

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency appeal final report

Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD009 GLIDE n° FL-2011-000093-BGD Final report 23 October 2012

Period covered by this Final Report:
27 July 2011 to 30 June 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 884,396

Appeal coverage: Based on the initial appeal of CHF 1,267,094, the appeal remained at 68 per cent of covered in cash and kind. With the revised funds amounting to CHF 884,396, the total appeal coverage as of 21 June 2012 is 97 per cent.

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)



Volunteers on the frontline ready to dispatch emergency shelter materials in Cox's Bazar. **Photo:** BDRCS.

Appeal history:

- The balance of funds from this emergency appeal, amounting to CHF 137, will be transferred to the Bangladesh long-term planning framework (LTPF) 2012-2015 (MAABD001).
- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 26 August 2011 for CHF 1,267,094 for eight months to assist 10,000 beneficiaries.
- The emergency appeal budget has been revised to CHF 884,396 based on the activities planned which had been reflected in third update. Additionally, a two-month extension until 30 June 2012 is sought to complete activities under the early recovery component.
- CHF 262,770 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation in Cox's Bazar district on 27 July 2011.

Summary:

Following the flash floods during the third week of July 2011 in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh has been experiencing torrential rains coupled with monsoon depression in the Bay of Bengal. According to sources from the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) district unit and local administration, the coastal and hilly areas of the Brahmaputra and Ganges basin districts were the worst affected with approximately 400,000 people taking refuge in temporary shelters or safer places. In mid-August, excessive downpour in many of the low-lying areas, as in the districts of Satkhira and Jessore, had led to displacement of over 50,000 families, who took shelter on the road side and raised ground.

BDRCS quickly swung into action both in the affected districts of Cox's Bazaar and Satkhira and Jessore. BDRCS volunteers assisted the authorities in the safe evacuation of people and also provided assistance to affected population through cooked food delivery and distribution of clothes. BDRCS, through the IFRC DREF mechanism, initiated an operation in Cox's Bazaar where it delivered emergency food and cash to 1,000 families and non-food items (tarpaulins, hygiene parcel, and jerry cans) and standard family ration packs for 5,000 families. Based on the urgent needs assessed on the flooding situation, this Emergency Appeal responds to a request from BDRCS, and focuses on providing support to 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in food, emergency shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WatSan/HP) and livelihoods (through cash transfer).

BDRCS and IFRC through this appeal has supported 10,000 beneficiaries in the districts of Cox's Bazaar, Jessore and Satkhira with food and basic non-food items, emergency shelter, water and sanitation, and health and care during the relief phase of the operation. The relief phase started since end of August 2011 and continued until early December 2011. Based on the Household Economic Security (HES) assessment conducted in November 2011, this operation has designed its recovery activities in regards to the support of housing and livelihood of affected communities. Due to unfavourable weather condition the operation delayed for additional two months than planned, hence an extension from 30 April to 30 June 2012 was made to complete the planned activities. All the response activities have been completed before 30 June 2012.

The balance of funds from this emergency appeal, amounting to CHF 137, will be transferred to the Bangladesh long-term planning framework (LTPF) 2012-2015 (MAABD001).

Partners/donors who have any questions about the reallocation of the final balance of funds are requested to contact IFRC within the next 30 days.

The situation

Torrential rain compounded with the onrush of water from the bordering district of West Bengal caused damage to lives, livelihoods, shelter and water and sanitation systems in the south western districts of Satkhira and Jessore. The rain transformed into water-logging situation affecting areas of Tala, Sadar of Satkhira and some neighbouring villages of Jessore district. Over 300,000 families (1.5 million) people were affected in Satkhira, Jessore and Cox's Bazaar districts. Over 50,000 families (250,000 people) took refuge in temporary shelters with no access to adequate food, drinking water supply and sanitation facilities in Satkhira and Jessore districts. Over 20,000 families were severely affected in Cox's Bazaar alone, where around 3,700 houses were completely destroyed, and over 2,200 acres of crops were damaged. With homes inundated by flood water, people moved to cyclone shelters and school buildings while others sought refuge on the main roads.

