

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD022	GLIDE n° FL-2019-000079-BGD
EPoA update n° 2: 26 November 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 September to 31 October 2019
Operation start date: 18 July 2019	Operation timeframe: 18 months End date: 31 January 2021
Overall operation budget: CHF 7 million	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 452,439
N° of people being assisted: 150,000 (30,000 families)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, Swiss Government, Monaco Red Cross, The Netherland Red Cross Society, Turkish Red Crescent and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Partners who have, so far contributed to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal are: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, Finnish Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China (from Government of Hong Kong), Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands – Private donors, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Cross of Monaco, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Government, the Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government and the Netherland Red Cross (from Netherlands Government).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, ShelterBox, Banglalink, Terre des Hommes (TdH), Oxfam, START Network, Save the Children, Brac, Care, World Vision, Caritas, Friendship, SKS Foundation, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Actions Aid Bangladesh, Sapling.	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Summary of current operation update:

This operation update is issued mainly to inform progress of operation covering the period of 1 September until 31 October 2019. The planned response actions reflect the current situation and information available at this time of the operation. Details on the planned activities are available in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) issued on 16 September 2019.

Additionally, in October 2019 the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) reached 950 families with food packages in three new districts – Chapai Nawabganj, Rajbari and Kustia. This increased the number of districts to be supported by for this Emergency Appeal (EA) from 15 to 18 districts altogether.

Thus far, the operation has reached a total of 6,250 people in Shelter; 73,291 people in livelihoods and basic needs; 254,480 people in Health and 81,016 people in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities. The disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities have been planned for the recovery phase and depending on funding coverage, the activities will be adjusted accordingly.

*Three months on, the EA is only at **38 per cent coverage** which resulted in some key sectoral areas of activities having **significant funding gaps due to budget limitations**. As such, BDRCS may not be able to complete all the planned activities and fully support the most vulnerable targeted people.*

“The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support to this EA that will enable the National Society to continue to contribute to the humanitarian and recovery needs of the affected people”.

Description of the disaster

Extreme monsoon rains across Bangladesh, India and Nepal have devastated significant parts of those three countries and caused disastrous floods, affecting millions of lives. These heavy rains have led to landslides and extreme flooding caused highest damages in the livelihood sector, followed by community infrastructures and shelter. According to the National Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), Bangladesh situation report dated 28 July 2019, more than 7.6 million people were affected in 28 districts, over 300,000 people displaced, approximately 600,000 houses damaged, and 114 people have died. On top of that media report said about 532,000 hectares of crops destroyed¹. It is also reported that embankments have been damaged and inundated. With the flood prevailing over one fourth areas of the



Due to fresh flood in October, people in Rajshahi district moving to safer place with their valuable and domestic animals. (Photo: BDRCS)

country in last July, Government and Non-Government humanitarian agencies supported the affected community immediately after the flood to meet the emergency needs. The rapid emergency response was effective for the affected communities to survive during the time, but the damages caused by this flood has left the communities in a critical situation with persisting needs and priorities for recovery. According to information received from respective branches (units) of the BDRCS, people already returned to their houses and trying to recover the damages done by this flood.

In addition to that Bangladesh experienced another spell of flood in north-eastern districts named Rajshahi, Shariatpur, Kushtia, Rajbari, Chapai Nawabganj, Pabna and Natore during the first week of October 2019; which affected some new areas. Due to this second spell of flood around 40,000 people were affected according to the NAWG. Fortunately, the flood was not a prolonged one. On the other hand, the Dengue situation is still prevailing in the country. Around 25,000 new dengue patients reported² during September and October 2019. This indicates that the trend is declining compare to previous month, the highest patients reported around 52,000 in August 2019.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society.

The BDRCS has been active since the beginning of the floods. Around 575 Red Crescent volunteers and 100 staff were immediately mobilized to various districts to respond the disaster. Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers supported evacuation and provided first aid. RCY volunteers also supported local administration in distributing government food stocks to affected people who have been evacuated to safe shelters.

Through this appeal, BDRCS kept provision to take early action in response to future floods. This helped BDRCS during the fresh flood in October 2019 to reach 950 families with food packages in three new districts – Chapai Nawabganj, Rajbari and Kustia. This increased the number of districts for this EA from 15 to 18. However, the overall people reach

¹ The Daily Star dated 29 July 2019.

