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# Emergency Plan of Action Final Report Bangladesh: Flood

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRBD017</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 13 October 2017	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">FL-2016-000075-BD</a>
<b>Date of disaster:</b> 29 July 2016	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 29 July 2016	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 July 2017 (12 months)
<b>Host National Society:</b> Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 1,637,374
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 3.7 million people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 67,000 people
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society and the Netherlands Red Cross.	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies and INGOs. The Governments of Canada and the Netherlands, and the WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund also contributed financially to the operation.	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Since 19 July 2016, heavy rains in the main river basins of Bangladesh and upstream catchments of India caused severe flooding in the north and north-eastern parts of Bangladesh affecting an estimated 3.7 million people (740,000 families) and 106 people died across 19 districts. The official estimates indicate at least 250,000 houses destroyed or damaged. In addition, due to riverbank erosion a large number of houses and homesteads washed away. During the month of July 2016; 13% more rainfall than the previous year had been experienced in all 8 divisions of the country.

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 districts of the country's north and north-eastern regions. Situation reports from the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) and reports from BDRCS local branches as well as other NGOs brought attention to the seriousness of flooding in those districts clustered around the north (Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur, Sariatpur, Sunamganj, Faridpur, Rajbari, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Tangail, Dhaka, Chandpur and Rajshahi).



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 Joint Needs Assessment (JNA). The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) analyzed the situation and reported their findings to the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) on 7 August. Based on these findings, the clusters/sectors revised their draft response plan and the HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan was presented to the HCTT on 11 August.

Due to increased flood water, overall mobility of char (island) dwellers had become limited. Livelihood of many had been suspended particularly for farmers whose crops had been heavily damaged. The affected communities adopted negative coping means such as taking loans or selling out poultry and livestock for survival. Crops like paddy, jute, dhaincha, kowon and vegetables severely damaged; around 610,00 hectares of standing crops had suffered damages.

Most of the schools in chars were inundated due to the floods. As mobility of char and village dwellers was limited in many cases schools were shut down. According to the preliminary data from directorate of primary education, a total 1,500 schools directly affected by flood.

The markets had been affected by the flood initially. Prices of the some of the items were reported higher compared to normal price. However, the markets became fully functional in couple of weeks.

Around 25,000 water points were damaged according to DPHE report. Most of the latrines were inundated and safe drinking water facilities were contaminated with flood waters. It was anticipated that the water borne diseases likely to go up if flood conditions retain. It was reported in the HCTT assessment that 12,216 people suffered from flood related diseases between 25 July to 9 August 2016. Water and sanitation systems had been disrupted, triggering an increase in water borne disease such as diarrhea, skin and eye infections.

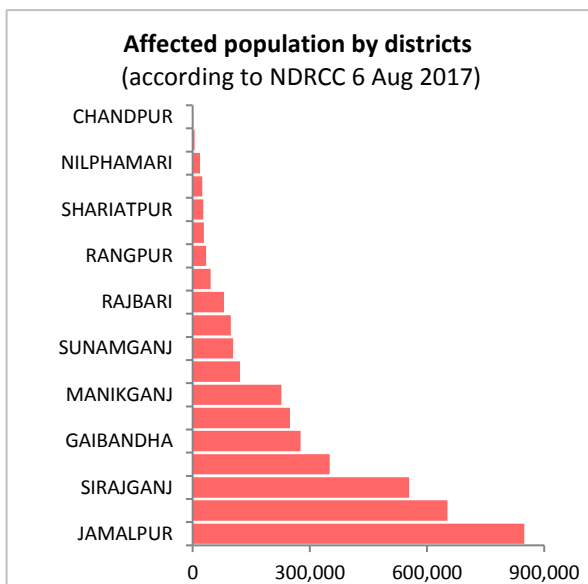
## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) had been monitoring closely the overall floods situation. Local branch offices of BDRCS collected information through local Red Crescent volunteers and secondary sources (government officials and local government representatives) and shared the information with BDRCS national headquarters especially with response department. Based on field report, BDRCS allocated CHF 17,948 (BDT 1,400,000) from its contingency fund for procurement and distribution of dry food in fourteen flood affected districts (Kurigram, Bogra, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Tangail, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Sunamganj, Faridpur, Madaripur, Shariotpur, Rajbari and Manikganj).

Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur and Kurigram district Red Crescent units mobilized eight water treatment kits (capacity 1,000 litre/hour) to provide safe drinking water to the affected people in addition one kit-5 (capacity 4,000 litre/hour) was mobilized to Jamalpur district unit from NHQ, BDRCS. In addition to that 3,000 buckets and 50 Rapid latrines were mobilized in four districts of Jamalpur, Kurigram, Bogra and Gaibandha.

