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## Emergency appeal Bangladesh: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

|   |   |                                |
|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Appeal n° MDRBD020                          | 20,000 families (100,000 people) to be assisted | Appeal launched 24 August 2017 |
| Glide n° <a href="#">FL-2017-000108-BGD</a> | 439,670 Swiss francs DREF allocated             | Appeal ends 31 August 2018     |
|   | 4.7 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget  |                                |

This Emergency Appeal seeks **4,712,033** Swiss francs to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)** to deliver assistance and support to 20,000 families (100,000 people) **for 12 months**, with a focus on the following sectors: **health, shelter (and non-food relief items), water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (WASH), food security and livelihoods (including unconditional cash) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)**. The budget includes a provision of **152,082** Swiss francs for deployment of a **Shelter Cluster coordination** team. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation, and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. Details will be available in the [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#).

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

**12 August 2017:** Monsoon season with above average heavy rains cause intense flooding in more than one-third of the country

**13 August 2017:** Protection dyke in Dinajpur washes away following 48-hours of incessant rain. Resulting flood with high currents penetrates embankments increasing river erosion in many areas

**23 August 2017:** 439,670 Swiss francs advanced from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) as a loan to enable BDRCS to start responding to the needs of affected people

**23 August 2017:** The IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for 4,712,033 Swiss francs to assist 20,000 families (100,000 people) for 12 months



Displaced people in Kurigram district, (Photo: BDRCS)

### The operational strategy

#### Background

Since 12 August, the monsoon season with above average heavy rains have severely impacted the riverine region of India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh resulting in overflowing of Bangladesh's major river networks causing intense flooding in more than half of the country and affecting over 7.4 million people. Bangladesh is experiencing floods for the fourth time this year. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department's latest bulletin warns that heavy rainfall is expected to continue. As per the forecast of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the flood situation may be the worst in the last four decades.

As the rain continues, Bangladesh is facing floods affecting the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River basin across 32 districts in the northern, north eastern and central parts of the country. On 19 August 2017, local authorities<sup>1</sup> confirmed 93 flood-related deaths while as of 22 August 2017, the number has increased to 132. Authorities also reported the displacement of up to 297,254 people in 941 temporary shelters.

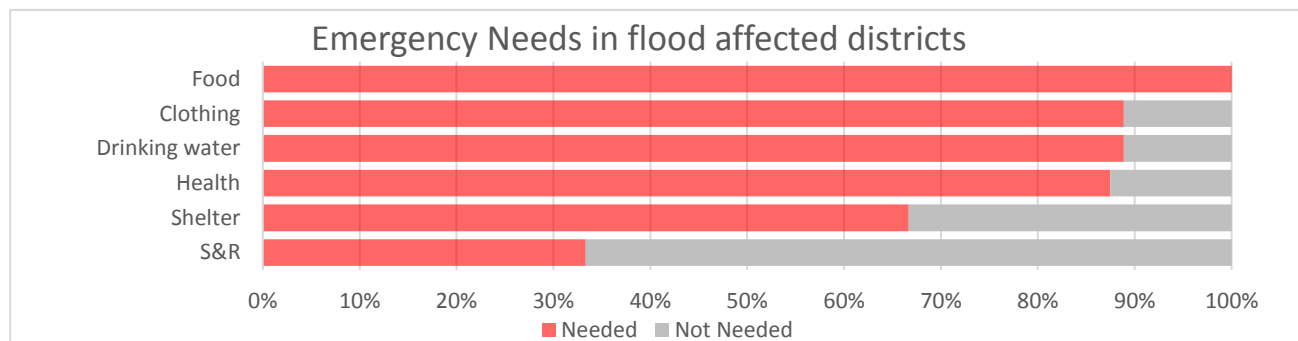
It is feared that the central region of the country will soon be more affected as the floodwaters flow from north to south towards the Bay of Bengal. Nearly 100 metres of a dam in Manikganj were washed away. The lower part of the capital city Dhaka is predicted to be flooded soon if the situation does not improve. As the monsoon season continues into September, there is an increased chance that flooding will affect more districts.

According to the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC)<sup>2</sup> report of 16 August 2017, water levels of 56 river points have increased and 32 points have decreased out of 90 monitored points, and water levels of 30 river points are flowing above the danger line. The waters of Jamuna, Padma, Surma and Brahmaputra rivers were expected to rise. The water level of Jamuna has increased to a record 20.78 meters; in the massive flood of 1988 the water level of the Jamuna river raised to 20.62 metres. The situation becomes worse when the water flow rate becomes slow and the inundation time increases.

Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) has responded by opening all 44 sluice gates on the Dalia Barrage in an attempt to control the flow. On 13 August 2017, a protection dyke in Dinajpur was washed away following 48-hours of incessant rain, leading the government to deploy military support to the affected district to protect the embankment. The floods penetrated embankments and increased river erosion in many areas.

### Needs assessment

Initial assessments by the BDRCS are underway, and the analysis below is largely based on the information received from the BDRCS local units, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), clusters, National Need Assessment Working Group report and government reports. The analysis indicates that priority needs cover various areas including food assistance, non-food relief, clothing, cash for multipurpose needs, emergency shelter items, recovery shelter, WASH, health and livelihoods. In general, it is worth noting that large parts of the affected areas, and particularly the worst affected districts, have high levels of pre-existing vulnerabilities, including poverty, malnutrition and social deprivation.



**Food security and nutrition:** Floods have caused significant damage to household food stocks, especially those which were in houses severely damaged. Furthermore, the lean period in some part of the flooded region is intensifying food insecurity concerns. Moreover, considering that this is the fourth flooding event to affect some areas this year, there is an amplified percentage of poor to borderline food consumption, which is almost double the national average of Bangladesh. Diminished food stocks and purchasing power is exacerbating a food crisis, rendering food assistance a priority intervention. Food needs are not limited to people whose houses have been damaged but also extended to people in temporary shelter. In addition to accessing food, there are limitations relating to food diversity status, implicating the nutrition status of affected families. This has forced many people to adopt negative and exploitive coping mechanism such as skipping meals, reducing meal sizes and not taking preferred or nutritious food. If this situation persists, there is possibility of Moderate Acute Malnutrition, especially for children aged under five years. In addition, a threat of infectious diseases presents an environment for Severe Acute Malnutrition among children. Short-term and medium-term food assistance is required to meet the food needs of affected people, along with nutrition support for specific groups of people such as the elderly, child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women and those already relying on food aid such as the vulnerable group feeding (VGF) – a national safety nets programme.

<sup>1</sup> NDRCC situation report dated 19 August 2017 and again 22 August 2017.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ffwc.gov.bd/>

**Shelter and non-food relief:** Per the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) situation report<sup>3</sup>, approximately 662,156 houses have been destroyed or damaged. It is also reported that approximately 297,254 people have sought accommodation in at least 941 community shelters, including schools, that are operational. There is also a large number of affected people who have moved to higher grounds – such as embankments and roads – owing to limited access to community shelters, leaving them exposed to the elements and without minimum protection measures. There is a possibility of acute river bank erosion when floodwater recedes, with the potential of causing damage to vulnerable houses of the char (tract of land surrounded by the waters) and low land areas. This will lead to a further deterioration of shelter conditions in the affected areas. With damage to shelter widespread and likely to deteriorate, affected families need support for meeting emergency shelter needs and subsequently to undertake repairs or to rebuild their damaged homes. Furthermore, many families have had their essential household items and clothing lost to, or damaged by, the floods and will need support to replace the items.

**Health:** The threat of infectious disease outbreaks during flood disasters is always present in Bangladesh, including mosquito-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue. Widespread poverty in the affected region and a common lack of health awareness on prevention and control of mosquito borne diseases and faecal-oral transmission of diseases, among others, is another concern. A compounding factor is the impact that floods have had on health facilities, including availability of local health personnel who are also affected by the floods. Furthermore, functioning of some existing health facilities in inundated areas has been disrupted due to water logging. While public health authorities have not yet reported increased caseloads that would make normal services inadequate, in this current situation, where thousands of people are in temporary shelters, health issues that can be expected include eye, skin, respiratory and gastro-intestinal system infections – some of which are known to result from contaminated water, lack or absence of hygiene, sanitation measures and facilities, and crowded temporary shelter arrangements. There is a need, therefore, for the provision of basic health services – complementing those of health authorities – to contribute to addressing immediate health concerns. Interventions relating to disease prevention and control are also key in preventing outbreaks. There is also a need to address health issues relating to gender-based violence.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** The water and sanitation situation in the flooded districts is alarming, especially because floodwater has filled up latrines, contaminating water sources and limiting the availability of safe drinking water. A report issued by the UN estimates that around 184,000 latrines have been washed away or totally damaged while approximately 54,000 tube wells have been partially or fully damaged. Due to contamination of water sources – especially tube wells, which are the main source of safe water in affected areas – the affected population is seeking alternative and unsafe water sources, which may lead to outbreak of water borne diseases, and exacerbate any pre-disaster health and nutrition issues. As such, provision of safe water is a pressing need. This needs to be accompanied with provision of safe water collection and storage containers. There is also a need for improving immediate and medium-term access to sanitation, including by constructing emergency latrines. Hygiene promotion, accompanied with provision of hygiene items, will be key in reducing the risk of water borne and water related diseases. Furthermore, since the floods have damaged not only people's homes but also community and school water and sanitation facilities, after the relief phase there will be a need to rehabilitate damaged community water systems, water and sanitation facilities in schools and latrines for damaged houses. The damage to sanitation structures affects girls and women more, especially as they were already facing challenges in accessing safe and accessible sanitation and hygiene facilities prior to the floods. Girls and women have also highlighted the need for menstrual hygiene support. To address specific needs of girls and women, menstrual hygiene management in the form of culturally relevant sanitary napkins is necessary.

