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# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

## Bangladesh: Floods



<b>Emergency appeal n° MDRBD020</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2017-000108-BGD</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 3 (12-month update)</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 21 October 2018	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 15 August 2017 to 31 August 2018
<b>Operation start date:</b> 15 August 2017	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 20 months <b>End date:</b> 30 April 2019 (Extended from 31 December 2018 until 30 April 2019)
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 4,813,498	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 439,670
<b>N° of people to be assisted:</b> 100,000 people	<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 96,000 people
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> Movement partners are supporting the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (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.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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.	

*This operation update informs on the progress of the operation and also the extension of the implementation timeframe for four months until 30 April 2019 due to a slight delay in rolling out the recovery activities. There is no change in the overall budget allocation for this emergency appeal operation.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

During the second week of August 2017, heavy monsoon rains above the seasonal average severely impacted the riverine region of India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. This resulted in intense flooding in almost two-thirds of Bangladesh. Consequently, there were significant implications on people's drinking water, access to food, damaged housing, latrines, wells, assets, and health risks. On 20 August 2017, the Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) reported that around 6.9 million people were affected, with approximately 593,247 houses and 650,000 hectares of crops land damaged, 114 people dead and 297,254 people displaced. By 12 September 2017, the floodwaters had receded in most of the flood-affected districts.

### Summary of current response

#### Overview of Host National 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 IFRC, BDRCS initiated an online data collection process to report the data.

On 14 August 2017, BDRCS headquarters (HQ) opened an emergency control room to monitor and collect information from the field, coordinate with partners, and plan the response.

An Emergency Appeal was launched by IFRC on 24 August 2017 for CHF 4.7 million to assist 20,000 households affected by the floods for a duration of 12 months. A revised Emergency Appeal was issued on 11 November 2017 and the appeal amount was increased to CHF 4.8 million. An operation update issued on 18 June 2018 informed the extension of the operation by four months until 31 December 2018. This latest operation update informs the extension of the implementation timeframe for four months until 30 April 2019 due to a slight delay in rolling out the recovery activities.

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 was carried out and provided a more focused distribution on additional food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and health services.

The following table summarizes the overall BDRCS and IFRC response for the emergency and early recovery phase:

Sector	Interventions	Status	Target (as per IFRC appeal)	Achievement
<b>Emergency Phase</b>				
<b>WASH</b>	Distribution of safe drinking water	Completed	7,380 families	BDRCS began its response on 17 August with drinking water distribution in five districts (Jamalpur, Tangail, Bogra, Sirajganj 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.
	Distribution of water purification tablets	Completed	7,000 families	14,000 WPT were distributed to 7,000 families (2 WPT each).
	Distribution of Jerry Cans	Completed	6,000 families	During 20-27 August, 6,000 jerry cans (1 each family) were distributed to the most affected families in 20 districts.
	Repair of tube wells	Completed	5,000 tube wells	5,000 tube wells were repaired in Gaibanda district.
<b>Food security and livelihoods</b>	Dry/ cooked Food Distribution	Completed	7,493 families	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)	Completed	5,100 families	During 21-28 August 2017, food packages (15kg rice, 2 kg lentil, 1-liter 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	Completed	4,222 families	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 by local units	Completed	-	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.
<b>Shelter</b>	Tarpaulin distribution	Completed	2,000 families	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.

<b>Health</b>	Oral rehydration salt (ORS) Distribution	Completed	13,000 families	130,000 pcs ORS distributed among 13,000 flood affected families
<b>Early recovery Phase</b>				
<b>WASH</b>	Distribute 10,000 hygiene parcels	Completed	10,000 families	BDRCS distributed hygiene parcels (consisting of toothbrush, tooth powder, bathing soap, laundry soap and powder, sanitary napkin) to 10,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur).
	Distribution of Jerry cans	Completed	5,000 families	BDRCS distributed jerry-cans (2 each) to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur).
	PHAST training	Not started	-	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) - planned in recovery phase.
	CHAST training	Not started	-	Children Hygiene Sanitation and Training (CHAST) - planned in recovery phase.
<b>Food security and livelihoods</b>	Multipurpose cash grants	Completed	20,000 families	19,186 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.
	Cash grants	Completed	5,000 families	BDRCS distributed cash for food to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur). Each family received BDT 1,400 (CHF 16).
	Food package distribution	Completed	71,432 families	BDRCS reached 71,432 families in 30 flood affected districts with food packages.
<b>Shelter</b>	Tarpaulins distribution	Completed	5,000 families	BDRCS distributed tarpaulins (one each) to 5,000 families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur).
	Shelter materials distributions	Completed	1,894 families	BDRCS distributed CGI sheets, shelter tools kits and blankets to 1,894 families in 5 districts (Dinajpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail and Jamalpur).
<b>Health</b>	Medical team deployment	Completed	18,000 people	BDRCS mobilized over 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

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. ICRC has a long-term presence in the country and has a partnership with BDRCS.