The response department of BDRCS was coordinating with the respective Red Crescent units, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and other Movement partners. In addition, the response department issued two situation reports on recent floods and one assessment report. Considering the flood situation, BDRCS requested the IFRC to launch an emergency appeal to scale up ongoing operations. In this regard, IFRC launched the DREF for CHF 248,701 on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016 and on 16<sup>th</sup> August launched the emergency appeal for **CHF 1,637,374** to assist flood affected people.



Distribution of the relief items in Kurigram district (Photo: BDRCS)

### Summary of key achievements during Emergency Phase

- 7,400 families received dry food (via BDRCS own fund).
- Total 6,250 families received cash (BDT 1,500 each) for food and hygiene and NFIs. Among these 250 families were support by BDRCS own fund.
- Around 41,500 liters of safe drinking water were distributed to the 3,300 families through the mobile water treatment plant. Among them, 3,000 families received water buckets for storage and carrying.
- Five medical teams deployed in the affected area and treated 4,436 patients. Out of five, three medical teams were supported by IFRC.
- 1,000 families received cash for food (BDT 4,000 each) for one month in Tangail and Sirajganj districts.

Based on the priorities and availability of funding, BDRCS focused early recovery activities in one of the most affected district. In this regard, Jamalpur district was selected to carry out the early recovery activities considering the number of affected families, damage, vulnerability and unit capacity.

An inception meeting on flood early recovery response was held in Jamalpur District in 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 signed a tri-partite agreement to ensure an organized and systematic implementation of the operation.

### Summary of key achievements during Early Recovery Phase

- BDRCS organized livelihood training; Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) ToT, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) ToT for the volunteers.
- 780 Individual bank accounts were opened by the beneficiaries with support from BDRCS to receive the cash grants for shelter, livelihoods and latrines.
- Repaired more than five-kilometer access road with in twenty days under cash for work by 300 beneficiaries in Sapdhori and Jhaugora community of Jamalpur District.
- 390 families received livelihoods support in terms of cash grant and training to restore their livelihoods.
- 390 families received house reconstruction support through cash grant and PASSA.
- 300 families received hygiene latrine assistance through cash grant and PHAST
- Installed one new tube-well and repaired 10 tube-wells.
- More than 4,000 people attended awareness raising campaign on DRR through local folks' songs and street drama.
- Distributed 5,000 saplings and seeds among the 1,000 beneficiaries.
- Organized lessons learned workshop on 23 September 2017.



Secretary, Vice Chairman, Staffs and volunteers of BDRCS branches attending lessons learned workshop on Flood 2016 operation in Dhaka. (Photo: IFRC)

### 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 had 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



## Needs analysis and scenario planning

This needs analysis is based on the information received from BDRCS assessment, INGOs, different clusters, HCTT multi-sectoral rapid needs analysis and government situation reports. In general, it's worth noting that large parts of the affected areas, and particularly the current worst affected districts, have high levels of pre-existing vulnerabilities, including poverty, malnutrition and social deprivation.

Water level was increased in most of the rivers inundating low-lying areas/char lands. Due to inundation people stuck at their houses, some people had moved to relative houses, school and colleges for shelter. They remain in those shelters until the water started to recede. Affected people were suffering for food, drinking water with daily necessities.

According to the findings of HCTT rapid need analysis<sup>1</sup>, it was reported the loss of household food stocks and significant damage to food production. Reduction of number of meals per day already reported in some locations as a coping strategy. Lack of fodder for livestock (particularly cattle) resulted in the loss of key productive assets. It was also reported that Longer-term recovery would be required to support to families' dependent on livestock, agriculture as well as day labourers. Due to displacement of people, loss of food stocks short term food security appears more imminent problem; however, there was significant impact on long term food security due to the impact on agriculture crop and livelihoods. With less work opportunities, reduced the purchasing capacity of the vulnerable households. Elderly, child headed households, pregnant and lactating women and those who relied on food aid (such as the VGF - vulnerable group feeding; a national safety nets programme) were the most vulnerable in terms of food security, in relief as well as in the recovery phase.

A large number of hand tube-wells were contaminated by flood waters, forcing the affected population to seek alternative water sources. Department of public health and engineering (DPHE) reported a total of 25,000 water points damaged. Shortage of safe drinking water was a pressing concern. On the other hand, sanitation was seriously affected as toilets were inundated and washed away across the affected areas. As a result, affected people were defecating openly, pond waters become contaminated and increased the risks of spread of water-borne diseases. Need of emergency latrines was reported as one of the priority needs. Promotion on hygiene practices was considered to alert the population to how to avoid water borne diseases and a subsequent negative impact on childhood nutrition. Substantial post flood support was needed to recover sanitation facilities according to HCTT need analysis.

