

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°1 22 September 2011

Period covered by this Operation Update: 27 July to 8 September 2011.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,267,094.
[<click here to view the attached Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 42 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 48 per cent covered including contributions currently in the pipeline. Funds are still urgently needed to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in this operation to assist those affected by the floods.

[<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or 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 (50,000 individuals).
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 262,770 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies' Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation in Cox's Bazar on 27 July 2011.

Summary

Since mid-August excessive rain in many of the low-lying areas in Satkhira and Jessore districts has led to displacement of over 50,000 families. The overflowing water from the local river Kobodac in Jessore has further worsened the situation causing people to be trapped in waterlogged conditions 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 Bazar 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). In the initial period, around 300,000 people in Cox's Bazar district alone were reported to be marooned as the flood situation deteriorated.

The flood has added misery to the people, especially those living under the poverty line. Many people, including women and children, are living in makeshift shanties or under the open sky without basic food, drinking water and sanitation facilities. Daily wage earners and labourers, such as rickshaw/van pullers and agri-labourers, have not been able to work. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)/International Federation of Red



A beneficiary receiving emergency food package and cash from RC volunteer on 4 August 2011 in Ramu Upazila of Cox's Bazar district. **Photo:** IFRC

Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) assessment team reported an increase in the number of cases of skin disease, respiratory infections, anaemia and diarrhoea. Household items including cooking facilities, utensils and food stocks are damaged adding to the misery of women already struggling to feed their families. The villages most affected by the flood are those already constrained by dire poverty and seasonal unemployment. It is unlikely that they will be able to rebuild their houses and return to the normalcy without external assistance. Their living conditions may worsen even further as the flood water starts to recede as this may lead to possible waterborne diseases and incidence of collapsing of locally constructed mud houses.

BDRCS Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore units' Red Cross youth volunteers have provided support in the evacuation of people to safer places such as schools and other public buildings. BDRCS Satkhira and Jessore units have also mobilized resources and distributed cooked food among the people living in temporary shelters.

According to governmental sources (NDRCC, DMRD, MoFDM), as of 8 September 2011, the government, through its local administration, has distributed 3,453.05 metric tonnes rice, BDT 4.19 million (CHF 48,906) cash grant and BDT 1.16 million (CHF 13,540) as the house building grant among the affected people in the country. Out of this government response, the most affected districts of Satkhira, Jessore and Cox's Bazar have received 1,396 metric tonnes rice and BDT 1.58 million (CHF 18,442) in cash, 114 metric tonnes rice and BDT 133,000 (CHF 1,552) cash, 550 metric tonnes rice and BDT 2 million (CHF 23,344) respectively.

Apart from the government response, some humanitarian agencies including Action Aid, Oxfam, Christian Aid, Muslim Aid, World Food Programme, Dan Church Aid, Solidarities International, Islamic Relief, etc, have helped the affected population with food, non-food items, emergency shelter and water, sanitation and hygiene (WatSan/HP) assistance.

BDRCS, through the IFRC DREF mechanism, initiated an operation in Cox's Bazar where it delivered emergency food and cash to 1,000 families, and non-food items (tarpaulins, hygiene parcel, jerry cans) and standard family ration packs for 5,000 families. As the flood situation is still evolving in south-west Bangladesh and a large number of people are already affected/displaced, upon the request of BDRCS, this emergency appeal has been launched to assist 10,000 affected families (50,000 individuals) with basic food, emergency shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WatSan/HP), and livelihoods.

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 system. The situation deteriorated further in water-logging areas of Tala, Sadar of Satkhira and some neighbouring villages of Jessore district. Over 300,000 families (1.5 million) people are affected in Satkhira, Jessore and Cox's Bazar 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 Bazar alone, where around 3,700 houses were completely destroyed, and over 2,200 acres of crops were damaged. People moved to cyclone shelters and school buildings while others sought refuge on the main roads with their families and livestock as rainwater entered their houses. To date, ten lives have been lost due to this year's flood in Cox's Bazar.

