

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Appeal operation update

Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD009 GLIDE n° FL-2011-000093-BGD Operation update n°4 6 July 2012

Period covered by this Ops Update: 16 March 2012 to 30 June 2012

Appeal target (current): CHF 884,396
[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

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 revised fund amounting to CHF 884,396, the total appeal coverage as of 21 June 2012 is 97 per cent.

[<click here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- 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 down to CHF 884,396 based on the activities planned that was reflected on update three. 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 on 27 July 2011.



Honourable chairman of BDRCS is handing out a cash check while inaugurating the cash grant distribution programme in Satkhira. **Photo:** IFRC.

Summary:

It has been almost ten months since the flood damaged Satkhira and Jessore districts that resulted in displacement of over 50,000 families or 250,000 people in the low-lying areas. Initially, hundreds of families took shelter in makeshifts along road sides due to flooding of homestead. It was after 15 November 2011 when the flood water started to recede with fewer families remained in roadside shanties as they returned home. Although the initial impact of the disaster was similar in both Satkhira and Jessore districts, the medium to long-term impact of the disaster varied significantly based on geographical setting. The level of floodwater varied from one location to another. The water level reached as high as three metres in some areas which inundating homes, schools, and agricultural land and fish ponds. Livelihood of agriculture and fish culture had been suspended resulting in serious food security condition. During this reporting period, the villagers have been preparing the ponds for fish cultivation as the next monsoon is approaching. The flood in 2011 damaged most of the pond's embankment as well as the drainage channels. Hence, despite preparation of the ponds for fish cultivation, the locals fear of future water logging in the region if excessive rain occurs as the water drainage capacity of the local rivers have been severely reduced due to siltation and unauthorised encroachment.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) through this appeal has supported 10,000 beneficiaries in the districts of Cox's Bazar, 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.

During the last five months, BDRCS/IFRC had concentrated on early recovery activities for the flood affected people. Based on several joint assessment, BDRCS/IFRC planned for the following early recovery initiatives in the district of Satkhira and Jessore:

- Construction of five community latrines along with bathing facilities in Jessore and Satkhira district.
- Provision of materials for household latrine construction (four rings and one slab for each house) for 3,000 families who lost their latrines in the floods in Satkhira and Jessore.
- Supporting 350 households with cash grant (BDT 10,000 for each households) for restoring lost livelihoods as well as giving them the scope to diversify.
- Supporting 406 households with cash grant (BDT 30,000 for each households) for repairing their damaged houses and restore their living condition.

All these planned activities have been completed and the operation is expected to complete by 30 June 2012.

The situation

Almost ten 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 highest flood water level was three metres and has inundated homes, schools and agricultural lands and fresh ponds. The subsequent water-logging situation displaced affected population to higher grounds as some took shelter in schools and colleges, others resided on roadsides in makeshifts. A few others remained in their own homes on raised platform. During this reporting period, the communities were found preparing the fish ponds as the next monsoon is approaching. 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 fear of 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.



People preparing their pond for fish culture are in fear for further flooding and water logging as rivers have lost its' water drainage capacity. **Photo:** IFRC.

Although the initial impact of the disaster was similar in both Satkhira and Jessore districts, the medium to long-term impact of the disaster varied significantly based on geographical context. The levels of floodwater varied from one location to another. While water in some areas receded within short period, water in many areas remained stagnant for months. Presently, most of the displaced families have returned home and engaged in their previous work albeit with lesser income. In Satkhira district, the three most affected unions in Tala upazila (Tetulia, Kheshra and Islamkathi) required further intervention. Hence, a number of humanitarian agencies provided early to mid-term recovery support in these areas. BDRCS have also extended its recovery support in Tala upazila, particularly in Tetulia and Kheshra unions, both of which have been affected by multiple years of flooding, resulting in substantial decrease in agricultural activity and loss of income opportunities for families. BDRCS has recently provided shelter and livelihood support to 756 flood affected families through flexible cash grant mechanism for generation of livelihood and repairing houses. It is observed that life of beneficiaries are gradually returning to normal.

In Jessore district, with the exception of two villages in Keshapur upazila (Sagordari union), all families have returned home and engaged in their usual work in agricultural activities since December 2011, would required substantial input to restore their livelihoods. Those who received cash grant from BDRCS are currently planning

to commence their income generating activities (IGAs). While the damage of flood 2011 is slowly recovering, the possibility of another flood and water logging is high as the water drainage capacity of the local rivers have been severely reduced due to siltation, and effective measures to resolve this have yet to be taken. Besides livelihoods, people were preparing the embankment of their ponds to prevent potential flood in the future.

Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS/the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) completed the relief distribution in Cox's Bazar district and also in south-west Bangladesh (Jessore and Satkhira district). In distribution of relief items in Satkhira and Jessore district, BDRCS concerned unit's executive committee and BDRCS unit level officers (ULO) have maintained fluent coordination with local administration and other agencies regarding beneficiary selection and response package so that duplication is avoided and coverage maximized.

IFRC deployed four short-term field monitoring officers (FMO) who were involved during relief phase and during this reporting period are maintaining coordination in the affected villages in terms of beneficiary selection for early recovery component with other agencies to avoid duplication. Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) (Shamadhan, Uttaran, Shushilon) on the ground are currently working in household latrines. The BDRCS local unit with support from FMOs has coordinated with these NGOs for better targeting.

BDRCS has been maintaining coordination with partner national societies to explore possible support for the affected people. In the first week of November 2011, a household economic security (HES) assessment was carried out through technical support from the British Red Cross HES expert. During mid November 2011, the recommendation from this assessment has been shared with BDRCS and IFRC management to plot any gaps in terms of early recovery intervention in the affected areas. Accordingly, decision for early recovery support in terms of shelter and livelihood has been taken and the intervention has been completed. BDRCS/IFRC has touch based with ECHO and its consortium partners to explore their ongoing and potential response activities hence any overlapping in possible early recovery intervention of BDRCS/IFRC is avoided. Effective coordination has been made with Solidarities International (SI) in terms of joint beneficiary selection survey for shelter recovery in Satkhira district. The IFRC WatSan engineer has consulted the Department of Public Health Engineering concerning design of household and community latrines so that it is done in accordance to the local standards.

As BDRCS/IFRC are active members of the Disaster Emergency Response (DER) group, operation updates and are being shared with other humanitarian agencies, including the government.

National Society Capacity Building:

Under this operation, BDRCS supported Satkhira and Jessore units on repair and renovation of its office. Additionally, minor renovation works (painting, replacement of old furniture and IT equipment) of BDRCS response department at national headquarters have taken place. BDRCS had also organized training of Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in response tools and system.

Repair and renovation work of BDRCS Satkhira unit is completed. Some furniture has been provided to Jessore unit for the RCY volunteers training room, in which the furniture can be leased to other organizations as income for the unit. BDRCS relief department vehicle has been repaired for movement to the operation sites.



Renovation of BDRCS Satkhira unit office, part of which contribution is made from the emergency appeal. **Photo:** IFRC

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Following the flooding, BDRCS quickly swung into action in both the south-east and south-west areas of the country. 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. Also, the volunteers and field monitoring officers are currently on the ground for beneficiary selection and coordination. BDRCS/IFRC through this appeal is supporting the most affected 10,000 families in terms of food and basic non-food, emergency shelter, water and sanitation, and health and care.

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

Thirteen shallow wells have been installed in Jessore and Satkhira districts, out of which three tube-wells are in Jessore and ten in Satkhira ensuring 800 families have increased access to safe drinking water (40 litres/person/day). BDRCS has 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.

Although no medical teams on emergency basis are currently deployed at any of the affected areas of Jessore and Satkhira district, BDRCS provided extra input to its existing mother and child health (MCH) centre so that the affected population around the MCH centre can be benefited from it. Two mid-wives are currently present at MCH along with seven community health promoter enrolled from BDRCS-German RC joint project in advocating the surrounding communities on hygiene promotion.

BDRCS/IFRC, through the British Red Cross, has supported an 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 recommendation, BDRCS have planned and completed the early recovery support to 756 families in terms of shelter (406 families) and livelihood (350 families) through cash grant.

Progress towards outcomes

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)	
10,000 families of Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore provided	

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

with supplementary food	
-------------------------	--

For Cox's Bazar:

All the planned relief distribution and associated activities were completed in Cox's Bazar and details can be referred in the Operation Update no.1 <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU1.pdf>).

For Satkhira/Jessore:

All the planned relief distribution and associated activities were completed in Satkhira and Jessore districts during the last reporting period. Details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 2 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU2.pdf>).

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 Regional 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.

All the planned emergency shelter material distribution and associated activities were completed in Satkhira and Jessore districts during the last reporting period. Details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 2 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU2.pdf>).

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 • Maintain RCRC and donor(as appropriate) visibility • Monitor and evaluate the use and feedback from the HP, WPT at

	<p>Household level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate the WatSan/HP activities and provide reporting.
<p>5,000 families of Satkhira and Jessore provided with drinking water and household and community sanitary latrines</p>	<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 3000 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

All the planned activities for emergency provision of water supply and hygiene promotion has been completed. The communities have returned to their normal practice of water collection.

