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## Emergency appeal operations update Bangladesh: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRBD017</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2016-00075-BD</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 3 (6 month report)</b> Issued on 10 March 2017	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 1 August 2016 to 22 February 2017
<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 <b>Appeal coverage:</b> CHF 1,075,484 (66% of total budget); see <a href="#">donor response</a>	<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> 62,000 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, Monaco Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, Sri Lankan Red Cross Society 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 latrines 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.

**11-15 August:** 106 people have died because 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 October. The assessment for the remaining 400 beneficiaries in Sirajganj district was completed and the distribution is expected to start on 7 November.

**1-30 November:** The distribution of cash for food targeting 400 people was carried out by the volunteers in the hard-to-reach district of Sirajganj. Area selection for recovery program was done in the month of November 2016. For recovery operation, most affected and remotest areas named Sapdhori union under Islampur Upazila and Jhawgora union under Melandha Upazila of Jamalpur district selected by the Jamalpur district branch. BDRCS organized a four days training on “Basic Operational Training” along with Livelihoods, IGA, DRR, Child & Mother’s care, Safe shelter, WASH, beneficiary selection, PDM, assessment through mobile phone in local district and a six days residential training on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) for the volunteers of Jamalpur RC unit in Dhaka.

**1-31 December:** BDRCS deployed NDRTs to support the local branch to finalize the beneficiaries for flood recovery operation and they have selected and finalized the beneficiary list with maintaining complaint response mechanism (CRM) and beneficiary communication (BenCom). Conducted livelihoods training in Sapdhori and Jhawgora community by the trained volunteers among the livelihood beneficiaries. They have also collected the income generating activities (IGA) proposals from the livelihood beneficiaries and filled up the Cash Grant ID (CGID) form with photo and copy national identity card of the livelihood beneficiaries.

**1-31 January:** PASSA sessions had been implemented in both the communities by the trained volunteers. All the listed shelter beneficiaries have filled up the Cash Grant ID (CGID) form with photo and copy national identity card. BDRCS have Organized a six-day residential training on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) for the volunteers of Jamalpur RC unit in Dhaka. PHAST sessions have started in one of the communities named Jhawgora from last week of January. Jamalpur RC unit collected the cash for work scheme details from the local government of Sapdhori and Jhawgora union.

**1-22 February:** PHAST sessions have been implemented in Jhawgora union of Islampur Upazila. Individual Bank accounts of all the selected beneficiaries were opened in Agrani Bank Ltd. and The Farmers Bank Ltd. Cash for work started in Sapdhori union with the cooperation of local government.

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 distributed tarpaulins for the families who are returning to their homes as the water has started to recede in some places. 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 NIRAPAD<sup>1</sup> 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 around 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

<sup>1</sup> <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](http://nirapad.org.bd/npadmin/situation_report/1479103098_Monthly%20Hazard%20Incidence%20Report%20August%202016.pdf)

displaced. Now the plight of millions of people trying to get their lives together, is forgotten, causing 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 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 was deployed for one month on 8 November, and an Operations Manager from New Zealand Red Cross arrived on 7 October 2016 for a two months' mission.

