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Emergency appeal operations update

Bangladesh: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD017	GLIDE n° FL-2016-000075-BD
Operations update n° 2 Issued on 18 November 2016	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 September to 31 October 2016
Operation start date: 29 July 2016	Operation end date: 31 July 2017 (12 months)
Appeal budget: CHF 1,637,374 Appeal coverage: CHF 665,857 (41% of total budget); see donor response	DREF allocated: CHF 248,701
N° of people to be assisted: 105,000 people	N° of people assisted to date: 62,000 people
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has mobilized over 700 Red Cross Youth, NDRT, NDWRT and staff for the operation	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Sri Lankan Red Cross Society and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: 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.



Living Condition in Kulkandi union ,Jamalpur district .
Photo: Selvaraj Kugendren /RDRT Member

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 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).

1-30 September: Due to an industrial dispute related to the Government increasing salaries, and the Eid festival, work was limited but the preparation of the pending relief phase activities and recovery plan was done. [Operation update no.1](#) was issued on 9 September.

1-31 October: The beneficiary selection and distribution of cash for food targeting 600 people was carried out by the volunteers in the hard-to-reach district of Tangail. Flood early recovery programme inception meeting was held in Jamalpur district on 27 Oct. The assessment for the remaining 400 beneficiaries in Shirajganj district was completed and the distribution is expected to start on 7 November.



Beneficiary Selection, Kakua Union, Tangail District
Photo: Selvaraj Kugendren /RDRT member

Apart from the prevailing flood situation, the country has experienced two other disasters; Tornado in Faridpur, Munshiganj, Magura, Naogaon, Tangail and Dhaka districts and Water logging in Jessore district, as mentioned in the previous update. Some tornado affected people in Tangail district were also affected by floods. These people were given priority during the cash grant distribution under this EA. RCY volunteers of Munshiganj district unit provided first aid services to those who were 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.

For the water logging affected families in Jessore district, BDRCS response department is planning to send some tarpaulin for the families who are returning to their homes as in some places water has started to receded. The local initiative from the Jessore district branch was much appreciated as they provided initial food support to around 1,500 families in two phases. However, the reports from NIRAPAD¹ and JNA working group highlighted the further need for immediate recovery interventions.

With the US election and other disasters occurring, Bangladesh dropped off the media map round the last week of August, Up until this stage Global media were reporting the biggest flood in 30 years with a massive 3.7 million people displaced. Now the plight of millions of people trying to get their lives together, is forgotten, Another forgotten disaster.

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

¹ <http://reliefweb.int/map/bangladesh/jessore-waterlogging-affected-areas-august-2016>
http://nirapad.org.bd/npadmin/situation_report/1479103098_Monthly%20Hazard%20Incidence%20Report%20August%202016.pdf

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 has supported the BDRCS in the field of Restoring Family Links, integrating this within the disaster needs assessments in the earlier stage of the operations

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. Within the longer-term program framework, British RC, Swiss RC, German RC has contributed to the respected project areas in terms of providing emergency relief support through BDRCS. Also, the CBDRR program supported by Swedish RC mobilized the community DREF in flood affected areas in Jamalpur district.

At the request of the National Society, one Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member from Sri Lanka arrived on 8 November, and an Operation Manager (Surge Delegate) from New Zealand arrived on 7 October 2016.

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.

Two Movement emergency meetings were held while launching DREF and subsequent EA. Apart from these, IFRC is coordinating with all the in country movement partners including ICRC to channelize the support either to the IFRC appeal or directly to the BDRCS. The last coordination meeting was held on 20 October.

On Friday 21 October the ICRC held an Asia Media Conference 2016 in Dhaka together with the Diplomatic Correspondents Association, Bangladesh (DCAB). The theme was 'Reporting Humanitarian Emergencies and Crisis and the Chairman, SG and Directors of the BDRCS attended together with IFRC and PNS. This was an excellent opportunity to build further relationships with the media and to be able to promote the floods.