IFRC leads 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: Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), inter-cluster meetings, and the needs assessment, cash, protection, and information management working groups and has contributed to the 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. IFRC and BDRCS are regularly attending relevant cluster groups and reporting to the 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 families

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 the 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, BRAC<sup>1</sup>, BDRCS, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CBM<sup>2</sup> and Islamic Relief. In addition to that, Action Against Hunger, ICCO<sup>3</sup>, 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) districts<sup>4</sup> reaches over 70 per cent 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. In addition to that, 1,069,855 water purification tablets, 5,401kg of bleaching powder, 6,500 jerry cans, and 849 hygiene parcels were also distributed.

## **Needs analysis and scenario planning**

### **Needs analysis**

The needs and situations of emergency phase were identified from Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) mission findings in affected districts, NDRCC situation reports and damage assessment data, BDRCS, Partner National Societies (PNSs), INGOs, active clusters agencies and the Government led Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) report.

While implementing the early recovery activities in the 10 targeted districts (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 had disrupted the lives of many in northern Bangladesh. Poor people, particularly the farmers and rickshaw-pullers, had been affected badly. Children and elderly people were 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.

For the recovery phase, BDRCS with support from IFRC has conducted a multi-sectoral recovery need assessment during 8 to 11 August 2018 in the Moheshkhocha union under Aditmari Upazila of Lalmonirhat District to identify the current needs and priorities. Community perceptions and feedback was considered to identify current needs and priorities. Besides, Upazila level relevant government authority, local government representatives were interviewed to assess the technical aspects of different priority sectors. Furthermore, BDRCS unit level authority were consulted to triangulate the information collected from community and stakeholders. The assessment team also observed the locality to understand the community practice, infrastructure and others. The assessment came upon the major needs and priorities of the targeted people: livelihood and employment opportunities, access to better and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, improved and sustainable shelter and awareness raising for DRR.

Recurrent flood and river bank erosion are common phenomenon of the assessed area due to its exposure to River Tista. People are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock rearing for their livelihood. However, the agricultural lands stay submerged for more or less than six months in a year. The economic or employment/ opportunities are also very limited and most of the people, especially women have no work to do during the monsoon season. Besides, in the aftermath of flood, the crop seeds become scarce and people need to pay high prices for seeds. The over dependency on agriculture and lack of alternative livelihood options results in low level of income and living standard. The average daily wage rate is Tk 150-180 (CHF 1.7 – 2) for male and Tk 80-100 (CHF 0.9 – 1.1) for female. Because of this situation, the male members of most households (HHs) migrate to other districts to seek jobs and have to stay away from their families for certain months in a year.

The water and sanitation facilities are very poor and have worsen after the 2017 flood. The latrines are normally constructed in open pit with single ring and slab with superstructure made by bamboo or low-quality corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheet. In the 2017 flood almost all the latrines were inundated and damaged. The latrines were also very dirty and unhygienic with the pit and superstructure damaged. Many of the HHs tried to repair their latrines with their own capacity to make it usable while many others could not properly repair and thus are forced to use unhygienic latrines.

<sup>1</sup> An international development organisation based in Bangladesh

<sup>2</sup> An international Christian development organisation

<sup>3</sup> ICCO Cooperation is a global, non-governmental organization

<sup>4</sup> Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Amalpur, Nilphamari and Sirajganj

The main source of water is shallow tube-well. Most of the tube-wells and other water points were inundated in the 2017 flood and contaminated with flood water. Some of those were damaged and are abandoned till date. The mini local made tube-well water are contaminated due to extra shallow depth (i.e. about 18 to 20 ft depth). As a result, water borne diseases are the common phenomena.

