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Operation Update Report

Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods



Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD022	GLIDE n° FL-2019-000079-BGD
EPoA update n° 3 (6-month update): 20 February 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 18 July 2019 to 31 January 2020
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 households)	
International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), 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 IFRC Emergency Appeal (EA) are: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, 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 Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), UNWOMEN, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, ShelterBox, Banglalink, Terre des Hommes (TdH), Oxfam, START Network, Save the Children, Brac, Care, World Vision, Caritas, Friendship, SKS Foundation, Gana Unnayan Kendra (GUK), Gana Chetana, Environment & Social Development Organisation (ESDO), Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Development (RDRS), Christian Aid, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Actions Aid Bangladesh, Sapling.	

Summary of operation update:

This operation update is issued mainly to inform about the progress of operation covering the period of 18 July 2019 until 31 January 2020. 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.

As of this reporting period, the operation has reached a total of 31,250 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 and carried out accordingly.

*The EA is only **38 per cent funded** which left some key sectoral areas of activities with **significant funding gaps due to budget limitations**. BDRCS finished the emergency support in January 2020 and currently going into the recovery activities. As such, due to this funding gap, the recovery activities may reach less number of people than the initial target.*

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

Overview of Host National Society.

BDRCS had been active since the beginning of the floods. Around 575 Red Crescent volunteers and 100 staff were immediately mobilized to various districts to respond to 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 were evacuated to safe shelters.

Considering the damage scale of flood, BDRCS requested IFRC to activate the [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) and subsequently to launch an emergency appeal. As of now the following are the key responses by BDRCS with the support of IFRC, partner National Societies (PNSs) and other stakeholders.



A BDRCS volunteer helping a community people to carry the hygiene parcel and shelter tool kit distributed by BDRCS in Gaibandha. (Photo: IFRC)

- BDRCS reached 66,270 people in terms of dry food package during the immediate response period. Later, BDRCS provided 15 days food packages among 5,750 flood affected households.
- BDRCS deployed six water purification units along with the National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) and trained staff and provided 78,460 litres of safe drinking water and distributed 4,428 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 parcels to 8,900 households along with orientation and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials on safe hygiene practise.
- Mobilized four mobile medical teams and provided medical assistance to 4,480 flood affected people. As part of the 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 provided blood and platelets for dengue patients throughout the country. BDRCS also mobilized its volunteers in six 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 households with tarpaulins and shelter toolkits (1,250 covered from EA and 750 covered by Shelter Box). In addition, BDRCS provided shelter toolkits among 5,000 households from this EA and tents among another 700 flood affected households supported by UNHCR.
- BDRCS provided Multipurpose Cash Grant (MPCG) in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sunamganj and Sylhet districts to more than 12,000 flood affected households.
- For the cold waves, BDRCS distributed 36,450 blankets and 19,700 chadar (warm cloths) countrywide².

Overview of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Bangladesh Country Office (CO) closely monitored the flood situation and published information bulletins and situation updates. IFRC CO has been supporting the host National Society - through mobilizing funds and personnel as well as providing support for a coordinated relief operation. To meet the immediate need of 50,000 people, IFRC allocated CHF 452,439 from its DREF on 18 July 2019 which helped BDRCS to expedite the response operation without any delay. Based on the request from BDRCS, IFRC launched an emergency appeal on 30 July 2019 seeking 7 million CHF to assist 150,000 flood affected people. As a convener of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC coordinated shelter cluster during the emergency phase and played an important role to develop humanitarian response plan and strategy for responding to emergency shelter and recovery needs.

Currently there are 11 PNSs in the country: 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 bilateral support of German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, BDRCS provided MPCG among 5,381 flood affected households. Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent extended their support to

² Blankets supported by IFRC (not from this EA), American RC, Qatar RC, Korean RC and chadar by ICRC.

BDRCS to reach 4,500 flood affected households with 15 days food package. British Red Cross supported BDRCS to preposition 2000 hygiene kits, 4,000 jerrycans and 2,000 tarpaulins stock. Based on IFRC CO's request, Global Shelter Cluster deployed a shelter cluster coordinator in two rotations with the support of Canadian Red Cross.