**Livelihoods:** Many types of livelihoods have been affected by the floods, including those of farmers whose crops have been heavily damaged. Among the worst-hit crops are paddy (summer rice), jute (vegetable fibre), *dhaincha* (multipurpose legume) and vegetables, with around 611,170 hectares of standing crops in 32 districts<sup>4</sup> have suffered damages. The damage to agriculture will likely have an impact on the availability and price of food at the local markets as well as the demand for labour over the next months. Lesser work opportunities will reduce the purchasing power of vulnerable households, which will in turn result in a prolonged lean season and negatively affect food security and nutrition status. Another concern linked to agriculture is replanting the Aman crop, especially because seedbeds have been damaged. In addition, the flood situation is making it difficult for farmers to cultivate land as most embankments have been washed away. The floods have also affected availability of fodder for livestock, such as cattle, and reduced safe and secure places for the livestock, increasing the likelihood of cattle mortality. If the situation persists, the affected people are likely to resort to negative coping means such as taking loans or selling their poultry and livestock to obtain money for survival – a situation which leaves them economically vulnerable. Already, many farmers – who traditionally

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<sup>3</sup> NDRCC situation report published on 22 August 2017.

<sup>4</sup> NDRCC situation report published on 22 August 2017.

rear cows and goats to sell during the Eid Ul Adha festival – fear that they may not be able to sell their livestock as expected and have resorted to immediate disposing them off at a lower market value. In the short-term, there is a need to provide multipurpose cash grants and cash-for-work (CFW) to families whose immediate sources of income have been disrupted. In the medium-term, families and communities will need support to recover livelihoods or CFW opportunities to obtain daily wage to fend for themselves with dignity. CFW is also a feasible option for restoring food security by embankment protection, which will enable farmer to cultivate crops.

**Education:** More than 1,000 educational institutions have been closed either due to flooding or because they are being used as emergency shelters for displaced populations. Water and sanitation facilities in schools have also been damaged by the floods. There is a need to provide support – across sectors and crosscutting issues – to schools with the view of contributing to education aspects. In this regard, schools across affected districts will benefit from support to rehabilitate damaged WASH facilities as well as in having some of the ‘software’ activities undertaken for students.

**Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI):** Some 50 per cent of girls and women sheltered in schools indicate that they are not feeling safe due to the likelihood of increased gender-based violence owing to a lack of privacy and limited protection measures in shared open spaces. There is a need to put adequate measures for addressing PGI issues, including referral. In the roll-out of the operation it will be crucial for all team members and volunteers to gather sex and age disaggregated data, undertake analysis of who is being reached and who is missing out, and report on protection issues for children, risks of gender-based violence and sector-specific safety concerns to managers so that concerns are addressed adequately.

**Community engagement and accountability (CEA):** Affected people need timely, accurate and trusted life-saving and life-enhancing information – as much as they need assistance highlighted in other sectors – to reduce the factors contributing to their vulnerability and suffering and ultimately stay healthy and safe. It is critically important that the affected communities are provided with clear information to minimize misunderstandings, chaos, understand how and where to access services and avoid critical health risks during and after the floods. As such, measures need to be put in place to enhance community communication, participation and improve programme accountability to communities.

**Disaster risk reduction:** The current floods are the fourth flooding event to affect Bangladesh this year. This situation highlights the need to ensure that community preparedness and risk reduction measures are increased. As floodwater heads south towards the Bay of Bengal, there is a threat of river erosion outside the embankment or water logging inside the embankments – which would adversely affect livelihoods of thousands of families and communities. There is a need for small-scale mitigation projects, including embankment protection, and tree planting to reduce erosion.