Communicable diseases were increased in the flood affected areas including, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), acute respiratory infection (ARI), skin diseases and eye infections. According to health cluster, the affected people were great need of emergency medical assistance.

According to government report<sup>2</sup>, more than 250,000 houses had been either fully or partially damaged across the affected districts. It was also reported that 16,770 houses<sup>3</sup> were completely washed away due to river erosion. People displaced by floods were staying on the nearest high ground to their houses. This includes roof tops, roads, embankments as well as in flood shelters and schools. According to Shelter Cluster need analysis; emergency shelter support was required to people currently residing in makeshift arrangements and longer-term recovery support was required to rebuild the houses.

Considering the major damage to housing, water and latrine facilities, health services, agricultural lands, harvest and thereby disruptions to regular livelihoods patterns, the early recovery needs following this flooding was significant as reported in HCTT need analysis and BDRCS assessment report. It was recommended that recovery interventions would focusing WASH, health, shelter, food security, livelihood and DRR.

### Risk Analysis

Several risks were associated with the planned operations. The immediate risks were related to more flooding, as the monsoon season continue into October. Going forward, the second peak of the cyclone season started in October and Bangladesh experienced a few tropical depressions towards the end of the year. According to FAO<sup>4</sup>, in much of South and Southeast Asia, La Niña increases the probability of heavier rainfall, especially during the end of 2016 and start of 2017. Excessive rains could increase the risk of flooding for low-lying agricultural lands, produce extensive damage to standing crops, increase pest and diseases and heighten the potential for landslides. In December and January, many of the affected areas experience cold waves with temperatures falling below 10 degrees Celsius, which annually causes a number of deaths and serious health problems. The cold wave season would be more challenging this year given that the areas would still be recovering from the floods. Access to remote areas was a challenge due to inundation and bad road communication. A lack of coordination was considered as a risk, as it might lead to humanitarian actors in duplication.

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<sup>1</sup> HCTT multi-sectoral rapid needs analysis published on 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016

<sup>2</sup> NDRCC situation report published on 7 August 2016

<sup>3</sup> DDM situation report published on 7 August 2016

<sup>4</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/a-i5853e.pdf> - FAO report on La Nina-early warning.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of the operation was to support BDRCS to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 21,000 families affected by the flood in 19 most affected districts<sup>5</sup> of Bangladesh were met through the provision of emergency food and non-food items, shelter, WASH and Health support. The recovery interventions would cover up to four of the most affected districts.

### Proposed strategy

The BDRCS, with its staff, volunteers and disaster preparedness stocks, had been actively engaged in response immediately after onset of disaster. The operation was started with the utilization of BDRCS' own funds to provide dry and cooked food in nine (9) affected districts and gradually with the deteriorating flood conditions in more districts BDRCS requested IFRC to launch DREF and emergency appeal to scale up the flood operation.

Based on the field findings of the Red Crescent, HCTT and other organizations, this emergency appeal prioritized to support the affected families with live saving-food, followed by water and sanitation, emergency shelter and NFIs during the emergency phase. This appeal also intended to implement early recovery activities like restoring livelihood, reconstruction of damaged houses, restoring damaged water points and disaster risk reduction activities for the affected families.

### Summary of interventions by phase

Sector	Intervention type	No. of families	Description
<b>Emergency Relief – one to three months targeting 13,000 families</b>			
Food	Immediate food assistance for 15 days.	8,000	Support to the food package equivalent to CHF 20.5 per HH
Non-food items	Essential household assistance		1 bundle rope, 1 box candle, 1 fire box per HH
Health	Distribution of ORS		ORS (one packet of 10 sachets per HH)
	Mobile Medical teams		4 medical teams
WASH	Hygiene parcel distribution	3,000	Contain bathing soap, laundry soap, washing powder, sanitary napkin and comb.
	Distribution of safe drinking water along with bucket		15 litres of safe drinking water per HH
	Installation of emergency latrines.		50 emergency latrines
Food	Cash for food for 30 days	2,000	Cash grant of BDT 4,000 (CHF.50) per HH
Shelter	Emergency shelter assistance		1 tarpaulin per HH
<b>Early recovery –targeting 8,000 families 8 to 10 communities</b>			
Shelter	Shelter repairing through implementing PASSA tools	800	Cash grant of BDT 22,000 (CHF 282) and one shelter toolkits per HH
Livelihoods	Cash grant for income generating activities to restore livelihood	800	Cash grant of BDT 15,000 (CHF 190) per HH
	Cash for work	800	20 work days, providing BDT 8,000 (CHF 100) per HH
WASH	Construction of new hygiene latrines	400	1 latrine per HH
	Repairing damaged water points, Construction of elevated platforms for tube wells/hand pumps and installing of new water points	8,000	120 tube wells
Disaster Risk Reduction	Tree planting and awareness training		
		Provide training on DRR	

### Community Engagement & Accountability

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was practiced during the operation time frame through sharing relevant information to disaster-affected communities, creating accessible feedback mechanisms, focus group discussion, community consultation and door to door survey. While information needs were assessed on the ground, appropriate messages disseminated among wider population through reachable communication channels. BDRCS and IFRC maintain coordination with the communication with communities (CWC) working group under the HCTT. In addition to that this operation ensured community participation through implementing Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST).

