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# Emergency appeal operation update

## Bangladesh: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### Emergency appeal n° MDRBD010 GLIDE n° FL-2012-000106-BGD Operation update n°3 11 March 2013

**Period covered by this Operation Update:** 16  
November 2012 to 31 January 2013

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

**Appeal coverage:** To date, the appeal is 81 per cent covered in cash and kind; and 83 per cent covered including contributions currently in the pipeline.

#### Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was launched on 8 August 2012 for CHF 1,747,798 to support Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to assist 9,500 families (47,500 beneficiaries) for 10 months. This operation will continue until 30 June 2013. A Final Report will be available by 7 September 2013.
- On 4 July, CHF 241,041 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC's) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in delivering immediate assistance to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in eight districts: Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur.



The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society national disaster response team (NDRT) in Cox's Bazar district before being deployed to the field. **Photo:** IFRC.

## Summary

Torrential rain starting from 23 June 2012 resulted in floods and landslides, claiming lives and causing the destruction of homesteads and significantly affecting 10 districts in the country's northern and south-eastern parts. Initially, the districts of Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur were the most affected. Continual rain in Bogra and Sirajganj resulted in flooding as well. The two districts were not covered under the initial DREF operation. The assistance provided by government and other humanitarian organizations have been inadequate.

Government statistics on 31 July 2012 reported 131 deaths (125 in the country's north-east and south-eastern hilly regions and six in the northern districts of the country). On 7 July the government's Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation Office (DRRO) reported that a total of 1,029,695 families were affected across 74 upazilas (sub-districts). On 31 July, the Disaster Management Information Centre (DMIC) reported that 352,750 families had been affected across 10 districts.

As of 19 July, the first phase of distributions in eight districts for 5,000 families was completed. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families. Detailed assessments by BDRCS highlighted the needs for extended relief in these eight districts, as well as in two additional districts affected by flooding which occurred after the approval of the initial DREF. Therefore, the operation expanded to assist a total of 9,500 families including the initial 5,000 families in terms emergency shelter, health and cash support for basic food items.

During the last reporting period, relief distribution for the remaining 4,500 families had been completed in the five districts of Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Shirajganj and Shunamganj.

In addition to on-going relief support, a joint needs assessment was conducted in collaboration with the government by three humanitarian cluster leads: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), IFRC, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the southern districts of Bandarban, Chittagong, and Cox's Bazaar to explore needs for long-term intervention. Based on the joint needs assessment, an early recovery cluster – a common strategy in implementation of livelihood activities – was developed. Based on the assessment as well as the agreed implementation strategy, the humanitarian agencies involved in Bangladesh submitted coordinated proposals to DG ECHO for potential funding. IFRC has been awarded co-funding to support 8,000 families in Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar and Bandarban for cash-based interventions such as cash for work, cash for training and unconditional cash grants. In addition, based on the household economic security (HES) assessment in the northern part of the country, BDRCS/IFRC is supporting 1,000 families in terms of unconditional cash grants. Out of 1,000 families, 700 are in Kurigram district and 300 are in Gaibandha district. Each family will receive BDT 11,758 (approximately CHF 138) as an unconditional cash grant. Beneficiary selection and other preparatory works are completed. Distribution is on-going and will be completed by 13 February 2013. During the distribution while interacting around 40 per cent of the beneficiaries planned to utilize the money for their food and other daily needs. The majority of beneficiaries will invest the money for shelter repair while a smaller number will utilize the funds for loan repayment. A group of volunteers has been trained to follow-up with beneficiaries on the utilization of money.

During the emergency phase, approximately 8,500 people were supported with safe drinking water in remote geographical locations with limited access to water. WASH needs were subsequently identified for the early recovery phase and the WASH cluster with its active members such as Oxfam, Muslim Aid, and Water Aid (who have in-country expertise on WASH) have been implementing WASH related activities. The installation of shallow tube wells in some northern districts remains with BDRCS/IFRC.

There has been a consensus within the BDRCS and IFRC operation team that those beneficiaries who received support during the relief phase will be given priority for the early recovery intervention based on the prevailing conditions and needs.

