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# Emergency appeal operations update

## Bangladesh : Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° <a href="#">MDRBD014</a>	GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2014-000117-BGD</a>
Operations update n° 1	Timeframe covered by this update: 5 September – 14 October 2014
Date of issue: 20 October 2014	Date of disaster: 25 August 2014
Operation manager: Nadia Khalid Tithi Manager – Response and Preparedness for Response IFRC Bangladesh Delegation Phone: +88 017 1635 0890 Email: <a href="mailto:nadiakhalid.tithi@ifrc.org">nadiakhalid.tithi@ifrc.org</a>	Point of contact: Md. Belal Hossain Director, Disaster Response Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Phone: +88 017 1190 8467 Email: <a href="mailto:belal.hossain@bdracs.org">belal.hossain@bdracs.org</a>
Operation start date: 5 September 2014	Operation end date: 5 August 2015
Operation budget: CHF 2,206,628	DREF allocated: CHF 280,160
Number of people assisted: 70,218	
Host National Society(ies) present (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, 165 182 volunteers, and 30 BDRCS staff (NDRTs, NDWRTs, monitoring teams) and 9 IFRC staff mobilized so far in 20 districts	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), American Red Cross, the Hong Kong branch of Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Swedish Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN Agencies, INGOs	

### Summary:

#### Disaster Situation

Since mid-August, Bangladesh has seen several rounds of flooding. Heavy rains in the main river basins and upstream catchments of India, along with continuous rainfall in northwest and north-eastern parts of Bangladesh have caused a continuously worsening flooding situation in low-lying districts, particularly those clustered around the north-west (Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Nilphamari, Rangpur, Gaibandha, Bogra, Serajganj, Jamalpur, and Sherpur). This was followed by heavy rain induced flooding in Sunamganj, Sylhet and Netrokona in the North-east of the country and, later on, in districts in the centre of the country (Munshiganj, Tangail, Faridpur, Manikganj, Rajbari). The districts in the South (Bhola, Patuakhali, Barguna) had experienced floods



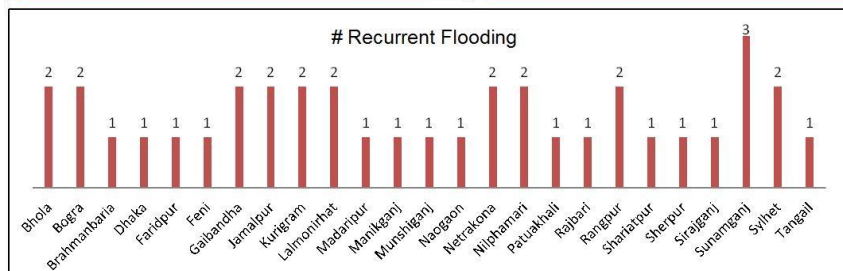
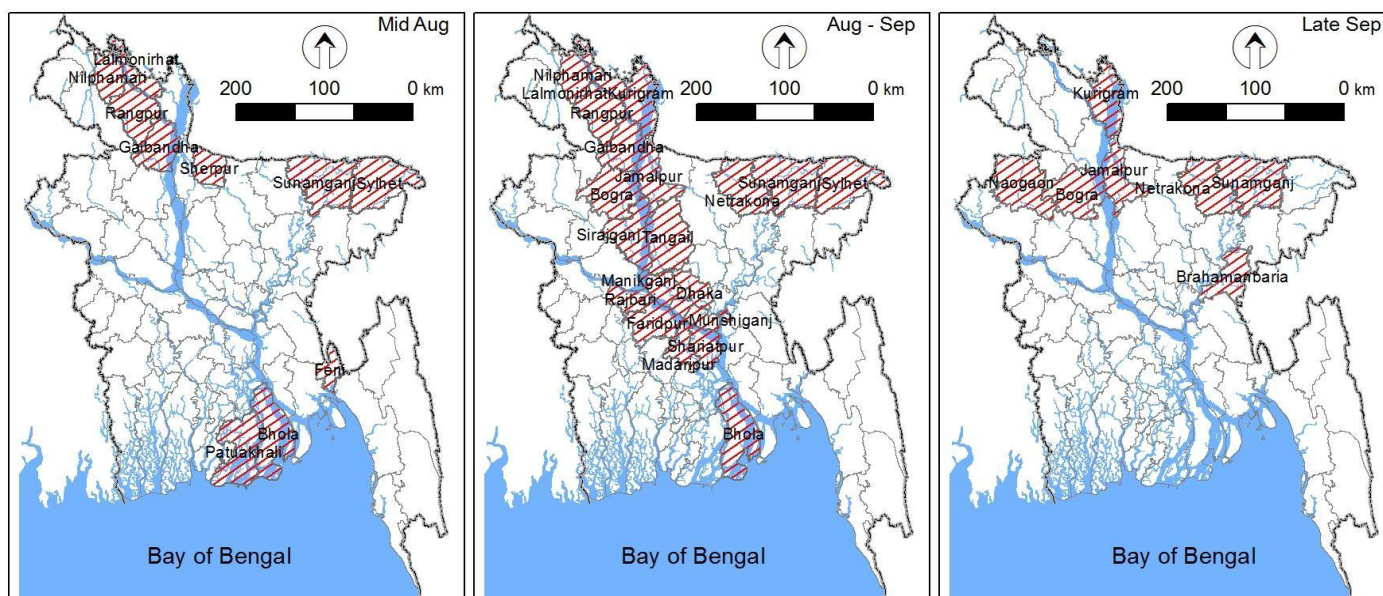
The flood situation in Jamalpur. (Photo: IFRC)

