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Emergency appeal operation update

Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD010 GLIDE n° FL-2012-000106-BGD 12-month operation update 5 September 2013

Period covered by this Operation Update: 8 August to 30 June 2013

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,753,139

Appeal coverage: To date, the appeal is 95 per cent covered in cash and kind. The IFRC DREF allocation has been replenished.

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was launched on 8 August 2012 for CHF 1,753,139 to support Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to assist 9,500 families (47,500 beneficiaries) for 10 months. The initial operation aimed to complete by 7 June 2013. However, considering the on-going works as well as follow-up activities, the operation asked for a timeframe extension and will continue until 30 September 2013. Thus, A Final Report will be available by 31 December 2013 (three months after the end of operation).
- On 4 July, CHF 241,041 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC's) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in eight districts: Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur.



IFRC Head of Delegation visited cash for work project site in Cox's Bazar district. **Photo:** BDRCS.

Summary

In response to the floods and landslides resulting from the torrential rain during June 2012, BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, provided immediate relief and subsequent recovery assistance to the ten most affected districts in the country's northern and south-eastern regions. These ten districts included Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Bogra and Sirajganj. The response was in tandem with government request and complimentary to government's interventions as well as other humanitarian organizations' initiatives. More than a million people across 74 upazilas (sub-districts) were affected by the disaster.¹

¹ Data taken from Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO), dated 7 July 2012.

Based on the initial assessment, BDRCS launched its relief response with search and rescue, first aid, distribution of food and safe drinking water. BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, further responded with emergency shelter, sanitation and health initiatives. Some of the key challenges during the relief phase included:

- Continual monsoon rain resulted in delay in distribution in some districts.
- Road communication access to remote locations in hilly regions was limited due to destruction caused by flood. This led to high transportation costs.
- Assistance provided by BDRCS was considered to be inadequate in meeting huge humanitarian needs. Few organizations operated in the regions. This led to an expectation in the community for more beneficiaries had to be attended by the BDRCS which was beyond its capacity.

In addition to on-going relief support, a joint needs assessment was conducted in collaboration with the government by three humanitarian cluster leads: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IFRC, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the southern districts of Bandarban, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazaar to explore needs for long-term intervention. Based on the joint needs assessment, an early recovery cluster – a common strategy in implementation of livelihood activities – was developed. Subsequently with submission of proposal to DG ECHO on the specific livelihood needs, IFRC was awarded co-funding to support 8,000 families in Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar and Bandarban for cash-based interventions such as cash for work, cash for training and unconditional cash grants. In addition, based on the household economic security (HES) assessment in the northern part of the country, BDRCS/IFRC also supported 1,000 families in terms of unconditional cash grants.

Regular disruptions due to the general strike² (hartals), this has direct impact in population movements, large and small, in turn hampering and at times altogether restricting project implementation and monitoring at the field level by the staff and volunteers. Other challenges faced by BDRCS/IFRC during the recovery phase included:

- Nation-wide strikes have created a “liquidity crisis” at the local banks causing delays in payment to beneficiaries, and slowing the overall project implementation. The inability of the local banks to disburse to beneficiaries a one-time lump-sum payment of Unconditional Cash Grant (UCG) has brought about the need to divide the payment into two and sometimes three separate payments sums, thus reducing the speed and progress of the implementation. Due to the frequent strikes, cash transfer from National Headquarters to the field level banks did not happen as planned and therefore the subsequent delay in starting the Cash for Work (CFW) schemes.
- The Government of Bangladesh requested that the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) attempt to specifically intervene in the remotest of locations to provide assistance to those who otherwise would receive nothing. The remoteness of some of these project locations, covering a large number of communities, the door-to-door registration and the selection process, were time consuming.
- The order of the implementation of activities in the field is CFW, cash for training (CFT) and UCG in the same geographic location. Since these three activities are interconnected, a delay in the implementation of one of the three activities in turn creates a delay in the implementation of the other two activities. Specifically in the CFW programme, the local government institutions identify and decide where and when certain projects will take place. Once this decision is made and transmitted, the work begins. If a street protest is called in the area where the work is planned to take place this leads to delays in achieving the planned target.

The initial operation was expected to complete by 7 June 2013. However, considering challenges faced by the BDRCS/IFRC for the livelihoods component, the operation timeframe has been extended to 30 September 2013. A Final Report will be available by 31 December 2013 (three months after the end of operation). Meanwhile, a review of the operation is currently underway by an external consultant. This focus largely on the livelihood's cash transfer programme (CTP). The review finding will serve to better planning, implementation and monitoring for future CTP and will be shared in the final report.

The situation

Context

The geographical setting of the country's south and north-east, with hilly areas and upstream rivers make these regions naturally prone to flash floods and landslides. The magnitude of the impact of such disasters also increased as a result of unplanned settlements near the mountains.

² During this reporting period, there were an accumulative of 27 days of nationwide strike.

The assessment conducted by BDRCS from 1 to 5 July 2012 found that the majority of the affected population in the east of the country is below the poverty line and are forced to reside in vulnerable mountainous locations in the districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar, Bandarban, Sunamganj and Sylhet. Flood waters triggered by heavy rainfall from upstream inundated the low-lying areas of these districts from 25 June and continued until 28 June. The districts of Bogra, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram and Sirajganj, which are located in low-lying areas of the northern part of the country, have been inundated due to the torrential rain and rising water levels in the rivers Brahmaputra and Dharla.

In total, 10,551 water points were damaged, of which 4,350 were in Kurigram. Communities were dependent on water from tube wells of neighbouring villages while contaminated water is being used for domestic purposes. The situation has improved during this reporting period but there are needs of repairing of the damaged water points. Open defecation in the region was prevalent since most areas were flooded. Some areas of these districts faced moderate to heavy shower during post monsoon season in September and early October 2012. This further deteriorated the flooding situation in some part of those districts.

It was estimated that 373 km of road have been damaged by the flood in the district of Bandarban, Bogra, Chittagong, Jamalpur and Kurigram. Most of the market places were partially damaged as goods such as rice, pulses, fertilizers and onions have been inundated by flood water. Furthermore, 258 km in total of the river embankment has been damaged and approximately 735 educational institutions have also been affected.

According to DRRO's damage statistics, as of 19 July 2012, a total of 74 upazilas/sub-districts (out of 101) in 10 districts have been affected by the flood as of 19 July 2013. The flood has affected 1,029,695 families (5,148,475 people). The flood has also destroyed 360,862 households (of which 88,070 were fully damaged) and 230,421 acres of crops. Approximately 4,816 livestock have been killed in the flood while much of the poultry, fisheries, and shrimp culture have been negatively affected. A total of 50,778 people have taken shelter in 246 buildings includes cyclone and flood shelter, schools, college and government buildings in the districts, and 139 people have been reported dead.

