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Emergency appeal final report

Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRBD010
GLIDE n° FL-2012-000106-BGD
13 January 2014

Period covered by this Operation Update: 4 July 2012 to 30 September 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. With this final report, this emergency appeal will be closed. As there is still a remaining balance of CHF 1,643 currently outstanding, IFRC seeks to transfer the funds over the next 30 days to the Bangladesh development operational plan 2014 under its disaster management components.

[<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- 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.
- Following the DREF, an [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.
- [Operation Update no. 1](#) was issued on 20 September 2012.
- [Operation Update no. 2](#) was issued on 15 November 2012.
- [Operation Update no. 3](#) was issued on 11 March 2013.
- [Operation Update no. 4](#) was issued on 6 June 2013 to inform a 3-month extended timeframe until 30 September 2013 to complete the on-going activities.
- A [12-month update](#) was issued on 5 September 2013.



In March 2013, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society distributed cash grant for livelihood restoration to the flood and landslide-affected people in Southeast Bangladesh. **Photo: IFRC**

Summary

In the 2012 monsoon season, floods and landslides hit southeast, north and northeast districts of Bangladesh, causing at least 139 deaths, affecting some 1,029,695 families (approximately 5,148,475 people). The floods damaged 360,862 households, of which 88,070 were completely destroyed and also, up to 230,421 acres of crops were ravaged. Many of the essential means of livelihoods including cattle died in the floods while poultry, fisheries, and shrimp culture were hugely affected.

BDRCS immediately activated its flood contingency plan to provide basic food and non-food items in the emergency stage. Together with the government of Bangladesh's local civil departments, BDRCS Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar carried out search and rescue for those trapped in landslides. First aid, food and clean water were also provided to these affected people. IFRC supported BDRCS by mobilizing Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) and later scaled up with an Emergency Appeal under which BDRCS supported 9,500 families in the following provisions: emergency shelter, cash for food, emergency healthcare and drinking water. Of these families, 6,000 received basic clothing during this period.

While relief operation is on-going, BDRCS and IFRC took part in a [joint needs assessment](#) (JNA) in southeast Bangladesh in September 2012, and a [household economic security](#) (HES) assessment in northern Bangladesh in November 2012. BDRCS initially addressed needs focusing on shelter, and water and sanitation in the early recovery phase, however, with the analysis of these further assessments, the emergency appeal operation moved towards a cash-based intervention as a means to achieve longer term livelihoods sustainability. This has been the first time BDRCS implemented a large scale cash-based intervention, where 9,000 families were benefited with cash-for-work, cash-for-training, and unconditional cash grants.

During the last phase of the operation in August 2013, a review focusing on the cash-based programme was conducted by a team led by an external consultant, using the projects in southeast area as examples. The review concluded with a lessons learned workshop where BDRCS, IFRC and external partners like ECHO actively participated, all of which were useful to reflect on for more effective and efficient future operations (for example, emergency appeal for Cyclone Mahasen) as well as improved accountability, ultimately benefiting those in need.

The appeal operation was in general, well received by beneficiaries and local partners. On the other hand, there were many lessons learned (listed below) to enable better operations in future:

- Emergency shelter materials are essential in such disaster responses in Bangladesh. To enable this, prepositioning emergency shelter materials for quick mobilisation is the key. Other disaster preparedness stock items should always be prepositioned to ensure the timely delivery of support.
- Cash-based programming has proved to be a good mechanism to strengthen some sectors such as food security in this context. However, the amount of the grants need to be reviewed for a more substantial impact on the operation in covering different needs in recovery efforts, for example those sectors identified in the JNA.
- A standard operating procedure is essential in cash-based programmes to ensure efficiency and accountability. The standard operating procedures should be tested and disseminated amongst programme persons at all levels.
- Risk and market analysis is an essential component in cash-based programmes and should be strengthened in future operation.
- Cash transfer through banks sometimes involved transport costs for the beneficiaries to go to the bank (in Bangladesh context), this should be taken into consideration in future similar programme design.
- Cash-for-training component is useful to raise awareness in communities, the content of the training manual can be further improved taking local context and culture into consideration.

