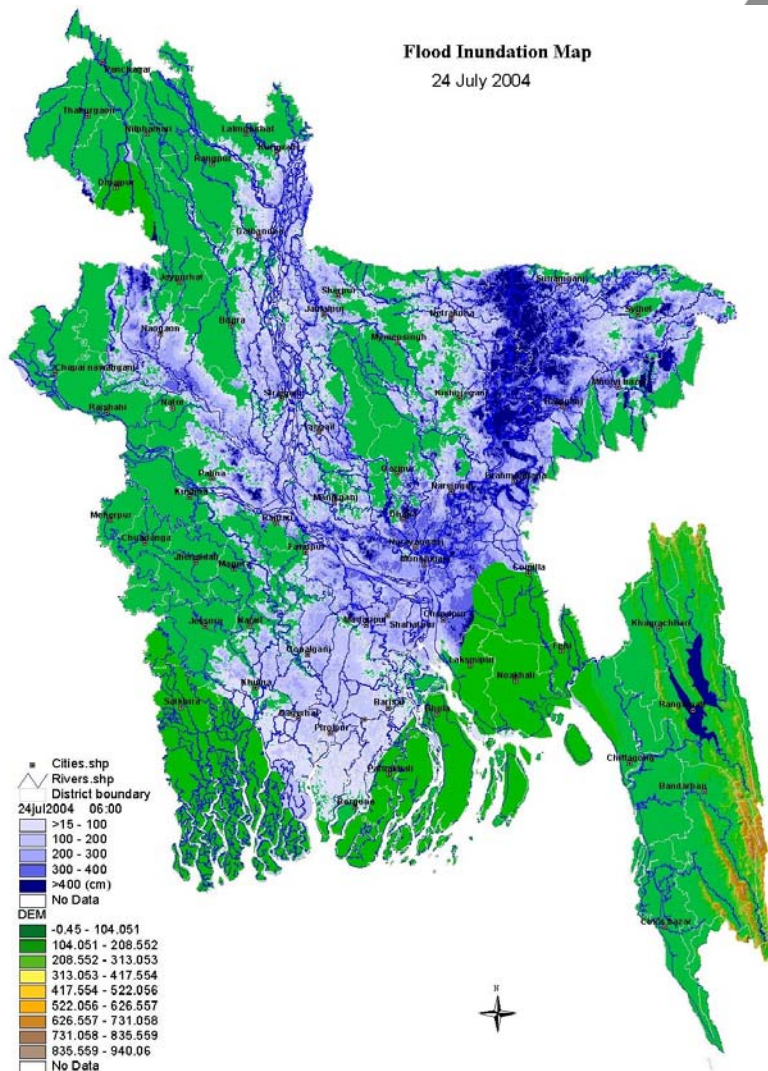


# BANGLADESH

2004



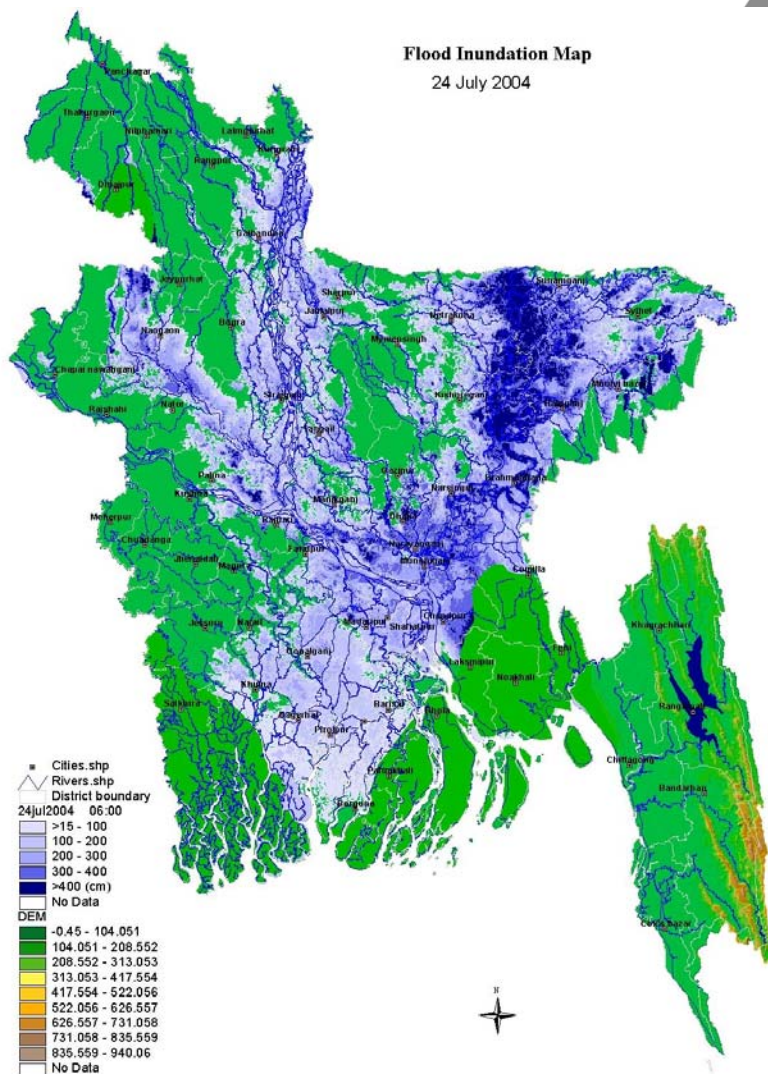
**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# BANGLADESH

2004



**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host Governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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Map No. 3711 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS  
January 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations  
Cartographic Section

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this six-month Flash Appeal is to solicit substantial contributions to the immediate relief and early recovery needs of the ultra-poor – the most vulnerable victims of the floods that devastated large areas of Bangladesh in July 2004.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) has identified urgent needs in the sectors of food, agriculture, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, family shelter, education, protection, economic recovery and infrastructure, and coordination and information management over the next six months.

Bangladesh is arguably the most disaster-prone country in the world. Since independence in 1971 it has reeled under the effects of 200 disasters causing 500,000 deaths, directly affecting the lives of millions of others and causing disruption to livelihoods, economic and social development. The impact of these disasters is compounded by and has exacerbated the extremely high incidence of poverty.

This year's floods have had a terrible effect on more than 33 million people, destroying houses, crops, livestock and essential rural and urban infrastructure. Gastro-enteric and other diseases are rife as millions of clean water sources have been contaminated and sanitation facilities disrupted. Almost a million dwellings have been destroyed, more than 3,000,000 damaged and millions of inhabitants temporarily or permanently displaced. More than 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land have been submerged and countless crops ruined. Further floods associated with the monsoon and cyclone seasons remain a real possibility over the next six months.

The people of Bangladesh have shown remarkable resilience and determination and the Government has made the most strenuous efforts to deal with the disaster and its effects. They have welcomed the international help received so far, but it is now clear that the enormity of the disaster requires major additional international financial input, which the Government of Bangladesh has now requested.

The international community has responded generously in the initial relief phase, but much more is needed to help kick-start lives and livelihoods, particularly of the poorest and most vulnerable people. Accordingly, the Appeal requests US\$210,077,952 for projects in specific sectors as tabulated below. The UN's governmental and NGO partners will implement the proposals, supported by the UNCT, which has carefully assessed the relevance and feasibility of the projects involved. The UNCT, together with the Government, will take the lead in coordination and monitoring.

