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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Emergency appeal n° MDRBD010 GLIDE n° FL-2012-000106-BGD Operation update n°2 15 November 2012

**Period covered by this Operation Update:**  
11 September to 4 November 2012

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,753,139

**Appeal coverage:** To date, the appeal is 65 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 88 per cent covered including contributions currently in the pipeline.

[<click here for Emergency Appeal financial;>](#)  
[and click here for contact details>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was launched on 8 August 2012 for CHF 1,753,139 to support Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to assist 9,500 families (47,500 beneficiaries) for 10 months. This operation will continue until June 2013. A Final Report will be available by 7 September 2013.
- On 4 July, CHF 241,041 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC's) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in eight districts: Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur.



Beneficiaries counting cash after the distribution in Gaibandha districts. **Photo:** IFRC.

Operation update 1 covering period 4 July to 10 September 2012 which was published on 20 September 2012 can be accessed [here](#).

#### Summary

Torrential rain starting from 23 June 2012 resulted in floods and landslides, claiming lives and causing the destruction of homesteads and significantly affecting ten districts in the country's northern and south-eastern parts. Initially, the districts of Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur were the most affected.

Government statistics on 31 July 2012 reported 131 deaths (125 in the country's north-east and south-eastern hilly regions and six in the northern districts of the country). The government's Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO) dated 7 July reported that a total of 1,029,695 families were affected across 74 upazilas (sub-

districts). On July 31, Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) reported that 352,750 families have been affected across ten districts.

In addition to ongoing support, a joint needs assessment was conducted in collaboration with government by three humanitarian clusters lead: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), IFRC, and The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in southern districts of Bandarban, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazar to explore needs for long term intervention. According to this assessment, nine upazilas are affected in three districts where about 59 per cent of households are affected and 17 per cent of shelters are damaged.

The first round of assistance for 5,000 families in eight districts was completed by 19 July 2012. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families. Detailed assessments by BDRCS highlighted the needs for extended relief in these eight districts, as well as in two additional districts affected by flooding which occurred after the approval of the initial DREF. Therefore, the operation is expanded to assist a total of 9,500 families including the initial 5,000 families. During the reporting period, relief distribution for the remaining 4,500 families have been completed in five districts of Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, and Sirajganj.

## The situation

### Context

The geographical setting of the country's south and north-east, with hilly areas and upstream rivers make these regions naturally prone to flash floods and landslides. The magnitude of the impact of such disasters also increased as a result of unplanned settlements near the mountains.

The assessment conducted by BDRCS from 1 to 5 July found that the majority of the affected population in the east of the country is below the poverty line and are forced to reside in vulnerable mountainous locations in the districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Sunamganj and Sylhet. Flood waters triggered by heavy rainfall from upstream inundated the low-lying areas of these districts from 25 June and continued until 28 June. The districts of Bogra, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram and Sirajganj, which are located in low-lying areas, have been inundated due to the torrential rain and rising water levels in the rivers Brahmaputra and Dharla.

A total of 10,551 water points were damaged, of which 4,350 were in Kurigram. Communities are currently depending on water from tube wells of neighbouring villages while contaminated water is being used for domestic purposes. During the reporting period, the situation is being improved, but there remained needs of repairing the damaged water points. Open defecation in the region was prevalent since most areas were flooded. Some areas of these districts faced moderate to heavy shower during post monsoon season in September and early October 2012. This further deteriorated the flooding situation in some part of those districts.

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

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

A joint needs assessment was conducted in the three south eastern district of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar during August and early September 2012. Three cluster lead agencies (IFRC for shelter, UNDP for early recovery and UNICEF for WASH cluster) took part in this assessment with support from other INGOs and local NGOs. According to this assessment nine upazilas are affected in three districts where about 58.9% households are affected and 17.11% shelters are damaged. This assessment also identified the community need through comprehensive focus group discussion (FGD) and utilizing other tools. Please see annex for graphical representation.