On behalf of the BDRCS, IFRC would like to thank all Movement Partners, government and donors that contributed to this appeal. Gratitude is also extended to the BDRCS volunteers for their commitment.

The situation

Monsoon rains, which started from 25 June 2012 in southeast and northeast Bangladesh, resulted in flash floods and landslides causing the deaths of at least 139 people. These flood waters drowned the low-lying areas of Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar, Bandarban, Sunamganj and Sylhet districts which remained under water until 28 June 2012. Although flood situations began to improve in certain areas in the south, water at some points of the river flowed over the danger level due to additional heavy downpours in the upstream after 28 June 2012. From 15 July 2012 another round of heavy downpours and upstream water caused flooding in new areas, severely affecting 10 districts in the north and northeastern regions of Bangladesh.

The assessment conducted by BDRCS from 1-5 July 2012 found that the majority of the affected population in the east of the country lives below the poverty line in vulnerable mountainous locations in the districts of Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar, Bandarban, Sunamganj and Sylhet. Due to the geographical setting of the country's south and northeast with hilly areas and upstream rivers, these regions are 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.

According to Government District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer's damage statistics as of 19 July 2012, a total of 1,029,695 families (approx. 5,148,475 people) in 74 sub-districts (out of 101) in 10 districts were affected by the floods.

The flood also damaged 360,862 households (of which 88,070 were destroyed) and 230,421 acres of crops. Approximately 4,816 cattle were killed in the flood while much of the poultry, fisheries, and shrimp culture were adversely affected. A total of 50,778 people took shelter in 246 buildings including, cyclone and flood shelters, schools, colleges and government buildings in the districts. A total of 139 people were reported to be dead.

During the first few days of the emergency phase, BDRCS and local government took a lead role in providing assistance to the northern districts, with limited support provided by other humanitarian agencies. Things were better in the south-eastern areas where international and local NGOs provided assistance to some 36,865 families with emergency and early recovery assistance.

BDRCS supported 9,500 families with cash for emergency food as well as by providing tarpaulins to protect them from extreme weather. People purchased food with the cash while some were used for seeds and shelter materials. Providing cash in an emergency allows the beneficiaries some flexibility to utilize the cash as per their priority needs.

According to the JNA – which was undertaken in the three south-eastern districts of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar in August and early September 2012 – 58.9 per cent of households were affected and 17.1 per cent of shelters were damaged in nine sub-districts. This assessment also identified communities' needs through focus group discussions. After the assessment, DG ECHO funded five INGOs and IFRC to conduct cash-based early recovery interventions in the south-eastern region (Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Chittagong districts). In addition, UNDP also provided early recovery activities in the form of cash for work and cash grant.

On the other hand, the HES assessment in November 2012 in the northern districts of Kurigram, Jamalpur and Gaibandha identified livelihood recovery needs, and BDRCS supported 1,000 families with cash-based interventions.

Majority of the beneficiaries used cash to restore their livelihoods by investing in productive assets such as livestock or other productive assets such as purchasing sewing machines, rickshaws or tree planting. Some beneficiaries reported that the money helped them to recover their depleted assets. A small proportion of the beneficiaries were also able to use the money to repair their shelters, although the amount provided was not sufficient for substantial repairs.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

BDRCS was quick to respond to the disaster, with its youth volunteers in Chittagong and Cox's Bazar actively involved in search and rescue of those trapped in the landslides, in close collaboration with different governmental bodies in Bangladesh. The volunteers also provided first aid, food and clean water. BDRCS flood contingency plan was activated, where its headquarters and district units mobilized funds to provide basic food and non-food at the initial stage to more than 15,000 beneficiaries.

On 28 June 2012, BDRCS and IFRC deployed national disaster response team (NDRT), and took part in the national-level joint assessment initiatives as and when required.

The DREF and emergency appeal was launched in a timely way to support the operation, and the following sections below summarized the plans and outcomes.