The overflowing water from river Kobodac in Jessore, added to the misery of suffering people who were trapped and affected in the water logging situations for an estimated two to three months. Moreover, a considerable number of districts in Bangladesh were reported to be flooded during the second and third weeks of July with Cox's Bazaar district being the worst affected. Seasonal floods were compounded by factors such as heavier rainfall; increase of tidal water level due to depression in the Bay of Bengal, and overflow of water from areas upstream (the hills of India and Myanmar). The flood has aggravated the living conditions of affected people, especially those living under the poverty line, with a dramatic impact on livelihoods, daily coping mechanisms, and basic economic activities, leading to a sudden drop of income. A significant number of people had been living in makeshift houses and were in need of assistance to rebuild their collapsed houses. Daily wage earners and labours, such as rickshaw/van pullers and agri-labourers, have not been able to work, and the most vulnerable persons (women, children and the elderly) were most severely impacted and at risk of potential waterborne disease. Household items, including cooking utensils and food stocks, were damaged adding to the misery of women already struggling to feed their families. People who had been internally displaced and living in temporary shelters did not have the basic water, sanitation and primary health care facilities.

BDRCS Cox's Bazaar, Satkhira and Jessore units' Red Crescent youth volunteers have provided support in the evacuation of people to safer places such as schools and other public buildings.

BDRCS and IFRC had coordinated with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) which has a large refugee programme in the Cox's Bazar area. UNHCR had contributed to BDRCS with 2,000 plastic sheets and 1,500 jerry cans and other non-food items to be distributed among the most affected families in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS Satkhira and Jessore units mobilized resources and distributed cooked food among the people living in temporary shelters.

While the government response was swift the task of covering such a large number of affected people in the initial stages proved very difficult.

Almost fourteen months has past since the flood in 2011 damaged the arable and habitable lands in Satkhira and Jessore districts. As of the natural setting, Satkhira and Jessore comprise of rich agricultural fields and abundant fish ponds, with much of the population dependent on seasonal labour opportunities. The communities either on its own or through assistance from humanitarian agencies have prepared most of the fish ponds. The flood in 2011 damaged most of the pond's embankment as well as drainage channels. Hence, despite preparation of the ponds for fish cultivation, the locals feared future water logging in the region in case of excessive rain, as the water drainage capacity of local rivers have been severely reduced due to siltation and unauthorised encroachment.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Following the flooding, BDRCS quickly swung into action in both the south-east and south-west areas of the country. BDRCS/IFRC was in communication with traditional partners, including ECHO, for further support. BDRCS and IFRC reviewed the stocks of non-food items available for dispatch to the affected areas. Stocks of jerry cans and tarpaulins were despatched, ex the IFRC regional warehouse in Malaysia. The fleet and national disaster response team (NDRT) were utilized in ongoing response operation of BDRCS units in Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore.

BDRCS volunteers assisted the authorities in the safe evacuation of people and provided immediate assistance in the form of cooked food and clothes. The BDRCS Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore units deployed 200 Red Crescent volunteers to evacuate people to safer places such as schools and other public buildings.

BDRCS national headquarters, with support from IFRC, conducted assessments during mid-July to mid-August 2011, including an interagency assessment in Cox's Bazar. Also, the volunteers and field monitoring officers had been on the ground for beneficiary selection and coordination in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS/IFRC through this appeal had supported most affected 5,000 families in terms of food and basic non-food, emergency shelter, and water and sanitation in Cox's Bazar during the month of July and August 2011.

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

Thirteen shallow tube wells have been installed in Jessore and Satkhira districts, out of which three tube-wells were in Jessore and ten in Satkhira ensuring 800 families to have access to safe drinking water (40 litres/person/day). BDRCS had also installed five new communal latrines and 3,000 new household latrines (four rings and one slab) in Jessore and Satkhira to ensure 15,000 people have access to appropriate sanitation.

In the initial time of the flood in Jessore and Satkhira, BDRCS deployed five medicale teams and the teams worked for two weeks and a de briefing was orhanized after the completion of the deployment. Although medical teams were not deployed after the first deployment , BDRCS provided support to its existing mother and child health (MCH) centre so that the affected population nearby could be benefited from receiving primary health care services. Two mid-wives had been present at MCH along with seven community health promoter enrolled from BDRCS-German Red Cross joint project in advocating the surrounding communities on hygiene promotion.

BDRCS/IFRC, through the British Red Cross, has supported a household economic security (HES) assessment of the early recovery needs in the affected regions of Satkhira and Jessore during November 2011. The HES report recommended early recovery need in the affected area. Based on the recommendations, BDRCS planned and completed the early recovery support to 756 families in terms of shelter (406 families) and livelihood (350 families) through cash grant.



People used local bamboos and ropes to prepare their emergency sheltering in Cox's Bazar district. **Photo:** IFRC.

