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# Emergency appeal

## Six month consolidated report

### 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° 3	Timeframe covered by this update: 5 September 2014 – 15 March 2015
Date of issue: 20 April 2015	Date of disaster: 25 August 2014
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: 107,775	
Host National Society(ies) present (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, 200 volunteers, and 30 BDRCS staff (NDRTs, NDWRTs, monitoring teams) and 10 IFRC staff and 2 RDRTs 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, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, German Red Cross, the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Monaco Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Bangladesh, UN Agencies, INGOs	

#### Summary:

##### Disaster Situation

Starting from mid-August 2014, Bangladesh saw 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 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 since July, while districts like Feni and Chittagong had been waterlogged around the same time for several days due to heavy rains.



The flood situation in Jamalpur. (Photo: IFRC)

As per government reports, more than half a million families (2.8 million people) were affected, with 57,000 families (275,000 people) displaced. The affected include more than 33,000 families (160,000 people) whose homes were totally inundated or destroyed. An additional 235,000 houses were reported damaged. The flooding of 2014 has been described as the worst event hitting the country since the 'mega floods' in 2007. The recovery needs will be significant as the flood waters have damaged crops and farmland and disrupted farming practices and labour opportunities.

In September 2014, additional flooding hit several districts in the country affecting 400,000 more people and increasing and prolonging 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 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 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 were closed for several weeks following the flooding.

### 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. Click [here](#) for the Emergency Plan of Action.
- **23 October 2014:** [Operation Update 1](#) issued, also with update on new occurrence of floods in some of the same affected areas.
- **12 February 2015:** [Operation Update 2](#) issued, highlighting the challenges in implementation due to movement restriction in the country.
- **4 – 25 April 2015:** Mid Term Evaluation was conducted. The final report is expected to be made available by late May, in which will guide the recovery and longer term planning for the operation.

### Appeal coverage

- To date, this appeal has received CHF 1,303,357 (including DREF allocation) which is 59 per cent of the target appeal.
- Click [here](#) for the complete donor response.

## Coordination and partnerships

### Movement Coordination

The existing coordination mechanism within IFRC involves a bi-monthly Movement Partners Coordination Meeting (MPCM). These cover the regular updates from the national society's present, immediate issues and follow-up on plans of action. The first MPCM after the floods took place 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. 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. The MPCM held on the 20 November 2014 covered the updates on the flood operation, the funding situation and the downsizing of recovery activities. The Steering Committee Meeting for the flood recovery activities took place on 29 January 2015, which was followed closely by a flood specific PNS update meeting on 7 February. At the last MPCM held on 28 February, updates of the recovery activities were shared. Another PNS meeting regarding this took place on 29 March.

In addition to the above, a joint Early Recovery Assessment was conducted by IFRC and BDRCS along with the British Red Cross (BRC) in November 2014.

### 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. 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, and the Phase 1 JNA was no exception.

The Food Security Cluster conducted a joint needs assessment titled 'Food Security, Nutrition, Early Recovery and Shelter Assessment in North-western Bangladesh – August 2014' in which IFRC contributed and participated as the co-lead of Shelter Cluster. Cash Working Group has initiated a cash mapping exercise for the flood affected areas where IFRC is also participating. In addition, IFRC regularly provides updates to the 4W matrix circulated by the Information Management Working Group.

### **Shelter Cluster Coordination**

IFRC, in coordination with Shelter Cluster co-lead UNDP and ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, compiled shelter and non-food item (NFI) contingency stock data for the flood response. UNDP had 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 also shared the 4W matrix along with providing gap analysis with the Shelter Cluster partners regularly to track and guide the flood response. A joint Early Recovery and Shelter Cluster meeting was held on the 5th of March where the shelter activities of different organizations in the recovery phase of the flood were discussed. The cluster progress in 2014 and priorities for 2015, along with finalization of shelter technical guidelines and a possible shelter workshop were also discussed.

## **Operational implementation**

### **Overview of Progress**

After responding to the immediate needs of the flood affected populations, BDRCS has started the recovery activities in the two selected districts – Bogra and Sirajganj.

#### ***Key achievements during relief phase:***

- Provided dry foods to 4,470 families in 11 affected districts within the first five days
- Provided standard food packages to 1,500 families in 4 districts
- Provided 5,000 families across 16 districts with unconditional cash grant, emergency shelter (tarpaulin and rope), hygiene parcels and non-food items
- Provided 3,400 patients with emergency health care through deploying medical teams and setting up mobile health clinics in 4 districts
- Distributed more than 18,000 litres of safe drinking water to 7,505 families together with WASH relief items (jerry cans and buckets) through mobilizing one Kit-5 Water Treatment Plant in one district and six smaller mobile water treatment plants in three districts