<sup>5</sup> Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sierajganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur Sherpur, Sariatpur, Sunamganj, Faridpur, Rajbari, Manikganj, Munshiganj Kushtia, Tangail, Dhaka, Chandpur and Rajshahi).

## Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS coordinated with the local administration and relevant stakeholders to avoid duplication throughout the operation. For the initial emergency relief distribution priority was given to the displaced people who lost their houses. BDRCS followed the vulnerability criteria that focus on the elderly women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers and physically challenged people. Community participation was ensured during beneficiary selection process by holding door to door assessment, consultation sessions, suggestions and feedback mechanism. With support from National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), BDRCS oriented and trained its volunteers on beneficiary selection criteria and door to door survey. The survey questionnaire was developed with consultation of BDRCS staffs, volunteers and relevant stakeholders. After reviewing the finding from door to door survey, BDRCS shared the primary beneficiary list with targeted communities for feedback. This primary list was displayed in strategic location of the respective communities to ensure transparency and received community feedback through suggestion or complain box. After reviewing feedbacks from community, BDRCS validate the final beneficiary list with the support from respective BDRCS branches.

## Logistics and supply chain management

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

All procurement related directly to support this appeal was conducted following IFRC's procurement procedures to ensure the success of the operation. NFIs, such as hygiene parcels, clothing items, candles and fire boxes and other materials needed for this operation implementation were procured locally by the NS district unit offices. Local sourcing support by the CO was provided for tree plantation project and technical support was provided for BDRCS to carry out procurement for replenishment of medicines. Procurement and transportation for the replenishment of portable collapsible latrines, tarpaulins, jerry cans and shelter tool kits was being 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 or by rented vehicles, as per needed. IFRC RLU in Kuala Lumpur provided technical support in logistics, procurement as well as fleet matters for NS and IFRC CO as per needed.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 38,900

Male: 19,722

Female: 19,178

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of families receive dry / cooked food assistance	6,200	7,243
No of families receive food assistance for two weeks	8,000	6,000
No of families receive cash grant to meet the four weeks food need	2,000	1,000
No of families receive assistance to restore livelihood	800	390
No of families get earning opportunities through cash for work during lean period	800	390

### Narrative description of achievements

At the very beginning of the flood, BDRCS with its own funding and nationally collected fund; reached 7,243 families. in the initial emergency phase with dry and cooked food. The food package was determined in coordination with the local government and community leaders and was based on their preference and availability. The dry food package mainly consists of flattened rice, puffed rice, jaggery etc. On the other hand, cooked food khichri (local dish) was provided to the affected families as a hot meal and the main ingredients were rice, lentils and spices.

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

According to the Food Security market assessment, it was revealed that cash based response would be the most appropriate transfer modality for the 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 were long established, had good linkages with regional and national supply nodes and were capable of catering to the essential food needs of the people living in the catchment areas. 6,000 flood affected families received cash for two weeks food out of targeted 8,000 families from BDRCS. Each family received BDT 1,500 (CHF 20) through cash in hand modality. This amount of cash is equivalent to the 15 days' food ration. It is also important to note that BDRCS distributed the same package to additional 250 families from their own fund.



After receiving the livelihoods assistance beneficiaries started their income generating activities in Jamalpur district, (Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit/ BDRCS)

Under the recovery phase, with available funding BDRCS could provide livelihood cash grant assistance along with training in Jamalpur district among 390 affected families to restore their livelihoods. During the inception workshop, Jamalpur Red Crescent branch analysed the possible cash transfer modalities and considering the local context decided to open the individual bank account for beneficiaries. In this regard, BDRCS deployed NDRTs and NHQ staffs to assist and monitor the beneficiary selection, training, opening individual bank account and distribution. The deployed team finalized the beneficiary list through door to door survey and through community consultation. After receiving the ToT on Livelihoods and Basic operational process, volunteers conducted the livelihood training in the community level. All the livelihood beneficiaries were attended 2 days training and completed livelihood proposal form. After all the formalities and training the distribution of livelihood grants through individual bank account took place and each beneficiary received 15,000 BDT to restore their livelihood according their proposal. The trained volunteers and BDRCS staffs closely monitored the recovery activities in regular interval.