A [joint need assessment](#) (JNA) was conducted in the three south eastern district of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar during August and early September 2012. Three cluster lead agencies (IFRC for shelter, UNDP for early recovery and UNICEF for WASH cluster) took part in this assessment with support from other INGOs and local NGOs. According to the JNA, nine upazilas are affected in three districts of Bandarban, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar where about 58.9 per cent of households are affected and 17.11 per cent of shelters are damaged. This assessment also identified the community need through comprehensive focus group discussion (FGD) and utilizing other tools.

Table 1: Summary of damage profile in Bandarban, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar district assessed by Joint Need Assessment

| <i>District</i> | <i>Upazila</i> | <i>Total # of families (upazila)</i> | <i># of affected families (upazila)</i> | <i>% of affected families</i> | <i># of shelters prior to floods (upazila)</i> | <i>Total # of shelters affected (upazila)</i> | <i>% of damaged shelter</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|
| Bandarban | Lama | 22,447 | 18,010 | 80.2 | 22,447 | 18,010 | 80.23 |
| | Naikhongchari | 12,218 | 4,155 | 34.0 | 12,218 | 1,433 | 11.73 |
| | Alikadam | 9,422 | 2,429 | 25.8 | 9,422 | 2,429 | 25.78 |
| Subtotal | | 44,087 | 24,594 | 55.8 | 44,087 | 21,872 | 49.61 |
| Chittagong | Anowara | 49,966 | 24,550 | 49.1 | 49,966 | 5,207 | 10.42 |
| | Satkania | 70,808 | 60,000 | 84.7 | 70,808 | 5,000 | 7.06 |
| | Bashkali | 84,216 | 60,000 | 71.2 | 84,216 | 23,130 | 27.47 |
| Subtotal | | 204,990 | 144,550 | 70.5 | 204,990 | 33,337 | 16.26 |
| Cox's Bazar | Ramu | 47,904 | 19,800 | 41.3 | 47,904 | 6,500 | 13.57 |
| | Moheshkhali | 58,177 | 1,658 | 2.8 | 58,177 | 435 | 0.75 |
| | Chakaria | 88,391 | 70,630 | 79.9 | 88,391 | 13,750 | 15.56 |
| Subtotal | | 194,472 | 92,088 | 47.4 | 194,472 | 20,685 | 10.64 |
| Total | | 443,549 | 261,232 | 58.9 | 443,549 | 75,894 | 17.11 |

The November 2012 joint agency (Save the children, Muslim Aid, Christian aid, Oxfam and partner NGO GUK) Household Economic Security (HES) [Recovery Assessment](#) in the Northern districts of Kurigram, Jamalpur and Gaibandha has identified the basic food and nonfood needs amongst the 'very poor' and most vulnerable households (mainly those without access to be able bodied male labour) in the most affected and highly sedimented char (raised ground surrounded by water) islands. This assessment also identified livelihood recovery needs particularly on those char islands where sediment depth is likely to prevent return to normal cropping until after the next monsoon floods in November 2013.

During the first few days of the emergency phase, limited support was provided by other humanitarian agencies other than the BDRCS response (refer to Red Cross Red Crescent Action below), and local governments in the northern districts. Other humanitarian organizations, such as Save the Children, Oxfam, and Muslim Aid, eventually started their response operations in the northern districts.

The situation had improved in south-eastern part, following the assistance given by the Concern Universal, Deshari Consortium (led by Muslim Aid) and Care Bangladesh (support from DG ECHO) to assist around 36,865 families with emergency and early recovery assistance. Local NGOs such as CARITAS, BRAC and Souhardo also provided cash grants, food and non-food items to the flood-affected population during the emergency phase. DG ECHO funded five INGOs and IFRC is conducting cash-based early recovery interventions in the south-eastern region which covers a good percentage of needs. In addition, UNDP has provided early recovery activities in the form of cash for work, cash grant, etc. All the agencies including BDRCS/IFRC have completed the cash based early recovery intervention as of 30 June 2013. At the end of June 2013 people of these areas experienced heavy rainfall and in many cases the cash for work schemes resulted with good impacts in terms of flood prevention and better communication access to community. Also, there has been some positive influence of the training component to have appeared when people had to take shelter for one night due to heavy rain causes flood. Training has made them aware to take dry food, water while going to the shelter. Those who had received the cash two to three months back has invested in food, livelihood, and shelter and also for health. During the last spell of distribution in June it was found that people were found happy with the cash assistance and they would invest the money for livelihood purpose.

Coordination and partnerships

BDRCS/IFRC continues to liaise and coordinate with the local administration to monitor disaster situation and immediate response. As members of the local disaster management committees (constituted by the government), the concerned BDRCS units took part in humanitarian response activities conducted by the government and other humanitarian agencies.

IFRC has continued its presence and contribution in the Humanitarian Country Task Team (HCTT) meeting co-chaired by the government and United Nations (UN) to support a coordinated humanitarian response. Together with BDRCS, IFRC maintains close contact with the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) for situation updates, government response and coordination between humanitarian actors. In addition, a bilateral meeting was held between the secretary of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the SG of BDRCS for a coordinated response operation in the emergency phase.

IFRC, together with UNDP, organized several meetings of the shelter cluster member agencies to share details of assessments, actions undertaken and resources available. Though the Shelter Cluster was not formally activated, consultations continue to be undertaken. Furthermore, IFRC, together with BDRCS, has coordinated meetings regarding WatSan, food security, health and needs assessments.

A JNA for shelter, WASH and early recovery, co-led by UNDP, UNICEF and IFRC, is completed. Early recovery intervention is being launched based on assessment findings by other humanitarian agencies.

BDRCS coordinated with the British Red Cross to conduct the HES assessment in the northern districts. British Red Cross has provided support through a HES delegate to lead this assessment.

IFRC is in close contact with DG ECHO in terms of exchanging updates and exploring appropriate actions to address humanitarian needs. IFRC attended the DG ECHO partner's coordination meeting on 2 July 2012, where the flood situation in the country was reviewed. IFRC together with BDRCS Bandarban district unit hosted the first interagency coordination meeting of DG ECHO supported humanitarian agencies on 10 January 2013 for the DG ECHO partners implementing early recovery intervention in the south eastern region. IFRC has been awarded co-funding to support 8,000 families in Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar and Bandarban for cash-based interventions such

as cash for work, cash for training and unconditional cash grants. BDRCS and IFRC took part in the project sharing workshop with ECHO mission team in Cox's Bazar during the April 2013. ECHO mission team also visited the BDRCS/IFRC project sites where cash for work programme is in place.

