

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Bangladesh: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD020	GLIDE FL-2017-000108-BGD
Operations update n° 1; date of issue: 29 January 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 11 November 2017 to 15 January 2018
Operation start date: 15 August 2017	Operation timeframe: 31 August 2018 (12 months)
Overall operation budget: CHF 4,813,498 Appeal coverage: 78% of total budget; see donor response	Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 439,670
N° of people to be assisted: 100,000 people	N° of people being assisted: 75,000 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Movement partners are supporting the BDRCS response through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal or through bilateral arrangements. Partners who have, so far, contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Norwegian Red Cross, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and the Canadian Red Cross. In addition, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Philippines Red Cross and New Zealand Red Cross have provided personnel – as surge capacity – to support the operation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Governments of Angola, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, Hong Kong, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland and the United States have contributed financially to this operation. Contributions have also been received from the Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission, Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques (SITA), ShelterBox, the Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF)/WHO and private donors in Malaysia.	

Highlights of the operations update:

- As of 15 January 2018, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society reached 13,329 families with multipurpose cash grant (CHF 50 per family) and eight types of vegetable seeds. Corrugated iron sheets and shelter toolkits were distributed to around 1,900 families.
- Multipurpose cash grant and blankets distribution are still continuous, and will be completed by the end of February.
- Multi-sectoral recovery assessment is planned to be conducted in late February/ early March, one to two districts will be selected for recovery intervention activities, more details will be provided in the next operation

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Since 12 August 2017, heavy monsoon rains above the seasonal average have severely impacted the riverine region of India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. This resulted in intense flooding in almost two-thirds of Bangladesh from 13 August onward.

On 20 August 2017, National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) reported around 6.9 million people affected, approximately 593,247 houses and 650,000 hectares crops land were damaged. It was also reported 114 people dead and 297,254 people were displaced.

Emergency response activities were carried out right after the disaster, yet those severely affected villages are still living under basic tarpaulin covers. For these households, there is an urgent need for additional humanitarian assistance.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) district branches had been responding since day one as they were monitoring the situation and analyzing the information from Floods Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC). As such the district branches conducted a secondary needs assessment and information collection process in their respective areas. With support from International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC), BDRCS initiated an online data collection process to report the data.

On 14 August 2017, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) HQ opened an emergency control room to monitor and collect information from the field, coordinate with partners, and planned the response.



Received multipurpose cash grant and Seeds in Lalmonirhat district, December/2017, Photo:Sharif / IFRC

A revised emergency appeal was launched by IFRC on November 11 in requesting for CHF4.8 million to assist 20,000 families for 12 months. With both local funding and IFRC Emergency Appeal funds, BDRCS has so far provided emergency assistance in two phases. The first phase was during the acute flooding and focused on the provision of food, water, shelter and basic health services. As the flood waters started to recede, the second phase (commenced on August 30) is providing a more focused distribution of additional food, shelter, WASH and health services.

The following table summarizes the overall BDRCS and IFRC response to date:

Sector	Emergency Phase	Early Recovery Phase
Food security and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry/ cooked Food Distribution: BDRCS NHQ mobilized CHF 25,000 on 20 August to distribute of dry/ cooked food. Total 7,493 families were reached with this emergency support. • Food Package Distribution (funded by Grameen Phone): During 21-28 August 2017, food packages (15kg rice, 2 kg lentil, 1 litre oil, 1 kg sugar, 1 kg salt, 1 kg semolina) distribution among targeted 5,100 families in 10 districts was completed. • Food distribution by Swiss RC fund: A total of 4,222 families of Gaibandha and Sunamganj districts (2,722 families in Gaibandha and 1,500 families in Sunamganj) received seven-day food packages. • Response of local Units: Bogra, Tangail, Dinajpur, Jamalpur, Nilphamary, Kurigram, Jessore, Naogaon, Rajshahi, Natore Red Crescent Units provided emergency dry food and cooked food using their own resources. In addition, the RCY NHQ volunteers distributed dry food in selected districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food package distribution: BDRCS reached 71,432 families in 30 flood affected districts¹ with food packages. • Cash Grant: BDRCS distributed cash for food to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur). Each family received BDT 1,400 (CHF 16). • Multipurpose cash grants: a total of 13,329 flood affected families in most severely affected districts received a one-off cash grants of BDT4,000 (CHF 50) and eight types of vegetable seeds per family.
Shelter/ NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarpaulin distribution: During 20-27 August, 2,000 tarpaulin kits (consisting of 4m x 6m tarp, rope, candles and matches) were distributed to the most affected families of 20 districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarpaulins: BDRCS distributed tarpaulin (one each) to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur). • Shelter materials: BDRCS distributed CGI sheets, shelter tools kits and blankets to 1,894 families in 5 districts (Dinajpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail and Jamalpur).
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water distribution BDRCS began its response on 17 August with drinking water distribution in 5 Districts (Jamalpur, Tangail, Bogra, Sirajgonj and Gaibandha). The water was produced using BDRCS's own Water Purification Unit. A total of 50,335 litres were distributed to 7,380 families with the support of IFRC and Grameen Phone. • Jerry cans: During 20-27 August, 6,000 jerry cans (1 each family) were distributed to the most affected families in 20 districts. • Tube wells: 5,000 tube wells were repaired in Gaibandha. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jerry cans: BDRCS distributed jerry-cans (2 each) to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur). • Hygiene Parcels: BDRCS distributed hygiene parcels (consisting of (toothbrush, tooth powder, bathing soap, laundry soap and powder, sanitary napkin) to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS): Total 130,000 pcs ORS distributed among 13,000 flood affected families. • Water Purification Tablets (WPT) in 20 Districts: 14,000 WPT were distributed to 7,000 families (2 WPT each). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical team deployment: BDRCS mobilized more 18 mobile medical teams in flood affected districts and assisted more than 18,000 people with medical assistance in Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Dinajpur, Tangail, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Sunamganj, Nilphamari and Kurigram districts from mid-August to mid-September 2017

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has been supporting BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated relief operation. IFRC continues to coordinate with other Partner National Societies and also international communities via HCT meetings, in the floods response.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish 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, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. They are also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and as such, BDRCS is looking for their support for this plan. ICRC has a long-term presence in the country and has a partnership with BDRCS.

