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# Emergency appeal

## Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Appeal n° MDRBD022

150,000 people to be assisted

Appeal launched July 2019

Glide n° FL-2019-000079-BGD

452,439 Swiss francs DREF allocated

Appeal ends 30 January 2021

7 million Swiss francs current Appeal budget

This Emergency Appeal seeks a total of some **7 million** Swiss francs to enable the **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** to support the **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)** to deliver assistance and support recovery to up to **150,000 people (30,000 families) for 18 months**, with a focus on the following areas of focus: **livelihoods and basic needs; shelter; health; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). National Society strengthening is a part of the appeal.** The Appeal budget also includes 90,000 Swiss francs to support the IFRC's role as convener of the shelter cluster coordination. The planned response considers that more rains and flooding are likely to affect Bangladesh over the next couple of months. Hence, while keeping the focus on the current monsoon floods, this Emergency Appeal also makes provisions for the anticipated floods in order to strengthen BDRCS readiness to respond quickly in coming months and it will be further revised in the event of new flooding that warrants a scaled-up intervention.

## The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

- 7 July 2019:** Heavy monsoon rains started and water from the upstream started coming into Bangladesh.
- 13 July 2019:** BDRCS established an emergency control room due to escalated scale of the floods. [Information bulletin No. 1](#) is issued.
- 14 July 2019:** BDRCS activated its flood contingency plan.
- 18 July 2019:** [DREF Operation](#) of CHF 452,439 is approved to assist 50,000 people.
- 21 July 2019:** The floods situation is still deteriorating and affecting more people. BDRCS requested IFRC for an emergency appeal.
- 30 July 2019:** Emergency Appeal is launched for 7 million Swiss francs.



Red Crescent volunteers in reaching the inundated communities in Tangail with safe drinking water. (Photo: BDRCS Tangail Unit)

## The operational strategy

### Background

Since 7 July 2019, heavy rainfall and water from upstream countries of Nepal and India have led to landslides and extreme flooding in Bangladesh. While flooding during the monsoon season is an annual event, continuous rain and flooding in neighbouring Nepal and India have converged in Bangladesh's two major river systems (Jamuna and Tista) in the north leading water levels to exceed normal monsoon levels and reaching their highest level in 100 years, making the impacts of the event considerably more extreme than annual monsoon flooding. As of 28 July, seven million people in 28 districts have been affected<sup>1</sup>, with 400,000 houses fully or partially damaged,

<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh Monsoon Flood overview report from National Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), dated 28 July 2019.

leading to the displacement of over 280,000 people. People are marooned, communities are detached, and approximately 163,000 hectares of crops have been damaged, leading to loss of livelihoods and food shortages. In 17 days, the death toll reached to 114. The floods have disrupted water supplies and sanitation services leading to shortages in safe drinking water and with many families displaced in shelters and with family, living in crowded conditions and lacking access to suitable sanitation, there is considerable risk from waterborne diseases among the affected population. With at least seven more days of flooding expected in the worst affected districts, the situation is still rapidly evolving. It is therefore likely that more needs will be identified in the coming weeks. The operation may therefore be reviewed and adjusted to accommodate these as the results of ongoing needs assessments become available.

### **Summary of the response to date**

Since the beginning of the monsoon rain, BDRCS conducted awareness campaigns in the affected and threatened districts, assisted local authorities to evacuate people to safe shelter, provided first aid and light search and rescue support. BDRCS has mobilized 575 volunteers and 100 staff in the affected districts. From BDRCS – IFRC joint stock, 3,000 hygiene parcels were distributed and BDRCS has provided more than 20,000 litres safe drinking water in three worst affected districts. BDRCS also mobilized cash to the value of BDT 303,000 (approximately CHF3,400) for each of 10 most affected districts to provide immediate dry food support. In addition, a further 2,500 dry food and another 2,500 standard food packs have been mobilised in four districts. In addition, three rapid needs assessment teams deployed to three regions. To support BDRCS, IFRC allocated CHF 452,439 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund. With the support of German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross they have distributed BDT 4,500 (approximately CHF50) each to 1,000 families in two districts.