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

This operation was conducted in two locations based on the geographical setting and flooding context. One part of the operation was in Cox's Bazar district and the other was in Satkhira-Jessore districts. The operation addressed the most urgent needs of affected people in form of emergency relief (emergency food-cooked/dry food, sari and lungi), shelter (emergency shelter materials-tarpaulin), emergency health and WatSan/HP (distribution of safe drinking water, water purification tablet (WPT), oral rehydration solution (ORS), hygiene promotion), latrines, and livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant for early recovery. The activities undertaken in Cox's Bazar were completed by 30 August 2011. The first phase of activities in Satkhira/Jessore completed by October 2011 and the second phase had been completed by 31 December 2011. Based on the HES assessment conducted in November 2011 this operation has been designed. Due to unfavourable weather conditions, the operation had been delayed for additional two months more than had been planned, hence a two-month extension was made from 30 April to 30 June 2012. All the planned activities had been completed before 30 June 2012. Stocks utilized had already been replenished during the operation time period. Some basic repair and renovation of the BDRCS district units had been carried out as a part of the national society capacity building.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

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

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

10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided with supplementary food	
---	--

In Cox's bazaar district:

A joint BDRCS/IFRC team from national headquarters was dispatched on 26 July 2011 to assist BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit in conducting assessment for identification and selection of beneficiaries. This team had worked closely with the Cox's Bazar unit to facilitate the beneficiary registration, finalization and to make a distribution plan. BDRCS Cox's Bazar district unit Red Cross Youth volunteers were engaged in the selection and registration of beneficiaries. The registered families were segregated into two categories, 'A' and 'B', based on the set vulnerability criteria (for more details see [Operation update 1](#)).

Distribution of emergency food and cash was completed by 6 August and the distribution of jerry cans and supplementary food was completed by 29 August 2011. BDRCS has maintained standard processes in relief distribution and documentation, i.e. distribution of beneficiary cards (with date, time and venue of distribution). Beneficiaries and distribution points were notified in advance of the relief distribution in each of the affected communities.

Table 1: Relief items distribution in Upazila's of Cox's Bazar district

Items	No. of families covered					Total families	Target families	Status
	Shadar	Ramu	Chakaria	Teknaf	Ukhia			
Jerry can	1,200	1,600	1,400	500	300	5,000	5,000	100%
Emergency food (rice 5kg, dal 3kg, oil 2litres, salt 1kg, sugar 1kg, shuji 1kg)	300	400	300	0	0	1,000	1,000	100%
Cash (BDT 500)	300	400	300	0	0	1,000	1,000	100%
Supplementary food (rice 20kg, dhal 5kg, oil 2litres, salt 1kg)	1,200	1,600	1,400	500	300	5,000	5,000	100%

Out of 5,000 pieces of jerry cans, 1,500 pieces were received as in-kind donation from UNHCR base office in Cox's Bazar. The rest of the 3,500 jerry cans were dispatched from the BDRCS/IFRC disaster preparedness stock in Dhaka. Replenishment of this stock has already been completed by purchasing from the IFRC regional logistics unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. The procurement of emergency food (rice 5 kg, dhal 3 kg, oil 2 litres, salt 1 kg, sugar 1 kg, shuji 1 kg) for 1,000 families was carried out locally in Cox's Bazar following BDRCS procurement procedure and with the technical advice from the IFRC country office logistic department. The procurement for the supplementary food package has been implementing using IFRC standard procurement procedures.

In Jessore-Satkhira district:

In the initial days of the disaster, BDRCS Satkhira and Jessore units have completed distribution of cooked food among the affected people at their temporary shelters, i.e. schools, colleges, cyclone shelters or other evacuation centres in the affected areas. The cooked food was mainly mixed food of rice, dhal, oil, vegetable and potatoes locally known as *khichury* (hotchpotch). BDRCS Satkhira and Jessore units have provided this food to approximately 29,000 people in the evacuation centres of Tala and Sadar upazilas of Satkhira district and Keshobpur upazila of Jessore district. The beneficiaries were found to be content with the quality of cooked food which was appropriate for children. Affected communities appreciated BDRCS initiative of cooked food distribution which was considered a relevant response as homeless people were not able to mange or cook food in the rain. Improved dietary items were distributed by BDRCS units among affected people at shelters/temporary places during Eid festival.

