

EMERGENCY APPEAL



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

BANGLADESH: FLOODS

Appeal no. MDRBD002
Glide no. [FF-2007-000080-BGD](#)
16 August 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

THE REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF 7,113,118 (USD 5,907,905 OR EUR 4,310,980) IN CASH, KIND OR SERVICE TO ASSIST 240,000 FAMILIES (1,200,000 BENEFICIARIES) FOR EIGHT MONTHS

[<click here to link directly to the attached Appeal budget>](#)

Appeal history:

- Emergency appeal launched on 3 July 2007 for CHF842,257 (USD 684,762 or EUR 510,459) for 6 months to assist 133,255 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated on 20 June 2007 to assist 10,000 families: CHF 250,000 (USD 203,252 or EUR 150,875)

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

The situation

Early monsoon rains that began 8 June caused floods and landslides in southeast and south Bangladesh. Tornadoes that struck parts of the country worsened the disaster's impact. On 11 July, the situation took a severe turn. Heavy rainfall along the four major rivers of Brahmaputra and Jomuna, Padma and Meghna further inundated the north, northeast and central parts of the country. This has caused losses to lives, livelihoods and property damage to escalate.

The Directorate of Relief and Rehabilitation paints a bleak picture: 339 people are dead and more than 2.2 million families (10.3 million people) are affected across the country. Most, if not all of the affected are farmers. Over 350,000 displaced individuals are staying in approximately 1,200 temporary shelters, still unable to return home.



Sirajgonj city is still marooned. International Federation.

This is a marked increase compared to the vulnerabilities faced during the first appeal launch on 3 July. Affected families at the time were only placed at 78,000 (an estimated 390,000 people), 30 times less than the current figure. Flood-hit districts expanded from 12 to 39, which is two thirds of the total country area (there are 64 districts in

Bangladesh). Number of damaged or collapsed houses has gone from 5,620 to over 917,800 over the span of two months.



A senior citizen receives valuable food rations. International Federation.

Bangladesh (ICDDR) from 30 July to 14 August. Extensive flooding and poor sanitary conditions is expected to drive up cases of acute diarrhoea and/or vectorborne diseases, skin diseases and respiratory infections. Although there are no reports of cholera outbreaks now, surveillance continues.

Destruction to property, infrastructure, livestock and crops has driven up the unemployment rate indirectly. Damages to crops especially has been extensive, and may have a severe impact on local food and livelihood options as most of the crops were ready for harvesting. In addition, many houses built of bamboo, hay or mud, or that used tin roofing material, have been damaged or washed away. A Red Cross Red Crescent assessment team also observed that strong water flows have been consistently eroding riverbanks, despite community efforts to protect the embankments with sand bags.

Health issues also persist. Over 51,200 people have contracted diarrhoea across the entire country as of 14 August (source: World Health Organization). More than 10,452 individuals have been checked in to the International Centre for Diarrheal Diseases Research,

Although the floods are receding in some districts, this has not diminished the needs of the flood-hit population. Weather forecasts predict that there may be additional heavy rain before the end of the monsoon season, which may have severe implications on rehabilitation efforts and vulnerabilities over the next six months.

Red Cross Red Crescent Action

In response to the deteriorating situation, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has scaled up its relief services to the affected areas significantly. Thousands of volunteers have been mobilized over the past two months for the relief operation. The BDRCS has focused on addressing the immediate medical, food and non-food needs of flood-hit communities, with support from the Federation secretariat.



The assessment team interacts with the affected community.

The most recent Red Cross Red Crescent interventions are listed below:

- In cooperation with the government and other agencies, the BDRCS has delivered relief goods to 19,600 families in 12 districts. Plans are underway to deliver food and non-food goods to another 7,400 families in nine districts.
- The flood-affected population has received 1.3 million water purification tablets and 190,000 oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets.
- Five BDRCS mobile medical teams have been deployed to flooded areas in Dhaka city to address the increasing rate of diarrhoeal disease. The national society has also dedicated five indoor beds and medicines to the Holy Family Medical College Hospital in Dhaka to cater to patients suffering from the disease.

