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Revised Emergency Appeal Bangladesh: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRBD020

Glide n° [FL-2017-000108-BGD](#)

100,000 people (20,000 households) to be assisted

439,670 Swiss francs DREF allocated

4.8 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

2.5 million Swiss francs funding gap

Appeal launched 24 August 2017

Revision n° 1 issued 11 November 2017

Appeal ends 31 August 2018

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks **4,813,498** Swiss francs (increased from 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 **100,000 people** (20,000 households) 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 revised 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. Major changes related to the operational strategy include that the area of operation is more targeted, reaching the ten most affected districts (reduced from 32 district) where multipurpose cash will be utilised as the main modality to deliver assistance to 20,000 households. With more focused geographical response, the numbers of people targeted in WASH, Livelihoods, cash transfer programming (CTP) and DRR programmes have been reduced, while for shelter assistance has been further detailed with provision of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, shelter toolkits and conditional cash grants for rebuilding of houses. Details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#).

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- 12 August:** Heavy monsoon rains cause intense flooding in more than one-third of Bangladesh.
- 13 August:** 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:** 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.
- 24 August:** IFRC launches an [Emergency Appeal](#) for 4.7 million Swiss francs to assist 20,000 households (100,000 people) for 12 months
- 06 September:** Field Assessment Coordination Team (FACT) is deployed to the field.
- 01 October:** Regional Disaster Response Team is deployed to the field.
- 11 November:** The IFRC issues a Revised Emergency Appeal for 4,813,498 Swiss francs to support 100,000 people in 10 most affected districts.

The operational strategy

Background

Since 12 August 2017 heavy monsoon rains above the seasonal average have severely impacted the riverine region of India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. This has resulted in intense flooding in almost two-thirds of Bangladesh, affecting over eight million people. Bangladesh is experiencing floods for the fourth time this year and this latest flood has inundated the country. Damaged roads and infrastructure have affected many people including farmers, fishermen, and char (island) dwellers. Livelihoods activities have been adversely affected. As of 12 September 2017, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) reported that the flood waters had started to recede in 28 of the 32 flood-affected districts.

Summary of response to date

Since the approval of the DREF allocation and the Emergency Appeal in August 2017, BDRCS with the support from IFRC has provided assistance to more than 25,000 people with cash for food, hygiene kit distribution, water purification tablets, jerry cans, and water treatment plants setup. 2,165 people benefitted with health services from the mobile medical team. For shelter, 23,875 people have received emergency shelter items. BDRCS with the support from Grameen Phone company have distributed in-kind food aid to 252,405 people. Completed activities since the launch of the initial appeal are outlined in the revised proposed sectors of interventions below. More details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#).

Due to the changes of the situation and needs, a FACT team was deployed from 6-10 September 2017 to reassess the situation and recommended several changes to the existing Emergency Plan of Action.

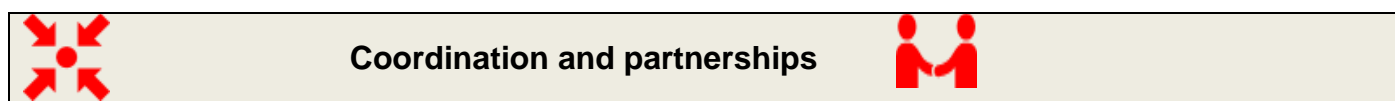
Needs assessment

Findings of the FACT mission indicated that while the emergency phase has ended in many communities and early recovery has commenced, there were pockets of severely affected villages (especially char communities) who are still living under basic tarpaulin covers and waiting for the end of the monsoon season. For these households, there is an urgent need for additional emergency shelter and other provisions. Hence, there is need to revise the existing plan of action to meet the current needs.