#### ***Key achievements during recovery phase:***

- Provided conditional cash grant for Livelihoods and training to 800 HHs in Bogra
- Provided conditional cash grant for Shelter Repair to 400 HHs in Bogra
- Finalized tender for ring slab construction, CGI sheet and superstructure materials for latrine construction in Bogra and Sirajganj

#### ***Assessments:***

BDRCS and IFRC took part in the Phase 1 Joint Needs Assessment initiated by HCTT. A Post Distribution Monitoring Assessment was conducted to find out beneficiary satisfaction with the relief distributions. At the same time, as HCTT was unclear as to whether to take up a sector specific JNA for the recovery phase, IFRC, BDRCS and British Red Cross conducted a joint Early Recovery Assessment in five districts. Later when Food Security Cluster decided to go for an early recovery assessment, IFRC also took part as the co-lead of Shelter Cluster providing technical input for the assessment tool, assistance with data analysis and cluster recommendations.

**Procurement:**

Replenishment of relief items used during the emergency phase was also a prime focus during this phase. The following procurement was completed:

Items procured	Procurement done through
5,000 tarpaulins	APZ
1,000 shelter tool kits	APZ
6,000 jerry cans	APZ
10,000 blankets	APZ
4,000 water buckets	Locally
25 buckets of water purification tablets	Locally



Tarpaulins procured through APZ stored at Chittagong warehouse (Photo: IFRC/ BRC)

**Overview of Challenges**

The political situation in the country remains a constant challenge during the operation. Since the beginning of the operation, there have been 14 political strikes (locally known as 'hartals'). Commuting and going out during hartal is extremely risky for the staff and volunteers as protestors often vandalize vehicles, throw petrol bombs and torch vehicles randomly. It also poses risk and makes it difficult for the beneficiaries to access aid. IFRC activated its security Yellow Phase for strike situation, and staff took up alternative working modalities (work from home). Many of these hartals are connected to the 2014 election and the political tension it created, heightened by the verdict passed for some political leaders over their role during the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War. Since 6 January 2015, the country experienced a 16-day blockade which resulted in 28 deaths, 850 cases of injury and 309 vehicles being torched.<sup>1</sup> During the blockade, inter-city movements are restricted, which makes it extremely difficult for operations to continue effectively. This political violence has been a major obstacle in starting the early recovery activities in due time. A Security Delegate was brought in to assess the situation and to suggest adjustments to the security protocols depending on the specific context. Unfortunately, during the timeframe of this report, the working modality had not been changed.



Inception Meeting between Bogra Unit and IFRC and BDRCS Response team via skype conference (Photo: IFRC)

<sup>1</sup> The Daily Star (<http://www.thedailystar.net/escorted-convoy-of-trucks-attacked-61309>)

## Area selection

The selection of areas of intervention relied primarily on the damage information from the JNA database, based on which the early recovery assessment was conducted on five districts (Kurigram, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur and Tangail). The initial plan was to cover 4 districts with the recovery activities, however, with the funding gap in the EA, the operational cost had to be minimized to cover less districts but with a similar beneficiary number.

While looking at the districts, the issues that were considered were:

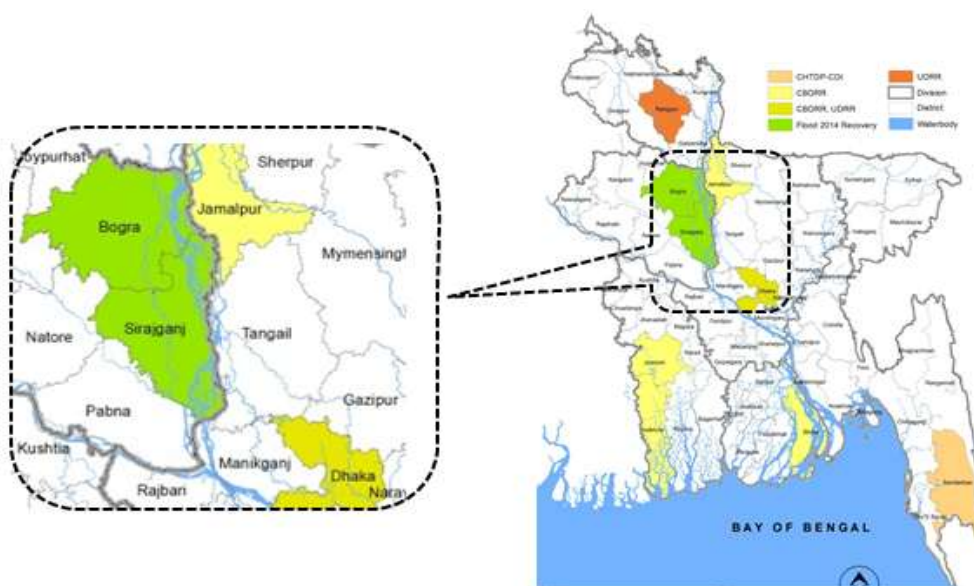
- Level of damage
- Accessibility
- Coverage by other organizations
- Coverage by RC/RC Movement partners
- Unit Capacity
- Political stability

All criteria being considered, Bogra and Sirajganj were selected for the recovery activities. The next step in the process is to determine the Upazillas (sub-districts).