NDRT and volunteers documenting relief card in Bandarban District. Photo: IFRC

Achievements towards outcomes

In summary, the operation includes relief and recovery interventions in shelter, WASH, emergency health and care and livelihoods, and it was intended to cover two separate regions in the country: north and the southeast. Two key assessments, the JNA in the south-eastern part, and the HES assessment in the northern part justified the change of focus from relief phase to recovery towards a more cash-based intervention. This is unprecedented for BDRCS, whom although have been developing cash-based programmes for a long time, had not used cash as a means in an emergency operation in this scale. About 66 per cent of the total appeal budget is spent for cash-based interventions in the relief and recovery stage.

The initial plan was to assist the same 9,500 families with both relief and recovery assistance. However, the operation moved along with more in-depth assessments, careful targeting and beneficiary selection process, as well as coordination with other stakeholders on the ground to ensure resources were best allocated. Five out of 10 districts (where relief work had been done) were selected for recovery operations. In the end, approximately 18,500 families were reached – 9,500 families during the relief phase and 9,000 families during recovery phase through cash-based intervention. The overlapping of relief phase beneficiaries into early recovery phase was about 10 per cent.

During the whole operation, IFRC contributed substantially to the national humanitarian coordination structure and the JNA initiatives for this disaster.

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.

Food items (through cash support)

- BDRCS units and RCY in the respected area, reinforced by NDRT members whom were trained with necessary skillsets in coordinating and managing field operation, were deployed in the affected locations to conduct door-to-door survey for the selection of beneficiaries. The team was guided by specific selection criteria for different geographical locations. These criteria were defined in consultation with community, local government, NGOs and BDRCS local units.
- By 19 July 2012, around 50 per cent of the total targeted families (5,000 families) had already received cash grants of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000) per family. The remaining 4,500 families received it by 6 October 2012. Most of the families mainly used the grants to purchase food items, where rations of approximately one month could be bought.
- The use of cash grants provided flexibility to the beneficiaries to purchase food available in different geographical and cultural contexts, as the local markets remained functional after the floods. There were a few cases whereby instead of purchasing food as initially planned for, families used the cash to buy seeds and shelter materials (bamboo and fencing materials) as per their priorities at that time being. There derivations were considered acceptable and fit the purpose of assisting the flood-affected families to recover.
- A draft standard operating procedure (SoP) for cash in emergencies has been produced, based on the experience from this operation where cash for food was provided in envelopes. This draft SoP will be further tested in the Mahasen operation and will be part of the broader SoP for cash-based initiatives of BDRCS.



Elderly women with relief assistance in Gaibandha district. Photo: IFRC.

Non-food items

- Non-food items (NFIs) were distributed in five of the 10 targeted districts in the Appeal. A total of 6,000 families from Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj and Sunamganj districts were provided with NFIs. These were the same families who received cash grants. Saree and lungee (clothing items) and a pack of cooking utensils were initially planned to be distributed as NFI support. A total of 2,500 families immediately received the clothing items which were stored in BDRCS and IFRC disaster preparedness centres and was distributed along with cash. The remaining targeted families received these clothing after further procurement. It is also noted that after considering the procedure, time and resources in procurement planning, BDRCS determined that procurement of saree, lungee and cooking utensils would not be carried out concurrently due to the length of time it takes to procure the cooking utensils. By then, the priorities on the ground had already changed and cooking utensils were no longer in dire need. Provision of cooking utensils were cancelled in this regard. Due to this changing context, the budget that had been allocated for cooking utensils were adjusted for early recovery activities.
- Generally, the relief phase had been timely and met the basic needs of the beneficiaries. However there were also challenges, apart from the long procurement time of cooking utensils which will be taken as a lesson learned for future operations. For instance, during the operation, BDRCS had to mobilize its resources to support the population affected by a tropical depression in some of the coastal islands of Bangladesh on 10 October 2012. This had caused some of the staff members to shift their attention which delayed some of the planned distribution in two districts (Bogra and Shnamganj).



Top: A RCY checking beneficiary cards at Naikhangchari relief distribution in Bandarban. Bottom: Women with NFI in Gaibandha. Photo: IFRC

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
The target families received shelter materials and a cash grant of BDT 15,000 (CHF 190) to support transitional shelter needs.	<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.