- More than 3,500 volunteers trained in community-based disaster management (CBDM) have been mobilized. These volunteers have been working with the local government and other agencies to prepare communities for the impending floods, issue early warnings, evacuate survivors, conduct assessments and distribute relief.
- Each of the 16 Red Crescent branches received BDT 100,000 (CHF 1,806) to bolster food relief to their respective communities.

The Federation as a whole has also responded to the disaster. On 20 June, the Federation secretariat allocated CHF 250,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund to kick-start the operation. When it became evident that the DREF allocation was insufficient, the Federation secretariat launched an international emergency appeal on 3 July, on behalf of the BDRCS. Based on the situation at the time, the appeal target was initially set at CHF 842,257 to assist 133,255 people for six months.

However, when the floods worsened from 11 July onwards and the vulnerabilities of the population skyrocketed, the Federation secretariat and the Bangladesh Red Crescent co-deployed an assessment team. The seven-strong team consisted of members from the BDRCS, Hong Kong Red Cross branch of the Red Cross Society of China, the Federation secretariat. Deployed on 8 August 2007, the team's mission for the next ten days was to identify further needs and revised the emergency appeal accordingly. The assessment team visited 11 districts in the central and northern parts of the country, in accordance to the most affected areas identified in a government report.

The needs

Various emergency, recovery and livelihoods needs were identified through direct observation and interviews with flood-affected people, and meetings with government officials, INGO and UN agencies. Since floodwaters are receding in some districts, it is hoped that flood-hit families will be able to return to their homes within the next 15 days. However, bad weather conditions may mean another 15 days would be needed for houses to dry up.

Food and Non-Food

Since large areas of crops have been destroyed, there is a great demand for food supplies in the coming months until the next harvest in the next three to four months. Most of the survivors' belongings have been washed away. Many are living by the road or in temporary shelters with limited resources. Daily necessities such as clothing and buckets are needed to maintain personal hygiene and carry clean water. Further assistance by distributing blankets is essential to help vulnerable families fight the coming winter in December.

Health

Ongoing medical service to tackle waterborne, skin and respiratory diseases is needed to treat people living in camps, taking shelter by the road, and those that stay behind in their flooded houses to guard property.

In the upcoming weeks, the health situation needs to be monitored closely despite the, as yet, lack of critical disease outbreaks, while hygiene promotion is essential. These weeks mark a key prevention period, as people are returning to repair houses, rebuild latrines and begin using drinking water facilities. To ensure personal health and environmental hygiene, installation of tube-wells and latrines in communities is vital. Close monitoring of diarrhoeal diseases in Dhaka region is important as nearly one fourth of the diarrhoea cases are from the area.



A woman on a banana raft trying to survive the ordeal. International Federation.

Rehabilitation and Livelihood

Demand for rehabilitation is expected to include construction materials such as bamboo, plastic sheets etc. Distribution of seeds will speed up vegetable planting and may temporarily relieve food shortages. In addition, vegetables are a cash crop that can be harvested within two months, generating quick income for the most affected. Furthermore, once the floods have receded, the land becomes more fertile and ideal for vegetable cultivation. Cash coupons may be considered as a flexible way to provide for the varying needs of the targeted families, paired with an effective monitoring mechanism.

Capacity Building

All ten districts where the BDRCS long-term community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme is ongoing have been hit by the floods. Branch offices in these districts are in poor condition and have been without proper renovation for a long time. It is essential to repair these offices for effective disaster response in future. In the meantime, sustainability of human resources is necessary to ensure ongoing Red Cross activities. Support to salaries and training will be beneficial to branch development.

Coordination

The BDRCS and the Federation delegation are coordinating with other partners through disaster emergency response (DER) group meetings, of which the government chairs. The Federation delegation is also sharing information with other Movement partners like the British, German and Swiss Red Cross societies as well as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Bangladesh. It is in contact with various in-country donors. In the meantime, the Federation is discussing potential joint initiatives with the UN and other INGO as well as funding opportunities with the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO).