Under cash for work activities, a rural road was constructed in Sapdhori Community, (Photo: Kamrul Hasan/ BDRCS)

Under Cash for Work (CFW), BDRCS assisted 300 affected families in Jamalpur district and this initiative helped community to reconstruct and to improve two important roads. After consultation with local government and flood affected community BDRCS selected and supported two schemes in Sapdhori and Jhawgora union of Jamalpur district. Under the CFW intervention, each beneficiary received BDT 8,000 (CHF 100) for their twenty-day work.

### Challenges

- As at the beginning respective BDRCS branch responded with available resources, as a result distributed dry and cooked food packages were not homogeneous in all districts.
- During the selection of areas and beneficiaries, BDRCS experienced challenges as they available resources was insufficient in terms of need in the affected communities.
- Risk of cash handling, particularly during emergency phase where BDRCS had to carry large amount of cash with their own responsibility.

## Lessons Learned

- Timely guidance from department of disaster response department of BDRCS allow respective BDRCS branches to distribute food assistance among affected families.
- Local procurement was done based on BDRCS guidelines.
- Considering the huge need in the affected communities, it is recommended to increase the number of families in terms of food assistance.
- Considering risk of handling cash, it is recommended to review the cash assistance modality during emergency phase.



### Shelter and NFIs

People reached: 31,950

Male: 16,198

Female: 15,752

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of families assisted with emergency household NFIs	8,000	6,000
No of families assisted with emergency shelter support	2,000	0
No of families assisted with cash grant for house rebuilding along with PASSA	800	390

### Narrative description of achievements

Total 6,000 families out of 8,000 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. The NFIs were locally purchased following BDRCS standard procurement procedure.

Under this appeal, tarpaulins as emergency shelter materials was planned to distribute among 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 funding materialized, the needs shifted to house reconstruction. It was observed that people who had received tarpaulins from BDRCS during the 2014 flood operation; were using those to build their makeshift or temporary shelters in Bogra district.



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



Displaced families were using tarpaulins, received from BDRCS Flood 2014 operation in Bogra district, (Photo: Mehedi Hasan/IFRC)

Considering damage information, community vulnerabilities and Branch capacity, BDRCS selected Jamalpur district to carry out the recovery activities. After the inception meeting, Jamalpur district branch identified two communities under two sub-districts to provide durable shelter support. Based on the available funding, 394 most vulnerable families were received house reconstruction assistance and it consists of conditional cash grant along with technical assistance through implementing PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness). According to the plan of action, BDRCS organized a PASSA ToT for volunteers from 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016 and then trained PASSA volunteers formed a community group of 25 person in the targeted communities. With these community groups PASSA trained volunteers facilitated eight PASSA sessions which helped the communities to identify the possible house 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 community level. At the end of PASSA sessions considering the best local construction technique a model house was

constructed in respective communities for demonstration



Left: Community people participating in PASSA sessions. (Photo: Jamalpur RC Unit, BDRCS); Right: One of the repaired houses in Jamalpur district, (Photo: Mohammad Sharif Khan, IFRC)

Based on the BDRCS / IFRC standard CTP procedure, each beneficiary opened an individual bank account to receive cash grant of 25,000 BDT. Apart from the bank account, each beneficiary filled up Cash Grant Identification card and a proposal form regarding house reconstruction addressing finding of PASSA. All shelter beneficiaries filled up the Cash Grant ID (CGID) form with photo and submitted a copy national identity card. Considering remoteness and optimizing operational cost, BDRCS provided the cash instead of distribution of in-kind shelter toolkits.

### Challenges

- During local procurement, in some of affected districts suppliers finds difficulties to arrange requested goods in short time. In addition to that supplier often reluctant to receive their payment through cheque as their preferred cash.
- As PASSA was new concept for the targeted communities, initially the volunteers find difficulties to facilitate the sessions. However, at the end of all PASSA sessions community people appreciated PASSA tools.

### Lessons Learned

- Considering the emergency needs, cash payment to supplier was recommend during the lessons learned workshop.
- Cash grant for shelter reconstruction along with PASSA was appreciated as beneficiaries utilized the assistance according to their needs and priorities. However, it was recommended in the lessons learned workshop that cash grant amount for house reconstruction need to be increased (approximately 40,000 BDT) and considering the context construction materials can be provided.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 40,520

Male: 20,800

Female: 19,720

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No. of families receive safe drinking water along with water container	3,000	3,300
No. of families receive hygiene parcel	8,000	6,000
No. of emergency portable and collapsible latrine installed	50	50
No. of water point newly installed or repaired	120	11
No. of families participate in PHAST sessions	8,000	500
No. of families receive assistance for hygiene latrine construction	600	300

