

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, LANDSLIDES AND TORNADOS

Appeal no. MDRBD002

Glide no.

FF-2007-000080-BGD

3 July 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

THIS EMERGENCY APPEAL SEEKS CHF842,257 (USD 684,762 OR EUR 510,459) IN CASH, KIND OR SERVICES TO ASSIST 26,651 FAMILIES (133,255 BENEFICIARIES) FOR SIX MONTHS

[<click here for attached Appeal budget>](#)

[<click here for attached infographic map>](#)

CHF 250,000 was allocated from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 20 June 2007 to assist 10,000 families. Unearmarked funds are needed to repay DREF.

The situation

Continuous early monsoon rains over a one week period since 8 June 2007 caused severe flooding and landslides in several parts of Bangladesh. The worst affected areas were the southern and south-eastern parts of the country.

In Chittagong, a landslide on 11 June, combined with heavy water logging (a situation where flood waters cannot escape from the affected areas), caused serious damage to one third of the city and affected 1.5 million¹ people. Around 130 people were killed and 100 were injured, according to media reports. Other badly affected areas include the districts of Bandarban, Bogra, Brahmanbaria, Cox's Bazar, Comila, Feni, Jamalpur, Moulavibazar, Nilphamari, Sirajganj and Tangail². Details of the disaster areas and affected populations are provided in [Annex 2](#). According to local press reports, the torrential



A house is inundated in Bogra.

¹ Source: Emergency Control Room, Chittagong City Corporation

² Joint assessment team comprising the Federation secretariat, BDRCS and the government deputy commissioner

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rainfall measuring 408mm³ is the heaviest in the past 25 years. Tornados also struck some of the districts, worsening the situation.



People live in temporary roadside shelters.

The impact of the flood has been severe. In Sirajganj alone, a national newspaper reported at least 100,000 people are marooned in about 100 villages across six upazillas (sub-districts) as the Jamuna, Korotoa and Fulzorbh rivers swelled. Many families in the affected areas have shifted to safer places like roadside, embankments and public places. Some of the affected are facing a food crisis as their crops have been destroyed and they have no source of income as they are unable to find work.

Nevertheless, the flood situation is gradually improving, after a period of devastation for so many people. The water levels in many rivers in the northern parts of the country have receded below the danger level, following reduced rainfall upstream in Nepal and India.

According to the National Flood Forecasting and Warning Center, monsoon activities have decreased and cumulative rainfall in Bangladesh is not expected to exceed 150 mm.

Although some rivers remain above the danger level, they are slowly receding. By 25 June 2007, reports from 61 local monitoring stations showed that the water level fell at 30 of the observation points. The Bangladesh Army has also repaired many breached flood protection embankments.

Further reports confirmed that the prevailing flash floods and water-logging situation in the northeast and several other parts of the country is also improving. As flood waters recede, affected people in some parts, who took shelter on higher ground, have now returned to their damaged mud houses.

Despite the improving situation, emergency relief efforts remain vital as a large portion of the affected population includes those who are living below the poverty line. Their situation is now made worse by the loss or damage to crops, belongings and homes. Many have also lost their livelihoods, affecting their coping mechanisms and capacity to buy food.

On 20 June 2007, CHF 250,000 was released from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to allow the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and Federation delegation to initiate relief work and carry out field assessments immediately.

Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to the impact of floods, cyclones, tidal surges, tornados, and earthquakes. With around 80 per cent of its 142 million people living in rural areas, the country densely populated. It is also suffers from extreme poverty, and the natural disasters often quickly exceed the capacity of local coping mechanisms.

Red Cross Red Crescent Action

In Chittagong, District Red Crescent units acted promptly to assist the government in search and rescue efforts after landslides struck at night on 10 June. These units immediately distributed emergency food, oral dehydration solutions and water purifying tablets to the affected population. A team comprising BDRCS and Federation officials from Dhaka was sent immediately to Chittagong to facilitate the relief operations. Following an initial assessment, the BDRCS provided 265 family kits to badly affected families.

³ Sources: Meteorological Department, Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) of the government

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The local Red Crescent units and their volunteers worked tirelessly to help affected people to shift to safer places. Some of the District Red Crescent units also raised funds locally to provide limited emergency relief to the affected population.

The BDRCS and the Bangladesh delegation have been closely monitoring the situation. To get a clearer picture of the situation, three joint multi-skilled BDRCS/Federation assessment teams visited 12 districts in the northern, north eastern and central parts of Bangladesh in the last two weeks. The team has provided the headquarters with the necessary information to plan a three-month response. The response has been tailored to the specific needs of the most affected, those who lost all belongings and had their livelihoods disrupted. At the same time, the team supported the BDRCS in ensuring a certain level of preparedness to deal with unpredictable monsoon floods.