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 were allocated by the GoB. In addition, 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 was published which was seeking 28 million USD to assist 736,000 flood affected people. 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 reach 1,250 flood affected households with food packages. ShelterBox bilaterally worked with BDRCS to provide emergency shelter assistance among 750 households in Kurigram district and 700 tents from UNHCR distributed among 700 flood affected households by BDRCS. BDRCS 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 in Bangladesh.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

During the initial stage of floods, BDRCS mobilized the need assessment teams. Also, joint need assessment³ (JNA) was carried out. These needs assessments, and the regular monitoring, including post distribution monitoring from different implementing agencies reveal that there were persisting livelihood, shelter, health, WASH needs among the flood affected people. Accordingly, BDRCS planned its emergency activities at the community level and supported the most vulnerable households.

BDRCS has since moved to recovery, a joint team of BDRCS and IFRC conducted an in-depth assessment in the recovery intervention areas during January 2020. The information on recovery needs of the flood affected people were collected from BDRCS local units, community people and respective departments of the GoB. As per the observation, the flood impact was significant in the livelihood, shelter and WASH sectors. The affected areas are highly agriculture dependent, attributing to loss of livelihoods among farmers. Due to last year flood, farmers lost their one season crops, which was equivalent to their half year income. Most of the houses are not flood resilient and constructed with very low-quality materials. The high poverty rate compounded with weak infrastructures of the houses requires house repairing assistance. There is still high concern regarding hygiene practice and WASH facilities in the flood affected communities. In addition, there is need to renovate the damaged Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres of BDRCS in the flood affected areas, which after renovation and re-equipped can meet the basic health care needs of the local people.

Targeting

For the emergency phase, BDRCS targeted 150,000 people 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 the monsoon season, Dhaka district has been targeted along with the above flood affected districts. During the emergency interventions, the priority given to those displaced people living in temporary shelters or makeshift houses. In addition, BDRCS prioritized and ensured the dignity, access, participation and safety of the most vulnerable population, which were the elderly persons, children including adolescents, marginal income farmers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities.

In recovery interventions, 300 households are being targeted for safe shelter, 500 households for livelihoods, 500 households for WASH and approximately 25,000 people will be reached through DRR activities. So far, a total 148,550 people⁴ has been reached through the different interventions – safe drinking water and tube well disinfection; mobile latrines; hygiene parcels; emergency medical camps; emergency shelter; dry food, cooked food and two weeks food packages, MPCG and vegetable seeds.

Operation Risk Assessment

The upcoming rainy season starting from end of May, the implementation of recovery interventions under this EA might be challenging. In addition, the pre-monsoon cyclone season (March-May), may impact the coastal districts of

³ Conducted by the National Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG).

⁴ Excluding the number of people (250,000) reached through the Dengue awareness campaign through IEC materials.

Bangladesh, which might also delay the implementation of planned activities as BDRCS may put more focus for the cyclone emergency, if any.

As of this 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 reach all the targeted people planned under its recovery programme.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of the operation is for BDRCS to meet the immediate, medium-term (early recovery) and long-term recovery needs of 30,000 households (150,000 people) affected by the floods in the 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.

Proposed strategy

During this reporting period, BDRCS reached most vulnerable households to meet their emergency needs by providing multipurpose cash grant, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, hygiene parcels, emergency food packages, emergency medical assistance and drinking water. In addition, BDRCS reached more affected people by disinfecting water points, constructing emergency temporary latrines. BDRCS through this EA, has prioritized repairing of houses, restoring livelihood and WASH facilities. Repairing of damage houses and latrines through using participatory approach along with cash and in-kind material support have been recommended as recovery response modality. To restore and to strengthen the livelihoods of affected communities, BDRCS will provide conditional cash assistance along with required training based on their proposal.

During the recovery phase, BDRCS will emphasize more on the cash-based interventions to reach the most vulnerable people in timely and dignified manner. 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.