Emergency shelter

- A total of 9,500 families received emergency shelter support in 10 districts. The beneficiaries were the same people who received the cash grants intended for basic food rations.
- During the relief phase, the quick mobilization of 5,000 tarpaulins from BDRCS and IFRC joint disaster preparedness stock was successful.
- BDRCS mobilized available tarpaulins from the BDRCS/IFRC joint disaster preparedness stock to 5,000 families (one tarpaulin per family) by 19 July 2012. IFRC also mobilized tarpaulins from zone logistics unit (ZLU) in Kuala Lumpur, ensuring the remaining 4,500 families received tarpaulins by the third week of November 2012. The stock was later replenished through this appeal.
- Volunteers were given an orientation on how to use tarpaulins as temporary shelters and they subsequently briefed the beneficiaries about the efficient use of tarpaulins. Most houses in the affected area which were damaged or destroyed by the floods were made of mud or bamboo. Tarpaulins can protect these households from rain and other extreme weather conditions.

Transitional shelter

- Transitional shelter support for 1,500 families was planned during the emergency appeal but was cancelled after the two assessments in southeast and north as the priority moved towards cash-based interventions.
- The HES 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 had identified livelihood/food security as a priority need which was another reason to change the focus of providing transitional shelter to early recovery through cash-based intervention.

Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

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).

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families have access to safe drinking water.	<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.

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).

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Construction communal bathing and toilet facilities provided at flood shelters and public places.	<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.
1,500 families have access to household sanitation facilities.	<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.
Hygiene practice of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of IEC materials on hygiene promotion. • Household level discussion through RCY volunteers for awareness raising. • Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/BDRCS health staff and trained RCY volunteers.

- Water trucking under this outcome was implemented during the emergency phase in geographical locations as per the need. In most cases water trucking was done in or near the distribution sites. Bottled water was also distributed in some places where water trucking was not possible. Around 4,500 families or 22,500 people benefited in the provision of safe drinking water. The SPHERE standard of 2.5 litres/person/day was maintained.
- BDRCS reprinted pre-designed information, education and communication materials including posters with messages on hand washing, water purifications during the relief distribution. Hygiene promotion activities were also undertaken by health teams.
- Installation of shallow tube wells were in the plan but the number was adjusted from 50 to 30 as assessments showed fewer districts with the need.
- There were challenges and lessons to be learned in the planning stage. During the launching of the emergency appeal, the WASH cluster members were not active in the field but were engaged in the JNA. Over time, WASH needs were identified for the early recovery phase and the WASH cluster and its active members like Oxfam, Muslim Aid, and Water Aid who have in-country expertise implemented relevant activities; this context and the funding crisis led BDRCS-IFRC to cancel all WASH activities except for water trucking and hygiene promotion. The lesson learned here was that the emergency appeal could have been revised to inform of the significant change.



A poster displaying hand washing and safe drinking water messages. Photo cred: IFRC

Emergency Health and Care

Outcome: The immediate health risk of 9,500 flood-affected families is reduced within one month in 10 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</i> (raised ground surrounded by river). • 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.

- During the emergency response phase, five medical teams were deployed across eight districts both in southeast and north of Bangladesh.
- Each medical team consisted of one physician, two midwives/nurses, and one male 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 needs of medical services in the affected areas. The teams were equipped with adequate medicines and logistical support to provide their assistance.
- The required medicines were supplied from the national headquarters medical disaster preparedness stock, which has been replenished by local procurement.
- All the five teams spent seven days in the field to cover around 55 medical sites in eight districts. Most of the sites were inaccessible through regular transport means and thus transportation costs were increased.

- Each team attended around 136 patients per day which exceeded the planned intervention of 100 per day. A total of 4,790 patients were served, of which 60 per cent were female.
- Mobility was the primary challenge faced by all teams due to unavailability of vehicles in the hard-to-reach areas, which caused difficulties in transporting medical supplies to distant places.
- BDRCS health department together with IFRC reviewed the existing IEC materials and shortlisted and reprinted them for dissemination. These posters were used to train the local volunteers who were involved in disseminating health information as well as for the health education and awareness campaign in the communities.