Districts	Comments
Kurigram	Highest number of displaced people. BRC is implementing a long term recovery project.
Bogra	Highest number of household destroyed, highest percentage decrease in monthly income.
Sirajganj	Second highest number of household destroyed, second highest percentage decrease in monthly income
Jamalpur	Project ongoing under CBDRR
Tangail	The district was not listed in the top 5 worst affected districts by JNA; however was badly affected during the second phase of flooding. The district was reported to be insufficiently covered by non-government support. However, Poverty index lower than the rest of the other districts, meaning higher standard of living in general, and the level of damage lower than the rest .

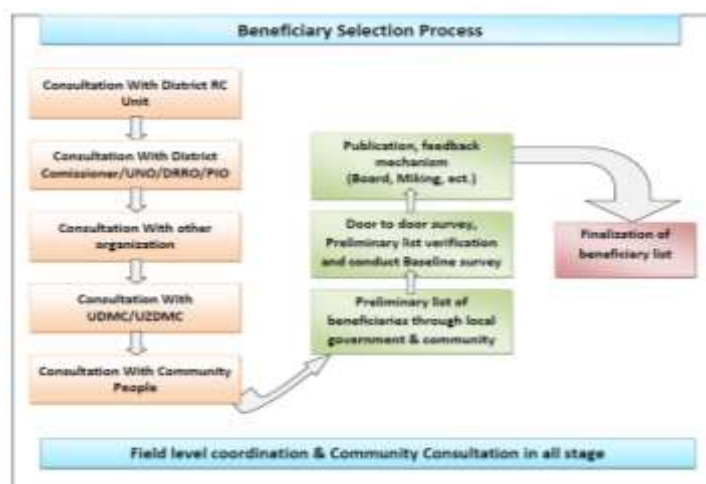
For this purpose, the JNA database provides the basic information about the level of damage in the upazillas, and then it is discussed with the respective District Commissioners to check the current status of the upazillas and the coverage by other organizations, also at the same time the list of affected households are collected from DRRO (District Relief and Rehabilitation Officer). Once the upazilla is selected, then this is shared with the UDMC (Upazilla Disaster Management Committee) to get the list of worst affected Unions. Then this is communicated to UNO (Union Nirbahi Officer) to get information about the worst affected wards.

After going through the process, the selected area of intervention for Bogra is Chandanbaisha Union under Sariakandi Upazilla, whereas for Sirajganj two unions are selected under Sadar Upazilla which are Kawakhola and Khokshabari.



## Beneficiary Selection

The beneficiary selection followed the process outlined in the diagram. After selection of the unions, community consultation is held at the ward level explaining the different forms of assistance and the criteria and the community is asked to produce a list. This list is then checked against the list received from DRRO to produce the first preliminary list after which the volunteers go for a door-to-door survey for cross-check. When the first list is produced, it is shared with the communities by hanging at strategic locations to get community feedback.



The selection criteria are as follows:

Types of Category/Support	Types of Vulnerability for Selection
<b>Cash for Shelter Repairing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged household</li> <li>• The beneficiary has owned land and has a desire for repairing shelter or scope to repair</li> <li>• Flood-2014 affected families</li> <li>• Has no regular source of income</li> <li>• Women headed family, elderly member, person with disabilities, infant, pregnant women</li> </ul>
<b>Cash for Shelter Repairing and Latrine installation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged Household</li> <li>• The beneficiary has owned land and has a desire for repairing shelter or scope to repair</li> <li>• Damaged Latrine or have not access to sanitary latrine</li> <li>• Flood-2014 affected families</li> <li>• Financially ill-off</li> <li>• Women headed family, elderly member, person with disabilities, infant, pregnant women</li> </ul>
<b>Cash for Training (CFT) and Cash for Livelihood (CFL)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damaged livelihood</li> <li>• Have lost livestock</li> <li>• Not listed in CFW</li> <li>• Flood-2014 affected families</li> <li>• Has no regular source of income</li> <li>• Women headed family, elderly member, person with disabilities, infant, pregnant women</li> </ul>
<b>Cash for Work (CFW)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No scope/option to work at this moment</li> <li>• Physically able to do the work</li> <li>• Not listed in CFT and CFL</li> <li>• Flood-2014 affected families</li> <li>• Has no regular source of income</li> <li>• Women headed family, elderly member, person with disabilities, infant, pregnant women</li> </ul>

## Beneficiary Communications

Beneficiary communications was given special notice both in the relief and recovery phases. In the relief phase during the distributions, messages regarding behavioural changes were disseminated. These not only consisted of proper demonstrations on the relief materials but also key messages on hygiene and health promotion. Exit interviews were also conducted to find out what communications channels are preferred by the beneficiaries.

