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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Bangladesh: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal	Operation n° MDRBD020
Date of Issue:	Glide number: FL-2017-000108-BGD
Date of disaster: 13 August 2017	
Operation start date: 15 August 2017	Operation end date: 30 April 2019
Host National Society(ies): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) mobilized over 1,200 Red Crescent Youth, volunteers and staff for this operation across the affected districts.	Operation budget: CHF 4,813,498 (coverage 79%)
Number of people affected: 7.4 million	Number of people assisted: 182,585 people
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Movement partners are supporting the BDRCS response through the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal or through bilateral arrangements utilizing the One-Window Approach ¹ . Partners who have contributed to the IFRC Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea National Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. In addition, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China and New Zealand Red Cross have provided personnel – as surge capacity – to support the operation.	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The Governments of Australia, Canada, Estonia, Netherlands, New Zealand and Republic of Korea have contributed financially to this operation. Contributions have also been received from Société Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques (SITA), the Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund (VERF)/WHO and private donors in Malaysia.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In August 2017, heavy monsoon rains above the seasonal average severely impacted the riverine region of India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh which resulted in intense flooding in almost two-thirds of Bangladesh. According to the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) report on 20 August 2017, around 6.9 million people were affected, approximately 593,247 houses and 650,000 hectares crops were damaged. The death toll reported was 114 people and 297,254 people were displaced.

Summary of response

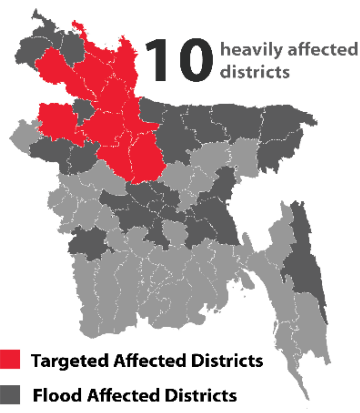
Overview of Host National Society

BDRCS district branches (units) responded to the floods since the early onset of the disaster as they closely monitored the evolving floods situation and analysed the information received from the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC). This helped the district branches to conduct a secondary needs assessment and information collection in their respective areas. An online data collection was also initiated by BDRCS to facilitate reporting with support provided by IFRC. An emergency control room was also opened by the BDRCS HQ on 14 August 2017 to monitor and collect information from the field. From the initial stage, with the support of IFRC, BDRCS has coordinated with partners and to plan the necessary response.

¹ One-window approach has been designed with flexibility to accommodate more partners' contributions to the response through a common agreed plan and is regarded as the most acceptable, effective and efficient approach for this response.

An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 24 August 2017 by IFRC for CHF 4.7 million to assist 20,000 families affected by the floods for a duration of 12 months. Based on the evolving situation and changing needs in the field, the emergency appeal was later [revised](#) on 11 November 2017 with a further increase in the appeal amount to CHF 4.8 million. In October 2018, the operation end date was further extended from 31 December 2018 to 30 April 2019 through an [operation update](#). The four month extension was necessary as there was a delay in rolling out the recovery activities as most activities were halted over five months especially with the general parliament election during the end of the year.

Geographic Targeting
Cash & Capacity
Relief & Early Recovery



Produced by SMS. Supported by the American, British, and Netherlands Red Cross.

Revised Emergency Plan of Action

20,000 households

Reduced geographic footprint to assist 20,000 households in the 10 most affected districts

Within 10 districts, identify most affected Upazillas to ensure those with most need are being assisted

With both local funding and IFRC Emergency Appeal funds, BDRCS provided emergency assistance in two phases. The first phase was during the acute flooding and that was focused on the provision of food, water, shelter and basic health services. As the flood waters started to recede, the second phase (commenced on 30 August 2017) provided a more focused distribution of additional food, shelter, WASH and health services.



BDRCS staff, volunteers and NDRTs are distributing dry food among flood affected people in Jamalpur, 17 August 2017. (Photo: BDRCS)

The revised Emergency Appeal considered eight different sectors - WASH; Shelter and Settlement; Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihood; Health & Care; Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); Disaster preparedness and risk reduction;

National Society capacity enhancement and Quality Programming, to provide support to the community in the emergency, early recovery and recovery phase. Based on field reports, BDRCS provided emergency support in 33 flood affected districts² and later identified 10 most affected districts (Kurigram, Bogura, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Tangail, Jamalpur, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Naogaon) for early recovery phase and provided multi-purpose cash grant of BDT 4,000 (approximately CHF 50) and eight types of vegetables seeds among 19,186 flood affected families. In addition, 2,000 families were assisted with Corrugated Galvanised Iron (CGI) sheets, shelter toolkit and blankets. Considering the funding constraint, BDRCS implemented recovery operation in Lalmonirhat district. A recovery need assessment was conducted to prioritize the required intervention. Total 500 families were covered by shelter with BDT 30,000 (CHF 375), 500 families were benefitted with BDT 25,000 (CHF 312) for livelihood purpose and 500 families with BDT 20,000 (CHF 250) for WASH. In addition, another 100 families were involved in Cash for Work (CfW) activity under Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) component by repairing a rural earthen road. Furthermore 1,438 families received sapling and seeds through the recovery operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC supported BDRCS with the initial mobilization of funds and personnel, as well as in preparing situation reports and providing technical inputs for coordinated relief operation. IFRC continued to coordinate with Partner National Societies and other humanitarian actors via the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) meetings, during the course of the operation.

² Nilphamari, Dinajpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Thakurgaon, Panchagar, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Rangpur, Joypurhat, Rangamati, Brahmanbaria, Faridpur, Rajbari, Jessore, Tangail, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Naogaon, Sherpur, Moulvibazar, Manikganj, Dhaka, Comilla, Munshiganj, Madaripur, Rajshahi, Chandpur and Natore.

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent have the in-country presence and supported BDRCS in longer-term programming, including Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programmes. They were also active supporters of BDRCS disaster response and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also has a long-term presence in the country as well as has a partnership with BDRCS.

During the emergency phase, bilaterally Swiss Red Cross supported the repair of 5,000 tube wells and distributed food packages among 2,722 families in Gaibandha and 15,00 families in Sunamganj district. Similarly, German Red Cross supported bi-laterally 100 families to reconstruct their latrines and shelters in Lalmonirhat.

IFRC led the Shelter Cluster in Bangladesh and deployed a coordinator and information manager to support this platform. IFRC has an ongoing partnership with UNDP in-country to support shelter preparedness and IFRC leads the shelter cluster in response to natural disasters. In this capacity, IFRC led the development working groups and 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 were actively sharing information and alerting the member organizations on the situation. The IFRC and BDRCS regularly attended relevant cluster groups and reporting into the HCTT through the 4W database.

Some highlights from the HCTT include:

- **Food security cluster**

According to food security cluster, immediate food assistance was provided to more than three million people by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) (2.8m people) and to nearly 583,180 people by WFP, BRAC^[1], BDRCS, The Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), CBM^[2] and Islamic Relief. In addition to that Action Against Hunger, ICCO^[3], 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^[4] 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, installed 379 new tube-wells, and constructed 836 latrines. Besides, 1,069,855 water purification tablets, 5,401 kg of bleaching powder, 6,500 jerry cans, and 849 hygiene kits were distributed.

SHONGJOG, the Multi-Stakeholders Platform on Communication with Communities (CwC) led by Department of Disaster Management (DDM) also coordinated with humanitarian actors to ensure that affected people are well communicated during disaster interventions.

MuslimAid Bangladesh supported in WASH, Shelter, Livelihood and DRR under recovery operation in Sirajganj district.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The needs and situations of emergency phase were identified from IFRC 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, Bogura, Naogaon and Rangpur) a severe cold wave swept over northern part of Bangladesh and affected in same districts. The cold wave disrupted the lives of many in northern Bangladesh. Poor people particularly farmers, day labours and rickshaw-pullers, were affected badly. Children and elderly people were the worst affected. In response to this, BDRCS distributed over 15,000 blankets in the cold wave affected districts. IFRC Bangladesh country office also handed over another 4,000 blankets through this Emergency Appeal to BDRCS that were distributed to 2,000 families in five targeted districts.

^[1] An international development organisation based in Bangladesh.

^[2] An international Christian development organisation.

^[3] ICCO Cooperation is a global, non-governmental organization.

^[4] Gaibandha, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Amalpur, Nilphamari and Sirajganj.

For the recovery phase, BDRCS with support from IFRC conducted a multi-sectoral recovery need assessment from 8 to 11 August 2018 in the Mohishkhochoa union under Aditmari upazila (sub-district) of Lalmonirhat district to identify the 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 identified the community best practices, infrastructure and others through transect walk, Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). The assessment came upon the major needs and priorities of the targeted people- livelihood and employment opportunities; access to better and sustainable shelter; water, sanitation and hygiene; sapling and awareness raising on DRR.

Risk Analysis

Throughout the emergency phase of the operation, security team in Dhaka kept close coordination with the BDRCS local units, local law enforcement and other agencies. Regular security briefings were arranged for the field staff and staff travelling to field from Dhaka office. Set IFRC security rules and regulation for field travelling were followed by the staff. BDRCS NHQ kept practising to inform the local authorities regarding any field mission carried out by the NHQ staff in the field. A Flood Security WhatsApp group was created to share the safety and security alerts in a timely way.