Damage situation at a glance

Districts	Satkhira	Jessore	Cox's Bazar
No. of affected families	197,739	36,298	68,349
No. of affected people	939,514	181,490	449,555
Damaged household			
Fully	27,218	4,646	3,761
Partially	43,090	16,325	17,192
Damaged crops (acres)			
Fully	32,855	25,824	2,204
Partially	18,205	16,922	1,628

Due to the limited number of latrines and drinking water, people are not able to maintain minimum hygiene which is leading to increasing waterborne diseases. According to civil surgeon office of Satkhira district, as of 24 August, 3713 and 56 diarrheal patients are recorded in Sadar and Tala upazilas respectively. The civil surgeon sources also reported that 2,242 and 717 skin diseases patients are under treatment in Sadar and Tala upazilas

of Satkhira district. The sources further added that 35 acute respiratory infection (ARI) cases, mostly in children, are found in Tala and Sadar upazilas of the same district.

Flooding caused suspension in livelihood and income sources of poor people particularly daily wage earners, agri labours, a significant portion of which are women. This unemployed section of people need continuous food ration for at least three months. A large amount of livelihood assets in the form of poultry and livestock have been lost. As reported by households, over 850,000 animals with the highest number of loss occurring in Satkhira (823,448) have been lost. In addition, a significant portion of crops was damaged both in Satkhira and Jessore (51,060 acres in Satkhira and 42,746 acres in Jessore). Crop damage in Cox's Bazar is less compared to the other two districts, about 3,832 acres. Along with loss of fishing, revenues people have lost their Aman paddy (seasonal rice crop), and the next paddy cultivation season is six months away. This poses a major threat on availability of the household level food grain for the next six months.

It is anticipated that it will take about three to four months time for the water to recede leading to a large number of internally displaced people (IDP) who will be compelled to stay in temporary shelters during winter. This part of Bangladesh can also experience severe cold waves in every alternative winter season. In addition, around 31,000 houses are damaged completely in 548 villages of seven upazilas (sub-districts) of Satkhira and Jessore districts. Some people are still living there in damaged houses, temporarily repairing damages with leaves and other locally available materials so as to protect themselves from the rain.

Floods have also breached 100 km of embankment which had previously been holding back the floodwaters from people's homesteads and croplands. This flood water is likely to remain in the cropland until irrigation canals are unblocked. Furthermore, as the water logging situation in Satkhira and Jessore is likely to be prolonged, people need longer-term assistance for livelihood and income generation to recover from the losses caused.

BDRCS Cox's Bazar, 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 are coordinating with United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) which has a large refugee programme in the Cox's Bazar area. UNHCR has 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 have mobilized resources and distributed cooked food among the people living in temporary shelters.



An elderly woman sailing over flood water in Brammorajpur, Satkhira. **Photo:** IFRC

While the government and other organisations have responded swiftly, the response is still inadequate considering the large scale of the needs of the affected population.

Coordination and partnerships

Coordination between ECHO and its partners and BDRCS has been established for humanitarian assistance to the flood affected population. Coordinated targeting between BDRCS/IFRC and Cox's Bazar district administration is ongoing. In addition, BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit has been maintaining contact with district administration to identify remote areas or pockets that are not covered by any agency providing assistance and which might be the sites for future BDRCS intervention. Coordination is also going on with UNHCR in Cox's Bazar which is interested to provide some non-food items to BDRCS for distribution among affected families.

Two other affected BDRCS district units (Satkhira and Jessore) have established coordination with local administration and other local organisations. Secondary information regarding the possible damage and immediate needs has been collated from the local administration. Based on the available information from the

local disaster management committee, of which BDRCS is a key member, BDRCS units have requested assistance from the national headquarters.

BDRCS are working with partner national societies to explore possible support for the affected people. BDRCS national headquarters has been communicating with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) and Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) to monitor the weather situation. In addition, BDRCS has been gathering situation updates from different agencies, including the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management's (MoFDM), Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) and the Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD). Since BDRCS/IFRC are active members of the Disaster Emergency Response (DER) group, information and operation updates are being shared with other humanitarian agencies and the national government in order to avoid any overlapping in distribution.

IFRC organized a review meeting on 17 August with in-country Movement partners to discuss the flood situation and explore support for BDRCS in responding to the affected population. BDRCS/IFRC is also coordinating with non-governmental organizations on plans to respond to the massive needs. Apart from the government response, several humanitarian agencies, including international non-governmental organizations such as Action Aid, Christian Aid, Muslim Aid and Oxfam, are likely to respond with emergency food and non-food items, emergency shelter and Watsan support as well.