A baseline survey was conducted prior to the start-up of recovery activities where questions related to beneficiary communications were also incorporated. In view of that the Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) that was set up for the recovery phase consisted of the following:

- a) Complaints/ Feedback Box
- b) Hotline

Beneficiaries were properly oriented on how to send complaints and feedbacks through these two channels.

When the preliminary beneficiary list was compiled, it was hung on information boards in the communities. The units categorized the complaints received and registered them. Most of these relates to eligibility issues, while some are specific complaints against a particular listed beneficiary saying that either they are solvent enough not to receive support or they are recipients of aid from other agencies. The process followed to verify the complaints received was explained to the beneficiaries prior to the cash distributions.

Each of these cases were verified by BDRCS volunteers during the door-to-door visit.



Photo 1: Communities looking at the preliminary beneficiary list  
Photo 2: BDRCS personnel explaining how to use the Complaints and Feedback box (Photo: IFRC/ BRC)

### 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>	<b>100%</b> - After participating in the Phase 1 JNA, IFRC also participated in the North West Flood Recovery Assessment lead by the Food Security Cluster and cash mapping exercise of Cash Working Group.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued information collection from local units</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing</b>

1.2 <i>Conducting Household Economic Security (HES) Survey in the affected region</i>	<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>	<p><b>0% -</b></p> <p>This activity was cancelled considering the fact that an HES was conducted in the same region in 2012, and has been replaced by an Early Recovery Assessment which has been completed.</p>
1.3 <i>Lessons learnt are captured from the operation for adjustment to the operation and for incorporation into planning for coming seasons</i>	<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>	<p><b>Ongoing –</b></p> <p>Post distribution satisfaction surveys have been conducted in 5 districts. Instead of an RTE, a Mid-Term Evaluation was conducted in April.</p>
<b>Outcome 2:</b> An environment of information sharing and transparency is ensured through employing beneficiary communication tools and mechanisms		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
2.1 <i>Access to relevant information</i>	<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>	<p><b>Ongoing –</b></p> <p>While identification of communication needs and channels, disseminating key messages on behavioural change, orientation on CRM have been carried out, activities related to radio shows and TERA have been cancelled for this project</p>
2.2 <i>Provision of communication tools for community mobilisation and information sharing</i>	<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>	<p><b>Ongoing –</b></p> <p>Setting up kiosks, information boards and hotlines have been carried out, while radio shows and TERA have been cancelled for this project</p>
2.3 <i>Provision of feedback mechanisms on aid assistance</i>	<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>	<p><b>Ongoing –</b></p> <p>Registering complaints and feedbacks and coordinating response to address them have taken place</p>

**Progress:**

Four NDRTs from BDRCS and one representative from IFRC took part in the Phase 1 JNA initiated by HCTT immediately in the aftermath of the flood event. 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.

It was originally thought of to have a Household Economic Security (HES) to guide the recovery activities. However, this activity was cancelled considering the fact that an HES was conducted in the same region in 2012, and has been replaced by an Early Recovery Assessment jointly conducted by IFRC, BDRCS and British Red Cross. This assessment was undertaken between 15 and 21 November 2014 to identify and better understand the post flood 2014 situation in five districts (Kurigram, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajganj and Tangail) in north western

Bangladesh with an aim to obtain detailed information on the needs in each sector-livelihoods, WASH, shelter and disaster risk reduction. The assessment involved 500 household interviews, 10 community group discussions and 10 key informant interviews. At the same time, a Post Distribution Monitoring survey was conducted through the participation of 500 households from the same districts, which covered 10 per cent of the 5,000 beneficiary households that received unconditional cash grants, emergency shelter, hygiene parcels and non-food items.

Although it had been difficult in the earlier phase to conduct satisfaction surveys during distributions, post distribution satisfaction surveys had been put in practice for the last phase of relief distribution, whereby 15 per cent of all the beneficiaries present at any distribution point went through an exit interview.

In December, the Food Security Cluster also undertook a flood recovery assessment in Bogra, Gaibandaha, Jamalpur, Kurigram and Sirajgonj districts of North West Bangladesh in which four RCRC staff was actively involved. The purpose of the assessment was to review the recovery situation and determine the remaining needs of vulnerable households affected by the August 2014 floods. It was conducted in 30 Unions across 10 Upazilas engaging 360 households, 60 focus group discussions and 10 key informant interviews. Using the JNA I sampling framework, the unions were selected randomly from 10 affected Upazilas. A telephone survey of 52 unions official was also conducted via the Union Parishad Helpline.

