the national headquarters.

Each team spent an average of seven days in each medical site, most of which were inaccessible areas. The table represents number of patients attended. Each team attended around 646 patients/day with exceeded planned intervention of 100/day. A total of 4,790 patients were served, of which 60 per cent were female.

**Table 3: Distribution of service seekers by sex and district.**

Name of districts	Number of MRO sites held and total patients served			
	Sites	Male	Female	Both
Bandarban	5	210	371	581
Bogra	4	147	204	351
Chittagong	4	316	330	646
Cox's Bazar	5*	227	473	700
Gaibandha	3	183	184	367
Jamalpur	10	604	857	1,461
Kurigram	4	164	257	421

Sirajganj	4	109	154	263
All districts	39	1,960	2,830	4,790

\* Served more than once in the same outreach sites

### Challenge:

Mobility was the primary challenge faced by all teams due to unavailability of vehicles. It was difficult to transport medical supplies to distant places without proper transportation facility. Some other challenges included unwillingness of physicians to be available longer than was planned, volunteers giving in to local influences, and non Red Crescent physicians hesitant to prescribe on a white paper instead of a proper prescription. This was noted for improvement for future medical interventions.

### Livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant

<b>Outcome:</b> Livelihoods of 3,000 flood-affected families is restored within ten months in the districts of Cox's Bazar, Chitagong, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, and Shirajganj.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received cash grant of BDT 10,000 (CHF 125) per family for capital/seeds/tools support and skill development training for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household Economic Security (HES) survey by internal livelihood/recovery experts.</li> <li>Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities.</li> <li>Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure (beneficiary CGID-Cash Grant ID form, individual bank account of beneficiary, bank transfer, etc).</li> <li>Conducting skill development training of women by technical service providers of the government.</li> <li>Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS cash programme trained staff and volunteers including NDRT.</li> <li>Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

Household Economic Security (HES) assessment is expected to start in mid September 2012, however the number of beneficiaries to be assessed is subject to fund availability.

### National Society capacity building

<b>Outcome:</b> The disaster response capacity for BDRCS is enhanced through the provision of pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock, training, equipment/kits and logistics support.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
BDRCS national headquarters and concerned units staff and volunteers received training with equipment/kits and logistics support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing concept note/ToR of training in disaster response tools, approach and procedures.</li> <li>Conducting training for staff and volunteers on response tools.</li> <li>Conducting one NDRT course.</li> <li>Providing personal gears to NDRT.</li> <li>Minor repairs and renovation of some BDRCS units.</li> <li>Providing durable IT equipment to BDRCS response department.</li> </ul>
Pre-positioning of NFIs (10,000 blankets) in BDRCS warehouse strategically located outside the capital city to operate in response and sudden onset disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading BDRCS and IFRC joint stock and warehouse management guidelines.</li> <li>Procurement of items through Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU).</li> <li>Stock of items under joint management of BDRCS and IFRC.</li> <li>Maintaining proper documentation.</li> <li>Warehouse management.</li> </ul>

This operation is completely dependent of emergency appeal funding coverage.

## Logistics

IFRC is working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with zone logistics unit (ZLU) regarding outstanding needs. ZLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the ZLU. To date:

- 2,000 Tarpaulins have been accepted as an in-kind donation from the Australian RC to be mobilised ex their stock in Kuala Lumpur.
- Additional tarpaulins and blankets will be mobilized from ZLU stock. BDRCS will take care of the distribution.
- Procurement of NFIs to be sourced locally including food and clothing will be carried out by IFRC following its standard procedures.
- Proposed WatSan activities (i.e. contract hiring supplier and service provider, agreement) will be carried out by IFRC following its standard conduct
- Procurement of transitional shelter materials will also be conducted following IFRC standard process.
- IFRC delegation will facilitate necessary actions for National Society capacity building.

## Communications – Advocacy and Public information

IFRC communications will work closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors to provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation.

Activities will include:

1. Photo documentation through establishment of a photo gallery.
2. A documentary highlighting IFRC's role and impact in this invention
3. Disaster Impact Report

## Contact information

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

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Please send all funding pledges to [zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org).
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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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](http://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 1****Table 2: Summary of distribution as of 19 July 2012.**