Sanitation

As part of recovery, BDRCS has been supporting two types of increased access to appropriate sanitation:

1. Household level support through providing latrine construction materials where households who lost their latrines in the floods will construct 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 assessment and selected the households that had 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. The reduction in target of 5,000 to 3,000 was due to presence of other humanitarian organization in the field. Their presence and coverage were not confirmed when BDRCS did the assessment and planning process.

During the last reporting period, it was stated that IFRC field monitoring officers and BDRCS unit level officers (ULO) were preparing the latrine distribution plan (such as the date and venue of distribution; the mode of transportation; the type of assistance during installation).



BDRCS Satkhira unit volunteer during quality inspection of the household latrine materials before distribution to families. **Photo:** IFRC.

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. As most of the male members of the family were busy for the paddy harvesting season, hence communities were able to provide little time for the installation of latrine. Though this has slowed the latrine installation process to some extent, the communities have plans to install latrine later after the harvest when they will have plenty of time and cash in hand. Hence, BDRCS concerned units will continue follow-up with beneficiary families for installation of latrines even after the operation is ended to ensure all latrines have been constructed and are being used?.

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.



BDRCS/IFRC has constructed five latrines, in each community, which contained one bathing chamber and two latrine chambers. **Photo:** IFRC.

Hygiene promotion

During the last reporting period, IEC materials, including 10,000 posters with messages on hand washing, household water treatment, rain water harvesting, and others was developed and distributed among the affected people living in makeshift camps and public points for dissemination of hygiene message to raise public awareness. The trained volunteers involved in household latrine materials distribution also disseminated the hygiene promotion message during their door-to-door visit as well as messages on hygiene use and maintenance of latrines.

Challenges:

- Far distance from the latrine materials construction side to the beneficiary houses created transportation problem for the beneficiary. Support from the Red Cross youth volunteers has eased the transportation process in many cases.
- In two community latrine site there was lack of drainage facilities and after noticing the fact BDRCS/IFRC took measures to overcome the problem.

Health 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.
--	------------

All the planned activities were completed in Satkhira and Jessore districts during the last reporting period. Details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 2 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009OU2.pdf>) and 3 (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRBD009OU3.pdf>).

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	<p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 trial • Maintain RCRC and donour(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 has been taken place from November 2011 that has resulted in early recovery program intervention plan in shelter and livelihood sectors. The detail process and mechanism is available on Operation Update 3 (<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/11/MDRBD009OU3.pdf>). Based on the assessment, funding situation and in coordination with other humanitarian organization BDRCS/IFRC planned and completed the early recovery component of this operation. The early recovery intervention has been grouped into two sectors and cash grant modality has been chosen to support the recovery effort. The two sectors are:

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

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; Po & Thana:Keshobpur, Jessore	17.06.12
			Biddanandan khati	59	10,000	590,000		17.06.12
		Monirampur	Moshim Nagar	23	10,000	230,000	Sonali Bank, Rajganj Branch, Thana:Munirampur, Jessore	18.06.12
			Jhapa	28	10,000	280,000		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 & Ps:Satkhira, Satkhira	20.06.12
		Sadar	All unions	100	10,000	1,000,000		14.06.12
Total of Satkhira livelihood		2	13	200		2,000,000		

Shelter	Satkhira	Tala	Kheshra				Sonali Bank, Khalishkhali branch; Po:Khalishkhali, Satkhira	
				50	30,000	1,500,000		31.05.12
				356	30,000	10,680,000	Sonali Bank, Satkhira Branch, Po & Ps:Satkhira, Satkhira	17,18,20.06.12
Total of Satkhira Shelter		1	1	406		12,180,000		
Grand total		4	15	756		15,680,000		

Under the shelter repairing component BDRCS/IFRC decided to provide BDT 25,000 to each of 500 households in Satkhira as stated in the last reporting period. But based on the revised beneficiary list and shelter repairing requirement, BDRCS/IFRC decided to provide BDT 30,000 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. BDRCS Satkhira district unit volunteers were involved in preparing the cash grant ID (CGID) form for the selected beneficiaries. This CGID form has been used to collect cash grant from bank. The cash grant distribution process is the same that was followed in the cyclone Aila transitional shelter and livelihood program.



BDRCS official and volunteers preparing necessary papers before distributing the cash check near the bank premises. **Photo:** IFRC.



BDRCS volunteer helping one person with disability to put his signature on the CGID form. **Photo:** IFRC.