Operational support services

Human Resources (HR)

IFRC staff have been supporting BDRCS since the beginning of flood operation through maintaining a close coordination with BDRCS counterparts. On the other hand, IFRC country office deployed senior PGI & CEA officer and senior response officer from its Population Movement Operation (PMO) office to provide technical support to BDRCS for this flood operation. In addition, one senior programme officer has been recruited to support this operation.

Apart from different staff, BDRCS deployed around 50 national disaster response team (NDRT) members and national disaster WASH response team (NDWRT) members for this operation.

Logistics and Supply Chain

IFRC Bangladesh country officer procured locally 8,900 hygiene parcels, 6,250 shelter toolkits, 3,000 dignity kits and 9,000 pcs of corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets in accordance with IFRC procurement procedures. In addition, IFRC in country logistic team procured IT equipment e.g. laptops, mobile phone based on the requirement from operational team. On the other hand, 1,250 tarpaulins and 6,000 jerrycans were replenished through the IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM). This replenishment process took longer time than usual as Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) asked queries that where the items will be distributed. After explaining about the BDRCS response to the flood operation and BDRCS strategy of disaster preparedness stock, the items were released.

IFRC country office logistics and procurement unit along with the BDRCS always maintain the required coordination with the National Logistics Cluster in terms of sharing necessary informations related to the affected areas, immediate response plan and intervention update to the targeted arieas.

For fleet support, IFRC country office has been accommodating the requirement within the existing capacity. However, depending on the requirements, rental vehicles have been used to support the operation.

Communication

Since the onset of the disaster, BDRCS and IFRC communications teams gathered photos and videos, and shared them internally and externally to depict the situation as well as highlight Red Cross Red Crescent activities. BDRCS communication team, with the support of IFRC country office and Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) communication

teams, have been actively engaged in social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) as well as sharing flood response information through the BDRCS and IFRC websites. Various communication contents such as infographics, web-stories, videos, photos have been published on BDRCS social media platforms and website. IFRC global and regional Facebook and Twitter accounts and its website have been highlighting the work of BDRCS on a regular basis. Also, photos, videos and other communications contents have been shared regularly with all the Nationals Societies around the world through IFRC global weekly newswire. Regular media monitoring and information sharing has been done to keep all the relevant stakeholders updated about the situation and response of the disaster. All the audio-visual materials related to this operation have been regularly stored on IFRC audio-visual library (shaRED) and other cloud spaces to provide quick and easy access to NS, PNSs and medias. A short video documentary focusing on cash-based intervention is being prepared and will be published during the first half of February 2020.


Security

From the commencement of this flood operation, IFRC security closely monitored the security situation of operational locations and responded to concerns accordingly. During reporting period, there was no major security issue except difficulty in road access to the affected communities in some of the flood affected area, minimising movement due to dengue outbreak in Bangladesh and temporary movement restriction on the occasion of Union Parishad Election in some districts. However, to ensure the safety and security of the RCRC personnel, movement monitoring system was in place for all field travels 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. A plan also taken to conduct a security assessment in the Flood Recovery Operational areas selected by the BDRCS.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

To ensure the quality of implementation and reach the most vulnerable people, BDRCS conducted rapid needs assessments at the onset of the disaster for initial emergency response planning. Door-to-door household assessments have been done through mobile data collection tools to select the most affected people based on the set criteria. Regular monitoring of different activities has been done through deployed NDRT members, volunteers' deployment, staff visit, donor visit, etc. During every distribution, an exit survey has been conducted to monitor and ensure the satisfaction of the service or aid recipients. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) has been done to monitor the impact of the intervention. A monitoring and evaluation plan for the recovery stage of operation is being drafted in consultation with the BDRCS. While under this EA, an evaluation and lessons learned workshop will be conducted, the PMER team had a discussion with the response team to look into the recommendations that were made from previous evaluation to consider in the recovery stage of this operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 31,250</p> <p>Male: 15,637</p> <p>Female: 15,613</p>	
<p>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</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement</i>	35,000	31,250
<p>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of households⁵ provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance</i>	5,000	6,250
<i># of households provided with safe shelter assistance</i>	2,000	On going
<i># of households provided with conditional cash grant</i>	2,000	To be completed in recovery

⁵ Household considered as family, i.e. 1 household = 1 family of 5 members.