² Source: Institute of Epidemic Disease Control & Research (IEDCR), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Bangladesh

target is still 30,000 families as only 950 families reached out of 10,000 families under the anticipated phase. As of this reporting period, followings are the responses by BDRCS:

- BDRCS reached 66,270 people in terms of dry food package during the immediate response. Later BDRCS provided 15 days food packages among 5,750 flood affected families.
- BDRCS deployed 6 water purification units along with National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) and trained staff and provided 78,460 litres of safe drinking water and distributed 4,428 pcs of jerrycans among flood affected people. In addition, BDRCS trained volunteers and staff disinfected 320 tube-wells and constructed 52 temporary latrines for flood affected people. BDRCS also mobilized and distributed hygiene parcel among 2,900 families along with orientation and distribution of IEC materials on safe hygiene practise.
- Mobilized four mobile medical teams and provided medical assistance to 4,480 flood affected people. As a part of Dengue awareness campaign, BDRCS printed and distributed 650,000 awareness leaflets in 250 schools and among general people through its countrywide units (branches) and volunteers' network. Holy Family Red Crescent Hospital (HFRCH) and other BDRCS hospitals in different districts provided medical assistance to dengue patients. In addition, BDRCS Blood centres continuously providing blood and platelet for dengue patient throughout the country. BDRCS also mobilized its volunteers in 6 major hospitals in Dhaka city to assist dengue patients and their attendance in terms of Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS).
- BDRCS reached 2,000 flood affected families with tarpaulins and shelter toolkits. In addition, BDRCS provided tent among another 700 flood affected families.
- BDRCS provided Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sunamganj and Sylhet districts among 11,376 flood affected families. Among these, 10,376 families also received 8 different type of seeds.



One of the BDRCS social media posts, highlighting MPCG and seeds support provided to the flood affected people in Sirajganj district. (Photo: IFRC)



Secretary General of BDRCS attending MPCG and seeds distribution event in Tangail district. (Photo: BDRCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC Bangladesh country office has been supporting the host National Society (NS) through mobilizing funds and personnel as well as providing support for a coordinated relief operation and helping the NS in preparing different reports. IFRC has been actively participating in different coordination meetings, including the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), and cluster working group meetings. IFRC country office is liaising with the IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and through APRO with the Secretariat in Geneva as well as with neighbouring country offices. IFRC closely monitored the flood situation and published information bulletins and situation updates. To meet the immediate need of 50,000 people IFRC allocated CHF 452,439 from its [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) on 18 July 2019 which helped BDRCS to expedite the response operation without any delay. Based on the request from BDRCS, IFRC has launched emergency appeal on 30 July and seeking 7 million CHF to assist 150,000 flood affected people. As a convener of Shelter Cluster; IFRC coordinated shelter cluster during emergency phase and play an

important role to develop humanitarian response plan and strategy for responding to emergency shelter and recovery needs.

Currently there are 11 Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the country. They are American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent.

With the support of German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross; BDRCS provided MPCG among 5,381 flood affected families bilaterally. Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent extended their support to BDRCS to reach 4,500 flood affected families with 15 days food package. Based on IFRC country office's request, Global Shelter Cluster deployed shelter cluster coordinator in two rotations with the support of Canadian Red Cross. British Red Cross currently working with BDRCS for stock preposition.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Bangladesh (GoB) allocated 28,350 metric tons of rice; 118,000 packets of dry food; BDT 491,50,000 (approx. CHF 556,967) as cash support; another amount of BDT 163,500,000 (approx. CHF 1,852,780) for house repair; BDT 1,800,000 (approx. CHF 20,397) for baby food and BDT 2,400,000 (approx. CHF 27,197) for livestock fodder. Also, 8,500 makeshift tents and 54,500 bundles of iron sheets allocated by the GoB and 2,451 medical teams; 11 water treatment plants were deployed. The Department of Livestock Services (DLS) vaccinated 127,057 livestock and 388,176 poultry. Immediate treatment of 65,977 livestock and 295,701 poultry was provided.