Table 2: Relief items distribution in Jessore-Satkhira district

Items	No. of families covered				Total families	Target families	Status
	Satkhira		Jessore				
	Tala	Shadar	Monrampur	Keshobpur			
Cooked food	3,550	1,890	0	340	5,780	5,000	116%
Jerry cane	3,000	1,000	300	700	5,000	5,000	100%
Non food items (share, lunge)	3,000	1,000	300	700	5,000	5,000	100%
Supplementary food (rice 20kg, dhal 5kg, oil 2litres, salt 1kg)	3,000	1,000	300	700	5,000	5,000	100%

Distribution of food and non food items in Satkhira and Jessore districts were completed on 5 November 2012. BDRCS deployed staff from NHQ to assist the district unit office in supporting response activities. IFRC also involved field monitoring officers to support the relief operation in these two areas. All non food items were dispatched from the DP stock which has already been replenished and the supplementary food package was procured following the IFRC standard procurement policy. Beneficiaries in the field were found to be content with the package of food and non food items. Many of the affected women expressed her satisfaction in response to support of clothing which they had lost in the flood.

Challenges:

- Beneficiary selection in the hilly areas of Cox's Bazar district was a challenge as many places were difficult to access. Due to these difficulties Red Crescent volunteers took more time for beneficiary selection.
- Due to Ramadan, Eid and the associated price hikes, the availability of food items was limited in the local market; hence the local unit faced challenges to procure materials in time.
- Continuous rain impeded the cooked food distribution programme.
- Distribution points were distant and the road systems were in poor repair, creating difficulty to reach some of the beneficiaries.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: Improved living conditions of 10,000 families or 50,000 people in temporary places or makeshift shelters through provisioning of emergency shelter materials to provide protection from rain, bad weather and privacy of people particularly women.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided with emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct need assessment. • Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria. • Procurement of tarpaulins through KL Zone Logistics Unit ex pre-positioned stock in Malaysia following IFRC standards. • Distribute items as per the PoA developed by the BDRCS respective unit. • Training of volunteers to sensitise the use of and fixing tarpaulins. • Assist beneficiary families to build emergency shelters using tarpaulins by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Documentation for record or audit trial. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor (as appropriate) visibility. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

In Cox's Bazaar district:

Following the door-to-door survey conducted by the Red Crescent Youth volunteers, 7,794 affected families were registered in two categories. Out of 7,794, most vulnerable 5,000 families were provided with tarpaulins as emergency shelter support. The list of remaining registered families was shared

with other humanitarian agencies for further assistance. The distribution of tarpaulins was completed by 29 August 2011. Out of 5,000 tarpaulins, 2,000 were received as in kind donation from UNHCR base office in Cox's Bazar. The remaining 3,000 tarpaulins were dispatched from the BDRCS disaster preparedness stock in Dhaka. The replenishment of these 3,000 pieces tarpaulins in the joint BDRCS and IFRC disaster preparedness stock was completed through the IFRC ZLU in Kuala Lumpur at the end of August 2011.

Table 3: Tarpaulin distribution in Upazila's of Cox's Bazar district

Items	No. of families covered					Total families	Target families	Status
	Shadar	Ramu	Chakaria	Teknaf	Ukhia			
Emergency Shelter items (tarpaulin)	1,200	1,600	1,400	500	300	5,000	5,000	100%

In Jessore-Satkhira district:

The selection of beneficiaries was done in coordination with local administration and other humanitarian agencies to avoid duplication and to ensure targeting of the most vulnerable families. Red Cross Youth volunteers were given a briefing and demonstration on setting the tarpaulins so that they were able to assist beneficiaries in using tarpaulins for housing purposes. During the distribution of the tarpaulins, a general briefing was given to the beneficiaries about the use of this shelter material. The BDRCS/IFRC team conducted a post distribution monitoring and found that beneficiaries were using the tarpaulin for sheltering in different ways using locally available materials like bamboo, rope, etc. Some people used it for roofing and some for shelter wall. All distribution of emergency shelter (tarpaulins) was completed by 5 November 2011.

Table 4: Tarpaulin distribution in Jessore-Satkhira district

Items	No. of families covered				Total families	Target families	Status
	Satkhira		Jessore				
	Tala	Shadar	Monrampur	Keshobpur			
Emergency Shelter items (tarpaulin)	3,000	1,000	300	700	5,000	5,000	100%

Challenges:

In the second phase of the emergency shelter (tarpaulin) distribution in Cox's Bazar district, volunteers made several visits to the affected communities to avoid duplication/overlapping in beneficiary selection. With the help of community people and leaders, volunteers were able to trace the beneficiaries previously supported with food and non-food items.