Security risk assessment were carried out in Tangail, Bogura, Rangpur and Dinajpur districts township 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. A security assessment was carried out there during August 2018. Road transportation between Dhaka and Lalmonirhat, a suitable place for office location, accommodation and other issues were identified by the project staff as challenges to start the recovery operation in the district. Assessment recommendations were followed and practised, especially in terms of identifying improved locations for field office, accommodations for staff by the security as well as air travel was set as first preference to travel to that district from Dhaka. For field staff, a local medical facilities were identified. The field team and security from Dhaka established networking with local law enforcers.

Prior to start the recovery operation, it was a challenge to select the right number of beneficiaries due to huge demand in the communities and available fund. To minimize this, BDRCS decided to form Community Development Committee (CDC) through which community people come up with the final list of people based on the identified criteria. Community organisers selected by the community people themselves which allowed the recovery phase to implement the activities successfully through close monitoring by the community people. Feedback mechanism established through the feedback and complaints mechanism (FCM) by establishing feedback boxes, through hotline number as well as through the community consultations. *In addition*, during the in recovery phase, the risk of handling cash by the beneficiaries reduced through by opening individual bank accounts by the beneficiaries with the support of BDRCS.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Objective

The operation aimed to assist 20,000 families affected by floods over a 12 month period. The operation targeted the 10 most affected districts based on primary and secondary assessment. Appropriate interventions focusing on immediate relief and longer-term recovery assistance were provided to the most vulnerable families according to pre-defined selection criteria and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) process. The districts were Kurigram, Dinajpur, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Tangail, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Bogura, Naogaon and Rangpur during the emergency period.

Proposed strategy

The strategy was fully in line with BDRCS and IFRC policies, procedures, commitment and mandates. Beneficiary selection was carried out involving affected community members and close coordination with the local authorities. Priority was given to those people who were displaced by floods and other criteria as listed in the beneficiary selection section. With the support of BDRCS branches executive member, staffs, , National Disaster Response Team (NDRT)/ National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT) members, Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers and community volunteers, this operation had been implemented. Close coordination among partners and other stakeholders were ensured for collaboration and to avoid duplication.

Immediate interventions were focused on dry/cooked food distribution, providing health services through mobile medical teams, providing safe drinking water and distribution of non-food items. Later, during early recovery phase distribution of multi-purpose cash grant and vegetable seeds were considered.

Later considering the recovery phase, the proposed strategies were mainly focused in Lalmonirhat district- under WASH activities- BDRCS organized a ToT on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Children's Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) for staff and volunteers during end of January 2019. In March and April of 2019 the trained staff and volunteers implemented PHAST and CHAST at the community and school level respectively.

BDRCS provided conditional cash through bank to the beneficiaries for procurement of latrine construction materials and technical guidance for community members to construct family latrines. In addition, BDRCS also considered restoring livelihood through conditional cash grants along with relevant training and cash for work within the affected communities.

BDRCS organized Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training and with the support of trained volunteers' awareness campaign was conducted in the recovery activities in targeted communities in Lalmonirhat.

BDRCS also implemented Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) for the communities and after the ToT cash grant support was provided to reconstruct community houses and development of technical guidance is planned in recovery phase under shelter and settlement activities.

BDRCS, with support from IFRC and other Partner National Societies (PNSs), ensured that activities under this operation were aligned with gender and inclusion commitments following IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming. Specific considerations also included the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, women-headed families, and families with infants or young children. Assessment tools incorporated questions that examine these specific considerations.

BDRCS also organized awareness campaigns on child protection and gender-based violence (GBV) during the implementation of recovery activities. Dissemination on the minimum standard commitments to protection, gender and inclusion was a continuous activity which was carried out also in recovery phase. BDRCS also ensured that volunteers were provided with orientation and training on needs assessment where gender, age, disability are considered as well as all beneficiaries were selected based on their specific needs and vulnerabilities.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

BDRCS assigned one operation manager to lead the operation. Additionally, three national staff, including a logistics manager, a programme officer and a programme support officer were recruited for the operation in January 2018 to supporting the recovery interventions. Additionally, the humanitarian response and shelter manager, livelihood and cash senior officer, senior programme officer and an intern for Information Management (IM) were assigned from IFRC Bangladesh Country Office to support the operation.

Furthermore, eight RDRT members specialized in different sectors, seven FACT members including one FACT team leader, two cash delegates and 13 different sectoral experts such as finance and communication were also deployed at 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 BDRCS included mobilizing, storage, transportation and procurement of relief items, supported by the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) team in Kuala Lumpur, in line with the IFRC standardized processes, procedures and practices. Prior to BDRCS' recruitment of a logistician dedicated to the flood operation, some local procurements and logistics services were managed by BDRCS response team with the support of in country Logistics.

In order to coordinate the additional relief items needed and the contributions from the different IFRC partners, a mobilization table was launched and shared with the partners to avoid duplications and advocate to fill gaps of required items. The IKD's requested through mobilisation table and donated by the partners was shipped from IFRC AP OLPSCM warehouse located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The procurement support was also provided by the IFRC country office in the recovery operation by procuring food and CGI sheet through local procurement, hiring vehicle through rental service provider and multisectoral recovery assessment as well as setup of an operational hub office in Lalmonirhat. Throughout the operation, on the job training for National Society logistics staff at the BDRCS HQ was carried out. Apart from this, a general logistics training was facilitated by IFRC logistics team which was attended by 27 staff from BDRCS.

Several challenges were faced in the areas of logistics and procurement during the implementation period. The roads in several affected areas were damaged due to the floods which made it difficult to reach affected areas. In addition, due to several emergency operations (Cyclone Mora and population movement operation) which were on-going simultaneously, the nature of different interventions and lack of logistics HR capacity, stretched the capacity of the National Society to undertake procurement in a timely manner. In addition to this there were delays in obtaining duty free import permission from the government to import relief items. There were also internal restrictions on cash-based interventions (CBI). All of these factors caused further delays to the recovery operation. Restrictions were also imposed by the government due to the general parliamentary election held in 30 December 2018. In spite of these difficulties, the operation was carried out with maximum compliance to IFRC/BDRCS logistics compliance. Implementation of fully planned logistics and procurement intervention in given circumstances was extremely hard and required constant adaptation to changes.



A short [video documentary](#) published on BDRCS official Twitter account as well shared in their Youtube channel and shared by IFRC account. (Photo: BDRCS)

Communications

From the onset of the disaster to the end of the operation, the IFRC and BDRCS effectively used various forms of media with an aim to promote the operation and uphold the profile of the National Society. Regular operational updates were provided through BDRCS and IFRC official social media sites which include Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn, and IFRC and BDRCS official websites. Different sorts of audio-visual and written materials were published using these channels which include photos, video documentaries, [web stories](#), [photo stories](#), press releases, interviews etc. Apart from communication through social media and other forms of traditional media, numbers of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were published and distributed among the affected communities to disseminate important messages on various issues related to safe shelter, hygiene, sanitation etc.

Security

From the commencement of the floods operation, IFRC security closely monitored the security situation of operational locations and responded to concerns accordingly. Considering the initial plan of establishing an operation hub for flood operation, a security risk assessment was carried out by the IFRC Security team in Tangail, Bogura, Rangpur and Dinajpur districts. Based on the needs analysis, the operational plan was revised and Lalmonirhat district was selected for the recovery operation. As a result and following the revised operational plan, another security assessment was conducted in Lalmonirhat district in August 2018. As a result of this assessment a report was produced as well as recommendations were also made about available office space with minimum security requirement, safe transportation, safe accommodation and primary/emergency medical facilities.

Due to the General Parliamentary Election, held on 30 December 2018, security was heightened across the country by the authority and access to the operational area as well as implementation of operational activities were affected for the few days before and after the election.

However, movement monitoring system was in place for all field travels, security situation was constantly monitored by the security team and disseminated security advisories, including any necessary temporary restrictions when appropriate. Safety and security alerts were also sent timely via WhatsApp messages. All new staff and visitors were provided with a security welcome pack and mandatory security briefing session.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

BDRCS was responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation at the unit level. The project team both from BDRCS and IFRC regularly monitored the project activities including NDRT's. BDRCS PMER team developed a monitoring and evaluation plan to check the progress of the recovery phase and also conducted a mid-term review before the final evaluation. Final evaluation has been conducted, detailed findings and recommendation can be found in the Final Evaluation Report via this [link](#).