IFRC led the Shelter Cluster in Bangladesh and deployed a coordinator and information manager to support this platform. IFRC has an on-going partnership with UNDP in-country to support shelter preparedness and IFRC leads the shelter cluster in response to natural disasters. In this capacity, IFRC has led the development of response strategy, technical guidance, and participates in the overall response coordination structure: HCTT, inter-cluster meetings, and the needs assessment, cash, protection, and information management working groups and has contributed to the

¹ 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, Rajshahi, Chandpur and Natore

development of the overall HCTT response plan.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The humanitarian agencies were active from the beginning of the floods. Clusters are actively sharing information and alerting the member organizations on the situation. The IFRC and BDRCS are regularly attending relevant cluster groups, and reporting in to the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) through the 4W database. This allows information to be shared between agencies.

Shelter cluster

The Shelter Cluster team worked with partner agencies and developed a joint strategy for responding to emergency shelter and recovery needs, with a focus on people in the most affected districts who remain displaced with little opportunity for self-recovery.

With an overall target of reaching 320,000 people, Shelter Cluster partners are prioritizing those who are landless and living in highly vulnerable areas, as well as women-headed houses, people with disabilities and the elderly. The Shelter Cluster team was tracking where this support is going and identified issues requiring further attention. As households commenced the process of repairing and rebuilding their homes, the Shelter Cluster team worked with partners to prepare and disseminate information to communities about safe shelter and construction to improve resilience to future disasters.

Food security cluster

According to food security cluster, immediate food assistance was provided to more than three million people by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) (2.8m people) and to nearly 583,180 people by WFP, BRAC², BDRCS, The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CBM³ and Islamic Relief. In addition to that Action Against Hunger, ICCO⁴, BRAC, and Plan International implemented livelihood activities targeting 32,305 people. The FSC partners responded in 34 districts. The response in the six Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) districts⁵ reaches over 70% of the funding.

WASH cluster

The Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), with the support of UNICEF and other WASH cluster partners, reached 2.2 million people. DPHE raised, repaired and disinfected altogether 43,700 tube-wells, also installed 379 new one, and constructed 836 latrines. Besides, 1,069,855 water purification tablets, 5,401 kg of bleaching powder, 6,500 jerry cans, and 849 hygiene kits were distributed.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

There is no needs assessment conducted during the reporting period, the needs remain the same as illustrated in the revised emergency appeal.

However, while implementing the early recovery activities in the 10 targeted districts, namely Kurigram, Dinajpur, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Tangail, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Bogra, Naogaon, and Rangpur. A severe cold wave swept over northern part of Bangladesh and affected the same districts. The cold wave has disrupted the lives of many in northern Bangladesh. Poor people, particularly the farmers and rickshaw-pullers, have been affected badly. Children and elderly people are the worst affected. Under this circumstance, BDRCS distributed over 15,000 blankets for cold wave affected districts.

IFRC Bangladesh Country Office also handed over another 4,000 blankets through this emergency appeal to BDRCS, and distributed to 2,000 families in five targeted districts namely Dinajpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail and Jamalpur. Based on the report from BDRCS, yet many families are still living under basic tarpaulin covers. For these households, there is still urgent need for additional humanitarian assistance.

A multi-sectoral recovery assessment is now planned to be conducted in early March 2018 to review the needs and finalize the recovery plan. Finding will be shared in the next update.

Operation Risk Assessment

In September 2017, security assessments were carried out in Bogra and Rangpur townships with a view of considering the locations as potential hubs of the Flood operation. The road route from Dhaka to Dinajpur was also assessed. Accommodation, medical facilities, vehicle rental providers and contingency plans were considered in the context of the current safety and security situation. The key potential risks to RC personnel in the assessed areas are threats related road safety, crowd control at the activity sites, flash floods, health risks, petty crime, demonstrations etc.

² An international development organisation based in Bangladesh

³ An international Christian development organisation

⁴ ICCO Cooperation is a global, non-governmental organization

⁵ Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Amalpur, Nilphamari and Sirajganj

However, the identified safety and security threats are not likely to significantly affect the ability of RC personnel to implement programme activities. Team leaders are aware of the mitigating measures to be taken to avoid such risks.

Movement monitoring is in place for field travel and the general safety and security situation is constantly monitored by the security team. IFRC Sr. Security Manager disseminates security advisories, including any necessary temporary restrictions when appropriate. Safety and security alerts are also sent timely via WhatsApp messages. All new and visiting international personnel are provided with a security welcome pack and must attend a security briefing within 24 hours of arrival in-country.

Volunteers and staff engaged in the operation are required to adhere to the appropriate security measures. The wearing of life jackets by all staff and volunteers travelling by water transport is mandatory.

Beneficiary selection

The BDRCS district units worked closely with local authorities in the districts to identify the most affected sub-districts. BDRCS staff and volunteers received training on RCRC minimum standards for beneficiary selection, the fundamental principles, and the Code of Conduct.

BDRCS first targeted those displaced and occupying temporary shelters or makeshift houses whose houses were destroyed. The priority went for the elderly, women, marginal income farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people. These decisions were also informed by the damage assessment data and BDRCS focused on the districts and sub-districts reported most affected.

With the support of IFRC, BDRCS has been engaging the community in discussions regarding the beneficiary selection process. At appropriate phases of implementation, this information including the final beneficiary list has made public to the community. The primary beneficiary list has been prepared through the door to door survey using mobile application, Open Data Kit (ODK). The initial beneficiary list was shared with respective communities for further consultation and feedback. After reviewing feedbacks, BDRCS respective district branches finalized the beneficiary list.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The revised emergency appeal aims to assist 100,000 people (20,000 families) affected in 10 targeted districts, namely Kurigram, Dinajpur, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Tangail, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Bogra, Naogaon and Rangpur, in providing immediate relief and longer term recovery assistance.