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	6,250

Progress towards outcomes



Shelter tool kit and hygiene parcel distribution among the flood affected people in Gaibandha. (Photos: IFRC)

BDRCS with the support of IFRC, distributed shelter toolkits and tarpaulins as emergency shelter assistance among the 1,250 households (6,250 people). After that considering the emergency shelter need especially shelter toolkits for house reconstruction, BDRCS has distributed additional 5,000 shelter toolkits⁶ among the flood affected households in Jamalpur, Tangail, Sirajganj, Bogura, Gaibandha and Kurigram districts. Before the distribution trained volunteers and staff were oriented the targeted people on use of shelter toolkits and tarpaulins. In addition to that BDRCS also distributed tents among another 700 flood affected households supported by UNHCR.

Summary of tarpaulin and shelter toolkits distribution - HHs

District Name	Tarpaulins	Shelter toolkits
Kurigram	250	750
Gaibandha	250	1,500
Jamalpur	250	1,500
Sirajganj	250	1,000
Tangail	250	1,000
Bogura	-	500
Total	1,250	6,250

Based on available funding, BDRCS is in process to allocate conditional cash assistance along with in kind support for 300 households. Approximately 9,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets already purchased and stored in BDRCS warehouse. BDRCS and IFRC jointly conducted community consultation in the affected areas and identified the shelter recovery needs. BDRCS will start the baseline survey and need assessment to identify the beneficiaries at community level.

Challenges

Finalization of some of the major pledges took longer time than expected and the condition for fresh procurement delayed the response. Lack of funding constraints forced to reduce the targeted number of households from 2,000 to 300 for the shelter supports under above output no. 1.1.

⁶ 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.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 101,120
Male: 50,600
Female: 50,520

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	20,224

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	3,950

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	To be completed in recovery