The ultimate objective of the Appeal is to help the poorest and most vulnerable people of Bangladesh to help themselves and to recover their livelihoods.

**Bangladesh Floods Flash Appeal 2004**

Summary of Requirements  
By Appealing Organisation  
as of 12 August 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
FAO	11,853,541
ILO	11,500,000
IOM	154,000
OCHA	182,000
UNDP	64,119,099
UNFPA	16,350,000
UNICEF	54,946,770
WFP	39,372,542
WHO	11,600,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>210,077,952</b>

**Bangladesh Floods Flash Appeal 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector  
as of 12 August 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	11,853,541
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	182,000
ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	45,433,099
EDUCATION	11,200,000
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	30,340,000
FOOD	39,372,542
HEALTH	34,810,000
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	1,427,600
WATER AND SANITATION	35,459,170
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>210,077,952</b>

## **OBJECTIVE – *The People of Bangladesh***

The objective of this Appeal is to solicit contributions to the immediate relief and early recovery needs of the people of Bangladesh most adversely affected by the devastating floods that have prevailed since early July 2004, will continue for the immediate future and could well be exacerbated by further heavy monsoon rains or cyclonic activity in the Bay of Bengal. The Appeal covers the six months from August 2004 to January 2005. Although the destruction, damage and disease has already been devastating, the full effects of the flood will not be clear until the waters have fully receded; as well as revealing a more complete picture, this will bring in its wake even greater threats to the health of the poor and disadvantaged. The Government of Bangladesh's current best estimate for the overall cost of the damage and destruction is US\$7 billion; such a sum is beyond the scope of this Flash Appeal, which therefore concentrates on the needs of the ultra-poor and particularly vulnerable.

Urgent needs have been identified in the sectors of food, agriculture, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter, education, protection, economic recovery, infrastructure and coordination. The sectors and projects identified aim to kick start the livelihoods of the poor and displaced by providing immediate relief where absolutely necessary and facilitating the restoration of their economic base to avoid prolonged dependence on relief. A prerequisite for this is to ensure that the people are healthy enough to work and rebuild their homes, and that the basic economic infrastructure in urban and rural areas is functional.

The people of Bangladesh are extraordinarily independent, resilient and stoical and will strive to achieve what they can within their own means, but these means are often slender and sometimes non-existent. Many people have sold their last remaining possessions to buy food or medicines. Donors can assist these people to restart their lives by ensuring that they are provided with simple shelter, clean water, basic sanitation, food and supplementary nutrition where necessary, and are able to return to a semblance of economic independence.

## **BACKGROUND – *Bangladesh and Disasters***

Bangladesh is arguably the world's most disaster-prone country. Since independence in 1971 it has endured almost 200 disaster events that have caused more than 500,000 deaths; many of its 144,000,000 people have experienced multiple devastations. Bangladesh suffers cyclones, storm surges, tornadoes, earthquakes, epidemics, floods and droughts. Whilst tropical cyclones are the biggest killers, floods have by far the most widespread, prolonged and damaging effects.

Bangladesh's position in the delta of the three major river basins of South Asia – Brahmaputra (Jamuna in Bangladesh), Meghna and Ganges (Padma) guarantees major annual inundations. Every year at least 21% of the landmass is flooded. In the severe floods of 1998 the percentage rose to 68% and in 2004 even this has been exceeded. Unusually extensive and destructive floods also occurred in 1987, 1988, 1991 and 1993. Ironically, drought seriously reduced crop production in 1972, 1978-79, 1982 and 1989.

The human impact of these floods is made all the greater by the fact that, apart from some city states, Bangladesh is the world's most densely populated country. Moreover, population density and the numbers of vulnerable people are increasing in all parts of the country. The pressure on land is such that newly reclaimed land is immediately occupied for agriculture. The coastal area also attracts a large number of seasonal workers and there is increasing migration from the countryside to the major cities. The environmental degradation caused by an ever-increasing population exacerbates the problem, but most people are too busy trying to scrape an immediate existence to worry about long-term deterioration of their health and security.

Although economic growth has averaged 5% over several years and improvements have been made in health and education and progress has been made in reducing population growth, poverty remains endemic and crippling. Bangladesh ranks 138 out of 174 countries on the Human Development Indicator list.

Thanks to the determined efforts of the Government of Bangladesh, international donors and stakeholders at every level, disaster management has improved considerably over the past few years and this is probably reflected in the reducing death tolls from floods. However, the combined effects of the adverse factors explained above ensure that the poor and disadvantaged will continue to remain disproportionately vulnerable to disasters, as the current floods so graphically demonstrate. The people of Bangladesh need the support of the international humanitarian community.

## **SITUATION – *Destruction, Displacement, Disease***

### **The Past Five Weeks**

Heavy monsoon rains lashed Bangladesh from late June. Persistent and exceptionally heavy rainfall, torrential flows from India, Nepal, China (Tibet) and Bhutan and snowmelt from the Himalayas compounded the problem.

The Meghna River reached danger levels in the first week of July, inundating the Haor region in the northeast of the country and more than 8,000,000 people were affected. Since this area was the first to be flooded and was submerged for the longest time, the scale of hardship and the levels of displacement are particularly high. This same area also suffered flash floods in April 2004 that destroyed many of the crops in that season.

In north-central Bangladesh, 3,500,000 have been affected. According to assessments, some 120,000 houses were destroyed in this area; this is of particular concern in Jamalpur District, which already has the greatest poverty and food insecurity. The road network has been particularly affected, with more than 11,000 km of roads damaged. In the Char Districts of north-central Bangladesh, a further 3,300,000 people have been affected.

The northern zone is apparently somewhat less affected than its neighbours, but even here 1,500,000 have been affected by floodwaters from the Jamuna (Brahmaputra) River.

As the floods developed, the central region, where the three major rivers (Jamuna, Meghna and Padma) converge, felt their full force. In rural areas, 6,400,000 people have been affected and 83,000 houses destroyed. In Dhaka itself, 3,900,000 urban dwellers have suffered. East of the Meghna, a further 3,600,000 have been affected. The situation could have been even worse, but high tides in the Bay of Bengal did not materialise as anticipated on 1-2 August. The furthest extent of the inundation is shown in the map at Annex B.

By the end of July the waters had started to recede from many flooded areas, but many major rivers were still flowing above danger levels in various places. The crisis is far from over; not only can monsoon rains be expected well into September, but the cyclone season starts in November. The Bangladesh Meteorological Department is forecasting normal rainfall for the rest of the season, indicating that there will be further floods similar to those of previous years. This year, however, given the especially vulnerable physical and economic condition of those still displaced and those just returning to their homes, even a normal flood could be disastrous for them.

### **Impact of the Floods**

The floods have been devastating. Government statistics show more than 33,000,000 people affected; this and other relevant data are tabulated below. Government figures broadly correlate with those in the draft Assessment Report released by the Disaster & Emergency Response (DER) Sub-Group of the Local Consultative Group of Bangladesh (LCG), and with other independent sources. The LCG is a forum for development dialogue and donor coordination in Bangladesh.

