

# Emergency appeal operations update

## Bangladesh: FloodS

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRBD017</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2016-00075-BD</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 1</b> Issued on 9 September 2016	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 29 July to 31 August 2016
<b>Operation start date:</b> 29 July 2016	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 July 2017 (12 months)
<b>Appeal budget:</b> CHF 1,637,374 (16% of total budget)	<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 248,701
<b>N° of people to be assisted:</b> 105,000 people	<b>N° of people assisted to date:</b> 52,000 people
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has mobilized over 700 Red Cross Youth, NDRT, NDWRT and staff for the operation	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs	

## Operational Summary

**19-23 July:** 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 19 districts. Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) mobilized volunteers to provide immediate assistance, including evacuation services.

**24-28 July:** BDRCS allocated CHF 8,750 (BDT 700,000) for procurement and distribution of dry food in seven flood affected districts (Kurigram, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat and Sunamganj). 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. Four Red Crescent units mobilised eight water treatment kits (capacity 1,000 lit/hr) and NHQ mobilized one treatment kit (capacity 4,000 lit/hr) to provide safe drinking water to the affected people.

**29 July:** An update entry made on DMIS and an [information bulletin](#) published.

**2 August:** 50 mobile rapid latrine and around 3,000 water buckets mobilized to four districts.

**4 August:** To respond to the heavy rains in mid-July and subsequent severe flooding, Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) organized a meeting to decide on the trigger for a rapid needs assessment.

**8 August:** CHF 248,701 allocated from the IFRC's [Disaster Emergency Relief Fund \(DREF\)](#) to support BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of up to 55,000 people.



**Flood situation in Jamalpur district. Photo BDRCS / IFRC**

**11-15 August:** 106 people have died as a consequence of the floods as of 11 August 2016 (96 from drowning and 10 from snake-bite). Around 7,400 people are seeking refuge in 69 flood shelters. Based on the HCTT damaged situation and considering the HCTT damaged report BDRCS has identified 11 affected districts and allocated emergency food and non-food items packages for two weeks' assistance. BDRCS mobilized resources in eleven districts to support 6,000 families in terms of non-food items and cash for immediate food and household needs. A communication team (IFRC AP Region, CO and BDRCS) moved to the field for 3 days and collected case stories.

**16 August:** [Emergency Appeal](#) launched for CHF 1,637,374 to support BDRCS to scale-up the delivery of humanitarian assistance to 105,000 people.

**18-26 August:** Teleconference with movement Donors and partners on Flood 2016. BDRCS, with support from IFRC, organized shelter cluster meeting on 18 August. IFRC Head of Country office visited flood affected communities on 22 and 23 August, following which IFRC publishes [web stories](#) highlighting the daily struggle of affected families in the north. BDRCS mobilized five medical teams to the affected areas (each team consisted of one physician, one paramedic and two RC youth volunteers).



**Flood situation in Bogra. Photo: Bogra RC Unit/BDRCS**

Apart from the prevailing flood situation the country has also experienced two other disasters as mentioned below:

**Tornado:** At least nine people were killed and over a hundred others injured in Faridpur, Munshiganj, Magura, Naongaon, Tangail and Dhaka districts as a tornado swept through the areas on 21 August, 2016. Tornado damaged more than 1,000 houses and 20 shops. Around 1,000 trees and electric poles were uprooted during the storm, disrupted power supply in the affected areas. A number of people are living under the open sky who have lost their houses. Emergency Shelter and foods are most priority needs in the affected areas. RCY volunteers of Munshiganj unit provided first aid among the injured. Government distributed 1 ton Chira (Flatten rice) and BDT 2000 (each injured person) in Munshiganj district. Government also allocated BDT 300,000 and 50 MT rice in Faridpur district.

**Water logging in Jessore district:** Heavy rainfall in the 2nd week of August In Jessore district, caused waterlogging in Keshabpur, Abhaynagar and Manirampur upazilas. According to recent Joint need assessment (JNA) initial findings, nearly 490,300 people (98,060 families) were affected and 23 people were died in these upazilas. A significant number of the affected people (92,960) were displaced from their houses and faced difficulties to access safe water, sanitation facilities and shelters. They also suffered due to the disruptions in their livelihoods, communication system and education, as well as serious damages to crops. According to NIRAPAD situation report on 31 August, total 16,849 houses, 125.53 km roads and 16,297 hectors croplands were damaged and 290 educational institutions & 106 religious institutions were inundated and 16,297 hectors croplands damaged & 12,513 hectors hatcheries submerged due to the impact of waterlogging. Heavy rainfall in the 2nd week of August In these upazilas, the excessive rain water caused waterlogging in 28 unions and two municipalities. With the inundation of the dwelling areas, affected people have lost their latrines and tube-well. It is serious concern for women and children, in particular, and generally, for public health. Also, women and children displaced by the waterlogging have become exposed to abuse and gender based violence. The government allocated 100 MT rice and BDT 200,000 (CHF 2500) as GR cash for the waterlogging affected people.

## Coordination and partnerships

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has a country office presence in Bangladesh. The country office 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 has been supporting BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. IFRC is part of the coordinated rapid

assessment core team. IFRC is also participating in different coordination meetings, including the HCTT. IFRC is coordinating with UNDP as the Shelter Cluster co-lead, in compiling shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data to prepare for and facilitate the ongoing response. IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs.

The ICRC presence in Dhaka supports the BDRCS in the field of Restoring Family Links, integrating this within the disaster needs assessments.

