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Operation Update Report

Bangladesh: Monsoon Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRBD022	GLIDE n°
EPoA update n° 6: 30 November 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 18 July 2019 to 15 November 2020
Operation start date: 18 July 2019	Operation timeframe: 18 months End date: 31 May 2021
Overall operation budget: CHF 7 million	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 452,439
N° of people being assisted: 150,000 (30,000 households)	
<p>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 Netherlands Red Cross Society, Turkish Red Crescent and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).</p> <p>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).</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh (GoB), UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC), UNWOMEN, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, FAO, ShelterBox, Bangalink, 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 Organization (ESDO), Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Development (RDRS), Christian Aid, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Actions Aid Bangladesh, Sapling.</p>	

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 15 November 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; 260,940 people in health and 81,016 people in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities.

BDRCS completed the emergency support in January 2020 and started the recovery intervention with the available funding in February 2020. Due to COVID-19 pandemic and movement restrictions imposed by the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), the recovery activities were suspended in March 2020. As the COVID-19 positive cases increases, the GoB on 24 March 2020 declared general holiday (lockdown) and close all public and private offices from 26 March and restricted all kind of movement, expect emergency ones, as containment measures.

Before the COVID-19 pandemic situation worsened, BDRCS selected the recovery intervention areas and conducted household assessment to identify the targeted households to provide recovery assistance in Tangail and Sirajganj districts. Considering COVID-19 precaution and safety measures, BDRCS resumed the community level activities in end of July 2020. Again, the implementation of recovery activities delayed because of prolonged flood in 2020; as the

targeted communities were also impacted and finally flood water start receding in beginning of October 2020. As a result, BDRCS could not make progress according to the plan.

As of now, BDRCS completed community consultation, orientation sessions, proposal development, individual bank account opening for targeted households under different sectoral recovery interventions. Under recovery assistance, BDRCS provided conditional cash grant and corrugated iron sheets among 300 targeted households to construct their houses. So far, 22 households completed the house construction and around another 60 households have been completing their shelters construction partially. Currently BDRCS is in process to transfer conditional cash assistance among the livelihood and WASH beneficiaries based on their proposal.

The key activities under DRR component like cash for work, tree plantation campaign etc. are in progress and establishing of flood early warning system and mapping flood hazard have been planned for implementation. Under the strengthening national society component, BDRCS has taken initiative to revise the contingency plan and develop the response SOP thorough this EA. At the same time, based on preparedness for emergency response (PER) assessment findings, BDRCS has planned to establish the emergency operation center (EOC).

Considering the delay in implementing recovery interventions due to COVID-19 pandemic and prolonged flood in 2020; and the current working progress BDRCS has requested for another four months extension (up to 31 May 2021) to complete all planned activities properly under this EA.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The heavy rainfall occurred during July to September 2019 across Bangladesh led to landslides and extreme flooding. The impacts were much larger in scale than an average annual monsoon flood as it affected millions of lives. 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 dead. On top of that, according to the media, about 532,000 hectares of crops were destroyed¹. It was also reported that embankments were damaged and inundated. With the flood prevailing over one fourth areas of the country in July 2019, Government and Non-Government humanitarian agencies supported the affected community immediately after the flood to meet the emergency needs.

In addition, 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.

While more than half of the country experiencing the sufferings from monsoon floods, the Dengue situation in the country reached peak transmission during June to October 2019, with hospitals overflowing with patients and the rising number of dengue patients had broken all previous records. The Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research (IEDCR) of Government of Bangladesh (GoB) had received 266 reports of dengue-related deaths and after reviewing it, confirmed 148 deaths till December 2019.

During December 2019 and January 2020, the country experienced several cold waves over different districts of Chuadanga, Dinajpur, Panchagarh, Rajshahi, Pabna, Naogaon, Nilphamari, Jessore, Bogura, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Kurigram, Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur, etc., disrupting normal life and causing suffering to the people. This cold wave also affected same areas, especially in the districts of Kurigram, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Bogura, Nilphamari, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Tangail that were struck by floods and further exacerbating the humanitarian situation. The country experienced the lowest temperature of 4.5 degree Celsius on 30 December 2019, in general, this may not seem particularly low, but Bangladesh is a tropical country, where people are not prepared for cold weather and most homes have no form of heating.

In 2020, in addition to COVID-19, Cyclone Amphan, weakened from a super cyclone to an 'extremely severe cyclonic storm' slammed into the coastal districts of West Bengal, India and then it entered Bangladesh on 20 May 2020 evening with wind speed of 150 kilometers per hour and caused huge destruction in 26 districts across the country. Following the great danger signal and evacuation order of the GoB, more than 2.4 million people were moved to 14,636 permanent and temporary shelters in 19 coastal districts before the cyclone hit the country's coast. Approximately 2.6 million people were affected; 205,368 houses were damaged; 55,767 houses were destroyed in the 19 affected districts. Total 26

¹ The Daily Star dated 29 July 2019.