ECHO sent an assessment mission to the south-west water-logged areas and, based on this assessment they have launched a funding decision to respond to the emergency humanitarian needs of the most flood-affected communities hit by this monsoon season.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Following the disasters, BDRCS quickly swung into action in both the south-east and south-west areas. BDRCS volunteers assisted the authorities in the safe evacuation of people and also provided some assistance for delivery of cooked food and clothes distribution. 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, has conducted assessments during mid-July to mid-August 2011 including the interagency assessment. The concerned BDRCS district units (Satkhira and Jessore) have established coordination and initially collected secondary information about the possible damage and immediate needs of the affected people. Based on the available information from the local disaster management committee, BDRCS units have requested assistance from the national headquarters. As of 5 September, BDRCS Satkhira and Jessore units have distributed cooked food among 5,000 families (4,000 families in Satkhira and 1,000 families in Jessore) for five days.

Five BDRCS mobile medical teams are being mobilized for immediate deployment in Satkhira and Jessore districts. A needs assessment has also been carried out by BDRCS health team together with the German Red Cross (GRC)-supported mother and child health (MCH) centre in the affected areas for organizing further health interventions.

In the first spell of the monsoon flood in Cox's Bazar, BDRCS has completed distribution of emergency food, supplementary food, emergency shelter (tarpaulins), hygiene items and water jerry cans for 5,000 families during first to fourth week of August 2011. In Cox's Bazar response operation, BDRCS/IFRC has received in kind donation of 3,000 pieces tarpaulins and 1,500 water jerry cans.

Aside from the Emergency Appeal for the worst affected areas of Satkhira, Jessore and Cox's Bazar districts, BDRCS has launched an appeal to the nation for donation to its flood response initiative to affected populations of other parts of the country. BDRCS has also mobilized BDT 2.5 million (CHF 29,180) from its revenue budget. In addition, in-country Movement partners' meetings were held to explore potential funding support for BDRCS to respond to this localized disaster.

Being a key member in local disaster management committee, BDRCS Satkhira, Jessore and Cox's Bazar units have been maintaining contact with the district administration and other relevant agencies. IFRC and BDRCS also participated in national level coordination meeting organised by MoFDM on 4 September 2011. Through

this forum, the government has requested all humanitarian actors to assist vulnerable populations affected by the floods.

Progress towards outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Outcome: The risk of malnutrition and the adverse living conditions due to 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 needs 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 with supplementary food.	

Cox's Bazar:

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 Red Cross Youth volunteers were guided through an orientation on survey forms, vulnerability criteria for selection of appropriate beneficiaries, and participation of affected populations in beneficiary selection process. Affected geographical locations were identified in coordination with local administration, local government institutions and targeted communities. The registered families were then segregated into two categories, 'A' and 'B', based on the set vulnerability criteria. Details of beneficiary categories and assistance provided are given below:



Beneficiaries receiving emergency food and shelter assistance in Cox's Bazar who were registered as 'A category' and have also received supplementary food package later on. **Photo:** IFRC.

- **Category A:** The most affected and vulnerable families who have received emergency food and cash, tarpaulins, jerry cans, hygiene kit and supplementary food. The total number of families in this category is 1,000. These are the poorer families, who were living very near the rivers whose houses were completely destroyed and crops lost. To ensure their survival these families need emergency as well as targeted external assistance.
- **Category B:** This category includes vulnerable families who have received supplementary food, tarpaulins, jerry cans and a hygiene kit. The number of families in this category is 4,000. These are families who were

¹ This output was excluded in the EA though it was mentioned in the phase-wise proposed operation table.

living near the river and in and around the hill slope. Their houses were also fully damaged but they managed to partially rebuild but their living condition are poor. Flood caused damage to their crops and other sources of livelihood. Those affected had to utilise savings for house repair or lost their savings in the flood, leaving them without sufficient resources to cope in the days after.

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. Representatives from BDRCS/IFRC headquarters including the IFRC disaster management coordinator and BDRCS Response Department Director went to Cox's Bazar to oversee and supervise the distribution process. BDRCS has maintained standard process and documentation i.e. distribution of beneficiary cards (with date, time and venue of distribution). Beneficiaries were notified in advance of the distribution points in each affected community where they could receive items. In addition, the IFRC head of country office also made a post distribution monitoring visit from 6-8 September 2011 to those affected areas in Cox's Bazar. During the visit, the IFRC head of country office interacted with beneficiaries about the support they have received.

