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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Flood

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRBD017	Glide n° FL-2016-000075-BD
Date of issue: 8 August 2016	Date of disaster: 29 July 2016
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Md. Adith Shah Durjoy; acting disaster operations coordinator, IFRC	Point of contact: Md. Belal Hossain, director, disaster response, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)
Operation start date: 29 July 2016	Expected timeframe: 31 October 2016 (3 months)
Overall operation budget: CHF 248,701	
Number of people affected: 1.9 Million	Number of people to be assisted: 55,000 (11,000 families)
Host National Society(ies) presence: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) – over 400 Red Cross Youth, volunteers and staff mobilised.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies and INGOs.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since 19 July 2016, heavy rains in the main river basins of Bangladesh and upstream catchments of India have caused severe flooding in the north and north-eastern parts of Bangladesh affecting an estimated 1.9 million people (380,000 families) across 19 districts. As of 2 August 2016, 14 flood-related deaths were confirmed by local authorities and displacement of nearly 7,400 people in 69 flood shelters were reported. The floods have roughly destroyed 9,300 houses with 12,370 houses partially damaged. The water in the major rivers continue to reach critical levels with embankments collapsing across the affected areas. It is anticipated, with improvement on the flood situation in the north in the coming days, the flood will worsen in the middle and southern parts of the country as water rushes towards the Bay of Bengal. Moreover, there is an additional forecast for flooding on the same geographical region from mid-August.



Flood situation in Jamalpur, (Photo: BDRCS-IFRC)



Flood situation in Kurigram, (Photo: RDRS)

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) Bangladesh country office initiated a rapid assessment in nine (9) districts of the country's north and north eastern regions. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have also extended their support in the assessment. In a meeting held by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) members on 1 August, it was discussed with experience from the 2014 flood and the information available on the current disaster scenario from the local government, humanitarian organizations can undertake relief operations to address the priorities of the affected population. While sectoral assessments may be undertaken at a later stage, joint need assessments will not be conducted at the moment. Rather, a scenario-based approach has been discussed in the HCTT where this flood has compared to the 2014 flood in terms of geographical locations but of which the extent of damage is larger. Situation reports from the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) and reports from BDRCS' local units as well as other NGOs brought attention to the seriousness of flooding in those districts clustered around the north (Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur, Sariatpur, Sunamganj, Faridpur, Rajbari, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Tangail, Dhaka, Chandpur and Rajshahi). During the HCTT meeting it was highlighted that the damage from this flood is more than the cyclone Roanu. Hence, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh has urged to all to stand beside the flood victims. The government has sent one Deputy Secretary rank official to each of the flood affected districts to coordinate the flood relief operations.

In the following week, with the continuation of heavy rainfalls and many rivers flowing above danger level, it is forecasted that the similar region will be hit by flood water. This includes the country's north-east regions and districts in the centre. Presently the rivers in northern Bangladesh are overflowing: 20 out of 90 measuring stations on 12 major rivers in the area (including Brahmaputra, Jmauna, Surma, Ghagot, Padma, Someswari, Kangsa) are flowing above danger level. The resulting flood with high currents has breached embankment and increased river erosion in many areas. In last 24 hours, water has increased and flowing average 0.88 cm above the danger level at Sirajgonj, Bogra, Jamalpur and Tangail district. Danger point and flood situation may improve gradually.

The government has allocated 9,200 metric tons of rice, BDT 34,450,000 (about CHF 441,667) in cash grants and BDT 22,500,000 (CHF 288,462) for dry food to support the affected communities in the 16 affected districts out of 19. Several other organisations, in addition to the BDRCS and IFRC, are also responding to the situation.

With the current flood situation, people's mobility has become a challenge. Due to increasing flood water, overall mobility of char (island) dwellers has become limited. Livelihood of many has been suspended particularly for farmers whose crops have been heavily damaged. If the situation persists longer, the affected communities are likely to undertake negative coping means such as taking loans or selling out poultry and livestock for survival.

As mentioned, crops like paddy, jute, dhaincha, kowon and vegetables have been severely damaged; around 4,812 hectors of standing crops have suffered damages under four districts. More information is yet to be released.