since July, while districts like Feni and Chittagong had been waterlogged around the same time for several days due to heavy rains.

As per government reports, more than half a million families (2.8 million people) are affected, with 57,000 families (275,000 people) displaced. The affected include more than 33,000 families (160,000 people) whose homes have been totally inundated or destroyed. An additional 235,000 houses are reported damaged. The flooding situation has been described as the worst event hitting the country since the 'mega floods' in 2007. As of now, all the major rivers are on falling trend and the flood waters have started to recede. However, the recovery needs will be significant as the flood waters have damaged crops and farmland and disrupted farming practices and labour opportunities.

**New occurrence of floods during the reporting time**

Since 19 September, additional flooding has hit several districts in the country affecting 400,000 more people and increasing the sufferings of the people already affected by floods in August. Flash floods triggered by heavy rain and water from upstream hill areas across the border inundated vast areas in Bogra and Kurigram districts, while Jamalpur town protection embankment developed breach under pressure of rainwater. The heavy currents of flash floods gushing from Meghalaya of India have caused rapid inundation of Netrokona. Widespread flooding has also hit Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Naogaon, Brahmanbaria, and Mymensing leaving hundreds of thousands marooned, damaging houses, roads and embankments. Farmers who had replanted Aman paddy after the water started receding have lost their crops for the second time as more than 10,000 acres of crops were inundated. More than six hundred schools in the affected districts remain closed.



Prepared by: IFRC IM on 30-Sep-2014 (smrajibul.islam@ifrc.org)  
 Disclaimer: The boundaries, names & designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

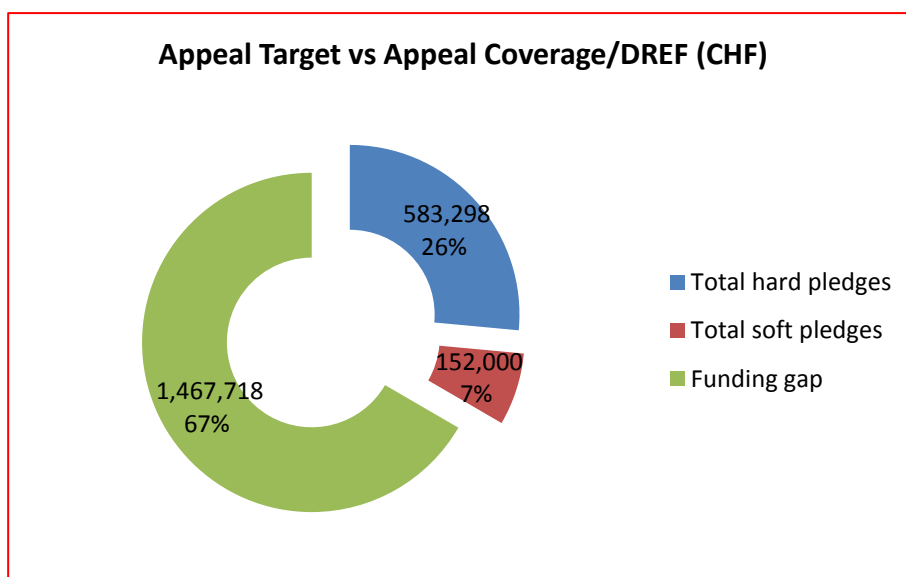
**BANGLADESH FLOOD  
AUG-SEP 2014**

## Appeal history

**6 September 2014:** CHF 280,160 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in delivering assistance to 28,800 people with most immediate needs.

