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## Emergency Appeal Bangladesh: Flood

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRBD025

To be assisted: 250,000 people

Appeal launched: 06/08/2020

Glide n°: [FL-2020-000166](#)

DREF allocated: 577,496 Swiss francs  
FbA by DREF allocated: 234,803 Swiss francs

Appeal ends: 05/02/2021

Funding requirements: 4.1 million Swiss francs

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **4.1 million** Swiss francs to enable the IFRC to support the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to some **250,000 people (50,000 households)** for **six months**, with a focus on the following areas and strategies of implementation: : **livelihoods and basic needs; shelter; health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)**. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments.

### The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

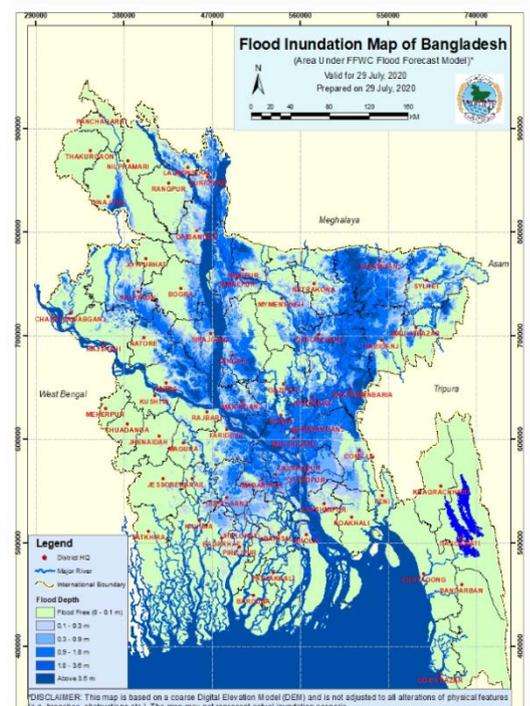
25 June 2020: Bangladesh witnessed the first phase of flood from 26 June to 7 July 2020, affecting around 15 districts due to onrush of upstream water and heavy downpours. On 25 June, BDRCS activated forecast based early actions, which released CHF 234,803 from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to assist 16,500 affected people.

16 July 2020: according to Ministry of Disaster Management & Relief (MoDMR), a total of 2,246,472 people in 18 districts have been affected by flood.

17 July 2020: A second allocation of CHF 577,496 was made from the IFRC's DREF to assist 25,000 affected people.

25-28 July 2020: Need assessment working group issued report on preliminary impact and needs on 25 July. Office of the UN Resident Coordinator issued Flash Update #2 on 28 July and highlighted that more than 4 million people have been affected.

30 July 2020: The MoDMR informed that 5,097,424 people are affected due to current flood and more than 1 million households are waterlogged in 31 districts (*out of total 64 districts*). Considering the flood impact, BDRCS requested IFRC to launch an emergency appeal on its behalf to assist the most vulnerable people flood affected by the floods.



## The operational strategy

### Summary of Red Crescent response to date

BDRCS, together with IFRC and in-country Partner National Societies (PNS), is closely monitoring the flood situation since the beginning while coordinating closely with the government at national and district levels. Based on the analysis of the Movement forecast monitoring team, BDRCS activated the flood Early Action Protocol (EAP) on 25 June to assist vulnerable people to take early action activities in preparation of the floods. BDRCS provided cash assistance to 3,289 households from the IFRC's DREF. An additional 500 households were reached with the support of the Swiss Red Cross. As part of the EAP, BDRCS provided evacuation support to the affected people, their livestock, and moveable assets, and basic first aid services as required. Under the longer term programme of BDRCS, the community-based flood early warning system was also activated during the same time. Community volunteers in coordination with the local government took necessary actions in line with the plan.



*BDRCS volunteers guiding targeted households to receive cash assistance in Gaibandha (Photo: BDRCS)*

Considering the flood impact by mid July 2020, and based on BDRCS request, IFRC allocated CHF 577,496 from its DREF on 17 July 2020 to support BDRCS to deliver humanitarian assistance to another 25,000 affected people in terms of emergency food, cash assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, emergency shelter and health support.