**Table 1: Summary of damage profile in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar district assessed by Joint Need Assessment.**

District	Upazila	Total # of families	# of affected families	% of affected families	Total # of shelters prior to floods	# of shelters damaged	% of damaged shelters
<b>Bandarban</b>	Lama	22,447	18,010	80.2	22,447	18,010	80.2
	Naikhongchari	12,218	4,155	34.0	12,218	1,433	11.7
	Alikadam	9,422	2,429	25.8	9,422	2,429	25.8
<b>Total</b>		<b>44,087</b>	<b>24,594</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>44,087</b>	<b>21,872</b>	<b>49.6</b>
<b>Chittagong</b>	Anowara	49,966	24,550	49.1	49,966	5,207	10.4
	Satkania	70,808	60,000	84.7	70,808	5,000	7.1
	Bashkali	84,216	60,000	71.2	84,216	23,130	27.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>204,990</b>	<b>144,550</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>204,990</b>	<b>33,337</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>Cox's Bazar</b>	Ramu	47,904	19,800	41.3	47,904	6,500	13.6
	Moheshkhali	58,177	1,658	2.8	58,177	435	0.8
	Chakaria	88,391	70,630	79.9	88,391	13,750	15.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>194,472</b>	<b>92,088</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>194,472</b>	<b>20,685</b>	<b>10.6</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>443,549</b>	<b>261,232</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>443,549</b>	<b>75,894</b>	<b>17.1</b>

Limited support has been provided by other humanitarian agencies other than BDRCS response (refer to Red Cross Red Crescent Action below), and government. Concern Universal and Care International received support from ECHO to assist 3,000 families with emergency and early recovery assistance. Local NGOs such as KARITAS, Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC) and Souhardo also provided cash grant, food and non-food items to the flood-affected population. DG ECHO has declared a funding decision to support the affected population in South Eastern region which might cover a good percentage of need but the recovery need in the northern districts are still not analysed and apart from relief intervention by the humanitarian actors no such support has been reported.

## Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS/IFRC continues to liaise and coordinate with the local administration to monitor disaster situation and immediate response. As members of the local disaster management committees (constituted by the government), the concerned BDRCS units took part in humanitarian response activities conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies.

IFRC attends the Humanitarian Country Task Team (HCTT) meeting co-chaired by the government and United Nations (UN) to support a coordinated humanitarian response. Together with BDRCS, IFRC maintains close contact with the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) for situation updates, government response and coordination between humanitarian actors. In addition, a bilateral meeting was held between the secretary of the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) and the SG of BDRCS for a coordinated response operation.

IFRC, together with UNDP, organized an informal meeting of the shelter partners on 3 July to share details of assessments, actions undertaken and resources available. Though the Emergency Shelter Cluster is not formally activated, consultations continue to be undertaken. Furthermore, IFRC, together with BDRCS, has coordinated meetings regarding WatSan, food security, health and needs assessments. A joint needs assessment for shelter, WASH and early recovery, co-led by UNDP, UNICEF and IFRC, is completed. Early recovery intervention is being launched based on assessment findings by other humanitarian agencies.

IFRC is in close contact with ECHO in terms of exchanging updates and exploring appropriate actions to address humanitarian needs. IFRC attended the ECHO partner's coordination meeting on 2 July, where the flood situation in the country was reviewed.

A tripartite agreement between BDRCS national headquarters, IFRC and BDRCS district units (where this operation is currently implementing in, i.e Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj) is being developed for the proposed operation. This tripartite agreement emphasized on the Plan of Action, which includes timely distribution, strictly maintaining standards/procedures and visibility.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview

Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar were at ground zero to carry out search and rescue activities with troops and fire personnel of those trapped in the landslides, as well as providing first aid, food and clean water. As the impact from the floods has caused widespread damage to a large population who require humanitarian assistance, BDRCS has activated its flood contingency plan to guide its systematic operational response. The German Red Cross contributed EUR 1,000 (CHF 1,201) for distribution of immediate food and drinking water.

