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Emergency Appeal

Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD010
GLIDE n° [FL-2012-000106-BGD](#)
8 August 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,753,139 in cash, kind, or services to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to assist 9,500 families (47,500 beneficiaries) for 10 months, and will be completed by 7 June 2013. A Final Report will be made available by 7 September 2013.

A DREF extension of CHF 258,959 has been approved to support new emergency needs for 2,000 families in Bogra and Sirajgonj and additional relief needs identified for 2,500 families not covered in the initial DREF allocation.



A marooned family in Kurigram looking for shelter on dry land. **Photo:** BDRCS

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 the eight districts of Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj, 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 10 districts in the country's northern and south-eastern parts. Initially, the districts of Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur were the most affected. As a result of further rain, the districts of Bogra and Sirajganj were affected by floods and require relief assistance to support the affected population. These two districts were not covered under the initial DREF operation and no substantial assistance has been received from the government or any other agencies to date.

According to government statistics on 31 July 2012, 131 deaths had been reported (125 in the country's north-east and south-eastern hilly regions and six in the northern districts of the country). According to statistics from the government's Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO) dated 7 July, a total of 1,029,695 families had already been affected in 74 upazilas (i.e. sub-districts) of 10 districts at that stage.

While flood situations have improved in certain areas in the south, water at some points is flowing over the danger level due to additional heavy downpours. Since 15 July, heavy downpours and upstream water have caused flooding in new areas, mostly in the north and north-eastern regions of Bangladesh. As per the 31 July the Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) report, 352,750 families have been affected in 10 districts of the country.

DMIC has been regularly updating the situation reports since 2 July when the flooding occurred. The link can be found at: <http://www.cdmp.org.bd/modules.php?name=Situation>. It is worthwhile to note that despite changes in the number of affected families from government statistics, the early conditions of the initial affected families still prevail. Hence, these people have not been able to return to normal living conditions and are in need of immediate and early recovery support in terms of food, clothing, shelter, water and sanitation, and health.

The government has provided some housing, food and cash support, while some non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have conducted assessments and are working in the field providing water and sanitation, shelter and food support. Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) moved quickly with rescue operations and helped the affected people with food support. BDRCS with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) conducted an assessment by 5 July. Actions undertaken through support from the initial DREF allocation included covering the distribution of small cash grants, emergency shelter items (tarpaulins), health activities, water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion. With the projection of heavy rains, the situation in some areas is expected to deteriorate further. In response to the situation, BDRCS has requested an extension to the initial DREF allocation to support the immediate needs identified in the new areas of Bogra and Sirajgonj which have experienced flooding after the initial action undertaken through the DREF grant. Within its entirety this Emergency Appeal is launched to support BDRCS expand the operation to provide relief and early recovery assistance to 9,500 families in ten districts both in the northern and south-eastern regions of Bangladesh.

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 is also increased as a result of unplanned settlements near the mountains.

Through the assessment conducted by BDRCS from 1-5 July, it was found that the majority of the affected population in the east of the country is currently living below the poverty line and people are forced to reside in vulnerable mountainous locations in the districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, 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. In the country's northwest, 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.



Purbo Nijpankhali (in yellow) and neighbourhood children standing in front of their makeshift house by the roadside. **Photo:** Maherin Ahmed/IFRC

With changes in current rainfall patterns, the flood situation in Bangladesh is evolving and likely to worsen in the country's centre. According to the weather forecast, light to moderate rain showers accompanied by squally wind is likely to occur in most of the country in the months of August and September. It is also likely for one to two low pressures systems to form in the Bay of Bengal within this period.

Across the affected areas, displaced populations have been forced to relocate to schools, roadsides and shanties in makeshift shelters, neighbouring houses, mosques and other secure places. Some of the affected population left the shelters once the water level started to recede, but many still remain in the shelters. These people are in immediate need of food, non-food item replacement, housing support, access to safe drinking water, latrine facilities and medical support. Most people have been wearing the same clothing for days and need adequate clothing.