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	7,000

Progress towards outcomes

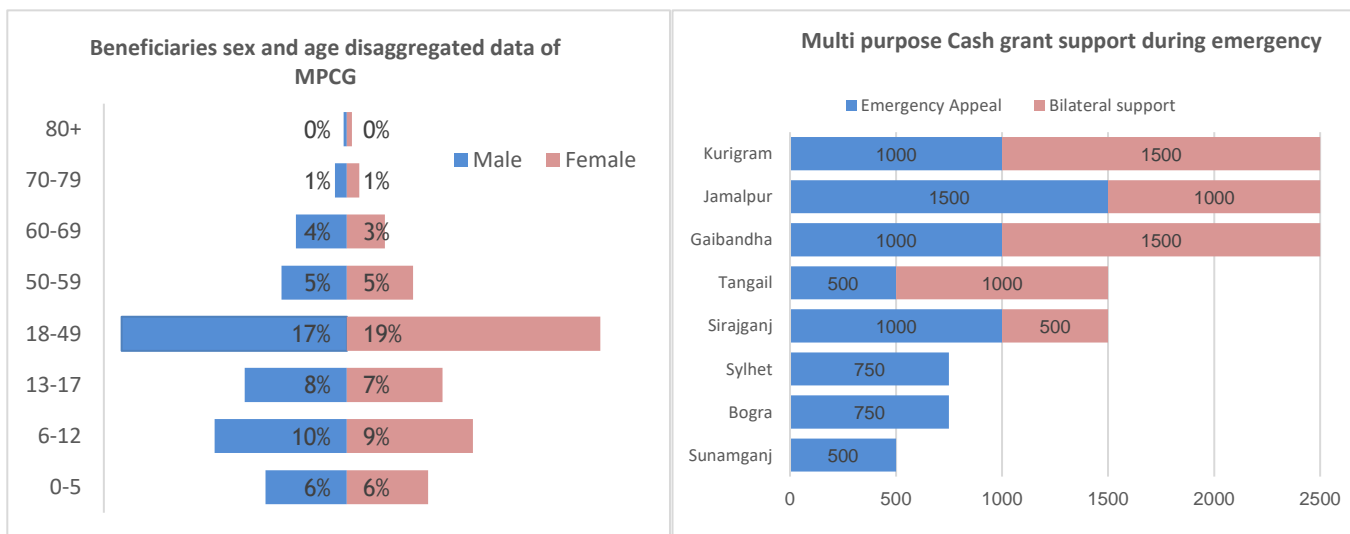


Multipurpose cash and seeds distribution in Sunamganj. BDRCS volunteers providing orientation on MPCG distribution process in Bogura. (Photos: IFRC)

During this reporting period, BDRCS covered 9,274 households by providing dry food assistance. Considering the post flood situation BDRCS distributed two weeks food assistance among 3,000 most vulnerable households instead of 10,000 households. BDRCS has distributed two weeks of standard food packages among 3,000 households in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Tangail and Sylhet districts. Under the anticipated phase additional 950 households covered through food packages.

Under this EA, BDRCS reached 7,000 most flood affected households through MPCG in eight districts namely, Kurigram, Bogura, Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur, Sunamganj, Sylhet and Gaibandha to meet the basic needs of one month. Each household received CHF 56 (BDT 4,500) as MPCG assistance through the electronic money transfer

services of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). Household assessments were conducted through using the mobile based data collection tool (KoboCollect) to select these households. Along with the MPCG, each household also received eight types of vegetable seeds.



For the recovery support, BDRCS already identified the area for livelihood intervention. Due to the funding constraints 500 households will be identified for their livelihoods grants through income generating activities proposal. Already an assessment has been conducted in targeted communities to understand the needs to restore and strengthen their livelihood.

Challenges

Local procurement of food items by BDRCS took longer time than expected as the food items need to go through the required lab tests. This delay was communicated to the respective units (branches) to adjust the distribution plan. Regarding the distribution of MPCG, it was found that few people did not receive notification from BPO on time. However, BDRCS immediately communicated with BPO and addressed this issue. It was found that mainly due to mobile network problem that was happened. As a result, people collected their cash assistance without any delay.



Health

People reached⁷: 254,480

Male: 127,342

Female: 127,138

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

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

⁷ 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.

of people reached with longer-term Community Based Health and First Aid (eCBHFA) services

10,000

To be completed in recovery

Progress towards outcomes

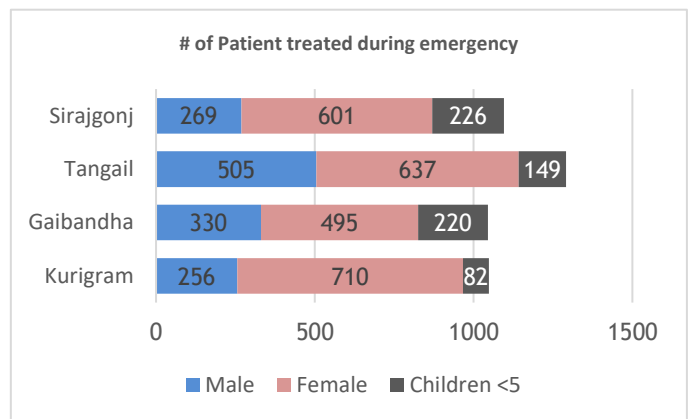
BDRCS mobilized four mobile medical teams (each team have one doctor and one paramedic and one RCY) in Tangail, Gaibandha, Sirajganj and Kurigram districts. Total 4,480 patients received medical assistance from these four mobile medical teams.

In response to dengue situation, BDRCS provided support through the Holy Family Red Crescent Hospital, Blood bank, Youth and Volunteer department in terms of patient service, supplying blood (platelets), awareness raising, psychosocial support etc. In total 650,000 awareness leaflets were distributed in 250 schools and among general people in 53 branches with awareness campaign rally in 23 branches. Out of these 650,000 leaflets, BDRCS produced 250,000 with IFRC's support and 400,000 were produced by the different units (branches) using their own fund. Some 40 volunteers trained on Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) and provided support to the patients and their attendants in 6 major hospitals in Dhaka city.