As a whole, the government has allocated cash relief amounting to BDT 50,197,000 (close to CHF 907,000) for grain, as well as housing and building grants to stricken families. Other than that, the government distributed 11,950 MT of rice to survivors across 39 affected districts. In addition, 3,017 government medical teams are distributing oral rehydration salts (ORS), water purification tablets, bleaching powder and medicine, accompanied by emergency medical services, to affected communities in over 1,200 temporary shelters. The government is also issuing anti-venom to deal with snakebite cases, with the support of the World Health Organization. To address medical needs as the water recedes, the government maintains a stockpile of emergency drugs.

Along with the government, more than 20 national, international and UN agencies¹ are active in this flood relief operation, providing a range of goods and services to the affected districts. Apart from the DER group meetings, ECHO also held a coordination meeting with 15 humanitarian agencies, partly to explore the dispensing of EUR 2 million (CHF 3.28 million) that it has allocated to the Bangladesh floods.

In accordance to its statute, the BDRCS is auxiliary to the government and has been granted autonomy to work in the field of disaster management. The BDRCS and the Federation secretariat co-operates and coordinates with various key ministries, UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations (INGO) and non-government organizations (NGO). From the national to grassroots level, the BDRCS is present on all disaster management committees that serve as coordination cells during emergencies.

The proposed operation

The emergency appeal has been revised to address escalating vulnerabilities following the impact of the mid-July floods. The recommended operation will last for a total of eight months until 15 February 2008 – an additional two months compared to the first appeal. The operation will target 240,000 families (1.2 million people) under a series of phases:

Phase one: Immediate emergency response to cover health and relief needs of 240,000 families (1.2 million people) in the form of food, non-food items and basic health care, including safe water and hygiene promotion.

¹ Such as UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, ECHO, DFID, Action Aid, World Vision Oxfam, CARE, MSF, RDRS, Caritas, ACF, Concern, Handicap International, Islamic Relief, BRAC, Grameen, NDP, Christian Aid and, etc

Phase two: Short- to mid-term support to provide early recovery/livelihood support to 15,000 vulnerable families (75,000 beneficiaries) in five most affected districts; focus is on providing shelter reconstruction materials and/or support to regenerate livelihoods (i.e. access to cash crops/vegetable seeds).

Phase three: Mid- to longer-term support to build the capacity of affected BDRCS branches and volunteers through institutional learning, repair/renovation of branch offices and provision of resources. This will enhance the national society's ability to cater to regular branch development initiatives and deal with future disasters.

Activities on health promotion and prevention of communicable diseases will continue throughout the whole operation.

Objectives and activities planned

Overall Objective:

The urgent needs (health and care, water and sanitation, food, clothing, household items, shelter etc.) of 240,000 unassisted families (1.2 million people) are met, the outbreak of disease is prevented and early recovery needs are supported, while BDRCS capacity is enhanced.

Relief (food and non-food)

Objective: 170,000 severely affected and unassisted families (850,000 people) receive additional emergency food rations and essential non-food items.

By mid-October, the BDRCS, with support from the Federation, will distribute additional food supplies based on Sphere Standards to recipients across the 39 affected districts:

- rice - 2,800 MT
- dhal (lentils) - 700 MT
- salt - 140 MT
- cooking oil - 280,000 litres

An additional 30,000 most vulnerable families will each receive two blankets by the end of December to help them cope with the coming winter.

Each of the 140,000 families will receive:	
• Rice	20kg
• Dhal (lentils)	10kg
• Salt	1 kg
• Cooking oil	2 litres
• 10-litre bucket	1 piece
• Saree & lungi	1 of each item
• 20,000 of these families will each receive a ground sheet	

Activities:

- Conduct door-to-door assessments.
- Conduct beneficiary registration.
- Procure food and non-food items locally according to Federation standard procedures.
- Store, transport and distribute relief items, mobilizing trained volunteers.
- Maintain detailed reporting of the distributions
- The BDRCS national headquarters and the Federation provides ongoing monitoring and technical advice.
- Strengthen BDRCS human and material resource capacity in the affected district branches and national headquarters as necessary.