In total, 10,551 water points have been damaged, of which 4,350 are in Kurigram. Communities are currently depending on water from tube wells of neighbouring villages while contaminated water is used for domestic purposes. Open defecation in the region is high as most areas are flooded with few accessible latrines.

Government health centres in the affected areas are functioning, and according to the civil surgeon, health staff presence is adequate and medicines are available in most areas. The government health service formed mobile medical teams which are currently working in hospitals at union levels. In some areas, ambulance services are available at district and upazila levels.

It is estimated that 373 km of road has been damaged by the flood in the district of Bandarban, Bogura, Chittagong, Jamalpur and Kurigram. Most of the market places have been partially damaged as goods such as rice, pulses, fertilizers and onions have been inundated by flood water. Furthermore, 258 km in total of the river embankment has been damaged and approximately 735 educational institutions have also been affected.

According to DRRO's damage statistics, as of 19 July a total of 76 upazilas (out of 101) in 10 districts have been affected by the floods with an impact on 1,029,695 families and a population of 5,148,475. The flood has also destroyed 360,862 households (of which 88,070 were fully damaged) and 230,421 acres of crops. Approximately 4,816 livestock have been killed in the flood while much of the poultry, fisheries, and shrimp culture have been negatively affected. A total of 50,778 people have taken shelter in 246 shelters in the districts, and 139 people have been reported dead.

Table: Damage Statistics

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	
Total	76	1,029,695	88,070	139	230421	4,816	10,551

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

According to a 31 July DMIC report, the government made a total allocation of BDT 335,000 cash (approximately CHF 3,934), 11,300 MT of rice and 500,000 house building grants in 30 districts including nine flood-affected districts (Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Bandarban, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Bogra, Kurigram and Jamalpur) from 26 June to date. Simultaneously, since 10 July the Disaster Management Relief Division (DMRD) has been distributing a total of BDT 9,700,000 GR cash (approximately CHF 113,918) and 5,375 MT rice to flood affected people in 55 districts. DMRD has also allocated 28,841 pieces of tarpaulin, 1,735 plastic sheets, 749 blue-sheets, 2,546 sarees and 15 sacks of used clothing to flood affected districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, and Jamalpur.

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

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Since the start of the floods, the Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar were on the ground for the rescue of those trapped in the landslides, as well as giving first aid, food and clean water. Volunteers were conducting search and rescue operations with troops and fire personnel. 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 undertaken by BDRCS and IFRC has not identified any need for action at this stage. The BDRCS Tracing department, with support from ICRC, will continue to monitor the situation with concerned units.

To reinforce the capacity of branches in the affected areas, the BDRCS national headquarters deployed a National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) member 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.

Based on BDRCS's own initial assessments and government reports, the impact of the flood situation across the country has met the threshold of a large scale response. The National Society had requested and was granted an initial DREF allocation of CHF 241,041 to support BDRCS in delivering immediate assistance to 25,000 beneficiaries of Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram and Jamalpur district with the following needs: immediate basic food and household needs (through cash grants); emergency shelter materials (i.e. tarpaulins); water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and mobile curative health care.

As of 19 July, the DREF operation has been completed. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families. The immediate shelter support of tarpaulins was important as communities in all districts had been protecting themselves from heavy downpours under temporary rooftops made from local leaves and straw residing on higher grounds over a period of five to seven days.

Detailed assessments by BDRCS highlighted the need 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.

Being that the livelihoods of farmers and day labourers who worked in farmlands was suspended due to flooding of crop fields, cash grant support from the government provided scope to repay loans, buy food, and repair housing wherever water had receded, and address other necessities for living. In addition, farmers near the river flood plain area of the Brahmaputra river basin experienced a great loss as their seed beds had been inundated. In such situations, the cash grant support for the marginal farmers with limited capacities provided an opportunity to buy seedlings and prepare for plantation the following month. The deployment of medical teams helped communities to respond to various water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and dysentery.

Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS/IFRC continues to liaise and coordinate with the local administration in terms of monitoring the disaster situation and immediate response. Being members of the local disaster management committees

(constituted by the government), the concerned BDRCS units have been taking 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 UN to support a coordinated humanitarian response. Together with BDRCS, IFRC maintains close contact with the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) regarding 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 on 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. While the Emergency Shelter Cluster has not been formally activated, consultations continue to be undertaken. Furthermore, IFRC, together with BDRCS, has been in coordination meetings regarding WatSan, food security, health and needs assessments.

A joint needs assessment for shelter, WASH and early recovery, co-led by UNDP and IFRC, has been launched. The assessment began on 30 July in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban.

IFRC is in close contact with ECHO in terms of exchanging updates and complementing each other in regard to exploring appropriate actions to humanitarian need. IFRC attended the ECHO partners coordination meeting held on 2 July, where the flood situation in the country was reviewed.

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.

The needs

The flood and landslide-affected areas are divided into three regions: north east (Sylhet and Sunamganj districts), south east (Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Chittagong) and northern (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Bogra). A summary of each sector is provided below, as the needs of each region are slightly different and will be addressed through implementation.

Food and non-food: The flash floods and landslides wrecked havoc to normal life, livelihood and belongings of the people. Food stocks and household items were damaged by flood waters, leaving some families fully dependent on relief support. In addition, cooking utensils were washed away by the flood water and people needed immediate support for food. While government allocated some rice to the affected population to assist with immediate food needs, the quantities provided were not consistent with Sphere standards or the needs of the affected population. Furthermore, access to sufficient levels of food will continue to be a major issue until the next harvest.

Shelter (emergency and transitional): According to government sources, around 363,000 houses are fully or partially damaged. People have been forced to take shelter on roadsides and in temporary locations as outlined above. Women, children, the elderly and disabled were the most vulnerable in this context as it became difficult for them to maintain regular routine and remain secure at a new dwelling. Through small grants, the government has supported some targeted affected families, although further assistance is required for the emergency shelter materials as well as early recovery needs through transitional shelter support.

Health: The government health facilities are functional as reported by the health authorities and seen in the field. In addition, other humanitarian agencies are supporting the affected population with health services. However, these services are limited and have not reached affected communities in remote areas. Although the health services are functioning, there remains a risk of water-borne disease outbreaks within the flooded areas.

WatSan: A large number of hand tube-wells have been contaminated by flood waters forcing the affected population to seek alternative safe water sources. As such, people are collecting drinking water from distant sources (as much as three kilometers apart). In some situations, the affected communities are utilizing contaminated and polluted water from nearby bodies of water. Inadequate sanitary facilities have caused many to openly defecate, hence contaminating pond waters and increasing the risks of spread of water-borne

illness. The lack of sanitary facilities has caused women to wait until dark to defecate, increasing the threat of molestation.

Livelihoods: Agriculture is the main occupation for the majority of the affected population. The flood waters have washed away standing crops, thus destroying the main food source. Farmers have also lost their seed stock for future crops. The daily labourers dependent on agricultural work are currently jobless as farmers are unable to provide work to agricultural labourers. Additionally, farmers are planning to lend money on high interest to restart cultivation. This lending is coupled with the money lent to cover household living expenses until the next harvest.

Beneficiary selection: Concerned BDRCS units and RCY, together with NDRT members, are deployed in the affected locations for conducting 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.

Criteria for the selection of beneficiaries vary 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 families living on hill slopes and areas vulnerable to landslides and along banks of rivers.
- In the north and north-eastern regions, families affected by the floods and living in the Brahmaputra Teesta river floodplain were selected as beneficiaries.
- In both regions, vulnerable groups had been prioritized under the vulnerability criteria of elderly women, marginal farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people (as stated in the BDRCS relief manual).

For shelter and livelihood intervention, household economic security (HES) surveys and participatory approach for safe shelter assessment (PASSA) will be conducted for appropriate beneficiary targeting.

The Proposed Operation

Following the torrential rain starting from 23 June 2012 that resulted in flooding across the country, BDRCS responded quickly to the relief needs through its own resources and support from an initial DREF allocation. Additional rain and the flow of flood waters from Assam in India has seen additional flooding experienced in the north west of the country in mid-July.