Mobile medical teams during the initial emergency period in Gaibandha districts. (Photos: BDRCS)

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 preparing to conduct refresher trainings⁸ for mid-wives of MCH centres during February 2020. The community volunteers from targeted communities will receive eCBHFA training from BDRCS during the recovery phase, however, the initially targeted 10,000 people may not be reached due to funding constrain.



IFRC has also included an orientation on Novel Coronavirus with the necessary prevention steps within the Midwives' Refreshers' Training. BDRCS has planned to organize Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV).



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 113,084

Male: 56,587

Female: 56,497

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

⁸ Includes, mother and child health care, clinical care, reproductive health in emergency.

Indicator:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH services	95,000	113,084
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	8,900
# of people reached through PHAST and CHAST	10,000	Planned in recovery phase
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 in recovery phase
Progress towards outcomes		



Hygiene kit along with shelter tool kit distribution at Jamalpur district. (Photos: IFRC)

During the immediate emergency phase, BDRCS, with support of trained RCY, 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. 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 jerry cans among the flood affected people.

BDRCS distributed 2,900 hygiene parcels from its contingency stock immediately after flood and another 6,000 hygiene parcels⁹ in 6 most affected districts considering the needs of the affected communities. Before the distribution, all the items in the hygiene parcels were well briefed to the participants. In addition to that in every distribution point, BDRCS female volunteers conducted a session on menstrual hygiene management (MHM) and distributed a pictorial descriptive leaflet to all the targeted people along with hygiene materials. During the orientation sessions, the trained volunteers discussed on awareness messages, use of sanitary pads, MHM preparation of sanitary pads with local resources etc.

⁹ 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.

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. In this regards BDRCS mobilized WaSH technical expert to train volunteers on installation of temporary latrines with locally available resources in the respective districts. During the flood, latrines in the low-lying areas were inundated. As a result, flood affected people were not able to use their own latrines. Under these circumstances, BDRCS installed temporary communal latrines for the displaced people.

মাসিক বা ঋতুশ্রাব কী?
 মেসের সময় মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কার করা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।

মাসিকের সময় পুষ্টি খাবারের জন্ম করণীয়
 পুষ্টি খাবারের জন্ম করণীয়।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।

মাসিকের সময় সঠিক স্মিটারি পরিষ্কার
 স্মিটারি পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।

মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কার
 প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।

মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি
 প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।

মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় ব্যবস্থাপনা
 প্যাড/কাপড় ব্যবস্থাপনা।
 মাসিকের সময় সঠিক প্যাড/কাপড় পরিষ্কারের পদ্ধতি।

BDRCS with the support of IFRC developed IEC materials regarding menstrual hygiene management (MHM) for the beneficiaries. (Designed: BDRCS/IFRC)

Challenges

At the initial stage, it was difficult to reach the remote areas to support the most affected people, especially whose houses were inundated. BDRCS arranged special transports (i.e. engine boat, banana tree made floating raft, etc.) and had taken extra safety measures for volunteers by providing them with life jackets to reach the people with safe water.

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: 148,550
 Male: 74,334
 Female: 74,216

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	200
<i># of dignity kits distributed</i>	3,000	On going

Progress towards outcomes

Throughout the operation, BDRCS organized continuous orientation sessions on minimum standards for PGI, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) for its staff, NDRTs, NDWRTs and volunteers engaged in this operation. Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) was 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 households as potential people to receive the humanitarian assistance. During the distribution of the assistance, BDRCS paid special attention to the most vulnerable groups. Staff and volunteers have been briefed about BDRCS Child Protection policy, its code of conduct (CoC). An orientation through Skype video call was provided to 19 staff and volunteers of BDRCS Sunamganj branch prior to MPCG and seeds distribution in that district. Total 200 staff and volunteers reached in NHQ and unit levels through the orientation on minimum standards on PGI in emergencies.