#### **Selection of people to be assisted**

The BDRCS and the IFRC joint teams will meet the local administration, and follow up on government updates during the emergency phase with regards to present and future interventions. They will also continue this coordination throughout the operation. Displaced populations, including in temporary shelters or makeshift houses, will be prioritized in the selection of people to be assisted throughout the affected locations. Per BDRCS and other assessment reports as well as lessons learned from previous operations, the vulnerability criteria prioritize – among others – the elderly, women, farmers with marginal income, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and persons with a disability.

The BDRCS will ensure community participation by holding consultation sessions, and putting in place suggestion-capturing and feedback mechanism. The BDRCS and IFRC will work in close contact with other humanitarian actors to avoid potential overlapping in case of selection of geographical locations and households to receive assistance.

#### **Risk Assessment**

The identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability of Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel to implement programme activities. The key potential risks include threats related to road safety, flash floods, mudslides, petty crime and health risks. There is always a latent threat of incidents occurring due to beneficiary dissatisfaction. Team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks.

**Overall objective:** The overall objective of the operation is to support the BDRCS to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 20,000 families affected by the flood in the 20 most affected districts of Bangladesh are met through the provision of emergency food, safe drinking water, shelter (assistance and coordination services) and hygiene items, health support as well as through the provision of early to mid-term recovery efforts.



## Coordination and partnerships



### Overview of host National Society

The BDRCS with support of the IFRC, initiated online data collection from its branches in all affected districts. Situation reports from the NDRCC of the government and reports from the BDRCS local units as well as other humanitarian agencies highlight the extent of flooding in 31 districts of Nilphamari, Dinajpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Thakurgaon, Panchagar, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Rangpur, Joypurhat, Rangamati, Brahmanbaria, Faridpur, Rajbari, Jessore, Tangail, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Naogaon, Sherpur, Moulvibazar, Manikganj, Dhaka, Comilla, Munshiganj, Madaripur and Natore. In country International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners have also extended their support in the assessment. The district branches activated the emergency response from day one as they were alerted based on the forecast information from FFWC.

On 14 August 2017, the BDRCS activated its emergency control room to monitor and collect information on the ongoing floods and alerted its national disaster response team (NDRT) members and national disaster water and sanitation team (NDWRT) members. More than 60 NDRT and NDWRT members have been mobilized for the response. The National Society has been responding since the flooding started and – to date – has reached more than 4,500 families with dry and cooked food, and around 3,000 families with more than 20,000 litres of safe drinking water. The BDRCS volunteers are supporting the government medical teams, including providing first aid services. Swiss Red Cross and British Red Cross are supporting district branches in Gaibandha, Kurigram through their project staff.

On 18 August 2017, the BDRCS received around 128,000 Swiss francs from a local mobile phone operator. The funds will be used to mobilize support for the flood affected families. However, the extent of the damage and need is much greater and has exceeded the current local capacity to adequately respond. On 19 August, at the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) meeting, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) made a request for assistance to all partners. Furthermore, the latest government report of 22 August indicated that over 7.4 million people have been impacted. On the basis of the GoB request during the HCTT meeting, situation updates and reports of worsening situation, the BDRCS has requested the IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal to support the mobilization of immediate assistance to 20,000 families. The Emergency Appeal and domestic funds will be utilized to meet the emergency and mid-term needs in the next 12 months.

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

The IFRC had country presence in Bangladesh for several decades. The IFRC has been supporting the 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. The IFRC is also part of the needs assessment working group and is participating in different coordination meetings, including of the HCTT. The IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with the BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country Movement partners.

The ICRC has a long-term presence in the country and has a partnership with BDRCS. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence, supporting the BDRCS in longer-term programming, including DRR programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response work and as such, BDRCS is looking for their support for this EPoA.

### Movement Coordination

The BDRCS and the IFRC have been closely monitoring the monsoon flood situation and updating Movement partners since the beginning of the floods. On 16 and 23 August 2017, two Movement coordination meetings took place where the BDRCS provided briefings on their on-going and planned response activities.

### Overview of non-Movement actors in country

The existing humanitarian architecture of Bangladesh is coordinated by the HCTT platform chaired jointly by UN-OCHA and Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. The HCTT acts as an advisory group to the Local Consultative Group – Disaster Emergency Response (LCG-DER) providing advice, taking forward agreed actions on behalf of and feeding back to, the wider LCG-DER group. Concurrently the team also acts as coordination platform of the thematic clusters. The key agencies involved are WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, ACF, Solidarity International (SI), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Handicap International (HI), NGO Forum (NGOF), Save the Children, and local NGOs such as MUKTI, BGS, SHED, RTMI. The IFRC, ICRC and BDRCS also participate in the HCTT.