IFRC maintained regular contact with its traditional partners for fund flow. Hong Kong Red Cross has contributed in the cash based intervention project both in north and SE region of the country.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar were on ground zero to carry out search and rescue with troops and fire personnel of those trapped in the landslides, as well as providing first aid, food and clean water. As the impact from the floods has caused widespread damage to a large population who require humanitarian assistance, BDRCS has activated its flood contingency plan to guide its systematic operational response. The German Red Cross contributed EUR 1,000 (CHF 1,201) for distribution of immediate food and drinking water.

Through the disaster preparedness fund located at the BDRCS unit level, together with contributions mobilized locally, around 4,000 of the most affected families were provided with dry/warm food or basic food and non-food items (jerry cans, candles, children's clothing, etc) and shelter materials. Upon request from the affected units, BDRCS national headquarters mobilized BDT 900,000 (CHF 10,570) from its own disaster contingency fund and received an additional BDT 300,000 (CHF 3,523) from IFRC as an initial support to procure basic food, non-food items and drinking water for distribution. According to the BDRCS units, more than 15,000 beneficiaries were provided with some basic immediate assistance.

On 28 June 2012, BDRCS with IFRC deployed emergency assessment teams from 1 to 5 July 2012 in the Chittagong-Cox's Bazar region, in Teesta Basin (covering Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram districts) and in Sylhet basin. Subsequently, five assessment teams were sent to the affected regions and to the most affected communities to observe the effect of floods and landslides and to obtain first-hand information on the actual needs of the affected populations. The teams interviewed key informants including government officials, community leaders, religious leaders and community members. Additionally, the teams reviewed available records including updates from the ministry and local disaster management committees.

In relation to Restoring Family Links (RFL), the assessment did not identify any need for action at this stage. BDRCS tracing department, with support from ICRC, will continue to monitor the situation with concerned units.

To reinforce the capacity of units of the affected areas, BDRCS NHQ deployed National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members during the emergency phase to support eight BDRCS units in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur. An additional NDRT member was attached to the BDRCS response department in Dhaka. In the second phase of the relief distribution, five NDRT members were deployed in five districts and an extra NDRT member was deployed in BDRCS NHQ for coordinating the field activities.

Based on BDRCS's own initial assessments and government reports, the impact of the flood situation across the country met the threshold of a large scale response. BDRCS requested and was granted an initial DREF allocation of CHF 241,041 to support BDRCS in delivering immediate assistance to 25,000 beneficiaries of Cox's Bazar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram and Jamalpur district with the following needs: immediate basic food and household needs (through cash grants); emergency shelter materials (i.e. tarpaulins); water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; and mobile curative health care.



Community consultation for beneficiary list and Cash for work scheme finalization. **Photo:** IFRC.

As of 19 July 2012, first spell of distribution in eight districts for 5,000 families was completed. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families. The immediate shelter support of tarpaulins was crucial; communities were protecting themselves from heavy downpours using local leaves and straw, and residing on higher grounds for a period of five to seven days.

Detailed assessments by BDRCS highlighted the needs for extended relief in these eight districts, as well as in two additional districts affected by flooding which occurred after the approval of the initial DREF. Therefore, the operation is expanded to assist a total of 9,500 families including the initial 5,000 families.

Relief distribution for the rest of 4,500 families has also been completed in five districts of Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj and Sunamganj.

With support of the British Red Cross, a HES assessment was conducted during November 2012 and the report was shared with HCTT. As an outcome of this assessment report, BDRCS/IFRC planned for cash grant scheme in the districts of Gaibandha and Kurigram.

Beneficiary selection and the necessary preparation were undertaken by BDRCS in Northern districts of Gaibandha and Kurigram for cash transfer like cash grant ID form preparation, bank account opening by the BDRCS district units nearest to the beneficiary community, cash transfer planning. During 1st week of February 2013, a total of 1,000 families received cash through banks which they used for either continuing their activities in shelter construction or in income generating activities (IGAs).

Apart from the Northern districts, BDRCS/IFRC supported 8,000 families in South Eastern region with cash based intervention. The cash based interventions included cash for work, cash for training and unconditional cash grant. With the operation timeframe extended, BDRCS/IFRC managed to complete the distribution process in the South Eastern region by end June 2013. Those who had received the cash two to three months back have been found to utilize it for purchasing basic food items, starting livelihood options, repair existing shelter and for health purpose. During the last distribution in June, it was found that beneficiaries were found happy with the cash assistance and had invested largely for sustainable livelihood purpose. Some beneficiaries also expressed that additional cash grant could be useful for them to rebuild a more durable shelter.

Progress towards outcomes

Relevant BDRCS units and RCY, together with NDRT members, were deployed in the affected locations to conduct door-to-door survey for selection of beneficiaries during the relief as well as early recovery phase. In coordination with the local administration and government, remote locations have been targeted. Prior to the deployment of NDRT and RCY members, orientation session was organized on beneficiary targeting, criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and coordination with other actors on the ground to avoid duplication or overlapping. In the relief phase a criterion for the selection of beneficiaries varies as they live in different geographical settings and are exposed to different types of flooding.

- In the south-eastern hilly regions, beneficiaries were selected on the basis of living situation: families living on hill slopes and areas are more vulnerable to landslides and along banks of rivers.
- In the north and north-eastern regions, families affected by the floods and residing by the Brahmaputra Teesta river floodplain were selected as beneficiaries.
- In both regions, vulnerable groups are prioritized under the vulnerability criteria's of elderly women, marginal farmers, women-headed families, lactating mothers, and physically challenged people (as stated in the BDRCS relief manual).

BDRCS adhered to these criteria for beneficiary selection during the relief phase. The HES guided the beneficiary selection in northern districts. The JNA also developed criteria for the most affected population in the affected districts of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazaar. The team in the field has followed these criteria for beneficiary selection during recovery phase.

Relief distributions (Food and non-food items)

Outcome: The immediate basic food needs of 9,500 flood-affected families are met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj).

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |
|---|--|
| The target families received a single cash grant of BDT 2,000 (CHF 25) per family for food. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Distribution of a single cash grant for food and immediate needs. • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors. • On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC. |
| Outcome: The basic non-food items of 6,000 flood-affected families are provided within three months in five districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj and Sunamganj). | |
| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |
| The target families received basic clothing and cooking utensils. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Distribution of basic clothing and cooking utensils • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors. • On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC. |

Progress:

The affected families received a grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000)/family as food support. The distribution of which was completed by 19 July 2012 for 5,000 families in eight districts. During September 2012, distribution of cash for the remaining 4,500 families in five districts was completed (refer to [Operation update no. 2](#) for details). Unlike usual distribution of food packages, cash grant provided scopes to purchase local food for various geographical and cultural contexts. Since the local markets remained functional, communities were able to buy basic food items. However, there were few cases whereby families instead used the cash grant to purchase agricultural seeds and shelter materials (bamboo and fencing materials).