A final evaluation and a lessons learned workshop was conducted at the end of the operation. An independent consultant was hired for the final evaluation and the evaluation team consisted of members from BDRCS, German Red Cross along with the consultant carrying out the evaluation. The evaluation recommended providing support to a small group of beneficiaries instead of providing partial support for a larger number of beneficiaries to ensure more sustainable and



Cover of the final evaluation report. (Source: IFRC)

extensive benefits. This proved to be a good lesson learned for future operation, particularly the WASH and Shelter interventions which proved to be sustainable as the knowledge and skills were transferred to the community. This was further supported by signs of dissemination and replication among the non-beneficiaries. The final evaluation also stated that, although beneficiaries were actively participating in the planning process, the recovery operation did not have any specific exit plan from the beginning. Both the beneficiaries and implementing personnel from BDRCS lacked a clear understanding of how BDRCS would exit from the recovery operation. In future BDRCS should devise its exit plan along with the recovery operation plan before initiating recovery interventions.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis:

65,213 hand tube-wells and 214,679 family latrines were fully or partially damaged by flood waters, forced the affected population to seek alternative water and sanitation sources. A shortage of safe drinking water was also a pressing concern among the affected people. Due to lack of access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation facilities, people were not able to manage good hygiene practices. To reduce the risk of water-borne illnesses, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene were top priorities.

Population assisted:

- Safe drinking water provided to 14,380 families.
- 16,000 jerry cans provided to 8,000 families.
- 10,000 hygiene kits distributed among 10,000 families.
- 500 families supported with cash intervention for improved sanitation and hygiene practise during recovery.
- 120 families reached through PHAST and 246 students reached through CHAST activities.
- 54 female community representatives (including students) reached through Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) orientations and IEC materials.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 1: Reduction in the risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Output 1.1	Activities
Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standard in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	Mobilize NDWRT members and water purification units
	Distribute safe water using water purification units
	Distribute and replenish water purification tablets
	Distribute and replenish water buckets/jerry cans
Output 1.2	Activities
Knowledge, attitude and practice on safe water, sanitation and hygiene by target population increased	Procure and distribute hygiene items
	Conduct hygiene promotion linked with distribution of hygiene items
	Procure and distribute additional 5,000 hygiene items
	Mobilize and train volunteers in preparation for PHAST and CHAST activities (ToT training)
	Conduct PHAST sessions in communities and CHAST sessions in schools
Output 1.3	Activities
Improve access to adequate sanitation facilities by the target communities	Install emergency latrine in communities
	Provide conditional cash for procurement of latrine construction materials
	Provide technical guidance for community members to construct latrines
	Undertake monitoring to ensure that latrines constructed properly
Achievements	
Output 1.1	
BDRCS distributed drinking water in five districts (Jamalpur, Tangail, Bogura, 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 needs of safe drinking water. A total of 50,335 litres of drinking water distributed among 7,380 families. In addition, 14,000 water purification tablets (WPT) have been distributed among 7,000 flood affected families. BDRCS organized an orientation on how to purify the water using WPT and provided two WPT to each family.	

In addition, a total of 16,000 jerry cans (10 litre) were distributed to the most affected families in 20 flood affected districts. During the initial emergency phase, 6,000 jerry cans were mobilized from BDRCS-IFRC contingency stocks and distributed among displaced families and later on BDRCS distributed additional 10,000 jerry cans (two jerry cans per family) from contingency stocks to 5,000 families in five most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur). The replenishment of 16,000 jerry cans were completed with the support of IFRC logistics team.

Output 1.2

BDRCS has distributed hygiene kits (consisting of two toothbrushes, 100 grams of tooth powder, two pieces of bathing soap (125 grams each), two pieces of laundry soap, one packet of washing powder (500 grams) and one packet of sanitary napkin (disposable type, 10 pcs/packet) to 5,000 families in the five most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur) along with the orientation on the use of these hygiene items. The hygiene kits were locally procured considering urgent needs, following BDRCS standard procurement procedures. In addition, another 5,000 hygiene kits (IFRC standard) were internationally purchased through IFRC AP OLPSM and distributed among targeted beneficiaries. Procurement of these additional hygiene kits was completed with the support of IFRC logistics team. 50 RCY volunteers engaged in the hygiene promotion activities.



Deployment of water purification unit by the trained NDWRT in Kurigram district during initial phase of emergency. (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS also organized Training of Trainers (ToT) on PHAST and CHAST for 24 RCY volunteers, community volunteers and staff in January 2019. With the support of trained volunteers, PHAST and CHAST sessions were facilitated in the communities and the local schools in March 2019. A total of 120 beneficiaries participated in the PHAST sessions where 98 person were female and 22 were male. In the CHAST sessions, total 246 students from five schools participated where 136 were girls and 110 were boys. Both the PHAST and CHAST sessions were facilitated with the targeted communities to understand their existing health problems and causes of diseases, to map the conditions of water and sanitation and hygiene practices. Based on the session findings, the targeted beneficiaries constructed high raised and improved latrines and maintained hygiene practise. In schools, children gave importance to hand wash practise as well as the authorities were encouraged to maintain cleanliness of the latrines and water points sources. Based on the field monitoring report, there is a significant change on hygiene practices in the communities. Referring to the graph, 100% of the beneficiaries are following hygiene practice after implementation of PHAST where as it was only 37% during the baseline survey. It was found that people are keeping their latrines clean and practising proper hand washing.



Wash and Shelter NFI distribution in Dinajpur district. (Photo: IFRC)



PHAST session (left) conducted in the community and CHAST in a school (right). (Photos: BDRCS)

BDRCS organized two sessions on MHM for 28 female students of a Madrasa and 26 female members of the community. These sessions covered what is menses, what to do during that time, how to use sanitary pad and its disposal and if the sanitary pads are not available then how they can make that by them selves with available resources at home. IEC materials were distributed through a campaign, as part of raising awareness on MHM. The feedback was positive, many of them did

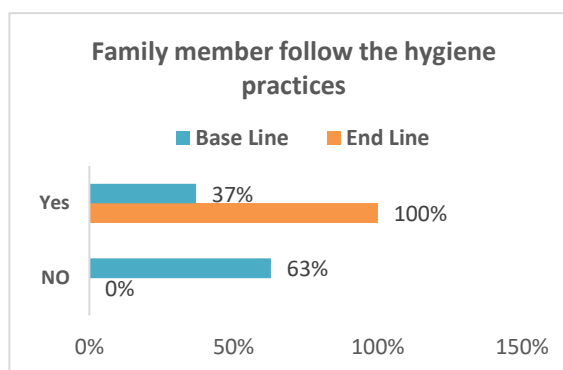
not know about the napkins and how important these are for their health. Also, they did not know how to make home-made napkins with available resources at home. Overall, the participants felt encouraged and have gained knowledge from these sessions. The participants also mentioned that they will share gained information with the other female members in the family and in school as well.

Output 1.3

Under the recovery interventions, BDRCS distributed conditional cash grant of BDT 20,000 (approximately CHF 250) in two installments to 500 families in Lalmonirhat to construct owner-driven improved latrines and to purchase hygiene materials. This amount included masons, labours, construction materials, etc. relevant costs. Beneficiaries received the cash grants through their individual bank accounts. Design of the improved latrine was finalized in consultation with the community people, local masons and Department of public health and engineering (DPHE). Two model latrines were installed in strategic location to serve as an example for the beneficiaries. Based on the final design, IEC materials with key messages with the support of communications team were developed for wider circulation in the community. In addition, BDRCS also organized orientation sessions (both theoretical and demonstration) on construction of the improved latrines. The sessions covered types and quantity of construction items, how to monitor the construction, consideration of appropriate location to install it. Community development committee members, community organizers and the deployed volunteers reported that all the beneficiaries completed their construction works of the latrines as per the agreed design considering flood level.



Awareness raising on MHM practice in a madrasha in Lalmonirhat. (Photo: BDRCS)



BDRCS WASH technical person regularly visited the progress of the construction, provided necessary technical support and guidance to the communities as well as to the masons.

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সিমেণ্টের পুটি	৪ টি	
১. ৩সের টিম (৬ মিটার দৈর্ঘ্য ও সড়ক সড়কের) ২. বেতার টিম (৬ মিটার দৈর্ঘ্য ও সড়ক সড়কের) ৩. কার্ট (হালি ও বেতার হালি)	২টি ২ টি ১ টি-প্রস্তুতি	
ইট, নিমেস্ট, বালি	৩০০ টি, ১ বাগ, ৮- ১০ সিরকাফি	
১.৫ ইঞ্চি ব্যাসের শিফটিন পাইপ	১০ মিটার	

এর সহযোগে যে কোন হাতাকো, প্যারোল, অতিবেগুন ও জিলালা থাকবে বিক্রয় কেবলে উপস্থিত করে ক্রিসেন্ট সোসাইটের বা অফিসের সাথে যোগাযোগ করলে যথার যথেন কামনে রেড ক্রিসেন্ট সোসাইটি (০১৬১১ ৯০৮৯২৪১) খাতা- কার্ডের সঙ্গে ৯ টি সেরে ফিলস ৪ ৯

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IEC material developed for latrine installation (left) and latrine installed by one of the beneficiaries as per DPHE design after received the conditional grants for latrine construction from BDRCS in Lalmonirhat district (right). (Photos: IFRC)

Challenges

The initial idea and timeframe for the emergency latrines installation was not possible due to most of the areas were inundated during emergency phase.

Due to funding constraints, 500 families were selected for the latrine assistance. It was challenging to manage the huge demand of affected people. The operation team continuously worked to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries among those affected through a comprehensive beneficiary selection process.