Health and Care

Objective 2: Basic health care services (including preventive and promotive health) are provided to 70,000 families (350,000 people) of the most severely affected population for two and half months.

Flood-hit families from 13 most affected districts are expected to benefit from this programme. Fifteen mobile medical teams with essential medicine, programme vehicle and ambulance would be deployed until end of October, 2007. The medical team will comprise of a doctor, a paramedic and two volunteers (one man and one woman). Oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, water purification tablets and bleaching powder will be distributed in the affected communities; including hygiene promotion for the affected population.

In addition, construction of 350 tube-wells (hand pumps) in the ratio of 20 families/tube-well and others for community facilities; and 4,500 latrines for most affected families and community facilities will be ensured in five most affected districts between December 2007 and January 2008.

Activities:

- Identify needs and deploy 15 mobile medical teams carrying essential medicines, which also provide ambulance support, to deliver basic health services to the targeted affected population.
- The BDRCS volunteers distribute water purification tablets (WPT) and bleaching powder to targeted individuals.
- Provide basic hygiene promotion to the population.
- The BDRCS procures essential drugs and medical supplies to provide limited curative service according to the Federation standards.
- Mobile medical teams collect and compile information on the profile of communicable diseases regularly. The BDRCS headquarters and Federation delegation conduct ongoing surveillance.
- Provide essential medicines and medical supplies to the BDRCS mobile medical teams, which also support the gap in government health systems.
- The BDRCS headquarters and Federation delegation give technical guidance and support to the teams.
- Conduct detailed assessments and coordination with the relief team to identify beneficiaries for the tube well and latrine installation project.
- Identify sites and install tube wells and latrines that are disaster resilient (i.e. on raised platforms) with full participation and ownership of beneficiary communities.
- Epidemic preparedness and contingency planning, vector control, and malaria prevention as needed.

Construction and Livelihoods

Objective 3: 15,000 families severely affected by the floods have received the necessary construction materials for damaged houses and/or livelihoods support, through in kind goods or under a special cash voucher programme system, by December 2007.

In close coordination with other stakeholders, BDRCS is continuing to assess and identify appropriate ways to support the most vulnerable families. Construction materials or livelihoods support will be provided, either in kind or under a cash voucher programme. Collaboration and partnerships with experienced agencies will be explored to ensure an effective mechanism to carry out planned activities is in place. This includes the identification of best practices, accountability measures and the use of community-based approaches.

Activities:

- Volunteers identify beneficiaries through field surveys (in line with the BDRCS Disaster Relief Field Manual).
- Collaborate, coordinate and partner with interested stakeholders
- Identify and establish an effective mechanism for the programme.
- Ensure appropriate capacity building is conducted to support the programme.
- Select and register targeted households.
- Procure agreed materials with participation from targeted communities as needed.
- The BDRCS transports materials as needed.
- Distribute voucher/coupon to beneficiaries for the collection of materials; based on ongoing assessments and coordination with interested stakeholders.
- Promote safer housing construction techniques, with an eye on building resilience to disasters.
- Provide detailed reporting of distributions.
- The BDRCS national headquarters provides ongoing monitoring and technical advice.

Capacity Building

Objective 4: The capacity of BDRCS to respond effectively to disasters is enhanced.

Out of the 39 flood-hit districts, at least ten of BDRCS most affected district branches need immediate repair, renovation and resources to speed up the relief operation. These efforts are also critical for branch development activities. Under this initiative, the above ten districts' immediate resource needs will be met. There will be

institutional development work for the remaining 29 affected districts, including the national headquarters. This will be done through the provision of a lessons learned workshop, with all other required training and orientations.

Activities:

- A detailed engineering assessment on targeted ten BDRCS branch districts offices require repair/renovation works
- Carry out repair/renovation on agreed terms and conditions.
- Ensure procurement and availability of other agreed resources
- Conduct a three-day refresher training on disaster relief management for district BDRCS units involved in this operation.
- Organize two lessons-learned workshops with the participation of respective district BDRCS units.
- Update BDRCS Relief Manual in relation to experience gained during the operation.
- Carry out training of unit level officers in health and water and sanitation promotion, disaster preparedness and response, climate change, livelihood, etc.