The relief distribution for non-food items, with the exception of cooking utensils, was completed by September and October 2012 (refer to [Operation update no. 3](#) for details). Beneficiaries for the NFIs and food items are the same. Distribution of sharee and lungee for 2,500 households were completed by September, while the remaining items were distributed during October. During the procurement planning, BDRCS determined that the procurement time for all NFIs (sharee, lungee and cooking utensils) would not be same. Hence, a decision was taken to distribute the sharee and lungee from the available DP stock and the rest after procurement. As the procurement process for the cooking utensils took longer than expected, the However, the procurement of the cooking utensils was cancelled due to a lengthy procurement process, and thus the need for these items had already been met or was no longer a priority.

Shelter

| Outcome: Emergency shelter support for 9,500 flood-affected families is met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj). | |
|---|--|
| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |
| The target families received emergency shelter materials (one tarpaulin per family) to meet their immediate shelter needs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments. • Beneficiary registration. • Distribution of tarpaulins by trained Red Crescent Youth volunteers (other materials, i.e. rope and bamboo, are locally available) and provision of technical support / advice to recipients. • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors. • Procurement and replenishment of tarpaulins dispatched from BDRCS/IFRC disaster preparedness. • On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC. |
| Outcome: Transitional shelter support for 1,500 families are met within ten months in the seven districts of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj. | |
| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>The target families received shelter materials and a cash grant of BDT 15,000 (CHF 190) to support transitional shelter needs.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Door-to-door assessments by PASSA trained RCY volunteers. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Procurement and distribution of shelter materials. • Distribution of one time cash grant. • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors. • On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC. |
|---|--|

Progress:

The overall shelter operation was completed by end of November 2012 with a total of 9,500 families were provided with emergency shelter materials. These beneficiaries are the same who received cash for food. Most houses in the affected area which were damaged or destroyed by the floods were mud houses as well as houses with bamboo fencing. Their living structures were further made vulnerable by the rain. Hence, the emergency shelter support in terms of tarpaulin provided a great support for the affected people to protect themselves from rain. A joint assessment found that most families were unable to rebuild their homes due to persistent rainfall. Tarpaulin has provided the affected families with two usages - a dry living space and a cooking.

Household Economic Security (HES) assessment was conducted with a goal to guide the operation for possible transitional shelter intervention in the northern affected areas. After the final report from [HES assessment](#), the transitional shelter component was removed from the initial appeal as the assessment illustrates less need on transitional shelter materials. Rather, the assessment focused on unconditional cash grant to support the affected families as per their need to recover from damage. One of the reasons to move towards unconditional cash grant for early recovery was that the transitional shelter materials might not be appropriate as the local people use diverse materials to rebuild houses in the northern districts. [JNA](#) conducted in the south eastern part of the country also has identified livelihood/food security as a priority need which is another reason to change the focus from transitional shelter to early recovery through cash based intervention.

Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

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|---|--|
| <p>Outcome: Access to drinking water for 9,500 affected families is improved within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj).</p> | |
| <p>Outputs (expected results)</p> <p>The target families have access to safe drinking water.</p> | <p>Activities planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water mapping in consultation with DPHE and site finalization. • Water trucking of potable water for 30 days for 3,000 people at temporary places or to homes without access to water. • Mobilization of materials. • Installation of 50 shallow tube wells. • Conduct water quality testing. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS WatSan engineer. |
| <p>Outcome: Water-related diseases are reduced for 9,500 flood-affected families within ten months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunamganj).</p> | |
| <p>Outputs (expected results)</p> <p>Construction communal bathing and toilet facilities provided at flood shelters and public places.</p> | <p>Activities planned</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site selection and designing of 6 communal bathing latrine in consultation with DPHE. • Procurement of construction materials for communal facilities. • Selection of labours and supervisors for construction in consultation with DPHE. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS WatSan engineer. |
| <p>1,500 families have access to household sanitation facilities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary registration and validation in line with the shelter component. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Procurement and distribution of latrine materials for 1,500 families. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS WatSan engineer. |
| <p>Hygiene practice of the population is improved through</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of IEC materials on hygiene promotion. • Household level discussion through RCY volunteers for awareness |

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| hygiene promotion activities. | <p>raising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS health staff and trained RCY volunteers. |
|-------------------------------|---|

Progress:

Water distribution was provided by volunteers to support families in remote location in certain regions. While BDRCS/IFRC has expertise in the installation of tube-wells (TW), the WatSan activities were carried out in coordination with the local Department of Public Health and Engineering Department (DPHE). DPHE has location-wise arsenic protocol to follow for installation of TW. Rehabilitation of TW was carried out by the DPHE. The provision for the installation of tube-wells has increased access to safe drinking water facilities in affected communities.

BDRCS has carried out assessment for construction of communal bathing and toilet, provision of providing access to household latrines and water point. BDRCS through its unit offices identified the tube well installation sites in the northern districts of Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur.

Water trucking under this outcome has been implemented during the emergency phase in geographical locations as per the need. Over time, WASH needs were identified for the early recovery phase and the WASH cluster and its active members like Oxfam, Muslim Aid, Water Aid who have in-country expertise on WASH have been implementing WASH related activities. As the WatSan needs was heavily addressed by other agencies including the local DPHE, BDRCS/IFRC shifted its resources towards livelihood support, following the recommendation from the JNA.

Development of information, education and communication (IEC materials) for hygiene promotion including posters with messages on hand washing, water purifications, took place for awareness rising within the affected communities. Hygiene promotion activities were also undertaken by health teams in their intervention.

Emergency Health and Care

Outcome: The immediate health risk of 9,500 flood-affected families is reduced within one month in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj).

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |
|---|---|
| The target families have access to mobile curative health care. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy five mobile medical teams with essential medicines for one month. Provide primary health care to people living on temporary places/makeshift camps, and remote <i>char land (raised ground surrounded by river)</i>. Reference to other medical authorities. Coordinate with local health authorities. Conduct regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors. |
| The resilience of the community is improved through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct health education and awareness campaigns in affected communities. Update knowledge and skills of 50 local volunteers on disease prevention and health promotion. Reproduce/distribute IEC materials (posters on hygiene promotion from BDRCS stock) to reinforce health education/awareness campaigns. |

Progress:

During the emergency response, five medical teams were set up across eight districts. Each medical team consisted of one physician, two midwives/nurses, one RCY volunteer from each branch/unit and a field officer for overall operation coordination. The teams received a full-day orientation on disaster context and need of medical services in the affected areas. The teams were equipped with adequate drugs and logistical support to provide their assistance to around 100 patients each day. The required drug supplies were stock up at the national headquarters.

Each team spent an average of seven days in each medical site, most of which were at inaccessible areas. Although the teams were initially planned for one-month operation, with the situation in the field improving, the

teams were only needed for 4-10 days. The five medical teams, as a whole, attended to an average of 146 patients each day, which exceeded their planned targets. A total of 5,110 patients were served during the reporting period, of which 60 per cent were female. The highest reach was in Jamalpur with 1,461 patients while the lowest reach was in Sirajganj with 263 patients.