The HCTT met on 28 July 2019 to share the outcomes of the Joint Need Assessment (JNA). An inter-cluster meeting took place thereafter to develop the humanitarian response plan (HRP). On 7 August, HRP has been published and seeking 28 million USD to assist 736,000 flood affected people. During this reporting period, food security, WASH, Shelter, Early Recovery, Education, Gender based violence, child protection, Nutrition and Health clusters have been actively coordinating their respective partners. However, as of October HRP received 8 per cent of total funding requirement. A post emergency JNA was conducted for Flood 2019 in September and report was published on 31 September 2019.

Banglalink (one of leading mobile operating company in Bangladesh) extended support to BDRCS to reached 1,250 flood affected families with food package. ShelterBox bilaterally worked with BDRCS to provide emergency shelter assistance among 750 families in Kurigram district and 700 tents from UNHCR distributed among 700 flood affected families by BDRCS. BDRCS has distributed mosquito repellent lotions, dunks and bracelets to some selected schools in Dhaka covering 500 students as a part of their campaign against Dengue with the support of US Embassy at Bangladesh.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The regular monitoring, including post distribution monitoring from different implementing agencies reveal that there are persisting livelihood, shelter, WASH needs at the community level. The information received from respective BDRCS district branches support these findings. According to post emergency JNA, the flood impact was highest in the livelihood sector, and shelter sector requiring support for the flood affected communities. The affected areas are highly agriculture dependent, attributing to loss of livelihoods among farmers. The high poverty rate compounded with weak infrastructures of the houses requires shelter repairing assistance. In total 69 health facilities were damaged in this flood and BDRCS also reported about the it's three Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres that were affected due to this flood. There is still high concern regarding hygiene practice and facilities among the flood affected families.

Targeting

BDRCS is still targeting 150,000 people, but now in 18 most affected districts due to monsoon flood: Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Bogura, Sunamgonj, Sherpur, Netrakona, Lalmonirhat, Moulovi Bazar, Faridpur, Manikgonj, Nilphamari Chapai Nawabganj, Rajbari and Kustia. Considering the severity of dengue during this monsoon season, Dhaka has been targeted along with the above flood affected districts. Priority will be given to those displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses. In addition, BDRCS will prioritize and ensure the dignity, access, participation and safety of the most vulnerable population, which are the elderly persons, children including adolescents, marginal income farmers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities.

Operation Risk Assessment

Upcoming winter season starting from mid-November to February; might be challenging for the flood affected people particularly who lost their entire houses. Considering the winter season, BDRCS has taken initiative for prepositioning

blankets. The post monsoon cyclone season³ (September – November), may impact the coastal districts of Bangladesh; which might delay the implementation of planned activities under this appeal. As of reporting period, the EA is funded only 38 per cent of total appeal budget CHF 7 million. As a result, BDRCS may not be able to complete all the planned activities and fully support the most vulnerable targeted people.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of the operation is for BDRCS to meet the immediate, medium-term (early recovery) and recovery needs of 30,000 households (150,000 people) affected by the floods in the now **18 most impacted districts of Bangladesh** - through the provision of emergency food, safe drinking water, emergency shelter and hygiene items, health support, seeds and livelihood support, and DRR. Most of the interventions will be cash-based in order to reach the most vulnerable people in a timely and dignified manner. Considering the rapid spread of dengue cases during this monsoon, in addition to the targeted flood affected districts, Dhaka is also being targeted particularly for health interventions and other preparedness for effective response related activities including awareness campaign, volunteer mobilisation, community cleaning initiatives, Psychosocial Support (PSS).

Proposed strategy

Considering the existing needs at the flood affected communities, BDRCS through this EA, has prioritized distribution of multipurpose cash grant, repairing of shelter and WASH facilities. As of now, with the available funding BDRCS has planned to reach most vulnerable families to meet the current needs to avoid negative coping strategy. As the markets were found to be fully functional according to the post JNA and this indicates that cash-based support would be useful to boost local economy and livelihoods. Repair of damage houses through using participatory approach along with cash and in-kind material support have been recommended as response modality. Food security and restoration of livelihood support will be managed in the form of the livelihoods support and cash for work support in the affected areas.