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 1 August as well as an ad-hoc Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) on 4 August 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 7 August. Based on these findings, the clusters/sectors revised their draft response plan and the HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) was presented to the HCTT on August 11th. The HCTT continues the progress monitoring of the Humanitarian response plan and had a latest meeting on 27 October. The key highlights from the meeting are:

- Funds mobilized- 19 % of total target of the coordinated humanitarian response plan
- People reached- 14 % of target
- Kurigram district is the most covered by clusters, almost none in Tangail (now, BDRCS has responded here)
- GoB's engagement supports the HCTT to deliver its response
- Increase value for money for the support package
- Slow start of the needs assessment need to strengthen
- Early recovery funding is low which the humanitarian community need to advocate more
- Agencies are requested to report on basis of commitments in HRP (cluster packages), provide space for narrative to explain partially reached population
- Government has provided around \$4.5 M worth relief assistance

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. In a later stage the HCTT triggered JNA estimated 3.7 million people (740,000 families) across 19 districts have been affected. BDRCS NHQ and district branches mobilized local resources to support the affected families. Through the 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 31 October:

- 7,400 families have received dry food (BDRCS own fund)
- 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.
- 250 families received cash (BDT 1,500 each) for food and hygiene and NFIs (domestic fund of BDRCS)
- 600 families received cash for food (BDT 4,000 each) in Tangail. 400 more families will receive the same grant in Sirajgang on 7 November 2016.



Flood early recovery Inception meeting in Jamalpur district branch.

In the early recovery phase, BDRCS and IFRC team carried out situation analysis to select one most affected district for the early recovery intervention. Considering priorities and availability of funding, BDRCS is now focusing more on recovery activities. In this regard, Jamalpur district is selected to carry out the recovery activities considering the number of affected families, damage, vulnerability and unit capacity.

An inception meeting on flood recovery response was held in Jamalpur District on 27 October to inform all stakeholders of the early recovery phase design and detailed modality and to gather feedback. The BDRCS, IFRC and District branch have signed a tri-patriet agreement to ensure an organized and systematic implementation of the operation.

With the EA coverage stands at less than 50%, BDRCS and IFRC will prioritise support to only a portion of the targeted families in the early recovery phase. The below table shows the planned target vs gap scenario for all sectors in the early recovery phase.

Flood early recovery: Planned vs Gap					
Sector	Recovery activities	No. of families planned in the EA	Supported by current funding	Gap yet to be funded	Package Description
Shelter	Shelter repairing through implementing PASSA tools	800	300	500	Cash grant of CHF 282 per HH
	Shelter toolkits distribution				Cost CHF 30 per HH
Livelihoods	Cash grant for income generating activities	800	300	500	Cash grant CHF 192 per HH
	Cash for work (20 work days per HH)				Each family received CHF 100

WASH	Construction of new latrines	600	300	300	1 HH latrine cost CHF 192
	Improve sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour through PHAST	8,000	2,000	6,000	
	Repairing damaged water points, Construction of elevated platforms for tube wells/hand pumps and installing of new water points with water quality test	700 (100+40=140 tube wells)	250 (40+10=50 tube wells)	450	
Disaster Risk Reduction	Tree planting and awareness training	10,400	1000	9,400	10 seedlings per HH
	Provide training/awareness raising campaign on DRR issues in the communities		3,000	7,400	Pot song, Theatre show and training

Shelter and Settlements (household items)				
Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and household needs of the affected population are addressed		Output 1.1: Provision of essential household non-food items to 8,000 families		% of achievement 75%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
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%	
Progress towards outcomes				
During the last reporting period 6,000 families out of 8,000 have received candle and firebox as essential household NFIs along with hygiene items and cash grant. While BDRCS distributed the same package to additional 250 families from their own fund. Further funding support is needed to meet the needs of the remaining 2,000 target families.				
Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and household needs of the affected population are addressed		Output 1.2: Provision of emergency shelter support to 2,000 families		% of achievement 0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Identification of distribution locations			0%	
Beneficiary selection			0%	
Procurement of tarpaulins			0%	
Demonstration on fixing of tarpaulin and distribute flyer			0%	
Distribution of Tarpaulins to the beneficiaries			0%	
Progress towards outcomes				
This output focuses on distribution of tarpaulins to the families displaced after losing their houses due to river erosion or washed away by flood water. Activities could not take place due to limited funding during the planned schedule. However when funding materialized, the needs shifted to transitional shelter. People have had their temporary shelter arrangement and would now require support to rebuild their house. It is observed that people who have received tarpaulins from BDRCS during the 2014 flood operation are currently using those items to build their makeshift or temporary shelter.				
Outcome 2: 800 targeted families have durable and sustainable shelter and settlement		Output 2.1: Provision of cash grants for household repair assistance to 800 families		% of achievement 0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Beneficiary selection and finalization of partially-damaged shelter categorization		X	0%	