Based on the FACT mission findings in Jamalpur, Dinajpur and Kurigram as well as information received from the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) situation reports and damage assessment data, BDRCS, Partner National Societies (PNSs), INGOs, active clusters agencies, and the Government led Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG), it was evident that there are still gaps in terms of limited access to food supply though the markets are improving. With regards to health, the risk of infectious disease outbreaks is always present where poverty and lack of awareness made the situation worse. Government of Bangladesh has taken actions to increase the access to clean water through rehabilitation and chlorination of key affected tube wells which helps reduce the risk of water-borne diseases outbreak. However, reconstruction of latrines and hygiene promotion would be useful for the affected people to improve the situation on the long term. As for livelihood, major concern is the increasing seed and planting costs and potential impact for the coming winter. In some districts rebuilding is already taking place while other villages that were more severely affected such as Kurigram, show limited reconstruction/repair. In Dinajpur, where floods are not common, mud has traditionally been one of the preferred building materials but due to the floods their houses became weak and many were destroyed. Details are available in the [Revised Plan of Action](#).

Beneficiary selection

There is no significant change in term of beneficiary selection where BDRCS targets those displaced and occupying temporary shelters or makeshift houses and worked with local officials and leaders to distribute relief items to the most in need in the ten districts. Priority is given to the elderly, women, marginal income farmers, women-headed households, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people. The operation will also continue to explore appropriate ways to engage communities and ensure selection of the most vulnerable.



Overview of the National Society

BDRCS National Headquarters opened an emergency control room on 14 August to monitor and collect information from the field, coordinate with partners, and plan the response. The district branches provided emergency response

from day one as they were alerted based on the forecast information from Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC).

BDRCS has also launched a domestic appeal to increase the coverage of the response, particularly in food distributions. The BDRCS overall budget for the response is 998,893,000 Bangladesh Taka (BDT), equivalent to about 11,531,200 Swiss francs including the IFRC Emergency Appeal budget.

Overview of Movement actors in country

The IFRC has been supporting the BDRCS with the initial mobilisation 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 Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). The IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with the BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country Movement partners. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence and have been supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming. BDRCS is looking for their support for this operation. ICRC has a long-term presence in the country and has a partnership with BDRCS.

Coordination meetings between BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs will be continued through the Movement Coordination Forum (MCF) which is being held twice a month to update the progress of the flood operation.

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. The team also acts as the coordination platform of the thematic clusters. Clusters are currently actively sharing information and alerting the member organisations on the situation. 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. A HCTT response plan was published on 1 September 2017 targeting six most affected districts.

The GoB has allocated BDT 88.65 million (approximately 1 million Swiss francs), 27,207 MT of rice and 71,260 dry food packets to flood-affected areas. GoB has also allocated 31,980 bundles of CGI sheets and BDT 95.9 million (1.1 million Swiss francs) for house reconstruction.¹

Shelter Cluster coordination



IFRC leads the Shelter Cluster in Bangladesh and has deployed a coordinator and information manager to support this platform. The Shelter Cluster team has been working with partner agencies to develop a joint strategy for responding to emergency shelter and recovery needs.

¹ According to the HCTT Emergency Situation Report dated 11 September 2017.

Proposed sectors of intervention

Overall Objective

This revised Emergency Appeal operation aims to assist 100,000 people (20,000 households) affected by the floods in ten districts over a 12-month period. Based on the adjustment and more detailed assessments, the operational strategy is aimed to be more targeted, where multipurpose cash will be utilised as main modality delivering assistance to 20,00 households. The ten districts are Kurigram, Dinajpur, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Tangail, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Bogra, Naogaon and Rangpur. Appropriate interventions on immediate relief and longer-term recovery assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable households according to pre-defined selection criteria and accountable process.