**15 September 2014:** An emergency appeal was launched on a preliminary basis for CHF 2,206,628 to support 19,470 flood-affected families (97,350 people) over 12 months.

**Appeal coverage:** To date, this appeal is 26% covered through hard pledges. There are a few more pledges in the pipeline, which, if they materialize, would amount to 33% of the appeal target.



With a funding gap of 67%, additional funding from partners to support relief and early recover interventions is encouraged.

Based on the funding situation, it is likely that the planned activities will have to be revised. Therefore, a revised Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) is expected in the coming month.

## Coordination and partnerships

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continues to take the lead in the humanitarian response to floods, supported by IFRC, and Partner National Societies in line with the Movement-wide operational framework.

### Movement Coordination

The existing coordination mechanism within IFRC involves a bi-monthly PNS Coordination Meeting. These cover the regular updates from the society's present, immediate issues and follow-up on plans of action. The latest Movement Partners Coordination meeting was held on 27 August when the flooding was ongoing, and the floods were naturally brought up on the agenda. On 4 September, a specific flood coordination meeting was held with the partners where the relief activities of BDRCS and the intervention strategy of the movement were discussed. More recently, another PNS meeting was held on 12 October to provide an update on the ongoing relief activities and to explore the funding situation of the emergency appeal. The possibilities of ways forward and EPoA revision were discussed in the meeting. It is worth mentioning that BDRCS arranged an annual Pre-Disaster Meeting which this year was held in May. The meeting addressed the broader preparedness issues and reviews preparedness ahead of the season.

### Humanitarian Coordination

The humanitarian community in Bangladesh has well-defined coordination mechanism on all levels. Key to this coordination is the sectorial Local Consultative Groups (LCG), which includes the Disaster and Emergency Relief (DER) co-chaired by the Ministry of Disaster Management and the UN Resident Coordinator. Within the LCG-DER is the HCTT working group which provides an operational level forum for coordinated disaster preparedness, response, and recovery across sectors and consists of all cluster leads, donors, INGOs, NGOs and the IFRC.

A key part of the coordination is the system with JNA (Joint Needs Assessment) that are initiated by the HCTT. This coordinated approach pooling resources from different organizations gives a common understanding of the needs and a common starting point for interventions. In the current situation, as noted, a phase one JNA has been done in nine districts in the north, while discussions are ongoing about a phase two JNA covering selected affected areas across the country, including those more recently affected by flooding. BDRCS and IFRC play a key role in these JNAs, often taking the lead in several districts and providing staff, volunteers and other support to the assessments in the field. For example, IFRC and BDRCS led the JNA for this flood in three sub-districts

and were involved in the data collection team in 20 sub-districts. IFRC was also part of the core team for data analysis at the headquarter level. More details are explained in the **Operational implementation** section.

### Shelter Cluster Coordination

IFRC, in coordination with Shelter Cluster co-lead UNDP and ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, has compiled shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data for the flood response. UNDP have requested IFRC to take over the coordination role during this disaster period. As such, IFRC hosted and chaired a Shelter Cluster Meeting that was held on 4 September to discuss with the cluster members the response strategy in relation to shelter and NFIs. IFRC is sharing the 4W matrix along with providing gap analysis with the Shelter Cluster partners regularly to track and guide the flood response.

## Operational implementation

### Overview

With the preliminary Emergency Appeal, BDRCS aims to provide assistance to 19,470 flood-affected families (97,350 people), focusing on food and relief item distributions; health; water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion (WASH); emergency and recovery shelter assistance; National Society capacity building; and disaster preparedness and risk reduction. One month into the operation, activities under the relief phase are ongoing.