Provide cash grant in one/ two instalment for shelter solution according to BDRCS/IFRC CTP procedure standards in conjunction with PASSA	X		0%
Shelter toolkit distribution	X		0%
Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting shelter repair work	X		0%
On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS staff	X		0%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

After the inception meeting for early recovery phase, Jamalpur district branch has identified two Upazilas to provide durable shelter support. Based on the current funding, 300 families will be prioritised in two upzilas. BDRCS has planned to deploy NDRT members to support the district branch for beneficiary selection. The whole process will be a community driven approach.

Outcome 2: 800 targeted families have durable and sustainable shelter and settlement	Output 2.2: Training/awareness raising sessions provided to 800 target families on basic safe shelter and settlement for early recovery stage		% of achievement
			0%

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	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

This output will cover the same beneficiaries who will receive assistance under output 2.1. During the inception meeting, a consensus building on PASSA process took place among the district branch executive committee members and volunteers. The BDRCS and IFRC shelter team is reviewing the existing IEC materials. Printing of these materials is planned after the field testing in Jamalpur district.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met	Output 3.1: Distribution of dry food items to 6,200² families in 14³ districts		% of achievement
			100%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
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

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. All the distribution under this output has been completed during last reporting period. All together BDRCS reached 7,243 families in the initial emergency phase. 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.

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%

² The target has reached to 7,243 families

³ The target district for this output has increased to 21 as more new districts are affected.

Distribution of food items / Cash distribution through CTP modalities		x	75%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>This output was designed for the initial emergency phase. During the last reporting period, 6,000 flood affected families received cash for food out of targeted 8,000 families. Each family has received BDT 1,500 (CHF 20) through 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 prevailing market price. Due to the changing needs of the affected people, the allocated funding for this output will be used for other recovery priorities.</p> <p>It is also important to note that BDRCS distributed the same package to additional 250 families from their own fund.</p>			
Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met		Output 3.3: Distribution of cash for food to 2,000 families in targeted most affected communities for one month	
		% of achievement	
		30%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?	
		Yes (x)	No (x)
Beneficiary selection and finalization.		x	
Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures		x	
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Due to low funding, BDRCS and IFRC planned to provide cash grant to improve food security of 1,000 of the planned 2,000 families. The remaining 1,000 families will be planned if further funding is confirmed and needs and gaps remain on the ground.</p> <p>This cash package is designed in line with the HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). According to HCTT HRP, Food Security Cluster has targeted 16,770 families to provide standard cash package BDT 4,000 (CHF 51.28) to meet their monthly basic household needs. To date, 600 families have been supported with one month cash grant in Tangail district and another 400 will be supported in the first week of November.</p> <p>Families who have been displaced and have lost their houses due to flood water intrusion and river erosion are the most vulnerable group. Among them, priority will be those who are extremely poor, having elderly people, widow, lactating mother, people with disability in their household. The post distribution survey confirmed the vulnerability scenario of the targeted families.</p>			
Outcome 4: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among affected populations		Output 4.1: Provision of cash grant to 800 families in targeted most affected communities for restoring livelihoods	
		% of achievement	
		0%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?	
		Yes (x)	No (x)
Setting up and publicizing beneficiary communication mechanism		X	
Beneficiary selection and finalization.		X	
Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities		X	
Setting up CTP procedures		X	
Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures		X	
Conduct impact assessment of livelihoods grants		X	
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Due to low funding, BDRCS and IFRC planned to provide cash grant to restore livelihoods of 300 of the planned 800 families. The target families are in Jamalpur district. The remaining 500 families will be planned if further funding is confirmed and needs and gaps remain on the ground.</p> <p>The inception meeting in Jamalpur district analysed the possible cash transfer modalities and based on the ground work the cash transfer procedures will be finalized. The planned NDRT deployment will ensure the appropriate beneficiary selection and cash modalities.</p>			
Outcome 4: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among affected populations		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	
		% of achievement	
		0%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?	
		% progress	

	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			
Similarly to output 4.1, only 300 families will be supported in Jamalpur district. The inception meeting in Jamalpur district has discussed the Cash for Work (CFW) modality. It was discussed that the CFW scheme will be selected with the consultation of local government and flood affected community people. Each beneficiary will earn BDT 8,000 (CHF 100) for twenty days of work. The cash working group and FSC is currently reviewing the wage rate for worker. Depending on agreed and standard wage rate, BDRCS and IFRC will decide on the standards and implement these activities.			