### Narrative description of achievements



Left: Volunteers are distributing water buckets, (**Kurigram RC Unit/BDRCS**); Middle: BDRCS developed and distributed IEC materials among beneficiaries regarding menstrual hygiene management (**Photo: MHM**); Right: Volunteers installing emergency latrine in Bogra District, (**Bogra RC unit/BDRCS**)

During the emergency phase, BDRCS mobilized 24 trained Red Crescent volunteers, 5 National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT) members along with mobile water purification units for providing safe drinking water for the flood affected people in Kurigram, Bogra, Jamalpur and Gaibandha districts. BDRCS also mobilized 3,000 water buckets from the disaster preparedness (DP) stock. Through all the mobile water purification kit, a total of 41,500 liters 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-liter water buckets to 3,000 families (one for each family) enabled the target people to carry and store water properly.

To address the need of hygiene items, BDRCS distributed hygiene parcel among 6,000 flood affected families. Each family received one bathing soap, one laundry soap, one comb, one washing powder packet and one sanitary napkin packet. 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 installed 50 emergency portable and collapsible latrines to provide sanitation facilities for the displaced families who had lost their houses or could not return home due to inundation. From this initiative, more than 500 affected families were benefited. The trained NDWRT along with district branch volunteers consulted with local community people and identified the suitable location for latrine installation. Providing safe water and sanitation facilities to the disaster affected people could make a great impact to their community. People used the distributed water for drinking purposes. The installation of these latrines by BDRCS worked as a catalyst to reduce open defecation practices.



Left Photo: Leaflet developed by BDRCS and IFRC on hygiene latrine construction for the beneficiaries, Middle Photo: (Mehedi Hasan, IFRC) Identification of potential sanitary entrepreneur is carried by BDRCS trained staff and volunteers and Left Photo: (Mohammad Sharif Khan, IFRC) Newly constructed hygiene latrine in Jamalpur District.

To construct 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 hygiene 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. With the available funding, BDRCS supported 300 affected families through cash grant and technical assistance. The cash grant for hygiene latrine construction was provided through individual Bank account. Each beneficiary received orientation on hygiene latrine construction and hygiene practices before receiving CHF 192 as cash grant support. A pictorial brochure was developed in Bangla and disseminated among the beneficiaries on how to construct hygiene latrine. This brochure also highlighted the important features of hygiene latrine. Following the drawing and design, a model hygiene latrine was constructed in strategic locations of the communities for demonstrating and receiving feedbacks. In addition to that potential sanitary entrepreneurs were provided orientation on good construction techniques for making ring, slab and pillar. This process developed a good linkage between the beneficiaries and sanitation entrepreneurs.



Left: Repaired tube well with raised platform, (**Kamrul Hasan, BDRCS**); Right: Community people actively participating in PHAST sessions in Sapdhari union of Islampur Upazila, Jamalpur District, (**Jamalpur RC Unit / BDRCS**)

To ensure sustainable access to safe drinking water in early recovery phase BDRCS repaired and raised plinth level of 7 tube wells in Jhawgora community and 3 tube-wells in Sapdhori community of Jamalpur district. In addition to that one tube-well newly installed in Jhawgora community. In this regard, as first step BDRCS technical team reviewed the available hydrological data and consulted with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Based on available information, BDRCS with the support from IFRC assessed the identified water points and prepared the bill of quantity (BoQ) to implement. Jamalpur Red Crescent branch following BDRCS local procurement hired contractor and completed the water point construction work. The platform of repaired tube-wells was raised up-to highest flood level. From these tube wells, more than 400 families are getting safe drinking water. It is also found that these tube wells also functional during the monsoon flood 2017.

To improved sanitation practice and hygiene knowledge, BDRCS organized a six-day PHAST ToT for the volunteers in Dhaka in January 2017, aimed to improve hygiene knowledge and behaviour practice of identified communities. After completing PHAST ToT, trained volunteers implemented PHAST tools in Jhawgora and Shapdhori union of Jamalpur district.

### **Challenges**

- Though all the water purification units were mobilized for providing drinking water, still those were not sufficient considering the huge need in the affected areas. Due to remoteness and inundation, often BDRCS found difficulties to transport water purification unit.
- After prioritizing the beneficiaries still, it was challenging to meet the need of water containers due to limited resources.
- Initially a tender was launched for hiring contractor for latrine construction and after reviewing bidding documents, it became obvious that no contractor could complete the work before the upcoming monsoon season (from April). Later on, hygiene latrines were constructed and installed with full community participation instead of donor driven approach.
- Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS could not reach the targeted numbers with hygiene parcel, tube-wells and hygiene latrines.