On August 22 BDRCS deployed four members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to take part in the JNA initiated by the HCTT. BDRCS, along with IFRC, led the assessment in three sub-districts; while taking part in the assessment with other agencies in 20 sub-districts. BDRCS has also provided orientation venue and other facilities at Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts. Besides, two Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members from South Asia have joined the operation for a month to support the ongoing relief efforts and to initiate the field level planning for the early recovery phase.

Regarding food distribution, BDRCS initiated the first phase of the operation by distributing dry foods to the affected people in 11 districts, reaching 4,470 families in five days. 2,400 families have also received with unconditional cash grant for food, emergency shelter (tarpaulin and rope), hygiene parcels and non-food relief items.

In terms of water and sanitation and WASH, BDRCS mobilized one Kit 5 Water Treatment Plant to support Kurigram district with supply of safe drinking water, producing a total of 18,000 litres of water distributed to 5,000 people, together with WASH relief items (jerry cans, buckets, purification tablets). National Disaster Water and Sanitation Relief Team (NDWRT) members and two NDRTs were deployed to set-up and operate the unit. This has later been followed by six Aquasure mobile water treatment kits in three districts.

Apart from these, four medical teams were deployed to four districts for ten days where 3,400 patients received treatment for water borne diseases.

### Quality Programming/ Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
1.1 Participation in Joint Needs Assessments (JNA) and continuous collection of information from local units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orientation and deployment of NDRTs to selected areas for participating and contributing to the JNA</li> <li>Data collection and analysis</li> </ul>	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued information collection from local units</li> </ul>	Ongoing
1.2 Conducting Household Economic Security (HES) Survey in the affected region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identifying location for conducting HES</li> <li>Orientation and deployment to field</li> <li>Data collection and analysis</li> <li>Report Writing</li> <li>Sharing with partners</li> </ul>	0%

1.3 Lessons learnt are captured from the operation for adjustment to the operation and for incorporation into planning for coming seasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct real-time evaluation</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution satisfaction survey</li> <li>• Conduct final evaluation</li> <li>• Conduct lesson-learned workshop</li> </ul>	0%
<b>Outcome 2:</b> An environment of information sharing and transparency is ensured through employing beneficiary communication tools and mechanisms		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
2.1 Access to relevant information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification on information needs and communication channels</li> <li>• Dissemination of key messages on behavioural change and aid assistance</li> <li>• Orientation of communities on CRM mechanism</li> <li>• Identify relevant theme for call in radio show</li> <li>• Establish listening group</li> <li>• Orientation of communities on the call in radio show</li> <li>• Orientation of communities on the SMS service (pending progress with TERA implementation)</li> <li>• Disseminating messages through SMS (pending progress with TERA implementation)</li> </ul>	Ongoing
2.2 Provision of communication tools for community mobilisation and information sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing kiosks/information boards in strategic locations</li> <li>• Opening hotlines for complaints and feedback</li> <li>• Launching bi weekly call in radio shows on behavioural change and aid assistance</li> <li>• Establishment of TERA (pending progress in negotiations with tele-operators)</li> </ul>	0%
2.3 Provision of feedback mechanisms on aid assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Register complaints and feedback in the hotline/call in radio/ SMS</li> <li>• Coordinate response towards complaints and feedback</li> <li>• Conducting Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey</li> </ul>	0%

### Progress:

As mentioned above, four NDRTs from BDRCS took part in the JNA initiated by the HCTT. BDRCS, along with IFRC, led the assessment in three sub-districts; while taking part in the assessment with other agencies in 20 sub-districts. BDRCS has also provided orientation venues and other facilities at Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts. IFRC was in the Core Analysis Team of the JNA.

There has been discussions at HCTT level about whether a phase two JNA would be conducted in the nine target districts and whether a phase one needs to be conducted in the other districts in the central and north-eastern region. However, no decision has been taken so far. If there is a decision for another JNA to take place, IFRC and BDRCS would fully participate.



JNA Orientation at Kurigram. (Photo: BDRCS)

In the absence of further assessments at the

time being, and with more floods occurring after the JNA period, a Household Economic Security (HES) survey would be beneficial not only for BDRCS and IFRC, but also for the HCTT members to gain a better insight into the longer term needs. Based on the findings, the EPoA would need to be revised.