## The situation

### Context

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

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

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

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

According to DRRO's damage statistics, as of 19 July a total of 74 upazilas (out of 101) in 10 districts were affected by the floods with an impact on 1,029,695 families and a population of 5,148,475. A total of 39 people were reported dead. The flood has also destroyed 360,862 households (of which 88,070 were fully damaged) and 230,421 acres of crops. Approximately 4,816 livestock were killed in the flood while much of the poultry, fisheries, and shrimp culture was negatively affected. A total of 50,778 people took shelter in 246 buildings, which includes cyclone and flood shelters, schools, college and government buildings in the districts.

A joint need assessment (JNA)<sup>1</sup> was conducted in the three-south eastern districts of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazaar during August and early September 2012. Three cluster lead agencies (IFRC for shelter, UNDP for early recovery and UNICEF for WASH cluster) took part in this assessment with support from other INGOs and local NGOs. According to this assessment, nine upazilas were affected in three districts of Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazaar where about 58.9 per cent of households were affected and 17.11 per cent of shelters were damaged. This assessment also identified the community needs through comprehensive focus group discussion (FGD) and other tools.

Table 1: Summary of damage profile in Chittagong, Bandarban and Cox's Bazar Districts assessed by JNA:

<i>District</i>	<i>Upazila</i>	<i>Total families (Upazila)</i>	<i># of Affected families /Upazila</i>	<i>% of affected families</i>	<i># of shelters prior to floods (Upazila)</i>	<i>Total NO. OF shelters affected (Upazila)</i>	<i>% of damaged shelter</i>
<b>BANDARBAN</b>	Lama	22,447	18,010	80.2	22,447	18,010	80.23
	Naikhongchhari	12,218	4,155	34.0	12,218	1,433	11.73
	Alikadam	9,422	2,429	25.8	9,422	2,429	25.78
<b>Total</b>		<b>44,087</b>	<b>24,594</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>44,087</b>	<b>21,872</b>	<b>49.61</b>
<b>CHITTAGONG</b>	Anowara	49,966	24,550	49.1	49,966	5,207	10.42
	Satkania	70,808	60,000	84.7	70,808	5,000	7.06
	Bashkali	84,216	60,000	71.2	84,216	23,130	27.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>204,990</b>	<b>144,550</b>	<b>70.5</b>	<b>204,990</b>	<b>33,337</b>	<b>16.26</b>
<b>COX'S BAZAR</b>	Ramu	47,904	19,800	41.3	47,904	6,500	13.57
	Moheshkhali	58,177	1,658	2.8	58,177	435	0.75
	Chakaria	88,391	70,630	79.9	88,391	13,750	15.56
<b>Total</b>		<b>194,472</b>	<b>92,088</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>194,472</b>	<b>20,685</b>	<b>10.64</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>443,549</b>	<b>261,232</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>443,549</b>	<b>75,894</b>	<b>17.11</b>

The November 2012 joint agency (Save the Children, Muslim Aid, Christian Aid, Oxfam and partner NGO GUK) HES<sup>2</sup> recovery assessment in the northern districts of Kurigram, Jamalpur and Gaibandha identified basic food and non-food needs amongst the 'very poor' and most vulnerable households (mainly those without access to able-bodied male labour) in the most affected and highly sedimented *char* (raised ground surrounded by water) islands. This assessment also identified livelihood recovery needs particularly on those *char* islands where

<sup>1</sup><https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Bangladesh/BangladeshFloods2012/Documents/Flooding%20in%20South%20East%20Bangladesh%20-%20Needs%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/HCTT/Bangladesh%20North%20Recovery%20HES%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>

sediment depth is likely to prevent return to normal cropping until after the next monsoon floods in November 2013.

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

The scenario has been better in south-eastern part where Concern Universal, Deshari Consortium (led by Muslim Aid) and Care Bangladesh received support from DG ECHO to assist around 36,865 families with emergency and early recovery assistance. Local NGOs such as CARITAS, BRAC and Souhardo also provided cash grants, food and non-food items to the flood-affected population during the emergency phase. DG ECHO funded five INGOs and IFRC to conduct cash-based early recovery interventions in the south-eastern region which covers a good percentage of needs. In addition, UNDP has been providing early recovery activities in the form of cash for work, cash grant, etc. However, the recovery needs in the northern districts are still not met and need further attention.

## Coordination and partnerships

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

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

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

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

IFRC is in close contact with DG ECHO in terms of exchanging updates and exploring appropriate actions to address humanitarian needs. IFRC attended the DG ECHO partner's coordination meeting on 2 July, where the flood situation in the country was reviewed.