Based on the detailed assessments, as well as reports from the implementation of relief operations undertaken over the past three weeks, BDRCS has identified a need to extend its support beyond the initial DREF operation to provide additional relief and early recovery assistance for the affected population. This further assistance is targeted to fill the gaps in the current assistance being provided by BDRCS, the government and other humanitarian agencies.

The Emergency Appeal includes the initial DREF operation which was launched immediately in the aftermath the disaster based on the rapid assessment done by BDRCS concerned units. While conducting the DREF operation, a further needs assessment was carried out in the field to explore thresholds of disasters for an appropriate response. This assessment has been considered as a reference for HCTT, co-chaired by MoFDM and UN RC for the humanitarian response. Based on the assessment conducted by BDRCS together with its in-country Movement partners and other key INGOs, HCTT decided to do an in depth assessment for long-term intervention.

IFRC, together with BDRCS, have been actively taking part in the humanitarian coordination roles under the Local Consultative Disaster Emergency Response Group, an apex body for humanitarian response in the country. Hence, coordinating with every humanitarian agency for the joint needs assessment and coordinated response took much more time than anticipated. Nevertheless, this effort of coordination among agencies has been beneficial in terms of targeting geographical locations, determining appropriate responses and avoiding duplication/overlapping, even if it has delayed this emergency appeal.

The timing of this expanded operation has also taken into account the relief and early recovery needs as a result of the evolving flood situation in the north of the country. BDRCS and IFRC monitored the situation and

determined a need to expand its operation to incorporate the humanitarian needs resulting from the new and worsening situation.

The proposed operation will cover the immediate basic food and shelter needs through cash grants, as well as distribution of clothing, cooking utensils, and emergency shelter materials. In addition, flood-affected families will have access to mobile health teams, health education, safe drinking water, and improved sanitation and hygiene practices. Livelihoods will be restored through cash grants and skills development training. The disaster response capacity of BDRCS will be strengthened through the provision of pre-positioned stocks, training, equipment/kits and logistics support.

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	Activities planned
The target families received a single cash grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000) per family for food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Distribution of a single cash grant for food and immediate needs. • 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.

Basic non food items

Outcome: 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).	
Outputs	Activities planned
The target families received basic clothing and cooking utensils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Distribution of basic clothing and cooking utensils • 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.

Shelter

Outcome: 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, Sunomganj)	
Outputs	Activities planned
The target families received emergency shelter materials (one tarpaulin per family) to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments. • Beneficiary registration. • Distribution of tarpaulins by trained Red Crescent Youth volunteers (other materials, i.e. rope and bamboo, are locally available) and provision of technical support / advice to recipients. • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors. • Procurement and replenishment of tarpaulins dispatched from BDRCS/IFRC disaster preparedness. • Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.
Outcome: Transitional shelter support for 1,500 families are met within ten months in the seven districts of Cox's Bazar, Chitagonj, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Shirajganj.	

Outputs	Activities planned
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"> • Door-to-door assessments by PASSA trained RCY volunteers • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Procurement and distribution of shelter materials. • Distribution of one time cash grant. • 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.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: 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"> • Deploy five mobile medical teams with essential medicines for one month. • Provide primary health care to people living on temporary places/makeshift camps, and remote <i>char land (raised ground surrounded by river)</i>. • Reference to other medical authorities. • Coordinate with local health authorities • Conduct regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.
The resilience of the community is improved through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct health education and awareness campaigns in affected communities. • Update knowledge and skills of 50 local volunteers on disease prevention and health promotion. • Reproduce/distribute IEC materials (posters on hygiene promotion from BDRCS stock) to reinforce health education/awareness campaigns.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Access to drinking water for 9,500 affected families is improved within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj)	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families have access to safe drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water mapping in consultation with DPHE & site finalization. • Water trucking of potable water for 30 days for 3,000 people at temporary places or to homes without access to water. • Mobilization of materials. • Installation of 50 shallow tube wells.* • Conduct water quality testing. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WATSAN engineer.
Outcome: Water-related diseases are reduced for 9,500 flood-affected families within ten months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj)	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Construction communal bathing and toilet facilities provided at flood shelters and public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection & designing of 6 communal bathing latrine in consultation with DPHE. • Procurement of construction materials for communal facilities.