Logistics

Considering the time needed for customs clearance and the expenses for importing goods, local procurement of relief items is highly recommended. Moreover, providing relief materials in line with the local culture is another concern. To monitor the use of donations and ensure the quality of relief materials, the Federation delegation and BDRCS will be involved fully across the entire process. They will ensure the Federation procurement procedures are strictly followed, taking best sourcing options and standard international quality control into consideration.

In-country logistics team will:

- Liaise and coordinate actions with key actors (the UNJLC and others).
- Mobilize relief goods; coordinate reception of all incoming goods; coordinate warehousing as required; and ensure the efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.

For in-kind donation, the Asia Pacific regional logistics unit (RLU) in Malaysia will confirm and coordinate logistics arrangements and update the mobilization table on the Federation Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from the RLU, accompanied by a consignment tracking number that has to be assigned before goods are shipped to the country.

To strengthen the relief operation as a whole, vehicles and office equipment is required. The 25-year-old BDRCS ambulance needs to be replaced. Additional vehicles are needed for the national society, as staff, volunteers and medical teams are currently using hired vehicles or rickshaws to deliver relief and services to communities.

Communication – Advocacy and Public Information

The media has been focusing much attention on the floods these past two months. Various international and national media have been in contact with the Federation delegation and BDRCS for updates on the disaster situation and Red Cross Red Crescent operations. The Red Cross Red Crescent maintains its high visibility through regular updates via the local newspapers, electronic media and press releases. The BDRCS banners/posters will be displayed at the distribution sites, while volunteers will wear aprons with the Red Crescent emblem during distributions.

The BDRCS will maintain a high profile in the international media, whenever possible. Photographs highlighting the contribution of donor agencies will be made available upon completion. The BDRCS will produce a monthly newsletter and a quarterly magazine for distribution to all partner national societies, local diplomatic missions, government ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and BDRCS field branches. Through these publications, the BDRCS will provide updates on the operations and reports on donor-supported programmes.

Capacity of National Society

The BDRCS has 68 district/city branches throughout the country with a membership of more than 350,000 people. It also has 34,000 volunteers trained in community-based disaster preparedness or management across the flood-

prone area. Up to 40,000 volunteers are trained in cyclone preparedness (CPP) in cyclone-prone areas, of whom one third are women.

The BDRCS has extensive experience in responding to flood emergencies. Its operational capacity has been developed through a number of extensive disaster relief and preparedness programmes over the last few years. Its leadership, officers and volunteers have wide-ranging operational experience in disaster relief. This has been demonstrated in previous emergency operations. The national society also has a number of health facilities. Technical support is obtained from the Federation delegation and other regional and international Federation resources. Owing to the large-scale flood and relief operation, the capacity of BDRCS headquarters should be enhanced accordingly.

Capacity of Federation

The Federation delegation comprised of a head of delegation, programme coordinator, disaster management delegate, health delegate and national staff have been assisting the BDRCS actively and is monitoring the situation. The scale of the operation requires delegation to recruit extra delegates. The recruitment of an operational manager for three months, a logistics/procurement delegate for three months, a relief delegate for six months and two regional disaster response team (RDRT) members is needed. In addition, the South Asia regional delegation and Asia Pacific disaster management unit will provide assistance as required.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Federation and BDRCS will receive reports periodically from the field and undertake field visits on a regular basis. This would help verify, identify and, where possible, resolve any problems. Regular and ad hoc reports will provide information on the progress and changes in the operation and situation, while helping to decision making in the face of problems, constraints, or unmet needs.

The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will lie with the BDCRS, primarily at the branch level, but supervised closely by the BDRCS national headquarters. Joint BDRCS national headquarters and Federation secretariat monitoring teams will visit the affected areas regularly. In addition, specific indicators of achievement will be identified to allow regular monitoring and evaluation of the overall effectiveness of BDRCS/Federation relief activities.