Due to several operational and funding challenges, the Real Time Evaluation that was initially planned for the operation did not take place. However, this has been replaced by a Mid-Term Evaluation which was conducted in April and the final report is expected to be shared in late May.

At the relief phase, beneficiary communication tools were used to inform and engage with the beneficiaries in the whole process. Care was 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.

In the early recovery phase, a functioning Complaints and Response Mechanism (CRM) system was set up the details of which have been mentioned under Beneficiary Communications section.



During a CRM sensitization workshop held recently in Dhaka, a presentation was delivered by the BDRCS floods operation field team, which highlighted several challenges faced in implementing CRM. Recommendations were made on improving the system, including identifying more appropriate and accessible locations for complaints boxes for the wider community, improving the orientation of communities on complaints handling procedures by BDRCS, developing and providing communities with standardized complaints feedback formats, and ensuring that response is provided to the complainant following receipt of the complaint. As the floods operation is still ongoing, there is room for enhancement of the complaints handling process, and BDRCS will be aiming to develop a CRM policy, procedures and manuals as a first step towards institutionalizing CRM within programmes.

**Challenges:**

The political situation in the country has caused major delays in effective starting up of the recovery activities. Hence, the identification of proper beneficiary communication channels was also being delayed.

<b>Health and care</b>		
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations in 4 districts are reduced</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
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>	<b>100%</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replenishing medicine and medical equipment following standard procurement procedures</li> </ul>	<b>0% -</b> It will be replenished by mid-June
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>	<b>50% -</b> Procurement completed and stockpiled for future use, to be revised
<b>Outcome 2: The medium term risks to the health of affected populations in 4 districts are reduced in the recovery phase</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
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>	<b>0% -</b> To be revised
<b>Outcome 3: The immediate term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced in 16 districts</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
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>	<b>0% -</b> To be revised

**Progress:**

During the emergency phase, 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, of whom majority were presented with water-borne diseases. Although the Government clinics and hospitals were operating during the floods, it was difficult for a large 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. BDRCS Health Department is in charge of replenishing the medicine and medical equipment used in the relief operation. The distribution of ORS to 5,000 families did not take place as it was deemed unnecessary at the stage of distribution. However, the said amount has been procured in order to be used in future health emergencies.



Patients receiving treatment at the mobile health camp at Bogra and Sirajganj (Photo: IFRC)

It was originally planned to hold health promotion campaigns in the recovery phase with the intention of supporting 1,000 families through eight health promotion sessions in each of the four districts which was to be accompanied by health messages and referrals by volunteers trained on epidemic prevention and control in 16 districts. However, as health has not come up as a major issue in either the Early Recovery Assessment (jointly conducted by IFRC, BDRCS and BRC) or NW Flood Recovery Assessment (conducted by the Food Security Cluster), health activities for the recovery phase have been removed from the Plan of Action to meet more priority needs with the available funding. This would also avoid duplication as the Health department of BDRCS is taking up similar programs in the local units on training community-based volunteers on health promotion in emergencies.

#### Challenges:

For any in-country medicine procurement, IFRC is required to invite the WHO and UNICEF listed manufacturers. It has proven to be quite time consuming creating a dialogue with the respective agencies to get a list of their suppliers, resulting in the delay of ORS procurement.

#### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene promotion

<b>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.</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<i>1.1 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</i>	<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>	<b>100%</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution of water purification tablets to 3,000 families in 3 districts</li> </ul>	<b>50% -</b>  The said amount has been procured and stockpiled for future emergencies
<b>Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in 4 districts in the recovery phase</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
<i>2.1 Access to safe water is ensured to target population</i>	<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> </ul>	<b>Ongoing -</b>  The disinfection of tube-wells have been

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	cancelled, while the rest are planned for 2 districts instead of the originally planned 4
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 shelter)</li> </ul>	<b>Ongoing –</b> Readjusted to 400 latrines in 2 districts
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>	<b>0% -</b> Planned for 800 households in 2 districts

### Progress:

To meet the acute water crisis in the aftermath of the flood, 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 six smaller Mobile Water Treatment Kits in Bogra, Sirajganj and Jamalpur districts serving 3,000 families. The families receiving water was also provided with jerry cans and water buckets (1 each to every family). Hygiene parcels has been distributed to 5,000 families in 16 districts, which was accompanied by hygiene awareness messages. Water purification tablets were not distributed at the household level as they were receiving purified water.



Photo 1: NDWRT members operating mobile water treatment plant and distributing safe drinking water at Bogra (Photo BDRCS)  
Photo 2: Locally procured buckets being stored at BDRCS warehouse in Dhaka (Photo: IFRC)

The buckets and jerry cans were dispatched from the DP stock. To replenish the items for future use, 6,000 jerry cans (10L) have been procured through APZ which are stored at the Chittagong warehouse and 4,000 water buckets have been procured locally which are stored at Dhaka warehouse.

