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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Bangladesh: Displacement due to embankment collapse

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRBD021	Glide n°
Date of issue: 25 September 2018	Expected timeframe: 4 months, Expected end date: 25 January 2019
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 314,122	
Total number of people affected: 43,550	Number of people to be assisted: 15,000
Host National Society(ies) presence: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has been working through its 68 branches in Bangladesh with the help of more than 50,000 volunteers and 300 staffs.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, Christian Aids, INGOs, Local NGOs.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Shariatpur district which is situated along the Padma River, the biggest river system in Bangladesh, has been severely affected by riverbank erosion caused by heavy rain and floods in some parts of India and allegedly sudden opening of a dam gate in a neighboring country. The rise of water level in Padma River during the first two weeks of September caused major damage to the riverbank which led to collapse of embankment. According to the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre of Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), the water level near Naria sub-districts has been increasing since 13 September. The water level recorded on 13 September was 5.6m and has since increased to 6.6m, as of 19 September.

As a result, there has been huge damage and impact on the collapse of embankments, and many houses and shelters across about 5km stretch of Padma River were washed away. The river has struck hard to the already vulnerable points in the last three weeks because of its increased water level and velocity, hence the vulnerable portions of the embankment could not withstand it and collapsed along with farmlands, houses and infrastructures.

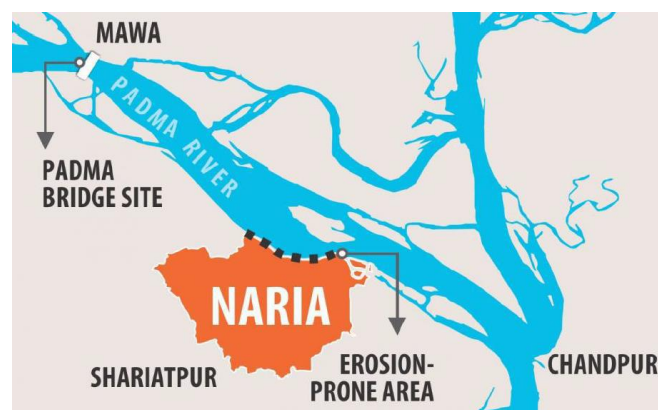


Figure: Riverbank erosion prone areas in Shariatpur district. (Source: The Daily Star)

Four unions and one municipality of Naria Upazila and Zajira Upazila have been affected to an extent that is unusual in the country. In both upazilas, an estimated 8,710 families or approximately 43,550 people (8,595 families in Naria upazila and 115 families in Zajira upazila) have been displaced, all their houses were washed away¹.

There is severe erosion in at least 10 points covering 7 kilometers on the banks of the Padma in Shariatpur district including Naria Pourashava, Kedarpur Union, Moktarer Char Union, Nawa Para Union, Charatra Union and Gharisara union². In addition to houses, all the roads, bridges, culverts, and other critical infrastructure in the areas were washed

¹ Situation Report- District Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO), Shariatpur and www.daily-sun.com

² www.bdnews24.com (10 September 2018)

away. At least 200 businesses at Sadhur Bazar and 200 shops in the Wapda Bazar area have been eroded by the river as well.



Due embankment collapse caused by riverbank erosion, agricultural land, homestead and even infrastructure like pavement road have been washed away in Shariatpur district. (Photo: BDRCS)

A rapid evacuation took place, but unfortunately some people did not manage to leave on time, resulting in a number of casualties as a result. The following table highlights the number of affected families in Shariatpur as of 19 September 2018.

Table 1: Affected families in Shariatpur

Affected District	Affected Upazila	# Affected Family	# Affected Population
Shariatpur	Naria	8,595	42,975
	Zajira	115	575
Total		8,710	(Approx) 43,550 Individual

Details of infrastructural damages, deaths, missing and injured persons as following:

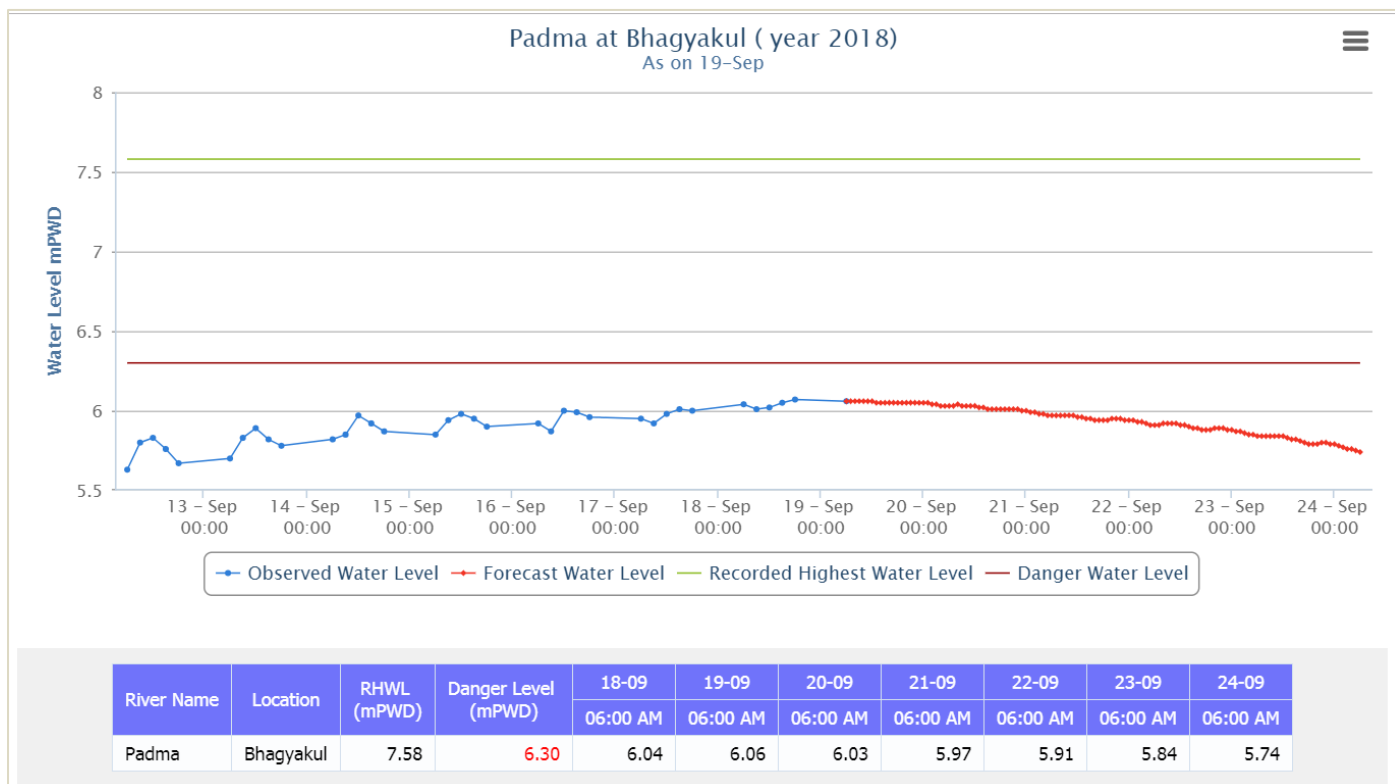
Table 2: Infrastructural damages

Upazila	Type of Infrastructure	Damage Information	Remarks
Naria and Zajira	Houses	Over 8,000 washed away	
Naria	School building	3	2 primary and 1 specialized school for disable
	Hospital/Clinic	3	1 government health complex and 2 private clinics.
	Market	4	Bashtola, Mulfatganj, Wapda & Sadhur bazar
	Main Roads	1.5km	Pucca road/ pavement
	Agricultural Land	No specific data	Approximate over hundreds of acres

Table 3: Death, missing and Injured

Upazila	Location	# Death	# Missing	# Injured	Remarks
Naria	Sadhur Bazar	1	9	20	As per DC, Shariatpur

The following figure illustrates the water levels recorded by BWDB since 13 September and forecasts till 24 September.