As the BDRCS and the Federation receive more comprehensive information over time, it is possible that new disaster areas will be identified and targeted for relief assistance. There is also the likelihood that the situation could worsen in more districts, where ongoing erosion could damage or destroy more houses along river banks.

The needs

The floods destroyed essential food supplies and large areas of crops. Houses were damaged and livelihoods have been disrupted. The destruction caused food scarcity and severe hardship in the affected districts, with low income families and the unemployed, many of whom live below the poverty line, suffering the most. Many communities lost their belongings during the landslides and floods.

Following the contamination of a number of water sources by the floods, large-scale outbreaks of diarrhea diseases, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI) and other ailments are anticipated.

Through several joint BDRCS-Federation team assessments, the needs of the affected population have become clear. The assessments generally concluded that there is an urgent need to provide food, non-food and medical assistance to the affected populations in 10 of the 12 most affected districts⁴. Most of the affected people identified food as a top priority. A need for some non-food items (i.e. basic clothing - saree, lunghi) was also expressed, as was immediate primary health care and shelter construction material and tools.

In addition, the assessment teams stressed the need to undertake disaster preparedness initiatives - pre-positioning of emergency stocks and raising community awareness. There is also a need to enhance the capacity of BDRCS branches and volunteers to deal with the unpredictable monsoon weather and assist communities more effectively.

Coordination

The BDRCS, as per its statute, works as an auxiliary to the government and is empowered to work independently in the field of disaster management. Co-operation and coordination with the different ministries, in particular with the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, and the Ministry of Health, is vital for both the Federation and the BDRCS. Working with UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs is also a priority. At all levels, from national to grassroots (national, district, sub-district, union and below), the BDRCS is represented on all disaster management committees, which are the coordination cells for the operations. These organizations can play a



Red Crescent team on an assessment mission.

⁴ The other two districts are receiving adequate relief assistance from other sources, particularly the government.

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critical role in national disaster preparedness planning, co-ordination and advocacy, in particular the inter-ministerial forum, which meets on an ad-hoc basis during emergencies.

The BDRCS and the Federation delegation regularly attends the Disaster Emergency Response (DER) group meetings in order to coordinate relief interventions among partners, share information and avoid duplication of assistance. As an example, the delegation's assessment report for Sirajganj was circulated through the DER communication network to many organizations which were not aware of the situation there.

The Federation delegation is also sharing information with participating national societies and the ICRC in Bangladesh. It is in contact with various in-country donors and other actors for coordination purposes. Through representation from the Federation delegation, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has agreed to provide the BDRCS one million water purification tablets and ten drums of bleaching power to be used for the relief operations. The delegation is also currently in discussion with United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) on possible support. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has also shown interest and discussions will be held very soon on possible collaboration. In addition, the Swiss RC, the German RC and the European Commission Consortium have offered to assist if needed.

The Bangladesh government provided very good support, particularly through sharing their information on the current disaster situation. In places where the BDRCS is not providing assistance, the government took control of the distribution of relief items.

The government has also approached the BDRCS for possible support to rehabilitate landslides-affected families in Chittagong. The BDRCS will make a decision based on the operational plan, interventions from other agencies and the funds available.

The proposed operation

Based on the available information and the capacity of the BDRCS, Federation support will be divided into two phases.

Phase one: Immediate emergency response to cover relief needs of the targeted 19,651 families (98,255 beneficiaries) in the form of food, non-food items and basic health care, including safe water and hygiene promotion.

Phase two: Mid-term to longer-term support to 7,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) which will focus on providing shelter building materials and tools, as well as reinforcing awareness on disaster resilient buildings. This phase will also cover capacity building of affected BDRCS branches and volunteers through institutional learning and prepositioning of emergency stocks, to enhance the national society's ability to deal with future disasters.

Overall Objective: The urgent needs of 133,255 people who were severely affected by the ongoing monsoon season are met and the capacity of BDRCS district units in disaster response in ten of the most affected disaster areas is enhanced.

Objective 1: Relief (food and non-food): 12,651 severely affected and unassisted families receive emergency supplementary food rations and essential clothing items.

Through this appeal, the BDRCS and the Federation intends to assist the most severely affected families by distributing supplementary food supplies of 253.02 MT of rice, 63.25 MT of dal (lentils), 12.65 MT of salt and 25,302 litres of cooking oil, based on Sphere Standards. Each affected family will receive a one time supplementary food ration consisting of: 20 kg of rice, 5kg of dal, (lentils), 1 kg salt and 2 litres of cooking oil. Firewood is available from the local environment for cooking purposes. Each family will also receive one saree and one lunghi.