BDRCS health department together with IFRC reviewed the existing IEC materials and made some shortlist for printing and dissemination. These posters were used to train the local volunteers who involve in disseminating these as well as for the health education and awareness campaign in the communities,

Challenge:

- Mobility was the primary challenge faced by all teams due to unavailability of vehicles. It was difficult to transport medical supplies to distant places without proper transportation facility. Some other challenges included unwillingness of physicians to be available longer than was planned, volunteers giving in to local influences, and non-Red Crescent physicians hesitant to prescribe on a white paper instead of a proper prescription. This was noted for improvement for future medical interventions.

Livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant³

Outcome: Livelihoods of 3,000 flood-affected families is restored within ten months in the districts of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, and Sirajganj.

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |
|---|--|
| The target families received cash grant of BDT 10,000 (CHF 125) per family for capital/ seeds/tools support and skill development training for women. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Economic Security (HES) survey by internal livelihood/recovery experts. • Beneficiary registration and validation. • Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities. • Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure (beneficiary CGID-Cash Grant ID form, individual bank account of beneficiary, bank transfer, etc). • Conducting skill development training of women by technical service providers of the government. • Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS cash programme trained staff and volunteers including NDRT. • On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC. |

Progress:

The JNA in the south east region of the country has recommended livelihood and income generating activities along with the required number of families to be assisted. Based on the JNA, IFRC with Humanitarian Cluster on Early Recovery follow a common strategy in implementation of livelihood activities. Based on the assessment, as well as an agreed-upon implementation strategy, some humanitarian agencies submitted coordinated proposal to DG ECHO for potential funding. IFRC was awarded funding to support 8,000 families in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban with cash based interventions. In addition, 1,000 families were reached with UCG in the north region. The details are as follows:

Table 2: Summary of cash based intervention

| Type of intervention | Description | Target families | # of families received full disbursement | Region (District) |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|---|---|
| Cash for training (CFT) | Targeting elderly women and person with disability (PWD). Each family received BDT 3,000 (CHF 35). | 4,000 | 2,200 (3,040 had received training for CFT and 3,860 started work under CFW program) | South East (Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar) |
| Cash for work (CFW) | Targeting the same families who received CFT. Each family received BDT 5,000 (CHF 59). | | | |

³ A review of cash transfer programme (CTP) is currently underway by an external consultant. The review finding will serve to better planning, implementation and monitoring for future CTP and will be shared in the final report.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Unconditional Cash Grant (UCG) | Targeting different families who received CFT and CFW. Each family received BDT 8,000 (CHF 94). | 4,000 | 700 | |
| | Each family received BDT 11,758 (CHF 143). | 1,000 | 1,000 | North (Kurigram and Gaibandha) |
| Total | | 9,000 | 3,900 | |

This operation tracked the real time progress of the cash disbursement which is shown in Annex: Figure 1 to 3.

With support of the American Red Cross, Cash Transfer Programmes (CTP) of BDRCS is being reviewed and documented towards development of a standard operating procedure (SoP) of CTP and guidelines for BDRCS. The SoP is expected to be finalized by end of 2013.

Cash for Training (CFT)

Under this provision, BDRCS offered the beneficiaries with livelihood-related training facilitated by trained volunteers and subsequently these beneficiaries received cash in line with the relevant training for them to carry out their livelihood options.

Prior to the training for beneficiaries, BDRCS organized one ToT for 30 BDRCS RCY volunteers (ten each from Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox’s Bazar). These trained volunteers are engaged in conducting for the beneficiaries in the field. IFRC hired an independent consultant to prepare the cash for training module and facilitate the ToT for the RCY volunteers. The module was field tested during the ToT. Based on the field testing results, nine posters with messages on key issues were produced and printed. The posters include followings topics:

- Disaster risk reduction and safe shelter
- Dos and don’ts for reducing land slide risk
- Safe water, sanitation and hygiene
- Child care and nutrition
- Homestead gardening



ToT for the RCY volunteers to conduct the beneficiary level training. **Photo:** IFRC.

To conduct the cash for training for beneficiaries, 15 teams of volunteers were formed. Each team consist of two ToT trained and one non-trained RCY volunteers. The trained volunteers were responsible for delivering sessions while the non-trained volunteers manage the organization and logistics. Each team conducted training of 25 to 30 participants in one batch. Each participant attended a four-day training, in which at the last day they received cash cheque. Procedure was in place to ensure the availability of the cash in the bank prior to withdrawal of cash by beneficiaries.



One of the posters prepared for beneficiary training.

The beneficiary training was done by the BDRCS district unit with technical support from the IFRC field monitoring officers. The appropriate training venues which are easily accessible in the communities were identified in coordination with the local community leaders and LGIs representatives. All the planned training for 4,000 families and their cash disbursement was completed by end of June 2013.



Challenges:

- During the ToT and field testing, it was found that there are some topics which need to explain in local native languages. BDRCS district units have involved volunteers from those native language speakers to address this challenge.
- Some women faced difficulty to withdraw cash from the bank by themselves on the same day of receiving the check. To solve the problem, alternative days were selected when the beneficiaries can go to the bank and collect their money. On those days, presence of BDRCS volunteers was ensured so that they can help the beneficiaries in the process of cashing the cheque.
- Due to political disturbances cash transfer from BDRCS NHQ to community level banks was disturbed.
- Liquidity crisis due to frequent shutdowns also hampered the cash withdrawal.

Cash for Work (CFW)

BDRCS team organized consultation meeting in each union with the local stockholders including the selected beneficiaries under this category. The objective of the CFW and how it will take place were explained and the assistance provided against the labor. Following the consultation, LGIs together with community people identified the schemes to be conducted through CFW. Preliminarily selected schemes were being reviewed in a joint meeting of beneficiaries and the LGIs to see the appropriateness, time requirement, man days needed as well as impact on the environment. Finally, the selected schemes are documented in a prescribed format and get approved by Union Parishad and BDRCS unit.

After the finalization of the CFW schemes, beneficiaries started the work from a pre-agreed date. BDRCS team supervises the work and keeps daily record. Beneficiaries received BDT 200 as daily wage and each beneficiary worked for 25 days to receive BDT 5,000 in total. Although in the country the daily labor working hour ranges from 5 to 7 hours for traditional cash for work activities, BDRCS has advocated for a shorter working hours. This is based on the humanitarian assistance working hours of 3 to 4 hours in which to allow beneficiaries to better manage their household and other income generation activities. Depending upon the size and volume of the schemes, one beneficiary gets involved in one or more schemes. But the total working days remain 25 days. Payment for the CFW has been made in each fifth day but there are cases where payment took place after seven or eight days due to nationwide strikes and political disturbances.