### 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.

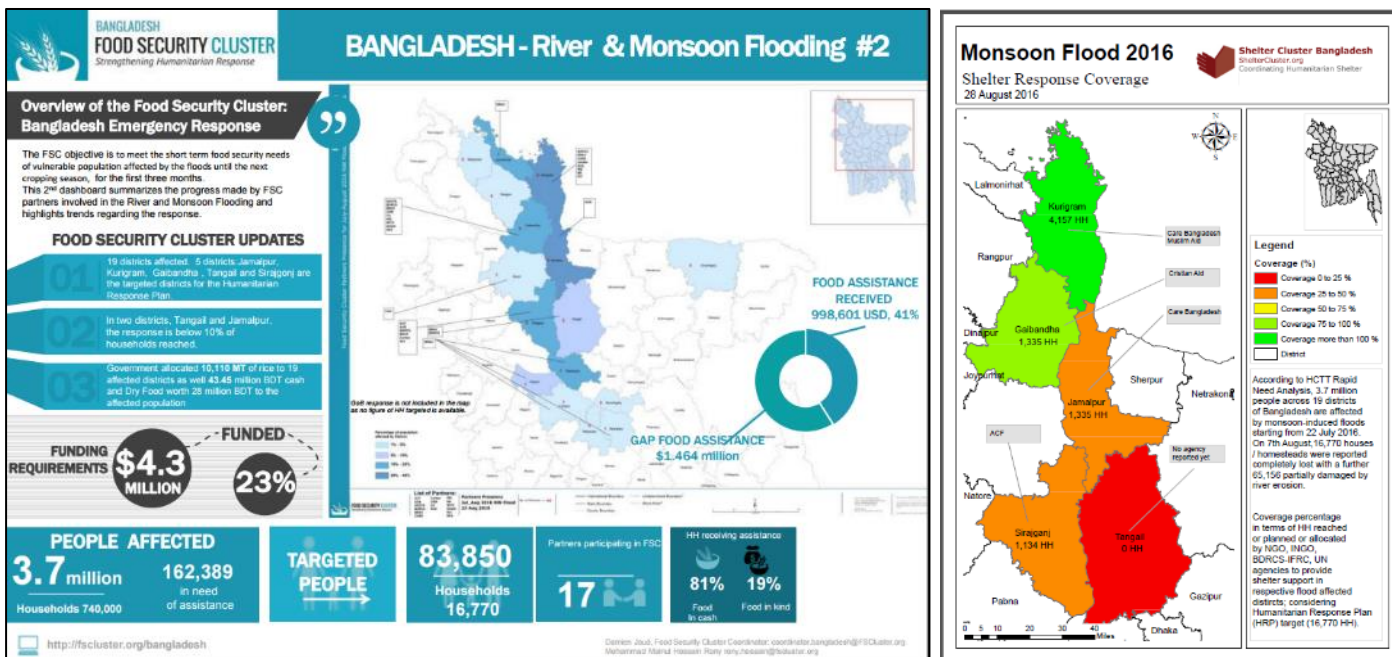
### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

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

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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 government has allocated 10,110 metric tons of rice, BDT 43.45million (about CHF 543,125) in cash grants and BDT 28million (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 dashboard#2, 17 organizations participating in coordination and funding coverage is 23 per cent 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.

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 per cent of total target of the coordinated humanitarian response plan.
- People reached- 14 per cent 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 USD4.5mil worth of 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 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.



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



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

Summary of key achievements as of 28 February 2017:

- 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).
- 1,000 families received cash for food (BDT 4,000 each) in Tangail and Sirajganj.
- BDRCS completed beneficiary for the recovery operation.
- BDRCS organized basic operational and livelihood training; PASSA ToT, PHAST ToT for the volunteers. The trained volunteers conducted livelihood trainings and implemented PASSA and PHAST tool at the community level.
- Individual bank account opened by the beneficiaries to receive the cash grants for shelter, livelihoods and latrines.
- Cash for work started in the Sapdhori union under Islampur Upazila of Jamalpur District.



Flood early recovery Inception meeting in Jamalpur district branch, (Photo: RCY, Jamalpur RC Unit)

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-partite agreement to ensure an organized and systematic implementation of the operation.

With the EA coverage stands at less than 50 per cent, 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
<b>Shelter</b>	Shelter repairing through implementing PASSA tools	800	300	500	Cash grant of CHF 282 per HH
	Shelter toolkits distribution				Cost CHF 30 per HH
<b>Livelihoods</b>	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
<b>WASH</b>	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	
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	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)**

<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%

**Progress towards outcomes**



Distributing NFIs to the beneficiaries in Jamalpur, (Photo: Jamalpur RC unit/BDRCS)      Distributing NFIs to the beneficiaries in Kurigram, (Photo: Kurigram RC unit/BDRCS)

During emergency relief phase to identify the most vulnerable flood affected families, BDRCS with support from NDRTs and unit volunteers, assessed the affected areas and select beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria. At the same time, deployed staffs, volunteers and executive members of respective BDRCS branch identified distribution points carefully with consultation of local communities' people.