places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of labours and supervisors for construction in consultation with DPHE. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.
1,500 families have access to household sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary registration and validation in line with the shelter component. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Procurement and distribution of latrine materials for 1,500 families. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.
Hygiene practice of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of IEC materials on hygiene promotion. • Household level discussion through RCY volunteers for awareness raising. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS health staff and trained RCY volunteers.

* BDRCS/IFRC has expertise in the installation of tube-wells (TW), and the Wat/San activities are done 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 is being done by the DPHE. The provision for the installation of tube-wells is to increase access to safe drinking water facilities in affected communities.

Livelihood

Outcome: 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.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
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"> • Household Economic Security (HES) survey by internal livelihood/recovery experts. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure (beneficiary CGID-Cash Grant ID form, individual bank account of beneficiary, bank transfer, etc). • Conducting skill development training of women by technical service providers of the government. • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS cash programme trained staff and volunteers including NDRT. • Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.

National Society capacity building

Outcome: the disaster response capacity for BDRCS is enhanced through the provision of pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock, training, equipment/kits and logistics support.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
BDRCS NHQ and concerned units staff and volunteers received training with equipment/kits and logistics support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing concept note/ToR of training in disaster response tools, approach and procedures. • Conducting training for staff and volunteers on response tools. • Conducting 1 NDRT course. • Providing personal gears to NDRT. • Minor repairs and renovation of some BDRCS units. • Providing durable IT equipment to BDRCS response department.

<p>Pre-positioning of NFIs (10,000 blankets) in BDRCS warehouse strategically located outside the capital city to operate in response and sudden onset disasters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading BDRCS and IFRC joint stock and warehouse management guidelines. • Procurement of items through Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU). • Stock of items under joint management of BDRCS and IFRC. • Maintaining proper documentation. • Warehouse management.
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Logistics

Logistics support will be provided following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items needed, and to ensure the efficient and timely delivery of these items for the success of the operation.

- BDRCS and IFRC in-country logistics teams, supported by the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) based in Kuala Lumpur will carry out the following activities:
 - Coordinate cost-efficient sourcing for the items required for the operation noting that many items are already available from in-country stocks.
 - Coordinate the mobilization of the items, receipt of incoming shipments and replenishment of stock dispatched, locally procured tarpaulins are being supplied as BCRCS pre-positioned stock and will be replenished by the Asia Pacific Zone Logistics Unit in Kuala Lumpur.
 - Utilise existing, and where needed, source additional warehousing capacity, facilities and vehicles for storage and efficient dispatch of goods to distribution points.
 - Mobilize where required pre-positioned stocks of relief items in the ZLU warehouses.
 - Ensure that local procurement of goods and transport follows IFRC standards.
 - Liaise and coordinate actions with other key actors to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.
- IFRC will work on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with ZLU regarding outstanding needs. The 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.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The IFRC communications team works closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors to provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation. This is in addition to the already extensive media coverage on the situation and Red Cross Red Crescent response in the early days of the disaster. News stories on the disaster situation and beneficiary profiles will be highlighted in through international local media as well as on IFRC online channels such as the official website, www.ifrc.org, social media platforms and the blog site Our World Your Move. The BDRCS district unit will engage with local media to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Photographs from the field will be shared on the IFRC online photo library: av.ifrc.org.

Regular flow of information will also be maintained between beneficiaries, respective BDRCS district units and response departments at the national headquarters to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of most the vulnerable communities. Prior to relief distributions, beneficiaries will be made aware about the distribution packages, services, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation will maintain visibility in the field through appropriate branding such as banners and BDRCS aprons to enhance awareness about the role of the National Society and IFRC in the operation.