In this operation, BDRCS and IFRC are adapting cash based intervention in both relief and recovery activities. BDRCS has a long standing experience in Cash Transfer Programming, in which SoP and work flow are developed.

To ensure accountability and quality, regular visits are being carried out by IFRC technical staff, BDRCS management and technical leads. In addition, the BDRCS HQ in Dhaka is also in constant communication with BDRCS district units. National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) & National Disaster Wash Response Team (NDWRT) members are deployed to collect information on disaster, distribution or service data (litres of water purified & distributed, patients seen by mobile medical clinics, NFIs distributed, etc.) and report back regularly to facilitate program adjustment when deemed required. Capacity building trainings in relief, including the use of ODK to facilitate beneficiary targeting, record on distribution and post distribution monitoring for cash interventions will be conducted. Information management, community engagement and accountability (CEA) trainings are continuously being carried out.

Leveraging BDRCS' experience in broadcasting live radio programmes, as part of two-way communication, live radio shows may be broadcasted on recovery and rehabilitation of the affected population through community based radio stations. A complaints and response mechanism (CRM), such as setting up feedback desks or complaints box at distribution sites – actively soliciting community feedback, opening hotline



Trained BDRCS volunteers receiving phone call at hotline centre.

services/open data kit, have been implemented for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a feedback about the quality of aid. RCY volunteers and staff working on the ground are equipped with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) so that they can respond to the queries from the communities and stakeholders. In the beginning of December, BDRCS launched a nationwide centralized hotline and 10 volunteers were trained to receive and refer any incoming complaints.

BDRCS and IFRC are maintaining coordination with SHONGJOG, the Communication with Communities (CwC) working group under the HCTT. The operation involves participatory community selection process and implementation mechanism. A community mobilization plan has been developed to establish processes that will increase communities' decision-making capacity on key aspects of the operation. The operation is utilizing the IFRC-ICRC CEA guide as an important reference during its interventions. In addition, Volunteers Guideline on CwC under SHONJOG initiative is considered as additional resource.

Inclusion commitment

In its responses, BDRCS, with support from IFRC and other partner National Societies (PNS), is ensuring that activities under this operation are aligned with gender and inclusion commitments following IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming. Specific considerations also include the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed families, and families with infants or young children. Assessment tools incorporate questions that examine these specific considerations.

Operational support services

Human resources

A Surge Operations Manager is deployed for three months from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office to oversee this operation, with the support of a short term Cash Delegate. Three national staff, a Logistic Manager, a Programme Officer and a Programme Support Officer were recruited in early January in supporting the implementation of activities.

In addition, one RDRT member was also deployed to support the unconditional cash grant distribution activities in the targeted districts area.

To further strengthen the implementation capacity in the recovery activities, IFRC is now recruiting a long term cash delegate and a surge programme delegate.

Logistics and supply chain

Replenishment of in-country DP stocks under this operation was completed. Internationally sourced relief items were procured by the IFRC AP Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur. As of now 36,000 pcs of corrugated galvanized iron sheets, 2,000 sets of shelter toolkits, 16,000 jerrycans, 6,800 tarpaulins and 4,000 blankets were procured with the support of IFRC logistic team. In addition, IFRC logistic team has been supporting in terms fleet and IT equipment procurement.

Information technologies (IT)

Rapid assessments were carried out electronically through mobile applications (Open Data Kit/ ODK). Onsite and remote IT telecom support is ensured by both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections. The IFRC Regional IM Coordinator is providing both in-country and remote support to the operation as per requests from the ground.

Communications

A web story on "Fire, water and cash in Bangladesh" has been published in IFRC website regarding cash and seed distribution and how it helps the community people. BDRCS is in process of preparing a short video regarding cash and seed distribution and to be posted in their social media.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)



BDRCS is responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the NDRT visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

A mid-term review is being planned on late February to conclude the response activities and capture the lesson learnt and best practices.

Administration and Finance

IFRC and BDRCS programme and finance team are working closely to ensure the supply chain of cash towards the field. The operation is relying on existing financial management and administration systems in BDRCS and IFRC. Provisions have been made for communication costs related to the operation as well as financial charges and general expenses.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1 Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize NDWRT members and water purification units	x		100%
Distribute safe water using water purification units	x		100%
Distribute and replenish water purification tablets	x		100%
Distribute and replenish water buckets/ jerry cans	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>BDRCS began its response on 17 August with drinking water distribution in five districts (Jamalpur, Tangail, Bogra, Sirajgonj and Gaibandha) with the support of NDWRT and trained volunteers. BDRCS mobilized more than 10 water purification kits in these districts to meet the need of safe drinking water. A total of 50,335 litres of drinking water were distributed among 7,380 families. In addition, 14,000 Water Purification Tablets (WPT) were distributed to 7,000 families. Each household received 2 WPT to purify the water.</p> <p>Besides, a total of 16,000 10-litres jerry cans were distributed to the most affected families in 20 flood affected districts. During the initial emergency phase, 6,000 jerry cans were immediately mobilized from BDRCS-IFRC contingency stocks and distributed among displaced affected families and later on BDRCS distributed additional 10,000 jerry-cans (2 jerrycans per household) from contingency stock to 5,000 families in five most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur). The replenishment of 16,000 jerrycans were completed with the support of IFRC logistic team.</p> <p>With the provision of drinking water, jerry cans and WPT, more than 7,000 families have the access to safe drinking water.</p>			
			
<p><i>Trained NDWRT members mobilizing and installing the water treatment plant of BDRCS in Kurigram District. Photo: BDRCS</i></p>			
Outcome 1 Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.2 Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased		50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