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.

Table: Relief items distribution status in Cox's Bazar district

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

The procurement of emergency food (rice 5 kg, dhal 3 kg, oil 2 litre, 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.



Stock piling of locally procured relief items in BDRCS Cox's Bazar district unit. **Photo: BDRCS.**



RCY volunteers helping in unloading relief items in a distribution centre in Cox's Bazar. **Photo: BDRCS.**

BDRCS Cox's Bazar unit had mobilized staff experienced in distribution from the Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) for warehousing and stock piling of the relief materials.

Satkhira and Jessore:

During this reporting period, 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 is mainly a mixed food of rice, dhal, oil, vegetable and potatoes locally known as *khichury* (hotchpotch). During this reporting period, BDRCS Satkhira and Jessore units have fed 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 happy with the quality of cooked food which was fit for consumption by 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 and had to work from poor cooking facilities in makeshift settlements. Improved dietary items were distributed by BDRCS units among affected people at shelters/temporary places during the Eid festival.



Red Cross Youth volunteers operated cooked food distribution in Tala upazila of Satkhira district. **Photo:** IFRC

Table: Emergency cooked food distribution in Jessore and Satkhira districts

District	Upazila	Date of distribution	No. of people benefited
Satkhira	Tala	30.08.11	3,350
		31.08.11	4,500
		01.09.11	2,700
		02.09.11	2,400
		03.09.11	2,300
		04.09.11	2,500
	Sadar	30.08.11	1,150
		01.09.11	1,800
		02.09.11	2,100
		03.09.11	2,200
Jessore	Keshobpur	31.08.11	1,700
		Total	28,900

IFRC had deployed officers through the Enhancement of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (ECP) to assist the Satkhira and Jessore units in organizing and maintaining a proper procedure during the distribution. BDRCS has designated existing unit level officer in Jessore and posted one officer to Satkhira district to coordinate the response operation.

As per the Plan of Action, BDRCS will distribute the clothing items of sari and lungi together with the emergency shelter materials (tarpaulin) by the fourth week of September 2011.

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 Cross volunteers took more time for beneficiary selection.
- Due to Ramadan 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 on time.
- Continuous rain impeded the cooked food distribution programme.

Emergency shelter

Outcome: Improved living condition of 10,000 families (50,000 people) in temporary places or makeshift shelters protected from rain, bad weather and privacy of people particularly women through provision of emergency shelter materials.

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 needs 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 visibility (as appropriate). • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Cox's Bazar:

Following the door-to-door survey conducted by the Red Cross Youth volunteers, 7,794 affected families were registered in two categories. Out of 7,794, most vulnerable 5,000 families have been provided with tarpaulins. The list of remaining registered families was shared with other agencies in order that they could be supported by other humanitarian agencies if needed. The distribution of tarpaulin 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 RLU in Kuala Lumpur at the end of August 2011.

Table: Emergency shelter item (tarpaulin) distributed in Cox's Bazar district

Items	No. of families (upazila wise)					Total
	Sadar	Ramu	Chakaria	Teknaf	Ukhia	
Tarpaulin	1,200	1,600	1,400	500	300	5,000

Red Cross Youth volunteers were given a briefing and demonstration on fixing the tarpaulins so that they are 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 tarpaulin. The BDRCS/IFRC team has conducted a post distribution monitoring and found that beneficiaries were using the tarpaulin in various ways and using locally available materials like bamboo, rope, etc. to fix the tarpaulins (example is shown in the picture).



Use of locally available bamboo and rope to fix tarpaulin in Cox's Bazar. **Photo:** IFRC

Jessore-Satkhira:

Beneficiary selection is ongoing. The selection of beneficiaries is being 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 members are conducting surveys in the affected locations for registration of beneficiaries. The distribution of the tarpaulins is expected to take place at the beginning of September.

Challenges:

In the initial stage, some tarpaulins received from UNHCR were distributed through Cox's Bazar unit without following proper system and documentation. Due to poor documentation, some beneficiaries were hard to trace during the second phase of distribution. This problem was resolved by sending volunteers together with local community people to identify those families who received tarpaulins earlier so that the same families could be assisted with the supplementary food package.