IFRC, together with BDRCS Bandarban district unit, hosted the first interagency coordination meeting of DG ECHO supported humanitarian agencies on 10 January 2013 for the DG ECHO partners implementing early recovery interventions in the south eastern region.

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

A tripartite agreement between BDRCS NHQ, IFRC and concerned units has been developed and signed for the proposed operation plan of action, which includes timely distribution while strictly maintaining standards/procedures and visibility, etc.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Overview



A BDRCS volunteer helping an elderly beneficiary during the cash distribution. **Photo:** IFRC.

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

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

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

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

To reinforce the capacity of units of the affected areas, BDRCS national headquarters deployed national disaster response team (NDRT) members during the emergency phase to support eight BDRCS units in Cox's Bazaar, Bandarban, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha and Jamalpur. An additional NDRT member was attached to the BDRCS response department in Dhaka. In the second phase of the relief distribution, five NDRT members were deployed in five districts and an additional one was deployed in NHQ to coordinate the field activities.

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

As of 19 July, the first phase of distributions in eight districts for 5,000 families was completed. The operation addressed the shelter and health components and provided cash support to affected families.



The immediate shelter support of tarpaulins proved crucial as communities had been protecting themselves from heavy downpours using local leaves and straw, and residing on higher grounds for a period of five to seven days.

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

During the last reporting period, relief distributions for the remaining 4,500 families was completed in the five districts of Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Shirajganj and Shunamganj.

With support of the British Red Cross, a HES assessment took place during November 2012 and the report shared with HCTT. As an outcome of this report, BDRCS-IFRC planned for cash grant support for most vulnerable families in the districts of Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur.

After completion of the relief phase, BDRCS deployed NDRT members in the first week of January 2013 to support BDRCS district units in beneficiary selection and to maintain coordination with local actors. During this reporting period, beneficiary selection for 1,000 beneficiaries in the district of Kurigram and Gaibandha, as well as all the necessary preparations for early recovery cash grants, had been completed. The cash grant distribution was completed by 13 February 2013. This cash intervention is a result of the HES assessment, meeting the urgent needs of the situation. In addition to 1,000 families in the north, 200 families in the Jamalpur District was provided with cash grants.

The beneficiary selection in the south east is on-going. As of the current reporting period, 7,000 beneficiaries have been selected out of 8,000.

## Progress towards outcomes

Relevant BDRCS units and RCY, together with NDRT members, were deployed in the affected locations to conduct door-to-door surveys for selection of beneficiaries during the relief and early recovery phases. In coordination with the local administration and government, remote locations were targeted. Prior to the deployment of NDRT and RCY members, orientation sessions were organized on beneficiary targeting, criteria for selection of beneficiaries, and coordination with other actors on the ground to avoid duplication or overlapping.

In the relief phase, criteria for the selection of beneficiaries varies as the population lives in different geographical settings and are exposed to different types of flooding.

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

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

### Relief distributions (Food)

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

**Outputs (expected results)**

**Activities planned**

The target families received a single cash grant of CHF 25 (BDT 2,000) per family for food.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>• Distribution of a single cash grant for food and immediate needs.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>
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All the planned relief distribution and associated activities were completed and details can be referred in the Operation Update no. 1 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/12/MDRBD010%20OU1.pdf>) and 2 (<https://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/12/MDRBD010%20OU2.pdf>).

### Relief distributions (non-food items)

**Outcome:** The basic non-food items of 6,000 flood-affected families are provided within three months in five districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajgonj and Sunomganj).

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families received basic clothing and cooking utensils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>• Distribution of basic clothing and cooking utensils</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

Beneficiaries for the NFIs and food items are the same. Distributions of Sharee and Lungee for 2,500 households were completed during the last reporting period, while the remaining items were distributed during this reporting period. During the procurement planning, BDRCS determined that the procurement time for all NFIs (Sharee, Lungee and cooking utensils) would not be same. Hence, a decision was taken to distribute the Sharee and Lungee from the available DP stock and the rest after procurement. However, the procurement of the cooking utensils was cancelled due to a long procurement time, and thus the need for these items had already been met or was no longer a priority.