While the flood inundates raised lands to protect livestock, such as cattle, and with lack of available fodder, there is high likelihood of cattle death in the coming days. Many farmers fear not being able to sell them during Eid Ul Azha with a lower market value. In chars and other areas, traditionally people rear cows (fattening) and goat to sell during this festival.

Most of the schools in chars have been inundated due to flood conditions. As mobility of char and village dwellers has been limited, attendance of students has fallen and in many cases shut down. According to field reports, a total 53 (in three districts) institutions have been affected and most of schools are closed.

The water and sanitation situation is alarming. Most of the latrines are inundated and safe drinking water facilities are contaminated with flood waters. It is anticipated, water borne disease are likely to go up if flood conditions retain.

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has been operating since the flooding started and has already reached more than 1,400 families with dry and cooked food, and around 2000 families through clean drinking water. The government has allocated food and cash for the affected population and hundreds of medical teams have been deployed.

BDRCS is also currently implementing recovery activities in the aftermaths of Cyclone Roanu that hit in last May in different parts of the country (south-east).

Summary of the current response

Overview of host National Society

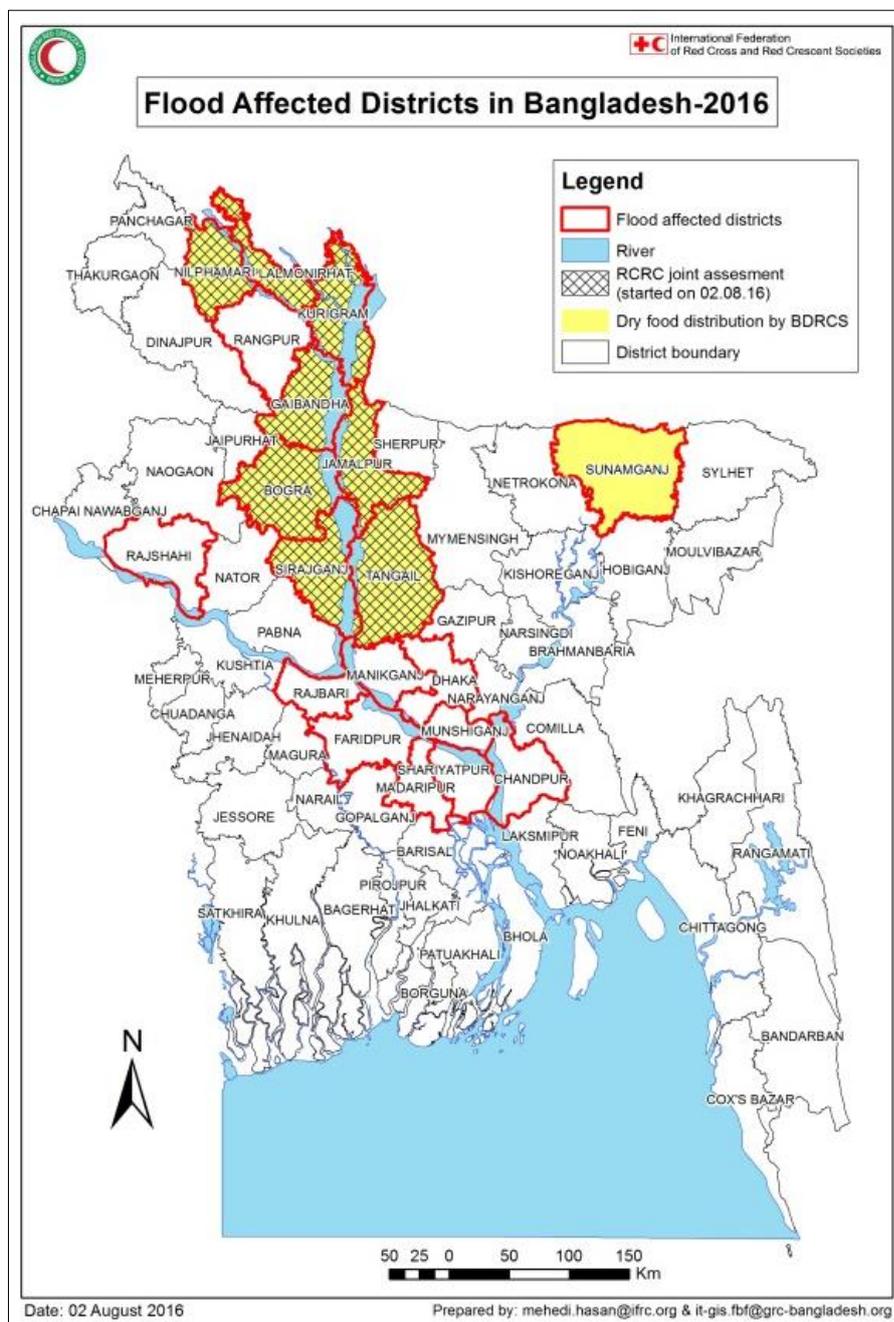
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) is monitoring closely the overall floods situation. Local branch offices of BDRCS are collecting information through local Red Crescent volunteers and secondary sources (government officials and local government representatives) and sharing the information with BDRCS national headquarters especially with response department. Based on field report, BDRCS allocated CHF 11,500 (BDT 900,000) from its contingency fund for procurement and distribution of dry food in nine flood affected districts (Kurigram, Bogra, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Tangail, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Sunamganj). The contingency plans will activate the Cash Programme officially if the forecast for mid-august is confirmed, which would suspend all other work from the NS and focus on the flood response.¹