Through the disaster preparedness fund located at the BDRCS unit level, together with contributions mobilized locally, around 4,000 of the most affected families were provided with dry/warm food or basic food and non-food items (jerry cans, candles, children's clothing) and shelter materials. Upon request from the affected units, BDRCS national headquarters mobilized BDT 900,000 (CHF 10,570) from its own disaster contingency fund and received an additional BDT 300,000 (CHF 3,523) from IFRC as an initial support to procure basic food, non-food items and drinking water for distribution. According to the BDRCS units, more than 15,000 beneficiaries were provided with some basic immediate assistance.

On 28 June, BDRCS with IFRC deployed emergency assessment teams from 1 to 5 July in the Chittagong-Cox's Bazar region, in Teesta Basin (covering Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram districts) and in Sylhet basin. Subsequently, five assessment teams were sent to the affected regions and to the most affected communities to observe the effect of floods and landslides and to obtain first hand information on the actual needs of the affected populations. The teams interviewed key informants including government officials, community and religious leaders, and members of the communities. Additionally, the teams reviewed available records including updates from the ministry and local disaster management committees.

In relation to Restoring Family Links (RFL), the assessment did not identify any need for action at this stage. BDRCS tracing department, with support from ICRC, will continue to monitor the situation with concerned units.



BDRCS district unit Executive Committee members are in a meeting for emergency response planning. **Photo:** BDRCS.

To reinforce the capacity of branches of the affected areas, BDRCS national headquarters deployed National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members to support eight BDRCS units in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur. An additional NDRT member was attached to the BDRCS response department in Dhaka. In the second phase of the relief distribution, five NDRT members were deployed in five districts and an additional NDRT member was deployed in BDRCS national headquarters for coordinating the field activities.

Based on BDRCS's own initial assessments and government reports, the impact of the flood situation across the country met the threshold of a large scale response. BDRCS requested for an initial DREF and was granted an allocation of CHF 241,041 to support BDRCS in delivering immediate assistance to 25,000 beneficiaries of Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram and Jamalpur district with the following

needs: immediate basic food and household needs (through cash grants); emergency shelter materials (i.e. tarpaulins); water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and mobile curative health care.

The first round of assistance for 5,000 families in eight districts was completed by 19 July 2012. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families. The immediate shelter support of tarpaulins was crucial. Communities were protected from heavy downpours using leaves and straw, and residing on higher grounds for a period of five to seven days.

Detailed assessments by BDRCS highlighted the needs for extended relief in these eight districts, as well as in two additional districts affected by flooding which occurred after the approval of the initial DREF. Therefore, the operation is expanded to assist a total of 9,500 families including the initial 5,000 families. Of the 9,500 families, 2,000 families will be provided with relief and early recovery support in the districts of Bogra and Sirajganj

During the reporting period, relief distribution for the remaining 4,500 families have been completed in five districts of Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, and Sirajganj.

With support of the British Red Cross, a Household Economic Security (HES) assessment is being taken place and expected to begin work from <sup>the</sup> second week of November 2012 in Kurigram district.

## Progress towards outcomes

Concerned BDRCS units and RCY, together with NDRT members, were deployed in the affected locations to conduct door-to-door survey for selection of beneficiaries. In coordination with the local administration and government, remote locations have been targeted. Prior to the deployment of NDRT and RCY members, an orientation session was organized on beneficiary targeting, criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and coordination with other actors on the ground to avoid duplication or overlapping.

A criterion for the selection of beneficiaries varies as they live in different geographical settings and are exposed to different types of flooding.

- In the south-eastern hilly regions, beneficiaries were selected on the basis of living situation: families living on hill slopes and areas are more vulnerable to landslides and along banks of rivers.
- In the north and north-eastern regions, families affected by the floods and residing by the Brahmaputra Teesta river floodplain were selected as beneficiaries.
- In both regions, vulnerable groups are prioritized under the vulnerability criteria's of elderly women, marginal farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people (as stated in the BDRCS relief manual).

### Relief distributions (food items)

<b>Outcome:</b> The immediate basic food needs of 9,500 flood-affected families are met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj).	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received a single cash grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000) per family for food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>• Distribution of a single cash grant for food and immediate needs.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

The affected families received a grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2000)/family as food support. The distribution of which was completed by 19 July 2012 for 5,000 families in eight districts (For details, refer to [Operation Update 1](#)).