Water & Sanitation and Hygiene promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, appropriate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion up to 10,000 families (50,000 individuals).	
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 Plan of Action developed by the BDRCS respective unit. • Maintain coordination/liason with local civil surgeon office or other health/ WatSan intervention agencies. • Documentation for record or audit trial. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor visibility as appropriate. • Monitor and evaluate the use and feedback from the hygiene promotion and WPT at household level. • Monitor and evaluate the WatSan/hygiene promotion 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 Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE)) model as appropriate to the local context. • Procurement of 3,000 sanitary latrines as per IFRC procurement standards. • Construction of five community latrines for 2,000 families living in temporary shelters/places. (This is to supplement existing facilities in temporary shelters. Each community latrine model is equivalent to -five individual latrines which means a total of 25 latrine cubicles will be constructed with washing facilities.) • Implement activities as per the Plan of Action developed by the BDRCS respective unit. • Dissemination list of target beneficiaries with other actors for avoiding duplication. • Assist beneficiary families to build sanitary latrines by BDRCS unit volunteers. • Maintain coordination with local administration and other agencies at the ground for avoiding duplication. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor visibility as appropriate. • Monitor and evaluate the process of construction.

Cox's Bazar:

Hygiene parcel (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 and 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.

Table: Hygiene items distribution status in Cox's Bazar district

Items	No. of families (upazila wise)					Total
	Sadar	Ramu	Chakaria	Teknaf	Ukhia	
Hygiene parcel (bathing soap 2 pcs, laundry soap 1 pc, washing powder ½ kg)	1,200	1,600	1,400	500	300	5,000

Jessore-Satkhira:

Those affected people who took refuge at temporary shelters and the evacuation centres are in need of drinking water. Discussions were held with the Department of Public Health and Engineering Department (DPHE) of the affected districts and other agencies to find out feasible options for water trucking to flood affected areas. One possible option for water supply is to provide water from district/upazila town through large plastic containers and set up some distribution points as convenient in terms of distance and road/water communication. Beneficiaries will be provided with water jerry cans to collect and store water. Drinking water distribution is expected to begin from 13 September 2011.

The hygiene parcel will be procured following IFRC standard procurement procedures. Distribution of hygiene parcels is expected to commence from the third week of September and completed by the fourth week of September 2011. BDRCS/IFRC is in touch with the WASH cluster activated in the country to coordinate in WatSan intervention in the affected areas. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials on hygiene promotion have been collected through the WASH cluster and relevant non-governmental organizations for dissemination among the affected populations.

Implementation of sanitary latrines component remains dependent on the availability of funds.

Challenges:

Hygiene promotion materials suitable to Cox's Bazar context were not widely available, hence this hygiene promotion activity was not possible to complete during this reporting period.

Emergency Health and Care

Outcome: The risk of diarrhoeal, skin and respiratory diseases has been reduced for 25,000 flood-affected populations.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Basic preventive, curative and referral health services provided to target population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct assessment for emergency health care needs in affected areas. Mobilize and deploy eight mobile medical teams to deliver basic health services Refer severe cases to appropriate health facilities. Maintain coordination/liason with local civil surgeon office or other health intervention agencies.

A needs assessment has been carried out by the BDRCS health team together with health workers from the German Red Cross (GRC)-supported mother and child health (MCH) centre in affected areas to determine priority health needs and gaps, and to organize emergency health intervention. As people at makeshift settlement and temporary shelters are in unhygienic condition, the number of waterborne diseases, i.e. diarrhoea, skin diseases, ARI increased, etc, have increased. Despite government primary health care intervention, there has been a huge gap particularly in remote locations to cover health care needs. In some

places government community health centres are found non-functioning and German Red Cross supported BDRCS MCH (Mother and Child Health care) centres are inundated and had to temporarily suspend services. Five mobile medical teams consisting of one qualified physician, one paramedic and two health volunteers in each team from BDRCS operated hospitals, MCH centres and unit, with essential medicines and equipment, have been mobilized and deployed to Satkhira and Jessore districts from 15 September. These medical teams are located close to the makeshift settlements so that people particularly women and children have easy access to the emergency health care services. As of 16 September 2011, five medical teams attended 2,272 patients out of which 942 were women and 618 were children under five years of age. Patients were provided treatment for water borne diseases, respiratory infection, fever, skin diseases, etc. Medical teams have been conducting hygiene promotion campaign as well during visit of patients through IEC materials.