According to NDRCC report dated 19 August 2017, GoB has allocated 20,470 MT rice and 820,000 Swiss francs for the flood affected districts and to date, 7,712 MT rice and 302,000 Swiss francs have been distributed. Humanitarian agencies have also been active from the beginning of the floods, complementing government efforts.

Clusters are actively sharing information and alerting the member organizations on the situation. The National Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) is compiling a rapid assessment with inputs from humanitarian agencies and clusters. A HCTT meeting was held on 19 August 2017 focusing on the monsoon flood situation. The Secretary of MoDMR and Humanitarian Affairs Advisor chaired the meeting. After the HCTT meeting, Start Fund<sup>5</sup> allocated funds to ActionAid Bangladesh, Care International, Concern Worldwide, Handicap International, Plan International, Relief International (with HelpAge International) and Save the Children for the flood response.

### Shelter Cluster coordination

The IFRC is co-lead agency for the Shelter Cluster in Bangladesh and will deploy a coordinator and an information manager to increase the capacity of the in-country team to provide shelter coordination services to responding agencies. Although the Shelter Cluster will be resourced through funds mobilized via this emergency appeal, the team will augment an existing in-country team exclusively dedicated to the task of Cluster coordination, independent of the BDRCS and IFRC operations.

## Proposed sectors of intervention

|   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
|    | <b>Health</b>                     |
| <b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>   |                                   |
| <b>Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>   |                                   |
| Activities planned ( <i>target: 10,000 people</i> ):  |                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize and deploy BDRCS mobile medical teams to affected districts</li> <li>• Work with public health authorities in providing general health services including first aid, psychosocial support, screening of diseases, treatment and referral of clinical cases</li> </ul>   |                                   |
| <b>Output 1.2: Epidemic prevention and control measures are undertaken in target communities</b>  |                                   |
| Activities planned ( <i>target: 10,000 households</i> ):  |                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) training for BDRCS personnel</li> <li>• Mobilize trained volunteers for epidemic and disease prevention/control awareness</li> <li>• Undertake awareness campaigns for epidemic and disease prevention/control in communities</li> <li>• Distribute Oral Rehydration Solutions (ORS), accompanied with guidance on their usage</li> </ul>                           |                                   |
|    | <b>Water; Sanitation; Hygiene</b> |
| <b>Outcome 2: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation to reduce the risk of water borne diseases and hygiene promotion</b>   |                                   |
| <b>Output 2.1: Access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene items is provided to target population and schools</b>  |                                   |
| Activities planned ( <i>target: 20,000 households and 50 communities/schools</i> ):   |                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize NDWRT members and water purification units</li> <li>• Distribute safe drinking water using water purification units</li> <li>• Distribute and replenish water purification tablets</li> <li>• Distribute and replenish water buckets/ jerrycan</li> <li>• Repair and/or install water point (tube-well) with elevated platforms</li> <li>• Disinfect and repair contaminated/damaged tube well</li> </ul> |                                   |

<sup>5</sup> The Start Fund provides small-scale grants for small to medium scale emergencies that often receive little funding. Projects are chosen by local committees, made up of staff from Start members and their NGO partners, within 72 hours of an alert.

### **Output 2.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased**

Activities planned (*target: 13,000 households and 50 communities/schools*):

- Procure and distribute hygiene items (soap, detergent, sanitary napkins, toothbrushes and washing powder)
- Mobilize and train volunteers in preparation for Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Child Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) activities
- Conduct hygiene promotion linked with distribution of hygiene items
- Conduct PHAST sessions in communities and CHAST sessions in schools

### **Output 2.3: Access to sanitation by target population improved**

Activities planned (*target: 20,000 households from 50 communities and schools*):

- Install temporary latrines in communities
- Repair and/or construct school latrines
- Facilitate training on latrine construction
- Provide conditional cash for procurement of latrine construction materials
- Provide technical guidance for community members to construct latrines
- Mobilize community members for clean-up campaigns
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that latrines in communities and schools are constructed properly



## **Livelihoods; Nutrition; Food security**

### **Outcome 3: Self-identified immediate needs of households affected by the floods are met**

#### **Output 3.1: Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to the target population**

Activities planned (*target: 12,000 households*):

- Provide first round of multipurpose cash grants
- Provide second round of multipurpose cash grants