During this reporting period, distribution of cash for the remaining 4,500 families in five districts has been completed (For details, refer to Annex – Table 2). Unlike usual distribution of food packages, cash grant provided scopes to purchase local food for various geographical and cultural contexts. Since the local markets remained functional, communities were able to buy basic food items. However, there were few cases whereby families instead used the cash grant to purchase agricultural seeds and shelter materials (bamboo and fencing materials).

With support of the American Red Cross, Cash Transfer Programmes (CTP) of BDRCS is being reviewed and documented towards development of a standard operating procedure (SoP) of CTP and guidelines for BDRCS.

### Challenges:

- BDRCS had to mobilize its resources to support for population affected by a recent tropical depression that hit some islands of the coastal Bangladesh on 10 October 2012. This has lengthened distribution in two districts under the flood Emergency Appeal operation.
- Assistance provided by BDRCS was considered to be inadequate in meeting humanitarian needs. Few organizations operated in the regions. This led to an expectation more than BDRCS intervention capacity.
- In the initial 2-3 days after the disaster, few cases of food shortage in the market were found. However replenishment of food was quickly resolved. In general, food items were available in the market during the cash distribution period. Food prices were not affected by the temporary shortage in the market.



Beneficiary selection survey by Red Cross youth volunteers and assisted by NDRT member. **Photo:** BDRCS.

### Relief distributions (non-food items)

**Outcome:** The basic non-food items of 6,000 flood-affected families are provided within three months in five districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj and Sunamganj).

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families received basic clothing and cooking utensils.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>• Distribution of basic clothing and cooking utensils</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

Selection for beneficiaries of non-food items (NFIs) (1 sharee and 1 lungee for each family) has been done in all six districts. BDRCS distributed NFI for 2,500 households from their disaster preparedness (DP) stock and the procurement procedure for 6,000 families is ongoing. Once the procurement is completed, NFIs for 2,500 households will be replenished in the stock and the rest will be distributed. IFRC standard procurement policy has been maintained in this regard and it is expected that the procurement process will be completed by mid November 2012.

<b>Shelter</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b> Emergency shelter support for 9,500 flood-affected families <sup>1</sup> are met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj).	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received emergency shelter materials (one tarpaulin per family) to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration.</li> <li>• Distribution of tarpaulins by trained Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers (other materials, i.e. rope and bamboo, are locally available) and provision of technical support / advice to recipients.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Procurement and replenishment of tarpaulins dispatched from</li> <li>• BDRCS/IFRC disaster preparedness.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome:</b> Transitional shelter <sup>2</sup> support for 1,500 most-vulnerable families are met within ten months in the seven districts of Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj).	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families received shelter materials and a cash grant of BDT 15,000 (CHF 190) to support transitional shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments by trained RCY volunteers.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities.</li> <li>• Conduct participatory approach to safer shelter awareness (PASSA) in the affected communities by trained RCY volunteers and supported with technical expertise in safer shelter practices.<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• Distribution of IEC materials for families to rebuild their shelters in a safer way.<sup>4</sup></li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of shelter materials.</li> <li>• Distribution of shelter cash grant.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

A total of 5000 families were provided with emergency shelter materials which were reported in the last [update](#). These beneficiaries are the same who received cash for food. Most houses in the affected area which were damaged or destroyed by the floods were mud houses as well as houses with bamboo fencing. Their living structures were further made vulnerable by the rain. Hence, the emergency shelter support in terms of tarpaulin provided a great support for the affected people to protect themselves from rain.

A joint assessment found that most families were unable to rebuild their homes due to persistent rainfall. Tarpaulin will aid in setting up a dry living space as well as will support cooking space under the same shade. The distribution for the remaining 4,500 families (out of 9,500 targeted) has started, of which 3,500 has been completed. The progress of remaining 1,000 families will be reported in the next update.