### **Lessons Learned**

- Water distribution through purification unit during emergency phase was highly appreciated by beneficiaries and other relevant stakeholders. BDRCS also monitored the water quality which was recommended in all future operations. It was also recommended (from the lesson learned workshop) to incorporate water trucking and water storage facilities within the units.
- Local market development for sanitation items was considered one of the good lessons learned as this initiative developed a good linkage between the beneficiaries and sanitation entrepreneurs.
- Awareness raising session through PHAST was also recommended for future operation.



## Health

People reached: 4,436

Male: 1,959

Female: 2,477

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of patient receive medical assistance through mobile medical team.	5,000	4,436

### Narrative description of achievements

Five BDRCS mobile medical teams were deployed in the affected districts with primary medicine facilities during emergency phase. Out of five, three medical teams were supported by IFRC and another two were supported by Swiss Red Cross. A total of 4,436 patients (1,959 male patients and 2,477 female patients) had been treated by the teams. The common diseases found are dysentery, diarrhoea, worm infection, fever.



Mobile medical team of BDRCS providing medical assistance in the affected districts, (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS health teams were deployed to those places where government and other actor's services were in adequate. The initial approach of providing ORS as part of the relief distribution was reconsidered. After coordination with the health cluster and government departments, the ORS was provided to only people with diarrhoea treated by BDRCS mobile medical team.

### Challenges

- Providing medical support at the communities with very limited number of medical team.
- Medical teams found difficulties in terms of communication and transportation due to remoteness and inundation.

### Lessons Learned

- Deployment of mobile medical teams was highly appreciated by affected communities as they received primary medical assistance at their communities.
- It was recommended to increase the number of medical teams during disaster along with necessary medicine.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: 6,500

Male: 3,295

Female: 3,205

Indicators:	Target	Actual
No of awareness raising campaign through street drama and pot songs (local folks' songs) on DRR	8	2
No of families receive sapling and seeds	2,400	1,000

### Narrative description of achievements

The activities under disaster risk reduction were expected to be carried out in early recovery phase but the scale was reduced due to funding constraint. To organize awareness raising campaign through street drama and local folks' songs on DRR, BDRCS hired a professional organization. BDRCS organized the campaign in Jhawgora and Shapdhori union of Jamalpur district. More than 4,000 people attended and enjoyed these events from the communities. After consulting with community beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders, BDRCS identified and distributed eight different type of local seeds and four different type of sapling among 1,000 affected families in Jhaugora and Sapdhori communities of Jamalpur district. The eight different type seeds are Cucumber, Bitter gourd, Pumpkin, Bottle gourd, Green finger, Red amaranth, Indian spinach and Yard long bean. Apart from these seeds; sapling of two pieces Mango, one piece Lotkon, one piece Guava and one piece Licchi were provided to each of the selected beneficiaries.



Left: Community people watching street drama on DRR; Right: Volunteers helping during the saplings distribution in Jamalpur district, (Photo: Kamrul Hasan, BDRCS)

### Challenges

- BDRCS branch office experienced challenges during procuring huge number of saplings locally as it was difficult to identify the local supplier who had different type of saplings and at same time had required number of saplings.

### Lessons Learned

- Community involvement during the street drama and local folks' songs was remarkable and recommended to organize such event in future operation and long term DRR Programme.
- It was recommended during the lessons learned workshop that beneficiaries would be engaged in preparing nursing bed before they received saplings.

## Strengthen National Society

### Indicators:

No of training organized for BDRCS staffs and volunteers

Target

4

Actual

3

### Narrative description of achievements

To implement the operational activities under different sectors and to strength the national society capacity three different trainings were organized by BDRCS with the support from IFRC. The three trainings were livelihood training; Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) for the BDRCS volunteers and staffs.



Left: Participants after completion the livelihood training in Jamalpur district; Right: PHAST training conducted in Dhaka (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS organized a livelihood training in Jamalpur district from 15 to 18 November for the volunteers and staffs. The training was facilitated by BDRCS NHQ and IFRC staff. The training covered the livelihood aspect of the operation and trained participants on income generating activities, market feasibility and cash transfer programming. Total 27 volunteers and 4 staffs received livelihood training. Among the participants, 7 were female. BDRCS organized a PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness) ToT for volunteers and staffs from 20 to 25 November 2016. This training was facilitated by IFRC trained facilitators. BDRCS organized a six-day PHAST ToT for the volunteers and staffs of both Flood 2016 and Cyclone Roanu operation at Dhaka in January 2017, aimed to improve hygiene knowledge and behaviour practice of identified communities. From this training 10 volunteers and 1 staffs from Jamalpur district successfully completed PHAST training.

### Challenges

- Due to low funding coverage, this appeal could not cover strengthening activities like construction of WASH warehouse, development of RMS and procurement of NDRT equipment and personal gear.

### Lessons Learned

- It is important to keep budget allocation for strengthening initiative for national society development and utilize that accordingly.