Table: Non-food item (sharee and lungee) beneficiary allocation

District	Upazila	Number of family assisted
Kurigram	Raumari, Rajibpur, Bhurungamari and Shadar	1,500
Gaibandha	Fhulchori, Shaghata, Shundarganj, Shadar and Shadullapur	1,500
Bogra	Shariakandi, Shonatola, Dhunot	1,000
Shirajganj	Kajipur, Shadar, Chouhali and Belchuchi	1,000
Sunamganj	Doarabazar, Bishombopur, Chatok	1,000

### Shelter

**Outcome:** Emergency shelter support for 9,500 flood-affected families are met within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj)

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families received emergency shelter materials (one tarpaulin per family) to meet their immediate shelter needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Door-to-door assessments.</li> <li>• Beneficiary registration.</li> <li>• Distribution of tarpaulins by trained Red Crescent Youth volunteers (other materials, i.e. rope and bamboo, are locally available) and provision of technical support / advice to recipients.</li> <li>• Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>• Procurement and replenishment of tarpaulins dispatched from</li> </ul>

	<p>BDRCS/IFRC disaster preparedness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Transitional shelter support for 1,500 families are met within ten months in the seven districts of Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Shirajganj.</p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p>
<p>The target families received shelter materials and a cash grant of BDT 15,000 (CHF 190) to support transitional shelter needs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Door-to-door assessments by PASSA-trained RCY volunteers</li> <li>Beneficiary registration and validation.</li> <li>Dissemination of beneficiary lists in communities.</li> <li>Procurement and distribution of shelter materials.</li> <li>Distribution of one-time cash grant.</li> <li>Regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS NDRT, national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> <li>Ongoing monitoring and technical advice by BDRCS national headquarters and IFRC.</li> </ul>

Emergency shelter materials for 8,500 families out of 9,500 were distributed by the end of October 2012 and that has been reported in operation update 1 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/12/MDRBD010%20OU1.pdf>) and 2 (<https://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/12/MDRBD010%20OU2.pdf>). Distribution for the rest of the families has been completed in the third week of November 2012. These beneficiaries are the same who received cash for food.

HES assessment was conducted with a goal to guide the operation for possible transitional shelter intervention in the northern affected areas. After the final report from HES assessment (<http://www.lcgbangladesh.org/HCTT/Bangladesh%20North%20Recovery%20HES%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>), the transitional shelter component was removed from the initial appeal as the assessment illustrates less need on transitional shelter materials<sup>3</sup>. Rather, the assessment focused on unconditional cash grant to support the affected families as per their need to recover from damage. One of the reasons to move towards unconditional cash grant for early recovery was that the transitional shelter materials might not be appropriate as the local people use diverse materials to rebuild houses in the northern districts. JNA (<https://www.sheltercluster.org/Asia/Bangladesh/BangladeshFloods2012/Documents/Flooding%20in%20South%20East%20Bangladesh%20-%20Needs%20Assessment%20Report.pdf>) conducted in the south eastern part of the country also has identified livelihood/food security as a priority need which is another reason to change the focus from transitional shelter to early recovery through cash based intervention.

### Water and Sanitation and Hygiene promotion

<p><b>Outcome:</b> Access to drinking water for 9,500 affected families is improved within three months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj).</p>	
<p><b>Outputs (expected results)</b></p>	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p>
<p>The target families have access to safe drinking water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drinking water mapping in consultation with DPHE &amp; site finalization.</li> <li>Water trucking of potable water for 30 days for 3,000 people at temporary places or to homes without access to water.</li> <li>Mobilization of materials.</li> <li>Installation of 50 shallow tube wells.*</li> <li>Conduct water quality testing.</li> <li>Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCSWATSAN engineer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcome:</b> Water-related diseases are reduced for 9,500 flood-affected families within ten months in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazaar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Sunomganj).</p>	

<sup>3</sup> These changes will be reflected in the appeal revision



Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Construction of communal bathing and toilet facilities provided at flood shelters and public places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site selection and designing of 6 communal bathing latrines in consultation with DPHE.</li> <li>• Procurement of construction materials for communal facilities.</li> <li>• Selection of labours and supervisors for construction in consultation with DPHE.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
1,500 families have access to household sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiary registration and validation in line with the shelter component.</li> <li>• Dissemination of beneficiary list in communities.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of latrine materials for 1,500 families.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS WatSan engineer.</li> </ul>
Hygiene practice of the population is improved through hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dissemination of IEC materials on hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• Household level discussion through RCY volunteers for awareness raising.</li> <li>• Monitoring and supervision by IFRC/ BDRCS health staff and trained RCY volunteers.</li> </ul>