Total patients received treatment 4,790

Medical teams deployed	5
Patients treated per team	958
Deployment days	7
Patient per team per day	137
Total medical sites	55
Patients per site	87
Total districts	8
Patients per district	599

Fig 1. Summary of patient treatment

Livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant¹

Outcome: Livelihoods of 3,000 flood-affected families is restored within 10 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.

The JNA and HES assessments helped to shift the focus of this operation towards a cash-based intervention for restoring livelihoods and food security of the affected families. Subsequently, this operation planned to support 9,000 families under this outcome even though the initial target was 3,000 families (see operation updates no. 3 and 4 for details). Beneficiary selection was also guided by both of the assessments.

Table 1: Summary of cash based intervention

Type of intervention	Description	Target families	Region (District)
Cash for training (CFT)	Targeting elderly women and person with disability (PWD). Each family received BDT 3,000 (CHF 35).	4,000	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).		
Unconditional Cash Grant (UCG)	Targeting different families who received CFT and CFW. Each family received BDT 8,000 (CHF 94).	4,000	North (Kurigram and Gaibandha)
	Each family received BDT 11,758 (CHF 143).	1,000	
Total		9,000	

¹ 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.

The respective BDRCS units and Red Crescent Youth (RCY), together with National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were deployed in the affected locations to conduct door-to-door surveys for selection of beneficiaries. Prior to the deployment of NDRT and RCY members, a session was organized on beneficiary targeting, criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and coordination with relevant actors on the ground. Within the affected villages the team had organized community consultation with all relevant stakeholders to discuss about the activities, support package as well as beneficiary selection process. After this consultation the team visited the villages primarily identified to have some first-hand information about the local context and needs of people. Then the team conducted door-to-door surveys for beneficiary selection. BDRCS has selected beneficiaries following a set criterion i.e. lack of capacity to restore their livelihood, tools, household items and basic needs. In all sector intervention, women (widow, divorced or separated, person with disabilities), families who have lost their earning member(s), families with school-aged children, unaccompanied elderly and minors, ethnic minorities, socially excluded groups and vulnerable occupational groups and marginalized populations have been given priority.

Cash for Training (CFT)

- BDRCS organized training-of-trainers workshop for 30 Red Crescent Youth volunteers from Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar units. These trained volunteers were primarily responsible for training the beneficiaries. The CFT modules used for the training were developed and tested in the field by BDRCS. A CFT training manual is prepared covering these issues.
- The training attendance sheet showed that by 30 June, 4,000 beneficiaries completed the training on disaster-risk reduction, WASH, child care, nutrition and gardening.
- Around 151 training sessions were organized for 4,000 beneficiaries (an average of 26 participants in each training). The training sessions were conducted by BDRCS trainers. Among the trained, 83 per cent were elderly women and mothers.
- As 83 per cent of those who participated at the CFT component were women, it gave them the freedom to utilise the cash in the way they found appropriate for their families. During this year's monsoon season, communities used the training they received on safe evacuation. During the FGDs the beneficiaries reported that they were more prepared this time to handle the floods than they have ever been before.
- The CFT assisted beneficiaries to prepare better investment plans and understand how their local markets function.
- Organizing trainings for beneficiaries in remote places like Naikhanchori sub-district of Bandarban was challenging where due to lack of feasible open spaces for conducting the sessions. Also, beneficiaries had to walk a long distance to attend the CFT.



BDRCS-trained volunteers facilitating the training sessions with women groups in Chittagong district. Photo: BDRCS.

Cash for Work (CFW)

- BDRCS, through its district units, organized a consultation meeting in each local government institution with local stakeholders and selected beneficiaries to outline the objective of CFW, its process of implementation and the support provided. Next, BDRCS team identified CFW schemes and received approval for them from the local government institutions.
- Beneficiaries started their activities based on an agreed schedule. BDRCS and IFRC teams monitored and kept daily records of the implementation.
- CFW was provided to beneficiaries through cash or bank cheques as appropriate to the geographical context. About 91 per cent payment was made through cash and nine per cent were by cheques. Beneficiaries who received their payment by cheque were given the full payment.

provided was not sufficient for substantial repairs.