No.	District	Upazila	Union	No. of beneficiary household	Place	No. of families received	Distribution Date
1	Cox's Bazar	Chokoria	Chokoria Mnc.	250		100	16.07.2012
			Fasiakhali			50	16.07.2012
			Chiringa			50	16.07.2012
			Kakra			50	16.07.2012
		Pekua	Mognama	155	Pekua	155	15.07.2012
		Moheshkhali	Dholghat	150		150	18.07.2012
		Ramu	Gorjonia	250		70	19.07.2012
			Kauar Khop			50	19.07.2012
			Kachhapia			80	19.07.2012
			Chakmer Kul			50	17.07.2012
		Cox's Bazar	P.M Khali	195		95	17.07.2012
Chowfol Dondi	50		17.07.2012				
Jhilanjeaa	50		17.07.2012				
<b>Total number of beneficiary household</b>				<b>1,000</b>		1000	
2	Bandarban	Lama		400	U.P Complex	400	16.07.2012
		N.chori		300	U.P Complex & Baishari U.P Com.	300	17.07.2012
		<b>Total number of beneficiary household</b>				<b>700</b>	
3	Chittagong	Bashkhali		250		250	14.07.2012
		Anowara		200		200	15.07.2012
		Potia		100		100	17.07.2012
		Chondonaish		50		50	17.07.2012
		<b>Total number of beneficiary household</b>				<b>600</b>	
4	Sylhet	Companiganj & Sadar	Telikhal	300		200	17.07.2012
			Khadimnagar			100	18.07.2012
		Goainghat & Kanaighat	Alirgaon	300		200	17.07.2012
			Kanaighat			100	17.07.2012
		Bianibazar	Sadar	100	Chairman Office	100	17.07.2012
		<b>Total number of beneficiary household</b>				<b>700</b>	
5	Sunamganj	Doarabazar	Lokkhipur	200	Cokbzar Govt. Sch.	200	14.07.2012
		Bishomvorpur	Solukabad	100	Chalbon Pri. School	100	15.07.2012
		Chhatok	Islampur, Noarai & Kalaroka	200	Chhatok Upazila Auditorium	200	16.07.2012
		<b>Total number of beneficiary household</b>				<b>500</b>	
6	Kurigram	Raumari	Raumari	120	Roumari U.P	30	15.07.2012
			Datvanga			30	15.07.2012
			Sailmari			30	15.07.2012
			Zadur Char			30	15.07.2012
		Razibpur	Razibpur	90	Razibpur U.P	30	15.07.2012
			Kadalkati			30	15.07.2012
			Mohonganj			30	15.07.2012
		Kurigram	Jatrapur	170		34	16.07.2012
			Pachgashi			34	16.07.2012
			Bhogdanga			34	16.07.2012
	Ghogadaho			34	16.07.2012		

			Mogolbasa			34	16.07.2012
		Bhurungamari	C.Bhurungamari	120		30	16.07.2012
			Sonar Hat			30	16.07.2012
			Andarir Jhar			30	16.07.2012
			Bolodia			30	16.07.2012
	<b>Total number of beneficiary household</b>			<b>500</b>			
7	Gaibandha	Sadar	Kamarjani	200	Alfalah Madrasa Field, Kholahati, Sadar, Gaibandha	50	17.07.2012
			Gidari			50	17.07.2012
			Kholahati			50	17.07.2012
			Kuptola			50	17.07.2012
		Fulchhori	Uria	125	Ulla Girls School Field	75	16.07.2012
			Gojaria			50	16.07.2012
		Saghata	Vorotkhali	75	Do	75	16.07.2012
		Sundorganj	Sripur	60	Boruar Bazar	60	17.07.2012
		Sadullapur	Bongram	40	Gorer Field, Sadullapur	20	15.07.2012
			Kamarpara			20	15.07.2012
<b>Total number of benificary household</b>			<b>500</b>				
8	Jamalpur	Islampur		400		400	16.07.2012
		Dewanganj		100		100	15.07.2012
	<b>Total number of benificary household</b>			<b>500</b>			

**MDRBD010 - Bangladesh - Floods and Landslides**

Appeal Launch Date: 08 aug 12

Appeal Timeframe: 02 jul 12 to 07 jun 13

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2012/7
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/6
Appeal	MDRBD010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,753,139					1,753,139	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	241,041					241,041	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	241,041					241,041	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	241,041					241,041	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	241,041					241,041	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	14%					14%	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	241,041					241,041	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-231,172					-231,172	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	9,869					9,869	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2012/7
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/6
Appeal	MDRBD010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>	<b>1,753,139</b>						<b>1,753,139</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	142,500	65,126				65,126	77,374	
Shelter - Transitional	375,000						375,000	
Clothing & Textiles	107,500						107,500	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	117,813						117,813	
Medical & First Aid	8,125	6,378				6,378	1,747	
Utensils & Tools	112,500						112,500	
Cash Disbursement	612,500	121,389				121,389	491,111	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>1,475,938</b>	<b>192,893</b>				<b>192,893</b>	<b>1,283,044</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,250						1,250	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500	6,864				6,864	636	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000						10,000	
Logistics Services		4,252				4,252	-4,252	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>11,116</b>				<b>11,116</b>	<b>7,634</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	4,043						4,043	
National Staff	28,125	89				89	28,036	
National Society Staff	30,937						30,937	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>63,105</b>	<b>89</b>				<b>89</b>	<b>63,017</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	13,750	50				50	13,700	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>50</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>13,700</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	10,500						10,500	
Information & Public Relations	8,750						8,750	
Office Costs	2,250	121				121	2,129	
Communications	5,625						5,625	
Financial Charges	563	1,002				1,002	-439	
Other General Expenses	31,250						31,250	
Shared Office and Services Costs	15,660						15,660	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>74,597</b>	<b>1,123</b>				<b>1,123</b>	<b>73,475</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		11,793				11,793	-11,793	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>11,793</b>				<b>11,793</b>	<b>-11,793</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	106,999	14,109				14,109	92,890	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>106,999</b>	<b>14,109</b>				<b>14,109</b>	<b>92,890</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,753,139</b>	<b>231,172</b>				<b>231,172</b>	<b>1,521,967</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,521,967</b>				<b>1,521,967</b>		