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				
The progress under this output has been described in the previous update. Additional funding is required to replenish the water buckets that had been distributed from BDRCS pre-positioned stock.				
Outcome 5: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced	Output 5.2⁴: 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 latrines for displaced people in 4 districts	X		100%	
Distribution of portable collapsible latrines	X		100%	
MHM leaflet distribution	X		75%	
Progress towards outcomes				
The progress under this output has been described in the previous update. Additional funding is required to replenish the portable collapsible latrines that had been distributed from BDRCS pre-positioned stock.				
Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the early recovery phase	Output 6.1: Access to safe water is ensured to target population			% of achievement
				0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
Repairing of 100 tube-wells (25 in each of the 4 districts)	X		0%	

⁴ Some of the activities under this output was initially planned under output 6.2 and output 6.3.

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		100%
Procurement and distribution 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			
This output is designed to provide safe water for a comparatively longer period and hence is focused in the early recovery phase. After the inception meeting, the team has started to work for this output. During this reporting period, available hydrological data have been collected from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Based on available data, the design and BoQ of the new tube-well are being prepared.			
Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the early recovery phase	Output 6.2: Improved access to sanitation facilities		% of achievement
			0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
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		10%
Progress towards outcomes			
The BoQ and design of HH latrine is finalized. Requisition has been submitted to logistic department where the tendering process of the HH latrines is currently being processed. As per plan, a tripartite agreement is completed and beneficiary selection for latrine will soon begin.			
Outcome 6: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the early recovery phase	Output 6.3: Improved sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour of 8,000 families		% of achievement
			0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
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			
It has been planned that PHAST training for volunteers will be held in the first week of December 2016, aimed at improving hygiene knowledge and behaviour practice of the targeted beneficiaries. Hand washing device ⁵ and soap cases will be provided along with the household latrines.			

⁵ The rural household latrine design is stand alone without attached water facilities. People need to carry water from distance. Hence, hand washing after latrine use is often difficult. Considering this, the hand washing device which is made of a Bucket, water tap will be attached with the household latrine along with soap case.

Health				
Outcome 7: The immediate and medium term risks to the health of affected populations in 8 districts are reduced	Output 7.1: Provision of medical assistance with 4 medical teams in 8 districts in the relief phase			% of achievement
				0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
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) ⁶	X		50%	
Replenishing ORS following standard procurement procedures	X		0%	
Progress towards outcomes				
<p>The progress under this output has been described in the previous update. Additional funding is required to replenish the ORS that had been distributed from BDRCS pre-positioned stock. 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 diarrheatreated by health team.</p> <p>On a general note, no significant outbreaks were reported which suggest that the hygiene promotion and community health programs in place by different actors have proven to be efficient.</p>				

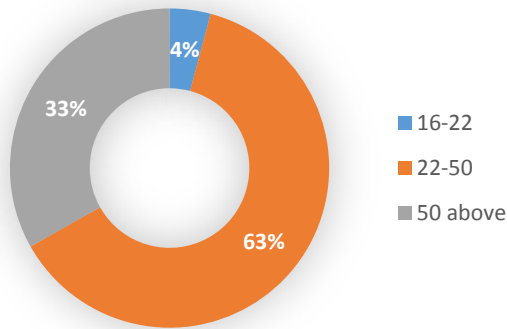
National Society capacity building				
Outcome 8: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened	Output 8.1: Capacity of the BDRCS NHQ and districts branches in affected districts are strengthen on emergency response and disaster preparedness			% of achievement
				0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
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				
<p>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. However, this operation has been a particularly difficult one spread over a large area, and on many remote chars (islands) and along river banks that require hours on foot to reach the communities.</p> <p>More experienced volunteers were being used for training and coaching volunteers who are less experienced. This was observed also during field monitoring that the NDRT members and RDRT member from Sri Lanka provided onsite training and coaching to the volunteers during operation. Technical training is being planned for second week of November.</p>				