During the recovery phase, shortage of masons and carpenters was reported as all the selected beneficiaries started their construction works at the same time. However, community people overcome this challenge by engaging carpenters and masons from neighbouring villages. Continuous monitoring conducted by the Community Development Community (CDC) members, community volunteers and the program staff facilitated the completion of the construction works within the scheduled timeline.

MHM is a stigmatized topic even in urban and well-advanced areas, therefore introducing MHM in rural context was challenging but it was overcome by interactive session conducted by the facilitators.

Lessons learned

Owner-driven approach for the latrine construction can be replicated in future operations. In addition, listing of the resource persons (such as skilled masons and carpenters) from that community as well as adjacent areas will be helpful so that the community people and the skilled persons can join the orientation at the same time in the entire process of construction of the improved latrines. It is also observed that, providing conditional cash grant in two installments helped to monitor the construction progress.

Since MHM is a stigmatized topic even in urban and well-advanced areas, the introduction of the topic in rural context should be more elaborated and participatory.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Needs analysis:

During the emergency phase of the flood, people living in flood shelters, roads, embankments or highlands in the most affected districts needed the cooked food and dry food rations (flattened rice, puffed rice, molasses/sugar). Priority given to vulnerable groups such as lactating mothers, households with children under five years of age, pregnant women, elderly and disabled people. It was ensured that the targeted people are having ready-to-eat food for the days when they are displaced, and have no access to cooking.

Population assisted:

- 7,493 families reached with the emergency dry and cooked food.
- 5,000 families received multipurpose cash grant of BDT 1,400 (7 days food support) in 5 districts.
- 19,186 families received cash grant (for one month food support) of BDT 4,000 (CHF 50) and vegetables seeds in 10 districts.
- 499 families received cash BDT 25,000 (CHF 312) for livelihood through income generating activities.
- 100 families received BDT 8,000 (CHF 100) for 20 days work under cash for work activity.

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods	
Outcome 2: Self- identified cash grant assistance is provided to the target population	
Output 2.1	Activities
Multipurpose cash grant assistance is provided to the target population	Provide round 1 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT 1,400) for 5,000 familiess
	Provide round 2 of multipurpose cash grants (BDT 4,000) for 20,000 familiess
	Orientation, NDRT/district branch training & monitoring
Outcome 3: Immediate food and families needs of the affected population are met	
Output 3.1	Activities
Immediate food assistance is provided to 7,000 familiess	Mobilize and re-train NDRT members for distribution
	Provide cooked food (mainly hotchpotch)
	Procure and distribute dry food items (flattened rice, puffed rice, molasses/sugar)
	Undertake continuous assessment to determine gaps in food needs
Outcome 4: Economic security of the affected familiess is restored	
Output 4.1	Activities
1,500 affected familiess have restored livelihoods after receiving cash sufficient to resume income generating activities	Set up and publicize a community engagement and accountability mechanism
	Select target familiess through a participatory approach
	Disseminate lists of selected families in communities
	Determine and disseminate the cash distribution process
	Distribute conditional cash for restoring livelihoods
	Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted familiess comply with conditions
	Conduct impact assessment of livelihood assistance
	Identify cash for work activities (for community risk mitigation activities) in consultation with the local authorities
	Select (through a participatory approach) people to participate in CfW activities
	Disseminate lists of selected people in communities
	Determine and disseminate the cash disbursement process
	Run CfW activities in target communities for 20 days
	Undertake monitoring to ensure that people engaged for CfW activities are delivering on assigned tasks
	Disburse cash to those involved in CfW activities
	Achievements
At the very beginning of the flood, BDRCS NHQ allocated and transfered BDT 2,000,000 (approximately CHF 22,000) on 20 August 2017 to 20 flood affected districts in addressing the immediate food needs of the flood affected people and the beneficiaries were selected based on certain criterias such as displaced household and people living in temrorary shelter. These districts were Jamalpur, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Sylhet, Panchagar, Nilphamari, Netrokona, Jessore, Thakurgaon, Bogura, Sunamganj, Rajbari, Tangail, Jaipurhat, Rangpur, Faridpur, and Naogaon.	
In addition, BDRCS mobilized more than 20 NDRT members to assist respective BDRCS district branches (unit) during the emergency phase. Considering the local context, these district branches procured food items locally following BDRCS standard procurement procedure. They distributed food items were flattened rice, puffed rice and molasses or sugar as dry food items; among the flood affected people. Furthermore, Dinajpur and Tangail district branches provided cooked meal	

mainly hotchpotch among the displaced people. In total, 7,493 families were reached with this emergency dry and cooked food support.

During the early emergency phase, BDRCS distributed cash for food among 5,000 families in 5 districts- Kurigram, Dinajpur, Tangail, Jamalpur and Sirajganj Districts. Each family received BDT 1,400 (approximately CHF 16) through cash in envelope. Another round of cash grant was distributed in 10 most flood districts with BDT 4,000 (approximately CHF 50) per family, aim to meet the multipurpose need of one month. In total 19,186 families in 10 districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Bogura, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Naogaon, Dinajpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj and Rangpur) received multipurpose cash grants through cash in envelope including eight different kinds of vegetable seeds. During the exit survey of that time, some beneficiaries expressed that they would like to use the cash to repair their damaged houses, while others expressed that they would use the money to buy additional inputs for livelihoods activities – like poultry stock for chicken raising. However, during the post distribution monitoring of multi-purpose cash grants in respected districts, it was found that most of the beneficiaries spent their received cash assistance for food (first), agriculture (second) and medical treatment (third).



Multi-purpose cash and seeds distribution in Bogura district (left side). After three months of the seeds distribution one of the beneficiaries in her vegetable garden in Tangail (right side). (Photos: IFRC)

The community engagement process ensured through consultation and involvement with the communities. With the support of IFRC, BDRCS trained more than 30 Red Crescent (RC) volunteers, 65 community volunteers, 10 staffs and 10 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members on families assessment using Open Data Kit (ODK). From the families assessment, identified the primary beneficiary list and shared with community for validation. After that, the list of final beneficiaries was also shared among the community and the selected beneficiaries opened their own bank accounts. Considering funding availability in the recovery phase, a total of 499 families received BDT 25,000 (approximately CHF 312) for livelihood purpose based on their Income Generating Activities (IGA) proposal. Trained volunteers conducted two days of livelihood sessions and facilitated to develop the individual IGA proposals. Experts like agriculture officer, livestock officer from the government offices conducted different sessions³ on livelihoods in the communities. Along with the cash grants, sapling and seeds were distributed among the beneficiaries which have high potential to mitigate families needs.

Since the community risk mitigation activity was implemented through the cash for work activities, 100 families participated in completing a communal road in 5 no ward of Mahishkhocha union under Adithmari upazila of Lalmonirhat district. Under this scheme, community people repaired 1020 meters road with the support from BDRCS. In addition to that, with technical guidance from the government disaster risk reduction officer, community people engaged themselves to made 1660 feet bamboo palisade for protecting the road from flood water and heavy rain. After completing the repairing work each family received BDT 8,000 (Approximately CHF 100) for 20 days work from BDRCS. As result of this cash for work intervention, the internal daily communication of that community has been developed and a portion of the community will be safer from normal flood levels.

A Community Development Committee (CDC) was formed before starting the recovery interventions. The committee was responsible to represent the community in any consultation process. BDRCS hotline number⁴ and Complaints/Feedback Response Mechanism (CRM) box have been set up as part of the Community Engagement and Accountability mechanism to the community. After receiving the cash grants, all the beneficiaries implemented their IGA proposals. Deployed NDRTs, assigned staffs, RC volunteers, community organizers, community volunteers and the CDC members were involved to monitor the activities. Different types of income generating activities have been implemented by the beneficiaries. Some of them invested their grants for livestock, some home stead gardening, agriculture, small business, fishing, some of them bought rickshaws, sewing machine etc. Linkage with the local government and experts were developed through different

³ Sessions on livestock, forestry, agriculture etc. For example: Livestock officer conducted a briefing session regarding the vaccination facilities of the government and the officer gave contact number for further assistance.

⁴ BDRCS hotline number is still active.

consultation sessions. According to the evaluation team, vegetable seeds can meet round the year families demand, whereas the fruit a timber sapling can become profits for family.



Mst. Manika purchased a rickshaw from the livelihood support she received in Lalmonirhat district. Here in this photo she is with her family and that rickshaw. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

During the multipurpose cash grant distribution, operation was stopped for five months. Some of the districts' branches faced challenges to make the beneficiaries understand about the sudden suspension of the operation. The beneficiary supposed to receive the support on the very next day in few places but due to suspension it was creating confusion and put the reputation on the NS in risk. At the same time, unplanned delays increased the sufferings of the vulnerable people. However, BDRCS managed the situation through organizing the consultation and feedback mechanism process. Finally, BDRCS distributed the multi-purpose cash grant among all the selected beneficiaries.

The economic condition of the flood affected families in the targeted communities were almost similar. Due to funding constraints, only 500 families were selected out of 1,438 families assessed for the livelihood assistance in the recovery phase at Lalmonirhat district. It was challenging to manage the huge demand of affected people. The operation team continuously worked along with the communities to find out the most vulnerable beneficiaries among these affected people through a comprehensive beneficiary selection process. During the recovery phase, operation was interrupted for roughly two months due to national parliamentary election. Individual bank account opening for the beneficiaries was also challenging due to the high illiteracy rate. With the support from the local bank, RC volunteers and the community volunteers, BDRCS was able to help all the beneficiaries to open their own bank accounts.