Monitoring and evaluation activities will include:

- Monitor the distribution of relief items to ensure that targeted criteria is respected.
- The Federation and BDRCS identify beneficiaries and distribute ration card before to ensure the distribution reaches the most vulnerable
- BDRCS volunteers conduct household survey and interviews for beneficiary feedback
- Produce regular updates and analysis of the operation through regular Federation Operational Updates
- Conduct final evaluation by a separate team on the effectiveness of the relief operation
- Conduct an impact study (lessons learned workshop) and evaluation
- Conduct external financial audit
- Revise formats for assessment, monitoring, distribution, reporting, etc. to suit the operation
- Ensure the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and NGO in disaster relief is followed/applied.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Acting Director
Coordination and Programmes Division

Markku Niskala
Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- Bangladesh Red Crescent Society: M. Shafiul Alam (secretary general), email: bdracs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226
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[Budget and annexes below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

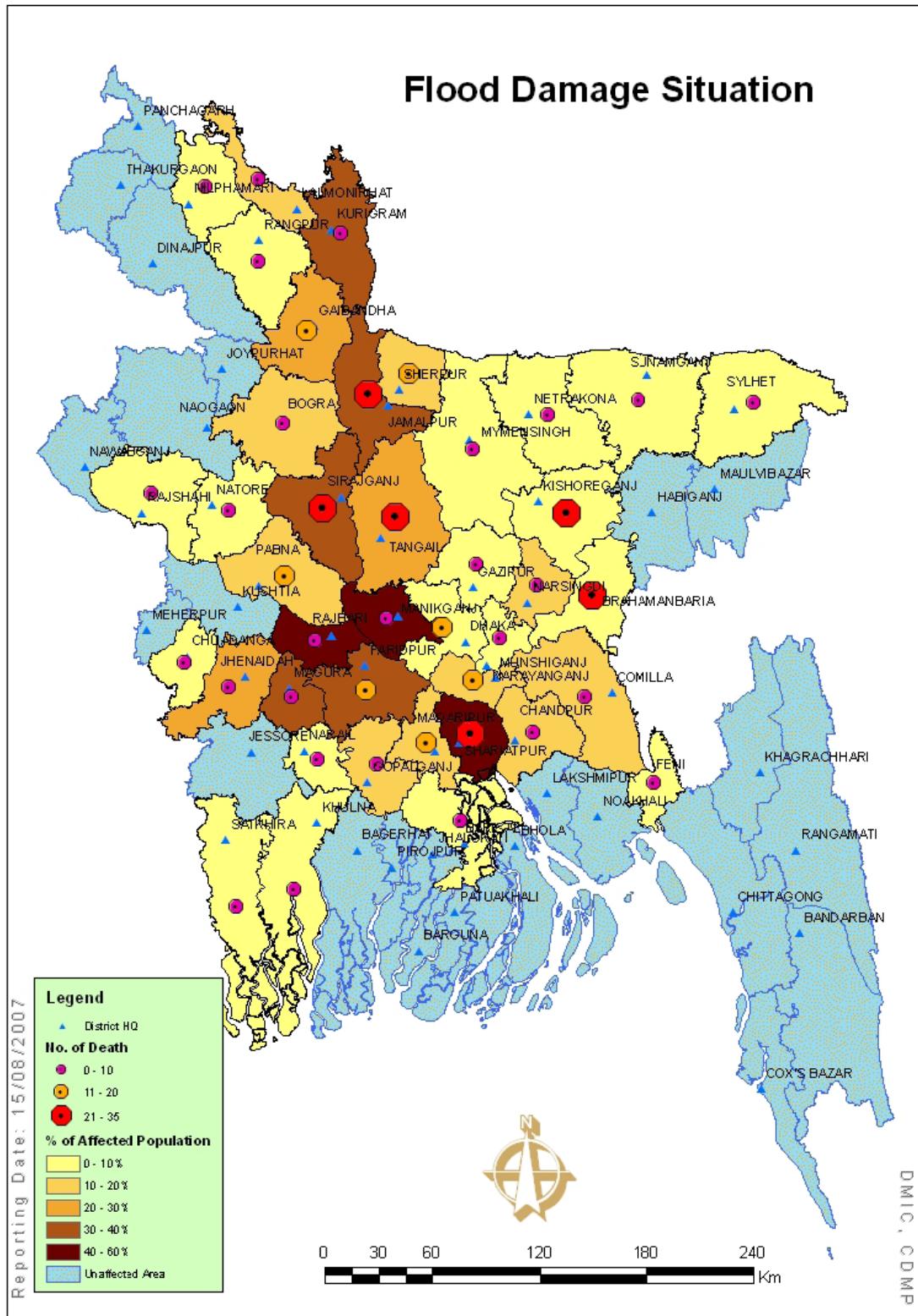
REVISED BUDGET SUMMARY

Bangladesh: Floods, Landslides & Tornados

Annex 2

MDRBD002

	ORIGINAL CHF	REVISED CHF	VARIANCE CHF
<u>RELIEF NEEDS</u>			
Shelter	262,962	648,148	-385,186
Clothing & Textiles	88,255	1,333,333	-1,245,078
Food	324,746	2,929,630	-2,604,884
Seeds & Plants		92,593	-92,593
Water & Sanitation		270,335	-270,335
Medical & First Aid	9,192	104,319	-95,127
Utensils & Tools		259,259	-259,259
Other Supplies & Services		129,630	-129,630
Total Relief Needs	685,155	5,767,247	-5,082,092
<u>CAPITAL EQUIPMENT</u>			
Vehicles Purchase		74,074	-74,074
Computers & Telecom Equipment	1,111	16,111	-15,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.		25,370	-25,370
<u>TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES</u>			
Storage - Warehouse	14,815	85,056	-70,241