Procure and distribute 5,000 hygiene items	X		100%
Conduct hygiene promotion linked with distribution of hygiene items	X		100%
Mobilize and train volunteers in preparation for PHAST and CHAST activities (ToT training)	X		0%
Conduct PHAST sessions in communities and CHAST sessions in schools`	X		0%
Procure and distribute additional 5,000 hygiene kits	X		50%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>BDRCS distributed hygiene items (consisting of 2pcs of toothbrush,1pcs of tooth powder 100gm, 2 pcs of bathing soap (125 gm each), 2 pcs of laundry soap and 1 packet of 500 gm washing powder, 1 packet of sanitary napkin) to 5,000 families in five most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur).</p> <p>During the distribution, BDRCS provided orientation to the beneficiaries about the use of hygiene parcels, and distributed leaflet on menstrual hygiene promotion. These hygiene parcels were procured locally considering the urgent needs but following BDRCS standard procurement procedures. According to field observation and focus group discussion with respective communities, these hygiene parcels helped the targeted beneficiaries to maintain hygiene practice in emergency phase.</p> <p>Under recovery interventions starting on March, BDRCS is planning to organize ToT on PHAST and CHAST for volunteers and staffs. These trained volunteers and staffs will implement PHAST in communities and CHAST in schools. Additional 5,000 hygiene kits will be distributed among targeted WASH beneficiaries during implementation of PHAST and CHAST in recovery phase.</p> <p>Procurement of these hygiene kits is being completed with the support of IFRC logistic team. This hygiene kit contains 12 x SOAP, body soap, 100g, piece; 5 x SOAP, laundry soap, 200g, piece; 40 x SANITARY PADS, disposable, normal; 3 x BATH TOWEL, 100% cotton, 70x30cm, assorted colors. 2 x BATH TOWELS, 100% cotton, 130x60cm, assorted colours.6 x TOILET PAPER, hygienic roll;2 x TOOTH PASTE, 75ml, tube, 5 x TOOTH BRUSH, Soft. This hygiene kit will meet the need of one month for a family with five members.</p>			
Outcome 1 Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.3 Improve access to adequate sanitation facilities by the target communities		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Install emergency latrine in communities		X	0%
Provide conditional cash for procurement of latrine construction materials	X		0%
Provide technical guidance for community members to construct household latrines	X		0%
Undertake monitoring to ensure that latrines constructed properly	X		0%
Progress towards outcome			
<p>All the activities under this outcome will be carried out in recovery phase starting from March. There will be some adjustment on the emergency latrines installation considering the actual needs and funding availability.</p> <p>The initial idea and timeframe for the emergency latrines installation, was not possible due as most of the areas were inundated during emergency phase. Considering the affected families with damaged latrines will be provided conditional cash grant for reconstructing their latrines and guidance on latrine maintenance, it is advised to reallocate the funds to other recovery activities. Decision will be made after conducting the recovery assessment.</p>			

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Outcome 2: Self-identified immediate needs of families affected by the floods are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to the target population.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide Round 1 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT1,400/ CHF16) for 5,000 families	X		100%
Orientation, NDRT/ district branch training & monitoring for 3 units	X		100%
Provide Round 2 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT4,000/ CHF50) for 20,000 families	X		70%
Orientation, NDRT/ district branch training & monitoring for 7 units	X		80%

Progress towards outcomes

During the early emergency phase, BDRCS distributed cash for food to 5,000 families in five districts namely Kurigram, Dinanipur, Tangail, Jamapalur and Sigajanj districts. Each family received BDT 1,400 (approximately CHF16) through cash in envelop.

Based on the secondary data and assessment reports, another round of unconditional cash grant was initiated and targeted to distribute to ten districts with BDT 4,000 (approximately CHF50) per family, aim to meet the multipurpose need of one month. As of today, a total of 13,329 families in six districts namely, Tangail, Jamalpur, Bogra, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Naogaon and Rangpur, have received the one off multipurpose cash grants through cash in envelop including eight different kinds of vegetable seeds.

In BDRCS national head quarter, an orientation workshop was organized with the respective ten districts management regarding the beneficiary selection by adopting ODK: mobile based data collection tool. Staffs, NDRTs, volunteers were trained in ODK with the support from regional office and RDRTs. From the NHQ, RDRT and program personnel are managing the data from server and provided technical support to the deployed persons.

During the cash distribution, some beneficiaries expressed that they will use the cash to repair their damaged houses, while, others will use the money to buy additional inputs, tools for farming and other materials used for livelihoods activities - like poultry stock for chicken raising.



Orientation on ODK in Tangail, Photo:Mehedi/IFRC



Distribution site in Katuli union, Tangail, Photo:Mehedi/IFRC

Outcome 3: Immediate food and household needs of the affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 3.1: Immediate food assistance is provided to 7,000 families	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize and re-train NDRT members for distribution	X		100%

Provide cooked food	X		100%
Procure and distribute dry food items	x		100%
Undertake assessment to determine gaps in food needs	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
BDRCS NHQ allocated and disbursed BDT 2,000,000 (approximately CHF22,000) on 20 th August 2017 to 20 flood affected districts in addressing the immediate food needs of the floods affected people. These districts were Jamalpur, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Sylhet, Panchagar, Nilphamari, Netrokona, Jessore, Thakurgaon, Bogra, Sunamganj, Rajbari, Tangail, Joypurhat, Rangpur, Faridpur and Naogaon.			
At the same time, BDRCS mobilized more than 20 NDRT members to assist respective BDRCS district branches. Considering the local context, these district branches procured food items locally following BDRCS standard procurement procedure. BDRCS distributed flattened rice, puffed rice, molasses/sugar etc as dry food items among the flood affected people with support of its staffs, volunteers and NDRTs. In addition, Dinajpur and Tangail district branches provided cooked meal mainly hotchpotch among the flood affected people. In total 7,493 families were reached with this emergency dry and cooked food support.			
Outcome 4: Economic security of the affected families is restored	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 4.1: 1,500 affected families have restored livelihoods after receiving cash sufficient to resume income generating activities		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Set up and publicize a community engagement and accountability mechanism	X		0%
Select target families through a participatory approach	X		0%
Disseminate lists of selected families in communities	X		0%
Determine and disseminate the process for the cash distribution	X		0%
Distribute conditional Cash for restoring livelihoods	X		0%
Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families comply with conditions	X		0%
Conduct impact assessment of livelihoods assistance	X		0%
Identify Cash for work activities (for community mitigation activities) in consultation with the local authorities	X		0%
Select (through a participatory approach) people to participate in CfW activities	X		0%
Disseminate lists of selected people in communities	X		0%
Determine and disseminate the cash disbursement process	X		0%
Run CFW activities in target communities for 20 days	X		0%
Undertake monitoring to ensure that people engaged for CfW activities are delivering on assigned tasks	X		0%
Disburse cash to those involved in CfW activities	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activities under this Output will be implemented in recovery phase.			