NFIs, such as candles, fire boxes along with hygiene parcel were locally procured by respective BDRCS branches following procurement standard of BDRCS.

During the 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. Funding of the appeal was not sufficient to support the remaining 2,000 target families.

<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%

**Progress towards outcomes**



Displaced families are using tarpaulins that they received from BDRCS in last Flood 2014 operation to build their make shift shelter in Bogra district, (**Photo: Mehedi Hasan Shishir/IFRC**)

This output focus was on distribution of tarpaulins to the displaced families, who lost 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 the appeal received more funds, the needs shifted to house reconstruction. 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 makeshifts 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
			38%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection and finalization of partially-damaged shelter categorization	X		38%
Provide cash grant in one/ two instalment for shelter solution according to BDRCS/IFRC CTP procedure standards in conjunction with PASSA	X		20%
Shelter toolkit distribution	X		0%
Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting shelter repair work	X		100%
On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS staff	X		30%
Beneficiary satisfaction survey	X		0%

#### Progress towards outcomes



Photo: Jamalpur Red Crescent volunteers after completing PASSA ToT, (**Photo: Mehedi Hasan Shishir/IFRC**)

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, BDRCS deployed NDRTs and 300 families were selected in two upazilas. According to the plan of action, BDRCS organized a PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) ToT for volunteers from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016. PASSA sessions had been implemented in both the communities by the trained volunteers.

According to the BDRCS / IFRC standard CTP procedure, each beneficiary needs to open an individual bank account to receive a cash grant in the recovery phase. Apart from the bank account, each beneficiary needs to fill up a cash grant identification card and a proposal form regarding house reconstruction. All the selected shelter beneficiaries have filled up the Cash Grant ID (CGID) form with a photo and a copy of their national identity card. Considering remoteness and optimizing operational cost, BDRCS has been decided to provide the cash instead of distributing shelter toolkits in kind. It is expected that distribution of shelter grants will occur at the end of the first quarter of 2017.

On the other hand, Swiss Red Cross has also planned to distribute the same amount of shelter grants in Sapdhoru union among 34 beneficiaries.

<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>38%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Provide shelter improvement training (PASSA incorporating DRR elements) and guidance with appropriate IEC materials	X		38%



**Progress towards outcomes**

This output covers the same beneficiaries who will receive assistance under output 2.1. BDRCS organized a six-day training on PASSA for volunteers of Jamalpur unit and trained volunteers implemented PASSA sessions in the communities. After implementing PASSA tools, model shelters were constructed in the communities with the help of PASSA community groups and local carpenters.

PASSA meetings helped the beneficiaries to identify the possible reconstruction solutions. The PASSA meetings also developed local capacity to reduce shelter-related risk by raising awareness and developing skills in joint analysis, learning and decision-making at the community level. The activity is completed with 300 families reached. Due to availability of funds, it is not possible to reach the 800 families planned.



Trained volunteers facilitating PASSA in the communities of Jamalpur District, (Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit/ BDRCS)

<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>2</sup> families in 14<sup>3</sup> districts</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>	
		<b>100%</b>	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
			
BDRCS volunteers are loading relief items, (Photo: Kurigram RC unit/BDRCS)		Distributing dry foods to the beneficiaries in Bogra, (Photo: Bogra RC unit/BDRCS)	
<p>The activities under this output was started from the very beginning of the flood disaster and had been covered from the NS own and nationally collected fund. 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.</p>			
<b>Outcome 3: Immediate food needs of the affected population are met</b>	<b>Output 3.2: Distribution of cash for appropriate food package to 8,000 families for 15 days</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>	
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%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			

<sup>2</sup> The target has reached to 7,243 families

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



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 eight 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, it is revealed 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 markets had some sort of inaccessibility during flooding they started becoming functional as soon as the flood water started receding.