Direct cash payment was made by maintaining master roll with beneficiary's signature or thumb print on it. And at the end of 25 days' work when beneficiaries are getting their full share of money (BDT 5,000 each), BDRCS team has maintained the CGID form with the acknowledgment receipt.

The CFW schemes served a wide range of recovery activities including reconstruction of roads and bridges, preparing crop lands for next plantation, cleaning debris, sands from communal water sources, re-excavation of water bodies and removing physical structures impeding the natural flow of water from upstream. In some places CFW focused on uplifting the communal places like market, school, and homestead to keep it safe from future disasters.

BDRCS district units prepared a pool of volunteers to monitor the CFW programme. As of 30 June 2013, all planned cash for work and the associated cash disbursement was completed in all three districts.



Cash for work for canal re-excavation and water drain down during June through the same canal. **Photo:IFRC.**

Challenges:

- The recommended daily wage of BDT 200 based on government standard did not received well with the beneficiaryiesas it is lower than some tobacco companies in the country. Thus making it difficult to motivate beneficiaries to work as daily labour under this provision. However leeway was made to offer beneficiaries to work in the afternoon slot to supplement his normal income.
- There are also cases where beneficiaries by themselves proposed to work in two shifts so that they can get BDT 400 per day. They are allowed to do double shifting and get BDT 5,000 in 12.5 days. These beneficiaries were subsequently engaged in other income generating activities, i.e. crops harvesting, shrimp farming, etc.
- Due to the high volume of cashing cheques, the local banks were unable to meet with the demand resulting in minor delay for implementation and inconveniences to the beneficiaries.

Unconditional Cash Grant (UCG)

This is the third component of cash based activities on the SE region. UCG is relatively simple and quicker as it does not depend on vast pre-work like CFW or CFT. Once the beneficiary selection and other preparatory works are done beneficiaries can be provided with cash through bank. However, cash grant distribution is considered to be done after completion of CFW and CFT. Otherwise the beneficiaries for CFW or CFT will not be willing to get involved and prefer to be listed for cash grant as it does not attach any conditionality of work or training. This is one of the reasons the project implementation flow has been bit slow as the operation has to wait for cash for work and training programme completion.

In addition, as a result of HES assessment, BDRCS planned for cash based intervention to support 1,000 families in Kurigram and Gaibandha districts of the north region. Beneficiary selection and the necessary preparation for cash transfer like cash grant ID form preparation, bank account opening by the BDRCS district units nearest to the beneficiary community, cash transfer planning was completed during January 2013. And during February 2013, 1,000 families received cash through banks in these two districts. The distribution started on 6 February and completed on 13 February 2013.

About 25 per cent have utilized the money for their food and other daily needs. A major portion (60 per cent) invested the money for shelter repairing and rest utilized for loan repayment. A group of volunteers were trained to monitor the utilization of money.

Challenges:

- Volume of UCG amount is higher compared to CFT and CFW. Disbursement capacity of local banks often face challenges to serve a large number of beneficiaries at one go. As a result, within a union, total UCG beneficiaries' disbursement has to split in two or three times, which in turn impacting the fast implementation of the project.
- Moreover, Banks operate in low scale during shutdowns or strike days which is hampering the cash disbursement to beneficiaries

National Society capacity building

Outcome: The disaster response capacity for BDRCS is enhanced through the provision of pre-positioning of disaster preparedness stock, training, equipment/kits and logistics support.

| Outputs (expected results) | Activities planned |
|--|--|
| BDRCS NHQ and concerned units staff and volunteers received training with equipment/kits and logistics support. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing concept note/ToR of training in disaster response tools, approach and procedures. • Conducting training for staff and volunteers on response tools. • Conducting 1 NDRT course. • Providing personal gears to NDRT. • Minor repairs and renovation of some BDRCS units. • Providing durable IT equipment to BDRCS response department. |
| Pre-positioning of NFIs (10,000 blankets) in BDRCS warehouse strategically located outside the capital city to operate in response and sudden onset disasters. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading BDRCS and IFRC joint stock and warehouse management guidelines. • Procurement of items through Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU). • Stock of items under joint management of BDRCS and IFRC. • Maintaining proper documentation. • Warehouse management. |

This operation is completely dependent of emergency appeal funding coverage. The following capacity building initiatives were took place:

- ToT for the volunteers on cash for training.
- Providing personal gears to the volunteers of operational districts.
- Handing over of Desktop computer along with printer and internet facilities to three districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Bandarban.
- Orientation on staff on response tools.

Logistics

IFRC is working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with zone logistics unit (ZLU) regarding outstanding needs. ZLU will provide shipping instructions and issue a consignment tracking number before any goods are shipped to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the ZLU. To date:

- 2,000 tarpaulins have been accepted as an in-kind donation from the Australian RC to be mobilised ex their stock in Kuala Lumpur.
- Additional tarpaulins and blankets have been mobilized from ZLU stock. Procurement of NFIs to be sourced locally including food and clothing will be carried out by IFRC following its standard procedures.
- IFRC delegation has facilitated necessary actions for National Society capacity building.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

IFRC communications has worked closely with BDRCS to ensure the steady flow of information between operations in the field and major stakeholders including media, Movement partners and donors to provide regular and consistent updates on the disaster situation, and emergency and recovery operation.

Activities include:

1. Photo documentation through establishment of a photo gallery.
2. Disaster Impact Report

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- BMM Mozharul Huq, ndc, Secretary General, phone: +88 02 935 2226, email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org

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- Al Panico, Head of Operations, phone: + 603 9207 5704, email: al.panico@ifrc.org
Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org
- Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator, Phone: +6012 298 9752, email: florent.chane@ifrc.org



Click

1. Financial report [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD010 - Bangladesh - Floods and Landslides

Timeframe: 02 Jul 12 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Aug 12

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2012/6-2013/6 | Programme | MDRBD010 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2012/6-2013/6 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|--|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Budget | | 1,753,139 | | | | 1,753,139 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Cash contributions | | | | | | | |
| American Red Cross | | 95,896 | | | | 95,896 | |
| British Red Cross | | 72,854 | | | | 72,854 | |
| China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch | | 524,998 | | | | 524,998 | |
| European Commission - DG ECHO | | 363,801 | | | | 363,801 | |
| Japanese Red Cross Society | | 57,900 | | | | 57,900 | |
| Medtronic Foundation | | 20,500 | | | | 20,500 | 3,437 |
| Red Cross of Monaco | | 6,021 | | | | 6,021 | |
| Swedish Red Cross | | 140,726 | | | | 140,726 | |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*) | | 96,141 | | | | 96,141 | |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*) | | 240,269 | | | | 240,269 | |
| VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief | | 500 | | | | 500 | |
| C1. Cash contributions | | 1,619,606 | | | | 1,619,606 | 3,437 |
| Inkind Goods & Transport | | | | | | | |
| Australian Red Cross | | 24,793 | | | | 24,793 | |
| Norwegian Red Cross | | 16,137 | | | | 16,137 | |
| C2. Inkind Goods & Transport | | 40,931 | | | | 40,931 | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| Fundraising Fees | | -1,197 | | | | -1,197 | |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | | 2,585 | | | | 2,585 | |
| C4. Other Income | | 1,388 | | | | 1,388 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | 1,661,925 | | | | 1,661,925 | 3,437 |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | 1,661,925 | | | | 1,661,925 | 3,437 |