Almost all the houses are 'Kaccha' houses and are built using low quality materials like bamboo, cheap quality woods and CGI sheet. After some time, the wooden trusses get affected by termite, bamboo posts go rotten, and CGI sheet becomes rusty and need to be replaced. Since the plinth level of the houses are very low, they get inundated during flood season every year. During the 2017 flood almost all the houses of Ward No. 4 and 5 were inundated. The plinth easily gets damaged/ washed away during flood. Besides, due to use of bamboo post and other poor materials for shelter, the houses are easily blown away by strong wind.

Because of the proximity of the area to River Tista and very low lands, likewise the level of the houses results in often flooding and almost all HHs get affected every year. Since flood hits almost every year, the people have their own indigenous mechanism to cope with. But those are temporary solutions as they don't have the capacity to come up with long term solutions and preparedness measures. It appears that people are reluctant to go to flood shelters during flood, even when there is one nearby, in consideration of the safety of their household belongings and their cattle.

Below recommendations based on assessment findings are to be considered during the recovery activities:

1. Support for income generating activities and creating alternative livelihood option should be given top priority while designing the recovery operation.
2. Since for almost half of the year, during flood season, people can't carry out agricultural activities, alternative options for income generation during that period may be arranged. It can be small entrepreneurship, local crafting, or any other appropriate options which are locally applicable.
3. Provide support for agriculture (high yield and flood resistant crops), vegetable cultivation, homestead gardening, livestock rearing (high breed variety) as a part of income generation with special consideration for female beneficiaries.
4. Provide capacity building training for income generation.
5. Establish a direct link between relevant government department and the community to ensure sustainability of livelihood support.
6. Since most of the existing latrines are damaged and beyond repair, providing new latrine sets is appropriate to bring change in the sanitation system. Therefore, providing hygiene latrine is essential to improve sanitation system of the community.
7. Latrines must be constructed in a raised platform so that they are not easily inundated during flood.
8. Removable latrines may be provided for those who are landless so that they can be shifted easily if required.
9. Basic hygiene education and awareness raising, especially hygiene practice for adolescent, adult and elderly women, should be provided.
10. Likewise, for safe drinking water, installation of new and repair of old tube-wells are required. The new tube-wells must be installed in a raised platform and the existing tube-wells' platform should be raised too.
11. CHAST and PHAST training should be given to the community.
12. HHs plinth raising above high flood level is very essential to protect them from future floods. Besides, support should be given to repair or construct shelters with good quality materials such as CGI sheet, wood for truss, and Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) to make it a disaster resilient shelter. RCC stump with metal clamp should be used if bamboo post is preferred for shelter construction.
13. Shelter tool kits may be provided together with training on safe shelter practice.
14. There is need to find a way to provide shelter support to those who are landless, since they are among the most vulnerable.
15. Advocacy with relevant government departments (DPHE, WDB, Upazila Parishad) for construction of embankments.
16. Awareness raising initiatives on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster management (DM).
17. First Aid and Search and Rescue (SAR) training for community.

### **Operation Risk Assessment**

In September 2017, security risk assessments were carried out in Tangail, Bogra, Rangpur and Dinajpur district townships with a view of considering the locations as potential hubs of the Flood operation. However, according to the need analysis, the operational plan was revised and Lalmonirhat district was selected for the recovery operation. Road transportation, a suitable place for office location, accommodation and other issues were identified by the project staff as challenges to start the recovery operation in Lalmonirhat district.

Another security assessment was carried out by the IFRC security manager in Lalmonirhat township and operational area in August 2018. An office location has been identified and recommended along with some security improvement recommendations. A place for accommodation has also been cleared by the security manager. Due to the high rate of road traffic incidents and considering the long distance from Dhaka, road conditions, traffic and other considerations, it

has been recommended by security to travel by air as a first preference. Networking with local law enforcers have been made and local recommended medical facilities have also been identified.

Besides, movement monitoring is in place for all field travels and the general safety and security situation is constantly monitored by the security team. IFRC senior 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.

### **Beneficiary selection**

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 Red Cross Red Crescent 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.

For the recovery stage support, it is expected to cover approximately 500 families for 'Shelter and WASH' and 500 families for 'livelihood' and the survey for the beneficiary selection will be conducted through ODK among the communities in Moheshkhocha (ward 4 & 5).

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Overall objective**

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. For the recovery assistance the support will be covered in Lalmonirhat district.