Source: Bangladesh Water Development Board. <http://ffwc.gov.bd/?id=riv>

Apart from Shariatpur district, riverbank erosion has also intensified in Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Rajbari, Sirajganj, and Manikganj districts. There is not enough information at this stage to understand the impact and intensity. However, the Bangladesh government is planning to construct a concrete wall/embankment along the most vulnerable stretch of the river.

Bangladesh is situated on the Ganges Delta and 80 per cent of Bangladesh is floodplain, which is highly prone to floods, mudslides, and is suffering from severe riverbank erosion. Coastal flooding, combined with the bursting of riverbanks is common, and severely affects the landscape and communities who live near the riverbanks in Bangladesh. Riverbank erosion is normally a gradual process. However, due to sudden increase of water level which impacts the riverbanks with higher force, with the combination of human activities, such as unplanned farming and settlements, big blocks of lands can collapse or being washed away by the mighty rivers in times of high tides and elevated water levels.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

BDRCS Shariatpur branch has been monitoring and sharing the updated information with BDRCS NHQ regarding the river erosion situation. On 11 September, BDRCS issued the first situation report on the collapse of embankment and displacement of families and on 13 September, an emergency coordination meeting took place among BDRCS, IFRC and in-country PNSs. During the meeting it was agreed to conduct a joint need assessment to understand more about the current situation in Shariatpur district. The assessment team was formed with BDRCS, IFRC, British Red Cross and German Red Cross representatives and the team conducted a rapid assessment from 14 to 16 September in Shariatpur district. In addition to that, Hon'ble Secretary, EC member and RCY of BDRCS Unit office- Shariatpur, also joined the assessment team. The assessment report was drafted and shared with partners on 17 September.

Assessment included direct observations, community group discussions and key-informant interviews with affected people as well as respective deputy commissioner (DC), upazila Nirbahi Officer, Union Chairman. The deployed team identified the most affected Unions and Upazila with the support of local Red Crescent branch. Considering the findings of the assessment report, BDRCS organized an emergency meeting in the morning of 20 September and in the meeting, BDRCS secretary general requested IFRC Bangladesh Country Office (CO) to seek a DREF to meet the need of affected people. BDRCS has already started mobilizing 1,000 pieces of tarpaulin and 1,000 sets of shelter toolkits from existing disaster preparedness stock.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC Bangladesh CO is well-resourced and has highly experienced staffs; supporting BDRCS in emergency operations, longer-term programming, capacity building and organizational development. IFRC has been supporting BDRCS to coordinate with other humanitarian and UN agencies. For this emergency operation, IFRC will be supporting BDRCS

with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for a coordinated operation. IFRC has been actively participating in different coordination meetings, including the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT).

IFRC has been closely monitoring the situation together with BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country PNSs. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have in-country presence on supporting BDRCS in longer-term programming, including disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes. However, none are present in the areas affected.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRRC) of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) is coordinating response activities and publishing daily situation alerts. Deputy Commissioners of Shariatpur has been broadcasting information about further risks to the affected populations, which allowed for evacuation process and 39 shelters have been opened for affected peoples in Naria upazila. As of 19 September, the government has distributed rice among 3,514 families and distributed 4,200 packets of dry food items. In addition to that, the government also provided 750 bundles of corrugated iron sheets and distributed CHF 28,000 among 375 affected families to rebuild their houses.

The Start Fund Bangladesh Committee made the decision to activate the Start Fund Bangladesh Alert in response to collapse of embankment in Naria, Shariatpur on 17 September. The committee agreed that there is a clear humanitarian need with lack of funding available in the wider funding landscape. On 19 September, Start Funds have been awarded to Christian Aid. IFRC will coordinate with Christian Aid in terms of response intervention to avoid duplication.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Shelter: Many people were unable to shift their houses and household items in time due to the sudden collapse of embankment, making them homeless³ for an uncertain period. Over 8,000 families (40,000 people) are living on the road and public lands after losing all their belongings in the destruction caused by the mighty river. The affected people don't have proper sleeping space as well as other spaces related to household activities. The immediate needs would be to provide tarpaulins and shelter toolkits, together with the awareness session on safe shelter for families who lost their houses.