### **Needs assessment**

#### *Short-term needs*

Findings of initial rapid need assessments from Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement and [situation update](#) from Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) and United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO) clearly indicated that people need safe drinking water, food, sanitation and hygiene and immediate shelter assistance, especially those who are displaced and who have taken temporary shelter on the roadsides and embankments.

#### *Medium/long-term needs*

In some districts where flood water is receding, people returning to their homes are confronting the prospect of having to repair and rebuild their houses in the face of very limited financial resources. In addition, livelihoods are a significant concern due to losses of livestock and fisheries, as well as submerged crops, especially paddy and jute. Households therefore require assistance to rebuild their homes to withstand the impacts of future flooding and to replace the lost assets in order to restore their livelihoods. Cash and technical assistance will be the preferred modalities to deliver this support.

#### *Anticipated needs*

The number of affected districts from the current floods has now increased from 21 to 28 districts according to the National Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) report dated 28 July 2019. Furthermore, according to the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) of Bangladesh, the Bhamaputra-Jamuna river system may rise between 25-29 July 2019 which may further impact the overall flood situation. On top of that, Bangladesh is prone to serious and chronic flooding, and some of the previous floods have affected up to 75 per cent of the country. There is also apprehension that more severe flooding might occur in coming weeks as the monsoon will still be active in the country until September. Due to the obvious climate change phenomenon, the rainfall has been often erratic and severe. Considering this scenario, it is prudent to keep contingency stock and some provision for relief items such as food packages, water treatment facilities, medical teams, temporary shelter materials, etc. to meet the immediate needs of the anticipated floods in coming days.

### **Targeting**

BDRCS is targeting 150,000 affected people in 15 most affected districts; Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Bogura, Sunamgonj, Sherpur, Netrakona, Lalmonirhat, Moulvi Bazar, Faridpur, Manikgonj and Nilphamari. Detailed breakdown of people to be reached in each targeted district will be outlined in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA).

### **Selection of people to receive assistance**

BDRCS will work closely with communities, local officials and leaders to assist the most affected families. Priority will be given to families caring for the elderly and children, including adolescents and people with disabilities families with marginal income people, female-headed families and families with pregnant women and lactating mothers. This operation will also prioritize those families who are currently displaced and occupying temporary shelters or makeshift houses. BDRCS will coordinate with other agencies to avoid any duplication.

### Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS opened an emergency control room and activated its flood contingency plan on 14 July 2019 and is keeping close coordination with its districts units (branches), RCRC Movement partners as well as the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and other agencies active in this flood response. BDRCS attended coordination meeting called by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) on 12 July 2019 and following this they have been hosting regular coordination meetings with RCRC partners in Dhaka. BDRCS is issuing situation reports regularly highlighting RCRC actions and the situation reports are being circulated widely<sup>2</sup>.

The IFRC has been supporting the BDRCS with the initial mobilisation of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical support for a coordinated response operation. The IFRC is also part of the needs assessment working group and is participating in different coordination meetings, including Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), a coordination forum of all humanitarian agencies in the country. The IFRC is closely monitoring the situation together with the BDRCS and actively coordinating with all in-country Movement partners. Currently there are eleven Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the country; American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swiss Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross and Japanese Red Cross. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a long-term presence in the country and has a partnership with BDRCS.

Already in the early stage of the disaster, the GoB allocated 23,650 metric tons of rice, 100,000 packets of dry food, 8,000 temporary tents and BDT 36,900,000 (approximately CHF 439,285) cash to their local offices in the most vulnerable districts. BDRCS in coordination with local administration will be targeting those who are not assisted by the government or other agencies. This is done through coordination with those agencies and HCTT.

Other humanitarian agencies as well have been active from the beginning of the floods. The HCTT and thematic Clusters are actively sharing information on the flood situation. An inter-cluster coordination meeting was called on 18 July 2019 to discuss the current situation. The key agencies involved so far are UN RC, UNICEF, WFP, Terre des Hommes (TdH), Oxfam, START Network, BRAC, etc. The START Fund, a UK based organization, has allocated 850,000 GBP to six national/international organizations (Mahideb Jubo Somaj Kallayan Somity, Gana Unnayan Kendra, CA Consortium, Islamic Relief, Caritas & World Vision). Through the HCTT and the cluster mechanisms assessment results and target areas are being discussed on an ongoing basis to ensure a coordinated response that minimises duplication.