Nilphamari Red Crescent unit distributed cash for dry food to 1,000 families, while Bogra Red Crescent unit distributed dry food to 400 families through their local fund. Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur and Kurigram district Red Crescent units mobilised eight water treatment kits (capacity 1,000 litre/hour) to provide safe drinking water to the affected people.

The response department of BDRCS is coordinating with the respective Red Crescent units, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Movement partners. In addition, the department has been compiling reports received from Red Crescent units, media, and other secondary sources, and sharing the information internally and with the Movement partners. To date, two situation reports on recent floods have been published and shared by BDRCS.

In consideration of the acute scarcity of safe drinking water among the affected population in the north-east region, BDRCS mobilised eight mobile water purifying units to support affected districts with supply of fresh drinking water.

With food distributions ongoing and deployment of water treatment units, the overview of the situation has indicated clearly that the situation goes beyond existing BDRCS resources. As such, BDRCS requested the IFRC to launch a DREF for **CHF 248,701** to support ongoing and expanded operations.



¹ It is to be noted that the NS did not revise the CP since last three years and after the pre-disaster meeting in last May, it was decided that it will be updated. It was not possible yet as cyclone Roanu hits the week after the Pre-Disaster meeting.



Distributing safe drinking water through water treatment plant, dry food and non-food items in Kurigram,
(Photos: BDRCS-IFRC)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country office presence in Bangladesh that is well-resourced and has highly experienced staff supporting the BDRCS in ongoing emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. The IFRC is supporting the BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies.

IFRC Bangladesh country office has been closely monitoring the situation and is on standby for further emergency response support. Currently, IFRC is supporting the response department of BDRCS to coordinate with the government and other agencies for collecting information updates, situation analysis as well as for assessing the needs of the affected people. IFRC Bangladesh country office provided CHF 1,000 (BDT 80,000) to the BDRCS for mobilisation of the water treatment kits.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence focusing on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and as such, BDRCS looks forward to continued support for this plan of action.

Under the forecast based financing project, German Red Cross is planning to distribute cash grant (CHF 63 per family) to 1,720 families in two sub-districts (Sarikandi and Dhanut) under Bogra district unit.

In the CBDRR programme, areas such as in Jamalpur districts where BDRCS has been working with communities to enhance capacities in responding to such recurring disasters, communities have proven capacity to undertake measures to respond to the disaster situation, a well-marked indication of preparedness to disaster. In Kulkandi of Jamlapur district, community disaster response team members swung to action based on the early warning messages received from the local UDMC and the increasing flood water identified by the flood marker. Community members acted upon the roles set out in the contingency plans as CDRT members supported the rescue of old and children from flood waters to raised ground and providing first aid. Community has planned to roll out the community disaster response emergency fund which has now standing balance of BDT 50,000 (CHF 625). Communities have informed they plan to purchase dry food (to support the basic food needs for the displaced and affected households). The community keeps a close contact with BDRCS and other stakeholders to seek further support in reconstruction of the breached roads.