## BANGLADESH

Districts affected	39
Upazila (sub-districts) affected	263
Unions affected	2397
Area affected (km sq)	30,582
Families affected	6,883,882
Individuals affected	33,747,504
Deaths	638
Daily cases of diarrhoea	9,000
Livestock dead	20,805
Crops destroyed (acres)	1,445,064
Crops damaged (acres)	1,096,182
Houses destroyed	855,558
Houses damaged	3,169,106
Roads destroyed (km)	13,596
Roads damaged (km)	43,345
Bridges and culverts destroyed/damaged	5,338
Embankments destroyed/damaged (km)	3,016
Schools and religious institutions destroyed	1,138
Schools and religious institutions damaged	23,166
Shelters open	5,000
Individuals in shelters	1,668,652
<b>Overall damage and loss estimate</b>	<b>US\$ 6.6 billion</b>

The scale of the floods and the consequent displacement, damage and destruction has been extraordinary. With almost 75% of the country under water at one point, most of the population has felt some impact, either directly or indirectly. The primary impact has been displacement from homes and villages due to rising water; many low-lying villages, towns and even cities such as Sylhet were inundated and populations forced to seek refuge on any scrap of dry ground or on roofs and embankments.

Hundreds of thousands of homes have been completely washed away or damaged. Other buildings, including schools, clinics, small businesses and workshops have also been severely affected by the floods, with many of them being submerged, damaged, or occupied by displaced people. Repair and reconstruction of damaged houses will be a crucial part of the process to restore flood victims' livelihoods, so that communities can get back to previous levels of economic activity and income once the waters recede.

Roads between communities, as well as inter-city communications, have been submerged in the most severely affected districts and the electrical power network has also been disrupted in many areas. Meanwhile many hundreds of thousands of tubewells have been inundated, depriving the millions dependent on them for safe water. Large quantities of water purification tablets (WPT), oral re-hydration salts (ORS) and bleaching powder disinfectant are needed immediately.

More than 2,000,000 acres of agricultural land have been submerged. The forthcoming main Aman harvest, which accounts for 50% of annual rice production, is in jeopardy. Around 50% of rural people dependent on farm labouring will have no employment and hence no income in the short- to medium-term. Traditionally vulnerable groups such as landless female-headed households will be at even greater disadvantage.

Most of the worst affected people are the poor from the rural areas, and include farmers, day labourers, rickshaw/van pullers, small traders or fishermen on the inland lakes and ponds, but there is a significant urban population whose homes are flooded and livelihoods damaged, particularly in Dhaka and Sylhet. A map showing the overlap of poverty and the floods is at Annex B.

Through long experience of dealing with frequent floods, the people have developed coping mechanisms, but even these, which demonstrate a resilience and determination beyond the understanding of citizens of most developed countries, have been overwhelmed and suggest great suffering to come. Many people have had to sell their already meagre possessions or mortgage their labour to buy food and medicines. This might secure immediate survival, but guarantees enormous hardship in the near future. Even those with some funds are facing price increases for food, medicines and seeds. The problems that the population face include finding food and clean water, staying

healthy or recovering from illness in a virulently unhealthy flood and post-flood environment in which gastro-enteric diseases, pneumonia, snake-bite and drowning are just a few of the hazards. There are reports of sexual harassment in some shelters in which women have sought refuge, raising the issue of women and child protection.

The effects are being felt in two phases – during the flood and the immediate post-flood. The table below illustrates the effects of this year's floods on people, property and infrastructure according to the DER.

<b>People</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>
Displacement from homes and inability to move in the absence of boats	Damage or destruction of their houses	Destruction and damage of culverts and bridges
Loss/Lack of Food and inability to cook.	Damage or destruction of their crops	Damage to electricity network
Loss of jobs and income force the sale of assets to buy food and other essentials	Theft of family assets from homes that have been evacuated.	Destruction and damage of roads and railways
Disease and deaths from diarrhoea, snakebites, pneumonia, drowning		Submersion and damage to tube wells resulting in lack of clean water supply
Issues of security and protection and women and children left homeless by floods		Damage to rail infrastructure

Receding floodwaters do not automatically result in a return to normal life. On the contrary, many families have nothing to go back to - no source of income, house or food. Inevitably, many of the displaced will seek succour in the cities, contributing to the growth of the urban slums. Additionally, as floodwaters that get trapped in higher ground stagnate, harmful bacteria and diseases such as cholera and typhoid threaten those that have no choice but to drink it. Experience from the 1988 and 1998 floods show that the post-flood period causes more deaths than the flood itself. This appeal reflects the urgent needs during this time. The Government of Bangladesh is also seeking assistance for longer-term post-flood rehabilitation and reconstruction.

## **SCENARIOS – *The next six months***

Because much of the country is still submerged it is not possible to gain a detailed view of the scale of damage and destruction caused by the floods, however, all the indications suggest that it is as great, if not greater than the severe floods of 1998. Moreover, whatever else happens over the next 6 months, the damage to lives and livelihoods of millions of Bangladeshis has already been done and the country's development has suffered a major setback. The situation is already sufficiently grave to warrant continued international attention and assistance, but things could change – not necessarily for the better.

In the worst-case scenario, Bangladesh could suffer further severe inundations during the next few weeks of the monsoon season. Also, the cyclone season starts in November and that could strike the coastal areas that have been less affected by the current floods. A follow-on disaster would be a major blow to people that have already suffered greatly. In the most optimistic case, the monsoon rains will be exceptionally light, cause no further flooding, allowing normal cultivation to resume and the people to recover from the current floods without yet more disruption.

The most likely scenario, confirmed by preliminary reports from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, is that the rainfall in the rest of the monsoon season should be relatively normal. However, factors such as rainfall and water control in neighbouring countries might still have an adverse effect, particularly in the northeast of the country. In this case, some local displacement and damage can be expected. What is clear is that in any of the scenarios described above, the poor and vulnerable of Bangladesh will need urgent and continuing international assistance both through this Flash Appeal and from other sources in the longer term.

## **SOLVING THE PROBLEMS – *The People, the Government, and the International Community in Partnership***

### **The People**

Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of this disaster to the international observer is the remarkable resilience of the people, their capacity for hard work and their self-sufficiency, whilst providing mutual support to each other. “The less you have, the more you are prepared to give” is a truism in this case. The people of Bangladesh have not waited for handouts; wherever humanly possible they have taken their future into their own hands. However, the scale of the displacement, damage and destruction is such that without a substantial injection of funds from the international community, the poor will be unable to rebuild their lives and the ultra-poor may lose them altogether.

As an example of how the floods undermine even those able to earn a subsistence living, when there are indications that the floods will remain for some time, the farmer harvests his crops early and sells what he can. As the flood wears on, he sells his remaining assets and possessions to buy life-sustaining essentials. Often this leaves the farmer with nothing by the time the flood recedes, so he cannot buy seeds to replace the lost crops, or tools with which to work the ground – he and his family are caught in the poverty trap.