## Proposed areas for intervention

The overall objective of the operation is to meet the immediate, medium-term and recovery needs of 30,000 families (150,000 people) affected by flooding in 15 most affected districts<sup>3</sup> of Bangladesh.

The operation strategy is two-pronged:

- Meeting immediate, medium-term and recovery needs of communities affected by the current flooding.
- Anticipating and responding to additional humanitarian needs during the remainder of the 2019 monsoon season.

### Immediate phase:

The immediate need of food, safe drinking water, medical assistance, emergency shelter, sanitation and hygiene need of the 20,000 flood affected families will be met in the first three months through the provisions of emergency food, safe drinking water, emergency shelter and hygiene items as well as emergency health support.

### Anticipated phase:

In this EA, BDRCS is also planning to take early action to the future floods with the provision of emergency food, shelter, WASH and health services for 10,000 families.

### Recovery phase:

During the relief phase, planning is already underway to address people's medium-term needs in terms of restoring sanitation and water facilities, reconstruction of damaged shelters and improving livelihoods and food security will be addressed. The coping mechanism for future floods will be addressed through Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities planned under this Emergency Appeal.

<sup>2</sup> All situation reports are available at BDRCS website <http://www.bdracs.org/>

<sup>3</sup> Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Bogura, Sunamgonj, Sherpur, Netrakona, Lalmonirhat, Moulvi Bazar, Faridpur, Manikgonj and Nilphamari.

Most of the assistance will use cash-based interventions in order to reach the most vulnerable people in timely and dignified manner. Designing of all these interventions will be done considering the learnings from the previous flood operation done by BDRCS in 2017, such as engaging the communities from the very beginning, providing cash support through a financial service provider like the post office, planning the exit strategy from the beginning and best practices such as participatory approach by engaging the communities, local authorities, elevating house and latrine plinth, cash for work, sapling distribution, etc. BDRCS Cash SOP will be followed thoroughly for cash-based interventions throughout the EA. In-country practical emergency cash (PECT) trained staff, technical officers from BDRCS and IFRC and trained NS volunteers will monitor the cash interventions. The beneficiary data will be managed by BDRCS and IFRC using Open Data Kit (ODK). In order to facilitate exit strategy planning, close consideration will be given to the design of the DRR component under the operation, to ensure, where possible, that links are made between DRR interventions under the operation to the ongoing community resilience programming of the national society.

### **Learnings from previous Bangladesh flood operations**

BDRCS, established in 1971, is one of the leading humanitarian organizations in the country with its district units (branches) in all 64 districts of the country. In addition, it has 4 city units that bring the total number of units. It has a countrywide network with over 800,000 volunteers and staffs that have considerable experience in delivering response and recovery operations in the areas of WASH, shelter, livelihoods, health and PGI. In addition, BDRCS are continuously incorporating lessons learned and best practices of the earlier operations into the new operations and programming in order to help vulnerable people effectively. The last flood operation in 2017 was a good learning point that has helped BDRCS improve and strengthen both the delivery of cash-based interventions and DRR programming as well as beneficiary data management, data collection and analysis.

Other lessons that came from the final evaluation of the 2017 floods were:

- To continue working with beneficiaries in a small geographic location with comprehensive support rather than spreading out thinly over a large number of beneficiaries.
- To develop exit strategy at the outset.
- Forming Community Development Committees at early stage of the recovery operation.
- Strengthen the institutional capacity of BDRCS by increasing the size of Disaster Response team to handle multiple disasters at any one time.
- Continue with the cash Based Interventions (CBI) and closely follow the Cash SOP throughout the operation.
- Plan more than one income generating activities (IGAs) in livelihood interventions rather than investing on one; and keep a mixture of IGAs – with one giving periodic large income while another giving regular subsistence income.
- The need for involvement of community volunteers and community committees.

These learning points are important and will be reflected in the EPoA of this operation. As the operation progresses, other lessons will also be considered. Other DRR best practices such as raising house/latrine plinth, elevating tube well plinth above the usual flood level, cash for work for community infrastructure improvement, owner driven housing repair, etc. will also be practiced in this operation as that have worked well.