⁶ Distribution was accompanied with medical team instead of merge with NFIs

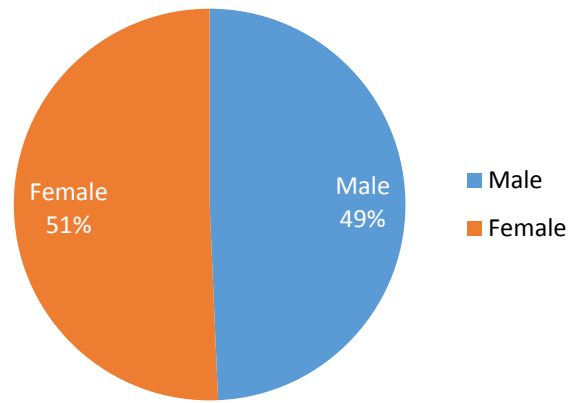
Disaster risk reduction				
Outcome 9: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Output 9.1: Targeted 10,400 families in 8 communities have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures			% of achievement
				0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
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 but the scale will be reduced due to funding constraint. The team is reviewing the available IEC materials and will finalize for printing and dissemination after the field testing in early November.				

Quality programming				
Outcome 10: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Output 10.1: Participation in assessments and continuous collection of information from local units			% of achievement
				50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		
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		75%	
Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box	X		40%	
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey (10% HH as sample basis)	X		50%	
Data collection and analysis	X		50%	
Continued information collection from local units	X		70%	
Progress towards outcomes				
<p>Since the onset of floods in July, BDRCS, with the support from its district branches in respective flood affected district, monitored and assessed the flood situation. BDRCS mobilized NDRTs in the affected districts for conducting initial assessment and supporting local unit for selecting beneficiaries, procurement and distribution. NDRT along with unit volunteers were deployed to conduct assessment of the priority needs of the affected community.</p> <p>In addition, BDRCS and IFRC actively participated in HCTT multi sector rapid need analysis, which was triggered on 4 August. According to the findings, HCTT developed a humanitarian response plan with the support from different clusters. While visiting the affected areas, BDRCS projected potential risks such as rivers breach, which was translated into actions to inform the local communities of the importance of disaster preparedness.</p> <p>Regular monitoring visits to the operation sites are being made by the BDRCS directors to ensure the programme quality and standards compliance. In October, the RDRT member from Sri Lanka and IFRC Operations Manager travelled with the directors for monitoring visit. The operation teams were recognized for their professionalism and dedication – managing long hours and stressful environment, upholding their impartiality and demonstrated empathy within their work.</p>				