### **The Government**

The Government of Bangladesh has responded to this disaster to the best of its considerable capacity and capability. The National Disaster Management Council, led by the Prime Minister, has met regularly to assess the situation and provide policy direction; it quickly activated its Standing Orders on Disaster. The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management set up its central Emergency Operations Centre in Dhaka to consolidate information from all affected Districts. Other ministries have activated similar systems to deal with their specific sectors. Disaster Management Committees have been convened at District, Upazila and Union level. This mechanism allows information on the situation and needs to be passed up from the lowest local government level and for emergency relief from the Government to be distributed to the most needy wherever they are stranded or displaced. Given the geographical, demographic and logistical constraints, this system works remarkably well and it would be asking too much to expect perfection and precision everywhere.

The Government has mobilized all available resources and personnel to mitigate the suffering of the victims. It has so far distributed cash equivalent to US\$710,000, plus 44,440mt rice, 7,010 biscuit tins of 10 lbs each, US\$39,000 for saris and 2,500 lunghis. There are 3,373 medical teams and 919 temporary treatment centres operating in the affected areas and the Army has been engaged in emergency maintenance of highways, protection of embankments and water purification and distribution.

The Government has appealed directly to the international community for help and has warmly welcomed the international assistance received so far. It is particularly grateful that the UN is launching the Flash Appeal and keenly awaits the outcome, acknowledging that the recovery and rehabilitation phases of this disaster will stretch its own resources well beyond breaking point.

### **The International Community**

The UN has supported the Government in response to the disaster. The Resident Coordinator (RC) activated the UN Disaster Management Team (DMT) on 18 July to coordinate UN action. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) deployed a mission and a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team to assist the DMT. UNDP has also deployed a team from its Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) to assist in the recovery effort.

At the same time, WFP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO and other UN Agencies have provided essential supplies such as water purification tablets, medicines and bleaching powder, using funds already available or diverted from existing programme resources. Additionally, the UN and partner organisations closely support the efforts of government ministries. UNICEF and WFP also launched their Emergency Programme and Emergency Operations respectively, the relevant parts of which have been incorporated into this Appeal. All UN agencies are currently assessing the impact of the floods on its normal programmes and will make adjustments accordingly.

The DER Sub-Group of the LCG, comprising UN Agencies, Government Ministries, National and International NGOs as well as Donors, has attempted to manage disaster information and coordinate assistance amongst its constituents. The DER conducted a rapid needs assessment that has been an invaluable planning tool and helpful input to this Appeal. More detailed information is available on [www.lcgbangladesh.org](http://www.lcgbangladesh.org).

The Government has approached the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to review the impact of flood-related expenditure on the national budget in the near and longer-term. The Banks will assess how they might best help the Government cope with the effects of the disaster.

Numerous governments, international organisations and NGOs have allocated relief funds and goods. IFRC launched an appeal for CHF 4,350,000 on 26 July to assist 1,000,000 beneficiaries; the initial response has been encouraging.

### **THE FLASH APPEAL – *The UN's Response***

The sectoral elements of the Appeal as agreed by the UNDMT are shown in the table below. The UNRC also requests funding for coordination and support services. The lead role in the appeal process has been played by the UN Agencies in conjunction with major stakeholders including NGO partners and the Government, represented in the DER. The UN will channel most of the funds generated by the Appeal through government or NGO stakeholders, hence the process is not exclusive to the UN.

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Lead Agency</b>	<b>Other Agencies involved</b>
Food	WFP	
Agriculture	FAO	
Health and Nutrition	WHO	UNFPA, UNICEF
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	
Family Shelter	UNDP	IOM
Education	UNICEF	
Protection	UNICEF	
Economic Recovery and Infrastructure	UNDP	ILO, IOM
Coordination and Support Services	UN RC/OCHA	All UN Agencies

**Table II : Bangladesh Floods Flash Appeal 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation

as of 12 August 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>FAO</b>			
BAN-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Support to landless, sharecropper, marginal and small farmers to re-establish their agricultural activities; Technical assistance to ensure quick recovery and enhanced household food and nutrition security	11,853,541
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>11,853,541</b>
<b>ILO</b>			
BAN-04/ER/I02	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Infrastructure and cottage industries	11,500,000
<b>Sub total for ILO</b>			<b>11,500,000</b>
<b>IOM</b>			
BAN-04/ER/I03	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Livelihoods in migrating communities	140,000
BAN-04/S/NF02	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelter and NFI	14,000
<b>Sub total for IOM</b>			<b>154,000</b>
<b>OCHA</b>			
BAN-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination & Information Management	182,000
<b>Sub total for OCHA</b>			<b>182,000</b>
<b>UNDP</b>			
BAN-04/ER/I01	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Restore lost infrastructure and reduce the level of vulnerability to future floods	33,793,099
BAN-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Shelter and NFI	30,326,000
<b>Sub total for UNDP</b>			<b>64,119,099</b>

**Table II : Bangladesh Floods Flash Appeal 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 12 August 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 2 of 2

Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
<b>UNFPA</b>			
BAN-04/H04	HEALTH	Emergency reproductive health	16,350,000
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>16,350,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
BAN-04/E01	EDUCATION	Restoration of educational access for 4 million children in flood affected communities	11,200,000
BAN-04/H02	HEALTH	Emergency health	3,858,400
BAN-04/H03	HEALTH	Emergency nutrition	3,001,600
BAN-04/P/HR/RL01	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Security for the most vulnerable	1,427,600
BAN-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Safe Water for Healthy Lives	35,459,170
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>54,946,770</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
BAN-04/F01	FOOD	Emergency food assistance	39,372,542
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>39,372,542</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
BAN-04/H01	HEALTH	Emergency health	11,600,000
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>11,600,000</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>210,077,952</b>

**Table III : Bangladesh Floods Flash Appeal 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector

as of 12 August 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
BAN-04/A01	FAO	Support to landless, sharecropper, marginal and small farmers to re-establish their agricultural activities; Technical assistance to ensure quick recovery and enhanced household food and nutrition security	11,853,541
<b>Sub total for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>11,853,541</b>
<b>COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			
BAN-04/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination & Information Management	182,000
<b>Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES</b>			<b>182,000</b>
<b>ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			
BAN-04/ER/I02	ILO	Infrastructure and cottage industries	11,500,000
BAN-04/ER/I03	IOM	Livelihoods in migrating communities	140,000
BAN-04/ER/I01	UNDP	Restore lost infrastructure and reduce the level of vulnerability to future floods	33,793,099
<b>Sub total for ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE</b>			<b>45,433,099</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
BAN-04/E01	UNICEF	Restoration of educational access for 4 million children in flood affected communities	11,200,000
<b>Sub total for EDUCATION</b>			<b>11,200,000</b>
<b>FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			
BAN-04/S/NF01	UNDP	Shelter and NFI	30,326,000
BAN-04/S/NF02	IOM	Shelter and NFI	14,000
<b>Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>30,340,000</b>
<b>FOOD</b>			
BAN-04/F01	WFP	Emergency food assistance	39,372,542
<b>Sub total for FOOD</b>			<b>39,372,542</b>

**Table III : Bangladesh Floods Flash Appeal 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 12 August 2004

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
<b>HEALTH</b>			
BAN-04/H01	WHO	Emergency health	11,600,000
BAN-04/H02	UNICEF	Emergency health	3,858,400
BAN-04/H03	UNICEF	Emergency nutrition	3,001,600
BAN-04/H04	UNFPA	Emergency reproductive health	16,350,000
<b>Sub total for HEALTH</b>			<b>34,810,000</b>
<b>PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			
BAN-04/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Security for the most vulnerable	1,427,600
<b>Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW</b>			<b>1,427,600</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
BAN-04/WS01	UNICEF	Safe Water for Healthy Lives	35,459,170
<b>Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>35,459,170</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>210,077,952</b>

## **FOOD – FEED THE HUNGRY**

### **Situation**

With July/August flooding affecting over 30,000,000 people, including the displacement of more than 1 million people from their homes, the immediate and medium-term food situation is critical.