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 requirements. 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 and the partial coverage of the appeal, the allocated funds for this output will be used for other recovery priorities instead of the remaining 2000 families originally planned.

It is also important to note that BDRCS distributed the same package to additional 250 families from their own fund.

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?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Beneficiary selection and finalization.	x		50%
Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures	x		30%

**Progress towards outcomes**

Due to low funding, BDRCS planned to provide cash grant to improve food security of 1,000 out of the planned 2,000 families. 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, 1,000 families have been supported with one-month cash grant in Tangail and Sirajganj districts.

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.

<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>28%</b>
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Setting up and publicizing beneficiary communication mechanism	X		40%
Beneficiary selection and finalization.	X		38%
Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities	X		38%
Setting up CTP procedures	X		50%
Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures	X		0%
Conduct impact assessment of livelihoods grants	X		0%

**Progress towards outcomes**



Red Crescent volunteers after receiving Livelihood ToT from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2016 in Jamalpur district, (Photo: Mehedi Hasan Shishir/IFRC)

Due to low funding, BDRCS 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.

The inception meeting in Jamalpur district analysed the possible cash transfer modalities and based on the ground work the cash transfer procedures and decided to open the individual bank account. BDRCS has deployed NDRTs and NHQ staffs to assist and monitor the beneficiary selection. The deployed team has finalized the beneficiary list through door to door survey. During the assessments, volunteers were using RAMP. After receiving the ToT on Livelihoods and Basic operational process, volunteers have conducted the livelihood training at community level. All the livelihood beneficiaries were attending 2 days training. Distribution of livelihood grants through individual bank account will be held on last week of February & March 2017.

On the other hand, Swiss Red Cross have also planned to distribute the same amount cash grant for livelihood in Sapdhor union among 34 beneficiaries.



Selected beneficiaries are participating in livelihood training on “income generating activities”, (Photo: Jamalpur RC unit/ BDRCS)

<b>Outcome 4: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among affected populations</b>	<b>Output 4.2: 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>31%</b>

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Identification of CFW activities in consultation with local government.	X		50%
Beneficiary selection and finalisation	X		50%
Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities	X		50%
Running of CFW scheme for 20 days	X		5%
Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS Cash Programming Training (CTP) trained staff and volunteers including NDRT	X		40%
Disbursement of cash through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure	X		20%
Conduct satisfaction survey for CFW scheme	X		0%

**Progress towards outcomes**



Ongoing Cash for work activities in Sapdhuri Community, (Photo: Jamalpur RC unit/ BDRCS)

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. As per decision of the inception meeting, BDRCS selected two schemes in Sapdhuri and Jhawgora union. Each beneficiary will earn BDT 8,000 (CHF 100) for twenty days of work. BDRCS started to implement the cash for work in Sapdhuri union and under this CFW, 150 beneficiaries are working to improve one of the important roads in their community. In addition to that Swiss RC funded 34 beneficiaries also engage with the same CFW scheme.

## 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 discussions within higher management and following government's 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, two 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 has not been done due to lack of funds.

<b>Outcome 5: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases are reduced</b>	<b>Output 5.24: Access to sanitation and hygiene items to target population is met</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>	
Hygiene items distribution to 8,000 families with orientation sessions	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**

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

To address the need of hygiene items, as of now BDRCS distributed hygiene materials to 6,000 flood affected families. It was not possible to reach the targeted 8,000 families due to insufficient appeal coverage. 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 communities and identified the suitable locations 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. 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.



Volunteers installing mobile rapid latrine, **(Photo: BDRCS)**

<sup>4</sup> Some of the activities under this output was initially planned under output 6.2 and output 6.3.

<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>20%</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		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 technical team of BDRCS and IFRC working on the design and preparing BoQ for new tube well installation. Considering funding limitation, BDRCS has agreed to install 10 new tube well and repair 40 tube well in Jamalpur district. In this regard, BDRCS with support from respective local Red Crescent Unit, will implement all the above-mentioned activities in coming months.