Being a permanently displaced population, one major issue is the availability of land for new houses as their original lands had been washed away, and it is impossible to manage required land for resettlement without national government's support. Under this DREF operation, it is suggested to conduct a detailed assessment on the displaced population and understand their needs. At the same time, the National Society (NS) could advocate to the government and provide some support towards resettlement of some families, subject to availability of funds.

Food: Shortages of food have been reported in Naria and Zajira upazilas. The affected population has been reportedly eating only fewer meals in a day as they have lost their agricultural resources and source of livelihood, drinking water and firewood. They do not have cash to buy food in the market and the food received from government will be finished soon. Through provision of unconditional cash grant, it will allow them access to food and essential household items.

WASH and Health: All existing facilities such as tube wells, latrines were washed away into the river, therefore there is a need for safe drinking water and access to sanitation facilities. People are at high risk of waterborne diseases especially the babies because of unavailability of safe drinking water, clinics and hospital in the communities. NS is coordinating with the local government and other agencies, especially Christian Aids to address the needs. Presently, more information is still being collected and NS might consider requesting for top-up if there is gap identified at later stages. Meanwhile, through provision of unconditional cash grant, families can have better access to hygiene items.

Livelihood: The people whom are striving and struggling to survive, do not have work at this moment as they have lost their agricultural lands and shops in the market place. The family members including women do not have any choice to explore for earnings. Agricultural laborers experience seasonal unemployment, low demands for labor due to single crop farming, low wage in the lean season (September to October)⁴, and high levels of debt. Livelihood issue will not be addressed through this DREF allocation. A longer-term plan through a multi-stakeholder and sector process will be required.

³ Start Fund, Bangladesh; briefing note, 17 September 2018

⁴ Start Fund, Bangladesh; briefing note, 17 September 2018

Targeting

In its responses, BDRCS ensures that programmes are aligned with its own as well as IFRC's commitment to take into account gender and diversity, for example by targeting women-headed households, pregnant or lactating women, and men and boys made vulnerable by this disaster; households with persons with disability, older people, those suffering from illnesses, children-headed households, families with children, families that have not received any or sufficient assistance from the government or other organizations, those belonging to the socially vulnerable households and those who lack relevant resources to cope with the basic humanitarian needs on their own. These groups will be considered according to the level of impact.

Scenario planning

Based on forecast of Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre of Bangladesh Water Development Board, it is expected that the water level will decrease in coming days near Shariatpur district. However, riverbank erosion might be continuing for a couple of weeks and it is expected that the number of affected people will continue to increase in the coming weeks in Shariatpur district. Further erosion might lead to collapse of other embankments.

Operation Risk Assessment

At present, there is no vital security threat in Bangladesh that can have potential impact on the implementation of the operational activities. However, the opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP) is most likely to take part in the upcoming general elections scheduled in December 2018. Therefore, the implementation might somehow be affected due to election.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to support BDRCS in ensuring that the humanitarian needs of 15,000 affected people (3,000 families) who are permanently displaced through the provision of multipurpose cash grant and emergency shelter support; with appropriate adherence to migration, protection, gender and inclusion measures.

Proposed Strategy

The DREF allocation will support BDRCS to mobilize volunteers, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), Reional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) and staff; to conduct continuous assessment to understand the evolving needs and to provide humanitarian assistance among affected people.

BDRCS will distribute 1,000 tarpaulins and 1,000 shelter toolkits from the existing in-country disaster preparedness stock among 1,000 most vulnerable and affected families. Later through this DREF allocation 1,000 tarpaulins and 1,000 shelter toolkits will be replenished with the support of Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO).

In addition, multipurpose cash grant will be provided among 3,000 families. Each beneficiary will receive BDT 4,500 (CHF 56.25) through appointed financial service provider. The multipurpose cash grant package has been designed considering HCTT led national cash working group. A cash feasibility study will be conducted to ensure nearby markets are functional and to determine the best financial services provider.

While this current emergency response is underway, the DREF will also support BDRCS to carry out a more detailed assessment, and the findings from the evolving situation will require the development of a longer-term plan through a multi-stakeholder and sector process.