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

| | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | TOTAL | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| B. Opening Balance | | 0 | | | | 0 | |
| C. Income | | 1,661,925 | | | | 1,661,925 | 3,437 |
| E. Expenditure | | -1,656,416 | | | | -1,656,416 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | 5,509 | | | | 5,509 | 3,437 |

Disaster Response Financial Report
MDRBD010 - Bangladesh - Floods and Landslides
 Timeframe: 02 Jul 12 to 30 Sep 13
 Appeal Launch Date: 08 Aug 12
 Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2012/6-2013/3 | Programme | MDRBD010 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2012/6-2013/3 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | TOTAL | Variance A - B |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|------------------|-------------------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 1,753,139 | | | 1,753,139 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 142,500 | | 110,605 | | | 110,605 | 31,895 |
| Shelter - Transitional | 375,000 | | 433 | | | 433 | 374,567 |
| Construction Materials | | | 479 | | | 479 | -479 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 107,500 | | 38,531 | | | 38,531 | 68,969 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 117,813 | | | | | | 117,813 |
| Medical & First Aid | 8,125 | | 7,864 | | | 7,864 | 261 |
| Utensils & Tools | 112,500 | | 2,927 | | | 2,927 | 109,573 |
| Other Supplies & Services | | | 545 | | | 545 | -545 |
| Cash Disbursement | 612,500 | | 1,167,891 | | | 1,167,891 | -555,391 |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 1,475,938 | | 1,329,276 | | | 1,329,276 | 146,662 |
| Land, vehicles & equipment | | | | | | | |
| Computers & Telecom | | | 5,923 | | | 5,923 | -5,923 |
| Total Land, vehicles & equipment | | | 5,923 | | | 5,923 | -5,923 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 1,250 | | 82 | | | 82 | 1,168 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 7,500 | | 106,815 | | | 106,815 | -99,315 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 10,000 | | 3,850 | | | 3,850 | 6,150 |
| Logistics Services | | | 4,432 | | | 4,432 | -4,432 |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 18,750 | | 115,179 | | | 115,179 | -96,429 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 4,043 | | 1,643 | | | 1,643 | 2,400 |
| National Staff | 28,125 | | 30,621 | | | 30,621 | -2,496 |
| National Society Staff | 30,937 | | 8,423 | | | 8,423 | 22,514 |
| Total Personnel | 63,105 | | 40,687 | | | 40,687 | 22,418 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | |
| Consultants | | | 6,240 | | | 6,240 | -6,240 |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fees | | | 6,240 | | | 6,240 | -6,240 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 13,750 | | 3,262 | | | 3,262 | 10,488 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 13,750 | | 3,262 | | | 3,262 | 10,488 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 10,500 | | 5,956 | | | 5,956 | 4,544 |
| Information & Public Relations | 8,750 | | 3,759 | | | 3,759 | 4,991 |
| Office Costs | 2,250 | | 4,954 | | | 4,954 | -2,704 |
| Communications | 5,625 | | 2,710 | | | 2,710 | 2,915 |
| Financial Charges | 563 | | 9,063 | | | 9,063 | -8,500 |
| Other General Expenses | 31,250 | | 116 | | | 116 | 31,134 |
| Shared Office and Services Costs | 15,660 | | 18,437 | | | 18,437 | -2,778 |
| Total General Expenditure | 74,598 | | 44,995 | | | 44,995 | 29,603 |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 106,999 | | 100,386 | | | 100,386 | 6,613 |
| Total Indirect Costs | 106,999 | | 100,386 | | | 100,386 | 6,613 |
| Pledge Specific Costs | | | | | | | |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee | | | 6,569 | | | 6,569 | -6,569 |
| Pledge Reporting Fees | | | 3,900 | | | 3,900 | -3,900 |

Disaster Response Financial Report
MDRBD010 - Bangladesh - Floods and Landslides
 Timeframe: 02 Jul 12 to 30 Sep 13
 Appeal Launch Date: 08 Aug 12
 Interim Report

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2012/6-2013/6 | Programme | MDRBD010 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2012/6-2013/6 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | TOTAL | Variance |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|---------|----------|
| | | Raise humanitarian standards | Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people | Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work | Joint working and accountability | | |
| | A | | | | | B | A - B | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | 1,753,139 | | | 1,753,139 | | |
| Total Pledge Specific Costs | | | 10,469 | | | 10,469 | -10,469 | |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 1,753,139 | | 1,656,416 | | | 1,656,416 | 96,723 | |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | 96,723 | | | 96,723 | | |

Annex

Table 1: Summary of beneficiary allocation for south eastern region cash based intervention

| District | Upazila | Union | Number of target families | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------|
| Bandarban | Naikhongchhoari | Baisari | 1,000 | |
| | | Dochhori | 500 | |
| | | Naikhongchhori | 500 | |
| | Upazila sub total | | | 2,000 |
| | Lama | Ruposhipara | 500 | |
| | | Faisakhali | 500 | |
| | Upazila sub total | | | 1,000 |
| District total | | | 3,000 | |
| Chittagong | Banskhali | Shadhonpur | 1,000 | |
| | | Baharchara | 1,000 | |
| | Upazila sub total | | | 2,000 |
| | District total | | | 2,000 |
| Cox's Bazar | Chokoria | Koyerbil | 500 | |
| | | Boroitoli | 500 | |
| | Upazila sub total | | | 1,000 |
| | Ramu | Gorjonia | 500 | |
| | | Kochhopia | 300 | |
| | | Kawarkhop | 500 | |
| | Upazila sub total | | | 1,300 |
| | Moheshkhali | Dholghata | 300 | |
| | | Matarbari | 400 | |
| | Upazila sub total | | | 700 |
| District total | | | 3,000 | |
| Grand Total | | | 8,000 | |

Table 2: Summary of unconditional cash grant distribution schedule in Kurigram

| SL. No. | Upazilla | Date | Time | Beneficiary | Distribution Place |
|---------------|---------------|------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Romari | 13/02/2013 | 12:00 PM | 75 | Romari UZ Porishod |
| 2 | Rajibpur | 12/02/2013 | 12:00 PM | 60 | Romari UZ Porishod |
| 3 | Chilmari | 07/02/2013 | 10:00 AM | 127 | Chilmari UZ Porishod |
| 4 | Vurangamari | 10/02/2013 | 10:00 AM | 111 | Sonarhat Degree College |
| 5 | KurigramSadar | 11/02/2013 | 10:00 AM | 327 | Old Girls School |
| Total: | | | | 700 | |