Over 2,000,000 acres of cropland have been inundated in over three weeks of severe flooding. The forthcoming main Aman harvest (accounting for 50% of total annual rice production) is under threat from the high water levels and destruction of seedbeds. Around 50% of the rural people dependent mainly on farm labour (i.e. those who are effectively landless) will have no possibility of employment and hence no income over the medium-term. The traditionally vulnerable groups (e.g. landless women-headed households) will be even more severely impacted.

The WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) will assist these people over a period of 12 months. Initially the programme will focus on relief distribution to about five million people. Through careful targeting this will reduce progressively to a hard core of one million most severely affected people, with relief followed by rehabilitation activities. School feeding is also planned to assist primary school children, with the aims of improving both their nutritional status and keeping attendance levels stable during the post-flood recovery period. Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programmes will also be carried out during the lean season

### **Key Objectives**

The overall objective of WFP assistance is to bridge the gap in current Government flood relief programs, and to meet food and recovery needs expected during the peak hungry seasons (October–December 2004 and March–April 2005).

Food aid will help achieve the following objectives:

- Prevent avoidable deaths and maintain health and nutritional status in high risk groups;
- Maintain school attendance by poor children during the period of recovery;
- Establish the conditions for and promote rehabilitation and restoration of self-reliance.

### **Background**

The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management has quickly distributed about 45,000 MT of rice and has plans and has allotted stock for another 55,000 MT in the near future. WFP has allocated emergency reserves, comprising 3000 MT of rice and over 200 MT of High Energy Biscuits (HEB), from its regular country programme. These stocks will be spread relatively thinly and need to be replenished. The current level of assistance provided from all sources to date falls far short of the genuine food needs of the most vulnerable affected population.

### **Operational Objectives**

WFP is appealing for support under the Flash Appeal for Phase 1 (20 August-30 September 04) and Phase 2 (1 October – 31 December 04) of its EMOP. The EMOP will continue for a further six months (until 31 July 05) beyond the conclusion of the Flash Appeal programme, to provide continuing assistance to the most vulnerable through the next main harvest (in April/May 05).

- Relief assistance provided to 5,000,000 people
- HEBs to 800,000 school children
- Fortified blended food to pregnant/nursing women and children aged 6-35 months

Food relief following the floods will be needed well beyond the six months duration of this Flash Appeal, and WFP's EMOP will continue for a further two phases and six months until August 2005. WFP will need a further US\$ 34,315,700 to cover relief and recovery assistance in Phases 3 and 4, funds which need to be confirmed before the end of this year in order to preposition the food in time for distribution.

### **Implementation**

Immediate efforts will concentrate on the earliest possible distribution of high energy biscuits to the poorest and worst affected areas, quickly followed by rice and other interventions (such as wheat soya blend supplements for pregnant and nursing women and children under 5).

Existing implementation structures will be utilised including:

- Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) / Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programs
- Primary school feeding through Government structures and NGOs
- Maternal and Child Health programmes through ministries and NGOs
- Food For Work (FFW) through relevant technical ministries

These will target the most vulnerable and ensure efficient delivery of food assistance. WFP's close working relationship with the Government structures at district and sub-district levels will ensure that all food assistance is well coordinated to avoid duplication.

### **Monitoring**

WFP monitoring will be undertaken as per agreed guidelines. WFP monitoring staff in the flood-affected districts together with the Government and NGO implementing partners, will monitor and report on the selection of beneficiaries, targeting those most in need, and on the distribution and utilization of the food rations through quantitative and qualitative indicators. Quantitative indicators will be derived from the monthly and quarterly progress reports of the relevant ministry. NGOs will assist in this process, especially for programmes targeted at the following high-risk groups:

- 3,300,000 displaced people receive food rations
- 5,000,000 people benefit from relief food assistance
- 800,000 primary school children will maintain school attendance and benefit nutritionally
- Stabilize wasting rates among 300,000 pregnant/nursing women and children aged 6-36 months
- Beneficiaries selected in a transparent fashion and made aware of their entitlements

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Aim (Target Beneficiaries)</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>US\$ Requested</b>
WFP	To provide emergency food assistance to impoverished households (Total: 5,000,000, Women: 1,500,000, Children: 2,000,000.	Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MFDM), Ministry of Health and family Welfare (MoHFW), Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) and NGOs.	BAN-04/F01	39,372,542
<b>Total</b>				<b>39,372,542</b>

## AGRICULTURE – “A TIME TO SOW”

### Situation

The 2004 flood affected 39 of Bangladesh's 64 districts causing enormous damage and, in many cases, total loss of standing crops, livestock, fishery, forestry assets, and homestead production. Preliminary estimates have put the immediate output loss at US\$500 million. As flood waters in the upstream regions recede, the situation is becoming clearer, indicating that losses in monetary terms are likely to become much higher. Landless, sharecropper, marginal and small farmers are the worst affected as they have lost their August rice crops, jute harvest, and livestock. Immediate support is required to bring the agriculture sector back on track.

### Key Objectives

- Support landless, sharecropper, marginal and small farmers to re-establish their agricultural activities and restore normal production patterns and income-earning capacity
- Provide technical assistance to ensure quick recovery and enhanced household food and nutrition security

### Background

Destruction of crops totaling 1.4 million MT is directly affecting the livelihoods of 4.3 million poor farm families. Additional substantial losses have occurred in the jute (380,000 bales), livestock, and homestead sub-sectors. To recover from these losses, short, medium and long-term support to poor farmers will be necessary. The most immediate need is to re-plant rice for the winter crops under the Transplanted Aman rice cultivation programme. For this to occur in time to initiate their agricultural activities, affected poor farmers will need outside support to obtain the necessary agricultural inputs.

### Operational Objectives

- Assist 860,885 (20% of the total affected) farm families through the supply of the most essential agricultural inputs
- Train farmers to re-establish their agricultural production systems through judicious use of critical inputs
- Increase agricultural production and enhance household food and nutrition security and income

### Implementation

In the six months covered by the Appeal, the proposed project will help to rehabilitate 860,885 rural farm families through the following activities.

- In the crop sector: supply of T-Aman rice seedlings; chemical fertilizers; seeds of Boro rice, winter vegetables, hybrid maize and pulses; and saplings of fruit trees.
- In the livestock sector: supply of chicks and ducks; vaccines and drugs; and feed (concentrate).
- In the fisheries sector: supply of fingerlings; lime and partial support for pond aquaculture.

### Monitoring

In collaboration with donors and other stakeholders, FAO will monitor the project implementation and the supply of inputs to ensure that they reach targeted farmers on time. FAO will also monitor the selection of beneficiaries to ensure that the most needy farmers, in particular women, are selected. An evaluation will be undertaken at the completion of the project.