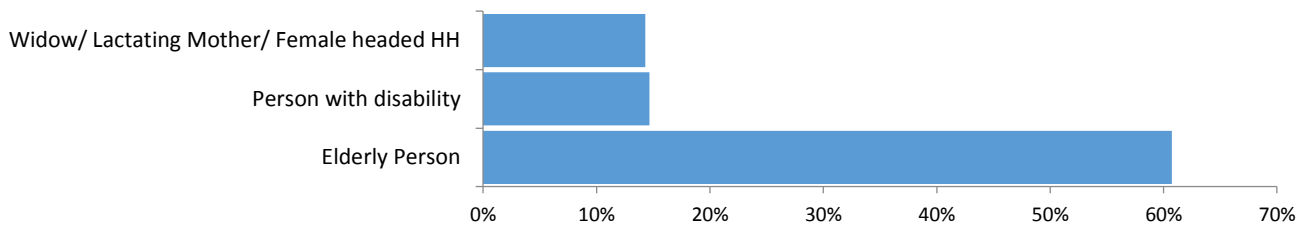
Age group of the participants



Gender of the Participants

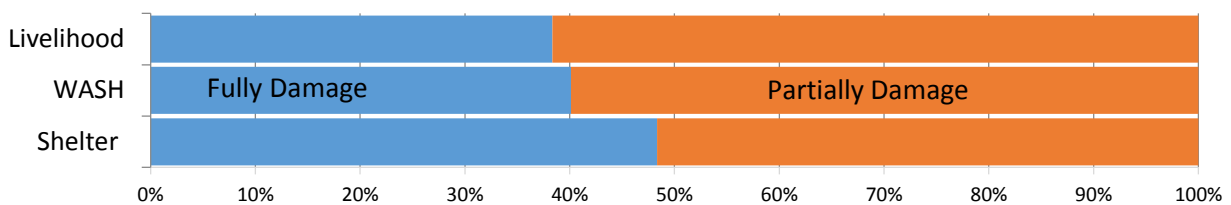


Vulnerability of Beneficiary



To identify 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 percent are female headed or widow or lactating mother.

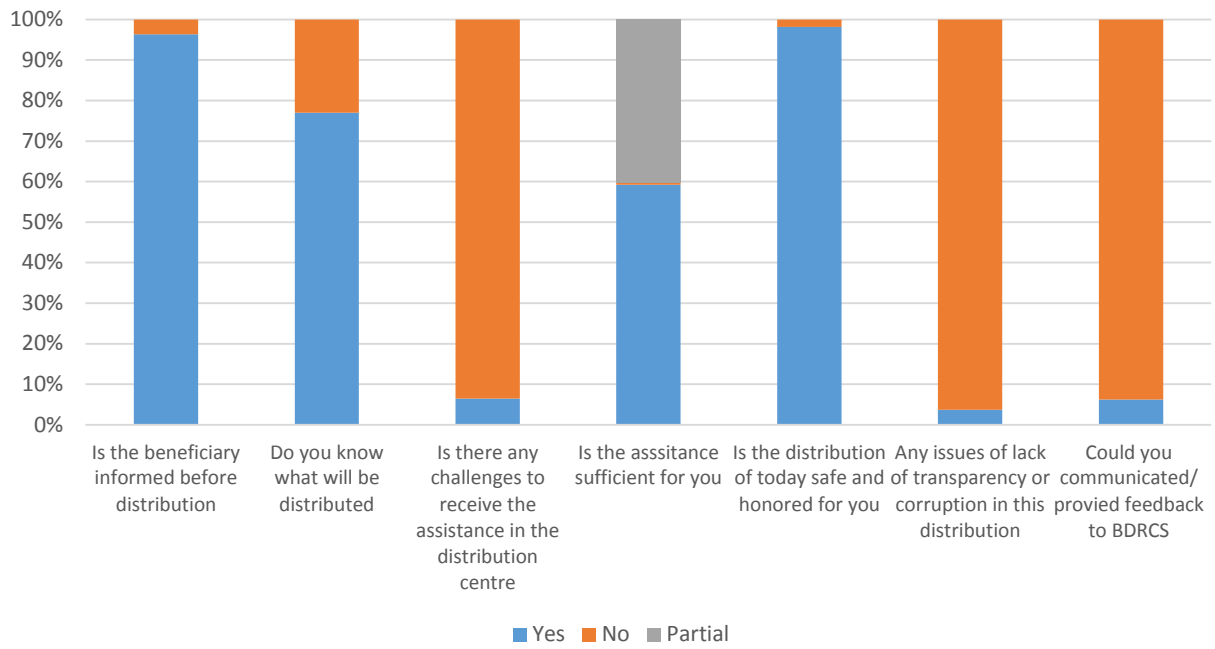
Sector wise damage



The deployed NDRTs and 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 physically challenged people to receive the cash.
Photo: Selvaraj Kugendran/ RDRT member



Beneficiary list and complain box at distribution centre in Tangail
Photo: Selvaraj Kugendren /RDRT

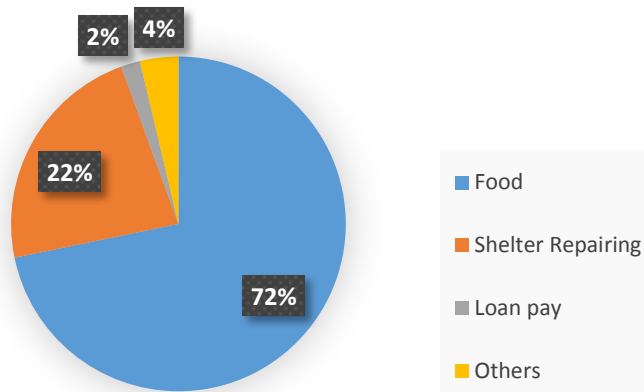


Community consultation on recovery needs in Sirajganj
Photo: Selvaraj Kugendren /RDRT

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 and 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 the feedbacks from affected community people; BDRCS oriented and disseminate the overall emergency response operation at different level of implementation.