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 is counting on their support for this plan of action. In coordination with the BDRCS, IFRC and other Movement partners are planning to contribute financial and technical support – particularly in health, water/sanitation and livelihoods – in the operational areas of Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur and Bogra.

At the request of the National Society, an alert for the deployment of one Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was issued and one potential member has been identified from Sri Lanka and is in process for deployment.

### Movement Coordination

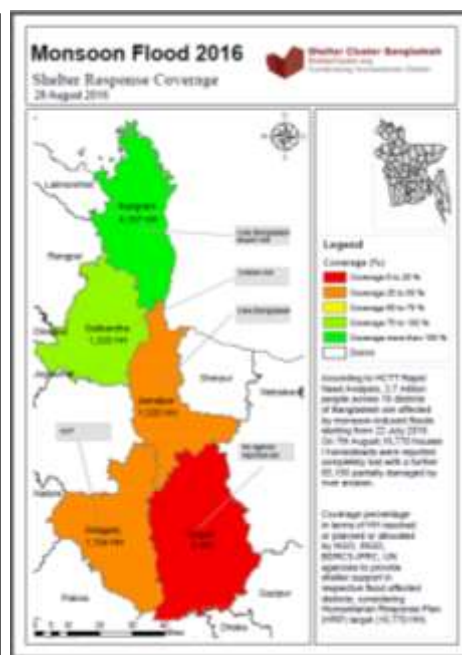
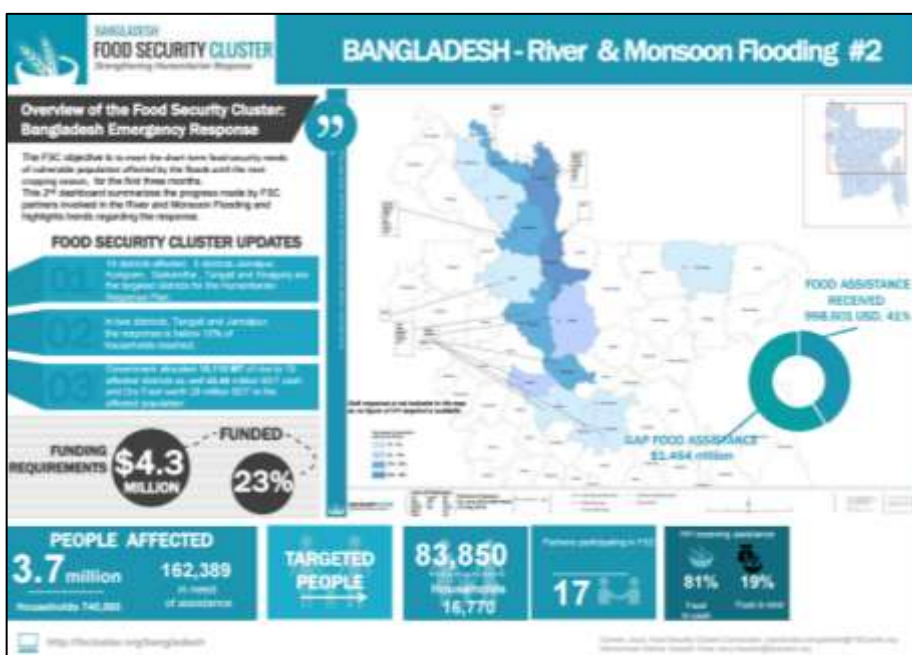
The existing coordination mechanism within the different PNSs of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and ICRC involves a bi-monthly RCRC movement coordination meeting. These cover the regular updates from the societies present, the immediate issues to handle and the plan of action forward. There is also 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 and ICRC takes place as per the need. In-country Movement partners and ICRC 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 4<sup>th</sup> August 2016 to develop the operation strategy under the DREF. Another meeting took place on 10<sup>th</sup> August to officially inform all the movement partners including ICRC about the launching of an emergency appeal. Apart from these, IFRC is coordinating with all the in country movement partners including ICRC to channelized the support either to the IFRC appeal or directly to the BDRCS.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) was highly responsive to the immediate needs of affected communities.

Considering the severe deterioration of the situation, an inter-cluster meeting was organized on August 1st as well as an ad-hoc Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) on August 4th that decided to trigger a Rapid Needs Assessment. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) analysed the situation and reported their findings to the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) on August



7th. Based on these findings, the clusters/sectors revised their draft response plan and the HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan was presented to the HCTT on August 11th.

The government has allocated 10,110 metric tons of rice, BDT 43.45 million (about CHF 543,125) in cash grants and BDT 28 million (CHF 350,000) for dry food to support the affected communities in the 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.

According to food security cluster as of now 17 organizations participating in coordination and funding coverage is 23 percent of 4.3 million which is funding requirement to reach 16,770 targeted houses holds. On the other hand, four organizations are currently participating in emergency shelter response. Referring to shelter cluster situation update as of 28 August cluster members have planned or responded 8,626 flood affected households with tarpaulin and basic HH NFIs.

It is important to note that BDRCS does not have formal agreement with private sector and external partners. However, they received support (mainly cash) from banks and other individual donors. The NS tried hard to get local support to manage the initial crisis situation. As of now the NS has contributed BDT 2,500,000 (CHF 32,051), from their own and in-country donations, which they have utilized for emergency food support in 19 districts.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

With the onset of flooding, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) Bangladesh country office completed a rapid assessment in nine (9) districts of the country's north and north eastern regions. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners present in the country had also extended their support in the assessment. 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, Shariatpur, Sunamganj, Faridpur, Rajbari, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Tangail, Dhaka, Chandpur and Rajshahi).