In the immediate phase, foods, safe drinking water, medical assistance, emergency shelter, sanitation and hygiene assistance were provided to the flood affected families. Furthermore, BDRCS also plans to support some most vulnerable families and communities to recover from the effects of the recent floods. During the fresh flood in October 2019, under the anticipated phase, BDRCS supported around 900 families with food packages in three new districts. Based on in depth recovery assessment and available funding, the recovery phase will begin tentatively December – January 2020. In the recovery phase assistance will be provided to address people's medium-term needs in terms of restoring sanitation and water facilities, reconstruction of damaged shelters and improving livelihoods and food security. The coping mechanism for future floods will be addressed through building back better during recovery programme and DRR activities under this EA.

During the emergency phase, most of the assistances use cash-based interventions in order to reach the most vulnerable people in timely and dignified manner. Same will be emphasized during the implementation of the BDRCS recovery programme. BDRCS has been practicing a robust selection process. The data of the people who received humanitarian assistance through this EA has been managed by BDRCS and IFRC using Open Data Kit (ODK). In order to facilitate exit strategy planning, close consideration will be given to the design of the DRR component under the operation, to ensure, where possible, that links will be made between DRR interventions under the operation to the ongoing community resilience programming of the national society.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 6,250

Male: 3,128

Female: 3,122

³ March – May considered as pre monsoon cyclone season in the country.

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	35,000	6,250

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	5,000	1,250
# of households provided with safe shelter assistance	2,000	Not started
# of households provided with conditional cash grant	2,000	Not started

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with technical support and guidance, appropriate to the type of support they receive	7,000	1,250

Progress towards outcomes

As mentioned in the previous operation update, BDRCS with the support of IFRC, distributed shelter toolkits and tarpaulins as emergency shelter assistance among the 1,250 families (6,250 people). However, considering the



Flood affected people gathered at the distribution point in Gaibandha district to receive shelter toolkits and tarpaulins assistance from BDRCS. (Photo: BDRCS)

existing need of shelter toolkits for house reconstruction BDRCS has allocated additional 5,000 shelter toolkits⁴ in Jamalpur, Tangail, Sirajganj, Bogura, Gaibandha and Kurigram districts and currently BDRCS is in process to finalize these lists of the people. IFRC Bangladesh country office has already initiated the procurement for these toolkits and it is expected that, by second week of December, these toolkits will be distributed among the identified people.

⁴ Each of the shelter toolkits is consists of 2kg of nails, 1 roll of tie wire, 1 pc of measuring tape, 1 pc of shear, 1 pc of claw hammer, 1 pc of handsaw, 30 meter of 3mm rope and 30 meter of 6mm rope.



People receiving shelter toolkits and tarpaulins in Jamalpur and Tangali district. (Photos: BDRCS).

Challenges:

Finalization of some of the major pledges took longer time than expected and the condition for fresh procurement delay the response.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 73,291

Male: 34,447

Female: 38,844

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households that have enough food, cash or income to meet their needs	10,000	9,274

Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with dry food assistance	10,000	9,274
# of households reached with food package for two weeks	10,000	3,000

Output 1.2: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, income generating activities and post-harvest management

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households supported to increase/improve household food production	2,000	Not started

Output 1.3: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with multipurpose cash	7,000	5,995

Progress towards outcomes

During this reporting period, Bangladesh experienced another spell of flood in north-eastern districts and under the anticipated phase of existing flood EA, BDRCS has distributed one week of food packages among 950 families in Rajbari, Kushtia and Chapainawabganj districts. In total BDRCS reached 9,274 families through this EA.

Considering the current post flood situation BDRCS planned to provide two weeks food assistance among 3,000 most vulnerable families instead of 10,000 families. BDRCS has allocated two weeks of standard food packages for distribution among 3,000 families in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Tangail and Sylhet districts. In this regard, BDRCS is currently in process to select these families and has already initiated the local procurement process from NHQ.

Under this EA, during this reporting period BDRCS reached 5,995 most flood affected families out of targeted 7,000 families with MPCG in 7 districts namely, Kurigram, Bogura, Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sunamganj and Sylhet, to meet the basic needs of one month. Each family received CHF 56 (BDT 4,500) as MPCG assistance through the electronic money transfer services (EMTS) of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). Household assessment had been conducted through using the mobile based data collection tool (KoboCollect) to select these families. Along with the MPCG, each family also received eight types of vegetable seeds. BDRCS is in process to reach another 1,000 families in Gaibandha by November 2019.