Overall security situation in the country is normal and currently there is no major threat which may directly impede the implementation of the planned activities. However, to ensure safety and security of all people involved, adequate measures will be put in place. This includes, but is not limited to, staff tracking (e.g. via phone or Short Messages Service - SMS), pre-deployment security/safety briefs, situation monitoring, regular or ad hoc security/safety updates, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses (i.e. Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security). Since mobile phone network is functioning as well as internet through mobile network, a WhatsApp group will be maintained for quick communication and regular update between the Dhaka and field teams. As a back-up, a log on all field movement will be created and updated daily by admin and security unit, which can be referred to in the event there are network disruptions. Proper visibility will be maintained by the field teams while working in the field. All the vehicles will be accommodated with the proper safety equipment like life jackets, first aid kit. Difficulty in road access to the affected communities has been reported in some of the flood affected districts. However, the IFRC security team will be continuously monitoring the situation and advise the teams accordingly. The security team will be keeping close coordination with the UNDSS, ICRC Security team in Dhaka as well as with the BDRCS units and local administrations in the operational areas. However, a security assessment at the flood affected operational areas will be carried out before the start of the proposed operation under this Emergency Appeal.

## Areas of Focus



### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: 100,000 (20,000 households)**

Male: 50,044

Female: 49,956

**Requirements (CHF): 1,920,000**

#### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis:** Due to displacement of people and loss of food stocks to the flood waters, there is an urgent need for food assistance. While short-term food security is the most imminent problem; there will also be a significant impact on long-term food security due to impacts on crops and livelihoods. An assessment report from UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) indicates that severe losses to livestock and fisheries in the northern areas, resulting from the floods, are likely to impact long-term food security in the region. Limited work opportunities will reduce purchasing capacity of the vulnerable families, which in turn, will result in a prolonged lean season exacerbating further food security and the nutrition status of families. This is also in line with FAO assessment data which indicates that many people have already sold their livestock below market price to buy necessary items for their families as their normal income sources have been disrupted, indicating that families are already employing negative coping strategies to cope with the impacts. The elderly, female headed families, pregnant and lactating women and those already relying on food aid are the most vulnerable in terms of food security, in relief as well as in the recovery phase.

#### Population to be assisted:

##### Immediate phase:

- 10,000 flood affected families will be provided emergency dry food package<sup>4</sup> (families who are currently displaced and do not have cooking facilities).
- 10,000 flood affected families will be provided food package<sup>5</sup> for two weeks and priority will be given to those who received dry food package earlier.
- 7,000 most affected families will be provided multipurpose cash grant through financial service provider to cover the emergency need of one month (targeting the most vulnerable families receiving food assistance).

##### Anticipated phase:

- 10,000 households will be provided food packages for two weeks. This is just a provision for the anticipated floods in coming months.
- Among these 5,000 households will also receive multipurpose cash grant to meet the immediate need for one month.

##### Long-term phase:

- 2,000 most affected households will be assisted with conditional cash grant to restore livelihoods; this is based on 10 per cent of the total caseload, this will be selected based on the details from household level recovery assessment.

BDRCS will provide dry foods among the flood affected households who are inundated and unable to cook. Later once flood water recedes these same affected people will be targeted to provide food package for two weeks. However, based on changes in terms of the needs of targeted households, BDRCS may target additional new households. BDRCS will also target the same families for multipurpose cash grant to meet needs of the most vulnerable 7,000 households for a further month. At this point seeds will also be distributed to accompany cash grants to allow households to start growing their own vegetable gardens. This targeting approach is based on previous operational experience that seven weeks of a combination of food, cash and seed support is sufficient to help the most vulnerable households get back on their feet. During this period further assessments on livelihoods will be undertaken to determine more specific livelihoods interventions that will be conducted to support recovery.

**Outcome: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods**

<sup>4</sup> Dry food package consists of 5 kg of flatten rice and 2 kg of sugar/molasses.

<sup>5</sup> Food package consists of 15 kg of rice, 2 kg of daal (pulses), 1 litre of oil, 1 kg of sugar, 1 kg of salt, 1 kg of Semolina food package consist of rice, oil, salt and sugar.

### **Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities**

#### *Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Distribution of emergency dry food.
- Distribution of food package for two weeks.