Based on community needs and consultation BDRCS has finalized the selection criteria. This was shared among the communities and the primary list of eligible people shared with the communities by displaying it in community gathering places. Following the community feedback, the lists were finalized for the MPCG distribution. CEA team from the beginning is engaged with the Information management and response teams for finalizing the data collection questionnaire. 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. BDRCS hotline call center received a total number of 473 calls - all of which have been addressed successfully, except one pending case, which is under process and will be solved soon. Feedback and suggestion boxes were placed in all the distribution centers not only for collection of the feedbacks and complaints, also to strengthen community monitoring mechanism. These empowered the community to see themselves that how the distribution process taken place, who are the real people to receive BDRCS support. Total 172 feedbacks received through these boxes. Besides the boxes, information desks were also placed during the distributions, which allowed the communities to make queries and asking information related to the BDRCS interventions. Seven community members (from Jamalpur district) provided feedback through the hotline number that some of the shelter tool kit items (hammer, nails, etc.) were missing in their received kits, and the issue was addressed immediately and the rest of the items were provided to them by the supplier.

A pocket card containing BDRCS hotline number, as well as GoB and police hotlines to address gender-based violence (GBV) has been developed and printed. This pocket card along with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) awareness leaflets is distributed among the flood affected communities. During distribution, trained volunteers of BDRCS arranged briefing sessions for women and girls.

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, consultations with two communities and two schools (one primary and another secondary level) had been arranged in Tangail district. The same types of community consultants were arranged in Sirajganj district as well. Based on the identified needs of women and adolescent girls, dignity kits items selection was finalized and as per the request from BDRCS, IFRC country office (CO) has already procured 3,000 dignity kits and distribution will be started soon.

In consultation with the response team, 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 NDRTs and NDWRTs. In consultation with BDRCS, IFRC protection field pocket guide was translated (in Bangla) and are in printing process which will guide the field staff and volunteers to address the protection needs, not only for this operation but also for future responses as well. As a best response and prevention towards violence against women and children an awareness-based IEC material has been developed in Bangla and is in printing process. These

printed IEC materials will be distributed among the community people through the orientation sessions. To address negative coping strategies of the community people and prevention of gender-based violence awareness-raising sessions materials were developed, and the session will be conducted during the distribution of the dignity kits. The contents cover cultural constraints, early marriage, child labor, trafficking, domestic violence, dowry, referral pathway etc. as the result of negative coping strategies.



IEC materials MHM awareness being disseminated in Jamalpur (top left photo). Hygiene kit and shelter kit distribution to physically disable person in Jamalpur (right side photo) and exist survey in Kurigram after distribution (bottom left photo). **(Photos: IFRC)**

Challenges

Emphasizing on community needs, especially the adolescent girls and women, finalization of this dignity kit took a little more 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

All the activities under this DRR section have been planned for the recovery phase and depending on funding coverage the activities will be implemented.

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
<i>Follow up on the priorities outlined in the Organizational Capacity Assessment Certification (OCAC) assessment and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA)</i>	Yes	Not started

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Insurance for volunteers and staffs deployed in the response</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Proper orientation to volunteers and staff prior to deployment to response operation on subjects such as PGI, CEA, etc</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Upgrading/modernization of BDRCS response coordination centre at the NHQ</i>	Yes	Not started
<i>Exit survey and post distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted</i>	Yes	Ongoing
<i># of people provided ToT training (i.e on livelihoods, PHAST, CHAST, PASSA etc)</i>	n/a	Planned
<i># of people trained on NDRT and NDWRT</i>	n/a	32
<i>Relief stocks (non-food relief items) prepositioned/replenished</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Revision of contingency plan</i>	Yes	Not started
<i>Response SOP developed</i>	Yes	Not started

Progress towards outcomes

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 NDRTs, NDWRTs and volunteers, BDRCS organized proper orientation on relevant subjects such as code of conduct, fraud and corruption prevention, safety and security, PGI, CEA with the support of concerned colleagues from BDRCS and IFRC. BDRCS with the support of IFRC, German Red Cross and American Red Cross arranged the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) training for a new batch of 32 volunteers in January 2020. The IFRC Asia-Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Disaster Management and Surge Capacity Coordinator was present during this and provided inputs to BDRCS management in line with the IFRC's Global Surge Optimization process.