### **Strategies for implementation**

In this operation, the present focuses are on these recovery assistances:

1. Under WASH promotion activities, BDRCS is planning to organize training of trainers (ToT) on PHAST and CHAST for volunteers and staff under recovery interventions which is expected to start in September 2018. After receiving the ToT training, these trained volunteers and staffs will implement PHAST in communities and CHAST in schools.
2. BDRCS will provide conditional cash through bank to the beneficiaries for procurement of latrine construction materials and technical guidance for community members to construct family latrines. Furthermore, BDRCS and IFRC jointly undertake regular monitoring to ensure that latrines are properly constructed.
3. BDRCS considers restoring livelihood through conditional cash grant along with relevant training and cash for work within the affected communities.
4. BDRCS is planning to organize Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training and with the support of trained volunteers, awareness campaign will be conducted in the recovery activities in targeted communities.
5. Under Shelter, for implementing PASSA in the communities, BDRCS will organize ToT on PASSA for volunteers and staff under recovery intervention. After the ToT, cash grant support will be provided to reconstruct community houses and development of technical guidance is planned in recovery phase under shelter and settlement activities.
6. BDRCS will organize awareness campaigns on child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) during the implementation of recovery activities. Dissemination on the minimum standards commitments to protection, gender and inclusion is a continuous activity which will be carried out also in recovery phase. BDRCS has ensured that volunteers are provided orientation and training on need assessment where gender, age, disability are considered as well as all beneficiaries will be selected based on their specific needs and vulnerabilities.

### **Protection, Gender and 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 protection, gender and inclusion commitments following IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Protection, Gender and Inclusion 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. The implementation of the Minimum Standard will be monitored through a monthly monitoring exercise using the assessment checklist. BDRCS will deploy female volunteers for assessment and distribution of relief supplies, as without them vulnerable women will not have their needs met.

BDRCS will capture sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) to be accountable to communities and analyze the different impact of this disaster in different parts of the population and adapt the response accordingly.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

There is one operation manager managing this operation. Furthermore, three national staff- a logistic manager, a programme officer and a programme support officer were recruited specially for flood operation in early January for supporting the implementation of activities. In addition, one project engineer has been assigned in last July 2018 for supporting recovery stage intervention. Moreover, the humanitarian response & shelter manager, livelihood & cash senior officer and senior programme officer from IFRC Bangladesh Country Office have been assigned to support the operation.

In addition, eight RDRT members specialized in different sectors, seven FACT members including one FACT team leader, two cash delegates and thirteen different sectoral experts such as finance, communication were also deployed in different times to support the unconditional cash grant distribution activities and information management in the targeted districts.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

The IFRC logistics support to the National Society includes logistics activities including mobilizing, storage, transportation and procurement of relief items through the IFRC Country Office logistics supported by the IFRC Asia Pacific (AP) Operational Logistics, Procurement Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) team in Kuala Lumpur within the IFRC standardized process, procedure and practice. Prior to recruitment of a logistician dedicated to the flood operation, in the very beginning for emergency response, few local procurements and logistics services are managed by host National Society response team with the log team in country.

In order to coordinate the additional relief items needed and the contributions from the different IFRC partners, a mobilization table was launched and shared on a regular basis with the partners. Mobilization table will be used to avoid duplications and advocate to fill gaps of products.

As of 7 September 2018, a total of 10,000 hygiene parcels, 16,000 pieces of jerrycan, 7,000 tarpaulins, 4,000 blankets, 2,000 shelter tools kits have been distributed and later replenished by sourcing internationally through IFRC AP OLPSCM. In addition, 36,000 pieces of corrugated galvanized iron sheets have been distributed through local procurement by IFRC country logistics team for early recovery response phase. The logistics team has been further supporting the recovery operation by procuring buckets, ring-slabs, hiring service providers for cash transfer programme, vehicle rental service and multisectoral recovery assessment as well as setup an operational hub office in Lalmonirhat.

Throughout the operation, on the job training for National Society logistics staff at the BDRCS HQ has been carried out. Apart from this, a general logistics training facilitated by IFRC logistics team was conducted and total 27 staff from BDRCS and PNSs participated this training.

Several challenges were faced during the period. The roads in several affected areas were damaged due to the floods which made difficulties to reach affected areas. Huge work load due to several emergency operations on-going simultaneously, the nature of intervention and lack of logistics HR capacity, was stretching National Society capacities. This factor is further combined with fact that there were delay of obtaining duty free import permission to import relief goods, restrictions in CTP with consequent implication on further delays with intervention for recovery operation.

Despite all difficulties, the operation has been carried out with maximum compliance to IFRC/BDRCS logistics regulations. Implementation of fully planned logistics and procurement intervention in given circumstances was extremely hard in situation which by nature requires constant adaptation to possible changes.