Planned Expenditure with the grants



Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities – managed and run by the NS logicians supported by IFRC in-country logistics team – aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Logistics support has been provided by IFRC country office following IFRC standard logistics standards and all procurement related direct support by country office logistics team to this appeal will follow the IFRC's procurement procedures to ensure the success of the operation. NFIs, such as hygiene parcels, clothing items, candles and fire boxes and other materials needed for this operation implementation procured locally by the NS district unit offices. Procurement support by the CO is been provided for tree plantation project and technical support will be provided for BDRCS to carry out procurement for replenishment of medicines. Procurement and transportation for the replenishment of portable collapsible latrines, tarpaulins, jerry cans and shelter tool kits, based on confirmation of funding, will be done by the Asia Pacific Regional Logistics Unit (AP RLU) in Kuala Lumpur.

Existing capacity of NS fleet has been used to support of distribution and monitoring of cash in remote locations. Any additional fleet needs has been complemented by IFRC vehicle pool. IFRC RLU in Kuala Lumpur will provide technical support in logistics, procurement as well as fleet matters for NS and IFRC CO as per needed.

Contact information

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

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1. [here](#) to return to the title page
 2. [here](#) to the interim financial
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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**.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD017 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 07 Aug 16 to 31 Jul 17

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Aug 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/8-2016/10	Programme	MDRBD017
Budget Timeframe	2016/8-2017/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,637,374				1,637,374	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		148,613				148,613	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		54,000				54,000	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		228,861				228,861	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		51,654				51,654	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		164,146				164,146	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		648,274				648,274	
Inkind Personnel							
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		7,465				7,465	
C3. Inkind Personnel		7,465				7,465	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		248,701				248,701	
C4. Other Income		248,701				248,701	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		904,440				904,440	
D. Total Funding = B + C		904,440				904,440	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		904,440				904,440	
E. Expenditure		-246,921				-246,921	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		657,519				657,519	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD017 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 07 Aug 16 to 31 Jul 17

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2016/8-2016/10	Programme	MDRBD017
Budget Timeframe	2016/8-2017/7	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,637,374			1,637,374		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	76,667						76,667	
Construction - Housing	225,641						225,641	
Seeds & Plants	56,000						56,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	157,045						157,045	
Medical & First Aid	14,000						14,000	
Cash Disbursement	510,583		62,496			62,496	448,087	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,039,935		62,496			62,496	977,439	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	15,950						15,950	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	15,950						15,950	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring			9,577			9,577	-9,577	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	23,700						23,700	
Logistics Services	4,000						4,000	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	27,700		9,577			9,577	18,123	
Personnel								
International Staff	50,833		8,049			8,049	42,784	
National Staff	112,160		4,092			4,092	108,068	
National Society Staff	80,100						80,100	
Volunteers	37,000						37,000	
Total Personnel	280,093		12,141			12,141	267,952	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees	6,250						6,250	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	6,250						6,250	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	45,282		984			984	44,298	
Total Workshops & Training	45,282		984			984	44,298	
General Expenditure								
Travel	19,200		796			796	18,404	
Information & Public Relations	32,500		665			665	31,835	
Office Costs	6,000						6,000	
Communications	11,290		57			57	11,233	
Financial Charges	5,000		-136			-136	5,136	
Shared Office and Services Costs	48,240		651			651	47,589	
Total General Expenditure	122,230		2,033			2,033	120,197	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			145,075			145,075	-145,075	
Total Operational Provisions			145,075			145,075	-145,075	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	99,934		14,615			14,615	85,319	
Total Indirect Costs	99,934		14,615			14,615	85,319	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,637,374		246,921			246,921	1,390,453	
VARIANCE (C - D)			1,390,453			1,390,453		