Due to funding constraints, BDRCS selected only one scheme for small scale mitigation works after consultation with the communities and union councils. And, only 100 families were involved in the Cash for Work (CfW) whereas initial plan was 1,000 families.

Lessons learned

Cash Based Interventions (CBI) is an effective way of providing assistance both in emergency and recovery phases, however the Cash SOP needs to be emphasized throughout the operation and training and orientations of CBIs for volunteers, staff and the executive members need to be organised on a regular basis. Different modalities and mechanisms of cash transfers can be used in the same type of operation considering the local context following the CBI SOP.

Need to demonstrate some livelihood interventions as model livelihood (e.g. hydroponic fodder) activities in future recovery operations. This will be based on local context and the capacity of the beneficiaries to facilitate Income Generating activities IGA proposals incorporate with the alternative livelihood options. This will allow a mixture of IGAs - with one giving periodic large income while another giving regular subsistence income. Develop proper IGA mix and IGA calendar to ensure round the year income for the beneficiaries.

Health and Care

Needs analysis: During the flood, disruption of health services was prevailing mainly due to the inundation of road and health clinics and there were reports of damaged health facilities by the flood waters. Lack of access to safe drinking water and good hygiene practice led to diarrhoea diseases and other waterborne diseases (skin and eye infection).

Population assisted:

- Total 18 mobile medical teams were deployed, out of which six teams were supported by this appeal.
- 18,000 people reached with emergency medical service through mobile medical team, out of which 7,000 reached through this emergency appeal.
- 4,000 families received 40,000 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS).
- 25 community and RCY volunteers received ECV training.
- 25 community leaders, volunteers and organizers received basic first aid training.

Health and Care	
Outcome 5: The immediate risks to the health of affected population are reduced	
Output 5.1	Activities
Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	Mobilize and deploy BDRCS mobile medical teams to affected districts
	Work with public health authorities in providing general health services including first aid, psychological support, screening of diseases, treatment and referral of clinical cases
	Distribution of ORS together with guidance of uses
Output 5.2	Activities
Epidemic prevention and control measures are undertaken in target communities	Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) refresher/training for BDRCS personnel
	Mobilization of trained volunteers to ECV activities
	Carry out epidemic & disease prevention/control education/dissemination activities /awareness campaign in 10 communities
Achievements	
<p>Through out the entire operation, BDRCS has mobilized more than 18 medical teams 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.</p>	
<p>Each of these medical teams was comprises of one doctor, one paramedic and two trained volunteers. These mobile medical teams provided free medical consultation, basic medicine and referrals to the nearest hospitals, where required. In addition, BDRCS trained volunteers also worked with government medical teams during the emergency period.</p>	
<p>BDRCS distributed 40,000 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) among 4,000 flood affected families. Each family received 10 sachets of ORS.</p>	
<p>Activities under the second output were not fully possible to implement during this operation. BDRCS organized a two day-long ECV training in March 2019 for the community volunteers as well as RCY volunteers of the Lalmonirhat unit. A total of 25 participants received the training, where 15 were female and 10 were male. ECV Training module was followed different groups of epidemic diseases, symptoms, prevention and volunteer's role during epidemics have been discussed. Deputy Director, health department of BDRCS and IFRC health officer facilitated the training programme.</p>	
<p>To enhance the capacity on First Aid (FA) skills, a 3-day basic first aid training session has been organized for the community leaders, community volunteers and the community organizers from 21-23 April, 2019 at Lalmonirhat. A total of 25 participants attended the training, where 14 female and 11 were male.</p>	



BDRCS mobile medical team providing services at community level. (Photo: BDRCS)



Participants during the ECV training and basic First Aid training. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

During the deployment of the medical teams, it was difficult to reach some of the remote areas due to bad road conditions. Alternatively, medical teams had to travel by boat to reach remote communities which journey took longer than expected to reach targeted areas. Due to huge demands of medical services from the community and high number of patients, medical teams faced difficulties to provide sufficient supply of medicines with limited resources. However, the community people really appreciated BDRCS initiative of providing medical assistance at the remote communities.

Lessons learned

Along with ECV training, a session on Psychosocial Support Service (PSS) needs to be included in future considering the mental health effect during and after emergency for the affected people. PSS orientation and training are also necessary for the personnel at service (Caring for Caregivers). First Aid training and Light Search & Rescue (LSR) can also be included in future.

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis:

An estimated total of 103,516 houses were destroyed and 618,955 were partially damaged. In total, 7,000 households (35,000 people) were targeted with emergency shelter items. Of these, 2,700 vulnerable households received additional early recovery shelter assistance as outlined below.

Population assisted:

Non-food item assistance:

- 7,000 families received candles, matches and ropes.

Emergency shelter assistance:

- 7,000 families received tarpaulins.

Early recovery shelter assistance:

- 2,000 families received CGI sheets, shelter toolkits and blankets
- PASSA session organized for community volunteers and community people, total 145 people reached.
- IEC materials developed to assist families who wish to 'build back better' in flood affected areas
- 500 families reached through cash grant support of BDT 30,000 (CHF 375) for shelter support in recovery phase.

Shelter and settlements	
Outcome 6: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	
Output 6.1	Activities
7,000 families are provided with emergency shelter and essential family (non-food) items	Mobilize and re-train NDRT members for distributions
	Distribute and replenish tarpaulins (including basic awareness materials on how to use them)
	Procure and distribute Non-Food items packages
	Conduct post-distribution satisfaction survey
Outcome 7: Durable shelter and settlement needs of targeted families are met	
Output 7.1	Activities
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	Select target families through participatory approach 2,000 families
	Determine and disseminate the process for cash (rebuilding shelter), shelter toolkits and CGI distribution
	Provide shelter toolkits and CGI sheets (for shelter repair)
	Provide 2 blankets per family to 2,000 families
	Provide restricted cash (for rebuilding shelter)
	Mobilize technical teams to provide technical guidance on shelter construction techniques
	Undertake monitoring to ensure that assisted families follow technical guidance
	Organize PASSA sessions in communities and PASSA Youth sessions in target schools
	Provide appropriate IEC materials to complement PASSA and PASSA Youth sessions
	Identify landless people in need of rental support and provide them with cash for rent
Outcome 8: The shelter response of humanitarian actors is strengthened through enhanced leadership, coordination and accountability	
Output 8.1	Activities
Timely, predictable and widely accessible shelter coordination services are provided to humanitarian shelter actors	Support service delivery of humanitarian shelter actors
	Support the development and implementation of the shelter coordination
Output 8.2	Activities
Shelter coordination services provide a platform to integrate build back better and DRR principles into the shelter response of humanitarian actors	Monitor and evaluate the humanitarian shelter response
	Support advocacy on behalf of the sector
	Build national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning

Achievements



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

BDRCS has mobilized tarpaulins from BDRCS-IFRC contingency stock immediately after the disaster and deployed NDRT members to support respective branches 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 IFRC standard tarpaulin, 60,000 packets of matches and 2,500 kg of rope among 5,000 flood affected families in five most affected districts (Tangail, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Dinajpur) to meet the emergency shelter and essential household 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, a post distribution satisfaction survey was conducted through individual interviews and focus group discussion sessions. In general, most of the interviewed beneficiaries expressed their satisfaction with regards to relevance of the distributed items; tarpaulins and other NFIs, as those relief items had helped them to build makeshift shelters during the emergency phase. They also appreciated the smooth distribution process and the quality of relief items.

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

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 sheet to rebuild their damage houses along with basic construction tools. In this regard, the targeted shelter beneficiaries were identified through a household level survey using mobile application ODK. The initial preliminary beneficiary list of respective districts was prepared and shared with targeted communities for their feedback and consultation. Following this process of consultation, BDRCS prepared and approved the final beneficiary list of 2,000 families for CGI support.

IFRC procured corrugated iron sheets locally and shelter toolkits internationally with the support of IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office Logistics for 2,000 flood affected families. BDRCS 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 coloured corrugated iron sheets and one set of shelter toolkits to repair their damaged houses. Each shelter



One of the beneficiaries installed a latrine as per DPHE design and rebuilt their house considering PASSA findings after receiving the shelter & latrine grants from BDRCS in Lalmonirhat District. (Photo: IFRC)

toolkit contained a claw hammer, rope, wire, nails, spears, handsaw, hoe, spade etc. The blankets were also distributed to the same beneficiaries on time during the cold wave. Each family received two sheets of blankets.



Contents of shelter toolkit (left photo) and one of targeted families (right photo) with CGI Sheets, shelter toolkits and blankets after receiving from BDRCS in Tangail district. (Photo: IFRC)

BDRCS organized PASSA ToT from 18 to 22 November 2018 in Lalmonirhat district to develop a cadre group to facilitate PASSA sessions in the community. The specific objectives of the training were as follows:

- Develop an understanding of the participants about the basic principles and approaches of the PASSA.
- Enhance knowledge and the facilitation skills of the participants about the PASSA.
- Help participants to learn and use PASSA tools and techniques.