- 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.
- BDRCS distributed dignity kits among the 1,000 flood affected families in Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Noagaon, Sirajganj and Tangail districts.

Recovery response:

- Based on the available funding, BDRCS and IFRC prepared a plan to implement the recovery activities through reducing the number of targeted families. As per the agreed plan, BDRCS mobilized their trained NDRTs and staff for household assessment. With the support of data management team, BRDCS has completed a household's assessment in Tangail and Sirajganj districts for the recovery activities. More than 600 households have been assessed in Tangail and Sirajganj districts for shelter, WASH, livelihood and DRR support. The findings of the household's assessments have been shared with the BRDCS respective units for their feedbacks and suggestions. All parties have agreed with the findings of the assessment. According to the assessment, 579 households have been selected to receive the shelter, WASH and livelihood support.



Program Orientation in Tangail District. (Photo: IFRC)

- To run the recovery operation smoothly, BDRCS organized an inception meeting in the field with participation of executive members, unit level officers and volunteers from the respective branches, Director and staff from the BDRCS disaster response department, representatives from the IFRC and Deputy Secretary General of BDRCS.
- With the support of technical team, BDRCS have started the renovation works for five Mother and Child Health (MCH) care centres. Out of five centers, renovation works have been completed for three MCH centres while the remaining two are partially completed.
- BDRCS have provided medical equipment's to 15 MCH centres. And organized 2 batches of refreshers trainings for 66 midwives from the MCH centres.
- Beneficiary lists have been finalized by the branches after community validation. Total 579 beneficiaries have been selected for getting shelter, WASH and livelihood supports. Beneficiaries cards have been distributed among 579 beneficiaries.
- Community Development Committee (CDC) has formed in both branches and program orientation has been conducted with CDC members, where their roles and responsibilities were discussed. Currently CDCs playing a vital role in the community to implement the community level activities.



Medical equipment handed over to Ramon Bibi MCH centre, Dhaka. (Photo: BDRCS)

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

- 579 beneficiaries have been opened their personal bank account to get the cash support under Flood 2019 recovery operation.
- Conditional cash BDT 40,000 (approximately CHF 471) for shelter construction has been transferred to beneficiaries bank account and 300 shelter beneficiaries have withdrawn their fund from bank, as well as each of the shelter beneficiary has been received 27 pieces of Corrugated Iron Sheets (CGIs) and 30 units of sand bags to construct flood resilient shelters. Currently program have been supporting to beneficiaries to accomplish their shelter construction work accordingly. Mason and Carpenters orientation has been done with 30 participants. BDRCS supported to construct model houses and to develop house design incorporating local best practices such as raising the plinths, use of sandbag etc. through the community consultations.



Through the owner driven approach, shelter construction is going on in Tangail district (**Photo: IFRC**)



IEC material was developed in consultation with local communities and local experts on flood resilient shelter. (**Photo: BDRCS**)

- Livelihood beneficiaries have prepared and submitted their individual income generating activities (IGA) proposals and they have been covered by community sessions in two times. Upazila Govt. livestock office officers conducted the sessions with 500 livelihood beneficiaries at community level to betterment of livelihood beneficiaries. In addition to that, 22 beneficiaries were nominated by the community development committees (CDC) to scale-up the livelihoods grant for model livelihoods.
- WASH beneficiaries have completed their latrine proposals and have participated in flood resilient and hygiene latrine sessions. Program has adopted the department of public health and engineering (DPHE) latrine model and beneficiaries have agreed to construct the same latrine with the recovery assistance from BDRCS. Each targeted household will receive BDT 18,000 BDT as conditional cash assistance along with orientation. Necessary assessment for water point installation has been done considering the last flood level.
- 579 beneficiaries have been received dignity kit³ in Tangail and Sirajganj district.
- With the support of local government, community people have selected two earthen roads under the cash for work (CFW) and necessary preparations has been done. Project Implementation Office (PIO) officials assessed the earthen road and provided necessary technical guidance.
- To build the linkage between government-run facilities and community, the programme has been conducted with necessary advocacy with respective governmental offices at district and sub-district/Upazila levels.
- With the recommendations of communities, the IEC materials on shelters and latrines were developed by using local resources.
- To implement the programme activities at community level, RCY volunteers, community organizers and technical officers of both branches have been received orientation on safe shelter, livelihood, WASH, mobile-based data collection through using KOBO collect, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), etc.
- Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, BDRCS has developed guidelines for its staff and community members and revised the implementation strategies to implement the program activities at community level. Necessary precautions measures regarding COVID-19 pandemic has been adopted in all activities at the community level. In all kinds of activities, everyone wears facemask, sanitizes their hands and maintains social distance between themselves. BDRCS has already provided 10,000 pieces of facemask and 4,000 bottles (50 ml) sanitizers in both

³ Dignity kit consists of 2 bars of bathing soaps, 1 kg of detergent powder, 4 pieces of menstrual cloths (black-2 and red-2), 4 pairs of panties, 1 unit of torchlight (with one pair battery), a pair of sponge sandal and one bucket with lid.

branches for the volunteers, staffs and community people.