The Swiss Red Cross is supporting BDRCS to implement a DRR WASH project in Gaibandha districts. The DRRWASH project working area in three unions at Gaibandha (Kamarjani, Mollar Char and Haldia) are badly affected. Out of 8,828 households in 26 villages, 5,297 families have been affected. People living in some households that were not inundated by flood water had to stay apart and isolated as roads became damaged. To cope up with this flood situation, people initiated several mechanisms as follows:

- prepared portable stove (alga chula).
- preserved dry foods (corn, ground nuts etc.).
- built raft with banana trunks (kolar vela).
- constructed temporary bamboo platforms inside the house (macha).
- preserved fodder and firewood in elevated places.

The DRRWASH project provided following supports to the people throughout the year in order to mitigate risks and response which has demonstrated good result during the flood:

- Leading by Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC), a comprehensive EWS has been established (EW message dissemination, bulletin board in the communities, hoist flood flags and flood pillars) including interpreted warning messages by FFWC to local communities.
- SAR training provided to 261 Youth Response Teams including EW messages dissemination.
- Around 1,000 household plinths raised above flood level.
- Four flood shelters and three school compounds constructed/repaired.
- Some 53 flood resilient tube wells installed.
- Around 700 old tube wells repaired and platforms constructed.
- More than 1,500 hygienic offset pit latrines installed in elevated places.
- Four wooden bridges and three roads constructed.
- 30 Village Disaster Management Committees (VDMC) formed and functional.
- One Community Resource Centre (CRC) established that is used as UDMC office cum mini warehouse to preposition response equipment.

The British Red Cross is supporting longer term resilience program in Kurigram district which is also affected by the current flood. British Red Cross has also provided BDT 500,000 (CHF 6,250) to BDRCS to support the ongoing response.

ICRC is supporting BDRCS with resources to conduct rapid assessment in Bogra, Gaibandha and Sirajganj.



Community people are engaging to protect flood in CBDRR community, Jamalpur, (Photo: BDRCS-IFRC)



Volunteers are distributing safe drinking water to the affected people, Gaibandha, (Photo: BDRCS-Swiss Red Cross)

Movement Coordination

Regular Movement coordination meetings are taking place in Dhaka and are chaired by the BDRCS. All Movement partners are invited and participate actively to the Movement coordination meetings. In-country Movement partners extend their support during any emergency situations where IFRC plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS for scale-up response. An emergency meeting between the BDRCS deputy secretary general, BDRCS staff and IFRC staff took place on 31 July 2016 and BDRCS requested for DREF support to scale up the emergency operation. IFRC immediately coordinated with ICRC and in-country partner National Societies (PNS) to update on flood situation and action taken by BDRCS.

The existing coordination mechanism within the different PNS of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement involves a bi-monthly PNS coordination meeting. These cover the regular updates from the societies present, the immediate issues to handle and the plan of action forward. There is also practice of the annual pre-disaster meeting (PDM) among the Movement partners. On 11-12 May 2016, a PDM was held by BDRCS to discuss broader preparedness issues. Apart from this, coordination meetings between Movement partners will be organised whenever the need arise. In-country Movement partners extend their support during any emergency situations where IFRC plays a coordination role to assist BDRCS for scale-up response. BDRCS has pre-disaster agreements that need to be renewed with them (as agreed in last May pre-disaster meeting).

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Bangladesh has allocated around 9,200 metric tons of rice, GR cash of BDT 34,450,000 (about CHF 441,667) and cash of BDT 22,500,000 (around CHF 288,462) for dry food package among 19 affected districts. Various UN agencies and INGO/NGOs have also started responding to the immediate needs of the affected population with food packages, WASH activities and cash grants.

HCTT has called for a meeting on 1 August 2016 and requested each cluster to activate their coordination activities and closely monitoring situation. Government has emphasized the need for safe water, sanitation and dry food to be addressed by all the stakeholders.

The Cash Working group met on 31 July 2016 and concluded the following points:

- Coordinate with different cluster for Emergency response particular cash intervention.
- Review the condition and accessibility of market for the affected community people.