BDRCS national headquarters has established coordination with Satkhira district civil surgeon office and Tala and Sadar upazilas hospitals in Satkhira district to supplement government's intervention in the delivery of emergency health care services.

Challenges:

Reaching remote locations is difficult due to disrupted road communication.

Livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant

Outcome: Food security, employment and dignified living standards for the 5,000 worst affected families (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 needs, identify, select and register appropriate beneficiary families as per vulnerability criteria following IFRC/BDRCS standard format for cash grant programme. • Collection of investment plan for cash grant from each of 5,000 families through household level 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, and/or shelter repairing. • Maintain coordination with local administration and other agencies at the ground for avoiding duplication. • Documentation for record or audit trail. • Maintain Red Cross Red Crescent and donor visibility. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.

Logistics

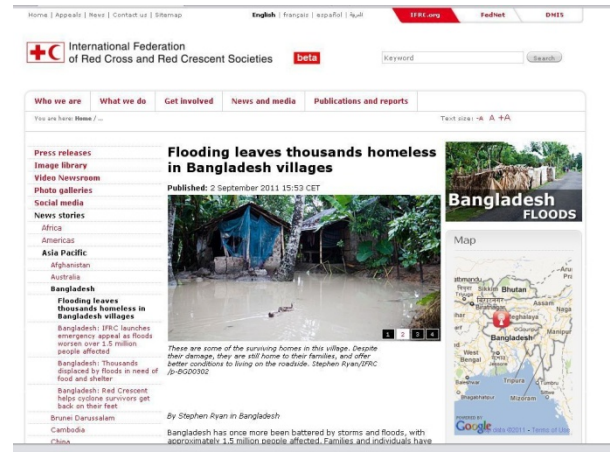
The IFRC logistic team in Bangladesh and Kuala Lumpur have been providing support in the mobilization and replenishment of non-food items. Procurement is being done in coordination with RLU in Kuala Lumpur. After having the newspaper tendering and the receiving technical approval from RLU, procurement of food items (rice, pulses, soya bean oil and iodized salt) for 5,000 families has been done and the goods have been delivered to BDRCS unit office in Cox's Bazar district. The goods were distributed in the last week of August 2011 after a quality inspection carried out by an independent inspection agency. The replenishment of 8,500 jerry cans and 3,000 tarpaulins has been completed through RLU-KL. Another request has been sent to RLU KL for replenishment of 1,000 pieces tarpaulins in addition to IKD 4,000 tarpaulins from Taiwan Red Cross. Procurement of NFIs (sari and lungi) and hygiene parcel is in progress.

Recruitment of one logistic officer is in progress to support in the emergency response operation. The logistic team provides support to programme in maintaining standard specifications of food, non-food items, emergency shelter and WatSan items.

Regarding fleet capacity, BDRCS has its own base at the national headquarters to transport goods to affected districts. Vehicles of the MRRO programme in Cox's Bazar were utilized for flood response operation there.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The BDRCS and IFRC communication teams have been working closely together to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent emergency and early recovery operation as well as underlining the needs of those who have been affected by this disaster among the media and general public. Timely and accurate information was made available for key stakeholders including the media, National Societies and potential donors. Support was received from the South Asia regional office, who deployed a communication delegate to the flood affected districts of Satkhira and Jessore to gather visual media (photographs/video) and draft stories to highlight the situation of those impacted by the floods. Articles and blogs on themes relating to the humanitarian situation and the response by BDRCS/IFRC have been promoted through IFRC communications channels, the news section of www.ifrc.org (<http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/bangladesh/bangladesh-floods/>), Reuters Alertnet, as well as a photo gallery on the Reuters service and on ifrc.org.



Audio visual material was provided to the Geneva based AV and web teams to share with the media and general public through the usual channels including Cumulus and Flickr (www.flickr.com/ifrc).

Social media platforms of IFRC including Twitter, Flickr and Facebook were used to increase awareness of the floods and the BDRCS response, including regular tweets from the field.

Press releases were distributed to media contacts both in the region and globally. In addition, updates on the evolving situation and BDRCS/IFRC response have been maintained through distribution of IFRC information bulletins.