	<h3>Water; Sanitation; Hygiene</h3>
Outcome 1: Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	
<i>All activities under this output have been implemented</i>	
Output 1.2: Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased	
<p><i>Activities completed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute hygiene items (soap, detergent, sanitary napkins, toothbrushes and washing powder) • Conduct hygiene promotion linked with distribution of hygiene items <p><i>Activities planned (target: 5,000 households and 20 communities/schools):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute hygiene items (soap, detergent, sanitary napkins, toothbrushes and washing powder) • Mobilise and train volunteers in preparation for Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Child and Sanitation Transformation (CHAST) activities • Conduct PHAST sessions in communities and CHAST sessions in schools 	
Output 1.3: Improve access to adequate sanitation facilities by the target communities	
<p><i>Activities planned (target: 1,000 households):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install emergency latrine in communities • Provide conditional cash for procurement of latrine construction materials • Provide technical guidance for community members to construct latrines • Undertake monitoring to ensure that latrines constructed properly 	
	<h3>Food security; Nutrition; Livelihoods</h3>
Outcome 2: Self-identified immediate needs of households affected by the floods are met	
Output 2.1: Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to the target population	
<p><i>Activities completed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Round 1 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT1,400) for 5,000 households • Orientation, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)/ district branch training and monitoring for three units <p><i>Activities planned/in-progress (target: 20,000 households):</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Round 2 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT4,000) for 20,000 households • Orientation, NDRT/ district branch training and monitoring for seven units 	
Outcome 3: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met	
Output 3.1: Food assistance is provided to 7,000 households	

Outcome 4: Economic security of the affected households is restored**Output 4.1: 1,500 affected households have restored livelihoods after receiving cash sufficient to resume income generating activities***Activities completed:*

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

*Activities planned:***Restoring household livelihoods (target: 1,500 households):**

- Set up and publicise 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 households comply with conditions
- Conduct impact assessment of livelihoods assistance

Cash for work (target: 1,000 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

**Health****Outcome 5: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced****Output 5.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases**

All activities under this output have been implemented

Output 5.2: Epidemic prevention and control measures are undertaken in target communities*Activities planned (target: 10 communities):*

- Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) refresher / training for BDRCS personnel
- Mobilisation of trained volunteers to ECV activities
- Carry out epidemic and disease prevention / control education / dissemination activities/awareness campaign in 10 communities

**Shelter (including non-food items)****Outcome 6: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met****Output 6.1: 7,000 households are provided with emergency shelter and essential household (non-food) items**

Outcome 7: Durable shelter and settlement needs of targeted households are met
Output 7.1: Provision of shelter repair assistance to 2,000 households, rebuilding support to 1,000 households and rental support to 200 households
<p><i>Activities completed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Select target households through a participatory approach for 2,000 hhs</i> <p>Activities planned/in-progress (target: 2,000 households for shelter repair, 1,000 for rebuilding support, 200 for rental support and 10 schools for Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA)):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine and disseminate cash, shelter toolkit and CGI sheets distribution process • Organise sessions on safer shelter construction techniques for target households • Provide shelter toolkits and CGI sheets (for shelter repair) • Provide restricted cash (for rebuilding shelter) • Mobilise technical teams to provide technical guidance on shelter construction techniques • Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted households follow technical guidance • 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 cash for rent <p>Activities planned/in-progress (target: 7,000 households):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct post-distribution satisfaction survey
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
<p>Activities planned/in-progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p>Activities planned/in-progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response • Support advocacy on behalf of the sector • Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning



Protection, gender and inclusion

Outcome 9: Unique needs of vulnerable groups are met
Output 9.1: Issues of protection, gender and inclusion are considered in the operation
<p><i>Activities completed:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Coordination with relief sector in provision of menstrual management supplies</i> <p>Activities planned/in-progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organise awareness campaigns on child protection and gender-based violence • Provide Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) technical support during health camps • Provide follow up and technical support to ensure compliance with minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming



Disaster Risk Reduction (including response preparedness; Early warning)

Outcome 10: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored
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Output 10.1: Targeted households have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures

Activities planned/in-progress (*target: 10 communities*):

- Organise 10 DRR awareness in target communities and schools
- Mobilise community members for small-scale DRR mitigation projects using CFW approach
- Organise union disaster response team (UDRT) training



National Society capacity building

Outcome 11: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services is strengthened