As the disinfection of tube-wells could not be conducted in the immediate aftermath due to flow of funding, this activity will be removed in the upcoming revision of the EPoA as it is not appropriate in the current timeframe. The other WASH activities for the recovery period are also revised to be held in two districts as follows:

- Construction of 400 household latrines to ensure access to proper sanitation facilities
- Repair of 40 hand-pumps and provision of hand-pump repair tool kits and training to the user group

- Construction of elevated platforms for 40 tube-wells to reduce the risk of water source contamination in future floods
- Installation of 20 new tube-wells in communities that need additional ones to increase access to drinking water
- PHAST sessions for volunteers and target communities

Through a thorough tendering process, two suppliers, one for ring slab construction and superstructure materials and one for CGI sheets, have been identified. The locations for ring slab construction are being identified in the communities and laboratory tests are being conducted for quality check of the CGI sheets.

A water point mapping exercise using RAMP is planned in the selected areas in the last week of May.

### 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 was no longer required.

Finding an appropriate location for the suppliers for the construction of ring slabs have also been a challenge as it was difficult finding a location which had plenty of water supply, power supply and proper road accessibility, and at the same time convenient for the beneficiaries. However, after several joint field surveys by the suppliers and the units, the locations were identified and the sites handed over.

### Shelter and Settlements (and NFI)

<b>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</b>		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>	<b>Implementation (%)</b>
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>	100%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replenishment of tarpaulins following standard procurement procedures and standards</li> </ul>	100%
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> <li>• Local procurement of NFIs</li> <li>• Volunteer mobilization for relief distribution</li> <li>• Distribution</li> </ul>	100%
<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>	50% -  Readjusted to 800 HHs in 2 districts  Cash distribution to 400 HHs completed in Bogra, preparations underway for the same activity in Sirajganj
	2.2 Provision of cash grants for reconstruction of houses to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary selection</li> <li>• Orient BDRCS volunteers for supporting</li> </ul>

250 families in 4 districts	shelter rebuilding work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	This activity has been cancelled
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>	<b>Ongoing –</b> To be readjusted

### Progress:

A total of 5,000 families (100 per cent of the total target families) over 16 flood-affected districts were assisted in the relief phase with emergency shelter support with tarpaulin and rope, along with essential household items. The NFIs were locally procured at the BDRCS branch level which allows for swift distribution. The tarpaulins were dispatched from the current disaster preparedness (DP) stock. The replenishment of the stock has already been completed with procurement being done at APZ level and transported to warehouse at NHQ level.



Photo 1: A woman carrying tarpaulin received from BDRCS, while others wait in line (Photo: IFRC)  
Photo 2: Tarpaulin being used as temporary shelter by landless families living on the embankment (Photo: IFRC)

In addition, 1,000 shelter tool kits have also been procured through APZ and are currently staying at the Chittagong warehouse, to be used in the for shelter assistance in the recovery phase.

Due to inadequate funding, the initial plan of reconstruction of 250 houses in four districts through cash support has been adjusted to cover 800 families in two districts for shelter repair. (BDT 18,000 or CHF 210 per family, to be complemented with a shelter tool kit). The remain 200 shelter tools kit will be pre-positioned at DP Stock for future use. The cash distribution has already been completed in Bogra for 400 HHs, while preparations for the remaining 400 HHs in Sirajganj are underway. There remains a funding gap for the provision of shelter assistance for 200 families.

The initial plan had been for this activity to be complemented by PASSA 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. However, due to the limited timeframe conducting a full-fledged PASSA was not possible although shorter community shelter awareness sessions were conducted.

### Challenges:

As the recovery phase for shelter assistance did not commence in December as expected and the political situation did not allow for the cash to be distributed before March, the timeframe for the activities is limited considering that construction activities need to complete before the rainy season sets in.

**Food security, nutrition, and livelihoods**

<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>100%</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>50% -</b> Cash distribution to 800 families in Bogra has been completed, preparations underway for the same activity in Sirajganj
<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>Ongoing –</b> Readjusted to 1,600 families in 2 districts