Unfortunately, due to other major world events occurring at the same time, this disaster did not receive the needed coverage in the media, especially considering other slow onset weather related disasters also occurring in India, Pakistan and Nepal at the same time. The clash of the visit of the communication delegate with the Eid festival also made it difficult to garner interest from local media.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:**
Capt (ret'd) Abu Bakar, Secretary General, email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226
- **IFRC Bangladesh country office:**
Mr Udaya Kumar Regmi, Head of office, email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org,
phone:+88.02.933.7314, fax: +88.02.934.1631
- **IFRC Regional Representation:**
 - Mr. Azmat Ulla, Head of regional office, email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org, phone: +91 112411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128
 - Ms Maija-Liisa Fors, Regional programme coordinator; email: majjaliisa.fors@ifrc.org, phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128
- **IFRC Zone:**
 - Ms. Rose Dew, Operations Coordinator, phone: +603 9207 5735; mobile: +6012213 0149; email: rose.dew@ifrc.org
 - Mr. Al Panico, Head of Operations, phone: + 603 9207 5700, email: al.panico@ifrc.org
 - Mr. Alan Bradbury, Head of Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org, phone: +6039207 5775
Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.
 - Mr Jeremy Francis, acting head of regional logistics unit; mobile: +6012 2989752; email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org



Click here

1. Map **below**
2. Click **here** to return to the title page

How we work

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

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

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD009 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/4
Appeal	MDRBD009
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,267,094					1,267,094
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	61,005					61,005
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund)</i>	57,182					57,182
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	600					600
C1. Cash contributions	118,787					118,787
Other Income						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	262,770					262,770
C4. Other Income	262,770					262,770
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	381,557					381,557
D. Total Funding = B + C	381,557					381,557
Appeal Coverage	30%					30%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	381,557					381,557
E. Expenditure	-63,514					-63,514
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	318,043					318,043

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD009 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/7-2011/8
Budget Timeframe	2011/7-2012/4
Appeal	MDRBD009
Budget	APPEAL

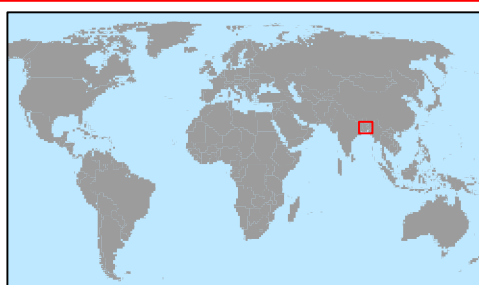
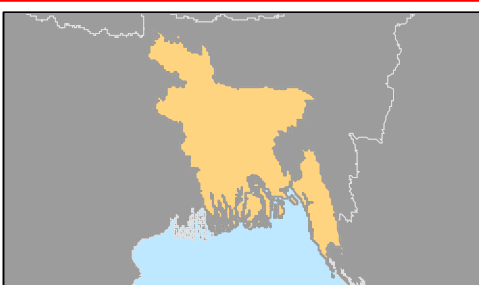
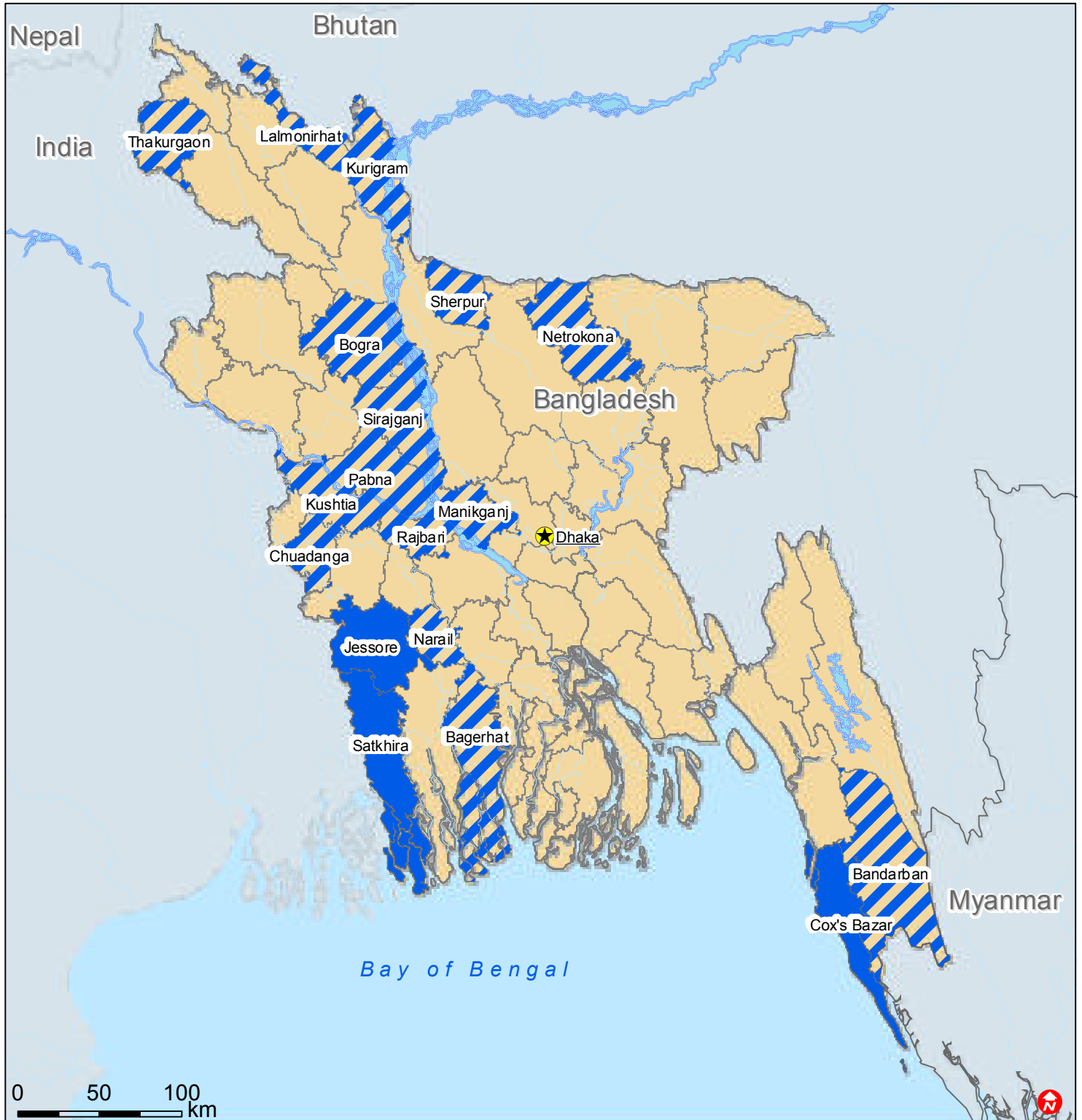
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)