Health & care

Outcome 5: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 5.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize and deploy BDRCS mobile medical teams to affected districts	X		100%
Work with public health authorities in providing general health services including first aid, psychosocial support, screening of diseases, treatment and referral of clinical cases	X		100%
Distribution of ORS together with guidance of usage	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS mobilized more than 18 mobile medical teams in flood affected districts and assisted more than 18,000 people with medical assistance in Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Dinajpur, Tangail, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Sunamganj, Nilphamari and Kurigram districts from mid-August to mid-September 2017. Among these, With the support from IFRC, BDRCS mobilized six medical teams and reached around 7,000 people with medical assistance.

Each of these medical teams was comprised of one doctor, one paramedic and two trained volunteers. These mobile medical teams were given medical assistance in terms of providing free medical consultation, basic medicine and referring to nearest hospital where required. In addition, BDRCS trained volunteers were also worked with government mobile medical teams during the emergency period.

BDRCS distributed 40,000 sachet of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) among 4,000 flood affected families. Each family received 10 pcs of sachet of ORS.

During the medical deployment, it was difficult to reach the remote areas due to bad road condition. Medical team had to travel by boat which took longer time than expected to reach targeted areas. Thus, the community people really appreciated BDRCS initiative of providing medical assistance at the communities.



BDRCS mobile medical team camp and distributed the required medicine among the patients. Sept/17, Photo: BDRCS

Outcome 5: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.2: Epidemic prevention and control measures are undertaken in target communities	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
ECV refresher/training for BDRCS personnel		X	0%
Mobilization of trained volunteers to ECV activities		X	0%
Carry out epidemic & disease prevention / control education / dissemination activities/awareness campaign in 10 communities		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
Activities under Output 5.2 have not yet started due to time constraint to organize training for BDRCS personnel during the emergency phase. BDRCS is planning to organize ECV training in 2018 and with the support of trained volunteers, awareness campaign will be conducted together with the recovery activities.			

Shelter and settlements

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 6: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.1: 7,000 families are provided with emergency shelter and essential household (non-food) items	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Mobilize and re-train NDRT members for distributions	X		100%
Distribute and replenish tarpaulins (including basic awareness materials on how to use them)	X		100%
Procure and distribute Non-Food Items packages	X		100%
Conduct post-distribution satisfaction survey	X		100%

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS mobilized tarpaulins from BDRCS-IFRC contingency stock immediately right after the disaster, and NDRT members to support respective branch in emergency response and relief distribution.

From 20 to 27 August, a total 2,000 IFRC standard tarpaulins along with rope, candle and matches were distributed to 2,000 flood affected families. Later on, BDRCS distributed additional 5,000 pcs of IFRC standard tarpaulin; 60,000 pcs of candles; 60,000 pcs match and 2,500 kg of rope among 5,000 flood affected families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Kurigram and Dinajpur) to meet the emergency shelter and essential NFIs needs.

The trained NDRT members and volunteers also disseminated and demonstrated key messages on the use and fixing technique of tarpaulin before distribution. In addition, post-distribution satisfaction survey was conducted through individual interviews and focus group discussion. In general, most of interviewed beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction regarding tarpaulins and others NFIs, as these relief items helped them to build makeshift shelters during emergency phase. They also appreciated the distribution process and the quality of relief items.

Except tarpaulins, all the NFIs were locally procured by BDRCS. Whereas, tarpaulins were procured internationally with the support of IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and the replenishment of tarpaulin were completed with the support of IFRC and BDRCS logistic team.



Distribution of Tarpaulin (left photo) and flood affected people build their makeshift shelter using Tarpaulin in Jamalpur District, Photo: BDRCS

Outcome 7: Durable shelter and settlement needs of targeted families are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 7.1: Provision of shelter repair assistance to 2,000 families, restricted cash grant support for rebuilding to 1,000 families and rental support to 200 families	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Select target families through a participatory approach 2,000 families	X		100%

Determine and disseminate the process for cash (rebuilding shelter), shelter toolkit and CGI distribution	X		100%
Provide shelter toolkits and CGI sheets (for shelter repair)	X		98%
Provide 2 blankets per family to 2,000 families	X		98%
Provide restricted cash (for rebuilding shelter)	X		0%
Mobilize technical teams to provide technical guidance on shelter construction techniques	X		0%
Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families follow technical guidance	X		0%
Organize PASSA sessions in communities and PASSA Youth sessions in target schools	X		0%
Provide appropriate IEC materials to complement PASSA and PASSA Youth sessions	X		0%
Identify landless people in need of rental support and provide them with cash for rent	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

In the flood affected districts, community people were interviewed by the FACT team and indicated that the most preferred and required construction materials was corrugated iron (CGI) sheets to rebuild their damage houses along with basic construction tools. It is recommended that vulnerable families in this area to be provided with CGI sheets and toolkits to assist with the recovery process. In this regard, the targeted shelter beneficiaries were identified through household level detailed survey using mobile application ODK. The initial preliminary beneficiary list of respective districts was prepared and shared with targeted communities for their feedbacks and consultation. After consultation with the community people and reviewing their feedbacks, BDRCS prepared and approved the final beneficiary list of 2,000 families.