### **Output 3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agricultural- based livelihoods).**

#### *Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Conduct a needs and capacity livelihoods assessment to understand the impacts of the disaster on economic activities and response options to respond to needs (all activities below are indicative and to be conducted based on identified needs)
- Support affected community to restore their productive assets to recover their income sources
- Support recovery of small-scale agricultural production through seeds distribution to affected families
- Livelihood training sessions for beneficiaries.
- Support model livelihood initiatives.
- Conditional cash grant as livelihood assistance considering asset lost, and capacity of families.
- Monitoring of livelihood recovery activities.

### **Output 5: Households are provided with multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs**

#### *Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Cash feasibility study
- Distribution of multi-purpose cash grants



### **Shelter**

**People targeted: 35,000**

Male: 17,515

Female: 17,485

**Requirements (CHF): 1,920,000**

### **Proposed intervention**

**Needs analysis:** It is already evident that, due to limited access to community shelters, many of the affected population have moved to higher lands such as embankments and roads where they are living in the open with minimum cover. Some of them have now started returning to their homes but most of houses are filled with thick mud and debris that dwellers are finding difficult to clean. According to the findings of the rapid need assessment, shelter support is one of the most urgent needs. Most of the areas are still inundated and waterlogged. These emergency needs will be addressed during the immediate phase and it will continue providing support if there is still a need.

While water level in most of the rivers is still high, the excessive water in past few days has already caused riverbank erosion at least in three districts. There is a further risk of river erosion when water levels recede causing damage to vulnerable houses and possibly causing further displacement in the char and low land areas. 400,000 houses have been fully or partially damaged This may lead to further shelter needs in the affected areas.

Keeping in mind that some of the districts targeted by the current operation were supported with shelter interventions under the 2017 emergency appeal operation, careful consideration will be given during the process of beneficiary selection to whether families that were supported previously, require support under the current operation. Cash distribution and expenditure will be monitored through a data management system where beneficiary's information is readily available for screening.

Through careful monitoring in these communities, special attention will be paid to whether houses that were supported in previous operations were able to withstand the impacts of the current floods or whether these once in 100 years floods set back the gains achieved in the previous operation. In addition, given that efforts to build community capacity to repair and maintain safe shelter through the implementation of Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) was a key achievement of the previous operation, the ability of families targeted under the previous operation for this support, will be monitored to understand the long-term sustainability of awareness and skill transfer achieved under the previous operation.

**Population to be assisted:****Immediate phase:**

- The most affected 5,000 households (25,000 people) will be provided tarpaulins and shelter toolkits as emergency shelter assistance along with proper technical orientation by the trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members. This is based on Shelter Cluster recommendation in Bangladesh that one tarpaulin per family is planned.

**Anticipated phase:**

- 2,000 households will be reached with tarpaulin and shelter toolkits in the anticipated phase. This is just a provision for the anticipated floods in coming months.

**Long-term phase:**

- 2,000 most affected households will receive conditional cash and in-kind support as shelter recovery assistance. A recovery assessment will be carried out.

**Output 1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected families***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Distribution of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits among 5,000 flood affected families considering Bangladesh shelter cluster standard to meet the need of the immediate phase.
- Another 2,000 households will be provided tarpaulin and shelter toolkit in the anticipated phase.
- During the long-term phase, 2,000 households will be provided conditional cash grant and in-kind support to improve their shelters through the participatory approach such as PASSA.
- To ensure further preparedness, tarpaulins and shelter toolkits distributed in the current operation will be replenished and readied for the future response.

**Output 2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected families***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Basic awareness sessions provided to volunteers and beneficiaries on uses of tarpaulins and shelter toolkits (supported by NDRT).
- Implementation of PASSA tools in communities by BDRCS staff and volunteers who are trained in PASSA.
- Mason/ carpenter training on improved construction technology.
- Technical assistance and quality assurance for both shelter interventions (emergency and recovery).
- Risk mapping and advocacy on flood hazards and embankment safety to the appropriate government agencies.