### **Information technologies (IT)**

Rapid assessment during early recovery and post distribution monitoring were carried out electronically through ODK application. IFRC regional Information Management (IM) coordinator visited Bangladesh, facilitated IM workshop at the BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ) and provided remote support as per need. IT support was ensured by both the IFRC and BDRCS ICT sections.

### **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. Another web story has been published in IFRC website titled "Nightmare for Beauty in Bangladesh as Jamuna river overflows", which depicts the suffering of the affected people and

how BDRCS responded. BDRCS produced a short [video](#) on cash and seeds distribution and posted it on their official Facebook page. Regular twitter posts have also been made providing time to time update of the response operation.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

BDRCS will look after the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level. BDRCS and IFRC monitoring teams, including the NDRT will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation starting from beneficiary selection to final evaluation and provide support for the better accomplishment of the proposed actions in the intervention areas.

The PMER team of BDRCS will provide necessary technical support in all the stages of the implementation of this operation. Meanwhile, the PMER team with support from disaster response (DR) team of BDRCS and IFRC has conducted the need assessment of this recovery operation in the targeted communities and the report has been shared with internal focal points. The team will also support in verification of beneficiary selection and doing baseline and end-line survey of this operation including preparation of operation updates.

### 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

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>			
<b>Outcome 1: Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
		<b>Output 1.1:</b> Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>BDRCS began its response on 17 August 2017 with drinking water distribution in five districts (Jamalpur, Tangail, Bogra, Sirajganj 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 family received 2 WPT to purify the water and provided with orientation on how to use the WPT.</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 family) from contingency stock to 5,000 families in five most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, 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 now have access to safe drinking water.</p> <p>Detailed information on how direct recipients of assistance will be engaged in the design, lighting and gender-specific WASH facilities will be communicated after assessments have been made.</p>			



Trained NDWRT members mobilizing and installing the water treatment plant of BDRCS in Kurigram district. (Photo: BDRCS)

Outcome 1: Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs	% of achievement	
		<b>Output 1.2:</b> Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased	60%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procure and distribute 5,000 hygiene parcels	x		100%
Conduct hygiene promotion linked with distribution of hygiene parcels	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 parcels	x		100%

**Progress towards outcomes**

BDRCS distributed hygiene parcels (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, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur).

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. Additional 5,000 hygiene parcels distribution is also completed among targeted beneficiaries. Procurement of additional hygiene parcels have completed with the support of IFRC logistic team.

Under the recovery interventions starting in September 2018, 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.



Hygiene items distribution in Sirajganj district along with cash and seeds. (Photo: IFRC)

<b>Outcome 1: Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 1.3:</b> Improve access to adequate sanitation facilities by the target communities		0%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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 family latrines		x	0%
Undertake monitoring to ensure that latrines constructed properly		x	0%
<b>Progress towards outcome</b>			
<p>All the activities under this outcome will be carried out in recovery phase starting from September 2018. There will be some amendment 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

<b>Outcome 2: Self-identified immediate needs of families affected by the floods are met.</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 2.1:</b> Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to the target population.	100%

Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Provide Round 1 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT 1,400/ CHF 16) for 5,000 families	x		100%
Orientation, NDRT/ district branch training & monitoring for 3 units	x		100%
Provide Round 2 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT 4,000/ CHF 50) for 20,000 families	x		100%
Orientation, NDRT/ district branch training & monitoring for 7 units	x		100%

### Progress towards outcomes

During the early emergency phase, BDRCS distributed cash for food to 5,000 families in five districts - Kurigram, Dinajpur, Tangail, Jamalpur and Sirajganj districts. Each family received BDT 1,400 (approximately CHF 16) 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 CHF 50) per family, aim to meet the multipurpose need of one month. In total, 19,166 families (unclaimed 834 and among this number 26 beneficiary will get grants in near future) in 10 districts - Tangail, Jamalpur, Bogra, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Naogaon, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj and Rangpur, have received multipurpose cash grants through cash in envelop including eight different kinds of vegetable seeds.

BDRCS will be identifying strategies to ensure men and women are appropriately represented as direct recipients of cash initiatives.

An orientation workshop was organized in BDRCS NHQ with respective ten districts management regarding the beneficiary selection by adopting ODK - mobile based data collection tool. Staff, NDRTs, volunteers were trained in ODK with the support from regional office and RDRTs. From the NHQ, RDRT and programme 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.