Table 3: Summary of unconditional cash grant distribution schedule in Gaibandha

| SL. No. | Upazilla | Date | Time | Beneficiary | Distribution Place |
|---------------|------------------|------------|----------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Fulchari | 06/02/2013 | 10:00 AM | 185 | Ullah Grails High School |
| 2 | Gaibandha Sadar. | 11/02/2013 | 10:00 AM | 115 | Gaibandha Stadium |
| Total: | | | | 300 | |

Figure 1: Progress chart on livelihood programme in Chittagong district

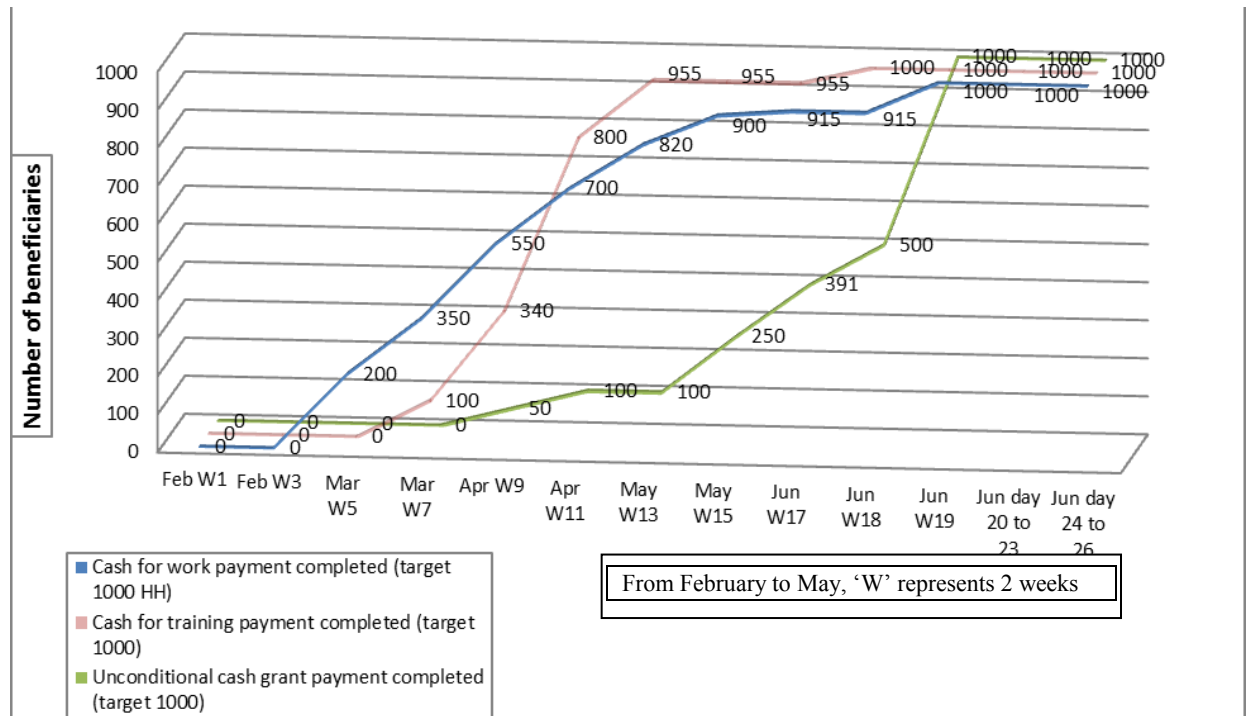


Figure 2: Progress chart on livelihood programme in Bandarban district

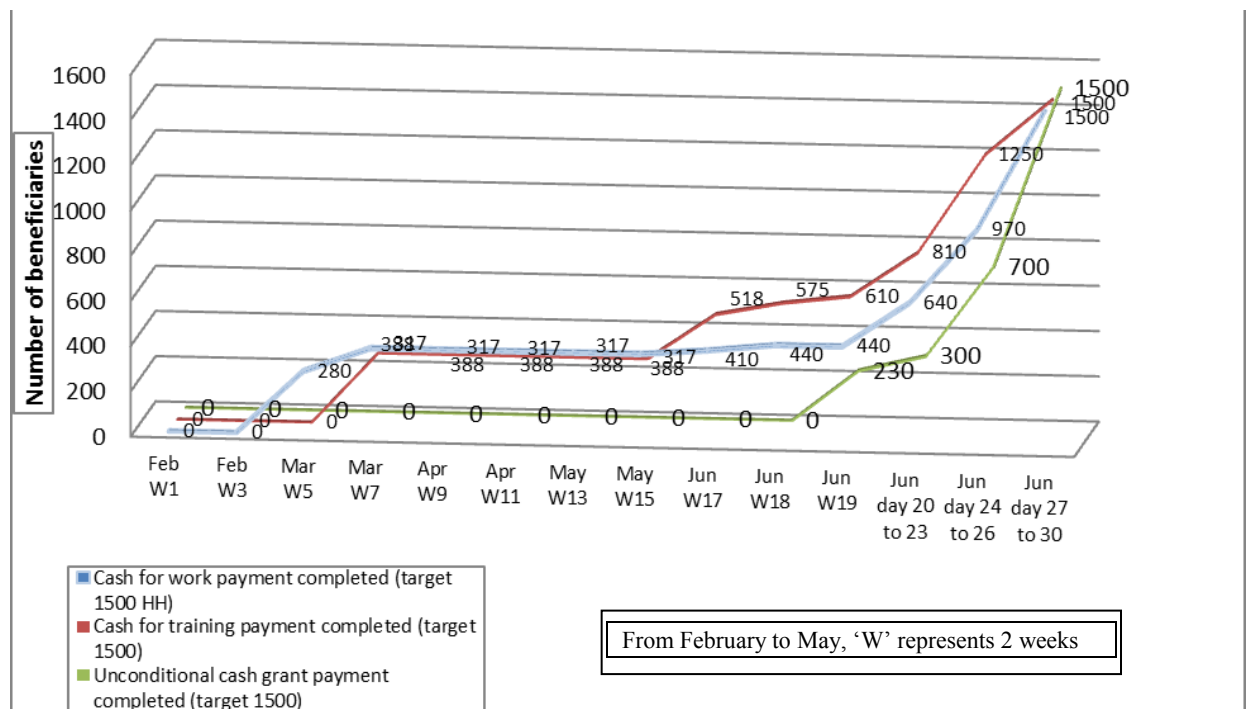


Figure 3: Progress chart on livelihood programme in Cox's Bazar district