Challenges:

Local procurement of food items by BDRCS NHQ is taking longer time than expected as the food items need to go through the required lab tests. However, currently BDRCS has taken initiatives to expedite the process and IFRC Bangladesh country office has provided technical assistance to BDRCS to develop RFQ for hiring the agency for inspection and lab testing.



(Left) BDRCS is providing cash grant assistance among flood affected people in Bogura through Bangladesh post office. (Photo: BDRCS)
 (Right) BDRCS volunteers helping a person with disability in Jamalpur district to collect his cash grant assistance. The photo was also posted by BDRCS in its social media. (Photo: IFRC).



Health

People reached⁵: 254,480

Male: 119,605

Female: 134,875

Outcome 1: Vulnerable people’s health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health assistance	25,000	254,480

Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with services to identify and reduce health risks

⁵ Including dengue response (250,000 leaflets were distributed through this EA supported fund as part of awareness campaign). 4,480 people reached through mobile medical teams in flood affected areas.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with emergency health assistance	15,000	4,480
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities	n/a	250,000
# of people reached with longer-term Community Based Health and First Aid (eCBHFA) services	10,000	Not started

Progress towards outcomes

The planned activities under the emergency health assistance and epidemic prevention and control have already been reported in previous operation update.

During this reporting period, IFRC health officer and PGI and CEA officer along with BDRCS staff and volunteers assessed the needs related to dignity kits and PSS in the communities. Since these are planned under PGI sector, details are mentioned there.

BDRCS has identified MCH centres for renovation and currently conducting the technical assessment. Based on the assessment, BDRCS will proceed for renovation work. In addition, BDRCS health department is assessing the requirement of medical equipment and taking preparation to conduct refresher trainings⁶ for mid-wives of MCH centres. The community volunteers from targeted communities will receive eCBHFA training from BDRCS during the recovery phase.



BDRCS distributed awareness leaflets on Dengue prevention and at the same time with the support of US Embassy in Dhaka, they distributed repellent lotions, dunks and bracelets in two schools in Dhaka. *(Photos: IFRC)*

BDRCS also received IEC materials from WHO, containing awareness messages on dengue prevention which were distributed among the communities. Also, BDRCS has distributed mosquito repellent lotions, dunks and bracelets in selected two schools in Dhaka city covering around 500 students as a part of their campaign against Dengue with the support of US Embassy at Bangladesh.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 81,016

Male: 38,077

Female: 42,939

Outcome 1: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH services	95,000	81,016

⁶ Includes, mother and child health care, clinical care, reproductive health in emergency.

Output 1.1: Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water

Indicator:-	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water	35,000	63,384
# of water points disinfected	200	320

Output 1.2: NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items	5,000	2,900
# of people reached through PHAST and CHAST	10,000	Not started

Output 1.3: NS provide communities with knowledge and best practice to improve sanitation facilities

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of temporary latrines constructed	50	52
# of people have access to (temporary) safe latrine facilities	10,000	5,200
# of households provided with conditional cash grant for construction of improved latrines, hygiene and cleaning items	2,000	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

During the immediate emergency phase, BDRCS, with support of trained RCY, National Disaster WatSan Response Team (NDWRT) members, deployed six water purification units in Tangail, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Kurigram and Bogura districts. Using these water purification units, BDRCS purified 78,460 litres of drinking water and reached 31,384 people with drinking water. In addition, BDRCS reached another 32,000 people by disinfecting 320 water points (tube wells) in Gaibandha, Tangail, Kurigram, Bogura and Sirajganj districts. In total, BDRCS distributed 4,428 pieces of water jerrycans among the flood affected people.



(Left) BDRCS volunteers providing safe drinking water along with jerrycans among flood affected families in Kurigram district during the initial emergency phase. (Right) one of flood affected people with the received hygiene parcel. (Photos: BDRCS)



BDRCS volunteers helping flood affected communities to build temporary latrines in Jamalpur district. (Photo: BDRCS)

DRCS already distributed 2,900 hygiene parcels from its contingency stock and allocated another 5,000 hygiene parcels⁷ in 6 most affected districts considering the existing needs. Currently BDRCS is in process to identify the 5,000 families and IFRC Bangladesh CO is in process to procure that hygiene parcels locally following the specification designed to meet cultural and local needs. With the technical support of NDWRTs, BDRCS also installed total 52 temporary latrines for the displaced people in Tangail, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Sirajganj districts.