### **Outcome 4: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met**

#### **Output 4.1: Food assistance is provided to 10,000 families**

Activities planned (*target: 10,000 household*):

- Mobilize and re-train NDRT members for distributions
- Provide cooked food (mainly hotchpotch)
- Procure and distribute dry food items (flatten rice, puffed rice, molasses/sugar)
- Undertake continuous assessment to determine gaps in food needs

### **Outcome 5: Economic security of the affected families is restored**

#### **Output 5.1: 2,000 affected families have restored livelihoods after receiving cash sufficient to resume income generating activities**

Activities planned:

##### **Restoring household livelihoods** (*target: 2,000 households*):

- Set up and publicize a community engagement and accountability mechanism
- Select target households through a participatory approach
- Disseminate lists of selected households in communities
- Determine and disseminate the cash distribution process
- Distribute conditional cash for restoring livelihoods
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families comply with conditions
- Conduct impact assessment of livelihoods assistance

##### **Cash for work** (*target: 2,000 people from 2,000 households*):

- Identify cash for work (CFW) activities (such as restoring road access to flood shelter/schools, repairing or improving embankments, among others) in consultation with the local authorities
- Select (through a participatory approach) people to participate in CFW activities
- Disseminate lists of selected people in communities
- Determine and disseminate the cash disbursement process
- Run CFW activities in target communities for 20 days
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that people engaged for CFW activities are delivering on assigned tasks
- Disburse cash to those involved in CFW activities



## Shelter (including non-food items)

**Outcome 6: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met**

**Output 6.1: Target populations are provided with emergency shelter and essential household (non-food) items**

Activities planned (*target: 12,000 households*):

- Mobilize and re-train NDRT members for distributions
- Distribute and replenish tarpaulins (including basic awareness materials on how to fix them)
- Procure and distribute Non-Food Items packages
- Conduct post-distribution satisfaction survey

**Outcome 7: Durable shelter and settlement needs of 2,250 targeted families are met**

**Output 7.1: Provision of shelter repair assistance and to 2,000 families and rental support to 250 families**

Activities planned (*target: 2,000 households for shelter repair, 250 for rental support and 10 schools for Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA)*):

- Select target households through a participatory approach
- Determine and disseminate the cash or shelter toolkit distribution process
- Organize sessions on safer shelter construction techniques for target households
- Provide shelter toolkits and conditional cash or materials (for shelter repair)
- Mobilize technical teams to provide technical guidance on shelter repair
- Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families comply with grant conditions
- Organize PASSA sessions in communities and PASSA Youth sessions in target schools
- Provide appropriate Information Education Communication (IEC) materials to complement PASSA and PASSA Youth sessions
- Identify landless people in need of rental support and provide them with assistance (cash and technical support)

**Outcome 8: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability**

**Output 8.1: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors**

Activities planned:

- Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors
- Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination

**Output 8.2: Shelter coordination services provide a platform to integrate build back safer (BBS) and DRR principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.**

Activities planned:

- Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response
- Support advocacy on behalf of the sector
- Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning



## Disaster Risk Reduction (including response preparedness; Early warning)

**Outcome 9: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored**

**Output 9.1: Targeted families have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures**

Activities planned (*target: 10,000 households and 20 communities/schools*):

- Mobilize 10,000 households for tree planting
- Provide 10,000 households with seedlings
- Organize 20 DRR awareness programmes in target communities and schools
- Mobilize community members for small-scale DRR mitigation projects using CFW approach



## National Society capacity building

**Outcome 10: National Society capacity to respond to disaster and crises is strengthened**

**Output 10.1: Capacity of the BDRCS NHQ and districts branches in affected districts are strengthen on emergency response**

Activities planned:

- Information management workshop and training
- Information management technical support and capacity enhancement
- Financial system development
- Search and rescue training
- Provision of mobile phones and power banks (for data collection and post-assistance surveys)
- Conduct communication training and workshop
- Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting training and orientation
- Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment Plan of Action follow up in affected branches

In addition to the sectors above, the operation will be underpinned by a commitment to quality programming whose outcome is that continuous assessment, two-way communication mechanisms and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and community engagement strategies.