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 needs of 50,000 people, IFRC has 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 CHF 7 million to assist 150,000 flood affected people. As a convenor 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 BDRCS to reach 4,500 flood affected households with 15-day supply of food package. British Red Cross supported BDRCS to preposition 2,000 set of hygiene kits, 4,000 unit of jerrycans and 2,000 sheets of tarpaulins stock. Based on IFRC country office'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 (approximately CHF 556,967) as cash support; another amount of BDT 163,500,000 (approximately CHF 1,852,780) for house repair; BDT 1,800,000 (approximately CHF 20,397) for baby food and BDT 2,400,000 (approximately CHF 27,197) for livestock fodder. In addition, 8,500 units of makeshift tents and 54,500 bundles of iron sheets were allocated by the GoB. In addition, 2,451 medical teams, 11 unit of 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 convened 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 the flood, BDRCS mobilized the need assessment teams. Also, joint need assessment⁴ (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 the last year's flood, farmers lost their one season crops, which was equivalent to their half year income. Most of the houses were not flood resilient and constructed with very low-quality materials. The high poverty rate compounded with weak infrastructures of the houses requires house reconstruction assistance along with awareness on build back safer. There is still a high concern regarding hygiene practice and WASH facilities in the flood affected communities. In addition, there is need to renovate the damaged

⁴ Conducted by the National Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG).

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 to assist 150,000 people in 18 most affected districts due to monsoon flood: Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Tangail, Sylhet, Sirajganj, Bogura, Sunamganj, Sherpur, Netrokona, Lalmonirhat, Moulvi Bazar, Faridpur, Manikganj, Nilphamari Chapai Nawabganj, Rajbari and Kushtia. 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 shelter recovery assistance, 500 households for livelihoods, 500 households for WASH and approximately 25,000 people will be reached through DRR activities in Sirajganj and Tangail district.

Operation Risk Assessment

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic situation and recent floods, the implementation of recovery interventions under this EA was delayed. In addition, the post-monsoon cyclone season (September-November), may impact the coastal districts of Bangladesh, which might also hinder the implementation of planned activities as BDRCS may put more focus for the emergency response.

As of this reporting period, this Emergency Appeal is funded only at **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 and constructing emergency temporary latrines. BDRCS through this EA, has prioritized reconstruction of houses, restoring livelihood and WASH facilities. Reconstruction of damaged 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 has been working to provide conditional cash assistance along with required training based on their proposal.

Considering the COVID-19 pandemic situation, BDRCS has made some changes in their implementation strategies and developed a guideline for their staff and community members, where detailing how staff and community members will work in the office and communities. i.e. staff will be maintaining social distance at office and communities, always will be wearing mask etc. BDRCS is ensuring masks for all participants, social distancing and hand washing before entering

the meeting. Beneficiaries attendance, proposals, monitoring etc. will be done through mobile devices to reduce paperwork. Adequate village-based models for shelter, wash and livelihood will be established to reduce movement of large number of people at a time. Community level staff will be assigned in village based, so that they can work in a small territory.

In addition to that BDRCS has been constructing model shelters and latrines in the strategic locations of the communities in consultation with targeted people and local technical experts, which will allow BDRCS to organize orientation on safe shelter and hygiene latrine construction for targeted people in small groups maintaining COVID-19 safety measures.



The targeted people are visiting the model shelters and discussing about the flood resilient house. (Photo: IFRC)

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 and 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 existing staff, BDRCS deployed around 50 national disaster response team (NDRT) members and national disaster WASH response team (NDWRT) members for this operation. To support the recovery activities, BDRCS appointed four technical staff (shelter, WASH, livelihoods and DRR), one finance officer and eight community organizers in the operational areas.

Logistics and supply chain management

IFRC Bangladesh country office has procured 8,900 units of hygiene parcels, 6,250 units of shelter toolkits, 3,000 sets of dignity kits and 9,000 pieces of corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets, one unit vehicle procured locally with the support from IFRC Logistics, Procurement & Supply Chain Management (LPSCM) and its Operational (OLPSCM) unit in AP Regional Office, and Global Fleet and Logistics Hub in Dubai. The activities are carried out in accordance with IFRC procurement procedures. In addition, IFRC in country logistic team procured IT equipment, IEC materials, visibility items as per operational need. On the other hand, 1,250 sheets of tarpaulins and 6,000 unit of 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) had queries about 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 information related to the affected areas, immediate response plan and intervention update to the targeted areas. 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 National 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 to 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 was prepared and published in February 2020. Four social media videos, one longer-format video documentary and two case stories and photos have been planned to produce by the end of December 2020 which will be widely shared.