Water and Sanitation and Hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provisioning of safe water, appropriate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to up 10,000 families.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided with hygiene parcel, ORS, WPT and hygiene promotion activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct assessment for primary health care needs in affected areas. Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria. Procurement of hygiene parcel, ORS, WPT following IFRC/BDRCS and SPHERE standards. Distribute and demonstrate how to treat Water with WPT, how to use ORS and hygiene parcel. Develop, print and disseminate IEC materials for hygiene education Implement activities as per the PoA developed by the BDRCS respective unit. Maintain coordination/liaison with local civil surgeon office or other health/ WASH intervention agencies. Documentation for record or audit trial.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain RCRC and donor (as appropriate) visibility. • Monitor and evaluate the use and feedback from the HP, WPT at household level. • Monitor and evaluate the WatSan/HP activities and provide reporting.
5,000 families of Satkhira and Jessore provided with drinking water and household and community sanitary latrines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment for water, sanitation and hygiene needs in affected areas. • Identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria. • Distribute safe drinking water/rationing among people at temporary shelters by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Design latrine or following DPHE(Department of Public Health and Engineering) model as appropriate to the local context. • Procurement of 3,000 sanitary latrines as per the IFRC procurement standards. • Construction of 5 community latrines for 2,000 families living in temporary shelters/places (This is to supplement existing facilities in temporary shelters. And each community latrine model is equivalent to 5 individual latrines which means a total of 25 latrine cubicle will be constructed with washing facilities). • Implement activities as per the PoA developed by the BDRCS respective unit. • Dissemination list of target beneficiaries with other actors for avoiding duplication. • Assist beneficiary families to sanitary latrines by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Maintain coordination with local administration and other agencies at the ground for avoiding duplication. • Maintain RCRC and donor(as appropriate) visibility. • Monitor and evaluate the process of construction.

In Cox's Bazar district:

Hygiene parcels (two pieces bathing soap, one piece laundry soap, ½ kg washing powder) for 5,000 families were procured locally in Cox's Bazar along with the emergency food items following BDRCS standard procurement procedures with technical assistance from the IFRC country office logistics department. Out of the targeted 5,000 families, hygiene parcels were distributed among 1,000 most affected ('A' category) families during the first phase of distribution together with the emergency food and shelter items. This distribution was completed by 6 August and the rest of hygiene parcels for 4,000 families were distributed together with the supplementary food items which was completed by 29 August 2011. Field monitoring officers from IFRC was carried out during the whole process of beneficiary selection and distribution. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials including 5,000 posters with short messages on hand washing, water treatment, and rain water harvesting, developed and distributed to makeshift camps and public points to raise public awareness.

Table 5: Hygiene items distribution in Upazila's of Cox's Bazar district

Items	No. of families covered					Total families	Target families	Status
	Shadar	Ramu	Chakaria	Teknaf	Ukhia			
Hygiene items (bathing soap 2pcs, laundry soap 1pc, washing powder ½kg); ORS, WPT	1,200	1,600	1,400	500	300	5,000	5,000	100%

In Jessore-Satkhira district:

BDRCS/IFRC was in touch with the WASH cluster activated in the country to coordinate in WatSan intervention in the affected areas. IEC materials on hygiene promotion were collected through the WASH cluster and relevant non-governmental organizations for dissemination among the affected populations. Following the assessment in August-September 2011, hygiene parcels were procured as per IFRC standard procurement procedures. Distribution of hygiene parcels was carried out together with non food and supplementary food items. Distribution was completed on 5 November 2011.



Red Crescent volunteers involved in supervision and monitoring of household latrine materials construction in Satkhira district.
Photo: BDRCS.

Table 6: Hygiene items distribution in Jessore-Satkhira district

Items	No. of families covered				Total families	Target families	Status
	Satkhira		Jessore				
	Tala	Shadar	Monrampur	Keshobpur			
Hygiene parcel (BDRCS standard); ORS, WPT	3,000	1,000	300	700	5,000	5,000	100%

Affected people at temporary shelters and evacuation centres were in urgent need of drinking water. Under the drinking water distribution activity of the Emergency Appeal operation, 11 regular shallow hand pump tube-wells had been installed, of which three are in Keshapur upazila of Jessore providing 36-60 litres of water per day for up to 180 families, while eight in eight villages under Tala upazila in Satkhira had been installed benefitting a total of 800 families with around 40 litres of water per person per day.