Appealing Agency	Aim (Target Beneficiaries)	Partners	Project Code	US\$ Requested
FAO	To supply agricultural inputs to food affected farmers (Total: 3,000,000, Women: 1,500,000, Children: 1,500,000)	Governments, NGOs, and private sectors	BAN-04/A01	11,853,541
<b>Total</b>				<b>11,853,541</b>

## HEALTH AND NUTRITION – MAKING A FULL RECOVERY

### Situation

The floods currently affect 39 of the 64 districts of Bangladesh and 33,000,000 of its 144,000,000 people. There are about 5000 temporary shelters established by the Government in the flood-affected areas. The main health concerns are acute infectious diseases as a result of degraded sanitation facilities and lack of safe-drinking water. In the period to 6 August more than 103,000 cases of diarrhoea were recorded with new cases increasing by 9000 daily. The number of cases and deaths (58) attributed to diarrhoeal disease represent an approximate four-fold increase over that normally experienced in the monsoon season. This trend is expected to continue as outbreaks of disease will increase as the water recedes and exposes the returning population to destroyed or damaged sanitation systems and contaminated water supplies.

Other health concerns are Acute Respiratory Infections - 4000 cases of pneumonia have been recorded since the floods began. The main victims are children and though this is a treatable condition, treatment needs to start early with the correct medication. Skin infections from fungi and parasites will also increase exponentially as people move around barefoot in contaminated water. The flood has also caused many cases of snakebite as venomous snakes are driven from their natural habitat to the same dry, high ground where the affected population is taking shelter. So far 8 deaths have been reported.

The Government of Bangladesh Health Ministry has established 4170 mobile medical teams, of which 3373 have already been deployed to temporary medical posts set up in the affected areas. In addition, medical teams have been established by local, national and international NGOs. In terms of human resources, there are enough doctors and nurses, but medical supplies, ORS, antibiotics and water purification tablets are needed from external sources.

The floods have affected the antenatal, postnatal and maternal and child health and delivery-care services, including drugs and reproductive health kits and logistical supplies of emergency and essential drugs.

### Key Objective

Prevent further deterioration in the health of vulnerable people and promote recovery to pre-disaster conditions

### Background

The estimated 30,000,000 infants, adolescent children and adults affected by the floods will be exposed (to a greater or lesser extent) to unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene conditions, giving rise to water borne, skin and other infectious diseases. In this unhygienic atmosphere, antenatal and postnatal care during delivery will result in infections and complications during and after pregnancy. Babies who develop infections due to dirty water and poor environmental conditions are particularly vulnerable. A majority of the hospitals and health care centres in the flood-affected areas have been inundated, resulting in heavy damage.

Infants, young children and pregnant and lactating women are the groups most vulnerable to disease, malnutrition and micronutrient deficiency in the wake of the flood because their nutritional requirements are relatively greatest and they are least able to bargain for their fair share of food within the household. In 'normal' years, acute malnutrition in children tends to peak to 15% in June to August, 40% of women have chronic energy deficiency, and 50% of pregnant women and 33% of non-pregnant women have anaemia. Without appropriate action these chronic rates of malnutrition, which are already unacceptably high, will rise even higher, placing thousands of children and women at increased risk of illness and death due to disease and malnutrition.

### Operational Objectives - Health

- Keep waterborne disease, particularly diarrhoea, dysentery, enteric fever, hepatitis, vector borne diseases and skin infections under control by providing essential drugs and case management
- Ensure adequate supplies of emergency and essential drugs and supplies and maintain buffer stocks
- Undertake repairs to damaged health centres (Sadar Hospital, Upazila Health Complexes and Union Sub-Centres)

- Establishment of a rapid health assessment team (IEDCR and DGHS) for need assessment and organization of case management and surveillance
- Undertake vaccine preventable diseases (EPI) activities among the affected population
- Reduced mortality and morbidity among women, adolescents and children due to post-flood outbreak of communicable and infectious diseases. Essential drugs and supplies will be provided to these groups through MCWCs and urban clinics.
- Maintenance of ANC, PNC, and delivery care services, including drugs and RH kits and other logistics
- Strengthened Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC) services at the 40 MCWCs and 20 urban clinics through the provision of RH kits (including iron folic acid tablets)
- Reduced mortality and morbidity relating to childbirth in this current emergency by providing means for expectant mothers to attend adequate health facilities and by providing RH kits
- Replace damaged ambulances used to transport pregnant women with complications to health centres and hospitals in an emergency

**Operational Objectives – Nutrition**

- Provide 100,000 children aged 6-23 months with daily supplements of micronutrient-fortified blended food.
- Provide 150,000 pregnant and lactating women with daily supplements of iron-folate supplements and postpartum women with vitamin A supplements.
- Provide all children aged 12-59 months in the flood-affected districts with vitamin A supplements and those aged 24-59 months with anthelmintic treatment once in six months.

**Implementation**

- Government and NGO agencies will implement the various projects, whilst WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA will provide technical support.
- UN agencies will undertake the procurement of supplies and services.
- UN agencies will maintain and strengthen their cooperation and coordination with the health services of the Government of Bangladesh and NGO partners to ensure that interventions are based on accurate and up to date information

**Monitoring**

WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF will monitor the distribution of nutritional supplements through quantitative and qualitative indicators. These agencies, together with the Government and implementing partners, will oversee the selection of beneficiaries to ensure that the most needy are targeted, and monitor the utilization of the supplements. WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF will do the same for medical supplies and supplements.

**BANGLADESH**

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Aim (Target Beneficiaries)</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>US\$ Requested</b>
WHO	Provide essential drugs, supplies, transportation, medical equipments, replace damaged evacuating assets and form rapid health assessment team.		BAN-04/H01	11,600,000
UNICEF	Deliver essential health services, nutritional supplementation for children and women and emergency reproductive health, and expand programme of immunization (Total: 23 million).	MoHFW, NGOs, MoFDM	BAN-04/H02	3,858,400
UNICEF	To provide supplements for pregnant/lactating mothers and children and iron-folate supplementation.	MoHFW.	BAN-04/H03	3,001,600
UNFPA	Provide essential drugs fir pregnant/lactating mothers and children, transportation for equipments and supplies, rapid health assessment, replace damaged ambulances, strengthen RH care through satellite clinics and repair damaged MCWCs and UHFWCs	Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), DWASA, NGO Forum, DSK, WaterAid, CARE	BAN-04/H04	16,350,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>34,810,000</b>

## **WATER AND SANITATION – SAFE WATER FOR HEALTHY LIVES**

### **Situation**

The flood currently affects 39 of the 64 districts of Bangladesh and 30 million of its 144 million people. The Government has established about 5000 temporary flood shelters. In the Water and Sanitation Sector, the main problems are that:

- Nearly 200,000 Government tubewells plus countless private wells have been inundated
- Other water sources such as ringwells, pond sand filters and underground rainwater holding tanks are also out of action
- Sanitation facilities have also been inundated and some 3,000,000 latrines are affected.
- Only 1,000 of the 5,000 shelters have latrines

The end result is that people returning to their home areas, and those remaining in shelters, face the threat of infectious diseases through contact with or consumption of contaminated water and waste.

### **Key Objective**

Provide safe drinking water and sanitation facilities to populations affected by the flood.