At the relief phase, beneficiary communication tools are used to inform and engage with the beneficiaries in the whole process. Care is taken prior to each distribution so that the registered beneficiaries are aware of the kind of assistance to be received. During distribution, key messages are disseminated to the beneficiaries on how they can avoid water-related health issues which are prevalent when the flood water starts receding. Activities are planned for the beginning of the early recovery period to identify proper communication channels and setting up a functioning Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) system.

### Challenges:

The JNA database was instrumental in effectively identifying the unions most in need among the covered districts. However for other districts not covered by the assessment, the location and beneficiary selection process was more time consuming. The areas in the hardest hit districts are often scattered and hard to reach. BDRCS staff and volunteers put in extra effort to ensure the needs of people in these areas are communicated with. It has been difficult in the earlier phase to conduct satisfaction surveys. However, post distribution satisfaction surveys have been put in practice for the last phase of relief distribution, whereby 15 per cent of the beneficiaries present at any distribution point goes through an exit interview. A Post Distribution Monitoring survey is planned for after the completion of the relief phase.

Health and care		
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The immediate risks to the health of affected populations in 4 districts are reduced		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
1.1 Provision of medical assistance with 4 medical teams in 4 districts in the relief phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilizing 4 medical teams from NHQ to 4 districts</li> <li>Providing emergency health support to the affected population for 10 days</li> </ul>	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replenishing medicine and medical equipment following standard procurement procedures</li> </ul>	0%
1.2 Distribution of ORS to 5,000 families in 16 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distributing ORS to the identified families (targeted with NFI's)</li> </ul>	0%
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The medium term risks to the health of affected populations in 4 districts are reduced in the recovery phase		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
2.1 Increase the resilience of the target communities in 4 districts through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training community-based volunteers on health promotion in emergencies</li> <li>Conduct health promotion campaigns in 4 districts (8 sessions per district)</li> </ul>	0%
<b>Outcome 3:</b> The immediate term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced in 16 districts		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
3.1 Increase the health knowledge and access to health services of communities in 16 districts through ECV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilization of ECV trained volunteers</li> <li>Health messaging and referral assistance</li> </ul>	0%

### Progress:

BDRCS, through the deployment of four medical teams consisting of a doctor and a paramedic and supported by ECVs, provided emergency medical services in Kurigram, Bogra, Sirajganj and Jamalpur. During the ten-day deployments, the teams reached more than 3,400 persons majority of whom presented with water-borne diseases.

To reduce health risks on a longer term basis, a health promotion campaign is planned for the recovery phase, focusing on areas which are currently worst-affected and get flooded regularly. Some 1,000 families will be supported through eight health promotion sessions in each of the four districts. This would be accompanied by health messages and referrals by volunteers trained on epidemic prevention and control in 16 districts in the relief and early recovery phase.

Although the Government clinics and hospitals were operating during the floods, it was difficult for a huge portion of the affected population to access these facilities due to the displacement and the flood waters. For this reason, the mobile medical teams were complimentary to the Government's health facilities by assisting the affected people in the hard-to-reach areas.



Patients receiving treatment at the mobile health camp at Kurigram. (Photo: IFRC)

### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene promotion

**Outcome 1:** The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation to reduce the risk of water borne diseases and hygiene promotion.

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
1.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refresher's training for NDRT members for operating Water Treatment Kits</li> <li>Mobilizing Kit 5 and NDWRT members to affected areas</li> <li>Setting up and running Kit 5 in 1 district for 5 days (4,000 ltr/hr)</li> <li>Mobilizing Aquasure water kits (1,000 ltr/hr) in 3 districts for 5 days</li> <li>Distribution of water buckets to 3,000 families in the 3 districts</li> </ul>	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of water purification tablets to 3,000 families in 3 districts</li> </ul>	0%