**Health****People targeted: 25,000**

Male: 12,511

Female: 12,489

**Requirements (CHF): 170,000****Proposed intervention**

**Needs analysis:** With a large number of displaced families living in the open or with family in crowded conditions without access, in many cases to safe drinking water or adequate sanitation facilities, it is anticipated that waterborne and vector borne diseases are likely to rise. This will also exacerbate any pre-disaster health and nutrition issues. As a result of the floods access to public health services is now severely limited in the flood affected districts due to damages to medical facilities and roads.

BDRCS will deploy five mobile medical teams. Each of these medical teams will comprise one doctor, one paramedic and two trained volunteers. These mobile medical teams will provide medical assistance in terms of providing free medical consultation, basic medicine and referring to nearest hospital where required. In addition, BDRCS trained volunteers will also worked with government medical teams during the emergency period. Emergency Health will also monitor WASH related diseases and inform WASH teams on target areas that require additional support.

**Population to be assisted:****Immediate phase:**

- 10,000 people will be reached through mobile medical teams, first aid and PSS services.

**Anticipated phase:**

- 5,000 people will be reached through mobile medical team, first aid and PSS services.

**Long-term phase:**

- Another 10,000 people will be reached through the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities.

**Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Deployment of five mobile medical teams.
- Provide first aid service to the affected people.
- Provide Psychosocial Support to the affected people.
- CBHFA services in affected communities.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene****People targeted: 95,000**

Male: 47,542

Female: 47,458

**Requirements (CHF): 760,000****Proposed intervention**

**Needs analysis:** Drinking water sources have been contaminated by flood waters and according to the assessment information, more than 50,000 tube wells are damaged. This is forcing the affected population to seek alternative water source. Many people are drinking flood water by boiling and trying to consume less. Shortage of safe drinking water is therefore a pressing concern and one of the priorities needs along with sanitation. Due to overcrowding in shelters and temporary accommodation arrangements there is high concern regarding inadequate access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. The rapid assessment found that many people are using temporary latrines which are only covered with jute bags with very poor sanitation conditions. People who are still on the roadside or embankment do not have adequate sanitation facilities; a single latrine is shared by many families. The interventions will be targeting people who are still living in temporary shelters during emergency phase. In addition to that the worst affected families will be considered who lost their water and sanitation facilities.

In terms of better targeting and good impact of the sanitation support, BDRCS however may focus on only two to three priority districts in consultation with government and implementing agencies.

**Population to be assisted:****Immediate phase:**

- Provide safe drinking water to 35,000 flood affected people through mobilizing eight water purification units, disinfecting 200 water points and installing 20 new water points.
- Construction of 50 temporary latrines for community use in two priority districts in consultation with other agencies and government.
- Provide hygiene parcel among 25,000 flood affected people.

**Anticipated phase:**

- Additional 10,000 people will be provided safe drinking water and sanitation support, similar to that of the immediate phase.
- Provide hygiene parcel among 2,000 families.

**Long-term phase:**

- Reach 10,000 people and 10 schools through implementation of PHAST and CHAST.
- Reach 2,000 people through the installation of 20 new waterpoints.
- Reach 2,000 households by providing latrines.

**Output 1: Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Mobilization of trained NDWRTs and volunteers.
- Mobilization of eight water purification units.
- Disinfection of 200 water points.
- Distribution and replenishment of jerry cans.
- During the anticipated phase, water purification units will be mobilized along with jerry cans, and disinfection of water points will be carried out targeting additional 5,000 people.
- In the long-term phase, after conducting technical assessment, 20 new water points will be installed.

**Output 2: NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Distribution and replenishment of 5,000 hygiene kits.
- Awareness on hygiene practice and menstrual hygiene management (MHM).
- Implementation of CHAST in the schools (10 schools) including developing contextualized IEC materials.
- Implementation of PHAST in the communities (2,000 families).

**Output 3: NS provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve sanitation facilities.***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Construction of 50 temporary latrines in two priority districts for communal use. This is an initial target and the two priority districts will be selected in consultation with the government and other agencies. The Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE) and other actors are also working on latrines.
- cash grant for construction of improved latrines, hygiene and cleaning items in recovery.
- Technical orientation on latrine construction.
- Monitoring of latrine construction.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion****People targeted: 150,000**

Male: 75,066

Female: 74,944

**Requirements (CHF): 108,000****Proposed intervention**

**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 needs of different groups. Sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD) will be collected and analysed and will be informing the emergency response. A continuous dialogue among the different stakeholders will be fostered to ensure programmes mainstream DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach and Minimum Standard on Protection, Gender and Inclusion, based on the identified needs and priorities of humanitarian imperatives on the ground.