## D. THE BUDGET

Total income for this appeal was CHF 892,786 and the total expenditure was CHF 847,644. **The DREF balance funds of CHF 45,142 was returned to the DREF pot.** Detailed funding and expenditure are outlined in the attached final financial report.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

### In the Bangladesh, Red Crescent Society

- Md. Belal Hossain, director, disaster response; phone: +88 018 1145 8523; email: [belal.hossain@bdracs.org](mailto:belal.hossain@bdracs.org)

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### In IFRC Geneva

- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)
- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: [susil.perera@ifrc.org](mailto:susil.perera@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Sophia Keri, RM in emergencies; email: [sophia.keri@ifrc.org](mailto:sophia.keri@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: [clarence.sim@ifrc.org](mailto:clarence.sim@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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD017 - Bangladesh - Floods

Appeal Timeframe: 07 Aug 16 to 31 Jul 17

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Aug 16

Final

### Selected Parameters

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,637,374</b>					<b>1,637,374</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	<i>M1609076</i>	<i>148,613</i>				<i>148,613</i>	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	<i>M1612074</i>	<i>150,199</i>				<i>150,199</i>	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	<i>M1608095</i>	<i>54,000</i>				<i>54,000</i>	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	<i>M1701030</i>	<i>10,730</i>				<i>10,730</i>	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	<i>M1610014</i>	<i>228,861</i>				<i>228,861</i>	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	<i>M1609029</i>	<i>50,288</i>				<i>50,288</i>	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	<i>M1609038</i>	<i>164,146</i>				<i>164,146</i>	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency</i>	<i>M1610030</i>	<i>1,000</i>				<i>1,000</i>	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>807,838</b>					<b>807,838</b>	
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>							
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		<i>18,948</i>				<i>18,948</i>	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>		<b>18,948</b>				<b>18,948</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		<i>20,858</i>				<i>20,858</i>	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>20,858</b>				<b>20,858</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>847,644</b>					<b>847,644</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>847,644</b>					<b>847,644</b>	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>847,644</b>					<b>847,644</b>	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-847,644</b>					<b>-847,644</b>	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>	

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### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance A - B
	Budget	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination		
	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	25,704				25,704	50,963	
Construction - Housing	225,641						225,641	
Seeds & Plants	56,000	6,268				6,268	49,732	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	157,045	12,285				12,285	144,760	
Medical & First Aid	14,000	1,759				1,759	12,241	
Utensils & Tools		6,870				6,870	-6,870	
Other Supplies & Services	0	6,759				6,759	-6,759	
Cash Disbursement	510,583	453,496				453,496	57,087	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,039,935</b>	<b>513,140</b>				<b>513,140</b>	<b>526,795</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	0	6,200				6,200	-6,200	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	23,700	7,510				7,510	16,190	
Logistics Services	4,000	1,980				1,980	2,020	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>15,691</b>				<b>15,691</b>	<b>12,010</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	50,833	34,289				34,289	16,544	
National Staff	112,160	74,794				74,794	37,366	
National Society Staff	80,100	41,798				41,798	38,302	
Volunteers	37,000						37,000	
Other Staff Benefits		10,203				10,203	-10,203	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>280,093</b>	<b>161,085</b>				<b>161,085</b>	<b>119,008</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	21,625				21,625	23,657	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>45,282</b>	<b>21,625</b>				<b>21,625</b>	<b>23,657</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	19,200	34,879				34,879	-15,679	
Information & Public Relations	32,500	6,459				6,459	26,041	
Office Costs	6,000	8,050				8,050	-2,050	
Communications	11,290	2,068				2,068	9,222	
Financial Charges	5,000	3,954				3,954	1,046	
Other General Expenses		101				101	-101	
Shared Office and Services Costs	48,240	24,428				24,428	23,812	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>122,230</b>	<b>79,938</b>				<b>79,938</b>	<b>42,292</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	99,934	50,214				50,214	49,719	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>99,934</b>	<b>50,214</b>				<b>50,214</b>	<b>49,719</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		4,851				4,851	-4,851	
Pledge Reporting Fees		1,100				1,100	-1,100	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>5,951</b>				<b>5,951</b>	<b>-5,951</b>	

Final

Prepared on 06/Nov/2017



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Disaster Management	Health & social services	National Society development	Principles & Values	Co-ordination		
	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>847,644</b>					<b>847,644</b>	<b>789,730</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>789,730</b>					<b>789,730</b>	

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Sector / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>Disaster_Management</b>							
Food security	1,637,374		847,644	847,644	847,644	0	
Subtotal Disaster_Management	1,637,374		847,644	847,644	847,644	0	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,637,374</b>		<b>847,644</b>	<b>847,644</b>	<b>847,644</b>	<b>0</b>	