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, minimizing 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



Shelter

People reached: 31,250

Male: 15,637

Female: 15,613

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	31,250

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households ⁵ provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	5,000	6,250
# of households provided with safe shelter assistance	2,000	300
# of households provided with conditional cash grant	2,000	300

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

Through this appeal BDRCS distributed shelter toolkits and tarpaulins as emergency shelter assistance among the 1,250 households (6,250 people) and considering additional shelter need particularly shelter toolkits for house reconstruction, BDRCS 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

For the recovery assistance, a joint team of BDRCS and IFRC conducted community consultation in the affected areas and identified the shelter recovery needs. It was found that most of the shelters are fragile and made from low-quality materials. BDRCS conducted a households' assessment to understand the damage and recovery needs in Tangail and Sirajganj districts and to finalize the shelter beneficiaries through deploying their NDRTs. Based on the available funding, 300 households targeted for conditional shelter cash grants along with corrugated iron sheets. Each targeted household will receive conditional cash assistance through individual bank account in installment. Total 9,000 corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets purchased and stored in BDRCS warehouse. Considering the COVID-19 context, BDRCS has focused more on practical demonstration though constructing more model shelters considering local best practices through a participatory approach engaging community people and local expertise. Instead of full pledged utilization of PASSA tools, community-based orientation sessions on safe shelter have been facilitated with targeted people. Online monitoring format has been developed using mobile application KoboCollect to reduce the paperwork considering the COVID-19 pandemic. Technical verification of shelter, bank account opening of targeted

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

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.

beneficiaries and others preparatory works have started in limited scale from end of July 2020 and it is expected that community activities will begin from August 2020.

To construct the flood resilient shelters, 300 beneficiaries have been received their support through respective branches, each of the beneficiary has received 27 pcs of Corrugated Iron Sheets (CGI), BDT 40,000 (approximately CHF 471) through beneficiaries' bank account and 30 pieces of sandbags for protecting their plinth from flood. The flood resilient shelter has been identified through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with the community people of two intervention areas. Through the FGDs; shelters conditions were identified during the flood and they have recommended some important features to protect from flood, there are; raise the plinth above the flood level considering last 15 years, extend the plinth, use concrete pillars, use wooden frame and use iron materials for joining the materials etc. Based on the FGD findings, an IEC material has developed by using local resources. To construct flood resilient shelters by beneficiaries' program has been conducted the courtyard sessions on 'safe shelter' among 300 beneficiaries. At the same time, RCY volunteers were assisting to beneficiaries to prepare the shelter proposals. In order to get the shelter construction done well in entire community, a total of 22 model shelters have been constructed in both the communities for betterment of shelter works by others. After the model shelters construction work are over, rest of the beneficiaries were visited the model shelters to have a practical idea about flood resilient shelter. To accomplish the entire process of shelter construction by beneficiaries, Community Development Committee (CDC) has played a vital role to identify the vendors for pillar construction, establish the linkages with markets for other materials, assist to beneficiaries for opening the bank account, assist to organize the community sessions, assist to transport the shelter materials etc. To betterment of the shelter works, BDRCS has organized day long orientation with mason and carpenters, where 30 local mason and carpenters were participated and get an idea about the technical side of the shelter construction for the community. In the same orientation, CDC representatives were also participated. Program personnel has been assisting continuously to beneficiaries to construct safe shelters. So far, 22 households completed the house construction and around another 60 households have been completing their shelters construction partially.

Capacity building orientation to RCY volunteers on safe shelter has conducted, total 36 RCY volunteers have received the orientation and they have conducted safe shelter sessions in community level with beneficiaries.



One of the community people shown the flood level. (Photo: IFRC)



FGD to identify the flood resilient shelters. (Photo: BDRCS)



Beneficiaries has been constructing their houses by raising plinth in Sirajganj (left) and Tangail (right). (Photo: IFRC)



Mason and carpenter's orientation in Sirajganj. (Photo: IFRC)



CDC formation process in Tangail District. (Photo: IFRC)

Four technical officers (shelter, WASH and livelihoods and DRR) in both branches have joined in August 2020 and as well as 8 Community Organizers (COs) has joined in same month at both branches.

The list was hung at the community to inform the people about their initial insertion in the project activities. The list was hung in prominent places of the community, so that everyone could easily see it. Based on the HHs assessment beneficiaries was selected. The list of the beneficiaries was hung on a village based, so that they could easily find out them in the list. As well as one set of the list was shared with local union parishad for their information.

Along with beneficiaries list, feedback and complain box was established at the community to get consent of the community people about the list. Through this mechanism, community people were giving their feedback and comments, which were analysed later. In both districts, the feedback and complain boxes were kept for up to three days. Within these days, people were giving their consents.