### **Background**

Water supply in Bangladesh is primarily from tubewells, with some piped supply in urban areas and ring wells and small surface water systems particularly in areas affected by arsenic. Piped supplies in urban areas have been disrupted but have continued to operate to some extent. Inundation of tubewells makes them inoperable and/or they deliver contaminated water.

Sanitation infrastructure in Bangladesh is not well developed, with most people using pit latrines. Very few urban areas have sewerage systems, for example Dhaka city sewerage system only covers some 30% of the population. Both latrines and sewers are made inoperable by flooding. The floods cause human excreta to enter into the open environment, as well as severely restricting the availability of locations for safe excreta disposal.

The combination of limited access to safe water supply and severe disruption of sanitation facilities puts the population affected by the floods at high risk of contracted waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea. The risk of a major diarrhoeal epidemic, including cholera, is significant and high numbers of deaths from such an outbreak could be expected.

### **Operational Objectives**

- Help provide safe drinking water for up to 30 million people during the flood.
- Help re-establish safe drinking water supplies immediately after the floods abate.
- Provide temporary sanitation in shelters and other places of refuge during the floods.
- Help re-establish sanitation facilities in communities immediately after the floods abate.

### **Implementation**

The key priorities are to make available safe drinking water and provide for safe disposal of human excreta. Preparedness for coping with major outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases is also a priority and this is dealt with by the Health and Nutrition Sector plan. The strategy includes social mobilization, so that people are more aware of the dangers posed by the floods to their health and the action they can take to mitigate the impact. Particular attention must be paid to urban slum areas. Essential activities are:

#### Immediate:

- Raise tubewells above the flood water level
- Disinfect tubewells with bleaching powder
- Provide water purification tablets (WPT) to the affected population
- Provide additional tubewells for displaced populations
- Provide latrines in shelters and other refuges
- Raise awareness on safe water use and key hygiene practices

As waters recede and the people return to their homes:

- Repair and disinfect all tubewells and other water systems
- Repair latrines where possible
- Provide new latrines where repair is not possible
- Clean and disinfect areas where human wastes are in the open environment
- Raise awareness on safe water use and key hygiene practices

### **Monitoring**

Implementation will require the coordinated efforts of the Government, through its Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) and DWASA, which is responsible for urban supply in Dhaka City, and NGOs, such as NGO Forum (lead local NGO in water and sanitation sector), CARE, WaterAid and its local partners, DSK and others. There is already good experience in the country of a collaborative effort between central level DPHE, local level authorities and local NGOs in water and sanitation activities. These networks will be used to implement the emergency response.

The emergency response will be coordinated primarily by DPHE with support from UNICEF. A working team made up from DPHE, UNICEF, WHO and NGO Forum will meet frequently and monitor progress. A larger working group, consisting of the working team plus other concerned agencies, including DWASA, DSK, WaterAid, CARE, will meet on a regular basis to review progress.

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Aim (Target Beneficiaries)</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>US\$ Requested</b>
UNICEF	Repair water systems, provide latrines, and sanitary latrines, provide water treatment chemicals, WTP and latrines (Total: 30 million)	DPHE, NGO Forum, DWASA	BAN-04/WS01	35,459,170
<b>Total</b>				<b>35,459,170</b>

## **FAMILY SHELTER – “GIVE US THE TIN AND WE’LL DO THE JOB”**

### **Situation**

Damage assessments carried out by the Disaster and Emergency Response Group indicate more than 4,000,000 people have been displaced, with 860,000 houses completely washed away and 3,200,000 others damaged. The worst affected districts in relation to shelter and household property damage are Sylhet, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Tangail, Shariatpur, Sirajgani, Kurigram, and Brahmanbaria. The Government has established 2,514 temporary shelters for over 900,000 flood-affected people in these areas. International NGOs such as CARE, CONCERN, and Oxfam have been providing emergency shelter materials such as plastic sheeting, and support for rehabilitation/reconstruction and damage assessment.

### **Key Objective**

The immediate objective of the program is the provision of assistance to communities in urgent need of shelter. It will also lay down the foundation for the medium and long-term reconstruction of a flood-safe housing sector. The project will focus on rural and selected urban areas and involve building the capacity of community groups in flood-safe technologies through training and demonstration.

### **Background**

Damage to the housing sector has had far reaching negative consequences for the affected communities. In Bangladesh, some income generating activities take place in houses and their destruction has had a devastating impact on people’s livelihoods. The shelter programme aims to:

- Address the immediate housing needs of the flood-affected population
- Contribute to economic recovery and restoration of livelihoods by boosting construction activities and rebuilding workplaces destroyed by floods
- Lay down a foundation for longer term rehabilitation and reconstruction of the housing sector in Bangladesh
- Include structural mitigation measures to improve the resistance of structures to future floods

The programme will be primarily community-based and owner-driven, with technical and financial support from the Government and non-government organizations. This will pave the way for the long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation of the housing sector, reduce the vulnerability and increase the resilience and social recovery of communities.

The programme will be based on the use of local technology that uses labour intensive methods of construction. Districts that have suffered most from the disaster will be selected on the basis of Vulnerability Assessment Mapping prepared by WFP. The targeted beneficiaries will be the most vulnerable section of the population, mainly women-headed families and poor and marginalized people, the elderly and widows and people with disabilities. This operation will be carried out as a demonstration to disseminate new flood risk reduction techniques. Experience from this operation can be scaled up and replicated in other communities.

### **Operational Objectives**

The main operational objectives of the shelter sector program are to:

- Provide support to repair partially damaged houses for 150,000 flood-affected families
- Assist total rebuilding of houses for 44,000 flood affected families
- Ensure that construction activities will have a direct positive impact upon the local economy by the use of local technology, labour and materials
- Undertake architectural and structural typology studies to identify suitable design solutions
- Reduce the vulnerability of houses to flood through the integration of structural mitigation measures
- Empower those households (providing material, human and information resources) to repair/retrofit their own units
- Disseminate Information for making existing houses safer
- Provide building materials, financial assistance and guidance/education on flood-safe designs
- Train local artisans, masons and contractors in new techniques using local materials to ensure self-sustaining incorporation of flood resistant principles in all future construction
- Support local and community participation in housing reconstruction through the organization of local level management committees and promotion of the contribution of local resources (materials and labour)
- Initiate a public awareness campaign on structural flood mitigation.

### **Implementation**

The programme will be implemented through partnership with major International NGOs. Close consultation with CARE, CONCERN, Save the Children, OXFAM, Islamic Relief and Action Aid is underway to further clarify their involvement.