The detailed plan of action under quality programming is as follows:

### Quality programming

**Outcome: Continuous assessment, two-way communication mechanisms and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and community engagement strategies**

**Output a: Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select people to receive assistance**

Activities planned:

- Conduct initial and detailed assessments
- Participate in joint needs assessment with other organizations

**Output b: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system**

Activities planned:

- Undertake post distribution monitoring
- Undertake joint (BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS) monitoring visits
- Undertake evaluations and organize a lessons-learned workshop

**Output c: Target communities and families have access to life-saving and actionable information to take action about their safety, health and wellbeing and engage with BDRCS to influence and guide decisions**

Activities planned:

- Undertake orientation of staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability
- Develop and disseminate targeted messages and community engagement material for media (including social media), volunteers, local, religious and traditional leaders, schools and other stakeholders
- Scale up existing dialogue platforms (call-in radio programmes and online interactive spaces) in support of all sectors
- Set up a complaint response mechanism to gather people's feedback and guide the operation
- Conduct post-assistance satisfaction surveys and perceptions surveys as part of monitoring efforts
- Coordinate with CEA partners to scale up 'communication with communities' activities

#### Output d: Issues of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) are considered in the operation

##### Activities planned:

- Provide orientation of volunteers and staff on PGI
- Organize awareness campaigns on child protection and Sexual and Gender Based Violence
- Participate in coordination meetings with line agency and other stakeholders
- Produce IEC materials on PGI in coordination with line agencies
- Provide PGI technical support during health camps to address specific needs of children, girls and women
- Provide follow up and technical support to ensure minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming Monitoring Tool appraisal and identify strategies for improved dignity, access, participation and safety in WASH, shelter, health and livelihood



#### Programme support services

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



#### Budget

See attached [IFRC Secretariat budget](#) (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain  
Under Secretary General  
Programmes and Operations Division

Elhadj As Sy  
Secretary General

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)
- [Appeal budget](#)
- [Map](#)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