The upcoming HES assessment will guide the operation for possible shelter intervention in the affected areas. Participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) tool will be utilized to help the community to assess the damage of houses in affected areas and identify the shelter materials and technical support needed to reconstruct their houses. Beneficiary number is proportional to Emergency Appeal coverage. BDRCS's experience has shown that during the PASSA exercise, the community can provide information on people who

<sup>1</sup> For recovery stage, these beneficiaries will be given emphasis based on the real-time situation.

<sup>2</sup> As per the recent MoU development for Shelter Cluster, a consensus was made to replace the term 'transitional shelter' with 'temporary shelter'. However to ensure consistency with specific code in budget, the term will remain.

<sup>3</sup> Newly added to the plan.

<sup>4</sup> Newly added to the plan.

are more vulnerable and are in need of shelter support. Eventually, the findings can compliment the identification of beneficiaries via a participatory approach with the community.

### Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

<b>Outcome:</b> Access to drinking water for 9,500 affected families is improved within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj).	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families have access to safe drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drinking water mapping in consultation with the Department for Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and site finalization.</li> <li>• Water trucking of potable water for 30 days for 3,000 people at temporary places or to homes without access to water.</li> <li>• Mobilization of materials.</li> <li>• Installation of 50 shallow tube wells.</li> <li>• Conduct water quality testing.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome:</b> Water-related diseases are reduced for 9,500 flood-affected families within ten months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj)	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Construction communal bathing and toilet facilities provided at flood shelters and public places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site selection and designing of 6 communal bathing latrine in consultation with DPHE.</li> <li>• Procurement of construction materials for communal facilities.</li> <li>• Selection of labours and supervisors for construction in consultation with DPHE.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
1,500 families have access to household sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation in line with the shelter component.</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of latrine materials for 1,500 families.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
Hygiene practice of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of IEC materials on hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Household level discussion through RCY volunteers for awareness raising.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS health staff and trained RCY volunteers.</li> </ul>

Water distribution had been carried to support families in remote location by volunteers in certain regions. While BDRCS/IFRC has expertise in the installation of tube-wells (TW), and the WatSan activities will be carried out in coordination with the local Department of Public Health and Engineering Department (DPHE). DPHE has location-wise arsenic protocol to follow for installation of TW. Rehabilitation of TW will be done by the DPHE. The provision for the installation of tube-wells is to increase access to safe drinking water facilities in affected communities.

Assessment for construction of communal bathing and toilet, provision of providing access to household latrines and water point will commence in September. This operation is subject to coverage from appeal.

### Emergency Health and Care

<b>Outcome 1:</b> The immediate health risk of 9,500 flood-affected families is reduced within one month in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj)	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
The target families have access to mobile curative health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy five mobile medical teams with essential medicines for one month.</li> <li>• Provide primary health care to people living on temporary</li> </ul>

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

A total of five medical teams were set up across eight districts that has been reported in last [update](#).

BDRCS health department together with IFRC reviewed the existing IEC materials and made some shortlist for printing and dissemination. These posters will be used to train the local volunteers who involve in disseminating these as well as for the health education and awareness campaign in the communities,

#### Livelihood/income generation through cash grant

**Outcome:** Livelihoods of 3,000 flood-affected families is restored within ten months in the districts of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, and Sirajganj.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families received cash grant of BDT 10,000 (CHF 125) per family for capital/ seeds/tools support and skill development training for women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household Economic Security (HES) survey by internal livelihood/recovery experts.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities.</li> <li>• Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure (beneficiary CGID-Cash Grant ID form, individual bank account of beneficiary, bank transfer, etc).</li> <li>• Conducting skill development training of women by technical service providers of the government.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS cash programme trained staff and volunteers including NDRT.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

The joint need assessment in the south east region of the country has recommended livelihood and income generating activities along with the required number of families to be assisted. Based on the joint need assessment, IFRC with Humanitarian Cluster on Early Recovery follow a common strategy in implementation of livelihood activities. Slight delay was experienced in implementation due to long public holidays in the country.

Instead of an internal Household Economic Security (HES) expert, BDRCS will engage with a HES delegate supported by British Red Cross for the HES assessment, which will start on the first week of November in northern district. These will guide the operation to design early recovery activities. However, number of beneficiaries to be attended is subject to fund availability.