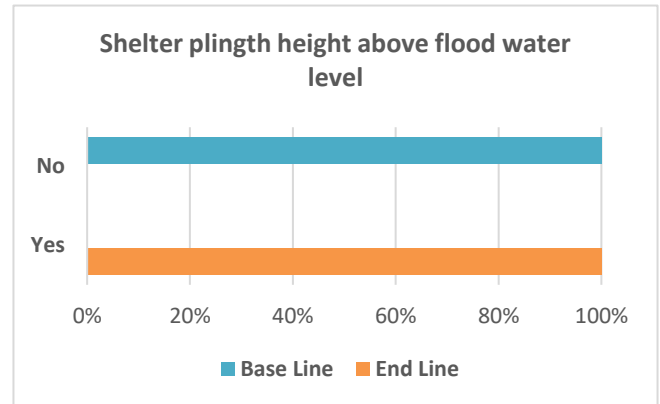
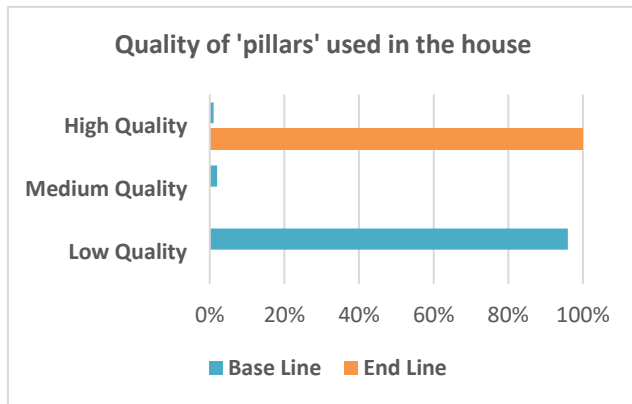


Left: IEC material developed based from the findings of community PASSA sessions. Above: PASSA sessions in community level. (Photo: IFRC)

The PASSA ToT was conducted within small groups of participants using interactive and participatory methods. Some of the sessions were intended to develop a common understanding on key concepts of PASSA. The sessions were designed to provide opportunities to all participants to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding during the training. A total of 26 participants participated in the training, 20 were community volunteers (CV), five of them were Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers and one project staff.

With the support of trained PASSA volunteers; BDRCS facilitated four groups of PASSA sessions in the targeted communities in Lalmonirhat district. A total of 119 beneficiaries (42 males and 77 females) participated in these sessions. In each community group, PASSA trained volunteers facilitated the eight PASSA sessions to raise awareness on safe shelter considering the flood context.

During the recovery phase, BDRCS provided shelter assistance to 500 shelter beneficiaries in Lalmonirhat district to reconstruct their affected houses. Each family received 22 pieces of corrugated iron sheets as well as a conditional cash grant of BDT 30,000 (approximately CHF 375) in two installments. The community engagement process ensured consultation and involvement of the community. Through the involvement of CDC members and community volunteers, a dedicated team was formed to monitor shelter construction using a shelter monitoring form to check the progress and quality of shelter construction. Based on the monitoring report, all the beneficiaries rebuilt their shelter as per their proposals which was developed based on PASSA findings.



Referring to the above graphs, 100 per cent of the beneficiaries were using high quality pillars for shelter constructions and they raised plinth heights above the last flood water level.

For Outcome 8, 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. With an overall target of reaching 320,000 people during emergency phase, Shelter Cluster partners prioritized those who were 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 was 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 cluster partners to incorporate in operational activities.

Challenges

Due to funding constraints, only 500 families were selected for shelter assistance. It was challenging to manage the huge demand of needs of affected people. The operations team continuously worked to identify the most vulnerable beneficiaries among these affected people, through a comprehensive beneficiary selection process. During the recovery operation, BDRCS faced difficulties to assist landless people considering the legal constraints. Another challenge was the need to extend the operation another four months which was necessary as there was a delay in rolling out the recovery activities.

During the recovery phase, shortage of masons and carpenters were reported as all the selected beneficiaries started their construction works at the same time. However, this challenge was minimized by engaging more carpenters and masons from nearby communities. The continuous monitoring by CDC members, community volunteers and the programme staff allowed the construction works to be completed within the scheduled timeline.

Lessons learned

The final evaluation found that the implementation of PASSA in the community had such a positive impact on shelter construction that targeted communities agreed to use a similar approach again for future shelter intervention. Targeted beneficiaries and respective BDRCS district branches appreciated about the quality of CGI sheets. In future it is recommended that, combination of conditional cash grant and in kind (CGI Sheet) support may be practiced.

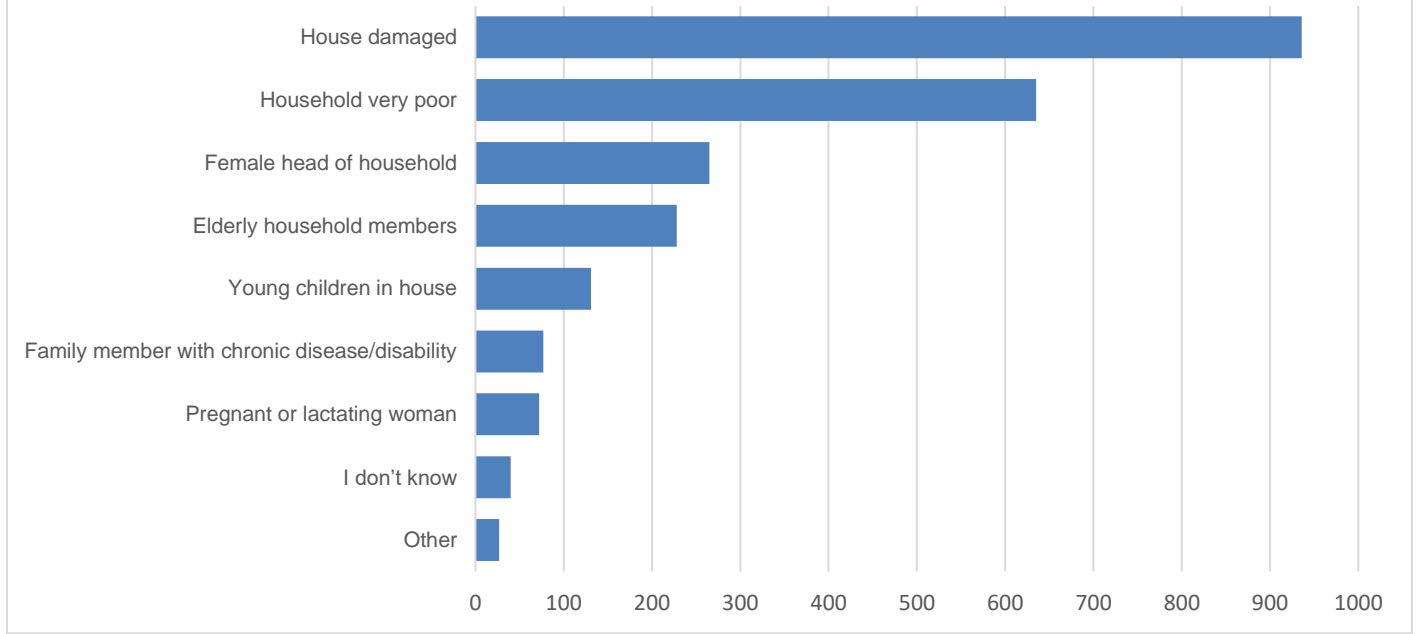
Needs analysis: The displacement context, including inadequate access to safe sanitation facilities, there was possibility of increase the risk of sexual and gender- based violence in the affected areas. In addition, girls and women have some particular needs, such as menstrual hygiene management resources.

Population assisted:

- 5000 families reached with key messages on menstrual hygiene through leaflets.
- ICE material on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) was provided in 100 schools girls for awareness campaign.
- 25 RCY, community volunteers, community organizers, community development committee and staff received training on need assessment where sex, age and disability were considered, Minimum Standard Commitment (MSC), child protection, SGBV and gender, diversity and inclusion.
- Sex and Age Desegregated Data (SADD) collection from the beginning.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
Outcome 9: Unique needs of vulnerable groups are met	
Output 9.1	Activities
Issues of protection, gender and inclusion are considered in the operation	Coordinate with relief sector in provision of menstrual management supplies
	Organize awareness campaigns on people with disabilities, child protection and gender-based violence
	Provide PGI technical support during health camps
	Provide follow-up and technical support to ensure compliance with minimum Standard Commitments to Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming
Achievements	
<p>At the very beginning of the emergency operation, with the support of NDRT members, staff and volunteers, all the beneficiaries were selected based on their specific humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities. During the selection process BDRCS emphasized on gender, diversity and inclusion. Close consideration was given to select safe and accessible venues for distribution sites trainings and consultation processes. Considering the mainstreaming, BDRCS addressed special needs of women and girls and people with disabilities along with the other needs. Before distribution, BDRCS trained male and female volunteers and NDRT to brief the community on how to use hygiene parcels and how to address the needs of both male and female affected people regardless of their sex, age, disability, social status and diversity. During distributions BDRCS disseminated key messages on menstrual hygiene by distributing leaflets with hygiene kits among more than 5,000 families. In addition, IEC material on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) targeted 100 schools girls in an awareness campaign. In health camp, mobile medical teams provided support according to individual needs by showing dignity and respect for their cultural norms and practices.</p> <p>Moreover, during the emergency operation, BDRCS also provided special care for people with disabilities by taking into consideration their food, nutrition, shelter, medical, and NFI needs. BDRCS prioritized them first and provided supports with their convenience. Additionally, 25 RCY, community volunteers, community organizers, community development committee and branch officials were received orientation and training on need assessment where sex, age and disability were considered, minimum standard commitment (MSC), child protection, SGBV and gender, diversity and inclusion to provide their best support in Emergency Programming.</p>	
<p>One of the beneficiaries installed a latrine as per DPHE design and rebuilt their house considering PASSA findings after receiving the shelter & latrine grants from BDRCS in Lalmonirhat District. (Photo: IFRC)</p>	

Reasons for receiving cash assistance



The above figure shows the diversified vulnerable groups who received the cash assistance during the multipurpose cash transfer.