Activities:

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- Door-to-door assessments.
- Beneficiary registration.
- Local procurement of food items according to Federation standard procedures.
- Dispatch and transportation by BDRCS to the distribution sites.
- Storage and distribution of relief items especially at unit level.
- Distribution by trained volunteers.
- Regular detailed reporting of the distributions.
- Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by the BDRCS national headquarters and the Federation.
- Strengthen BDRCS human and material resource capacities in the affected district branches and national headquarters as necessary for the operation.
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Objective 2: Basic health care services (including preventive and promotive health) are provided to 35,000 members of the most severely affected population for one month.

A total of over 7,000 families (35,000 beneficiaries) in Bogra and Moulvibazar districts are expected to benefit from this programme. One mobile medical team would be deployed for one month in Bogra district to provide basic health care to 4,000 families (20,000 beneficiaries). The medical team will comprise a doctor, a paramedic and two volunteers (one man and one woman), and will be equipped with basic essential medical supplies.

Oral rehydration salt (ORS) packets, water purification tablets and bleaching powder will be distributed among 3,000 families (15,000 beneficiaries) at Moulvibazar district through Red Crescent volunteers in the community.

Activities:

- One mobile medical team would be deployed to provide basic health care to 20,000 affected population.
- Distribution of water purification tablets (WPT) & bleaching powder by the BDRCS.
- Basic hygiene promotion training as necessary to increase the beneficiaries' awareness of sanitation.
- Medical services, focusing on waterborne diseases in the disaster areas, will be provided in parallel with the food /non-food distributions.
- Procurement of essential drugs and medical supplies for providing limited curative service will be done by BDRCS, following standard procedures.
- Information on the profile of communicable diseases will be regularly collected and compiled by the mobile medical team. Ongoing surveillance of communicable diseases will be carried out by the BDRCS NHQ and Federation country delegation.
- Essential technical guidance and support will be provided by BDRCS NHQ and Federation delegation.

Objective 3: 2,000 families severely affected by the floods receive support to relocate their houses, are provided with supplementary construction materials where needed, have tubewells installed and are encouraged to erect raised platforms in their houses.

Once water levels have receded at the end of the monsoon season, the BDRCS will assist 2,000 families in Sirajganj (10,000 beneficiaries) and other areas, whose homes were damaged by the floods, to move their dwellings and provide them supplementary construction materials. They will be encouraged and supported to build raised platforms in their houses. Also, depending upon the need and intervention from other agencies, drinking water facilities will be installed by providing 50 tubewells according to Sphere standards. This will be implemented once the government has provided them with *khas* land. The BDRCS will look to other agencies to provide sanitation support.

Activities:

Beneficiaries will be identified through field surveys (in accordance with criteria in the BDRCS Disaster Relief Field Manual) carried out by Red Crescent volunteers among the severely affected population.

- Selection and registration of targeted households.

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- Procurement of agreed materials with direct participation of targeted communities for thatched traditional dwellings, where appropriate.
- Transportation of materials to the final destination by BDRCS.
- Installation of water supply systems.
- Distribution by trained Community Based Disaster Preparedness volunteers to the predetermined beneficiaries.
- Promote safer housing/disaster resilient provision.
- Provide detailed reporting of the distributions.
- Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by the BDRCS national headquarters.

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

Although the BDRCS has experience in managing disaster relief operations, there is still a need to further strengthen its response capacity. To achieve this objective, the operation's approach is two-fold: enhance institutional learning and ensure the national society has sufficient buffer stocks pre-positioned. These buffer stocks, targeting 5,000 families, will be deployed quickly during disasters to provide immediate relief. This is vital as even with DREF funding, the procurement - delivery process will take 3-6 weeks.

Institutional learning activities:

- A three-day refresher training on disaster relief management for district BDRCS units involved in this operation.
- A two-day lessons-learned workshop will be organized with the participation of respective District BDRCS units involved in this operation.
- Update BDRCS Relief Manual with the experiences gained during the operation.

Disaster preparedness stock activities:

- Replenish buffer stocks of food and non-food items used in initial emergency relief operation.
- Local procurement of food rations, sarees and lungis according to Federation standard procedures.
- Storage of the buffer stock.