To analyze the feedback and complains of community people, both branches were formed a committee by including EC member, program staffs and ULOs. Committees were analysed all feedback and complains and found that, those were not included in the list; they requested to include their names in the main list. In total 155 complaints and feedback (129 from Tangail 129 and 29 from Sirajganj) received from two communities. Out of 155, 12 were considered at Tangail and 8 were at Sirajganj. According their complain, it was not needed to verify their complain, if possible respective units will have prioritized them for next program supports.

An orientation program on Flood 2019 Recovery Operation has been conducted for RCY volunteers, COs, TOs and ULOs. Total 49 participants were participated at orientation. The main purpose of the orientation was to provide the details activities under the operation.

CDC being play a vital in communities to implement all form of activities. This committees were formed with the 8 community consultations in two communities, where community people selected the members for representations of the community. Each CDC has formed with 11 members and all members have selected the president and secretary of the committee. Female members have been given priority in these committees (Tangail 6 and Sirajganj 5).

Challenges:

Finalization of some of the major pledges took longer 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 the above-mentioned output no. 1.1.

To conduct the PASSA ToT, one international expatriate was identified and scheduled to come to Bangladesh. BDRCS completed all the logistical arrangement however, the ToT was postponed due to COVID-19 pandemic. However, BDRCS is planning to conduct the PASSA ToT in January 2021 and if the COVID-19 pandemic situation allow BDRCS will request for an international lead PASSA facilitator to join the training.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic and prolonged flood in 2020; the overall shelter recovery interventions are delayed.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 101,120

Male: 50,600

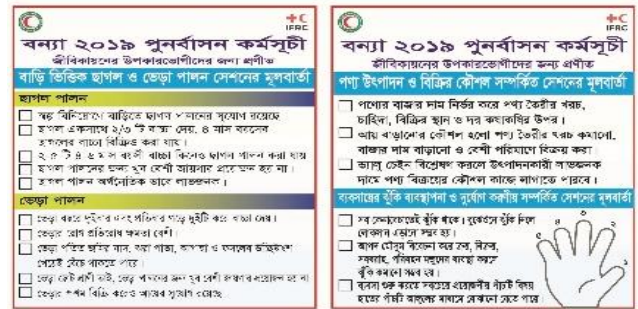
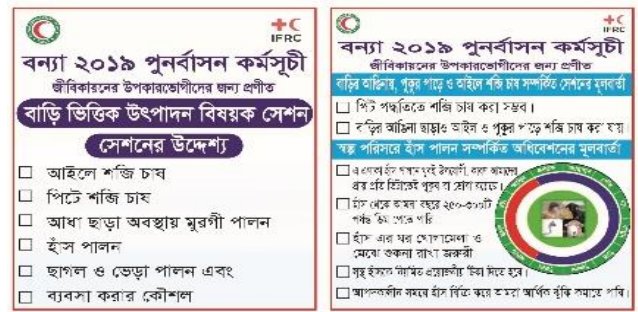
Female: 50,520

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	On going
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		
<p>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 in Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Tangail and Sylhet districts. Under the anticipated phase additional 950 households covered through food packages. As a provisioning of food assistance for the anticipated phase, BDRCS distributed food parcels in Rajbari, Kushtia and Chapai Nawabganj districts. Approximately, 1,000 households received the food parcels from the BDRCS during the fluvial flood during the month of October 2019.</p> <p>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 Financial Service Provider (FSP) and that is electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO). Household assessments were conducted using the mobile based data collection tool (Kobo Collect) to select these households. Along with the MPCG, each household also received eight types of vegetable seeds.</p> <p>For the recovery support, BDRCS has already identified the areas for livelihood intervention through conducting an assessment in targeted communities to understand the needs to restore and strengthen their livelihoods through community meeting and Key Informant Interview (KII) with respective Govt. and NGO officials. The key focused areas are-agriculture based livelihood, small scale poultry farming, livestock foods (fodder) etc. Besides the livelihood's assessment, a cash feasibility and a rapid market assessment was also conducted in the targeted areas. During this assessment, it was found that the existing market facilities are functional.</p> <p>In this reporting period, BDRCS identified 500 households for the livelihood support through household's assessment. As a recovery support, each of the households will be assisted with conditional grants of BDT 25,000 (CHF 312) for their livelihoods and cash assistance will utilized according to the agreed proposal.</p>		

All the targeted households have prepared their livelihood proposals to restore their livelihood with the support of trained RCY volunteers. Prior to prepare the proposals, RCY members were conducted the courtyard sessions on livelihood opportunities. Most of the targeted households have chosen rearing livestock and some of the targeted households mentioned in their proposals that they will establish chicken farm, agriculture work, small business etc. Another notable issue is that a significant number of beneficiaries have adopted two options for livelihood, e.g. in addition livestock rearing, they have kept chicken rearing in small scale. To betterment of the livelihood opportunities of beneficiaries, branches have been coordinating with Upazila Livestock offices, agriculture offices, women affairs offices and establishing a linkage between communities. As a result, the resource persons from government livestock offices have conducted the sessions among 500 livelihood beneficiaries at the community level. Consequently, beneficiaries have been benefitted and have gained a clear idea about livestock and chicken rearing. Upazila livestock office will be assisting to establish chicken farm of respective beneficiaries and they will be providing necessary vaccination for livestock. The agriculture offices will be providing necessary supports on agriculture-based activities as well.