Challenges:

The construction of improved latrines, implementation of Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) and Children Hygiene and Sanitation Training (CHAST) will be carried out in the targeted communities during the recovery phase. However, the number targeted may vary based on funding.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 81,016

Male: 38,077

Female: 42,939

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services</i>	Yes	Yes

Output 1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of staff, NDRT, NDWRT members, and volunteers as well as IFRC, PNSs staff oriented on the PGI minimum standard</i>	200	148
<i># of dignity kits distributed</i>	3,000	Not started

Progress towards outcomes

During this reporting period BDRCS organized continuous orientation sessions on minimum standards for PGI, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) for its staff and NDRTs. Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated data (SADDD) has been collected for the cash and seeds assistance by trained volunteers at the household level. BDRCS has been prioritizing the flood affected woman headed households, person with disabilities, lactating mothers, unattended children, elderly families as potential people to receive the humanitarian assistance. During the distribution of the assistance, BDRCS paid the special attention the most vulnerable groups. Staff and volunteers have been briefed about BDRCS Child Protection policy, its code of conduct (CoC).

BDRCS has been sharing selection criteria among the communities and shared the finalized list of people with them prior to the MPCG distribution. The hotline number for BDRCS has been widely circulated and volunteers at NHQ are addressing calls. These volunteers are also well briefed through developing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for this operation. A pocket card containing BDRCS hotline number, as well as GoB and police hotlines to address Gender based Violence (GBV) developed and printed. This pocket card along with MHM awareness leaflets is distributed among the flood affected communities. During distribution, trained volunteers of BDRCS arranged briefing sessions for women and girls. During this reporting period, a total of 222 calls received through BDRCS hotline number related to MPCG and seeds distribution, all of which had been addressed in consultation with the response team as and when required.

⁷ Each hygiene parcel consists of 12 pcs bathing soaps, 8 pcs of laundry soaps, 1 packet of sanitary pad, 5 rolls of toilet paper, 1 pc of toilet brush, 1 pc of nail cutter, 2 pcs of toothpaste, 5 pcs of tooth brush, 1 pc of hand washing liquid soap with dispenser along with 2 pcs of refill packages, 1 pc of hair oil, 1 pc of comb and 1 pc of towel.



(Left) During MPCG distribution in Jamalpur district BDRCS volunteers are helping one of the flood-affected persons to collect his cash assistance. (Photo: IFRC). (Right) In Bogura district, another flood-affected person with disability after receiving the assistance sharing his experience with one of the IFRC staff. (Photo: BDRCS).

Consultations with two communities and two schools (one primary and another secondary level) had been arranged in Tangail district to assess the needs related to dignity kits in the community and materials/equipment to support PSS activities for the school going children in flood affected areas. In total, four focus group discussions (FGDs) with community people (around 24 women) and students (around 30 boys and girls) were conducted to understand their needs respectively on MHM (including dignity kit) and PSS. Community consultation was also done in Sirajganj district in terms of finalizing the dignity kit items. Based on the identified needs of women and adolescent girls, dignity kits items selection was finalized and with the request of BDRCS, IFRC Country Office (CO) started the procurement process for 3,000 kits. During the reporting period, in consultation between IFRC APRO, IFRC CO at Dhaka and PMO Office in Cox's Bazar, senior CEA and PGI officer was deployed to provide two weeks support to the flood operation.

A two-pager document (both in Bangla and English) on IFRC Minimum Standard on PGI was developed and shared with the response team members including volunteers and NDRT and NDWRT members. In consultation with BDRCS, another initiative was also taken to translate the IFRC pocket protection field guide in Bangla which will guide the field staff and volunteers to address the protection need not only for this operation but also for future responses. An orientation through Skype video call was provided to 19 staff and volunteers of BDRCS Sunamganj branch prior to MPCG and seeds distribution.