BDRCS volunteers supporting the affected people  
Photo: Jamalpur RC unit/BDRCS



BDRCS volunteers supporting the affected people  
Photo: Bogra RC unit/BDRCS

Considering the severe deterioration of the situation, an inter-cluster meeting was organized on August 1st as well as an ad-hoc Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) on August 4th that decided to trigger a Rapid Needs Assessment. 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. An estimated 3.7 million people (740,000 families) across 19 districts have been affected. As of 11 August 2016, 106 people died as a consequence of the floods. It includes 96 from drowning and 10 from snake-bite. Around 7,400 people sought refuge in 69 flood shelters. The official estimates indicate at least 250,000 houses have been destroyed or damaged. Riverbank erosion has resulted in a large number of houses and homesteads being washed away.

Through the its existing DP stocks and donations received domestically, BDRCS mobilized the immediate non-food items and continued the dry food and cooked food distribution. A DREF was requested, followed by an emergency appeal, to address emerging humanitarian needs.

### Summary of key achievements as of 1 September 2016:

- 6,200 families have received dry food
- 6,000 families have received cash (BDT 1,500 each) for food and hygiene and NFIs
- Around 41,500 liters of safe drinking water have been distributed to the 3,300 families through the mobile water treatment plant. Among them, 3,000 families have received water buckets.
- Five medical teams have been deployed in the affected area, treating up to 4,436 patients to date.

<b>Shelter and Settlements (household items)</b>			
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and household needs of the affected population are addressed</b>	<b>Output 1.1: Provision of essential household non-food items to 8,000 families</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
			<b>75%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Identification of distribution locations	X		75%
Beneficiary selection	X		75%
Local procurement of NFIs	X		75%
Volunteer mobilisation for relief distribution	X		75%
Distribution of NFIs to the beneficiaries	X		75%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			



Distributing NFIs to the beneficiaries in Jamalpur  
Photo: Jamalpur RC unit/BDRCS



Distributing NFIs to the beneficiaries in Kurigram  
Photo: Kurigram RC unit/BDRCS

BDRCS have completed the identification of distribution locations, beneficiary selection and local procurement of NFIs for 6,000 flood affected families. As on now 6,000 families out of 8,000 have already received candle and firebox as essential household NFIs along with hygiene items and cash grant. Each family received 12 candles and fireboxes.

<b>Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and household needs of the affected population are addressed</b>	<b>Output 1.2: Provision of emergency shelter support to 2,000 families</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
			<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Identification of distribution locations		X	0%
Beneficiary selection		X	0%
Procurement of tarpaulins		X	0%
Demonstration on fixing of tarpaulin and distribute flyer		X	0%
Distribution of Tarpaulins to the beneficiaries		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
A total of 2,000 affected families who become displaced after losing their houses due to river erosion or washed away			

by flood water; is targeted to provide tarpaulins along with one month food support. The activities planned under this output will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.

However it is observed that a flood affected people who received tarpaulins from BDRCS in 2014 flood emergency operation, are currently using those items to build their makeshift or emergency shelter.



Displaced families are using tarpaulins that they received from BDRCS in last Flood 2014 operation to build their makeshift shelter in Bogra district. Photo: Mehedi Hasan Shishir/IFRC

<b>Outcome 2: 800 targeted families have durable and sustainable shelter and settlement</b>		<b>Output 2.1: Provision of cash grants for household repair assistance to 800 families</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
				<b>0%</b>
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Beneficiary selection and finalization of partially-damaged shelter categorization				0%
Provide cash grant in one/ two instalment for shelter solution according to BDRCS/IFRC CTP procedure standards in conjunction with PASSA				0%
Shelter toolkit distribution				0%
Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting shelter repair work				0%
On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS staff				0%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey				0%
Progress towards outcomes				
The activities planned under this output will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.				
<b>Outcome 2: 800 targeted families have durable and sustainable shelter and settlement</b>		<b>Output 2.2: Training/awareness raising sessions provided to 800 target families on basic safe shelter and settlement for early recovery stage</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
				<b>0%</b>
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Provide shelter improvement training (PASSA incorporating DRR elements) and guidance with appropriate IEC materials				0%
Progress towards outcomes				
The activities planned under this output will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.				

<b>Food security, nutrition and livelihoods</b>				
<b>Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met</b>		<b>Output 3.1: Distribution of dry food items to 6,200<sup>1</sup> families in 14<sup>2</sup> districts</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
				<b>100%</b>
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		

<sup>1</sup> The target has reached to 7,243 families

<sup>2</sup> The target district for this output has increased to 21 as more new districts are affected.

Orientation and deployment of NDRT members	X		100%
Orientation and mobilisation of volunteers at district level	X		100%
Procurement of dry food	X		100%
Distribution of dry food among the 6,200 families	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes



BDRCS volunteers are loading relief items  
Photo: Kurigram RC unit/BDRCS



Distributing dry foods to the beneficiaries in Bogra  
Photo: Bogra RC unit/BDRCS

The activities under this output has started from the very beginning of the flood disaster and has been covered from the NS own and nationally collected fund. BDRCS NHQ sent some cash to the affected districts and the district branches procured food items from local market and distributed to the people who were marooned by water. The food package was determined in coordination with the local government and community leaders and was based on their preference and availability. Hence, the packages are not homogeneous in all districts.