As part of recovery, BDRCS has been supporting two types of sanitation to address the needs of different groups of people:

1. Household level support through providing latrine construction materials where households who lost their latrines in the floods will reconstruct the latrines themselves.
2. Community level support through construction of community latrine with bathing facilities which was destroyed in the floods.

BDRCS volunteers conducted door-to-door assessments and selected the households that had damaged/no existing latrine. BDRCS/IFRC selected 3,000 household to provide latrine materials sets to the affected household who would be responsible for constructing the latrine themselves. Out of the 3,000 sets, 2,400 families and 600 families have been provided with a set of latrine materials each in Satkhira and in Jessore respectively. Based on the plan, all the latrine materials have been distributed both in Jessore and Satkhira. BDRCS volunteers monitored the distribution of latrine materials and helped the beneficiaries to carry them home. While the distribution was ongoing, BDRCS volunteers and officials made visit to the beneficiary communities to observe and follow up the installation of the latrines.

BDRCS/IFRC provided five community latrines with bathing facilities for 1,000 people, out of which two are in Jessore and three are in Satkhira. Construction of one community latrine out of five was completed during the last reporting period and the remaining four have been completed during this reporting period. Apart from monitoring by BDRCS local unit, IFRC's field monitoring officers with support from construction officer were also involved for periodic monitoring and supervision. A MoU has been signed between BDRCS unit and community or school concerning regular maintenance and access of people during disaster crisis. During non-emergency period, the community latrines will serve to provide access to five to ten families who will be also responsible for maintenance.

Table 7: Sanitary latrine support in Jessore-Satkhira district

Items	No. of families covered				Total families	Target families	Status
	Satkhira		Jessore				
	Tala	Shadar	Monrampur	Keshobpur			
Household latrine material (4 ring, 1 slab)	1,800	600	230	370	3,000	3,000	100%
Community latrine (no. of latrine)	2	1	1	1	5	5	100%

Likewise in Cox's Bazar, IEC materials include posters with messages on hand washing, water treatment and rain water harvesting, were developed and distributed to makeshift camps and public points in Satkhira and Jessore districts. Trained volunteers involved in household latrine beneficiary selection and distribution, further delivered hygiene promotion messages during their door-to-door visits.

Challenges:

- Due to crowded settlements and waterlogged surroundings, proper hygiene practice was difficult to maintain, particularly for women.
- Women encountered major challenges in using latrines on the side of roads due to lack of access and privacy to sanitary conditions.
- Storage of water at household level was another challenge due to lack of pots and utensils.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The risk of diarrhoeal, skin and respiratory diseases has been reduced through the provisioning of mobile medical team for 25,000 people.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
25,000 people of Satkhira and Jessore provided with medical treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct assessment for emergency health care needs in affected areas. • Mobilization and deployment of 8 mobile medical teams for 2 weeks. • Service delivery through medical teams. • Maintain records of cases and promoting for referrals. • Maintain coordination/liaison with local civil surgeon office or other health intervention agencies. • Documentation for record or audit trail. • Maintain RCRC and donor (as appropriate) visibility. • Monitor and evaluate the use and feedback from the HP, WPT at household level • Monitor and evaluate the WatSan/HP activities and provide reporting.

A needs assessment was carried out by the BDRCS health team together with health workers from the German Red Cross (GRC)-supported mother and child health (MCH) centres in affected areas to determine priority health needs and gaps, and to organize emergency health intervention. While affected communities took shelter in makeshift and temporary shelters under unhygienic condition, the cases of waterborne diseases, skin diseases, and respiratory infection increased. Despite government primary health care interventions, there was a huge gap in the coverage of cover health services particularly in remote locations. In certain locations, government community health centres were found non-functioning while MCH centres that were flooded temporarily suspend services.

Though the plan was to deploy eight mobile medical team but in Jessore district no medical team was deployed as the government took good initiative to overcome the health related problem in that district. Hence, five mobile medical teams were deployed in Satkhira district. Each consisting of one qualified physician, one paramedic and two health volunteers deployed from BDRCS operated hospitals, MCH centres in Jessore and Satkhira district and unit, with essential medicines and equipment, from the teams were deployed from 15 September 2011. These medical teams were located close to the makeshift settlements so that people particularly women and children had easy

access to the emergency health care services. As of 16 September 2011, five medical teams attended 2,272 patients, of which 942 were women and 618 were children under five years of age. Patients were provided treatment, majority of which were for waterborne diseases, respiratory infections, and skin diseases. The teams were in the field only for one month as the situation improved with some other intervention from government. Hence the target for reaching affected people was less than the plan. The teams also conducted health and hygiene promotion activities during visits of patients; these were reinforced with IEC materials highlighting prevention messages and measures.