The key interventions under this DREF allocation are as following:

Sector	Activity	Target
Shelter	Distribution and Replenishment of tarpaulin and shelter toolkits	1,000 families
Food security and Livelihood	Unconditional multipurpose cash grant for one month (Per family CHF 56.25)	3,000 families ⁵

Migration and Displacement

Considering that over 8,000 people are permanently displaced, it is vital to understand the displacement situation and support will be provided to ensure that the operation is undertaken in line with relevant Movement and humanitarian standards, including the Red Cross Movement Policy on Internal Displacement (2009). This includes an understanding of the needs of all those affected by displacement, including the host communities and others, including "trapped

⁵ Most vulnerable families will also receive shelter assistance

populations" This also includes exploring possible durable solutions to their displacement: safe, voluntary and dignified return, relocation or local integration, in line with the Fundamental Principles. BDRCS and IFRC will coordinate with the authorities and all others concerned, especially on some of the sensitive land issues. APRO Migration and Displacement Coordinator, could be deployed to the Bangladesh as Surge Capacity, and provide any technical assistance if required.

Communication

The IFRC communications team works closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors. The team will provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation. A regular flow of information will also be maintained between the community people, respective BDRCS district units and response departments at NHQ to maintain transparency and address the immediate needs of the most vulnerable communities. Prior to relief distributions, community people will be made aware about the distribution packages, services, and the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The relief operation will maintain RCRC visibility in the field through appropriate brandings such as banners, flags etc. and BDRCS and IFRC vests to enhance awareness about the role of the NS and IFRC in the operation. BDRCS will also take initiatives to document all media releases and videos on this operation. Best practices will be captured, and efforts made to record case studies as the operation progresses.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be ensured through the provision of relevant information to disaster-affected communities and creating accessible feedback mechanisms. BDRCS and IFRC will maintain coordination with the 'Communication with Communities' (CWC) working group under the HCTT. Community information boards and information desks will be arranged in the operation to ensure communities receive relevant messages regarding relief efforts and services.

A Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM), such as setting up feedback desks or complaints box at distribution sites, using Hotline services (01811458524), will be implemented for communities to raise valid concerns and receive a response about the quality of aid. Red Crescent Youth and staff working on the ground will be equipped with FAQ to respond the queries from the communities and stakeholders. As part of behaviour and social change communication, coordination with CWC will be maintained to promote messages on positive practice and behaviour through accessible and relevant communication channels. Protection awareness flyers and other IEC materials will be developed and distributed based on the information needs. Specific activities around CEA will be integrated within all sectors across shelter, livelihood, water and sanitation and others. This can better inform decisions as programming moves into the recovery stage. The operation will make use of the IFRC CEA guide as an important reference during its interventions.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

BDRCS and IFRC PMER team will work together throughout the implementation process. A standard Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will be developed to ensure quality programming. BDRCS will be responsible for the day to day monitoring and reporting of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level. However, BDRCS NHQ and IFRC team will also be supporting the implementation team as and when required. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the NDRT will 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.

As a part of information management system, the community under the service database will be developed to avoid duplications and to track assistance by the BDRCS team. The database along with the rapid needs assessment will be conducted using mobile based technology; ODK (Open Data Kit). The assessment will be carried out by the unit volunteers who are already trained on how to apply ODK. Some of the new volunteers will also be trained and that will contribute to capacity development of the respective unit.

Regular internal reporting and logbook keeping by the field officers will help to gather information of day to day operational issues. The BDRCS PMER unit will be involved the planning and reporting of the operation at NHQ level and IFRC will provide technical support to BDRCS through its country office and Asia Pacific Regional Office. The affected districts will be regularly visited jointly by IFRC and BDRCS monitoring teams. This will help to identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve issues. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards. At least one operation update will be issued during the operation's timeframe and a final report within three months after the end of the operation. A lesson learned workshop will also be conducted after end of the operation.