IFRC procured corrugated iron sheets locally and shelter toolkits internationally with the support of IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office for 2,000 flood affected families. As of now, BDRCS distributed CGI sheets along with shelter toolkits to 1,962 families in five most affected districts, namely Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Jamalpur and Tangail. Each of the families received 18 pcs of colour corrugated iron sheets and one set of shelter toolkits to repair their damage houses. The targeted beneficiaries and respective BDRCS district branches appreciated about the quality of CGI sheets. The distributed shelter toolkits contain claw hammer, rope, wire, nail, spears, handsaw, hoe, spade etc. the remaining CGIs and shelter toolkits will be distributed by the end of January.

Blankets were supposed to be distributed together with CGIs and Shelter Kits. However, due to the delay in getting approval, the procurement was finally done in early January. The blankets were distributed to the same beneficiaries on time during the cold wave.

The remaining activities under this output like implementing PASSA in the communities, cash grant support to reconstruct houses and development of technical guidance are planned in recovery phase.



Content of shelter toolkit (left photo) and one of targeted families (right photo) with CGI Sheets and shelter toolkits after receiving from BDRCS in Gaibandha district, Photo: Sharif /IFRC.

Outcome 8: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.1: Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	X		100%
Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
The Shelter Cluster team worked with partner agencies right after the disaster, and developed a joint strategy for responding to emergency shelter and recovery needs, with a focus on people in the most affected districts who remain displaced with little opportunity for self-recovery.			
Outcome 8: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 8.2: Shelter coordination services provide a platform to integrate build back better and DRR principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response	x		100%
Support advocacy on behalf of the sector	x		100%
Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	x		80%
Progress towards outcomes			
With an overall target of reaching 320,000 people, Shelter Cluster partners are prioritizing those who are landless and living in highly vulnerable areas, as well as women-headed houses, people with disabilities and the elderly. The Shelter Cluster team was tracking where this support is going and identified issues requiring further attention. As households commenced the process of repairing and rebuilding their homes, the Shelter Cluster team worked with partners to prepare and disseminate information to communities about safe shelter and construction to improve resilience to future disasters.			
On the other hand, Shelter Cluster prepared a Gender and Diversity information brief which was shared with BDRCS and partners to incorporate in operational activities.			
Shelter Cluster has been providing technical input to BDRCS regarding the contingency planning, follow up is being done.			

Protection, gender and inclusion

Outcome 9: Unique needs of vulnerable groups are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 9.1: Issues of protection, gender and inclusion are considered in the operation	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Coordinate with relief sector in provision of menstrual management supplies	X		100%
Organize awareness campaigns on child protection and gender-based violence		X	0%
Provide PGI technical support during health camps	X		100%
Provide follow up and technical support to ensure compliance with minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming	X		50%

Progress towards outcomes

During the emergency phase, BDRCS disseminated key messages on menstrual hygiene through distributing leaflets along with hygiene parcel among more than 5,000 families. BDRCS trained volunteers and NDRT also briefed the use of hygiene items before distribution.

BDRCS deployed 18 mobile medical teams in the flood affected districts. Each of the team comprise of one doctor, one paramedics, one trained male volunteer and one trained female volunteer. While the mobile medical teams providing medical assistance, they treated both male and female flood affected people regardless their age, social status race etc.

Awareness campaigns on child protection and GBV have not been carried out yet, however BDRCS is planning to organize during the implementation of recovery activities.

Dissemination of the minimum standards commitments to gender and diversity is a continuous activity which will be carried out throughout the whole appeal implementation timeframe. Through deploying NDRT members, staffs and volunteers, all beneficiaries were selected based on their humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. To ensure that volunteers were provided orientation and training on need assessment where gender, age, disability were considered. Similarly, BDRCS selected distribution venue considering the security and accessibility of all the community people. In addition, community participation is addressing through focus group discussion, interview and feedback response mechanism. On the other hand, Shelter Cluster prepared a Gender and Diversity information brief which was shared with BDRCS and partners to incorporate in operational activities.

BDRCS with the support of IFRC developed IEC materials regarding menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for the beneficiaries, **Designed: BDRCS/IFRC**

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction			
Outcome 10: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 10.1: Targeted community members have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Organize 10 DRR awareness in target communities and schools	X		0%
Mobilize community members for small-scale DRR mitigation projects using CFW approach	X		0%
Organize union disaster response team (UDRT) training	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
All activities under this outcome are planned in recovery phase.			

National Society capacity enhancement

National Society Capacity Enhancement			
Outcome 11: National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services is strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
	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		60%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Workshops and training on sector programming and support functions	X		60%
Training and equipping on use of mobile technology in programming	X		70%
Upgrading/repair of National Society branch facilities	X		0%
Training and equipping of national and branch disaster response teams	X		90%
Prepositioning of essential non-food and emergency shelter items	X		100%
Follow up on Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment Plan of Action (BOCA) in target branches	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>During the emergency phase, NDRT, NDWRT and BDRCS district branch volunteers and staffs were oriented on overall flood emergency operation. On 24th September, BDRCS organized a workshop on flood operation activities at BDRCS NHQ where representatives from ten most affected districts participated. During this Workshop, BDRCS-IFRC had a detail discussion on flood operation activities under food security, shelter, WASH, health and other cross cutting issues.</p> <p>With the support of IFRC, BDRCS organized training on needs assessment and beneficiary selection using mobile application ODK for multisector. In addition, BDRCS volunteers and staffs were trained on post distribution monitoring. Under cash transfer programming, BDRCS volunteers and staffs were trained on beneficiary registration, verification, cash distribution and reconciliation.</p> <p>As of now, IFRC provided five laptops, 18 mobile phones, three printers with scanning and photocopy features, and also a multimedia projector to BDRCS response department to enhance response capacity. In addition, this appeal also covered the RDRT training cost of one BDRCS staff.</p> <p>Under this flood operation, 7,000 tarpaulins and 16,000 jerrycans were distributed from BDRCS-IFRC contingency stock. Through this appeal, 6,800 tarpaulins and 16,000 jerrycans had been procured with support of IFRC APRO and pre-positioned in BDRCS warehouse.</p> <p>BDRCS is planning to implement follow up activities on BOCA findings during the recovery phase.</p>			