Challenges:

- Reaching remote locations is difficult due to disrupted road communication.
- Due to waterlogged condition, the rate of waterborne and skin disease were higher in the initial stage.
- The MCH centre in Satkhira was almost non-functional due to flood situation. On a later stage the MCH centre was shifted in a near by building owned by the MCH centre committee member and the mobile medical team was deployed in this place to support the community.

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

A thorough assessment on early recovery for shelter and livelihood had taken place from November 2011 that had resulted in early recovery programme intervention plan in shelter and livelihood sectors. This assessment was led by a HES delegate supported from British Red Cross. The detailed process and mechanism is available in [Operation update 3](#).

Based on the assessment, funding situation and in coordination with other humanitarian organizations, BDRCS/IFRC planned and completed the early recovery component of this operation. The early recovery intervention



Shopon Kumar Mondol of Mesherdanga village of Satkhira district received cash grant to restore his damaged house. He brought some shelter materials and fixed the damages to prevent from heavy rain and provide a safe and secure place to live for him and his family. **Photo:** BDRCS volunteer.

had been grouped into two sectors and cash grant modality had been chosen to support the recovery effort. The two sectors were:

1. Cash grant for shelter repairing
2. Cash grant for livelihood restoration

Under the shelter repairing component BDRCS/IFRC decided to provide BDT 25,000 (approximately CHF 280) to each of 500 households in Satkhira as stated in the last reporting period. However, based on the revised beneficiary list and shelter repairing requirement, BDRCS/IFRC later decided to provide BDT 30,000 (approximately CHF 336) to each of 406 households of Kheshra union of Tala Upazila under Satkhira districts. All the distribution for 406 households has been completed by 20 June 2012.

The BDRCS Satkhira district unit volunteers were involved in preparing the cash grant ID (CGID) forms for the selected beneficiaries. This CGID form had been used to collect cash grant from bank. The cash grant distribution process had been the same that was followed in the cyclone Aila transitional shelter and livelihood programme.

BDRCS/IFRC in coordination with humanitarian actors on the ground to cover gap of livelihood intervention decided to support 350 households (200 in Satkhira and 150 in Jessore) through livelihood cash grant

to restore their previous livelihood or to support livelihood diversification. BDRCS Red Crescent youth volunteers were in the field for finalizing the beneficiaries. The same modality for cash grant had been used as the shelter repairing cash grant process. Most of the beneficiaries that received the livelihood cash grants utilized the money for multiple purposes including cow rearing, vegetable gardening, fish culture, small business and also for repaying some loans that they took in the initial stage of the disaster. There were effort for protecting the ponds and low lying areas from the potential threat of future flooding through rmbankment protection and channel re excavation. Some local NGOs and the government has provided partial support for this initiative.



Katrik Chandra Mondol of Kalaghachi village of Tala Upazila under Satkhira District lost his cattle and paddy during the flood. Now with cash grant, he along with his wife has started cow rearing. They are earning around 50 to 70 taka daily through selling milk. **Photo:** BDRCS.

Table 8: Early Recovery support through cash grant for shelter repairing and livelihood restoration in Jessore and Satkhira district

Sector	District	Upazila	Union	Beneficiary HH	Cash/HH (BDT)	Total cash (BDT)	Bank name for cash transfer	Date of cash distribution
Livelihood	Jessore	Keshobpur	Sagardari	40	10,000	400,000	Sonali Bank, Keshobpur Branch;	17.06.12
			Biddanandan khati	59	10,000	590,000	Po & Thana:Keshobpur, Jessore	17.06.12
		Monirampur	Moshim Nagar	23	10,000	230,000	Sonali Bank, Rajganj Branch,	18.06.12
			Jhapa	28	10,000	280,000	Thana:Munirampur, Jessore	18.06.12
Total of Jessore livelihood		2	4	150		1,500,000		
Livelihood	Satkhira	Tala	Dhandia, Tetulia	100	10,000	1,000,000	Sonali Bank, Satkhira Branch, Po	20.06.12
		Sadar	All unions	100	10,000	1,000,000	& Ps:Satkhira, Satkhira	14.06.12
Total of Satkhira livelihood		2	13	200		2,000,000		
Shelter	Satkhira	Tala	Kheshra	50	30,000	1,500,000	Sonali Bank, Khalishkhali branch; Po:Khalishkhali, Satkhira	31.05.12
				356	30,000	10,680,000	Sonali Bank, Satkhira Branch, Po	17,18,20.06.12