**Table 1: Initial food package distribution from BDRCS own fund**

SL No.	District	Allocated Amount (BDT)	Allocated Amount (CHF)	No of families Reached	Packages	Remarks
1	Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Sirajganj	400,000	5,000	2,400	Flatten rice 3kg, Molasses 0.5kg, puffed rice 1kg, Candle 12 pcs and Firebox 2pcs	BDT 100,000 in each district
2	Bogra, Lalmonirhat, Sunamganj, Tangail, Shariatpur, Madaripur, Manikganj, Faridpur and Rajbari	900,000	11,250	2,675	Rice 5kg, Pulse 1kg, Oil 1 lit, Suji (baby food) 0.5kg, Sugar 0.5kg and ORS 2 pcs	BDT 100,000 in each district
3	Nilphamari	100,000	1,250	718	Cash grant for food	Branch own fund
4	Dhaka, Jessore, Kustia, Munshiganj, Sherpur and Rajshahi	450,000	5,625	1,200		Distribution yet to complete (on going)
5	Rangpur and Nilphamari	500,000	6,250	250	Cash grant BDT 1,500 and NFIs & Hygiene parcel	Distribution yet to complete (on going)
<b>Total - 21 districts</b>		<b>2,350,000</b>	<b>29,375</b>	<b>7,243</b>		

BDRCS deployed the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members to support the district branches for procurement, beneficiary selection and distribution. The NDRTs worked with the district branches and its volunteers and provided briefing and orientation as and when required. Though the initial target was 14 districts but as the flood travelled towards south from north, it caused damage to some other districts and as of now BDRCS has reached around 21 districts through this food support. The suji (baby food) distributed as part of the food support is to ensure meeting the nutritional needs of children age 6 to 24 months.

**Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met**

**Output 3.2: Distribution of cash for appropriate food package to 8,000 families for 15 days**

% of achievement  
**75%**

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Orientation and deployment of NDRT members	x		75%
Orientation and mobilization of volunteers at district level	x		75%
Beneficiary selection	x		75%
Local procurement of food items / Cash grant preparation	x		75%
Distribution of food items / Cash distribution through CTP modalities	x		75%

Progress towards outcomes



Distributing Cash for foods to the beneficiaries in Kurigram

**Photo: Kurigram RC unit/BDRCS**



Distributing Cash for foods to the beneficiaries in Gaibandha

**Photo: Gaibandha RC unit/BDRCS**

BDRCS deployed 8 national disaster response team (NDRT) members along with unit red crescent volunteers and unit level officer of BDRCS to complete the distribution properly and in time. Disaster response department of BDRCS oriented NDRT before deploying them on 12 August 2016. The NDRT members briefed respective Red Crescent Unit executive members and volunteers on flood 2016 emergency operation and prepared detail plan for beneficiary selection and distribution.

According to the Food Security market assessment<sup>3</sup>, it is reveals that cash based response would be the most appropriate transfer modality for the current phase of flood response. This assessment examined the market structure, price volatility, market conditions, and access to markets. The findings of the assessment indicate that most of the markets are long established, have good linkages with regional and national supply nodes and are capable of catering to the essential food needs of the people living in the catchment areas. Although all of the markets had some sort of inaccessibility during flooding they started becoming functional as soon as the flood water started receding.

Referring to the market assessment, BDRCS along with IFRC agreed to provide cash grant support for food instead of local procurement. As of reporting period, 6,000 flood affected families have received cash for food out of 8,000. Each family has received BDT 1,500 (CHF 20) thorough cash in hand modality. This amount of cash is equivalent to the 15 days food ration and to meet other household requirement. However, during the EPOA designing stage the amount was calculated as BDT 1,580 but during the implementation stage the amount was agreed as BDT 1,500 based on the current market price.

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection and finalization.		x	0%
Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures		x	0%

Progress towards outcomes

<sup>3</sup> Rapid Market Assessment in Flood Affected Areas of North-western Bangladesh; published on August 2016 by Food Security Cluster (FSC)

According to HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan, Food Security Cluster has targeted 16,770 families to provide standard cash package BDT 4,000 (CHF 51.28) for each targeted families monthly basis. In line with the HCTT response plan this emergency appeal is targeting 2,000 families for one-month food support. These are the families who are displaced and have lost their houses due to flood water intrusion, river erosion and thus became the most vulnerable.

Food insecurity is also associated with seasonality in the affected areas<sup>4</sup>. Almost every year there is a shortage of food in October and November, known as the monga (or lean) season. During flooding, cropland and homesteads are inundated with water causing severe damage to standing crops. This will have a serious impact on job opportunities for daily labourers. Reports suggest that sources of livelihoods have been destroyed, including fish farms and paddy fields, farmers have no seeds. Households affected by flooding report the adoption of the following coping strategies:

- Distressed assets selling such as livestock;
- Migrating to non-affected areas to find work opportunities (e.g. as agricultural day labour, rickshaw puller, household help and non-agricultural day labour, reduction in meal frequency and size)

This group of people are considered as the most vulnerable and will be targeted for the one month food package along with emergency shelter (tarpaulin) component.

The activities planned under this output will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.

<b>Outcome 4 Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among affected populations</b>	<b>Output 4.1: Provision of cash grant to 800 families in targeted most affected communities for restoring livelihoods</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>
		<b>0%</b>

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Setting up and publicizing beneficiary communication mechanism	X		0%
Beneficiary selection and finalization.	X		0%
Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities	X		0%
Setting up CTP procedures	X		0%
Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures	X		0%
Conduct impact assessment of livelihoods grants	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.