Output 11.1: Increased skillsets for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises

Output 11.2: Increased material capacity for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises

Output 11.3: Improved systems and processes for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises

Output 11.4: Improved capacity of BDRCS branches to respond to disasters and crises

Activities planned/in-progress:

- Workshops and training on sector programming and support functions
- Training and equipping on use of mobile technology in programming
- Upgrading/repair of National Society branch facilities
- Training and equipping of national and branch disaster response teams
- Prepositioning of essential non-food and emergency shelter items
- Follow up on Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment Plan of Action (BOCA) in target branches

In addition to the sectors above, the operation is continued to 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 as follows:

Quality programming

Outcome 12: Continuous assessment, two-way communication mechanisms and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and community engagement strategies

Output 12.1: Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select people to receive assistance

All activities under this output have been implemented

Output 12.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system

Activities planned/in-progress:

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

Output 12.3: Target communities and households 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 completed:

- *Undertake orientation of staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability*
- *Set up a complaint response mechanism to gather people's feedback and guide the operation*

Activities planned:

- 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
- Conduct post-assistance satisfaction surveys and perceptions surveys as part of monitoring efforts



Programme support services

The following programme support functions are already 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 administration and finance.**



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:

- [Revised Plan of Action](#)
- [Revised Appeal budget](#)
- [Map](#)

Contact information

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

Bangladesh Red Cross Society:

- BMM Mozharul Huq, ndc; secretary general; phone: +88 01811 458500; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org
- Md. Nazmul Azam Khan, disaster response; phone: +880-167-813-5455; email: nazmulazam.khan@bdracs.org

IFRC Bangladesh country office:

- Azmat Ulla, head of country office; phone: +880-171-152-1615; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Md. Adith Shah Durjoy, senior manager for response and organizational development; phone: +880-181-825-7651; email: adithshah.durjoy@ifrc.org
- Regina Kandler, operations manager; email: regina.kandler@ifrc.org

IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, deputy regional director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, operations coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Sophia Keri, RM in emergencies; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North; communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: clarence.sim@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +41-2-2730-4947; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +41-2-2730-4260; email: cristina.estrada@ifrc.org

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.