Seeds, cash distribution and hygiene promotion activities in Sirajganj. (Photo: IFRC)

<b>Outcome 3: Immediate food and family needs of the affected population are met</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 3.1:</b> Immediate food assistance is provided to 7,000 families	100%

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%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
<p>BDRCS NHQ allocated and disbursed BDT 2,000,000 (approximately CHF22,000) on 20 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.</p> <p>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 food items such as flattened rice, puffed rice and molasses/sugar 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.</p>			
<b>Outcome 4: Economic security of the affected families is restored</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 4.1:</b> 1,500 affected families have restored livelihoods after receiving cash sufficient to resume income generating activities		0%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
Activities under this Output will be implemented in recovery phase and detail planning is ongoing.			

## Health & care

<b>Outcome 5: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>	<b>Outputs</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 5.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases</b>			100%
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
		<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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 sachets of 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 in Tangail district. (Photo: BDRCS)

<b>Outcome 5: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>	<b>Outputs</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 5.2: Epidemic prevention and control measures are undertaken in target communities</b>			0%
<b>Activities</b>		<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
		<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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 this outcome has not started yet due to time constraint to organize training for BDRCS personnel during the emergency phase. BDRCS is planning to organize ECV training and with the support of trained volunteers, awareness campaign will be conducted together with the recovery activities.

## Shelter and settlements

Outcome 6: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	Outputs	% of achievement
		<b>Output 6.1:</b> 7,000 families are provided with emergency shelter and essential family (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 2017, a total of 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 pieces of IFRC standard tarpaulin; 60,000 pieces of candles; 60,000 pieces match and 2,500kg of rope among 5,000 flood affected families in 5 most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, 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
		<b>Output 7.1:</b> 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 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		100%
Provide 2 blankets per family to 2,000 families	x		100%
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 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. Mobile based data collection (ODK) was applied to select the target beneficiaries. 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. BDRCS has so far, distributed CGI sheets along with shelter toolkits to 2,000 families in five most affected districts, namely Dinajpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Jamalpur and Tangail. Each of the families received 18 pieces 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 the quality of CGI sheets. The distributed shelter toolkits contained items such as claw hammer, rope, wire, nail, spears, handsaw, hoe and spade.

Blankets were supposed to be distributed together with CGI sheets and shelter kits. However, due to the delay in getting approval, the procurement was finally done in early January 2018. The blankets were distributed to the same beneficiaries during the cold wave assistance.

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



Shelter toolkit, blanket and CGI Sheets distribution in Tangail district. (Photo: IFRC)

<b>Outcome 8: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability</b>	<b>Outputs</b>			<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 8.1:</b> Timely, predictable, and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors			100%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>	
	Yes (x)	No (x)		

Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors	x		100%
Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination	x		100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
The Shelter Cluster team worked with partner agencies immediately 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.			
<b>Outcome 8: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 8.2:</b> Shelter coordination services provide a platform to integrate build back better and DRR principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors.		100%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
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		100%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
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 families 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			62.5%
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%

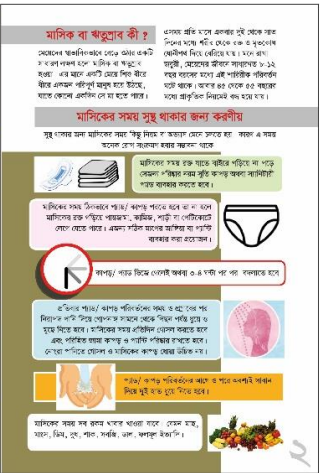
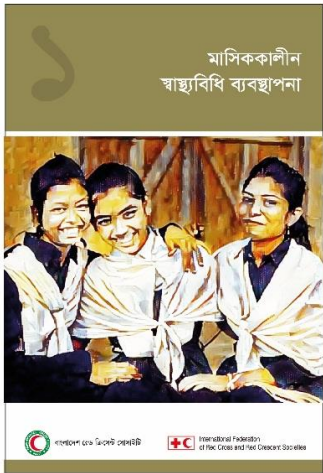
## Progress towards outcomes

During the emergency phase, BDRCS disseminated key messages on menstrual hygiene through distributing leaflets along with hygiene parcels among more than 5,000 families. Before distribution, BDRCS trained volunteers and NDRT briefed the community how to use the hygiene parcels.