<b>Outcome 4: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among affected populations</b>	<b>Output 4.2: An additional 800 affected families in the 4 districts have earning opportunities through DRR-related cash for work opportunities during the lean period</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>
		<b>0%</b>

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identification of CFW activities in consultation with local government.	X		0%
Beneficiary selection and finalisation	X		0%
Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities	X		0%
Running of CFW scheme for 20 days	X		0%
Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS Cash Programming Training (CTP) trained staff and volunteers including NDRT	X		0%
Disbursement of cash through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure	X		0%
Conduct satisfaction survey for CFW scheme	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

As mentioned in output 3.3, to create job opportunity, cash for work (CFW) is considered most feasible option. CFW scheme will be selected with the consultation of local government and flood affected community people. According to emergency appeal, CFW scheme will be run for 20 days. At the end, each beneficiary will earn BDT 8,000 (CHF 100) in twenty days' time. The cash working group and FSC is currently reviewing the wage rate for worker. Depending on agreed and standard wage rate BDRCS will implement these activities. The activities planned under this output are

<sup>4</sup> According to Food Security Cluster report

expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

**Outcome 5: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced**

**Output 5.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population**

**% of achievement**  
**75%**

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilization of NDWRT members	X		100%
Distribution of safe drinking water through nine water purification units	X		100%
Distribution of water buckets to 3,000 families (1 per family)	X		100%
Replenishment of 3,000 water buckets	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes



Volunteers are distributing water buckets  
Photo: Kurigram RC Unit/BDRCS



Distributing safe drinking water for the flood affected peoples  
Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit/BDRCS

BDRCS has water mobile treatment plants pre-positioned in 12 strategic locations including Kurigram, Sirajganj, Bogra and Jamalpur districts. In addition to that, there are 9 medium scale mobile water purification kits (Kit 5 and Man pack) in central warehouse located in Dhaka. After subsequent discussion within higher management and following government SitRep, BDRCS mobilized 24 trained Red Crescent volunteers and mobile water purification kit for providing safe drinking water for the flood affected people of the respective districts. Due to the worsening WASH condition, 2 National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT) members from NHQ were deployed in Sirajganj and Kurigram district. To extend support to WASH response activities in the field, 3 NDWRT members were also been deployed to Jamalpur district along with Kit 5 and Man pack water purification kits. NHQ also mobilised 3,000 water buckets in Kurigram, Bogra, Jamalpur and Gaibandha from the disaster preparedness (DP) stock. Through all the mobile water purification kit, a total of 41,500 litres of safe water were distributed to approximately 3,300 families. During distribution of safe water, it was found that most of the people had limited scope to store drinking water though the production of safe water was available for distribution. The distribution of 10 litre water buckets to 3,000 families (one for each family) enabled the target people to carry and store water properly.

The replenishment of water bucket is subjected to availability of fund.

**Outcome 5: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced**

**Output 5.2<sup>5</sup>: Access to sanitation and hygiene items to target population is met**

**% of achievement**  
**75%**

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Hygiene items distribution to 8,000 families with orientation	X		75%
Installation of portable collapsible latrine for displaced people in 4 districts	X		100%

<sup>5</sup> Some of the activities under this output was initially planned under output 6.2 and output 6.3.

Distribution of portable collapsible latrines	X		100%
MHM leaflet distribution	X		75%

Progress towards outcomes



Developed and printed an IEC materials regarding menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for the beneficiaries, **Designed: BDRCS/IFRC**

To address the need of hygiene items, as of now BDRCS distributed hygiene materials to 6,000 flood affected families. Each family has received one bathing soap, one laundry soap, one comb and one sanitary napkin packet. These items are distributed along with cash grant for food. BDRCS with support from IFRC developed menstrual hygiene promotion materials and distributed among beneficiaries for awareness development. Female Red Crescent youth volunteers oriented and briefed about menstrual hygiene and use of napkins in separate focus group discussion with woman during and after the distribution.

BDRCS deployed 50 mobile rapid latrines to provide sanitation facilities for the displaced families who have lost their houses or could not return home due to inundation, were living on the embankment in makeshift shelters. The trained NDWRT along with district branch volunteers consulted with local community people and identified the suitable location for latrine installation.

Providing safe water and sanitation facilities to the disaster affected people could make a great impact to their community. People used the distributed water for drinking purposes. The installation of 50 mobile latrines by BDRCS worked as a catalyst to reduce open defecation practices. It was found that there was no diarrheal disease in those places where safe drinking water and rapid latrines were provided which was the impact of the distribution of safe water and sanitation facilities.



Volunteers are installing mobile latrine in Bogra District. **Photo: Bogra RC unit/BDRCS**

The operation is seeking fund to replenish the rapid latrines dispatched from the DP stock to ensure the BDRCS's preparedness and response capacity can be strengthened.

<b>Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the early recovery phase</b>	<b>Output 6.1: Access to safe water is ensured to target population</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
			<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Repairing of 100 tube-wells (25 in each of the 4 districts)	X		0%
Raising platform of 40 tube-wells (10 in each of the 4 districts)	X		0%
Analysis of available hydrogeological data for installation of new tube wells.	X		0%

Procurement and distributed of hand pump repair tool kits for operation and maintenance	X		0%
Training for user groups on the use of hand pump repair toolkits	X		0%
Installation of 40 new tube-wells (10 in each of the 4 districts)	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.			
<b>Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the early recovery phase</b>	<b>Output 6.2: Improved access to sanitation facilities</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
			<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Identification and finalize the beneficiaries for latrines installation from shelter and livelihoods group	X		0%
Construction of 600 household latrines with superstructure with BDRCS and IFRC standard procedure.	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.			
<b>Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the early recovery phase</b>	<b>Output 6.3: Improved sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour of 8,000 families</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
			<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Orientations/training of volunteers in PHAST	X		0%
Introduce PHAST in 4 districts	X		0%
Orientations/training of volunteers in PHAST	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.			