Capacity building orientation to 40 RCY volunteers and 8 Community Organizers have accomplished before conducting the sessions with beneficiaries, as well as an IEC material was developed for conducting the sessions.

This program is being implemented in flood prone areas and floods are a regular phenomenon. At certain times of the year the whole area is submerged in flood water. At that time, the community people and their livestock are in dire food crisis. Considering the situation and based on the community consultation, the BDRCS has initiated hydroponic cultivation in the community in small scale. The main purpose of this work is to set an example in the community to mitigate the vegetable and livestock food crisis during flood.



IEC materials on livelihoods in local language. (Photo: BDRCS)



Orientation on livelihood sessions for RCY in Sirajganj and Livestock officials has conducted the sessions at community in Tangail. (Photo: IFRC)

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 accordingly. Regarding the distribution of MPCG, it was found that few people did not receive notification from BPO on time due to unavailability of the mobile network. However, BDRCS immediately communicated with BPO and addressed this issue. As a result, people collected their cash assistance without any delay.



Health

People reached⁷: 260,940

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	260,940

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	10,940
# 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	Ongoing

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS mobilized four mobile medical teams (each team has 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.

As a response to the dengue situation, BDRCS provided support through the Holy Family Red Crescent Hospital, Blood bank, Youth and Volunteer department in terms of psychosocial support to patients and their attendances, supplying blood (total 3,460 units in Dhaka and another 3,000 units from 3 other nationwide centres), awareness raising, etc. In total 650,000 awareness leaflets were distributed in 250 schools and amongst 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 six major hospitals in Dhaka city.

Additionally, for capacity building of existing health teams in the country, BDRCS organized two batches of refreshers training⁸ for its midwives during February 2020; total 66 participants were in attendance from 56 MCH centers of BDRCS. Each training duration was three days, and both the trainings were residential. The main purpose of the training was to enhance the capacity and knowledge of midwives. So that they can provide better services for their patients. The following key topics were covered through the training: antenatal care; instrument use during pregnancy; normal delivery and video presentation for pregnancy related complicacy; episiotomy, neonatal Care; expanded programme of immunization (EPI); family planning; importance of breast feeding and its methods; nutrition for mother and child; psychosocial support/ psychological first aid; non-communicable diseases and care for aged people; maintenance of MCH centres and reporting; and necessary prevention steps for the COVID-19.

While providing humanitarian assistance, the COVID-19 containment and prevention measures has been taken by BDRCS through remote risk communication and engagement, online training, self-explanatory guidance, etc. There is already an implementation guideline in this regard developed by the BDRCS-IFRC team which has been followed during the on-going operations. COVID-19 pandemic crisis poses risks to the volunteers and frontline workers. To ensure the duty of care, BDRCS has been providing the required PPE; and already included around 2,000 volunteers and more than 300 staff under insurance coverage.

Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) training will be conducted at community in 4th week of November and orientation on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) will be conducted in December 2020.

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.

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



Ongoing repairing work in the Haidar Ali MCH Centre in Tangail. (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS also proceeded with renovation of MCH Centers in the flood affected areas. The technical team of BDRCS assessed and identified five MCH centres⁹ for renovation. Currently renovation works are ongoing under the supervision of BDRCS health department and implementing by the MCH centre renovation committees.

With the recommendations of the technical team, and support by the IFRC logistics department, BDRCS provided necessary medical equipment among 15 BDRCS MCH centers. Handed over the basic medical equipment's are; labor tables and stool, stand lamps, baby trays, baby weighing machines, adult weight machines, blood pressure sets, stethoscopes, bulb suckers, sterilizers for instrument, needle holders, artery forceps, episiotomy scissors, kidney trays, torchlights, thermometers, blood sugar test machine with strips, nebulizer machine, doppler machine and covered bin for labor room.



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

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

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

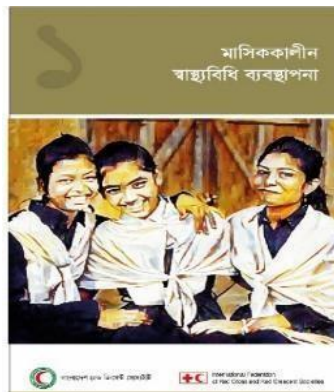
⁹ Jamila Mosharaf MCH Centre in Jamalpur, Haider Ali MCH centre in Tangail, Poil MCH Centre and Sharifabad MCH Centre in Habiganj, Shahid Zia MCH Centre in Bogura.