**Outcome 2:** Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the recovery phase

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
2.1 Access to safe water is ensured to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disinfection of 160 tube-wells (10 in each of the 4 districts)</li> <li>Repairing of 40 tube-wells (10 in each of the 4 districts)</li> <li>Raising platform of 40 tube-wells (10 in each of the 4 districts)</li> <li>Analysis of available hydrogeological data to inform the installation of new tube wells</li> <li>Procurement and distributed of hand pump repair tool kits for operation and maintenance</li> <li>Training for user groups on the use of hand pump repair toolkits</li> <li>Installation of 20 new tube-wells (5 in each of the 4 districts)</li> </ul>	0%
2.2 Improve access to sanitation facilities to 500 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of 500 household latrines with superstructure (including 250 for transitional</li> </ul>	0%

	shelter)	
2.3 Improve sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour of 1,600 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientations/training of volunteers in PHAST</li> <li>• Introduce PHAST in 4 districts</li> <li>• Hygiene parcel distribution to 1,600 families (400 families in each of the 4 districts) with PHAST</li> </ul>	0%

**Progress:**

With water sources damaged, destroyed or contaminated and large populations displaced, access to safe water has been an acute concern from the start. To meet the needs, BDRCS mobilized and installed a Kit 5 Water Treatment plant in Kurigram with the help of NDWRTs which provided safe drinking water to 4,505 families. This was followed by running 6 smaller Mobile Water Treatment Kits in Bogra, Sirajganj and Jamalpur districts serving 3,000 families. Distribution of hygiene parcels has been done for 3,200 families so far, which was accompanied by hygiene awareness messages.

Emergency repairs and disinfection of contaminated water sources are priorities to immediately improve the access to safe water in the affected areas. In the recovery phase, for those damaged or destroyed household latrines repair work or replacement is required to ensure access to proper sanitation facilities. To reduce the risk of water source contamination in future disasters, elevated platforms are needed in key flood-prone communities. Many communities need additional tube-wells to increase their access to water.



Accessing the north-eastern districts via boat to distribute safe drinking water to the affected people. (Photo: IFRC)

**Challenges:**

Initially, the decision was to set up Kit-5 water treatment plants at each of the four districts mentioned. After the installation and running of the first Kit-5 at Kurigram, it became clear that more beneficiaries would be able to benefit from the safe drinking water distributions if mobile kits were used as they were smaller in size and could be transported to the islands in boats. As the families received purified water, distribution of water purification tablets is no longer required.

**Shelter and Settlements (and NFI)**

**Outcome 1:** Immediate shelter and household needs of the affected population in 16 districts are addressed in the relief phase The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
1.1 Provision of emergency shelter assistance to 5,000 families in 16 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of families to receive shelter assistance (tarpaulin and rope)</li> <li>• Transportation of tarpaulins from NHQ to distribution points</li> <li>• Volunteer mobilization for distribution</li> <li>• Distribution and awareness raising sessions on best practices and use of emergency shelter assistance</li> </ul>	64%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replenishment of tarpaulins following standard procurement procedures and standards</li> </ul>	5%
1.2 Provision of essential household non-food items to 5,000 families in 16 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of distribution locations</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> </ul>	64%

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local procurement of NFIs</li> <li>Volunteer mobilization for relief distribution</li> <li>Distribution</li> </ul>	
<b>Outcome 2: 1,250 targeted families in 4 districts have durable and sustainable shelter and settlement</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
2.1 Provision of cash grants for household repair assistance to 1,000 families in 4 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting shelter repair work</li> <li>Beneficiary selection and finalization of partially-damaged shelter categorization</li> <li>Provide cash grant in one instalment for shelter solution according to IFRC CTP standards in conjunction with PASSA</li> <li>On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS staff</li> <li>Beneficiary satisfaction survey</li> </ul>	0%
2.2 Provision of cash grants for reconstruction of houses to 250 families in 4 districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary selection</li> <li>Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting shelter rebuilding work</li> <li>Beneficiary consultations on design</li> <li>Provide cash grant for shelter solution according to IFRC CTP standards in conjunction with PASSA</li> <li>On-going monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS staff</li> <li>Beneficiary satisfaction survey</li> </ul>	0%
2.3 Training/awareness raising sessions provided to 1,250 target families in 4 districts on basic safe shelter and settlement for early recovery stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide shelter improvement training (PASSA incorporating DRR elements) and guidance with appropriate IEC materials</li> </ul>	0%

### Progress:

A total of 3,200 families (64 per cent of the total target families) have been assisted thus far with emergency shelter support with tarpaulin and rope, along with essential household items. As the affected population has lost their essential household items, distribution of NFIs will help them continue their household activities.