<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>70%</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		100%
Construction of 600 household latrines with superstructure with BDRCS and IFRC standard procedure.	X		40%

**Progress towards outcomes**

<p>বাংলাদেশ রেড ক্রিসেন্ট সোসাইটি স্বাস্থ্য-সমত পারিবাশ নির্মাণে মোট ব্যয় ১৫,০০০ (পনের হাজার) টাকা</p>		
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Leaflet developed by BDRCS and IFRC on hygiene latrine construction for the beneficiaries, (**Photo: BDRCS and IFRC**)

Identification of potential sanitary entrepreneur is carried by BDRCS trained staff and volunteers, (**Photo: Mehedi Hasan Shishir/ IFRC**)

After the inception meeting on early recovery flood operation, BDRCS deployed NDRT and trained volunteers to select 300 beneficiaries among the shelter and livelihood beneficiary groups. 150 beneficiaries have been identified and selected in Sapdhor Union of Islampur Upazila and another 150 beneficiaries in Jhawgora Union of Melandha Upazila of Jamalpur District. With the consultation of WASH cluster and BDRCS, IFRC develop the design of hygiene latrine. The designed hygiene latrine consists of five pillars, one slab with Satto pan, five rings, corrugated iron sheets for wall and roof covering and hand washing facilities. In addition, to promote hygiene awareness, hygiene materials were included in the package.

To construct 300 hygiene latrines, initially IFRC launched a tender and after reviewing bidding documents, it became obvious that no contractor able to complete the work before the upcoming monsoon season (from April). Meanwhile BDRCS implemented first time owner driven approach (cash for latrine) for hygiene latrine construction in Cyclone Roanu operation successfully. Under this circumstance, BDRCS and IFRC agreed to construct and install hygiene latrine with full community participation and owner driven approach instead of donor driven approach.

As of now 300 beneficiaries were selected and opened individual bank account to receive the cash grant support. Each beneficiary will receive orientation on latrine construction and hygiene practices before receiving CHF 192 as cash grant support. A pictorial brochure has been developed in Bangla for beneficiaries on how to construct hygiene latrine. This brochure also highlighted the important features of hygiene latrine. Following the drawing and design, a model latrine will be constructed in strategic locations of the communities for demonstrating and receiving feedback.

In addition to that potential sanitary entrepreneur (who produce sanitary latrine in locality) will be selected for the orientation on good construction techniques for making ring, slab and pillar. This process will enable them to produce good quality of materials from their sanitary shop and people will have access to the quality market actors as well as develop a good linkage between the beneficiaries and sanitation entrepreneur.

<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>25%</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		100%
Introduce PHAST in 4 districts	X		25%

**Progress towards outcomes**



Photo: Participant with facilitators and staff of BDRCS and IFRC, after successfully completing PHAST ToT in Dhaka, (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

Considering the funding constraints, BDRCS and IFRC have come to consensus that PHAST tools will be implemented in Jamalpur district only. In this regards, BDRCS organized a six-day long PHAST ToT for the volunteers from Dhaka in January 2017, aiming to improve hygiene knowledge and behaviour practice of identified communities. After completing PHAST ToT, trained volunteers implemented PHAST tools in Jhawgora union of Islampur Upazila, Jamalpur district. It is expected that PHAST session in Sapdhori community will start in mid-March. Typically, rural household latrine 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.



Community people actively participating in PHAST sessions in Sapdhori union of Islampur Upazila, Jamalpur District. **Photo:** Jamalpur RC Unit / BDRCS.