Challenges

It was time consuming to collect the SADD information however volunteers and staff were oriented on this and finally they were able to collect the information by allocating more time while collecting the data.

Lessons learned

More and regular orientation on MSC and PGI and PSEA may be considered in future operations.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Needs analysis: Flooding is an annual occurrence in the affected districts. Mitigation measures, early warning systems and general awareness of risks and hazards has significantly helped reduced the number of fatalities over the years.

Population assisted:

- 1,438 families received saplings for tree plantation.
- 2,500 people benefitted from community road repair.
- 100 families directly benefitted from 20 days cash for work activity.
- More than 7,000 people were reached through the pot songs with DRR awareness messages.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 10: Community resilience to disasters is protected and restored

Output 10.1

Targeted community members have improved knowledge and skills to assess risk, plan and implement disaster risks management measures

Activities

- Organize 10 DRR awareness sessions in target communities and schools
- Mobilize community members for small-scale DRR mitigation projects using CFW approach
- Organize union disaster response (UDRT) team training

Achievements

Under the DRR outcomes, several activities were accomplished by BDRCS with the technical support of IFRC in Mohishkhocha union in Adithmari upazila of Lalmonirhat district within the recovery phase. BDRCS carried out Cash for Work (CfW) and construction of shelters and latrines in communities considering DRR aspects. In addition, BDRCS distributed deep rooted saplings and different types of vegetable seeds taking into account the seasonal calendar for livelihood security. Moreover, BDRCS organised first-aid trainings, pot songs on DRR and awareness sessions on DRR in the targeted communities. Community based organogram like Community Development committee CDC and community volunteers with linkages to different government's department and others stakeholder involved in disaster risk reduction were established.

In the identification process of small scale DRR activities, BDRCS Lalmonirhat unit consulted community members and the Union Parishad (UP). Following these meetings UP proposed the repair of three dirt roads. Following the consultation with the community and expert feedbacks from the upazila disaster risk reduction officer (known as a government Project Implementation Officer-PIO) a road repair of 1.20 kilometres was granted. This road is very important for the community to ensure access to the hospitals, market, schools and flood shelter. In flooding events the road was often inaccessible. During the repair works, BDRCS used 1,660 feet bamboo palisade on both side of the road to stabilise and enhance its flood protection. In total, 100 beneficiaries worked over 20 days to conduct the road repairs. From this CfW scheme each beneficiary received BDT 400 per day for its work.

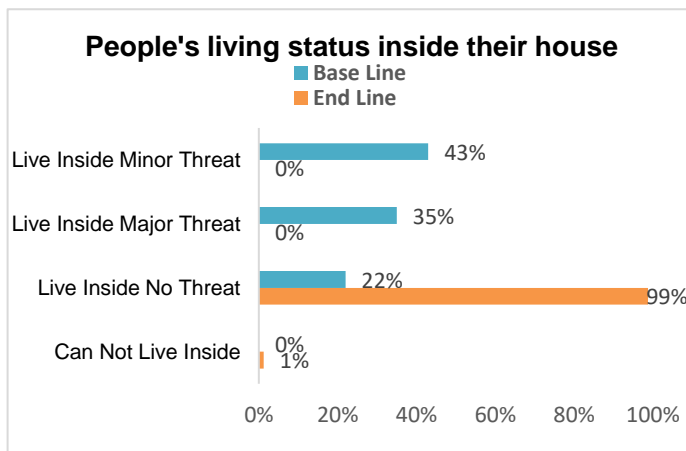


Earthen road repaired in Lalmonirhat under the DRR activity. (Photo: BDRCS)

Based on the community's needs, BDRCS Lalmonirhat unit and the project team consulted with CDC, agriculture and forest government officers to identify the most appropriate, deep rooted sapling and vegetable seeds appropriated for the location and needs. 1,438 families received the selected sapling and seeds from BDRCS. As part of the DRR efforts each family received five saplings (mango- two pieces, guava- one piece, Laichi- one piece, lemon- one piece) and eight types vegetable seeds. More than, 7,000 pieces of sapling were distributed within the whole community.

BDRCS Lalmonirhat RC unit organized pot songs (popular public theatre) which communicated disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities, in strategic locations in communities. The main objectives of this initiatives were to raise awareness amongst vulnerable groups and to strengthen the disaster resilience of communities. The pot songs consisted of street songs, dramas in the local language and visualizations materials. This pot songs covered the preparedness activities and resilience measures related to the local hazards preparedness. More than, 7,000 people were reached through the pot songs in the communities.

During shelter construction in the communities, BDRCS organized participatory awareness (PASSA) trainings for safe shelter construction. A ToT was conducted and PASSA sessions in the community were held. As a result of the PASSA sessions, the community found solutions on how to construct safe shelters taking the hazards of the community into account. Additionally, the operation team developed IEC materials on PASSA which were distributed in the relevant communities. Based on the PASSA findings, BDRCS constructed two shelter models to advocated with the support of local community members. Beneficiaries used high quality pillars and raised plinth level of houses in response to experience gained from past flooding events. Furthermore, the beneficiaries used CGI sheets as wall material for their shelters and they used protective coating in the lower part of those sheets which prevent from rusting. The conducted end line survey on the shelter situation shows that beneficiaries are currently living in their houses with a much lower threat level then before the interventions (see graph).



In terms of latrine construction and hygiene practises in the community, BDRCS held several consultations with the community to choose their own latrine design. This design was finalised considering DRR aspects (i.e. raised platform).

Community based organogram such as CDC and different groups of Community Volunteers (CV) played an important role in incorporating DRR activities. They were involved in the implementation and decision-making processes. In cooperation with the communities, BDRCS provided trainings and orientation sessions such as first aid, PHAST, PASSA, Livelihood, DRR and leadership trainings. These trainings and activities will reduce the vulnerability of communities. Such as by reducing their exposure to future hazards and assist the community in a sustainable development process. BDRCS conducted an end line survey where it shows that 100 percent of interviewed people gained knowledge on DRR matters. This increase in knowledge helps to improve the community's disaster management capacity and facilitates a sustainable community development.



Small scale mitigation work through cash for work (CfW) in the community. (Photos: IFRC)



Sapling and vegetable seeds distribution in the community. (Photo: IFRC)



Community participating in the pot song event which received quite an attention from them. (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

Considering the funding constraint, BDRCS could not organise the UDRT training and unable to reach all the targeted communities in terms of small scale DRR activities.

Lessons learned

Pot songs, small scale DRR activities, school based activities, awareness sessions on DRR shall be considered in future operations as well.

National Society capacity building

Needs analysis: The National Society continued to face increasing of local and national disasters which have historically grown slowly but beyond local capacity. That created needs and opportunity to support National Society Development (NSD) across multiple thematic areas, support units and key functions.