Budget

REVISED EMERGENCY APPEAL

17/10/2017

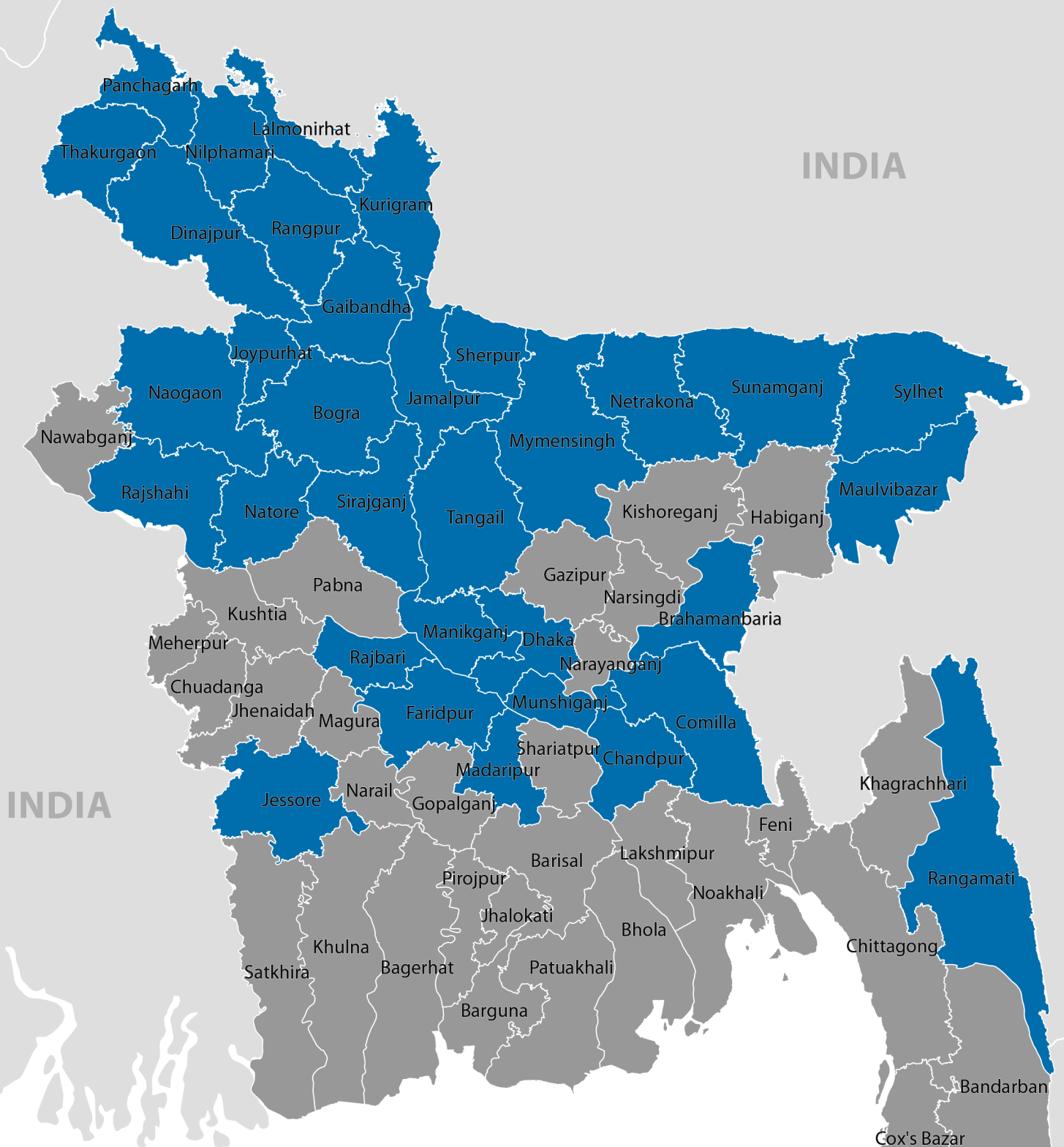
MDRBD020

Bangladesh: Floods

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	486,000		486,000
Construction - Housing	465,000		465,000
Clothing & Textiles	24,000		24,000
Food	31,150		31,150
Seeds & Plants	125,000		125,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	373,525		373,525
Medical & First Aid	55,000		55,000
Other Supplies & Services	54,000		54,000
Cash Disbursements	1,755,000		1,755,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	3,368,675		3,368,675
Computer & Telecom Equipment	19,000	1,500	20,500
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	19,000	1,500	20,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	20,760	2,500	23,260
Logistics Services	11,000		11,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	31,760	2,500	34,260
International Staff	250,829	62,150	312,979
National Staff	154,700		154,700
National Society Staff	194,800		194,800
Volunteers	32,600		32,600
Total PERSONNEL	632,929	62,150	695,079
Consultants	20,000	43,650	63,650
Professional Fees	6,550		6,550
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	26,550	43,650	70,200
Workshops & Training	50,000	20,000	70,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	50,000	20,000	70,000
Travel	88,200	8,000	96,200
Information & Public Relations	53,200		53,200
Office Costs	31,625	2,600	34,225
Communications	4,800	2,400	7,200
Financial Charges	5,000		5,000
Other General Expenses	6,000		6,000
Shared Office and Services Costs	59,177		59,177
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	248,002	13,000	261,002
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	284,500	9,282	293,782
Total INDIRECT COSTS	284,500	9,282	293,782
TOTAL BUDGET	4,661,416	152,082	4,813,498
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	1,657,158	91,265	1,748,423
Bilateral Contributions			
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,657,158	91,265	1,748,423
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	3,004,258	60,817	3,065,075

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.

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