Logistics

The logistics objective is to support relief operations, delivering a range of relief items in line with operational priorities. The primary tasks of the logistics team will be:

- Liaise and coordinate actions with (UNJLC and/or logistics cluster) and other key actors to ensure that the Federation logistics operation utilises all information so as to be as efficient and effective as possible.
- A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table (currently not requested) if required will be available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS)

The Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors must coordinate with the Kuala Lumpur Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from Kuala Lumpur RLU, with a consignment tracking number, which will be issued before shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport will be done locally to Federation standards and supported if required.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

High visibility for the operation will be maintained through the local media, international web links and press releases. Updates on Red Cross Red Crescent actions will be issued on a regular basis for publication in local newspapers and broadcasts through electronic media. Red Crescent flags/banner/posters will be displayed at the distribution sites, and volunteers will wear aprons with the Red Crescent emblem during distributions.

Adequate visibility for donors and the Federation will be ensured, including maintaining a high profile in international media, when possible. Photographs highlighting the contribution of donors will be taken throughout the relief operations and made available to donors upon completion. The BDRCS will produce a monthly newsletter and a quarterly magazine for distribution to all sister national societies, local diplomatic missions,

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government ministries, UN agencies, NGO's and BDRCS field branches. Through these publications, the BDRCS will provide updates on the operations and report on donor-supported programmes.

Capacity of the National Society

The BDRCS has 68 branches throughout the country with a membership of more than 350,000 people. It also has 34,000 well-trained community-based disaster management volunteers in flood-prone areas and 40,000 volunteers trained through the cyclone preparedness programme (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 can also rely on technical support from the Federation Delegation in Bangladesh as well as other federation resources within the region and internationally.

However, despite having the experience in managing relief, there is still a need to strengthen further its management and response capacity. Several sessions will be organized through this Appeal for BDRCS Units on Relief Management.

This relief operation is expected to enhance the capacity of National Society to implement its four-year Disaster Management Strategy, particularly the community-based disaster management (CBDM) programme for floods. The National Society will, hopefully continue to receive support for its long-term strategic development programmes. Funding has already been secured for implementation of the National Society's new disaster management strategy in relation to the flood prone districts in Bangladesh.

Capacity of the Federation

The long-term presence of a Federation delegation staffed by experienced delegates and national staff has added considerably to the capacity of the Federation in Bangladesh and promoted external funding support, knowledge sharing and skills transfer. It has also provided a constant source of encouragement and solidarity for BDRCS staff and volunteers. The Federation delegation comprised the head of delegation, programme coordinator, disaster management delegate, health Delegate and national professional staff, who have been working closely together and monitoring the overall situation. A new delegate will be recruited if required. The South Asia regional delegation and units in the Asia Pacific service centre will also provide needed support to the Bangladesh country delegation BDRCS. The RDRT will also be mobilized to support the operation if needed.

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 as well as identify and, where possible, resolve any problems. Regular and ad hoc reports will provide information on the progress of the operation and changes in the situation, and help facilitate decisions to address any problems, constraints, or unmet needs.

The responsibility for day-to-day monitoring of the operation will lie with the BDRCS, primarily at the branch level but supervised closely by the BDRCS relief department at the national headquarters. Joint BDRCS/Federation 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:

- Household surveys and interviews by BDRCS volunteers to gather feedback from the beneficiaries.
- Final evaluation on the effectiveness of the relief operation.
- Monitoring the distribution of relief items to ensure that targeting criteria are respected.
- Regular updates and analysis of the operation through regular Federation Operational Updates.
- Conduct impact study (lessons learned workshop) and evaluation.
- Revise formats for assessment, monitoring, distribution, reporting, etc, to suit the operation.

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- Ensure the Code of Conduct for International RC/RC Movement & NGOs in disaster relief followed/applied.

Budget summary

See Annex 1 for details.

Thomas Gurtner
Acting Director
Programmes and Coordination 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, Mr. M. Shafiul Alam (Secretary General), email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226
- In Bangladesh: Bangladesh Delegation, Mr. Selvaratnam Sinnadurai (Head of Delegation), email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org, phone: +88.02.933.7314, fax: +88.02.934.1631
- In India: South Asia Regional Delegation, Ms. Nina Noble (Acting Head of Regional Delegation), email: nina.nobel@ifrc.org, phone: +91 11 2411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128
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[Budget below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY

Annex 1

Bangladesh: Floods, Landslides & Tornado

MDRBD002

RELIEF NEEDS

Shelter	262,963
Clothing & Textiles	88,255
Food	324,746
Medical & First Aid	9,192

Total Relief Needs **685,156**

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT

Computers & Telecom Equipment	1,111
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TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES

Storage - Warehouse	14,815
Distribution & Monitoring	16,675
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,332