Quality programming

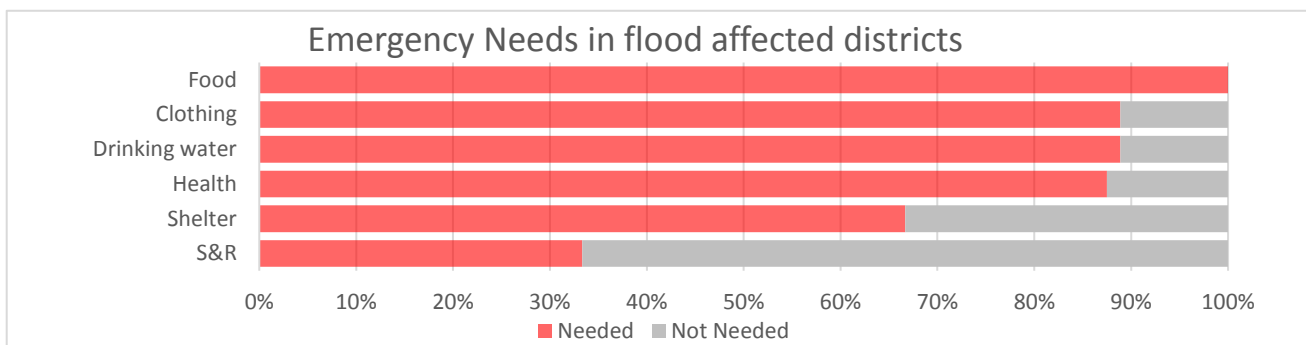
Quality Programming

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	Outputs		% of achievement
	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		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Conduct initial Red Cross Red Crescent assessment			100%
Participate in joint needs assessment with other organizations			100%

Progress towards outcomes

During the emergency phase, BDRCS mobilized more than 20 NDRTs and 10 NDWRTs in the affected district to assist respective district branches particularly to assess the humanitarian needs. Respective BDRCS district branches also mobilized their staffs and trained volunteers to assess the flood affected situation. With the support of all the deployed staffs and volunteers, BDRCS NHQ received updated information online regularly and published three situation reports based on field assessment. The following graph was produced according the BDRCS web based need assessment from respective BDRCS district branches. The top priority needs were cooked/dry food, drinking water, clothing, health and shelter.

In addition, FACT members were also deployed in the field at the beginning of flood operation, for emergency needs assessment. Besides, feedback mechanism through complaints box and hotline telephone numbers were set up to capture issues and concern amongst target communities related to flood operation to ensure community engagement.



The humanitarian agencies were also active from the beginning of the floods. Clusters were actively sharing information and alerting the member organizations on the situation. HCTT requested Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) to compiling a rapid assessment with inputs from humanitarian agencies and clusters. The preliminary findings were presented in the HCTT meeting on 19 August. BDRCS and IFRC participated in this joint need assessment through providing initial damage information from district branches regularly. IFRC also took part in both HCTT and NAWG meeting on behalf of shelter cluster coordination team during the emergency phase.

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	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 12.2: The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system		30%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Undertake post distribution monitoring			40%

Undertake joint (BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS) monitoring visits	X		40%
Undertake evaluations and organize a lessons-learned workshop	X		0%

Progress towards outcomes

All the activities under this output are continuous over a longer period and currently in time and ongoing. The post distribution monitoring has been conducting using mobile application ODK for multipurpose cash grant distribution. The questionnaire was developed in consultation with concern BDRCS volunteers and staffs. As of now, PDM was conducted among 663 beneficiaries and the key finding are below

- Most of the beneficiaries believed that they were selected because of vulnerability criteria.
- Almost 80% of the respondents spent their cash.
- Almost 90% of the respondents spent the money on food and livelihood.
- Almost 95 % of the respondents reported cash assistance was timely.

Apart from these, PDM was conducted during emergency phase after distribution of emergency food, water, shelter and NFIs through focus group discussion and interviews.

Throughout the operation, joint monitoring teams of BDRCS and IFRC have deployed in the field. As of now more than five RDRT, six IFRC staffs and 10 BDRCS staffs deployed in the field to monitor the flood operation activities. The joint monitoring teams will be deployed regularly in recovery phase as well.

The evaluation and lessons learned workshop will be organized with consultation with BDRCS and APRO PMER, in the later stage of the operation.

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	Outputs	% of achievement
	Output 12.3: 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	45%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Undertake orientation of staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability	X		60%
Set up a complaint response mechanism to gather people's feedback and guide the operation	X		100%
Develop and disseminate targeted messages and community engagement material for media (including social media), volunteers, local, religious and traditional leaders, schools and other stakeholders	X		25%
Scale up existing dialogue platforms (call-in radio programmes and online interactive spaces) in support of all sectors	X		20%
Conduct post-assistance satisfaction surveys and perceptions surveys as part of monitoring efforts	X		40%

Progress towards outcomes

All the activities under this output are ongoing throughout the operation. From the beginning of flood operation, BDRCS provided orientation to the NDRTs and staffs about the flood emergency response. At the same time, all these staffs also briefly oriented on how to engage community people through focus group discussion, consultation, briefing and feedbacks. In addition, to ensure community participation, door to door assessment was conducted with community people and preliminary beneficiary list were shared with community for their feedbacks.

An initial meeting with PMER responsible was held for further planning on scaling up existing dialogue platforms and explore new opportunities. Regarding complaint response mechanism (CRM), BDRCS launched a hotline for overall BDRCS activities. BDRCS with the support of IFRC, had completed training on CRM in November and trained more than 10 volunteers. These trained volunteers working from 9 am to 5 pm every day to receive feedback and complaints from beneficiaries and other stakeholders. In addition to that, BDRCS setup complaint and feedback boxes in the intervention area.