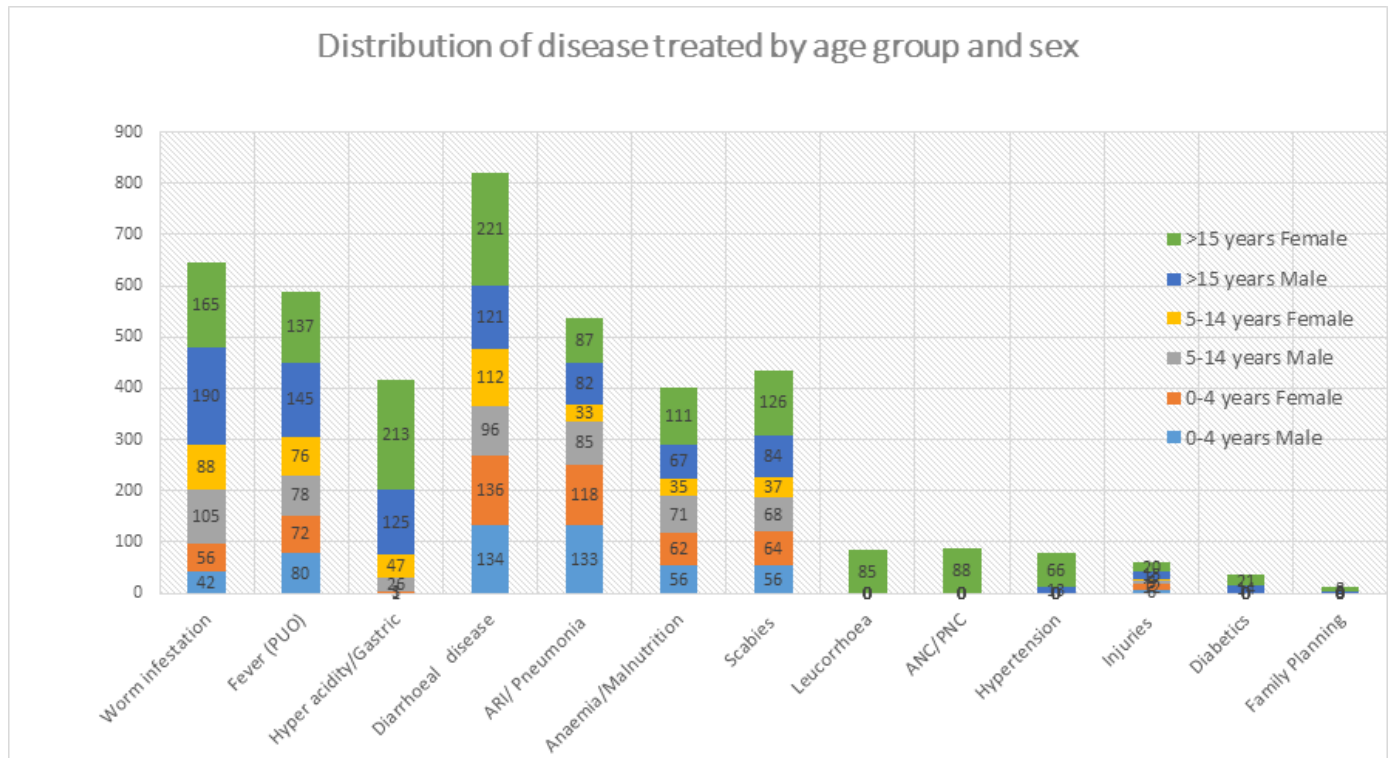
<b>Health</b>			
<b>Outcome 7: The immediate and medium term risks to the health of affected populations in 8 districts are reduced</b>	<b>Output 7.1: Provision of medical assistance with 4 medical teams in 8 districts in the relief phase</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
			<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Organize 4 medical camps in severely-affected areas	X		50%
Providing emergency health support to the affected population for 7 days in two phase	X		0%
Replenishment of Medicine used by BDRCS medical teams	X		0%
Distributing ORS to the identified families (targeted with NFI's) <sup>6</sup>	X		0%
Replenishing ORS following standard procurement procedures	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			

<sup>6</sup> Distribution will be accompanied with sensitization session.



Mobile health team of BDRCS in the affected districts. Photo: Health Team/BDRCS.

During this reporting period, five medical teams were deployed in the affected districts with primary medicine facilities. Of these, two medical teams are supported by Swiss RC working in Gaibandha district. BDRCS has one medical store with some basic medicine stock. The medical teams utilized these stock and will be replenished based on the funding confirmation. A total of 4,436 patients (1,959 male and 2,477 female) have been treated by the teams. The common diseases found are dysentery, diarrhoea, worm infection, fever. The overall disease pattern is presented in the below diagram.



The National Health Crisis Management Centre and Control Room (Hot Line +88 01519 114488) of Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), and all Civil Surgeon offices of respective districts were activated and were monitoring the health situation on a 24/7; All Civil Surgeon Offices were instructed to take necessary steps; and Control Rooms of flood-affected areas were operational around the clock. At moment there are adequate supplies of emergency drugs (ORS, WPT, IV saline, anti-snake venom, antibiotics and other necessary drugs) in buffer stocks of hospitals of affected areas. Local medical teams from government were deployed to the flood affected areas to address emerging health problems, such as acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), acute respiratory infection (ARI), skin diseases and eye infections. Dengue was not reported as a concern in flood affected areas.