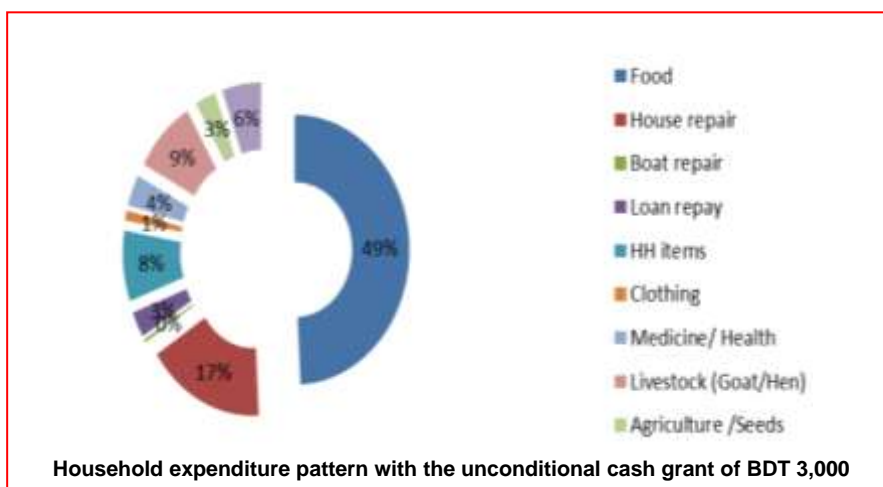
**Progress:**

As food was 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 11 districts, followed by emergency food packages through quick local procurement to 1,500 families in four districts which were affected by the collapse on an embankment. In the following phase, 5,000 families across 16 affected districts are to be assisted with a one-off unconditional cash grant of BDT 3,000 (CHF 35) for the purpose of purchasing food and non-food items as required.



The Post Distribution Monitoring Survey conducted in November 2014 shows how the families used this unconditional cash grant. A clear majority of families spent their grant on food, followed by house repairs and livestock and poultry.

The longer term food security is also a major concern as the flood caused widespread damage to the croplands and destroyed much of the region's in-ground aman (A variety of paddy) harvest, even that of the farmers who managed to replant after the water started receding. Both agri-employment opportunities and wages have fallen with the decline in agricultural production. Agricultural day wages dropped 13 per cent on average while non-agri labour markets are saturated leaving many unable to find enough work. The household debt has increased with average loans reaching almost BDT 8,000 (CHF 93) in Bogra.<sup>3</sup> The comparison of change in monthly income has also shown great decrease after the flood. It is observed that in the five districts covered under the Early Recovery Assessment, the percentage decrease in income is the highest in Bogra with a decrease of 60 per cent after the flood; followed by the second highest decrease of 27 per cent in Sirajganj.



<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.

<sup>3</sup> Food Security, Nutrition, Early Recovery and Shelter Assessment in North-western Bangladesh – August 2014, Food Security Cluster

In order to restore and strengthen the livelihoods of the affected communities, the activities for the recovery phase involve:

- a) Providing assistance through conditional cash grant of BDT 3,000 (CHF 35) to 1600 families in two districts (as opposed to the initial plan of 1,000 families over four districts with BDT 6,000)
- b) The same 1600 families to be supported through cash-for-work (CFW) schemes (20 work days, providing BDT 6,000 to each family) in two districts.

The cash distribution in Bogra has been completed after completing the Cash Grant ID forms. This is accompanied by an IGA form which records what the beneficiary intends to use the cash grant on. This also enlists the name of the family member who will be participating in the CFW scheme. The money was given in the form of cheques which the beneficiaries withdrew from the bank.

For both Bogra and Sirajganj, the schemes for CFW activities (the roads to be repaired) have been identified in consultation with the local authorities.

### Challenges:

It was originally thought that the cash grant and the CFW scheme would target separate beneficiary households. However, lessons learned from the previous disaster suggested that there is often a tension between the two groups. Also, manual labour is not something that every household is comfortable with as it is seen to be lowering their social status. Therefore, if there is a need, these beneficiary groups can be overlapped where applicable.

National Society Capacity Building		
Outcome 1: National Society Capacity Building initiatives are benefited in the targeted districts		
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> <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>	Ongoing – To be revised

### Progress and challenges:

As these activities were contingent upon funding, and as the funding situation does not allow for most of these activities, they have been modified. There remains a provision for the maintenance cost of the BDRCS Warehouse in Dhaka which is being utilized for the operation. Piloting of RAMP is also being taken up and utilized in the water mapping exercise in the two districts. The capacity of the BDRCS units are enhanced through the implementation of the recovery activities through a learning-by-doing approach. Also, some basic equipment support is also provided for the two units to facilitate communication with the headquarters.

However, alternative source of funding is being sought of for the implementation of RMS and the NDRT training. These changes will be reflected in the upcoming revision.

## Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Outcome 1: Disaster preparedness measures are taken at the community level in 4 affected districts		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
1.1 Training provided to family members of 1,000 families on DRR issues	<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>	Ongoing – Readjusted to 1,600 families in 2 districts
Outcome 2: BDRCS preparedness to respond to future disasters is enhanced through the procurement of preparedness stocks		
Outputs	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
2.1 Prepositioning 5,000 blankets in the Disaster Preparedness Stock for cold wave in the upcoming winter season	<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>	100%

### Progress:

A Training of Trainers was held in April for which volunteers are being brought from Sirajganj to join the volunteers from Bogra. The training enables the trainers to conduct modules on WASH, DRR, Child care & Nutrition and Homestead production in groups in the selected communities in the two districts.