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
			75%
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		100%
Replenishment of Medicine used by BDRCS medical teams	X		0%
Distributing ORS to the identified families (targeted with NFI's) <sup>5</sup>	X		50%
Replenishing ORS following standard procurement procedures	X		0%

#### Progress towards outcomes



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

After the flood occurred the public health situation started to deteriorate due to infectious diseases breaking out in the flood affected areas. After that, on 23 August 2016 BDRCS deployed five mobile medical teams in the affected districts with basic health care facilities during the emergency phase. Two of them were supported by Swiss Red Cross working in Gaibandha district. Each medical team was composed of one Physician, one paramedic and two Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers. One coordinator at the National Headquarter of BDRCS and the unit level officers of Gaibandha, Kurigram, Bogra and Jamalpur district provided the administrative and logistic support. The mobile medical team relief operation was finalized on 1 September 2016. The medical teams utilized medicine from their contingency stock. A total of 4,436 patients (1,959 male patients and 2,477 female patients) have been treated. The common diseases treated were dysentery, diarrhea, worm infection, fever.

BDRCS health teams were deployed to those places where government and other actor's services were inadequate or unavailable. The initial approach of providing ORS as part of the relief distribution was reconsidered. After coordination with the health cluster and government departments, the ORS were provided only to people suffering from diarrhea and treated by BDRCS mobile medical team. Additional funding is required to replenish the ORS and medicines that have been distributed from BDRCS pre-positioned stock.

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

The activities planned under this output are expected to be carried out later in the recovery phase and will be implemented relative to the remaining funds that will be available in the upcoming months and before the end of this appeal.

### Disaster risk reduction

<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 the last phase of this appeal but the scale will be reduced due to funding constraint. The team is currently reviewing the available IEC materials. BDRCS is in process to hire a professional organization, who have experience in awareness campaign through street drama and pot song.

According to the community people and expert opinion, most suitable time for tree plantation is during monsoon season and BDRCS is planning to organise tree plantation campaign accordingly.

### Quality programming

<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>65%</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		100%
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		40%
Lessons learned workshop	X		0%
Orientation of staff and volunteers on beneficiary accountability	X		75%

<sup>5</sup> Distribution was accompanied with medical team instead of merge with NFIs

Setting up CRM through hotline/information desks/complaints box	X		60%
Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey (10% HH as sample basis)	X		50%
Data collection and analysis	X		50%
Continued information collection from local units	X		80%

**Progress towards outcomes**



A group of young and dedicated Bangladesh Red Crescent volunteers are on the way to flood affected and remote areas named Sapdhoru union under Islampur upazila of Jamalpur District, **(Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit/ BDRCS)**

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. Deployed NDRT along with unit trained 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.



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)**

Regular monitoring visits to the operation sites are done by the BDRCS directors to ensure 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.

During emergency relief phase 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 percentages are female headed or widow or lactating mother. The deployed NDRTs and red crescent volunteers 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 reported that their water source, sanitation facilities and livelihood were badly affected. According to post distribution satisfaction survey after emergency relief operation, it revealed 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 and in consultation with the local units' executive members, volunteers and community people. As a result, more than 95 per cent beneficiaries reported that they did not experience any problems while receiving the assistance. At the same time, they also reported that distribution was safe and transparent.

For the early recovery operation, BDRCS identified two unions (Sapdhori Union of Islampur Upazila and Jhawgora Union of Melandha Upazila) of Jamalpur district. After inception meeting, BDRCS deployed NDRT member, volunteers and staffs to select beneficiary for early recovery phase. All the deployed staffs and NDRT members oriented Jamalpur Red Crescent volunteers and trained them on digital survey. The trained volunteers conducted household surveys and after consultation with local communities' people, a primary beneficiary list was published at respective communities. BDRCS also set up complaint and response mechanisms at the community during the beneficiary selection process.



Organized an orientation session to select the beneficiaries for Volunteers in Jamalpur, (Photo: RC Unit/Jamalpur)



Beneficiary list published in the community, Jamalpur, (Photo: RC Unit/Jamalpur)

Based on the the final beneficiary database; the number of male and female beneficiaries is the same. However, in Jhawgora the number of female beneficiaries is higher than the number of males and in Sapdhori union, the number of female beneficiaries is less than of males. On the other hand, families with female headed/ widow/ divorced, families with less than 10-year-old children and families with elderly people over 65 years old were identified as top three in terms of vulnerability. Based on the survey, the average monthly household income in both the communities is less than BDT 4,500 (approximately CHF 55).