Distribution & Monitoring	16,675	110,444	-93,769
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,332	72,667	-58,335
<u>PERSONNEL</u>			
International Staff	13,888	214,400	-200,512
Regionally Deployed Staff	0	33,600	-33,600
National Staff	3,600	33,111	-29,511
National Society Staff	5,278	68,444	-63,166
<u>WORKSHOPS & TRAINING</u>			
Workshops & Training	24,072	13,889	10,183
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>			
Travel	2,452	71,630	-69,178
Information & Public Relations	500	24,907	-24,407
Office running costs	1,174	21,111	-19,937
Communication Costs	2,258	13,333	-11,075
Financial Charges	400	1,667	-1,267
Other General Expenses	1,800	3,704	-1,904
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>			
Programme Support - PSR	54,747	462,353	-407,606
Total Operational Needs	157,102	1,345,871	-1,188,770
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	842,257	7,113,118	-6,270,862
Less : Available Resources		662,038	
Net Request	842,257	6,451,080	-6,270,862



Distributions completed and plans for new distribution up to 28 August

Phase	No	District	No. of families	Response package	Distribution schedule	Status	Remarks	
1 st Phase	1	Bogra	3,000	Food ration: 20kg rice, 5kg dahl, 2 ltr edible oil, 1 kg salt, Non food item: 1pcs Lungi and 1pcs sharee,	18-31 July 2007	Completed	From the BDRCS own fund BDT 100,000 cash distributed in 16 districts to purchase dry food for affected families	
	2	Feni	1,500					
	3	Cox's Bazar	2,500					
	4	Bandarban	2,000					
2 nd Phase	1	Kurigram	1,600	Health kits: WPT and bleaching powder	7-20 August 2007	Completed		
	2	Gainbandha	1,700					
	3	Shirajganj	1,800	Family kits: Kitchen set, hygiene kit	21-28 August 2007	Family kits are delivered at all branches		
	4	Tangail	1,800					
	5	Faridpur	1,000					
	6	Sunamganj	600					
	7	Sylhet	600					
	8	Jamalpur	1,500					
3 rd Phase	1	Manikgnj	1,300				21-28 August 2007	Family kits are delivered at all branches
	2	Shariatpur	1,000					
	3	Lalmonirhat	1,100					
	4	Bogra	1,100					
	5	Madaripur	800					
	6	Munshiganj	800					
	7	Netrokona	800					
	8	Sherpur	800					
	9	Rajbari	1,000					
Total	21	21	28,300					