Photo 1: Blankets are being loaded from Chittagong Warehouse to be transported to NHQ Photo 2: Water purification tablets (Photo: IFRC /BDRCS)

With the generous contribution from the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a total of 10,000 blankets were pre-positioned at Chittagong warehouse, the procurement being done at the APZ level. As the cold season set in the country starting in December, the northern region experienced moderate and severe cold waves, and these blankets were dispatched in the region to support 5,000 families with two blankets each. The procurement of water-purification tablets to be pre-positioned for 25 mobile water treatment plants in view of the upcoming cyclone season is also complete, this being a local procurement.

### Challenges:

Due to the ongoing political situation in the country and the resulting movement restrictions, the customs clearance of the blankets at Chittagong port and their transportation to BDRCS NHQ took more time than expected. A quicker process would have allowed for a more timely distribution of the blankets to the families in need.

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Click [here](#) for interim financial and [here](#) to return to main page

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD014 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 05 Sep 14 to 06 Aug 15

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 14

Interim Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/9-2015/3	Programme	MDRBD014
Budget Timeframe	2014/9-2015/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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
<b>A. Budget</b>		<b>2,206,628</b>				<b>2,206,628</b>	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		95,146				95,146	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		151,858				151,858	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		71,247				71,247	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		60,443				60,443	
<i>German Red Cross</i>		34,587				34,587	
<i>German Red Cross (from German Government*)</i>		168,867				168,867	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		72,800				72,800	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,068				10,068	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		358,181				358,181	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>1,023,197</b>				<b>1,023,197</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		280,160				280,160	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>280,160</b>				<b>280,160</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>1,303,357</b>				<b>1,303,357</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>1,303,357</b>				<b>1,303,357</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		1,303,357				1,303,357	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-913,159				-913,159	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		390,198				390,198	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRBD014 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 05 Sep 14 to 06 Aug 15

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 14

Interim Report

### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/9-2015/3	Programme	MDRBD014
Budget Timeframe	2014/9-2015/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### 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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,206,628</b>			<b>2,206,628</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	113,875		142,932			142,932	-29,057	
Shelter - Transitional	468,750						468,750	
Clothing & Textiles	35,000		59,335			59,335	-24,335	
Food	41,875		3,751			3,751	38,124	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	132,963		12,952			12,952	120,011	
Medical & First Aid	11,500		7,381			7,381	4,119	
Utensils & Tools	32,750		15,489			15,489	17,261	
Other Supplies & Services	625						625	
Cash Disbursement	650,000		405,949			405,949	244,051	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>1,487,338</b>		<b>647,788</b>			<b>647,788</b>	<b>839,550</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	13,250		3,465			3,465	9,785	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500		44,975			44,975	-37,475	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,375		7,665			7,665	6,710	
Logistics Services			19,692			19,692	-19,692	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>35,125</b>		<b>75,796</b>			<b>75,796</b>	<b>-40,671</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	36,000		1,169			1,169	34,831	
National Staff	65,975		47,381			47,381	18,594	
National Society Staff	99,400		18,623			18,623	80,777	
Volunteers	64,150						64,150	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>265,525</b>		<b>67,173</b>			<b>67,173</b>	<b>198,352</b>	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	31,250						31,250	
Professional Fees	14,000						14,000	
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>45,250</b>						<b>45,250</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	90,400		777			777	89,623	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>90,400</b>		<b>777</b>			<b>777</b>	<b>89,623</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	31,000		10,373			10,373	20,627	
Information & Public Relations	41,250		2,811			2,811	38,439	
Office Costs	25,250		892			892	24,358	
Communications	8,500		401			401	8,099	
Financial Charges	5,000		5,982			5,982	-982	
Other General Expenses	2,400		216			216	2,184	
Shared Office and Services Costs	34,914		25,241			25,241	9,674	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>148,314</b>		<b>45,915</b>			<b>45,915</b>	<b>102,399</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			11,749			11,749	-11,749	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>11,749</b>			<b>11,749</b>	<b>-11,749</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recover	134,677		55,198			55,198	79,479	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>134,677</b>		<b>55,198</b>			<b>55,198</b>	<b>79,479</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			7,362			7,362	-7,362	

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRBD014 - Bangladesh - Floods

Timeframe: 05 Sep 14 to 06 Aug 15

Appeal Launch Date: 15 Sep 14

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2014/9-2015/3	Programme	MDRBD014
Budget Timeframe	2014/9-2015/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>2,206,628</b>			<b>2,206,628</b>		
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,400			1,400	-1,400	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>			<b>8,762</b>			<b>8,762</b>	<b>-8,762</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,206,628</b>		<b>913,159</b>			<b>913,159</b>	<b>1,293,470</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>1,293,470</b>			<b>1,293,470</b>		