### MONTHLY INCOME (BDT)

**3,480**   
Sapdhori Community

**4,470**   
Jhawgora Community

The operation has conducted couple of community consultations 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 activity.

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 headquarter team gave a short briefing on the beneficiary accountability aspects and the teams are following up with the district branches accordingly. In the distribution spots, the provision of information desk and complaints boxes are coordinated and responded by

respective BDRCS local unit by involving in a group or individual discussions, sharing beneficiaries lists, distribution location and assistance packages. According the feedbacks from the affected community people; BDRCS oriented and disseminate the overall emergency response operation at different level of implementation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

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 procured locally by the NS district unit offices. 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 have 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.

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to **inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times, all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the **maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.**

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



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



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



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

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Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**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	2016/8-2017/1	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		1,637,374				1,637,374	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		148,613				148,613	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		150,199				150,199	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		54,000				54,000	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,730				10,730	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		228,861				228,861	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		50,288				50,288	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>		164,146				164,146	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		1,000				1,000	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>807,838</b>				<b>807,838</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		18,948				18,948	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>18,948</b>				<b>18,948</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		248,701				248,701	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>248,701</b>				<b>248,701</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>1,075,487</b>				<b>1,075,487</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,075,487</b>				<b>1,075,487</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		1,075,487				1,075,487	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-307,811				-307,811	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>767,676</b>				<b>767,676</b>	

## 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	2016/8-2017/1	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 A - B
		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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,637,374</b>			<b>1,637,374</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	76,667						76,667	
Construction - Housing	225,641						225,641	
Seeds & Plants	56,000						56,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	157,045		-93			-93	157,138	
Medical & First Aid	14,000		1,759			1,759	12,241	
Other Supplies & Services			16,109			16,109	-16,109	
Cash Disbursement	510,583		169,870			169,870	340,712	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,039,935</b>		<b>187,645</b>			<b>187,645</b>	<b>852,291</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	15,950						15,950	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>15,950</b>						<b>15,950</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring			21,926			21,926	-21,926	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	23,700		2,309			2,309	21,391	
Logistics Services	4,000						4,000	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>27,700</b>		<b>24,235</b>			<b>24,235</b>	<b>3,465</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	50,833		24,639			24,639	26,194	
National Staff	112,160		13,650			13,650	98,510	
National Society Staff	80,100		5,991			5,991	74,109	
Volunteers	37,000						37,000	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>280,093</b>		<b>44,280</b>			<b>44,280</b>	<b>235,813</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Professional Fees	6,250						6,250	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>6,250</b>						<b>6,250</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	45,282		11,923			11,923	33,359	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>45,282</b>		<b>11,923</b>			<b>11,923</b>	<b>33,359</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	19,200		7,031			7,031	12,169	
Information & Public Relations	32,500		4,010			4,010	28,490	
Office Costs	6,000		1,527			1,527	4,473	
Communications	11,290		1,154			1,154	10,136	
Financial Charges	5,000		-146			-146	5,146	
Shared Office and Services Costs	48,240		5,515			5,515	42,725	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>122,230</b>		<b>19,091</b>			<b>19,091</b>	<b>103,139</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			2,050			2,050	-2,050	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>2,050</b>			<b>2,050</b>	<b>-2,050</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	99,934		17,568			17,568	82,366	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>99,934</b>		<b>17,568</b>			<b>17,568</b>	<b>82,366</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			1,020			1,020	-1,020	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>1,020</b>			<b>1,020</b>	<b>-1,020</b>	

**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	2016/8-2017/1	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>1,637,374</b>			<b>1,637,374</b>		
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,637,374</b>		<b>307,811</b>			<b>307,811</b>	<b>1,329,563</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,329,563</b>			<b>1,329,563</b>		