In Satkhira, many affected places required both additional relief and recovery interventions as well as longer-term support as identified by the HES assessment done in November 2011. Due to water logging and non favourable condition for cultivation, households have missed one planting and harvest cycle, and were in need of livelihood support until at least the middle of 2012. In Jessore district, Sagordari Union and some other places of Monirampur upazila were likely to require additional support for livelihood recovery as identified from several assessment reports. The consortium of humanitarian organizations like Actionaid, Oxfam, Solidarities International, Muslim Aid have started early recovery in terms of both shelter and livelihood in the affected communities of Satkhira and Jessore which will help to cover need on ground. 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 Cross youth volunteers were in the field for finalizing the beneficiaries. The same modality for cash grant has been used as like as the shelter repairing cash grant process. All the distribution has been completed.

BDRCS district units have collected the shelter repairing plan as well as livelihood restoration plan in a specified form from the beneficiaries. For shelter repairing, 85 per cent of beneficiaries have planned for purchasing shelter materials (CGI sheet and wood for bracing purposes). While others have planned to utilize the cash for improving the damaged wall, raising plinth and repay the loan that they have taken for repairing their houses. For livelihood restoration, 58 per cent of beneficiaries have planned for agriculture, 20 per cent for livestock rearing and 15 per cent for fishing and the remaining for loan repayment. For most of the beneficiaries, it is expected that they will act as per the plan within one month after the receiving of the cash. The Red Cross volunteers communicated with the beneficiary communities to follow-up the progress of the utilization of the cash grant on the ground.

Logistics

In January 2012, a newspaper tendering was completed for supply of household latrine materials and installation of community latrines in the districts of Satkhira and Jessore under the flood emergency appeal. Work order has been placed as described in the last reporting period. During this reporting period, logistic unit is facilitating the work completion and settlement of the bills following the IFRC standard procedure. All the contracted works are completed and the bills are processed accordingly. Logistics unit is also supporting transport services for the smooth operation of flood emergency appeal activities.

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@ban gla.net

IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- Udaya Kumar Regmi, Head of office, phone:+88 02 933 7314, fax: +88 02.934 1631, email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org

IFRC Regional Representation:

- Azmat Ulla, Head of regional office, phone: +91 112411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128 email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Maija-Liisa Fors, Regional programme coordinator, phone: +91 11 2411 1125, fax: +91 11 2411 1128, email: majjaliisa.fors@ifrc.org

IFRC Zone:

- Mathew Schraeder, Operations coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5735, mobile: +6019 6200 758, email: mathew.schraeder@ifrc.org
- Jerry Talbot, Acting head of operations, phone: + 603 9207 5702, email: jerry.talbot@ifrc.org
- Alan Bradbury, Head of resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
- Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
- Jeremy Francis, Regional logistics coordinator, mobile: +6012 2989 752, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org

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

Interim Report
I. Funding

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2012/5
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/6
Appeal	MDRBD009
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	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							
Cash contributions							
<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	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Taiwan Red Cross Organisation</i>	47,641					47,641	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport	47,641					47,641	
Other Income							
<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	-609,820					-609,820	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	248,768					248,768	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2012/5
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 - Facilities		3,660				3,660	-3,660	
Construction Materials		1,763				1,763	-1,763	
Clothing & Textiles	71,170	31,378				31,378	39,792	
Food	192,780	190,870				190,870	1,910	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	88,450	73,545				73,545	14,905	
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	5,997				5,997	188,483	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	695,505	431,121				431,121	264,384	
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	37,508				37,508	-7,508	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,000	14,865				14,865	-865	
Logistics Services		4,368				4,368	-4,368	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	45,412	56,757				56,757	-11,345	
Personnel								
International Staff	10,000	11,904				11,904	-1,904	
National Staff	14,610	15,110				15,110	-500	
National Society Staff	9,400	1,128				1,128	8,272	
Volunteers		1,159				1,159	-1,159	
Total Personnel	34,010	29,301				29,301	4,709	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000						10,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	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	3,918				3,918	6,082	
Communications	5,000	1,650				1,650	3,350	
Financial Charges	3,000	14,194				14,194	-11,194	
Other General Expenses		29				29	-29	
Shared Office and Services Costs		40				40	-40	
Total General Expenditure	32,100	28,152				28,152	3,948	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		22,037				22,037	-22,037	
Total Operational Provisions		22,037				22,037	-22,037	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	53,977	36,885				36,885	17,093	
Total Indirect Costs	53,977	36,885				36,885	17,093	

MDRBD009 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 26 aug 11

Appeal Timeframe: 26 jul 11 to 30 jun 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2012/5
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	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		2,335					2,335	-2,335
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,800					1,800	-1,800
Total Pledge Specific Costs		4,135					4,135	-4,135
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	884,396	609,820					609,820	274,576
VARIANCE (C - D)		274,576					274,576	