Capacity of the National Society

BDRCS has a strong base of volunteers across the country with 50,000 in the coastal belts over 37 upazila under the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) component, one third of which are female. The volunteers are skilled on community-based disaster preparedness/management across flood-prone areas, basic training, first aid, search and rescue. BDRCS has 68 district/city branches throughout the country with a membership of more than 350,000 people. BDRCS with support from IFCS has created a pool of NDRT and RDRT who are kept standby to be deployed with NDRT kits. As per the mandate in the Standing Orders on Disaster of MoFDM, BDRCS concerned district unit participate and maintain collaboration in response decisions in disaster situation with local administration. Additionally, BDRCS keeps close contact with the

Disaster Management Bureau and Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre in order to stay updated with changing weather patterns and disaster situation updates.

BDRCS has wide experience in the field of humanitarian response and disaster risk reduction in flood and cyclone prone districts. Since its inception, BDRCS has a quality presence in most affected areas prone to disasters with humanitarian response in case of any humanitarian need. Currently in BDRCS there are a number of officers who have international exposure working with the Movement. The National Society with technical assistance from the IFRC country office has a time tested cash grant distribution system in place for recovery and resilience projects, since Cyclone Sidr and the 2007 floods. The most recent experience being that of the cash grants distribution for livelihood recovery under the flood appeal which ended last month, amounting to a total of CHF 240,000. Standard procedures for cash grants (registration of beneficiaries, opening of bank accounts by beneficiary households, maintaining beneficiary ID cards to get the cash, receipt of grant through bank transfers, maintaining master roll, etc.) are in place. This system will be adapted to match the demand of the Emergency Appeal operation.

BDRCS has placed an officer with each of the units in the affected areas, and they have been working on the response operation since the first day of this disaster. In coordination with the local administration, units have been sending daily situation reports on the evolving situation. Owing to the recent large-scale floods, Cyclones Sidr and Aila operations, the capacity of BDRCS headquarters has been enhanced. BDRCS health department is working closely with the National Society humanitarian response team. BDRCS has kept its fleet ready for immediate dispatching of items from the warehouse at national headquarters. BDRCS warehouses in the north will serve as a strategic hub for the distribution of items. Technical support is provided by the IFRC country, regional and zone offices.

Capacity of the IFRC

The IFRC country office exists to support the host National Society on humanitarian response with a competent disaster management team. Being part of the national level humanitarian response coordination, IFRC takes part in HCTT, a national level platform co-chaired by the MoFDM and UN RC of humanitarian response coordination. As a member of the Local Consultative Disaster Emergency Response Group, IFRC contributes to the humanitarian response decision.

There has been an acknowledgement of IFRC being proactive in establishing coordination with Red Cross Movement partners in-country and its traditional partners including ECHO and MoFDM to react to any humanitarian crisis. Under the purview of the pre-disaster agreement to be signed between the Red Cross Movement partners in-country, IFRC works with BDRCS to explore support to its response.

The DMU at KL is also providing technical support. In addition, South Asia regional office in Delhi provides technical support to the country team as and when required. An IFRC communications team is on the ground and producing info bulletins, stories and highlighting BDRCS response on the national and global media.

The IFRC disaster management team extends support to BDRCS in maintaining liaison and coordination.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

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Click here

1. **Emergency Appeal budget and map [below](#)**
2. **Click [here](#) to return to the title page**