National Society capacity enhancement	
Outcome 11: National society capacity to deliver on programmes and services is strengthened.	
Output 11	Activities
11.1 Increased skillsets for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises 11.2 Increased material capacity for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises 11.3 Improved systems and processes for BDRCS to respond to disasters and crises 11.4 Improved capacity of BDRCS branches to respond to disasters and crises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and training on sector programming and support functions. • Training and equipping on use of mobile technology in programming. • Upgrading/repair of National Society branch facilities. • Training and equipping of national and branch disaster response teams. • Prepositioning of essential non-food and emergency shelter items • Follow-up on Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment Plan of action (BOCA) in target branches
Achievements	
<p>During the emergency phase, NDRT, NDWRT and BDRCS district branch volunteers' and staff were oriented on the overall flood emergency operation. On 24 September 2017, BDRCS organized a workshop on flood operation activities at BDRCS NHQ, where representatives from the 10 most affected districts participated. During this workshop, BDRCS-IFRC had a detailed discussion on flood operation activities focused on food security, shelter, WASH, health and other cross-cutting issues.</p> <p><i>With the support of IFRC, BDRCS organized training on need assessment and beneficiary selection using mobile application- ODK for multi-sector. In addition, BDRCS volunteers and staff were trained on post distribution monitoring. Under cash transfer programming, BDRCS volunteers and staff were trained on beneficiary registration, verification, cash distribution and reconciliation. Furthermore, BDRCS volunteers received several training and ToT in different issues such as:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 volunteers received ToT on livelihood and DRR. • 21 volunteers received ToT on PHAST and CHAST. • 25 volunteers received ToT on PASSA. • Nine volunteers received the orientation on PGI. • 26 volunteers received MHM orientation. • 21 Volunteers received ECV training • 20 Volunteers received orientation on Shelter & WASH progress monitoring <p>IFRC provided five laptops, 18 mobile phones, three printers with scanning and photocopy features and also a multimedia projector to BDRCS response department to enhance response capacity. Additionally, this appeal also covered the RDRT training cost of one BDRCS staff.</p> <p>7,000 tarpaulins and 16,000 jerrycans were distributed from BDRCS-IFRC contingency stock under this flood operation. In addition, 6,800 tarpaulins and 16,000 jerrycans procured with support of IFRC APRO and prepositioned in BDRCS warehouse through this appeal.</p>	
Challenges	
<p>Volunteer retention seems to be a challenge for BDRCS, however, while providing the orientations and trainings, this operation considered higher number of engagement of local youths as volunteers so that they have the inspiration to engage with BDRCS on a casual basis and providing the humanitarian support to their own communities.</p> <p>Since there was multiple operations on going, BDRCS was stretched in terms of being in a position to deploy experienced human resources, this challenge was overcome by engaging more NDRTs and NDWRTs.</p>	
Lessons learned	
<p>Further strengthen the institutional capacity of BDRCS by increasing the size of Disaster Response team to handle multiple disaster at a time. It is important to strengthen the school and college based co-curricular activities to develop more volunteers. At the same time, ensure the timely strengthening of the internal Audit department and operationalisation of the Information Management wing. BDRCS unit offices should continue maintaining the coordination with the upazila and district level offices, at least with the DC and respective UNO.</p>	

Quality Programming/ Areas Common to all Sectors

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.

Output 12.1	Activities
Ongoing operation is informed by continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is conducted to identify needs and gaps and select people to receive assistance	Conduct initial Red Cross Red Crescent assessment
	Participate in joint needs assessment with other organizations
Output 12.2	Activities
The management of the operation is informed by a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	Undertake post distribution monitoring
	Undertake joint (BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and PNS) monitoring visits
	Undertake evaluations and organize a lesson learned workshop
Output 12.3	Activities
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	Undertake orientation of staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability
	Develop and disseminate targeted messages and community engagement material for media (including social media), volunteers, local, religious and traditional leaders, schools and other stakeholders
	Scale up a complaint response mechanism to gather people's feedback and guide the operation
	Set up a complaint response mechanism to gather people's feedback and guide the operation
	Conduct post-assistance satisfaction surveys and perceptions surveys as part of monitoring efforts

Achievements

During the emergency phase, BDRCS has mobilized more than 20 NDRTs and 10 NDWRTs in the affected district to assist district branches to assess the humanitarian needs. BDRCS district branches also mobilized their staffs and trained volunteers to assess the flood affected situation. In addition, 11 NDRT and NDWRT were deployed in the early recovery operation. With the support of all the deployed staff and volunteers, BDRCS NHQ received updated information online regularly and published three situation reports based on the field assessments.

BDRCS and IFRC were actively involved in the HCTT, clusters and needs assessment working group to finalize a joint coordinated needs assessment report. In addition to that, BDRCS and IFRC were provided the necessary inputs to generate the HCTT situation report and to develop the joint response plan for floods.

Post Distribution Monitoring was conducted during the emergency phase after distribution of emergency food, water, shelter and NFIs through focus group discussion and interviews. Apart from this another post-distribution monitoring was conducted using mobile application (ODK) for multipurpose cash grant distribution and seeds. Findings are following:

- Approximately 55 per cent of the total responders reported that they have family members with special needs.
- Approximately 98 per cent of total responders planted the seeds. Around two per cent of responders reported that they were not able to plant the seed due to unavailability of land, rain, land that was not prepared yet and personal problems.
- 97.44 per cent of total responders received the cash grant by themselves as beneficiary and the remaining 2.56 per cent of total responders collected cash grant on behalf of beneficiaries.
- Approximately 97 per cent of total responders reported that the all the items they needed were available in their local market.
- Around 61 per cent of total responders reported that they received the contact (hotline) number.
- Approximately 94 per cent of the total responders expressed "better" opinion.

On a regular basis concerned executive members, unit level officers and dedicated staffs from BDRCS closely monitored the whole operation. BDRCS also deployed their trained NDRTs and NDWRTs to support the respective district branches/units. From the very beginning of the operation, IFRC activated their global surge tools including FACT and RDRT which were deployed in the flood operation. Along with this, joint monitoring team of BDRCS, PNSs and IFRC were regularly deployed at different times throughout the operation. In addition to that, BDRCS and IFRC closely monitored the recovery operation through an operational sub office in Lalmonirhat.

Orientation of staff and volunteers on community engagement and accountability was undertaken. Targeted messages and community engagement material for media (including social media), volunteers, local, religious and traditional leaders, schools and other stakeholders were developed and disseminated. BDRCS scaled up a complaint response mechanism to gather people's feedback and guide the operation through a complaint box, hotline and face-to-face (before, during and after distribution) consultation with the communities.

BDRCS conducted post-assistance satisfaction surveys and perceptions surveys as part of monitoring efforts in every distribution place in the operation. Findings of the surveys were:

- Around 50 per cent responders reported that, they received their assistance from BDRCS within one hour.
- 99 per cent responders were highly satisfied to receive the BDRCS assistance.
- More than 93 per cent attendants were fully aware in advance regarding their received packages.
- Approximately 98 per cent responders felt safe to receive the BDRCS assistance at the distribution centres.
- Almost 73 per cent respondents were well informed regarding the complaints and feedback mechanisms.

A lesson learned workshop and final evaluation was organized at the end of the operation.

Challenges

In the initial stage there were challenges in data collection using OD. In addition, local volunteers faced challenges understanding and communicating with RDRT members due to language barriers. By training and engaging local staff and NDRTs these challenges were overcome. The need to manage large amounts of data was an issue which was addressed by engaging IM support from Shelter Cluster, RDRT and later on by engaging an intern locally.

Lessons learned

- For data collection through mobile based applications, proper orientation should be organized well in advance.
- It will be good to continue working with beneficiaries in a small geographic location with comprehensive support rather than spreading out thinly over a large number of beneficiaries
- Exit plan should always be a part of initial recovery operational plan.
- Maintain close liaison with the local government offices from the very beginning till the end of the recovery Operation.
- Engagement of community people through forming community committee and engaging community volunteers ensured the quality and the sustainability of the programmes.

D. THE BUDGET

The appeal budget was CHF 4.81 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the [appeal coverage](#) is CHF 3,801,776 (79 per cent). The expenditure as of April 2019 closing is CHF 3,784,703. Balance of CHF 23,879 from this appeal will be transferred to the IFRC Operational Plan 2019 and 2020 for long-term community preparedness activities in the same operational districts.

On behalf of BDRCS, IFRC would like to thank partners and donors – who contributed towards the Emergency Appeal – for their invaluable support towards the operation. Detailed income and expenditure of the appeal are outlined in the attached final financial report.

Contact information

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Click here

1. Click [here](#) for final financial report
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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**.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2019/7	Operation	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2019/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Jul 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2017 to 30 Apr 2019; appeal launch date: 23 Aug 2017

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	1,239,384
AOF2 - Shelter	1,104,937
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,746,761
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	504,304
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	66,030
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	152,082
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	4,813,498
Donor Response* as per 30 Jul 2019	3,801,776
Appeal Coverage	78.98%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,097,322	3,124,350	-27,028
AOF2 - Shelter	400,238	400,238	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	44,744	44,744	0
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	84,079	84,079	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	15,846	3,322	12,524
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	807	807	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	150,594	127,164	23,430
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
Grand Total	3,793,629	3,784,703	8,926

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/07

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,808,582
Expenditure	-3,784,703
Closing Balance	23,879
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	23,879

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	439,670	Reimbursed :	439,670	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/8-2019/7	Operation	MDRBD020
Budget Timeframe	2017/8-2019/4	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Jul 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD020 - Bangladesh - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2017 to 30 Apr 2019; appeal launch date: 23 Aug 2017

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
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	188,968				188,968		
British Red Cross (from Guernsey Overseas Aid Comn	20,996				20,996		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	6,159				6,159		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Governmei	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	53,365			144,713		
Malaysia - Private Donors	4,724				4,724		
New Zealand Government	208,710				208,710		
New Zealand Red Cross	32,091				32,091		
Norwegian Red Cross	121,306				121,306		
Other	1,338				1,338		
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	93,841			99,587		
Swedish Red Cross	341,516				341,516		
Swiss Government	200,000				200,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	157,124				157,124		
The Netherlands Red Cross	746,390				746,390		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	459,176				459,176		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	50,000				50,000		
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross (from Repu	472				472		
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	1,000				1,000		
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,661,376	147,206	0	0	3,808,582	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,808,582	0	