Following are key response actions taken by BDRCS as of now:

- BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) has opened the Emergency Control Room to ensure a coordinated response.
- Mobilized 1,150 Red Crescent youth (RCY) volunteers for emergency response activities.
- Four movement coordination meetings took place at BDRCS national headquarter regarding flood situation.
- Deployed all six water purification units in the flood affected districts and distributed 97,37500 liters of safe drinking water to 9,434 families. BDRCS also provided 3,000 jerrycans to affected people to store the drinking water.
- BDRCS NHQ allocated BDT 2 million (approximately CHF 25,000) to provide emergency dry food assistance and already reached 7,349 flood affected people. BDRCS also distributed food parcels<sup>1</sup> to 12,400 households.



*One of the BDRCS dedicated volunteers providing safe drinking water along with jerrycan among the flood affected people in Gaibandha district. (Photo: BDRCS)*

<sup>1</sup> Food parcel consisting of rice 7.5 kg, oil-1 litre, lentils-1kg, salt- 1kg, sugar-1kg, semolina-0.5kg

- 2,000 tarpaulins, 1,800 sets of hygiene parcel, 1,000 sets of dignity kit have already been distributed to the flood affected people.
- BDRCS has put more than 180 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) members on standby and already deployed 6 NDRT members.
- BDRCS is in process to deploy mobile medical teams.
- Considering the COVID-19 pandemic situation, BDRCS has given utmost importance to the safety of its staff and volunteers- COVID-19 safe disaster response.
- All flood affected BDRCS branch offices are keeping close contact with District Administration office for effective coordination while responding to emergencies and to collect updated information.

BDRCS will continue to implement planned activities under this appeal with the support of IFRC and other in-country Movement partners. This operation will be implemented by a dedicated team of BDRCS disaster response department where trained staffs from other departments will join as national surge. Considering the large geographical areas, BDRCS will divide the intervention areas and assigned BDRCS senior staffs to implement the operation. The skilled staffs and volunteers will be mobilized from non-flood/cyclone affected districts. Similarly, IFRC will engage in-country Movement partners through national surge capacity. Considering the IFRC localization policy, this emergency appeal will help BDRCS through its local branches to improve humanitarian response, ensuring access for all in need to fast, quality, impactful and sustainable humanitarian assistance.



*BDRCS volunteers are traveling long distance by boat to reach one of the remotely located flood affected communities with emergency humanitarian assistance in Tangail. (Photo: BDRCS)*

### Needs assessment

Monsoon rainfall and deluge of water from hilly areas upstream have inundated districts in the northern, north-eastern and south-eastern regions of Bangladesh, causing widespread damage. While short-term food security is the most imminent problem, there will also be a significant impact on long-term food security due to impacts on crops and livelihoods. According to the preliminary impacts and needs assessment report<sup>2</sup> on monsoon flood 2020 produced by the needs assessment working group (NAWG), household food security and livelihoods are severely affected due to loss of employment and damage of food stock due to inundation. According to the assessments, the floods aggravated the impact of COVID-19 and, 93% of the people's livelihood have been badly hit. Economic activities are significantly hampered in 90 percent of the unions ("union" is the lowest administrative unit in Bangladesh) surveyed and 62% reported need for food assistance. An irregularity of food intake and skipped/reduced daily meal to cope with the devastating situation have been reported in almost 80% of the unions. Total 41,918 Hector crop is completely damaged and 125,549 Hector crop is flooded again and situation is deteriorating. Available information indicates that severe losses to livestock and fisheries in the northern areas are likely to impact long-term food security in the region.