Human Resources

BDRCS has their own Human Resources (HR) component with huge number of youth and volunteers, members of NDRT and RDRT for immediate HR support. Nonetheless, if needed, IFRC is ready to support in accordance with the operation's requirements in compliance with IFRC's HR standards, processes and procedures for emergency support, such as deploying surge capacity especially on Migration and Displacement as well as PGI, since currently there is no such profiles of staff in the country level. IFRC HR will try to meet HR requirement within the existing HR capacity but depending on the necessities, may also go for hiring external human resources, like IFRC/PNSs staff, consultants, IFRC

country/regional staff, interns and delegates from other national societies or regional office at Kuala Lumpur to support this non-traditional emergency operation.

A RDRT member will be recruited in assisting the implementation of the operation, in which the profile to be determined.

Information technologies (IT)

High speed WiFi internet connectivity is available in IFRC Bangladesh CO as well as in BDRCS NHQ. The prepositioned NDRT and RDRT IT Telecom Tool Kits will be mobilized in the operational activities and pre-deployment briefing will be given as per need. Staff members and volunteers in the field operation will be supported by 3G modems and internet data packages on their smartphones which will enable them to communicate electronically with the headquarters, to send reports and pictures. Onsite and remote IT support will be provided by both the IFRC CO and BDRCS ICT section. Beneficiary selection and distributions will be carried out through Kobo Collect and ODK. IFRC GO platform will be utilized for Information Management.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including local procurement, customs clearing and forwarding, fleet support, storage at BDRCS warehouses (NHQ in Dhaka, depot based at Chittagong and other district level warehouses), as per operational needs. NS logistics department will take lead for providing necessary logistics support for the success of this operation. IFRC CO logistics team, comprising two experienced national staff will extend their support to NS.

BDRCS have their own fleet to transport relief items to distribution sites, however, if needed, IFRC will support renting additional resources in accordance with the operation's requirements in compliance with IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. For fleet support, IFRC CO will accommodate the requirement within the existing fleet but depending on the requirements, rental vehicle may be hired to support the Operation.

Sourcing of the required relief items for the operation support will be combination of local and international procurement. Items with local specification to meet local and cultural requirements will be sourced locally, whereas IFRC Standard NFIs, such as tarpaulins and shelter toolkits will be replenished internationally through the IFRC Operational Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management Department (OLPSCM), Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur. IFRC AP OLPSCM will provide technical logistics support to NS and IFRC CO as needed.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 5,000

Male⁶: 2,500

Female: 2,500

Requirements (CHF): 51,500

Needs analysis: Many people were unable to shift their houses due to the collapse of embankment, making them homeless for an uncertain period. Affected families have been scattered, settling in a temporary condition in the open land and shared with others.

Population to be assisted: 1,000 affected households will be assisted through the provision of tarpaulin, shelter toolkits and basic awareness on the identification of a safe location, the use of the tarpaulins and basic safer construction techniques.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Bangladesh Shelter Cluster standard will be followed.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	<i># of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement (Target: 5,000)</i>				
	Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households	<i># households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance (Target: 1,000)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP005	Continuous assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps		x	x	x	x
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders		x	x	x	x
AP005	Distribution of the shelter and household items to the affected population		x	x		
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed emergency shelter items			x	x	
AP005	Replenishment of tarpaulin and shelter toolkits				x	x
P&B Output Code	Output 1.2 Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	<i># of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive (Target: 1,000)</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4

⁶ Sex ratio estimation from source: [link](#)

AP006	Basic awareness sessions to volunteers and beneficiaries on use of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits	x	x	x	
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Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF): 179,500

Needs analysis: Sudden collapse of embankment caused loss of crops, seeds and agricultural lands, which affected the overall food security of affected communities. Shortages of food have been reported in Naria and Zajira upazilas. As a result, affected population has been taking fewer meals.

Population to be assisted: 3,000 most affected households will be provided multipurpose cash grant through financial service provider.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Considering HCTT led national cash working group recommendation BDT 4,500 (CHF56.25) will be provided to each affected household.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of targeted households that have enough <food, cash, income> to meet their survival threshold (Target: 3,000)				
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs	# of households reached with cash for basic needs (Target: 3,000)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP081	Cash feasibility assessment		x			
AP081	Identify, verify and register target households according to set criteria and prepare beneficiary lists		x			
AP081	Unconditional/multipurpose cash distributions			x	x	
AP081	Post distribution monitoring				x	x



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted 15,000

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF): 2,500

Needs analysis: The operation will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups through trainings and consultation. An assessment will be conducted to identify specific need of different group. A sex, age, disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be maintained during the emergency operation. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be continued to ensure programmes engross gender-based approach and is relevant to the needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

Population to be assisted: Households supported by this operation through the outlined interventions above.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet acceptable CEA standards.