PERSONNEL

International Staff	13,888
National Staff	3,600
National Society Staff	5,278

WORKSHOPS & TRAINING

Workshops & Training	24,072
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GENERAL EXPENSES

Travel	2,452
Information & Public Relations	500
Office running costs	1,174
Communication Costs	2,258
Financial Charges	400
Other General Expenses	1,800

PROGRAMME SUPPORT

Programme Support - PSR	54,747
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Total Operational Needs **157,102**

Total Appeal Budget in CHF (Cash & Kind) **842,257**

Available Ressources

Net Request in CHF **842,257**

Summary of disaster areas: 10 - 27 June 2007

Note: The joint assessment teams covered the districts listed below. Other districts covered were Sylhet, Hobigonj, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Rangpur, Gaibandha and Sherpur, where damage was assessed as minimal and hence did not require external support.

Sl.	District	Upazila	Disaster	No. of affected families	No. of families targeted by BDRCS	Nature of response	Response by other actors	No of Deaths	No. Injured
1.	Bandarban	Lama, Alikadam and Sadar	Flash flood & land/mudslide	7,500	2,000	<u>Per family</u> Rice- 20 Kgs, Pulse- 5 Kgs, Edible Oil - 2 Litres, Salt- 1 Kg, Saree- 1 Pcs., Lungee- 1 pcs. (Family &/or Health Kits where necessary)	Government: For each affected Upazilas: Rice 5- 10 MT, 90,000 BDT cash grant	2	-
2.	Bogra	Kahalu, Dupchachhia, Adamdighi	Water logging	12,000	4,000	Same as above		-	-
3.	Brahmanbaria	Koshab	Tornado	300	33	Same as above	Government: Immediate cash grant of 12,000 BDT Appealed for 2.5 million BDT from central government for rehabilitation support.		30
4.	Chittagong	City Corporation area	Land/mudslide and Water logging	5,000	265	Same as above	Over subscribed by the government and other responders	128	213
6.	Cox's Bazar	Chokoria, Ramu, Sadar and Teknaf	Flash flood	25,695	2,500	Same as above	Government: Rice: 20 MT, 20 tins of biscuits. Non-Government: 150 kgs of rice, 150 kgs of pulse, 150 sarees 150 lungees	15	02
5.	Comilla	Choddogram	Tornado	11,500	00	No external support required	Government: Cooked food for 3 days to shelter dwellers, 10 Kgs of rice & 1 Kg of pulse for	-	-

							23 families while returning		
6.	Cox's Bazar	Chokoria, Ramu, Sadar and Teknaf	Flash flood	25,695	2,500	Per family Rice- 20 Kgs, Pulse- 5 Kgs, Edible Oil - 2 Litres, Salt- 1 Kg, Saree- 1 Pcs., Lungee- 1 pcs. (Family &/or Health Kits where necessary)	Government: Rice: 20 MT, 20 tins of biscuits. Non-Government: 150 kgs of rice, 150 kgs of pulse, 150 sarees & 150 lungees	15	02
7.	Feni	Parshuram and Fulgazi	Flash flood	2,270	1,500	Same as above	Government: 20 mt Rice, 100,000 BDT cash grant	-	-
		Chagolnaia	Tornado	65	00	No external support required	Bangladesh Army: 1,000- 2,000 BDT cash grant, 2 bundle CI sheet to each affected families	-	-
8.	Jamalpur	Dewangonj	River erosion	103	103	Per family Rice- 20 Kgs, Pulse- 5 Kgs, Edible Oil - 2 Litres, Salt- 1 Kg, Saree- 1 Pcs., Lungee- 1 pcs. (Family &/or Health Kits where necessary)	-	-	-
9.	Moulavibazar	Rajnagar	Flash flood	4200	3,000	WPT, ORS & Bleaching Powder	Government: 30,000 pcs. WPT, bleaching powder, 135 MT rice, 130,000 BDT cash grant immediate after the disaster, another 50,000 BDT for housing support	-	-
10.	Nilphamari	Dimla & Jaldhaka	Flood	5,000	00	No external support required			
11.	Sirajganj	Sadar, Kajipur, Chowhali & Shahjadpur	Riverbank erosion	4,000	2,000	Per family Rice- 20 Kgs, Pulse- 5 Kgs, Edible Oil - 2 Litres, Salt- 1 Kg, Saree- 1 Pcs., Lungee- 1 pcs. (Family &/or Health Kits where necessary)	-	7	-
12.	Tangail	Sadar & Nagarpur	Riverbank erosion	250	250	Same as above	-	-	-
Total		26	5	77,883	15,651			152	245



Bangladesh: floods, landslides, tornado