Limited work opportunities are already reducing purchasing capacity of the vulnerable families, which in turn, will result in a prolonged lean season exacerbating further food security and the nutritional status of families. Livelihood which

<sup>2</sup> NAWG is the platform for government and non-government humanitarian agencies under HCTT (Humanitarian Coordination Task Team) and published need assessment report on 26th July 2020.

specially depends on farming is heavily impacted across the region as agricultural activities are fully suspended because of the inundation of the cultivated land and damage of seed beds. A number of affected people are surviving on their small savings. The available information also indicates that many people have already started to sell their livestock below market price to buy necessary items for their families as their normal income sources have been disrupted, indicating that families are already employing negative coping strategies to cope with the impacts. The elderly, female headed families, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and those already relying on food aid are the most vulnerable in terms of food security, during the relief phase. As per the primary data of the BDRCS ongoing market assessment report, affected areas are mostly still functioning through maintaining the minimum supply chain. People are using boats to access the marketplaces in the communities.

As per the situation report of National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) of MoDMR dated 30 July, in 31 flood affected districts 1,058,447 people are waterlogged. According to the NAWG survey, 24% of affected people have been displaced and about 38% of affected people are staying on high land /roads/ embankments. The people who are living in temporary shelters in unplanned settlements in the open places have limited access to community shelters, leaving them exposed to the elements and without minimum protection measures. Riverbank erosion is observed in multiple locations, and it is expected to get worse as riverbank erosion is likely to intensify as soon as the water recedes according to Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)'s forecasts. Flood protection infrastructures such as embankments, dams and sluices were breached. This will lead to a further deterioration of shelter conditions in the affected areas.

Drinking water sources have been contaminated by flood water and this is forcing the affected population to drink unsafe water from contaminated water source. Many people are drinking flood water by boiling and trying to consume less. Shortage of safe drinking water is therefore a pressing concern and one of the priorities needs along with sanitation. According to NAWG, more than 73,000 tube wells and 81,000 latrines were damaged due to on-going flood. Many people are taking shelters in schools and on the embankment and facing difficulties to access the sanitation and hygiene facilities as well. Once flood water start receding, it is anticipated that there will be huge need for disinfecting of contaminated tube-wells and restoring the damaged water points. There is also a need for hygiene promotion activities to reduce transmission of water-borne diseases and to encourage best hygiene practices.

Amid COVID-19 emergency crisis, more than one million households in 31 districts are stranded by flooding in country. It is forecasted that another flood peak will occur in the first week of August. During this global pandemic, where many areas in the country have been identified as red zones and declared general holiday with the purpose of disease containment, the flooding is likely to complicate these recovery efforts. Heavy flood is causing people displaced from their home and huge crowding in shelters, thereby COVID-19 threat rises in flood-hit areas as thousands of people crowd shelters. The health systems were already overstressed due to COVID-19, and now this on-going flood causing double burden to the health system, battling coronavirus in one hand and flood borne diseases and health issues additionally. According to NAWG, from 30 June to 23 July 2020, the Health Emergency Operations Centre & Control Room of DGHS recorded a total of 7,462 cases of health issues caused by the flood (more than 50% from Acute Watery Diarrhea). Due to acute shortage of food, pure drinking water and poor sanitation system, there is a possibility of communicable disease outbreak when flood water will start receding.

Under this appeal the emergency response activities have been developed considering current situation and available information on emergency needs. As the emergency needs are significant, currently BDRCS is focusing on responding these needs and planning to complete all these emergency response activities within six months. However, BDRCS will conduct detail recovery assessment once the flood water start receding and based on the assessment findings recovery interventions will be incorporated through revising this appeal.

### Targeting

Priority will be given to the displaced people living in both temporary collective shelters and makeshift shelters. In addition, BDRCS will prioritize and ensure the dignity, access, participation and safety of the most vulnerable population, which are the elderly persons, children including adolescents, marginal income farmers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities. BDRCS in consultation with concerned stakeholders, will target the most affected districts and subsequently most affected communities. The operation will also be aligned with the Movement Policy on Internal Displacement - 2009.

BDRCS has requested for new emergency appeal for the current flood, as previous [flood appeal in 2019](#) (*which is active until January 2021*) has low funding coverage (*only 38%*) and do not have required funding to respond the emergency need of current flood affected people. Under 2019 flood appeal, BDRCS completed its emergency response activities in 2019 and with the remaining available funding BDRCS has been providing recovery support according to the EPoA in two sub-districts of Sirajganj and Tangail district.