PDM, including the satisfaction and perception survey, are being conducted after relief distribution and joint monitoring visits are conducted for all distributions of cash and other items.



Click here for:

- [Revised EPOA](#)
- [Revised Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Donor Response](#)
- [Interim Financial Report](#)

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
- Alice Ho, operations manager; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Hasibul Bari Razib, Manager Humanitarian Response & Shelter; email: hasibul.bari@ifrc.org

IFRC regional office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur:

- Martin Faller, deputy director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Ali Akqul, operations coordinator; email: ali.akqul@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org
- Sophia Keri, RM in emergencies; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org
- Clarence Sim, PMER manager; email: clarence.sim@ifrc.org

IFRC Geneva:

- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; email: susil.perera@ifrc.org
- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; 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**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 23 Aug 17 to 31 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Programme	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		152,082	4,661,416			4,813,498	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
American Red Cross			293,546			293,546	
Angola Government			439			439	
Australian Red Cross		22,692				22,692	
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)		11,176				11,176	
British Red Cross		23,624	166,847			190,471	
British Red Cross (from Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission*)		2,625	18,539			21,163	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch			6,939			6,939	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Government of Hong Kong*)			339,997			339,997	
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)			47,500			47,500	
Estonia Government			46,120			46,120	
Italian Red Cross			35,081			35,081	
Japanese Red Cross Society			91,348			91,348	
Malaysia - Private Donors			4,724			4,724	
New Zealand Government			208,710			208,710	
Norwegian Red Cross			121,306			121,306	
Pakistan Red Crescent Society			10,660			10,660	
Republic of Korea Government			195,341			195,341	
ShelterBox			11,493			11,493	
(SITA) Ste Intern. Telecomm. Aeronau			48,553			48,553	
Spanish Red Cross			5,746			5,746	
Swedish Red Cross			356,867			356,867	
Swiss Government			200,000			200,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)			157,124			157,124	
The Netherlands Red Cross		57,397	623,729			681,126	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)			459,176			459,176	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross			50,000			50,000	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Republic of Korea - Private Donors*)			472			472	
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief			1,000			1,000	
C1. Cash contributions		117,514	3,501,256			3,618,770	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
Japanese Red Cross Society			53,365			53,365	
Spanish Red Cross			93,841			93,841	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport			147,206			147,206	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		117,514	3,648,462			3,765,976	
D. Total Funding = B + C		117,514	3,648,462			3,765,976	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		117,514	3,648,462			3,765,976	
E. Expenditure		-85,328	-1,776,023			-1,861,351	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		32,186	1,872,439			1,904,625	

Interim Report

Prepared on 29/Jan/2018



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 23 Aug 17 to 31 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Programme	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			152,082	4,661,416		4,813,498		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	486,000			518,077		518,077	-32,077	
Construction - Housing	465,000						465,000	
Clothing & Textiles	24,000			18,480		18,480	5,520	
Food	31,150			99,822		99,822	-68,672	
Seeds & Plants	125,000			11,623		11,623	113,377	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	373,525			30,509		30,509	343,016	
Medical & First Aid	55,000			7,369		7,369	47,631	
Utensils & Tools				15,474		15,474	-15,474	
Other Supplies & Services	54,000						54,000	
Cash Disbursement	1,755,000			415,808		415,808	1,339,192	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	3,368,675			1,117,162		1,117,162	2,251,513	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	20,500			9,381		9,381	11,119	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	20,500			9,381		9,381	11,119	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage				9,017		9,017	-9,017	
Distribution & Monitoring				40,571		40,571	-40,571	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	23,260		57	16,614		16,672	6,588	
Logistics Services	11,000			20,767		20,767	-9,767	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	34,260		57	86,969		87,027	-52,767	
Personnel								
International Staff	312,979		15,767	19,699		35,466	277,513	
National Staff	154,700			22,054		22,054	132,646	
National Society Staff	194,800			23,617		23,617	171,183	
Volunteers	32,600						32,600	
Total Personnel	695,079		15,767	65,370		81,137	613,942	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	63,650		46,369			46,369	17,281	
Professional Fees	6,550			647		647	5,903	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	70,200		46,369	647		47,016	23,184	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	70,000			8,940		8,940	61,060	
Total Workshops & Training	70,000			8,940		8,940	61,060	
General Expenditure								
Travel	96,200		16,114	57,393		73,507	22,693	
Information & Public Relations	53,200			1,119		1,119	52,081	
Office Costs	34,225			7,606		7,606	26,619	
Communications	7,200		62	380		442	6,758	
Financial Charges	5,000		2	7,634		7,636	-2,636	
Other General Expenses	6,000			1,059		1,059	4,941	
Shared Office and Services Costs	59,177		1,750	3,651		5,401	53,776	
Total General Expenditure	261,002		17,927	78,842		96,769	164,233	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions				295,790		295,790	-295,790	
Total Operational Provisions				295,790		295,790	-295,790	
Indirect Costs								

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 23 Aug 17 to 31 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Programme	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			152,082	4,661,416		4,813,498		
Programme & Services Support Recove	293,782		5,208	107,659		112,867	180,914	
Total Indirect Costs	293,782		5,208	107,659		112,867	180,914	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee				4,362		4,362	-4,362	
Pledge Reporting Fees				900		900	-900	
Total Pledge Specific Costs				5,262		5,262	-5,262	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	4,813,498		85,328	1,776,023		1,861,351	2,952,146	
VARIANCE (C - D)			66,754	2,885,393		2,952,146		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 23 Aug 17 to 31 Aug 18

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2017/12	Programme	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	152,082		117,514	117,514	85,328	32,186	
Subtotal BL2	152,082		117,514	117,514	85,328	32,186	
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	4,661,416		3,648,462	3,648,462	1,776,023	1,872,439	
Subtotal BL3	4,661,416		3,648,462	3,648,462	1,776,023	1,872,439	
GRAND TOTAL	4,813,498		3,765,976	3,765,976	1,861,351	1,904,625	