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



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



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

**EMERGENCY APPEAL**

23/08/2017

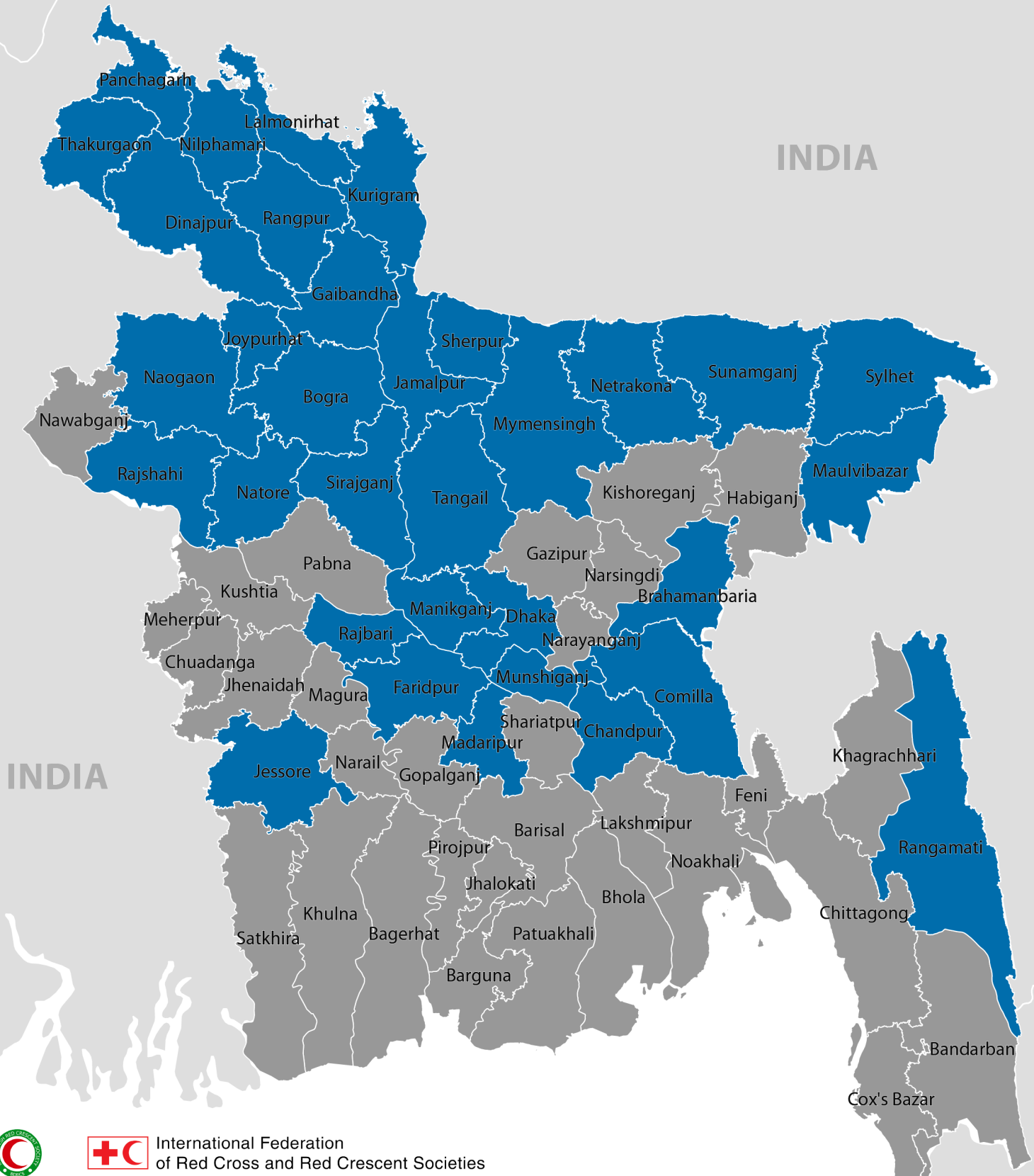
MDRBD020

Bangladesh:  
Floods

| <b>Budget Group</b>                                  | <b>Multilateral Response</b> | <b>Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.</b> | <b>Appeal Budget CHF</b> |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Shelter - Relief                                     | 276,000                      | 0                                  | 276,000                  |
| Construction - Housing                               | 600,000                      | 0                                  | 600,000                  |
| Food   | 52,500                       | 0                                  | 52,500                   |
| Seeds & Plants                                       | 70,000                       | 0                                  | 70,000                   |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                          | 419,775                      | 0                                  | 419,775                  |
| Medical & First Aid                                  | 37,500                       | 0                                  | 37,500                   |
| Other Supplies & Services                            | 112,000                      | 0                                  | 112,000                  |
| Cash Disbursements                                   | 1,573,500                    | 0                                  | 1,573,500                |
| <b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b> | <b>3,141,275</b>             | <b>0</b>                           | <b>3,141,275</b>         |
| Computer & Telecom Equipment                         | 38,250                       | 1500                               | 39,750                   |
| <b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>            | <b>38,250</b>                | <b>1,500</b>                       | <b>39,750</b>            |
| Transport & Vehicle Costs                            | 33,500                       | 2500                               | 36,000                   |
| Logistics Services                                   | 13,500                       | 0                                  | 13,500                   |
| <b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>        | <b>47,000</b>                | <b>2,500</b>                       | <b>49,500</b>            |
| International Staff                                  | 388,328                      | 62150                              | 450,478                  |
| National Staff                                       | 143,440                      | 0                                  | 143,440                  |
| National Society Staff                               | 91,800                       | 0                                  | 91,800                   |
| Volunteers   | 40,100                       | 0                                  | 40,100                   |
| <b>Total PERSONNEL</b>                               | <b>663,668</b>               | <b>62,150</b>                      | <b>725,818</b>           |
| Consultants  | 51,000                       | 43650                              | 94,650                   |
| Professional Fees                                    | 6,250                        | 0                                  | 6,250                    |
| <b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>     | <b>57,250</b>                | <b>43,650</b>                      | <b>100,900</b>           |
| Workshops & Training                                 | 76,000                       | 20000                              | 96,000                   |
| <b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>                 | <b>76,000</b>                | <b>20,000</b>                      | <b>96,000</b>            |
| Travel   | 86,100                       | 8000                               | 94,100                   |
| Information & Public Relations                       | 83,700                       | 0                                  | 83,700                   |
| Office Costs   | 34,750                       | 2600                               | 37,350                   |
| Communications                                       | 4,800                        | 2400                               | 7,200                    |
| Financial Charges                                    | 5,000                        | 0                                  | 5,000                    |
| Other General Expenses                               | 6,000                        | 0                                  | 6,000                    |
| Shared Office and Services Costs                     | 37,851                       | 0                                  | 37,851                   |
| <b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>                    | <b>258,201</b>               | <b>13,000</b>                      | <b>271,201</b>           |
| Programme and Supplementary Services<br>Recovery     | 278,307                      | 9,282                              | 287,589                  |
| <b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>                          | <b>278,307</b>               | <b>9,282</b>                       | <b>287,589</b>           |
| <b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>                                  | <b>4,559,951</b>             | <b>152,082</b>                     | <b>4,712,033</b>         |

BHUTAN


INDIA



INDIA

MYANMAR



 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bangladesh Floods - Affected Districts

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Produced by SIMS. Supported by the American, British, and Netherlands Red Cross.