### **Community engagement and accountability (CEA)**

CEA will be ensured through the provision of relevant lifesaving message dissemination and other information to flood-affected communities and accessible feedback mechanisms. The goal of this is to put the affected communities at the center of the operation and design the programme to help the most vulnerable people according to their needs. To ensure that the communities can raise concerns, request for further information, provide feedback about the quality of humanitarian assistance provided by BDRCS, feedback mechanism will be in place – this may include setting up a feedback desk, information booth, feedback box and hotline number as well as email communication as preferred by the communities. Prior to providing any assistances, the community people will be made aware of the assistance packages and services. BDRCS already has a hotline number (+88 01811458524) which is used throughout the country. RCY, NDRT members and staff working on the ground will be equipped with Frequently Asked Questions documents (FAQs) based on commonly asked questions by the communities and other stakeholders. Risks awareness messages, in line with flood messages as well as COVID-19 awareness and other IEC materials looking at the needs and risks of the affected communities may be developed and distributed based on the information needs. Considering the COVID-19 situation, orientation for the staff and volunteers will be arranged via online. Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within all sectors. Also, social media channels, like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, websites will be used to disseminate the live saving messages as well as information like dos and don'ts during and after floods.

### **Coordination and partnerships**

The IFRC Country Office (CO) in Bangladesh has been keeping close coordination with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) in Kuala Lumpur. The IFRC CO team also keeps close coordination with the Humanitarian Country Cluster Team (HCCT), other in-country clusters, sectors and working groups at national level. The forecast monitoring team comprised of BDRCS, IFRC, in-county PNS and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre has been monitoring the flood situation from the beginning of the monsoon season. Regular Movement coordination meetings are taking place and partners are also sharing the information with their respective headquarters accordingly. As of now BDRCS issued [four situation report](#) on current flood and in-country Movement partners have been extending their support.

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) allocated<sup>3</sup> 14,410 metric tons of rice, BDT 34,450,000 (approximately CHF 415,000) of cash, BDT 27,800,000 (approximately CHF 335,000) for fodders, 300 bundle of corrugated iron sheets, BDT 900,000 (approximately CHF 10,000) worth for shelter repair and BDT 11,000,000 (approximately CHF 130,000) for children's meal among flood affected districts. The District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC) and Bangladesh Water Development Board offices are continuously monitoring the progress of the response. MoDMR instructed local authorities to collect damage information and to monitor the flood situation. 2,058 Mobile Medical Teams are working 24/7. The National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room are working 24/7.

The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) co-led by the MoDMR and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office met on 14 July 2020. As recommended by the MoDMR which co-chairs the HCTT together with the UN, the clusters liaised closely with their national technical government partners in order to analyse jointly the situation and to identify possible areas where a complementary support from the humanitarian community would add-value to the government-led response.

The NAWG led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and CARE coordinated an impact assessment of the situation in collaboration with national authorities and partners. Using government, field data and secondary information, the assessment used a contextualized INFORM Index to identify immediate and mid-term needs and priorities for HCTT's complementary support. Sector-specific analysis were undertaken by the respective clusters. The assessment data were collected by more than 60 local, national and international agencies. Based on the coordinated impact and needs assessment, the humanitarian community met on 26 July to prioritize a Humanitarian Response and Recovery Plan (HRRP). Currently all the clusters are working to develop the HRRP along with a two-track approach: provision of life saving activities and implementation of early recovery activities.

With UK Aid support, Start Fund Bangladesh has allocated GBP 900,000 (equivalent to CHF 967,000) to meet the emergency need of flood affected people and response partners are CNRS, ESDO, VARD, SAVE, Friendship BD, Islamic Relief BD and World Vision. In addition to that, USAID has allocated USD 100,000 (equivalent to CHF 91,000) to CARE Bangladesh. UN Agencies including UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNDP, WHO and UNFPA are using prepositioned stocks to complement the response.