(Left) Community consultation on dignity kit. (Right) Consultation with school students in terms of playing equipment support in Tangail district. (Photos: IFRC)

Challenges:

Though BDRCS has ongoing distribution of dignity kit in Population Movement Operation (PMO) and earlier in one DREF operation (river erosion in Shariatpur), however, those were specifically designed for those operation. Giving the emphasizing on community needs, especially the adolescent girls and women, finalization of this dignity kit took a little bit time than expected, however this will help the operation to meet the required needs in terms of dignity kit.



Disaster Risk Reduction

People reached: n/a (activities not started)

Male:

Female:

Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached through NS programmes for DRR	25,000	Not started

Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with DRR awareness sessions	25,000	Not started
# of households provided with saplings	5,000	Not started

Progress towards outcomes

As mentioned in the previous operation update, all the activities under this DRR section have planned for the recovery phase and depending on funding coverage the activities will be adjusted.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Follow up on the priorities outlined in the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) assessment and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA)	Yes	Not started

Output 1.1: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Insurance for volunteers and staffs deployed in the response	Yes	Yes
Proper orientation to volunteers and staff prior to deployment to response operation on subjects such as PGI, CEA, etc	Yes	Yes
Upgrading/modernization of BDRCS response coordination centre at the NHQ	Yes	Not started
Exit survey and post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted	Yes	Ongoing
# of people provided ToT training (i.e on livelihoods, PHAST, CHAST, PASSA etc)	n/a	Not started
# of people trained on NDRT and NDWRT	n/a	Not started
Relief stocks (non-food relief items) prepositioned/replenished	Yes	Ongoing
Revision of contingency plan	Yes	Not started
Response SOP developed	Yes	Not started

Progress towards outcomes

Beginning of 2019, BDRCS with the financial support of ICRC insured around 5,000 volunteers under IFRC global volunteer insurance policy. BDRCS disaster response department is in process to renew the insurance coverage of its staff under this EA. Prior to the deployment of NDRT, NDWRT and volunteers; BDRCS organized proper orientation on relevant subjects such as code of conduct, PGI, CEA with the support of concern colleagues from BDRCS and IFRC.

BDRCS has been conducting exit survey and post distribution monitoring regular basis to improve the response service. In addition to that findings from the focus group discussion and CEA activities; continuously improving the BDRCS response operation, an example is designing the dignity kit items list.

Though this EA, IFRC has initiated the procurement process to replenish tarpaulins, jerrycans and hygiene parcels which were distributed during the flood operation from the joint BDRCS-IFRC contingency stock.

Challenges:

In terms of strengthen the NS, the fund received under this EA has less coverage. It is expected that with possible funding increased more focus will be given to the planned NS development activities, otherwise, activities may need to be adjusted.

Ensure effective International Disaster Response

Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of NS supporting this emergency appeal with financial and/or human resources	n/a	10
IFRC engages in inter-agency coordination	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A coherent shelter strategy is developed in response to the floods	Yes	Not started
# of RDRT deployed	3	-

Progress towards outcomes

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss government, Monaco Red Cross have contributed/in the process of contributing to this emergency appeal either with financial and/or human resources.

The Canadian Red Cross supported a Shelter Cluster Coordinator who arrived in Dhaka on 5 August. Second surge Shelter Cluster Coordinator arrived in mid-September for three weeks to support this operation. The shelter cluster coordination team organized seven shelter cluster coordination meetings; met donors, UN agencies, INGOs and NGOs; provided technical inputs to develop Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and finalized a response shelter strategy for floods 2019. IFRC CO along with BDRCS is engaged in HCCT, cluster and working group meetings.

Challenges:

Three RDRTs profiles have been planned for this EA and BDRCS requested for one RDRT with IM profile and another RDRT with PGI and CEA profile. However, due to unavailability required RDRT profiles, no RDRT has been deployed yet. However, BDRCS continue the emergency operation by forming a dedicated information management team consists of two staff from BDRCS ICT department, one IFRC staff and one trained NDRT. On the other hand, IFRC country office deployed senior PGI and CEA officer and senior response officer from its PMO office to provide technical support to BDRCS for this flood operation.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>IFRC together with the national society uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels</i>	Yes	Yes

Output 1.1: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of lesson learned workshop conducted</i>	1	Not started
<i># of evaluation(s) conducted</i>	1	Not started
<i>Evaluation is followed up by a management response</i>	Yes	Not started

Output 1.2: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Operation has clear campaign and communications reach strategy</i>	Yes	Yes

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC has been supporting BDRCS in terms of communications, media relations and coordination with the public authorities and national government. In addition to that under this EA, evaluation and lessons learned workshop will be conducted. Based on availability of fund, support will be provided to translate and disseminate the Standing Order on Disaster (SOD⁸).