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

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 on the minimum standards commitments to protection, gender and inclusion 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 specific humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. BDRCS have ensured that volunteers were provided orientation and training on need assessment where gender, age, disability were considered. Similarly, BDRCS selected distribution venue considering the safety and accessibility of all the different members of the community and their specific needs. In addition, community participation is addressing through focus group discussion, interview and feedback response mechanism that are already established.



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

Outcome 10: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored	Outputs		% of achievement
		<b>Output 10.1:</b> 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 to be implemented during the recovery phase.			

## National Society Capacity Enhancement

<b>Outcome 11:</b> <b>National Society capacity to deliver on programmes and services is strengthened</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 11.1:</b> Increased skillsets for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises <b>Output 11.2:</b> Increased material capacity for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises <b>Output 11.3:</b> Improved systems and processes for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises <b>Output 11.4:</b> Improved capacity of BDRCS branches to respond to disasters and crises	55%

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		80%
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

During the emergency phase, NDRT, NDWRT and BDRCS district branch volunteers and staff were oriented on overall flood emergency operation. On 24 September 2017, 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. The rest of training will be organized during the recovery phase.

With the support of IFRC, BDRCS organized training on needs assessment and beneficiary selection using mobile application ODK for multi-sector. 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.

So far, IFRC has 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.

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.

BDRCS is planning to implement follow up activities on BOCA findings during the recovery phase.

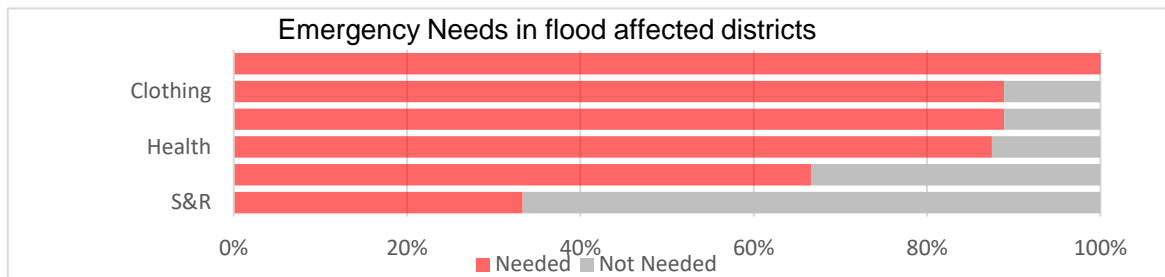
## Quality Programming

<b>Outcome 12:</b> Continuous assessment, two-way communication mechanisms and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and community engagement strategies	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>	
	<b>Output 12.1:</b> 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%	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Conduct initial Red Cross Red Crescent assessment	x		100%
Participate in joint needs assessment with other organizations	x		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.

Recently in August 2018, a need assessment for recovery phase was conducted in Lalmonirhat district and the beneficiary selection for this recovery phase is in the process to start.

<b>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</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>% of achievement</b>	
	<b>Output 12.2:</b> The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	35%	
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Undertake post distribution monitoring	x		60%
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 per cent of the respondents spent their cash.
- Almost 90 per cent of the respondents spent the money on food and livelihood.
- Almost 95 per cent 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
	<b>Output 12.3:</b> 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		100%
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 programs 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		70%

#### 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 staff about the flood emergency response. At the same time, all these staff 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. Furthermore, 'Fraud and Corruption Prevention training' was organized by BDRCS supported by IFRC to raise and practice the awareness among national staff of BDRCS. Similarly, this training was also conducted in Sirajganj and Kurigram districts among the BDRCS volunteers and unit office staffs. Additionally, IFRC supports BDRCS to arrange information management training specially on ODK and KOBO in NHQ level to strengthen data collection and management system through capacity building of national staff of BDRCS.

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.



BDRCS Kurigram RC unit set up complaint response mechanism and exit survey at the distribution place. (Photo: IFRC)

## D. BUDGET

The current appeal budget is CHF 4.8 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is 79 per cent. The expenditure as of August 2018 closing is CHF 2,606,002. See attached [financial report](#) for more details.