It is important to note that BDRCS does not have formal agreement with private sector and external partners. However, they receive support (mainly cash) from banks and other individual donors. The NS is trying hard to get local support to manage the initial crisis situation. On top of what we have mentioned earlier the NS is receiving more fund which they are planning to utilise for food support.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

Need analysis

This needs analysis is largely based on the information received from BDRCS local unit, INGOs, different clusters, HCTT and government reports. In general, it's worth noting that large parts of the affected areas, and particularly the current worst affected districts, have high levels of pre-existing vulnerabilities, including poverty, malnutrition and social deprivation.

Water level has increased in most of the rivers inundating low-lying areas/char lands. People stuck at their houses, some people are moving to relative houses, school and colleges for shelter. Affected people are suffering for food, drinking water with daily necessities.

Due to displacement of people and loss of food stocks to the flood water there continues to be an urgent need for food assistance. Short term food security appears more imminent a problem; however, there will still be a significant impact on long term food security due to the impact on agriculture crop and livelihoods. With crops ruined, there will likely be an impact on the availability and price of food on the local market as well as a reduced demand for wage labour for several months. With less work opportunities follows reduce purchasing capacity of the vulnerable households which will result in a prolonged lean season and negatively affect their food security and nutrition status. Elderly, child headed households, pregnant and lactating women and those already relying on food aid (such as the VGF - vulnerable group feeding; a national safety nets programme) are the most vulnerable in terms of food security, in relief as well as in the recovery phase.

A large number of hand tube-wells have been contaminated by flood waters, forcing the affected population to seek alternative water sources. Shortage of safe drinking water is a pressing concern, and so is the lack of latrines in the spontaneous settlements. Many latrines have been washed away and inadequate sanitation facilities have caused many to openly defecate, hence contaminating pond waters and increasing the risks of spread of water-borne illness. There have been increased cases of diarrhoea, skin and eye infections and pneumonia.

According to government report², approximately 186,677 houses have been either fully or partially damaged in the four districts (Kurigram, Nilphamari, Jamalpur and Lalmonirhat). It is also reported that approximately 829 houses were completely washed away due to river erosion.

With major damage to housing, agricultural lands, harvest and thereby disruptions to regular livelihoods patterns, the early recovery/recovery needs following this flooding will be significant. Recovery interventions that focus WASH, shelter and livelihoods will be needed.

RCRC movement joint team is currently in the field and more information will be available in the coming days. On 7 August 2016, a Movement partners' coordination meeting today and the current flood situation was discussed with high priority. The partners have updated the field situation from their respective intervention areas. The water is travelling now from northern to southern part towards the Bay of Bengal, many parts in the north are now facing either river erosion outside the embankment or water logging inside the embankments. There is also an un-official indication

² NDRCC situation report published on 31 July 2016

from the inter agency working team that the total affected population figure might increase up to 3.5 million but the official figure will be launched on August 9th. With this scenario, BDRCS has requested for an Emergency Appeal to be launched after the DREF. The National coordination mechanism HCTT and the government has welcomed international response we should go for an EA. DFID has allocated GBP 0.5M for this flood. An EPOA for the emergency appeal will be launched soon after the HCT meets on 9 August 2016 and when more detailed assessment results become available.

Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS and IFRC joint teams will meet the local administration, and follow up on government updates during the emergency phase with regards to present and future interventions and will continue this coordination throughout the operation. The population in temporary shelters or makeshift houses will be prioritized in the selection of beneficiaries in the affected locations. According to the BDRCS and other assessment reports and from previous operations' lessons learned, the vulnerability criteria focuses on the elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people.

The whole beneficiary selection process will ensure community participation by holding consultation sessions, suggestions and feedback mechanism. BDRCS and IFRC works in close contact with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in case of selection of geographical locations and beneficiary households.

Risk Assessment

Several risks are associated with the planned operations. The immediate risks are related to more flooding, as the monsoon season still continuous into October. Going forward, the second peak of the cyclone season starts in October and Bangladesh is likely to experience a few tropical depressions or cyclones towards the end of the year. In December and January, many of the affected areas experience cold waves with temperatures falling below 10 degrees Celsius, which annually causes a number of deaths and serious health problems. The cold wave season will be more challenging this year given that the areas will still be recovering from the floods.