BDRCS communication team with the support of IFRC CO and APRO teams have been actively engaged in social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) as well as sharing flood response information through their website. IFRC global and regional Facebook and Twitter accounts have been highlighting the work of BDRCS on regular basis.

Ensure a strong IFRC

Outcome 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of operations in accordance to established guidelines</i>	100%	100%

Output 1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures</i>	100%	100%

Progress towards outcomes

IFRC staff have been supporting BDRCS since the beginning of flood operation through maintaining a close coordination with BDRCS counterparts. At the same time support service as logistics, finance, resource mobilization, communication, PGI, reporting, planning, monitoring and security are being provided by concern IFRC staff.

⁸ The SOD is a statutory order that guides and regulates the disaster response and management in Bangladesh.

The existing IFRC staff are assigned to provide support in this operation, stretching the other planned work. However, based on further funding more HR as planned under this EA may be recruited to provide full time support to the operation.

D. BUDGET

The current appeal budget is CHF 7 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is 35 per cent. (Click [here](#))

The expenditure as of 31 October 2019 closing is CHF 530,141. Detailed income and expenditure as per attached financial report at the end of this update.



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

In the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society

- Md. Feroz Salah Uddin, secretary general; phone: +880 1811458500; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org
- Md. Rafiqul Islam, deputy secretary general; phone: + 880 1811458501; email: rafiqul.islam@bdracs.org
- Md. Mijanur Rahman, director in-charge, disaster response; mobile: +880 0181 145 8522; email: mdmijanur.rahman@bdracs.org

In the IFRC Bangladesh Country Office

- Azmat Ulla, head of country office; phone: +880 1711521615; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Surendra Regmi, programme coordinator; phone: +880 1738196480; email: surendrakumar.regmi@ifrc.org
- Hasibul Bari Razib, senior manager, humanitarian response & shelter; phone: +880 1718535128; email: mailto:hasibul.bari@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Vinod Muniandy, operations coordinator; email: opscoord.southasia@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, logistics coordinator; email riku.assamaki@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergencies coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

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

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

In the IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, manager operations coordination; email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote always 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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/7-10	Operation	MDRBD022
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Nov 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD022 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 18 Jul 2019 to 30 Jan 2021; appeal launch date: 31 Jul 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	285,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,920,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,920,000
AOF4 - Health	170,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	760,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	108,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	838,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	999,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	7,000,000
Donor Response* as per 19 Nov 2019	2,667,201
Appeal Coverage	38.10%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	462,588	-462,588
AOF2 - Shelter	50,321	4,443	45,878
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	683,570	7,362	676,208
AOF4 - Health	27,158	361	26,796
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	46,434	540	45,894
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	15,709	875	14,834
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	131,528	1,440	130,087
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	14,378	191	14,186
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	532	0	532
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	333,121	52,341	280,780
Grand Total	1,302,751	530,141	772,609

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2019/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,667,589
Expenditure	-530,141
Closing Balance	2,137,448
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	2,137,448

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	452,439	Reimbursed :	452,439	Outstanding :	0
----------------------------------	--------	---------	--------------	---------	----------------------	----------

Emergency Appeal

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/7-10	Operation	MDRBD022
Budget Timeframe	2019-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19 Nov 2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD022 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 18 Jul 2019 to 30 Jan 2021; appeal launch date: 31 Jul 2019

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	348,605				348,605		
British Red Cross	121,169				121,169		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	40,613				40,613		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Governmei	208,189				208,189		
European Commission - DG ECHO	220,333				220,333		
Japanese Red Cross Society	36,457				36,457		
Netherlands - Private Donors	606				606		
Norwegian Red Cross	319,371				319,371		
Red Cross of Monaco	22,081				22,081		
Swedish Red Cross	406,631				406,631		
Swiss Government	500,000				500,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	118,031				118,031		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	325,505				325,505		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,667,589	0	0	0	2,667,589	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,667,589	0	