BDRCS has been conducting exit survey and post distribution monitoring on a regular basis to improve the response service. In addition to that, findings from the focus group discussions and CEA activities; continuously improve this response operation of BDRCS, such as, designing the dignity kit items list, developing the pocket cards on gender-based violence and translation of IFRC protection field guide in Bangla.

Through this EA, IFRC 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.

Under the recovery training of trainers (ToT) of participatory approach of safe shelter awareness (PASSA), participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST), livelihood, evidence-based community-based health and first aid (eCBHFA) will be implemented and BDRCS is in process to organize those ToTs. BDRCS is also planning to organize a NDWRT training in February 2020.

Challenges

In terms of strengthening the National Society, the fund received under this EA has less coverage. It is expected that with possible funding increase more focus will be given to the planned National Society 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	Yes
# of RDRT deployed	3	-

Progress towards outcomes

American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, European Commission – DG ECHO, 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 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 on a regular basis.

Challenges

Three RDRTs profiles were 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 of required profiles, no RDRT was deployed. However, BDRCS continued the emergency operation by forming a dedicated information management team which consisted 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
IFRC together with the national society uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels	Yes	Yes

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lesson learned workshop conducted	1	Not started

# of evaluation(s) conducted	1	Not started
Evaluation is followed up by a management response	Yes	Not started
Output 1.2: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Operation has clear campaign and communications reach strategy	Yes	Yes
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>IFRC has been supporting BDRCS in terms of communications, media relations and coordination with the public authorities and national government as well as in external communication, please see the communications section mentioned above for the details. 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 (SOD¹⁰).</p>		

Ensure a strong IFRC		
Outcome 1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations in accordance to established guidelines	100%	100%
Output 1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of compliance with IFRC HR procedures	100%	100%
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>IFRC staff have been supporting BDRCS since the beginning of flood operation through maintaining a close coordination with BDRCS counterparts as well as with the IFRC APRO counterparts and in country PNSs. At the same time support services such as logistics, finance, resource mobilization, communication, PGI, reporting, planning, monitoring and security are being provided by concerned IFRC staff.</p>		

D. BUDGET

The current appeal budget is CHF 7 million. As of the date of the publication of this report, the appeal coverage is 38 per cent. (Click [here](#))

The expenditure as of 31 January 2020 closing is CHF 1,170,788. Detailed income and expenditure as per the attached financial report at the end of this update.

¹⁰ The SOD is a statutory order that guides and regulates the disaster response and management in Bangladesh.



Click here for:

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

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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)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote 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	2019/7-2020/1	Operation	MDRBD022
Budget Timeframe	2019/7-2021/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Feb 2020

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 20 Feb 2020	2,667,201
Appeal Coverage	38.10%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	693,424	34,649	658,775
AOF2 - Shelter	603,774	312,692	291,082
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	712,831	500,501	212,330
AOF4 - Health	99,927	6,207	93,720
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	314,904	142,086	172,818
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	61,246	2,671	58,575
AOF7 - Migration	8,193	9,279	-1,086
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	75,208	73,595	1,613
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,146	2,160	-13
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	73,335	86,949	-13,614
Grand Total	2,644,989	1,170,788	1,474,201

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/01

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,667,201
Expenditure	-1,170,788
Closing Balance	1,496,413
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,496,413

IV. DREF Loan

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

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/7-2020/1	Operation	MDRBD022
Budget Timeframe	2019/7-2021/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 20 Feb 2020

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	40,595				40,595		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Governmei	207,956				207,956		
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	21,943				21,943		
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	2,667,201	0	0	0	2,667,201	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,667,201	0	