## 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 (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 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 17

## Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2018/8	Programme	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/12	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		117,514	3,678,393			3,795,907	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
American Red Cross			293,476			293,476	
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			6,159			6,159	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Government of Hong Kong*)			301,780			301,780	
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	
New Zealand Red Cross			19,084			19,084	
Norwegian Red Cross			121,306			121,306	
Other			-333			-333	
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			341,516			341,516	
Swiss Government			200,000			200,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)			157,124			157,124	
The Netherlands Red Cross		57,397	688,993			746,390	
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	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>117,514</b>	<b>3,530,855</b>			<b>3,648,369</b>	
<b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>							
Japanese Red Cross Society			53,365			53,365	
Spanish Red Cross			93,841			93,841	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>			<b>147,206</b>			<b>147,206</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>117,514</b>	<b>3,678,061</b>			<b>3,795,575</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>117,514</b>	<b>3,678,061</b>			<b>3,795,575</b>	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**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	3,678,061			3,795,575	
E. Expenditure		-120,813	-2,485,189			-2,606,002	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		-3,299	1,192,872			1,189,573	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

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Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2018/12	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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>117,514</b>	<b>3,678,393</b>		<b>3,795,907</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	494,589			494,589		494,589	0	
Construction - Housing	200,000						200,000	
Clothing & Textiles	18,480			18,480		18,480	0	
Food	99,822			99,822		99,822	0	
Seeds & Plants	36,546			22,488		22,488	14,057	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	225,900			89,619		89,619	136,281	
Medical & First Aid	9,634			7,369		7,369	2,265	
Utensils & Tools	15,474			15,474		15,474	0	
Other Supplies & Services				4,244		4,244	-4,244	
Cash Disbursement	1,390,960			734,588		734,588	656,372	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>2,491,405</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>1,486,674</b>		<b>1,486,674</b>	<b>1,004,731</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	14,017			11,927		11,927	2,090	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>14,017</b>			<b>11,927</b>		<b>11,927</b>	<b>2,090</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	13,000			4,641		4,641	8,358	
Distribution & Monitoring	90,000			50,632		50,632	39,368	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	48,961		57	39,521		39,578	9,382	
Logistics Services	22,950			20,767		20,767	2,183	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>174,911</b>		<b>57</b>	<b>115,562</b>		<b>115,619</b>	<b>59,291</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	277,199		46,714	151,559		198,273	78,927	
National Staff	165,157			84,584		84,584	80,573	
National Society Staff	93,703			57,152		57,152	36,551	
Volunteers	21,500						21,500	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>557,560</b>		<b>46,714</b>	<b>293,295</b>		<b>340,009</b>	<b>217,551</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	56,800		46,369			46,369	10,431	
Professional Fees	6,550			647		647	5,903	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>63,350</b>		<b>46,369</b>	<b>647</b>		<b>47,016</b>	<b>16,334</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	50,329			14,962		14,962	35,367	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>50,329</b>			<b>14,962</b>		<b>14,962</b>	<b>35,367</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	124,090		16,233	81,393		97,626	26,464	
Information & Public Relations	6,271			5,130		5,130	1,141	
Office Costs	13,925			11,645		11,645	2,280	
Communications	5,162		285	2,548		2,833	2,328	
Financial Charges	20,002		2	18,657		18,659	1,343	
Other General Expenses	6,000			1,719		1,719	4,281	
Shared Office and Services Costs	32,082		3,550	28,246		31,796	285	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>207,531</b>		<b>20,070</b>	<b>149,338</b>		<b>169,408</b>	<b>38,123</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions	375			251,456		251,456	-251,080	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>	<b>375</b>			<b>251,456</b>		<b>251,456</b>	<b>-251,080</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>117,514</b>	<b>3,678,393</b>		<b>3,795,907</b>		
Programme & Services Support Recove	230,924		7,359	150,609		157,967	72,956	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	230,924		7,359	150,609		157,967	72,956	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee	4,606		244	8,420		8,664	-4,057	
Pledge Reporting Fees	900			2,300		2,300	-1,400	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>	5,506		244	10,720		10,964	-5,457	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3,795,907</b>		<b>120,813</b>	<b>2,485,189</b>		<b>2,606,002</b>	<b>1,189,905</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>-3,299</b>	<b>1,193,204</b>		<b>1,189,905</b>		

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MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	117,514		117,514	117,514	120,813	-3,299	
Subtotal BL2	117,514		117,514	117,514	120,813	-3,299	
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Disaster risk reduction	3,678,393		3,678,061	3,678,061	2,485,189	1,192,872	
Subtotal BL3	3,678,393		3,678,061	3,678,061	2,485,189	1,192,872	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,795,907</b>		<b>3,795,575</b>	<b>3,795,575</b>	<b>2,606,002</b>	<b>1,189,573</b>	