**Population to be assisted:**

- 150,000 people will be reached through the PGI activities.

**Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.***Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Organize orientation for staff and volunteers on the PGI minimum standard and DAPS approach.
- Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data to inform the operations and the selection of the beneficiaries.
- Ensure community engagement and accountability.
- Development and dissemination of information, education and communication materials on PGI and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

- Distribution of dignity kits among 3,000 people.
- Feedback and complaints response mechanism.
- Provide psychosocial support to children through arranging recreational activities.
- Awareness-raising to prevent violence and negative coping strategies.
- Community radio show.



## Disaster Risk Reduction

**People targeted: 25,000**

Male: 12,511

Female: 12,488

**Requirements (CHF): 285,000**

### Proposed intervention

**Needs analysis:** The underlying vulnerability and poverty of the people affected by floods, especially in northern districts cannot be underestimated. In many districts, people's lives and their livelihoods have been affected by the flooding.

As Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) require sustained effort activities in these areas will be considered to enhance the community capacity to address adverse effects of future floods. Community preparedness and risk reduction measures will be implemented alongside relief and recovery interventions. As part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) activities will be undertaken to identify local risks, vulnerabilities and capacities to strengthen resilience of communities. Total 25,000 people will be reached through DRR activities in the worst affected districts.

While some of the districts targeted under this operation have received support for DRR activities either through previous operations or through support from BDRCS and PNS in ongoing programming, it is important to note that building resilience requires sustained engagement over a number of years. It is also important to note that these floods have been exceptional, with flood levels exceeding normal monsoon flooding. Nonetheless, recognising that this is a valuable opportunity to learn about the sustainability of previous DRR efforts, as part of the overall operational strategy, careful consideration will be given in the targeting of villages under the operation, to identify those who have received existing or previous support provided on DRR initiatives. The identification of these villages will not preclude them from being targeted under the current operation. However, where villages previously targeted are included, careful consideration will be given to this in the establishment of monitoring and evaluating systems under the operation, to ensure that further lessons can be drawn based on how previous efforts in DRR have either supported communities in mitigating loss or whether the current floods have resulted in setbacks against previous achievements.

### Population to be assisted:

- 25,000 people will be reached through DRR activities.

### Output 1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

#### *Activities planned to be carried out:*

- 5,000 households will be provided with seeds.
- Awareness raising sessions on DRR through street drama and pot songs.
- DRR activities carried out through inclusive Cash for Work (CfW) activities, to avoid leaving behind any vulnerable group of people.
- Floods hazards mapping, risk analysis and develop floods contingency plan for the communities.
- Install flood early warning system in four communities.
- Repairing of community flood shelters and community latrines in five communities.

## Strategies for Implementation

### Strengthening National Society

Requirements (CHF): 838,000

As Bangladesh continuously confronts with floods and other natural disasters almost every year, BDRCS aims to be better prepared and provide early warnings to the vulnerable communities and take early actions before such disasters hit the communities.

#### Preparedness for Effective Response

- Upgrading/modernization of BDRCS response coordination centre at the NHQ.
- Insurance for volunteers and staffs to be deployed in the response operations.
- Orientation on need assessment, fraud and corruption prevention, prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), PGI, CEA, post-distribution monitoring and exit survey for volunteers and staff.
- Mobilization of NDRT, National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT), volunteers, sectoral experts and staff.
- Detail recovery need assessment.
- Conduct exit survey and post distribution monitoring (PDM).
- Organize training of trainers on livelihoods, cash-based interventions (CBI), participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST), children's hygiene and sanitation training (CHAST) and PASSA.
- Organize NDRT and NDWRT trainings.
- Preposition/replenishment of relief stocks (non-food relief items).  
Improve flood contingency planning and early action protocols including improving Forecast based Early Actions (FbEA).