How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

EMERGENCY APPEAL

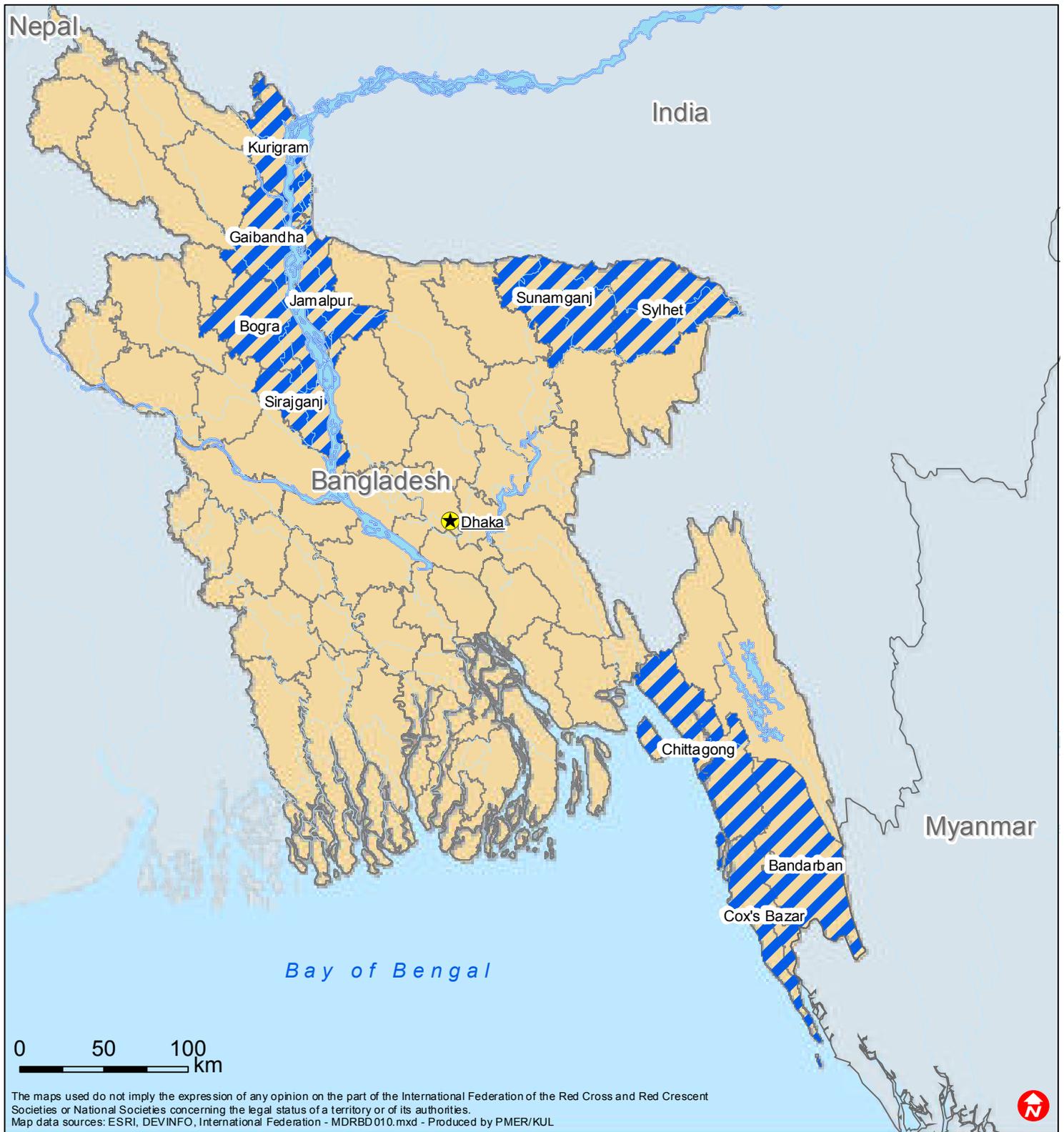
02-08-12

MDRBD010 : BANGLADESH FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES

Budget Group	Multilateral Response Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	142,500
Shelter - Transitional	375,000
Clothing & Textiles	107,500
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	117,813
Medical & First Aid	8,125
Utensils & Tools	112,500
Cash Disbursements	612,500
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,475,938
Storage, Warehousing	1,250
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	18,750
International Staff	4,043
National Staff	28,125
National Society Staff	30,938
Total PERSONNEL	63,105
Workshops & Training	13,750
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	13,750
Travel	10,500
Information & Public Relations	8,750
Office Costs	2,250
Communications	5,625
Financial Charges	563
Other General Expenses	31,250
Shared Office and Services Costs	15,660
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	74,598
Programme and Services Support Recovery	106,999
Total INDIRECT COSTS	106,999
TOTAL BUDGET	1,753,139



Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides



 Affected districts