In such scenario, BDRCS health teams were deployed to those places where government and other actor's services were in adequate. The initial approach of providing ORS as part of the NFI distribution was reconsidered. Upon further discussion with the health cluster and government departments, the ORS was provided to only people with diarrhea treated by health team.

<b>National Society capacity building</b>				
<b>Outcome 8: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened</b>	<b>Output 8.1: Capacity of the BDRCS NHQ and districts branches in affected districts are strengthen on emergency response and disaster preparedness</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
				<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>	
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>		
Shelter technical skilled training for BDRCS staff and volunteers	X		0%	
WatSan technical skilled training for BDRCS staff and volunteers	X		0%	
Livelihoods technical skilled training for BDRCS staff and volunteers	X		0%	
CTP training for BDRCS staff and volunteers	X		0%	
Procurement of Mobile phone for NDRT and staff	X		0%	
Desktop and printer for District branches	X		0%	
Procurement NDRT equipment and personal gear	X		0%	
DR/ DRR training for BDRCS UDRT members	X		0%	
Construction of WASH warehouse in BDRCS NHQ	X		0%	
Development of RMS offline version	X		0%	
Procurement vest/ red jacket, cap and T-shirt for volunteers	X		0%	
Progress towards outcomes				
The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.				

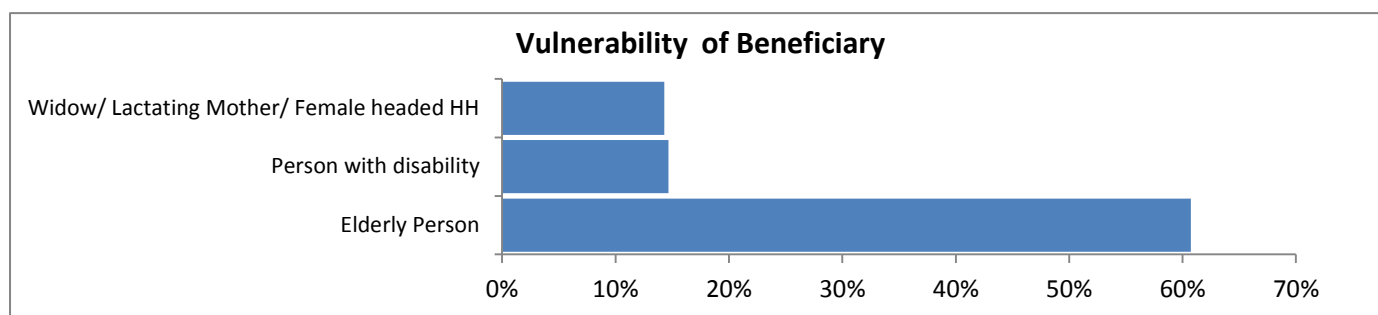
<b>Disaster risk reduction</b>				
<b>Outcome 9: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored</b>	<b>Output 9.1: Targeted 10,400 families in 8 communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
				<b>0%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>	
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>		
Conducting DRR training sessions at different locations in 8 communities	X		0%	
Develop and printing of IEC materials	X		0%	
Distribution of IEC materials	X		0%	
Tree planting	X		0%	
Awareness raising campaign in 8 communities through street drama and pot song	X		0%	
Progress towards outcomes				
The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out in early recovery phase and will be implemented when funding coverage is confirmed.				

<b>Quality programming</b>				
<b>Outcome 10: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation</b>	<b>Output 10.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
				<b>50%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>	
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>		
Conduct initial assessment by RCY and NDRTs	X		100%	
Conduct joint assessment in most affected districts by BDRCS and Movement partners jointly	X		75%	
Participation in joint needs assessment with other organizations	X		100%	
Post distribution monitoring (10% HH as sample basis)	X		50%	

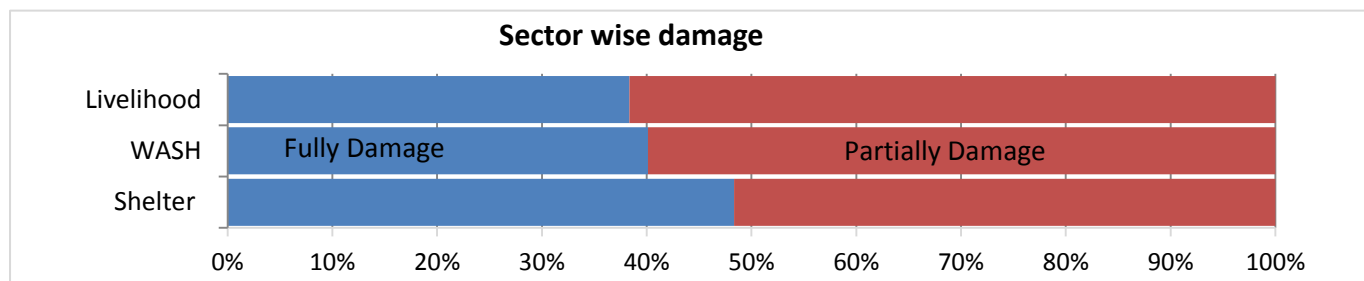
Monitoring visits by joint teams of BDRCS headquarters and IFRC	X		30%
Lessons learned workshop	X		0%
Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability	X		50%
Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box	X		25%
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey (10% HH as sample basis)	X		50%
Data collection and analysis	X		50%
Continued information collection from local units	X		40%

**Progress towards outcomes**

Since the onset of floods in July, BDRCS, with the support from its district branches in respective flood affected district, is monitoring and assessing flood situation. BDRCS mobilized NDRTs in the affected districts for conducting initial assessment and supporting local unit for selecting beneficiaries, procurement and distribution. Deployed NDRT along with unit volunteers conducted assessment to understand priority needs of the community. In addition to that BDRCS-IFRC actively participated in HCTT multi sector rapid need analysis which was trigger on 4<sup>th</sup> August 2016. According to the findings form need analysis, HCTT developed humanitarian response plan with the support from different cluster.