#### National Society Development

- Youth and volunteer development including enhancing volunteer database management, national volunteer policy development and implementation.
- Strengthen BDRCS cash readiness through further training on the cash-based intervention (CBI) level 1.
- Train BDRCS staff and volunteers on the use of ODK and other related interface data management systems.
- Develop a branding strategy for BDRCS.
- Orientation and training on the Management Information System (MIS) to the branches of BDRCS.
- Assessment and strengthening of the BDRCS.
- Finance management, internal audit and risk management capacity enhancement.
- Enhancement of overall security structure of BDRCS.
- Support implementing some priorities outlined in the Organisational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) assessment, Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) plans.

### Other strategies for implementation

Requirements (CHF): 999,000

#### Ensure effective international disaster management

IFRC is already present in Bangladesh since 1970s and supporting BDRCS in disaster response and management. For this operation as well necessary program support and coordination functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: surge support, logistics and supply chain, inter-agency coordination, information technology support, reporting and monitoring, quality control and humanitarian diplomacy. More details will be provided in the Emergency Plan of Action. As IFRC is the convenor of the Global Shelter Cluster and agencies are requesting for such support, a Shelter Cluster Coordination Team will be deployed with the support from this Emergency Appeal.

#### Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced.

*Activities planned to be carried out:*

- Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors.
- Support the development and implementation of the shelter response strategy.
- Monitor and evaluate the shelter needs and the humanitarian response to meet them.
- Support advocacy on behalf of the sector.

**Influence others as leading strategic partner**

IFRC will support BDRCS to develop work plan and reporting approach for this operation. Furthermore, BDRCS and IFRC will maintain close coordination with PNSs, ICRC, UN and other humanitarian agencies throughout the operation period. Additionally, IFRC will support BDRCS, as always, in areas such as communications and media relations and coordination with the public authorities and national government. In addition to that under this EA, evaluation and lessons learned workshop will be conducted. Upon a request by the government, some support will be provided to translate its Standing Order on Disaster (SOD). The SOD is a statutory order that guides and regulates the disaster response and management in Bangladesh.

**Ensure a strong IFRC**

To meet the demands of the technical and coordination support required to carry out this operation, the following support functions will be put in place to ensure that technical coordination is carried out more effectively and efficiently: **human resources, logistics and supply chain; information technology support; security; planning, monitoring and reporting; partnerships and resource development; Shelter Cluster Coordination; and finance and administration.** More details will be available in the Emergency Plan of Action.

## Funding requirements

**EMERGENCY APPEAL***MDRBD022 – Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods*

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	285,000
SHELTER	1,920,000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	1,920,000
HEALTH	170,000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	760,000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	108,000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	838,000
OTHER STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	999,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>7,000,000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

**Elhadj As Sy**  
Secretary General

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## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin no.1](#)
- [DREF Operation](#)

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

**In Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:**

- Md. Feroz Salah Uddin, secretary general; phone: +880 1811458500; email: [secretarygeneral@bdracs.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@bdracs.org)
- Md. Rafiqul Islam, deputy secretary general; phone: + 880 1811458501; email: [rafiqul.islam@bdracs.org](mailto:rafiqul.islam@bdracs.org)
- Md. Belal Hossain, director, disaster response; phone: +880 1711908467; email: [belal.hossain@bdracs.org](mailto:belal.hossain@bdracs.org)

**In IFRC Bangladesh Country Office:**

- Azmat Ulla, head of country office; phone: +880 1711521615; email: [azmat.ulla@ifrc.org](mailto:azmat.ulla@ifrc.org)
- Surendra Regmi, programme coordinator; phone: +880 1738196480; email: [surendrakumar.regmi@ifrc.org](mailto:surendrakumar.regmi@ifrc.org)
- Hasibul Bari Razib, manager, humanitarian response & shelter; email: [hasibul.bari@ifrc.org](mailto:hasibul.bari@ifrc.org)

**In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: [mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org](mailto:mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org)
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crises unit; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Ruth Lane, operations coordinator; email: [OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org](mailto:OpsCoord.SouthAsia@ifrc.org)
- Riku Assamaki, logistics coordinator; mobile +60 12 298 9752; email [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

**In IFRC Geneva**

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges**

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: [alice.ho@ifrc.org](mailto:alice.ho@ifrc.org)

**For IFRC communications enquiries**

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; mobile: +60 12 230 8451; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

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

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace.**