BDRCS national headquarters team discussed with the district unit to finalize the beneficiary selection modality and recovery activities implementation strategy. This discussion will come up with an agreed and viable implementation strategy for the recovery programme.

BDRCS's Cash Transfer Programming (CTP) process, with the American Red Cross's support, is being reviewed and documented towards development of a standard operating procedure (SoP) of CTP and guidelines for BDRCS. Strengthened systems would lead to more timely cash disbursements and as a result, improved efficiency and effectiveness of the supported livelihood activities.

### National Society Capacity Building

<b>Outcome:</b> The disaster response capacity for BDRCS is enhanced through the provision of pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock, training, equipment/kits and logistics support.	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
BDRCS national headquarters and concerned units staff and volunteers received training with equipment/kits and logistics support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing concept note/ToR of training in disaster response tools, approach and procedures.</li> <li>• Conducting training for staff and volunteers on response tools.</li> <li>• Conducting one NDRT course.</li> <li>• Providing personal gears to NDRT.</li> <li>• Minor repairs and renovation of some BDRCS units.</li> <li>• Providing durable IT equipment to BDRCS response department.</li> </ul>
Pre-positioning of NFIs (10,000 blankets) in BDRCS warehouse strategically located outside the capital city to operate in response and sudden onset disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading BDRCS and IFRC joint stock and warehouse management guidelines.</li> <li>• Procurement of items through Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU).</li> <li>• Stock of items under joint management of BDRCS and IFRC.</li> <li>• Maintaining proper documentation.</li> <li>• Warehouse management.</li> </ul>

BDRCS has been preoccupied with the internal legal base strengthening exercise; hence the activities under capacity building were delayed.

### Logistics

- Tarpaulins and blankets will be mobilized from Asia Pacific Zone Logistic Unit (ZLU) stock. BDRCS will take care of the distribution.
- Procurement of NFIs is ongoing and will be completed by 15 November 2012.
- Proposed WatSan activities (i.e. contract/hiring supplier and service provider, agreement) will be carried out by IFRC following its standard procedures.
- IFRC will facilitate necessary actions for national society capacity building.

### Communications – Advocacy and Public information

IFRC communications will work closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors to provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation.

Activities will include:

1. Photo documentation through establishment of a photo gallery.
2. A documentary highlighting IFRC's role and impact in this invention
3. Disaster Impact Report

## Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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1. Click [here](#) to view financial report
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](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

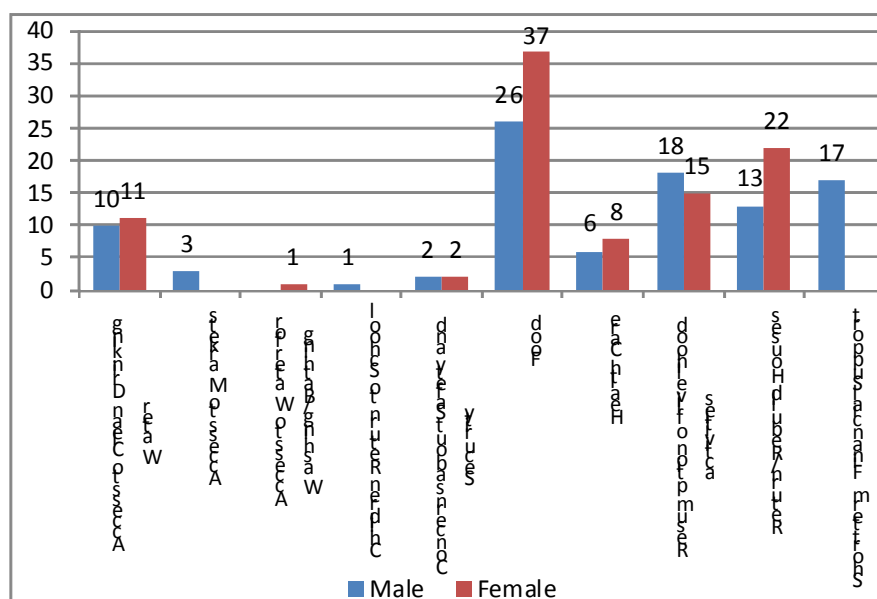
1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Annex