				& Ps:Satkhira, Satkhira
Total of Satkhira Shelter	1	1	406	12,180,000
Grand total	4	15	756	15,680,000

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Capt (ret'd) Abu Bakar, Secretary General, phone: +88 02 935 2226, email: bdracs@bangla.net

IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- Sajit R Menon, Acting Head of Office, phone:+88 02 933 7314, mobile: + 880 171159 19 35 fax: +88 02.934 1631, email: sr.menon@ifrc.org

IFRC South Asia regional office:

- Azmat Ulla, Head of Regional Office, phone: +91 112411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org

IFRC Asia Pacific zone office:

- Mathew Schraeder, Operations Coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5735, mobile: +6019 6200 758, email: mathew.schraeder@ifrc.org
- Alan Bradbury, Acting Head of Operations, phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
- Chris Staines, Acting Head of Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), phone: +603 9207 5769, email: chris.staines@ifrc.org
Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
- Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5752, mobile: +6012 2989 752, email: florent.chane@ifrc.org



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.

MDRBD009 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 26 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 26 jul 11 to 30 jun 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2012/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/6
Appeal	MDRBD009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget	884,396					884,396	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	43,806					43,806	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	31,562					31,562	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	60,841					60,841	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	195,348					195,348	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	41,800					41,800	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	78,432					78,432	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,187					6,187	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>	90,278					90,278	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	137,668					137,668	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	64,233					64,233	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	57,182					57,182	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	600					600	
C1. Cash contributions	807,937					807,937	
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>							
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	47,641					47,641	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	47,641					47,641	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>	3,009					3,009	
C4. Other Income	3,009					3,009	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	858,588					858,588	
D. Total Funding = B + C	858,588					858,588	
Coverage = D/A	97%					97%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	858,588					858,588	
E. Expenditure	-858,451					-858,451	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	137					137	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2012/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/6
Appeal	MDRBD009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		884,396					884,396	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	92,000	91,302					91,302	698
Construction Materials		1,763					1,763	-1,763
Clothing & Textiles	71,170	65,993					65,993	5,177
Food	192,780	190,870					190,870	1,910
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	88,450	108,982					108,982	-20,532
Medical & First Aid	10,200	10,118					10,118	82
Utensils & Tools	22,875	22,488					22,488	387
Other Supplies & Services	23,550							23,550
Cash Disbursement	194,480	198,690					198,690	-4,210
Total Relief items, Construction, Suj	695,505	690,207					690,207	5,298
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	1,883	107					107	1,776
Office & Household Equipment	7,059							7,059
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	8,942	107					107	8,835
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,412	17					17	1,395
Distribution & Monitoring	30,000	39,235					39,235	-9,235
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,000	16,416					16,416	-2,416
Logistics Services		5,773					5,773	-5,773
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	45,412	61,441					61,441	-16,029
Personnel								
International Staff	10,000	11,904					11,904	-1,904
National Staff	14,610	15,772					15,772	-1,162
National Society Staff	9,400	1,128					1,128	8,272
Volunteers		1,159					1,159	-1,159
Total Personnel	34,010	29,963					29,963	4,047
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000							10,000
Total Consultants & Professional Fe	10,000							10,000
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	4,450	1,324					1,324	3,126
Total Workshops & Training	4,450	1,324					1,324	3,126
General Expenditure								
Travel	9,000	2,114					2,114	6,886
Information & Public Relations	5,100	6,207					6,207	-1,107
Office Costs	10,000	2,158					2,158	7,842
Communications	5,000	1,727					1,727	3,273
Financial Charges	3,000	6,311					6,311	-3,311
Other General Expenses		29					29	-29
Shared Office and Services Costs		40					40	-40
Total General Expenditure	32,100	18,584					18,584	13,516
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	53,977	52,018					52,018	1,959
Total Indirect Costs	53,977	52,018					52,018	1,959
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		2,807					2,807	-2,807
Pledge Reporting Fees		2,000					2,000	-2,000
Total Pledge Specific Costs		4,807					4,807	-4,807

MDRBD009 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 26 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 26 jul 11 to 30 jun 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2012/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/6
Appeal	MDRBD009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		884,396					884,396	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	884,396	858,451					858,451	25,945
VARIANCE (C - D)		25,945					25,945	