Water trucking under this outcome has been implemented during the emergency phase in geographical locations as per the need and it is reported in the previous operation updates. Installation of shallow tube wells are still in the plan but the number has been scaled down to 30 from 50 shallow tube wells as the operation is focussing on less districts in the early recovery phase. Over time, WASH needs were identified for the early recovery phase and the WASH cluster and its active members like Oxfam, Muslim Aid, Water Aid who have in country expertise on WASH have been implementing WASH related activities. Hence, BDRCS-IFRC remains with some installation of shallow tube wells in the northern districts of Gaibandha, Kurigram and Jamalpur.

### Emergency Health and Care

<b>Outcome:</b> The immediate health risk of 9,500 flood-affected families is reduced within one month in ten districts of Bangladesh (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Sirajgonj, Bandarban, Cox's Bazar, Chittagong, Sylhet, Sunomganj)	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The target families have access to mobile curative health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deploy five mobile medical teams with essential medicines for one month.</li> <li>• Provide primary health care to people living on temporary places/makeshift camps, and remote <i>char land (raised ground surrounded by river)</i>.</li> <li>• Reference to other medical authorities.</li> <li>• Coordinate with local health authorities</li> <li>• Conduct regular monitoring and reporting through BDRCS national headquarters staff and IFRC field monitors.</li> </ul>
The resilience of the community is improved through improved health awareness, knowledge and behaviour.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct health education and awareness campaigns in affected communities.</li> <li>• Update knowledge and skills of 50 local volunteers on disease prevention and health promotion.</li> <li>• Reproduce/distribute IEC materials (posters on hygiene promotion from BDRCS stock) to reinforce health education/awareness campaigns.</li> </ul>

All the planned activities were completed and details are in the Operation Update no. 1 (<http://ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/12/MDRBD010%20OU1.pdf>) and 2 (<https://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/12/MDRBD010%20OU2.pdf>).

### Livelihood/income generation/shelter through cash grant

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

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

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

- Cash for training on awareness on eco-friendly agriculture, disaster preparedness, water, sanitation and hygiene, safe shelter, etc., for 4,000 elderly women and PWD (persons with disability). Each family will get BDT 3,000 (approximately CHF 35).
- Cash for work for 4,000 families (same families targeted for cash for training) for cleaning debris, sands from communal water sources i.e. natural catchment, water bodies, agriculture lands and repairing of roads and protection embankment. Each family will get BDT 5,000 (approximately CHF 59).
- Unconditional Cash Grant for 4,000 families (different from cash for training and work beneficiaries). Each family will get BDT 8,000 (approximately CHF 94).



Household economic security assessment in Kurigram district.  
**Photo:** IFRC.

Key progress of the early recovery activities in the south eastern region during this reporting period are:

- Orientation workshop for implementation team has been organized.
- BDRCS-IFRC hosted the first interagency coordination meeting of DG ECHO partners held in Bandarban.
- BDRCS district units have been briefed on early recovery intervention strategy.
- Mobilization of Red Crescent volunteers for beneficiary selection has been done.
- Consultation with local government institutions (LGI) and local administration is done.
- National disaster response team (NDRT) has been deployed for beneficiary selection in each of the three districts.
- Beneficiary selection as well as cash for work scheme selection is in progress. To date, 50 per cent of the beneficiary selection is completed.
- A team is working to prepare the cash for training module and the ToT for cash for training was organized for the third week of February 2013.
- Fund disbursement plan from NHQ has been finalized.

Based on the HES assessment in northern part, 1,000 families have been selected for unconditional cash grant assistance. HES assessment has identified the following impacts and the proposed cash intervention would help to overcome these impacts.

- Overall decline in dietary diversity and though most poor households had partially recovered the number of meals per day to two, this was beginning to decline again amongst the very poor households.
- Early and late floods meant loss of up to two crops and the labour opportunities associated with them in most areas.
- Very deep infertile sediments on some of the more Northern *char* sandbank islands is considered likely to prevent a return to 'normal' cropping in these areas until after next monsoon floods in November 2013.
- Decline in labour opportunities and higher competition for work has caused a decline in the average wage rate by over 60 per cent. Average household incomes have declined by 54 per cent, and there has been a general increase in prices of over 10% with specific food and non-food price rises in key products for recovery.
- Households without access to the able bodied male labour that allows use of coping strategies of laboring or economic migration, are heavily dependent upon food and incomes from shared livestock, (whose fodder costs have increased by 50 per cent) and have now used up all access to credit and borrowing and are now living off handouts which are now declining as all households move into the lean season.