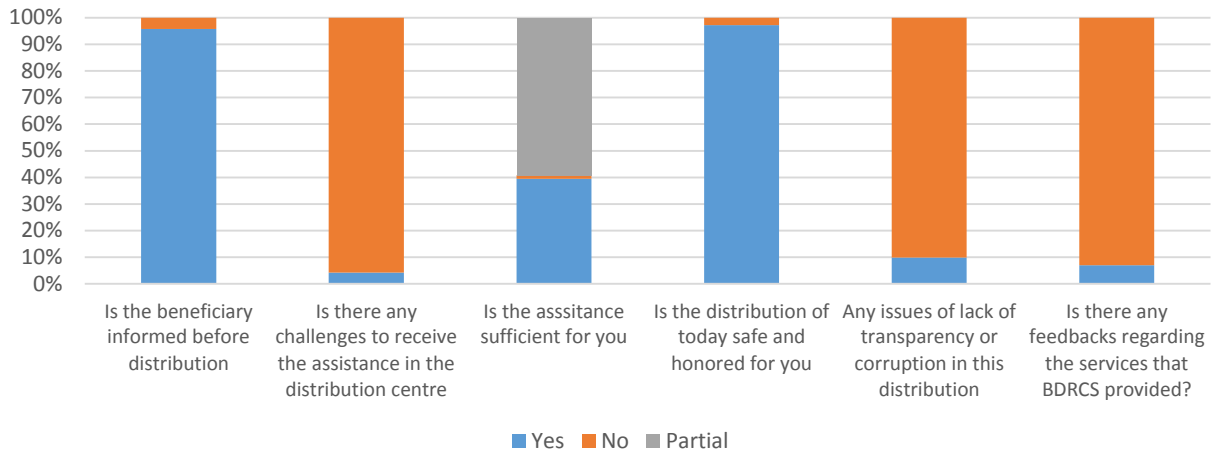
To identified the most vulnerable flood affected families, BDRCS with support from NDRTs and unit volunteers assessed the vulnerability criteria. Around 60 percent of assessed families have at least one elderly person, 15 percent have at least one member with disability and 14 percentage are female headed or widow or lactating mother.



Deployed NDRTs along with unit red crescent volunteers have conducted the baseline survey for the families identified for relief phase and it shows that around 50 percent assessed houses are severely damaged. Approximately 40 percent of assessed families have reported that their water source, sanitation facilities and livelihood are badly affected.

According to recent post distribution satisfaction survey, it reveals that more than 90 percentage of beneficiaries were informed about distribution date. The survey reveals that less than 10 percentage of beneficiaries provided feedbacks regarding the overall services that provided by BDRCS which were mainly to let BDRCS know about their needs, preferred distribution location. BDRCS selected distribution point carefully with consultation with local unit executive members, volunteers and community people as a result more than 95 percentage beneficiaries reported that they did not experience any challenges during receiving the assistance. At the same time they also reported that distribution were safe and transparent.

### Post Distribution Satisfaction Survey



Female Volunteers are consulting regarding menstrual hygiene management (MHM) with the female beneficiaries,  
**Photo: Nurul Amin/BDRCS**



Volunteers are helping the community people to find out their names in the beneficiary list.  
**Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit/BDRCS**



Beneficiary list and complain box at the union council  
**Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit/BDRCS**



Conducted post distribution monitoring (PDM) in Kurigram  
**Photo: Nurul Amin/BDRCS**

The operation has conducted couple of community consultation at different stages (during the needs assessment, during beneficiary selection, and during selection of ponds for water purification). The NDRT and NDWRTs are trained on the community engagement methodologies and are in touch with the communities for each activities.

The provision of feedback mechanism has considered as an integral part of this operation. The NDRTs deployed to the field are well trained on the beneficiary accountability aspects. However, BDRCS-IFRC response and BenCom

team gave a short briefing on the beneficiary accountability aspects and the teams are following up with the district branches accordingly. In the distribution spot the provision of information desk and complain box has started which are coordinated and responded by respective BDRCS local unit by involving in a group or individual discussions, sharing beneficiary list, distribution location and assistance packages. In addition to that according to the feedbacks from affected community people; BDRCS oriented and disseminate the overall emergency response operation at different level of implementation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

To support the ongoing relief operation, 50 sets of rapid mobile latrines, 6,000 sachets of ORS and 3,000 buckets along with the water treatment kits were deployed from the BDRCS prepositioned stocks. Required fleet supports have been provided by the BDRCS and IFRC CO for the operation.

Technical supports provided by IFRC CO to BDRCS Logistics department in terms of district level local procurement of hygiene items and the NFIs (candles, fire box). The operation is seeking fund to replenish the rapid latrine, which will be procured through Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur. ORS will also be replenished by the NS. As the operation evolves, there is draft plan to distribute tarpaulins from prepositioned stocks, and based on future funding these are planned to be replenished through RLU.

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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 (NGOs) 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**.

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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.