- A recent survey which was conducted during late December 2013 in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar district reveals the cash utilization pattern by the beneficiaries. It was found that beneficiaries utilized the cash for more than one sectors. The survey captured the utilization pattern of the major portion of the cash and about 29 per cent beneficiaries utilized the cash for livestock rearing while the second largest percentage was for food consumption, followed by vegetable gardening and shelter restoration.
- The survey also identified that about 39 per cent beneficiaries felt that the cash grant amount was not sufficient and those beneficiaries either took loans, borrowed from relatives or kept the need unmet.



Beneficiary purchased tricycle with the cash grant from BDRCS which helps him to generate income. Photo cred: IFRC.



Livelihood restoration through cattle rearing in Cox's Bazar district. Photo cred: IFRC.

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.

- As the livelihood targets raised from 3,000 to 9,000 families, some of the funds allocated under NS capacity building was reallocated to livelihood recovery programmes. Despite this, all activities designed under these sectors were later incorporated in annual planning.
- BDRCS' district units in Cox's Bazar, Bandarban and Chittagong received three desktop computers, printers and UPS. A team from the headquarters visited these district units during the handover of the stated equipment and provided basic maintenance training to the staff and senior volunteers. Though there is lack of women staff in this project but about 30 per cent of RCYs were women who took part in the programme. Among the trained, 83 per cent were elderly women and mothers.

Logistics

IFRC is working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field. As such, donors should coordinate with 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:

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- Al Panico, Head of Operations, phone: + 603 9207 5704, email: al.panico@ifrc.org
- Nathan Rabe, Resource Mobilisation and Relationship Management Coordinator; phone: +603 9207 5773; email: nathan.rabe@ifrc.org
- Peter Ophoff, Head of PMER; phone +603 9207 5775; email: peter.ophoff@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. Final 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

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2013/ Programme	MDRBD010
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/ 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		522,537				522,537	
European Commission - DG ECHO		363,792				363,792	
Japanese Red Cross Society		57,900				57,900	
Medtronic Foundation		23,937				23,937	
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		1,620,573				1,620,573	
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)		1,662,891				1,662,891	
D. Total Funding = B + C		1,662,891				1,662,891	

* 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		1,662,891				1,662,891	
E. Expenditure		-1,661,248				-1,661,248	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		1,643				1,643	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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		
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		39,660			39,660	67,840	
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	
Cash Disbursement	612,500		1,167,891			1,167,891	-555,391	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	1,475,938		1,329,859			1,329,859	146,079	
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		108,699			108,699	-101,199	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000		4,490			4,490	5,510	
Logistics Services			4,483			4,483	-4,483	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	18,750		117,753			117,753	-99,003	
Personnel								
International Staff	4,043		1,643			1,643	2,400	
National Staff	28,125		29,079			29,079	-955	
National Society Staff	30,937		8,423			8,423	22,514	
Total Personnel	63,105		39,146			39,146	23,959	
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		7,318			7,318	3,182	
Information & Public Relations	8,750		4,576			4,576	4,174	
Office Costs	2,250		4,954			4,954	-2,704	
Communications	5,625		2,730			2,730	2,895	
Financial Charges	563		9,177			9,177	-8,614	
Other General Expenses	31,250		56			56	31,194	
Shared Office and Services Costs	15,660		18,437			18,437	-2,778	
Total General Expenditure	74,598		47,247			47,247	27,350	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	106,999		100,638			100,638	6,362	
Total Indirect Costs	106,999		100,638			100,638	6,362	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			6,580			6,580	-6,580	
Pledge Reporting Fees			4,600			4,600	-4,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			11,180			11,180	-11,180	

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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 EXPENDITURE (D)	1,753,139		1,661,248			1,661,248	91,891	
VARIANCE (C - D)			91,891			91,891		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,753,139	0	1,662,891	1,662,891	1,661,248	1,643	
Subtotal BL2	1,753,139	0	1,662,891	1,662,891	1,661,248	1,643	
GRAND TOTAL	1,753,139	0	1,662,891	1,662,891	1,661,248	1,643	