Out of 1,000 families, 700 are in Kurigram District and 300 are in Gaibandha District. Each family will receive BDT 11,758 as an unconditional cash grant as per the HES recommended package. Beneficiary selection and cash distribution preparatory works have been completed. Distributions started 6 February and were completed by 13 February 2013.

#### National Society capacity building

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

This operation is completely dependent of emergency appeal funding coverage. However, during this reporting period some key planning has been made to enhance the response capacity of National Society. During the appeal revision these features will be reflected.

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## Contact information

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

**MDRBD010 - Bangladesh - Floods and Landslides**

Appeal Launch Date: 08 aug 12

Appeal Timeframe: 02 jul 12 to 07 jun 13

**Interim Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/6
Appeal	MDRBD010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,753,139					1,753,139	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>	95,896					95,896	
<i>British Red Cross</i>	72,854					72,854	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>	304,807					304,807	
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	364,510					364,510	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>	57,900					57,900	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>	6,021					6,021	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	140,726					140,726	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>	96,141					96,141	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>	240,269					240,269	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>	500					500	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,379,623</b>					<b>1,379,623</b>	
<u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u>							
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	24,793					24,793	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	16,137					16,137	
<b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>40,931</b>					<b>40,931</b>	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	500,000					500,000	
<i>Programme &amp; Services Support Recover</i>	2,585					2,585	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>502,585</b>					<b>502,585</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,923,139</b>					<b>1,923,139</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>1,923,139</b>					<b>1,923,139</b>	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	<b>110%</b>					<b>110%</b>	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	1,923,139					1,923,139	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-503,461					-503,461	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>1,419,677</b>					<b>1,419,677</b>	



Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/7-2013/1
Budget Timeframe	2012/7-2013/6
Appeal	MDRBD010
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,753,139</b>					<b>1,753,139</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	142,500	104,895				104,895	37,605	
Shelter - Transitional	375,000	433				433	374,567	
Construction Materials		479				479	-479	
Clothing & Textiles	107,500	37,217				37,217	70,283	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	117,813						117,813	
Medical & First Aid	8,125	7,864				7,864	261	
Utensils & Tools	112,500						112,500	
Cash Disbursement	612,500	234,280				234,280	378,220	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>1,475,938</b>	<b>385,169</b>				<b>385,169</b>	<b>1,090,769</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom		1,098				1,098	-1,098	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>		<b>1,098</b>				<b>1,098</b>	<b>-1,098</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,250						1,250	
Distribution & Monitoring	7,500	44,912				44,912	-37,412	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000	2,539				2,539	7,461	
Logistics Services		4,373				4,373	-4,373	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>51,824</b>				<b>51,824</b>	<b>-33,074</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	4,043	1,643				1,643	2,400	
National Staff	28,125	6,448				6,448	21,677	
National Society Staff	30,937	7				7	30,930	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>63,105</b>	<b>8,099</b>				<b>8,099</b>	<b>55,007</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	13,750	98				98	13,652	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>13,750</b>	<b>98</b>				<b>98</b>	<b>13,652</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	10,500	3,010				3,010	7,490	
Information & Public Relations	8,750	1,456				1,456	7,294	
Office Costs	2,250	1,385				1,385	865	
Communications	5,625	244				244	5,381	
Financial Charges	563	7,049				7,049	-6,487	
Other General Expenses	31,250	8				8	31,242	
Shared Office and Services Costs	15,660	5,724				5,724	9,936	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>74,597</b>	<b>18,877</b>				<b>18,877</b>	<b>55,720</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		6,984				6,984	-6,984	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>6,984</b>				<b>6,984</b>	<b>-6,984</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	106,999	30,614				30,614	76,385	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>106,999</b>	<b>30,614</b>				<b>30,614</b>	<b>76,385</b>	
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Reporting Fees		700				700	-700	
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>700</b>				<b>700</b>	<b>-700</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,753,139</b>	<b>503,461</b>				<b>503,461</b>	<b>1,249,678</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,249,678</b>				<b>1,249,678</b>		