Logistics and access is a challenge in the current situation and will to some extent continue to be so for the remainder of the operations, depending to some extent on the decisions of targeting for the recovery phase. A lack of coordination can also be seen as a risk, as it might lead to humanitarian actors can result in duplication of efforts.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

The overall objective of the operation is to support BDRCS to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 11,000 families affected by the flood in 19 most affected districts³ of Bangladesh are met through the provision of emergency food, safe drinking water and hygiene items.

Proposed strategy

The BDRCS, utilising its staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in response immediately after onset of disaster and they are in the affected areas rendering relief services. The current operation has started with the utilization of BDRCS' own funds to provide dry and cooked food in nine (9) affected districts. And gradually with the deteriorating flood conditions in more districts BDRCS has requested IFRC to launch DREF. The DREF support mainly focusing on supporting dry food package and safe drinking water and hygiene. The DREF will seek a budget provision to support the ongoing assessment and post distribution monitoring. Furthermore, the operation will support meeting of safe water needs through mobile water treatment plant. While the water buckets will be mobilized from the BDRCS disaster preparedness stock. A Movement partners' joint assessment has been going on which will provide clearer details of the needs and situation for the affected families and overall numbers. Upon which, detailed assessments and further consultations between Movement partners with presence in-country will determine whether BDRCS response to flood shall be scaled up via an Emergency Appeal or not.

³ Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sierajganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur Sherpur, Sariatpur, Sunamganj, Faridpur, Rajbari, Manikganj, Munshiganj Kushtia, Tangail, Dhaka, Chandpur and Rajshahi).

The initial DREF supported relief operation will focus on the following: SL	Activities	Timeframe	Target beneficiaries
1	Support to the food package (both local procurement and cash support which ever feasible in different geographical locations)	Four weeks	8,000 families (40,000 people)
2	Distribution of hygiene items to the same families receiving food package	Four weeks	
3	Distribution of safe drinking water through eight mobile water purifying units	Two to four weeks	3,000 families (15,000 people)

Based on the field findings of the Red Crescent and other organizations, the priority needs are live saving-food, followed by water and sanitation and livelihoods. Recommendations for relief operation are to provide the affected dry food, non-food items, safe drinking water and emergency health camps. While the cash grant may not be feasible in all areas with non-functional market situation at the moment, this can be useful as situation improves.

Hence, the food package as stated below will be either through procurement or through equivalent cash support. Health supports are not included in this operation as the government has deployed medical camps and if the ongoing assessment identifies further gap then BDRCS will deploy medical camps. To address specific needs for women, sanitary articles such as sanitary napkins, soaps and washing soaps will be included in the hygiene item package. Information on menstrual hygiene practices can be disseminated through hygiene promotion activities.

Food Package Items	Kg/Pcs	Unit Price (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Total (CHF)
Rice	20	40	800	10.26
Pulse	2	130	260	3.33
Oil	2	95	190	2.44
Sugar	1	70	70	0.90
Shuji (baby cereal)	1	60	60	0.77
Salt	1	30	30	0.38
Chira (Flatten rice)	2	40	80	1.03
Gur (Molasses)	1	70	70	0.90
Packaging	1	20	20	0.26
Total cost			1,580	20.26

NFIs and Hygiene items	Pcs	Unit Price (BDT)	Total (BDT)	Total (CHF)
Candle	12	5	60	0.77
Fire Box	12	2	20	0.26
Laundry soap (130 gm)	1	16	16	0.21
Bathing soap (100 gm)	1	28	28	0.36
Sanitary Napkin	1	110	110	1.41
Comb	1	15	15	0.19
Packaging	1	16	16	0.21
Total cost			265	3.40

The food package mentioned above is equivalent to a two-week food ration and to meet other household requirement. This package has been considered based on the previous experiences as well as from government and food security cluster practices. The package will either be procured or equivalent cash amount will be given based on the market functionality of any particular area. If the operation needs to go through cash transfer programming, then the operation can use its vast experience on cash transfer programming (CTP). It is worth mentioning that BDRCS has started cash transfer programming (CTP) since cyclone Sidr operation back in 2007-2009. BDRCS implements diverse patterns of CTP in their programmes, like cash for work, cash for livelihood, cash and in kind combined programming, cash in shelter reconstruction based on the disaster and geographical context. In terms of disbursement modality, they are using cash in envelope, cash through bank, mobile money transfer as well as cash through bank cheque. BDRCS has capable

staff, NDRT and RDRT with hands-on experience in cash-based programming. Recently, two RDRT members were deployed in the Nepal earthquakes operation to support CTP activities. There are some volunteers who have experience in the previous CTP implementation in the same geographical locations affected by flood. These volunteers will be utilised for the cash distribution activities planned under this DREF operation.