The tarpaulins are being distributed from the current disaster preparedness (DP) stock. The replenishment of the stock is already underway with procurement being done at APZ level. The NFIs are being locally procured at the BDRCS branch level which allows for swift distribution.

In the recovery phase, families with totally damaged houses will be assisted through cash grants for reconstruction of houses, while those with partially damaged houses will receive cash support for house repair<sup>1</sup>. The recovery phase for shelter and settlement sector is expected to commence in November or December 2014, during early winter season, which is the ideal time for construction. However the commencement of these activities also depends on



NDRT members demonstrating the proper methods of tarpaulin installation to the beneficiary group. (Photo: BDRCS)

<sup>1</sup> BDRCS uses the existing predetermined levels for fully damaged and partially damaged houses, based on previous operations and practices of the government and other organizations.

the availability of fund. PASSA will be implemented in the selected communities for raising awareness of safe shelter practices and support the communities to repair or rebuild their houses in a safer way.

### Challenges:

As the cyclone season has set in, the tarpaulins need to be re-stocked soon to be prepared for any potential disaster in the coming months.

<b>Food security, nutrition, and livelihoods</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: Immediate food needs of the affected population in up to 16 districts are met</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<i>1.1 Distribution of dry food items to 4,470 families in 11 districts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation and deployment of NDRT members</li> <li>• Orientation and mobilization of volunteers at district level</li> <li>• Procurement of dry food</li> <li>• Distribution of dry food</li> </ul>	<b>100%</b>
<i>1.2 Distribution of appropriate food package to 1,500 families in 4 districts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of unions in the 4 districts</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> <li>• Local procurement of food items</li> <li>• Distribution of food items</li> </ul>	<b>100%</b>
<i>1.3 Provision of cash grants to 5,000 families in 16 districts to purchase food</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of unions in the 16 districts with functioning markets</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> <li>• Distribution of cash grants</li> </ul>	<b>64%</b>
<b>Outcome 2: Livelihoods are protected and negative coping strategies and food insecurity reduced among affected populations in 4 districts</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<i>2.1 Provision of cash grant to 1,000 families in 4 districts for restoring livelihoods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Setting up and publicizing beneficiary communication mechanism (complaint/suggestion box, dissemination of beneficiary list in public places, etc.)</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection and finalization</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities</li> <li>• Setting up CTP procedures</li> <li>• Distribution of cash grant through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedures (beneficiary CGID-Cash Grant ID form, individual bank account of beneficiary, bank transfer, etc.)</li> <li>• Conduct post distribution survey of livelihoods grants</li> </ul>	<b>0%</b>
<i>2.2 An additional 1,000 affected families in the 4 districts have earning opportunities through DRR-related cash for work opportunities during the lean period</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of CFW activities (restoring road access to flood shelter/ schools, repair/improvement of embankments, etc.) in consultation with the local government</li> <li>• Beneficiary selection and finalization</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities</li> <li>• Running of CFW scheme for 20 days</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS Cash Programming Training (CTP) trained staff and volunteers including NDRT</li> <li>• Disbursement of cash through IFRC/BDRCS standard procedure</li> <li>• Conduct satisfaction survey for CFW scheme</li> </ul>	<b>0%</b>

**Progress:**

Food has been the most immediate and the top priority need in the flood affected areas. At the very early stage, BDRCS provided emergency dry food package<sup>2</sup> to 4,470 displaced families in Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Rangpur, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Bogra, Gaibandha and Sirajganj in the north-west, Bhola in the south and Sunamganj in the north-west within five-day period.

Following the collapse of an embankment which resulted in more people being displaced, BDRCS provided emergency food packages to 1,500 families in Bogra, Kurigram, Sirajganj and Jamalpur through quick local procurement.

In the following phase, 5,000 families across 16 affected districts are to be assisted with a one-off cash grant of BDT 3,000 for the purpose of purchasing food and non-food items as required. The distribution is ongoing and 3,200 families have been reached so far.