# of households provided with conditional cash grant for construction of improved latrines, hygiene and cleaning items	2,000	Ongoing
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Progress towards outcomes

During the immediate emergency phase, BDRCS, with support of trained RCY volunteers and NDWRT members, had 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 tube wells in Gaibandha, Tangail, Kurigram, Bogura and Sirajganj districts. In total, BDRCS distributed 4,428 jerry cans (capacity 10 litre) among the flood affected people.

BDRCS distributed 8,900 hygiene parcels from its contingency stock immediately after flood 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. Under the recovery intervention, orientation on MHM was conducted in Sirajganj and Tangail district branches. A total of 40 RCY (20 female) volunteers received the orientation, who in turn, have been conducting these sessions in communities. During the reporting period around 1,500 households received the dignity kit.



(Left) Hygiene parcels distribution at Gaibandha district. (Right) BDRCS with the support of IFRC developed IEC materials regarding MHM for the beneficiaries (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

With the technical support of NDWRT members, BDRCS also installed 52 temporary latrines for the displaced people in Tangail, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Sirajganj districts, using locally available resources.

During the recovery assessment, the team found that the latrine conditions of the community are unhygienic. Almost every latrine of the community is made of kutcha (i.e. mud or earth and with bamboo, jute bags or plastic sheets) and were badly affected by the flood. Community people are not aware about hygiene behaviors. From the household assessments and community consultation, BDRCS identified targeted households in Tangail and Sirajganj districts to provide WASH support. Both the district branches have been coordinating with Upazila level DPHE office and adopted



Volunteers participating the MHM orientation sessions in Tangail district. (Photo: BDRCS)

the appropriate latrine design in consultation with the affected communities. The latrine will be constructed on raised platform considering the flood water level.

Based on consultation with communities, an IEC material was developed to facilitate the owner driven construction approach. Courtyard sessions on flood resilient and hygiene latrine has been completed for 500 targeted households. At the same time, all targeted households prepared their proposals with the support of RCY volunteers. CDC members assisted in identifying latrine materials and construction vendors. A total of 40 RCY volunteers were trained (18 female). BDRCS is in the process of constructing model latrines at the community level. Conditional cash grants for disaster resilience latrine construction will be transferred to individual bank accounts of latrine recipients. Monitoring of the progress of latrine construction will be carried out with the support of the BDRCS WASH officer, community organizers, CDC members and WASH-trained volunteers.

Based on initial assessment, a total of 10 tube-well will be installed in the community. CDC has identified the locations of the water points, where most people will be able to access them. BDRCS will install these waterpoints with the support of local district branches following BDRCS procurement procedure.

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 into a floating raft, etc.) and had taken extra safety measures for volunteers by providing them with life jackets to reach the people with safe water.

Due to the pandemic situation, awareness sessions on health, hygiene and sanitation had to be organized in smaller group meetings and through the use of IEC/behavior change communication materials, instead of the usual method of mass gathering.



IEC material on latrine construction is developed in consultation with the communities and local authorities. (Photo: BDRCS)



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
Operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services	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
# of staff, NDRT, NDWRT members, and volunteers as well as IFRC, PNSs staff oriented on the PGI minimum standard	200	200
# of dignity kits distributed	3,000	1,500

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 volunteers are also well briefed through developing Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for this operation. BDRCS in NHQ and unit levels through the orientation on minimum standards on PGI in emergencies.



Pocket cards are distributing during the in-kind and MPCG distribution **(Photo: IFRC)**

Based on community needs and consultation, BDRCS finalized the selection criteria. The primary list of eligible households from assessment was 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 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 for themselves, how the distribution process has taken place, who are the real people to receive BDRCS' support. Besides the boxes, information desks were also placed during the distributions, which allowed the communities to make queries and ask for information related to the BDRCS interventions.

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 have been distributed among the flood affected communities. During distribution, trained volunteers of BDRCS arranged briefing sessions for women and girls.



Distribution of dignity kits in Tangail among the female members of targeted households. **(Photo: BDRCS)**

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 kits¹⁰ and stored in the BDRCS warehouse. Among these, already distributed 1,500 in flood affected areas.

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) As a best response and prevention towards violence against women and children an awareness-based IEC material developed and shared in Bangla. To address negative coping strategies of the community people and prevention of gender-

¹⁰ Dignity kit consist of bucket with lid (16-liter capacity) 1 pcs. panty with elastic bands, (100% cotton) 4 pcs. menstruation cloth 4 Pcs. detergent powder 1 kg, bathing soap (150gm) 2 pcs, torch light with 3 pencil batteries 1 pcs and 1 pair sandal.

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.

In addition, BDRCS is planning to provide extra support for the person with disability (PWD) people among the recovery beneficiaries as require.