Shelter is reported as a problem but as the water inundation is prominent and there is not enough space to build individual shelter the operation is not currently considering shelter as a priority option to response.

Community Engagement & Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be ensured in the emergency response through provisioning relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. While information needs are assessed on the ground, appropriate messages will be disseminated among wider population through reachable communication channels. BDRCS and IFRC will maintain coordination with the communication with communities (CWC) working group under the HCTT. The operation will involve participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A community mobilisation plan will be developed to establish processes that will increase beneficiaries' decision-making capacity on key aspects of the operation. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as feedback desks at the distribution sites, provisioning complaints box or opening hotline services to reach the BDRCS, will be employed for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted to evaluate the quality of service to communities.

Operational support services

Human resources

BDRCS will use its existing staff and volunteers for the response operation. BDRCS has already deployed 12 NDRT members for the operation and will deploy NDWRT shortly to operate the portable water treatment plant. The district branches have deployed youth volunteers, and members of the executive committees are also working in assessment and beneficiary selection. A regional disaster response team (RDRT) member will also be deployed to support BDRCS for a period of one month.

IFRC will use existing staff for the operation and has already deployed two staff to different field locations to assist BDRCS district branches for assessment and beneficiary selection. The in-country PNS and ICRC have also provided human resource support for assessment.

This DREF covers travel, accommodation and per-diem costs related to the staff and volunteers mobilised as well as pre-positioning cost for BDRCS and IFRC staff. The DREF will also cover insurance for the volunteers used in the operation through the IFRC global volunteer accident insurance scheme. The emergency operation centre (EOC) in both district and National Headquarters level are strengthened for the management and coordination of the operation through strategic deployment of dedicated staff to the field as well as coordination with various clusters and working groups.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics support will be provided by the IFRC country office following IFRC standard systems and procedures to locally source and procure required food package and hygiene items. In addition to the distribution of relief items, logistics support is given in developing standardized forms, papers and documentation in BDRCS. The in-country and regional logistics unit (RLU) stock information has been already shared with the team. Required vehicles support are provided and the in-country logistics team is on standby to provide any further support. In country logistics team is keeping close coordination with the RLU-KL team and regular updates are provided to them. IFRC's RLU in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical support to the Bangladesh delegation, as per needed.

Information technologies (IT)

High speed WiFi internet is available in the IFRC country office as well as BDRCS NHQ. Staff and volunteers in the field will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages on their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with NHQ, send reports and pictures. Rapid assessments will be carried out electronically through mobile applications, e.g. Magpie. The prepositioned NDRT and RDRT IT telecom kits will be mobilised in the

operational activities. Onsite and remote IT Telecom support will be ensured by both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections. Briefing sessions will be arranged as needed.

Communications

The IFRC communications team works closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors will provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation. This is in addition to the already extensive media coverage on the situation and Red Cross Red Crescent response in the early days of the disaster. News stories on the disaster situation and beneficiary profiles will be highlighted in through international local media as well as on IFRC online channels such as the official website, www.ifrc.org and social media platforms.

The BDRCS district units are engaged and will continually engage the local media outlets to highlight the Red Cross Red Crescent response. Regular flow of information will also be maintained between beneficiaries, respective BDRCS district units and response departments at NHQ to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Prior to relief distributions, beneficiaries will be made aware about the distribution packages, services, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation will maintain visibility in the field through appropriate branding such as banners and BDRCS aprons to enhance awareness about the role of the National Society and IFRC in the operation. BDRCS will also take initiatives to document all media releases and videos on this operation. Best practices will be captured and all efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