Table 2: Summary of relief distribution in second phase

District	Upazila	# of households assisted	Date of distribution
Kurigram	Raumari	250	24-Sep
	Rajibpur	150	24-Sep
	Vurungamari	250	26-Sep
	Kurigram Shadar	350	27-Sep
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>	
Bogra	Sariakandi	500	25-Sep
	Sonatola	250	22-Sep
	Dhonut	250	24-Sep
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>	
Shirajganj	Kajipur	212	23-Oct
	Shirajganj Shadar	582	21-Oct
	Chouhali	106	06-Oct
	Belchuchi	100	06-Oct
<b>Total</b>		<b>1000</b>	
Shunamganj	Doarabazar	180	24-Sep
	Bishomborpur	250	25-Sep
	Chatok	70	26-Sep
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>	
Gaibandha	Fulchori	268	26-Sep
	Shaghata	132	26-Sep
	Shadar	400	27-Sep
	Shundarganj	120	27-Sep
	Sadullapur	80	25-Sep
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,000</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4,500</b>	

Graph1: Community priority needs identified from the joint need assessment in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's bazaar districts.



**MDRBD010 - Bangladesh - Floods and Landslides**

Appeal Launch Date: 08 aug 12

Appeal Timeframe: 02 jul 12 to 07 jun 13

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/6
Appeal	MDRBD010
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,753,139					1,753,139	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	95,896					95,896	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	57,900					57,900	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	140,726					140,726	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	96,141					96,141	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	240,269					240,269	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	500					500	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>631,431</b>					<b>631,431</b>	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	500,000					500,000	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>500,000</b>					<b>500,000</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,131,431</b>					<b>1,131,431</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,131,431</b>					<b>1,131,431</b>	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>65%</b>					<b>65%</b>	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	1,131,431					1,131,431	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-358,968					-358,968	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>772,463</b>					<b>772,463</b>	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2012/9
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/6
Appeal	MDRBD010
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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,753,139</b>					<b>1,753,139</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	142,500	65,126				65,126	77,374	
Shelter - Transitional	375,000						375,000	
Construction Materials		479				479	-479	
Clothing & Textiles	107,500						107,500	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	117,813						117,813	
Medical & First Aid	8,125	7,864				7,864	261	
Utensils & Tools	112,500						112,500	
Cash Disbursement	612,500	203,225				203,225	409,275	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>1,475,938</b>	<b>276,694</b>				<b>276,694</b>	<b>1,199,244</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,250						1,250	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500	16,087				16,087	-8,587	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000	69				69	9,931	
Logistics Services		4,322				4,322	-4,322	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>20,478</b>				<b>20,478</b>	<b>-1,728</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	4,043	300				300	3,743	
National Staff	28,125	295				295	27,830	
National Society Staff	30,937						30,937	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>63,105</b>	<b>595</b>				<b>595</b>	<b>62,510</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	13,750	50				50	13,700	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>50</b>				<b>50</b>	<b>13,700</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	10,500	416				416	10,084	
Information & Public Relations	8,750						8,750	
Office Costs	2,250	675				675	1,575	
Communications	5,625	30				30	5,595	
Financial Charges	563	2,512				2,512	-1,949	
Other General Expenses	31,250						31,250	
Shared Office and Services Costs	15,660	1,285				1,285	14,375	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>74,597</b>	<b>4,919</b>				<b>4,919</b>	<b>69,679</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		34,324				34,324	-34,324	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>34,324</b>				<b>34,324</b>	<b>-34,324</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	106,999	21,909				21,909	85,090	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>106,999</b>	<b>21,909</b>				<b>21,909</b>	<b>85,090</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,753,139</b>	<b>358,968</b>				<b>358,968</b>	<b>1,394,171</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,394,171</b>				<b>1,394,171</b>		