Challenges

Emphasizing on community needs, especially for 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 (preparation work is done, implementation will be started soon)

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	Planned

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	Planned
# of households provided with saplings	5,000	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

DRR related activities like provision of saplings, DRR awareness sessions, small scale mitigation works, trainings and orientations etc. have been planned and currently BDRCS is in process to implement these activities in consultation with CDC, communities and relevant stakeholders.

BDRCS has already identified the work scheme in consultation with the targeted communities under the cash for work (CFW). Upazila Project Implementation Office (PIO) assessed the proposed area where earthen road will be constructed and provided necessary guidance. These roads will allow the targeted communities to be connected during flood. Specially in Sirajganj, the road will connect with the community clinic, which used to become isolated during the flood. Community consultation, CDC meetings, scheme selection and environmental impact assessment have been completed for CFW. Currently BDRCS is in process to identify the targeted people who are willing to take part these under cash for work scheme.

Though this operation community people will be provided appropriate saplings. In this regard, community consultation has already been completed; community people recommending for mango, papaya, lemon, guava and plum sapling. The saplings will be locally procured and will distribute among the targeted households.

In addition to that, flood hazard mapping and installation of early warning system will be established. As well community awareness on DRR will be enhanced in the targeted communities. BDRCS is also in process to develop exit plan of the operation through community consultation.

Challenges:

Considering available funding, BDRCS has planned for DRR activities only in recovery interventions areas. COVID-19 crisis and flood in 2020 did not allow to complete all the planned activities timely. However, BDRCS is expecting to complete the planned activities within the extended timeline.

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	Planned

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
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	Planned
# of people trained on NDRT and NDWRT	n/a	62
Relief stocks (non-food relief items) prepositioned/replenished	Yes	Yes
Revision of contingency plan	Yes	Planned
Response SOP developed	Yes	Planned
Upgrading/modernization of BDRCS response coordination centre at the NHQ	Yes	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

BDRCS insured around 5,000 volunteers under IFRC global volunteer insurance policy. In addition to that under the on-going COVID-19 operation, BDRCS insured around 2,000 frontline volunteers and more than 300 staffs. 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 will going to organize another NDRT training in January 2021 under this operation as a part of capacity building of national society.

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 (GBV) 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.

Considering the capacity building of national society staffs and volunteers, through this EA, BDRCS has planned to organize training on PASSA, PHAST, livelihood, evidence-based Community-Based Health and First Aid (eCBHFA). Based on the finding of preparedness for effective response (PER) assessment, BDRCS is in process to revise the existing contingency plan and response manual of BDRCS. In this regard, through this EA, IFRC is extending support to hire a consultant for BDRCS. Through this initiative it is expected that BDRCS contingency plan will revised and an effective response SOP (standard operating procedure) will be developed to ensure that BDRCS can reach most vulnerable people timely and efficiently.

In 2020, BDRCS has been managing simultaneously five emergency appeal operations simultaneously with the limited resources. To enhance the response capacity and in line with PER findings, currently BDRCS is looking forward to establishing the emergency operation center (EOC). Through this EA, IFRC will contribute and provide technical support to establish the EOC for BDRCS.

Challenges

With the available funding, the planned activities under strengthening national society have been delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic.

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	Planned
# of evaluation(s) conducted	1	Planned
Evaluation is followed up by a management response	Yes	Planned

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

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.

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

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. From January 2020, a senior program officer has been working closely with BDRCS recovery team to support the program activities. The staff is working from district level.

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 15 November 2020 closing is CHF 1,541,145. Detailed income and expenditure are outlined in the attached interim 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:

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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)

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

How we work

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

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/7-2020/10	Operation	MDRBD022
Budget Timeframe	2019/7-2021/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Nov 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD022 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 18 Jul 2019 to 31 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 27 Nov 2020	2,651,809
Appeal Coverage	37.88%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	176,775	192,999	-16,224
AOF2 - Shelter	322,917	324,882	-1,965
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	538,267	500,705	37,562
AOF4 - Health	786,059	18,936	767,123
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	157,688	157,689	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	6,514	8,205	-1,690
AOF7 - Migration	15,987	17,651	-1,664
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	80,496	80,496	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,927	2,927	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	145	145	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	208,954	236,511	-27,557
Grand Total	2,296,730	1,541,145	755,584

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/10

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,651,809
Expenditure	-1,541,145
Closing Balance	1,110,664
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,110,664

IV. DREF Loan

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

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/7-2020/10	Operation	MDRBD022
Budget Timeframe	2019/7-2021/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 27 Nov 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD022 - Bangladesh - Monsoon Floods

Operating Timeframe: 18 Jul 2019 to 31 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	39,489				39,489		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch (from Governmei	193,263				193,263		
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		
On Line donations	407				407		
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	2,651,809	0	0	0	2,651,809	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,651,809	0	