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<sup>3</sup> [Situation report issued by MoDMR dated 30 July 2020](#)

## COVID-19 Response

On 31 January 2020, IFRC launched a global [Emergency Appeal](#) (further revised in February, March and May 2020) to support its worldwide membership to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 outbreak with three IFRC wide operational priorities:

- Health, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation.
- Socio-Economic Impact.
- National Society Strengthening.

The global Emergency Appeal has a strong focus on National Society institutional preparedness in line with the changing humanitarian landscape due to the continuous and evolving challenges brought by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Emergency Appeal focusses on ensuring the development of effective and relevant guidance to ensure that ongoing activities will factor in these new risks. As auxiliaries to public authorities, Red Cross and Red and Crescent National Societies are playing a strong role in supporting national COVID-19 response focused on preparedness, containment, and mitigation against the pandemic. Focus is also given to supporting National Societies to maintain critical service provision to people affected by humanitarian crises through new and ongoing Emergency Appeals, while adapting to COVID-19. This includes ensuring the health and safety of staff and volunteers and developing plans specifically for emergency health service provision.

While providing humanitarian assistance, the COVID-19 containment and prevention measures will be taken by BDRCS through remote risk communication and engagement, online training, self-explanatory guidance, etc. There is already an implementation guideline in this regard developed by the IFRC and BDRCS team which will be followed during this operation. COVID-19 pandemic crisis poses risks to the volunteers and frontline workers. To ensure the duty of care, BDRCS has already included around 2,000 volunteers and more than 300 staffs under insurance coverage. At the same time, an affiliation of BDRCS, the Holy Family Red Crescent Medical College and Hospital (HFRCMCH) has been providing medical service in case any BDRCS volunteer or staff get infected by COVID-19. As such, the National Society actions dedicated to COVID-19 and those conducted through new or ongoing operations will be mutually beneficial and built upon programmatic synergies. IFRC continues to assess and adapt its emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis and continues to provide necessary and updated guidance to its membership. The IFRC revised global Emergency Appeal complements both the UN Global Humanitarian Response Plan and is linked to the Strategic Preparedness and Response (SRP) Appeal of the World Health Organization (WHO), launched in February and the WHO revised strategy from April 2020 to support countries to improve their prevention and response.

WHO confirmed the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic, on 11 March 2020 and the number of cases continue to increase in the region although at a relatively slower rate than other regions. Targeted country has already taken international and domestic travel restrictions which, alongside other variables are expected to impact the timeline and implementation of activities of the operation. The strategies envisaged in this Emergency Appeal will need to be reviewed concurrently with COVID-19 prevention strategies to ensure the compatibility and to maximise synergies. Up to date information on the activities of the supported National Society as part of the national COVID-19 response and covered outside of this revised appeal is available on the [IFRC GO Platform](#).

## Security

In the current context, the major threats in Bangladesh are increased health risks such as due to COVID-19 and seasonal mosquito borne diseases, difficulty of road access in some flood affected areas, road traffic accidents, sporadic civil unrest due to increased economical/financial tensions, possible militant attacks and instability in context of COVID-19 pandemic which may directly or indirectly interrupt the implementation of operational activities. However, to ensure the safety and security of all Red Cross Red Crescent personnel involved in this operation, adequate measures will be put in place. This includes, but is not limited to, situation monitoring, regular or ad-hoc security/safety updates and advice, pre-deployment security/safety briefs on the current security context, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses (i.e. Basic knowledge and prevention measures for responders, Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security). The security team will also be keeping close coordination with external partners in country as well as with the BDRCS units and local administrations in the operational areas. BDRCS security framework will be applicable on BDRCS staff and volunteers.

## Proposed Areas for intervention

The overall objective of the operation is to meet the immediate needs of 50,000 households (250,000 people) affected by the floods - through the provision of emergency food, cash assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, emergency shelter and health support. The planned activities under this appeal will help the affected communities to alleviate their sufferings and reduce the impacts.