A BDRCS volunteer helping a woman carrying her food items.  
(Photo: BDRCS)

In addition to the immediate food needs, mid-term food security is a major concern as the food stock of affected families has been destroyed. The damage of hectares of crops (41,113 hectares fully damaged and 408,289 hectares partially damaged) put the farmers in danger of longer term food security and income generation. Income opportunities for non-agricultural and agricultural based families have greatly reduced. Farmers who managed to replant after the water started receding, have again lost their crops after the most recent floods. This has resulted in farmers having limited access to adequate seeds for planting and loss of financial investment. In order to restore and strengthen the livelihoods, 1,000 families in 4 districts will be assisted with conditional cash grant of BDT 6,000 for livelihoods in the recovery phase and another 1,000 families will be supported through cash-for-work (CFW) scheme in lean period (20 work days, providing BDT 6,000 to each family) in 4 districts. The HES survey will guide the process. These activities are expected to be carried out between mid November 2014 and mid February 2015.

**Challenges:**

Food was reported as the highest priority across all districts right after the floods had set in according to the JNA report. However, some findings of the post-distribution satisfaction survey have revealed that families prefer to spend the money on household repair as the nature of needs has evolved in the past months. The cash grant being unconditional allows the beneficiaries to make their own choice according to their priorities. The potential EPoA revision is likely to address this to ensure the assistance provided is meeting the needs of the affected people.

**National Society Capacity Building**

**Outcome 1:** Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation and lessons learnt are drawn from the implementation

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
1.1 Service delivery capacity for targeted BDRCS district units' is improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of RMS in the operational districts</li> <li>Renovation and maintenance support for the warehouse in Dhaka (one of the flood affected districts and also where the NHQ is located)</li> </ul>	0%

<sup>2</sup> This was distributed for immediate and first response to the affected people, providing food supply for at least 15 days for a family of five people. The dry food package followed the government common practice, but varied from district to district on the content and also beneficiary numbers based on the identified needs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piloting RAMP in the early recovery phase</li> <li>• Supporting the PMER cell development in the six districts where the early recovery activities will be carried out</li> <li>• Organizing a new batch of NDRT training targeting staff and volunteers from flood affected districts</li> <li>• Providing personal gears to NDRT members</li> </ul>	
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**Progress:**

These activities are planned for the early recovery phase and contingent upon funding.

**Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction**

**Outcome 1:** Disaster preparedness measures are taken at the community level in 4 affected districts

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
<i>1.1 Training provided to family members of 1,000 families on DRR issues</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> <li>• Conducting training sessions at different locations in 4 districts</li> <li>• Distribution of IEC materials</li> </ul>	0%

**Outcome 2:** BDRCS preparedness to respond to future disasters is enhanced through the procurement of preparedness stocks

Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
<i>2.1 Prepositioning 5,000 blankets in the Disaster Preparedness Stock for cold wave in the upcoming winter season</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement of 5,000 blankets</li> <li>• Procurement of water purification tables for 25 Aquasure units (Mobile Water Treatment Kit)</li> </ul>	0%

**Progress:**

These activities are planned for the early recovery phase and contingent upon funding.

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## Contact information

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

- **Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:**
  - BMM Mozharul Huq, Secretary General; phone: +88 02 935 2226; email: [secretarygeneral@bdrcs.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@bdrcs.org)
- **IFRC Bangladesh Country Office:**
  - Tsehayou Seyoum, Head of Country Office; mobile: +88 017 1152 1615; email: [tsehayou.seyoum@ifrc.org](mailto:tsehayou.seyoum@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC South Asia Regional Office:**
  - Simon Missiri, Head of Regional Office; phone: +91 11 2615 4021 to 24; fax: +91 11 2615 4025; email: [simon.missiri@ifrc.org](mailto:simon.missiri@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Asia Pacific Zone:**
  - Andreas Weissenberg, Operations Coordinator; office phone: +603 907 5729; email: [andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org](mailto:andreas.weissenberg@ifrc.org)
- **Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):**
  - Florent Chane, Zone Logistics Coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email : [florent.chane@ifrc.org](mailto:florent.chane@ifrc.org)

**For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Zone:**
  - Emilia Koski, Relationship Manager; mobile:+6012 230 7548; email: [emilia.koski@ifrc.org](mailto:emilia.koski@ifrc.org)

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Zone:**
  - Peter Ophoff, Head of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting; office: +603 9207 5507; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org)

## How we work

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



**Save lives.**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.