Security

Currently there is no serious security issue that can have potential impact on the implementation of the activities although countrywide shutdown or demonstrations are often called by the opposition political parties or interested groups on issues related to war crimes verdicts and other social causes. The recent shutdowns called in 2016 had little impact on public lives in the capital or elsewhere and people were seen going about their business. All Red Cross Red Crescent staff members were able to attend work in office as usual. It is anticipated that in the future the security forces increase efforts to ensure that normal life is not hindered. The IFRC Bangladesh country office security unit will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates through on time SMS alert, information report and security advisories. All visitors will be provided a security welcome pack and on-arrival security briefing. An Operational Security Risk Assessment will be made with the support of the IFRC regional security coordinator. Safety and security of the volunteers and staff engaged in the operation will be ensured by adhering to the appropriate security measures, e.g. wearing life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transports will be made mandatory.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

PMER activities will be rolled out to ensure the quality of implementation throughout the operational management cycle. BDRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level, however, it's NHQ and the IFRC team will be supporting the implementation team as and when required. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the National Disaster Response Team, will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

As a part of information management system, the beneficiary database will be developed to avoid duplication and to track assistance by the BDRCS team. The database along with the rapid needs assessment will be conducted using mobile based technology; RAMP (rapid assessment using mobile phone). The assessment will be carried out by the unit volunteers, so that there will also be scope to train unit volunteers on how to apply RAMP. This will contribute to capacity development of the respective unit.

Regular internal reporting and logbook-keeping by the field officers will help to gather information during day-to-day operational issues. The BDRCS PMER unit will be involved the planning and reporting of the operation at NHQ. IFRC country office in Dhaka, with support from the various technical units in Asia Pacific regional office in Kuala Lumpur,

will provide technical support to BDRCS. The affected districts will be regularly visited jointly by IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams. This will help to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve issues.

Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least two updates will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation. A lessons learned workshop will be conducted for those involved in the response operation.

Administration and Finance

This operation will have a cash-based programming component and that will require smooth mobility of cash from NHQ to the Branches and to the field. IFRC and BDRCS programme and finance team will work closely to ensure the supply chain of cash towards the field. The RDRT cash profile is requested to support the cash-based programming.

The operation will rely on existing financial management and administration systems in BDRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses (refer to attached budget).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment, feedback mechanism and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.													
Output 1.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection, dissemination and utilization of information from all stakeholders.													
<i>Activities planned</i>	<i>Week</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Conduct initial assessment by RCY and NDRTs		x	x										
Participation in joint needs assessment with other organizations		x	x										
Post distribution monitoring (10% HH as sample basis)				x	x	x							
Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
Lessons learned workshop												x	
Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability		x	x	x		x							
Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box		x	x	x		x	x						
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey (10% HH as sample basis)			x	x		x	x						

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Need analysis: As people are being moved and damages to crops, livestock and food stocks, food assistance is a top priority. Short term food security is an imminent problem and is expected to last for a few months as local price market prices and availability will be impacted. Vulnerable group will be particularly affected.

Population to be assisted: 8,000 families (40,000 people) will be targeted with provision of dry food rations or cash grants in the most affected districts. Priorities will be given to vulnerable groups such as lactating mother, families with children under five years of age, pregnant women, elderly and disabled people.

Outcome 5: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met													
Output 5.1: Distribution of dry food items to 8,000 families in 19 districts													
<i>Indicators:</i>													
a) <i>No. of households reached with dry food items within one-month time</i>													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Orientation and deployment of NDRT members		x											
Orientation and mobilization of volunteers at district level		x											
Procurement of dry food and or finalizing cash transfer modality to provide equivalent cash		x	x	x									
Distribution of dry food /cash				x	x	x							

Budget

DREF OPERATION

08/08/2016

MDRBD017

Bangladesh:
Flood

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	30,613
Cash Disbursements	162,080
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	192,693
Distribution & Monitoring	4,550
Transport & Vehicle Costs	600
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	5,150
National Society Staff	11,459
Volunteers	3,157
Total PERSONNEL	14,617
Workshops & Training	1,600
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	1,600
Travel	10,400
Information & Public Relations	6,662
Office Costs	1,800
Communications	600
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	19,462
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	15,179
Total INDIRECT COSTS	15,179
TOTAL BUDGET	248,701

Contact information

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

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1. DREF budget [above](#)
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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 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.

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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.