## Areas of Focus



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 250,000**

Male: 125,000

Female: 125,000

**Requirements (CHF): 2,387,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Need analysis:** According to the preliminary impacts and needs assessment report on monsoon flood 2020 by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), household food security and livelihoods are severely affected due to loss of employment and damage of food stock due to inundation. The irregularity of food intake and skipped/reduced the daily meal to cope with the devastating situation. Limited work opportunities already reducing purchasing capacity of the vulnerable households, which in turn, will result in a prolonged lean season exacerbating further food security and the nutritional status of families. According to the NAWG, the floods aggravated the impact of COVID-19 and, 93% of the people's livelihood have been badly hit and around 62% reported need for food assistance. An irregularity of food intake and skipped/reduced daily meal to cope with the devastating situation have been reported in almost 80% of the unions. Total 41,918 Hecto crop is completely damaged and 125,549 Hecto crops is flooded again and situation is deteriorating. As per the primary findings of the BDRCS ongoing market assessment, markets in affected areas are still functioning through maintaining the minimum supply chain to ensure basic essential items are available.

#### Population to be assisted:

- 250,000 people will be assisted with food, considering local context.
- 25,000 households will be provided with multipurpose cash grant (MPCG) assistance through financial service provider. BDRCS has framework agreement with Bangladesh Post Office to disburse the cash assistance among the targeted households.

#### Planned Activities

- Provide food assistance among the most vulnerable flood affected people.
- Market assessment
- Provide MPCG (*each HH will receive BDT 4,500<sup>4</sup> equivalent to CHF 55*) through financial service provider along with seeds.
- Post-distribution monitoring



### Health

**People targeted: 250,000**

Male: 125,000

Female: 125,000

**Requirements (CHF): 128,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Need analysis:** The health systems were already overstressed due to COVID-19 pandemic, and the resources were strained; now, on-going flood causing double burden to the health system, battling coronavirus in one hand and water-borne diseases and health issues additionally. At this very moment, mass awareness is a major need with necessary public health support through distribution of masks in flood shelters, First Aid, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and mother and child health mostly. Alongside health support to the vulnerable population, duty of care and protection of frontline workers is very important to ensuring wellbeing of the staffs and volunteers.

**Population to be assisted:** 250,000 people will be provided health assistance through mass awareness, first aid, PSS and emergency medical assistance.

<sup>4</sup> MPCG 4,500 BDT set by the National Cash Working Group (NCWG) Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) Guideline to meet the minimum expenditure basket of the beneficiary for one month.

### Planned Activities

- Mass awareness on COVID-19
- COVID-19 safe flood response - provide face mask among frontline volunteers, staffs, and vulnerable people
- Provide emergency health service through deploying mobile medical team<sup>5</sup>.
- Health education and awareness to mitigate the risk of vector and water borne disease.
- Health awareness on Sexual Reproductive Health, Sexual and Gender Based Violence and other PGI related topics
- Provide first aid and psycho-social support



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 125,000**

Male: 62,500

Female: 62,500

**Requirements (CHF): 650,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Need analysis:** According to NAWG, more than 73,000 tube wells and 81,000 latrines were damaged due to on-going flood. Drinking water sources like tube-well have been contaminated by flood water and forcing the affected population to drink unsafe water from contaminated water source. Currently safe drinking water is one of the priority needs. Many people are taking shelters in flood centers and on the embankment or high ground are facing difficulties to access the sanitation and hygiene facilities as well. Once flood water start receding, it is anticipated that there will be huge need for disinfecting of contaminated tube-wells and restoring the damaged water points and latrines. There is also a need for hygiene promotion activities to reduce transmission of water-borne diseases and to encourage best hygiene practices.