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (Target: yes)				
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	Does the operation demonstrate evidence of NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors? (Target: yes)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP031	Hold basic training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standard Commitments		x			
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in (forthcoming) revised MSCs)				x	x
AP031	Support sectoral teams to includes measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning		x	x	x	x
AP031	Ensure Complain Response Mechanism (CRM) is functioning		x	x	x	x
AP031	Ensure proper Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities is functioning		x	x	x	x



Migration

People targeted: 15,000 people

Male: 7,500

Female: 7,500

Requirements (CHF) 5,000

Needs Analysis: Considering that over 8,000 families are permanently displaced, it is vital to understand the displacement situation, including an understanding of the needs of all those affected by displacement, including the host communities and others, including “trapped populations”. This also includes exploring possible durable solutions to their displacement: safe, voluntary and dignified return, relocation or local integration, in line with the Fundamental Principles, international and Red Cross Movement Standards. This also includes effective coordination between BDRCS, IFRC, the authorities and all others concerned, especially on some of the sensitive land issues. APRO Migration and Displacement Coordinator, will provide any technical assistance.

Population to be assisted: Households supported by this operation through the outlined interventions above.

Programme standards/benchmarks: This operation will seek to meet acceptable migration standards.

P&B Output Code	Migration Outcome 1: Communities support the needs of migrants and their families and those assisting migrants at all stages of migration (origin, transit and destination)	# of people reached with services for migration assistance and protection (Target: 15,000)				
	Migration Output 1.1: Assistance and protection services to migrants and their families are provided and promoted through engagement with local and national authorities as well as in partnership with other relevant organizations.	# of detail assessment conducted (Target: 1)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP031	Conduct detail assessment of specific needs of the displaced population		x	x	x	
AP031	Coordinate and raise awareness on the needs of displaced population with authorities and other relevant stakeholders		x	x	x	x

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF) 56,450

P&B Output Code	Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.	# of NS branches that are well functioning (Target: TBC)				
	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place.	# of volunteers and staff insured (Target: TBC) NS has necessary infrastructure and systems in place (Target: Yes)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP042	Ensure that volunteers and staffs are insured		x	x	x	x
AP042	Ensure volunteers and staffs are aware of their rights and responsibilities		x	x	x	x
AP042	Ensure volunteers and staffs are properly trained		x	x	x	x
AP042	Ensure BDRCS has resources to implement the operation		x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable	The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels (Target: Yes)				
	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	# of lesson learned workshop conducted (Target: 1)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP055	Organize Lesson learned workshop					x
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.4: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues.	# of meeting and workshop conducted (Target: TBC)				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP049	Deploy surge capacity to enhance the engagement in advocacy.		x	x	x	x

AP049	Organize meeting and workshop		x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		% of operations in accordance to established guidelines (Target: 100%)			
	Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		% compliance with IFRC HR procedures (Target: 100%)			
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP063	IFRC staffs provide technical and monitoring support		x	x	x	x
AP063	Deployment of RDRT and surge capacity		x	x	x	x

Budget

DREF OPERATION

MDRBD021 Bangladesh: Displacement due to embankment collapse

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	39,000
Cash Disbursements	168,750
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	207,750
Computer & Telecom Equipment	2,000
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	2,000
Distribution & Monitoring	3,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,750
Logistics Services	4,500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	10,250
National Society Staff	15,750
Volunteers	925
Total PERSONNEL	16,675
Workshops & Training	24,500
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	24,500
Travel	16,525
Information & Public Relations	3,500
Office Costs	4,000
Communications	1,000
Financial Charges	3,750
Other General Expenses	5,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	33,775
Programme and Services Support Recovery	19,172
Total INDIRECT COSTS	19,172
TOTAL BUDGET	314,122

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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.