III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of 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)		1,267,094					1,267,094	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	127,040	20,978				20,978	106,062	
Clothing & Textiles	20,000						20,000	
Food	242,420	259				259	242,161	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	66,485						66,485	
Medical & First Aid	11,764	2				2	11,762	
Utensils & Tools	38,375	2,970				2,970	35,405	
Other Supplies & Services	23,550						23,550	
Cash Disbursement	488,230						488,230	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	1,017,864	24,208				24,208	993,656	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	1,883						1,883	
Office & Household Equipment	7,059						7,059	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	8,942						8,942	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,412	17				17	1,395	
Distribution & Monitoring	23,600	345				345	23,255	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,600	2,596				2,596	7,004	
Logistics Services		2,126				2,126	-2,126	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	34,612	5,085				5,085	29,527	
Personnel								
International Staff	19,200						19,200	
National Staff	19,576	1,343				1,343	18,234	
National Society Staff	18,584						18,584	
Volunteers	122						122	
Total Personnel	57,482	1,343				1,343	56,140	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	15,000						15,000	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	15,000						15,000	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,304						5,304	
Total Workshops & Training	5,304						5,304	
General Expenditure								
Travel	7,200	389				389	6,811	
Information & Public Relations	5,680						5,680	
Office Costs	8,000	624				624	7,376	
Communications	6,000	483				483	5,517	
Financial Charges	2,400	13				13	2,387	
Other General Expenses	21,275	29				29	21,247	
Total General Expenditure	50,555	1,537				1,537	49,019	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		27,466				27,466	-27,466	
Total Operational Provisions		27,466				27,466	-27,466	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	77,334	3,876				3,876	73,458	
Total Indirect Costs	77,334	3,876				3,876	73,458	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,267,094	63,514				63,514	1,203,581	
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,203,581				1,203,581		



Bangladesh: Floods



-  Most affected districts
-  Affected districts