### Population to be assisted:

- 125,000 flood affected people will be provided with safe drinking water through mobilizing water treatment units; restoring 1,000 water points (*e.g. tube-wells*) and installing 25 unit of water storage points to ensure safe drinking water.
- 500 emergency latrines will be installed to ensure access to sanitation.
- 25,000 households will be provided with hygiene parcels<sup>6</sup> and will receive information on key hygiene topics through hygiene awareness activities

### Planned Activities

- Provide safe drinking water through mobilization of water treatment units along with water container.
- Consultation with identified vulnerable members of the community before the installation and repair of water points and emergency latrines
- Installation of water points with storage tank for community use
- Disinfection and repairing of contaminated and damaged water points (*e.g. tube well*).
- Installation of emergency latrines for affected people.
- Awareness on hygiene practices considering COVID-19 including handwashing and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM); and provide hygiene parcel.
- Mobilization of trained NDWRTs and volunteers.

<sup>5</sup> Each of these medical teams will comprise one doctor, one paramedic and two trained volunteers. These mobile medical teams will provide medical assistance in terms of providing free medical consultation, basic medicine and referring to nearest hospital where required

<sup>6</sup> BDRCS is planning to provide these hygiene parcel in-kind while orienting the target people on hygiene promotion. These hygiene items will be procured locally.



## Shelter

**People targeted: 125,000**

Male: 62,500

Female: 62,500

**Requirements (CHF): 416,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Need analysis:** As per the NDRCC situation report, in 31 flood affected districts 1,058,447 people are waterlogged. According to the Needs Assessment Working Group survey, 24% of people have been displaced and about 38% of affected people staying at highland/road/embankment. The people who are living in temporary shelters in unplanned settlements in the open places have limited access to community shelters, leaving them exposed to the elements and without minimum protection measures. There is a possibility of acute riverbank erosion when floodwater recedes, with the potential of causing damage to vulnerable houses. This will lead to a further deterioration of shelter conditions in the affected areas.

**Population to be assisted:** 25,000 households (125,000 people) will be assisted with emergency shelter through the provision of tarpaulins<sup>7</sup> along with technical orientation on safe shelter.

### Planned Activities

- Selection of beneficiary and distribution of tarpaulins
- Orientation on proper fixing of tarpaulins and its use along with key messages on safe shelter as well as PGI risks



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 250,000**

Male: 125,000

Female: 125,000

**Requirements (CHF): 35,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Need analysis:** Flood is causing immense problem for women and adolescent girls, as toilets and tube wells are inundated that hampers personal cleanliness and basic hygiene practices. This situation worsens more in the absence of privacy while taking shelters in collective centres. Lack of sanitary goods and disposal process, soaps are the main barriers of maintaining menstrual hygiene in the flood affected areas.

**Population to be assisted:** The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through orientation and consultation. During household needs assessment, Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analyzed, informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

### Planned Activities

- Organize online orientation for staff and volunteers on the PGI minimum standard and support the different sectors to meet the minimum standards
- Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data
- Development and dissemination of IEC materials on PGI
- Online orientation on SGBV prevention for volunteers, staffs
- Disseminate lifesaving and awareness and important messages through different media
- Provide assisting device and accessories to address the special need of people with disability.

<sup>7</sup> According to Bangladesh shelter cluster, it is recommended to provide one tarpaulin per affected household.

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 484,000

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.** More details are in the Emergency Plan of Action.

The key planned activities under strengthening national society

- Insurance for volunteers and staffs to be deployed in the response operations.
- Orientation on need assessment, fraud and corruption prevention, prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), PGI, CEA, post-distribution monitoring and exit survey for volunteers and staff.
- Mobilization of NDRT, NDWRT, volunteers, sectoral experts and staffs.
- Conduct detail recovery need assessment and post distribution monitoring (PDM).
- Revision of flood contingency plan.
- Support implementing some priorities outlined in the Organisational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) assessment, Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) plans and Preparedness for Effective Response (PER).

## Funding Requirements

### EMERGENCY APPEAL

#### MDRBD025 - BANGLADESH - FLOOD

##### *Funding requirements - summary*

Area of Intervention	Needs in CHF
SHELTER	416,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	2,387,000
HEALTH	128,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	650,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	35,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETIES	238,000
EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	16,000
INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	15,000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	215,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>4,100,000</b>

**Jagan Chapagain**  
Secretary General

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## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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## 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 Humanitarian 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.

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence and peace.**