The Government, through the Engineering Department of the Ministry of Local Government (LGED) will be one of the major partners of the programme. Implementation will feature community participation. Construction materials will be distributed along with necessary technical assistance to targeted beneficiaries. Rehabilitation contracts will need to be awarded for the weakest and most vulnerable groups. The key steps are:

- Establishment of a roaming technical team
- In-depth assessment of shelter/housing needs and capacities
- Targeting of assistance and selection of beneficiary families
- Finalise design and detailing of houses in consultation with target families
- Capacity analysis and resource mapping to determine the availability of skilled and unskilled labour, institutional capacity, indigenous technical know-how, building materials, etc within the affected communities
- Provision of shelter material to 192,000 families
- Development and dissemination of tool kits for homeowners and local building workers for flood-resistant construction
- Development of training modules and training of building workers: Local building workers and experts will receive hands-on training on flood-resistant housing technologies. Master masons trained under the project could be used to train other masons
- Pilot reconstruction project and construction of flood-resistant permanent shelters

### **Monitoring**

Roaming technical teams, consisting of national UNVs and monitoring agencies' staff, under the supervision of a programme coordinator, will initiate an in-depth assessment of housing needs and provide necessary technical assistance to the beneficiaries. Land tenure schemes will also be surveyed. Coordination with other UN agencies dealing with the issue of habitat will be established to avoid duplication and increase synergies (e.g. UNICEF Water and Sanitation programmes).

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Aim (Target Beneficiaries)</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>US\$ Requested</b>
UNDP	Provide assistance to communities in urgent need of shelter (190,000 families)	Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), NGOs, IOM.	BAN-04/S/NF01	30,326,000
IOM	Provide houses for 2,000 families.		BAN-04/S/NF02	14,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>30,340,000</b>

## EDUCATION – “GET THE KIDS BACK TO SCHOOL”

### Situation

According to an assessment made by the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, as of 7 August, 23,187 public, private and religious schools, including more than 17,000 primary schools, have been damaged and 1,166 schools have been completely destroyed. Most schools and learning centres have closed due to inundation and over 1600 schools are being used as flood shelters, thereby totally disrupting educational activities for children. For working children, the needs are particularly acute as earning opportunities for them and their families have been severely affected. In this situation basic survival needs must be met as well as educational provision.

### Key Objectives

- Restoration of educational access for 4 million children in flood affected communities
- Provision of basic supplies to 1,000 families of working children in urban slums

### Background

Bangladesh has around 19 million children of primary school age: over 17 million of these are enrolled in the formal sector and nearly two million in non-formal education centres. The non-formal centres are operated by NGOs for specific groups including the very poor and working children. There are also some pre-primary education classes' run by formal schools, and pre-primary education centres run by NGOs.

### Operational Objectives

The key priority is to facilitate the return of children to their usual schools or learning centres within the shortest possible time. Where this is not possible, alternative arrangements will be made in order to minimize the disruption to children's education. Teaching and learning materials lost or damaged in the floods will be replaced.

### Implementation

The following actions are required for the rapid restoration of quality learning and education:

- Rapid needs assessment and preparation of plans of action
- Setting-up temporary learning spaces in flood shelters
- Setting-up temporary learning centres for the destroyed learning centres and schools
- Provision of teaching and learning materials, school supplies and equipment
- Establishment of protective environments in schools and community level learning spaces (in conjunction with the Child Protection programme)
- Minor repairs and renovation of schools partially damaged
- Supply of basic essentials for families of working children in urban slums
- Technical support to partner agencies

### Monitoring

UNICEF will monitor the implementation of the protection program against detailed Outputs and Outcomes indicators.

Appealing Agency	Aim (Target Beneficiaries)	Partners	Project Code	US\$ Requested
UNICEF	Restore educational access for 4 million children and provide basic supplies to 1,000 families of working children in urban slums (Children: 4,000,000, 1000 families of working children)	Directorate of Primary Education, City Corporations and Bangladesh Shishu Academy, Aparajeo Bangladesh and Centre for Mass Education and Science in Dhaka and Dhaka Ahsania Mission and Voluntary Association for Rural Development in Sylhet.	BAN-04/E01	11,200,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>11,200,000</b>

## **PROTECTION – PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE**

### **Situation**

Some of the children and women whose homes were partially or totally destroyed in the July/August 2004 floods and who have been forced to relocate in temporary flood shelters are at considerable risk of abuse, violence and exploitation. The Government has established about 5000 temporary shelters in affected areas to house an estimated 1.6 million displaced people. Some of these who have been living in very overcrowded conditions for a month face the prospect of many more weeks of the same before they can return to rebuild their homes.

The floods have also forced parents and adolescents to leave their homes and shelters in search of work, often leaving their children unattended, insecure and prone to all forms of physical, psychological, emotional and sexual abuse and exploitation. During disasters, as children's vulnerability increases, so does the number of working children. Reported cases of violence, abuse and exploitation, including trafficking, have also increased.

### **Key Objective**

Ensure the protection of children and women from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect.

### **Background**

The subordinate status of children and women in Bangladesh is a major obstacle in realising the survival, development, protection and participation rights of children. A combination of socio-cultural norms, which endorse harmful behaviours against children, and low social indicators, provide limited opportunities for child and adolescent development. Violence is wide spread and occurs in many forms throughout the life of children and women.

These conditions have been further aggravated by the recent floods, with the result that already vulnerable groups are exposed to the prospect of even more harm and violence.

### **Operational Objectives**

- Implement programmes to prevent of all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation of children and women living in shelters and returning to communities
- Support the establishment of safe environments for children and women, including child-friendly spaces, and integrate psychosocial support in education and protection responses
- Identify and support socially excluded children

### **Implementation**

UNICEF will support Government and NGO agencies to implement:

- Programmes aimed at raising awareness in children and adults on protection issues in 500 shelters, through theatre, song, role-play, games, and the use of pictorial materials. The main methodology is interactive and supports child-to-child contact
- The creation of child-friendly spaces in shelters and villages affected by the floods
- Provision of psychosocial support to affected families
- Programmes to raise awareness on sexual violence against children and women during emergencies
- Training NGO partners on protection issues, including exploitation and abuse
- Technical support and advice (by UNICEF) to Government Ministries and NGOs on disaster related protection needs
- Programmes to monitor, report and advocate against abuse and exploitation of children

### **Immediate Strategy (for shelter programmes)**

- Rapid assessment of socially excluded children (orphans, street children, sex workers, indigenous groups, disabled persons) and marginalized children affected by the floods
- Creation of safe and friendly spaces for children and women in affected areas
- Provision of recreational materials and activities for children to reduce violence and stress and create a sense of normalcy
- Provision of materials and services for socially excluded children
- Build capacity of NGO partners to provide emergency psychosocial support
- Sensitisation of relief workers to child protection and rights issues

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- In partnership with the media and children, entertain and create awareness about child protection and rights
- Involvement of peer leaders and psychosocial caregivers to monitor child rights violations in shelters and learning centres

### Medium term strategy (as the flood recedes and people return to their homes)

- Continued capacity building for partners to provide emergency psychosocial support
- Continued advocacy work on child rights through the media, children and relief workers
- Involvement of peer leaders and psychosocial caregivers to monitor child rights violations at the community level and, if applicable, at shelters
- Provision of support and resources to children who have been socially excluded as a result of the floods
- Support to families in livelihood options to prevent an increase of school dropouts, sex workers, child marriage, trafficking, violence and other forms of child abuse
- Support children in developing life-skills based education

### **Monitoring**

UNICEF will monitor the implementation of the protection program against detailed Outputs and Outcomes indicators. No work has been done in the protection area during previous flood emergencies. A network needs to be developed with the Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum, the Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Save the Children, UNICEF and other partners to coordinate activities and monitor implementation.

<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Aim (Target Beneficiaries)</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>US\$ Requested</b>
UNICEF	To ensure the protection of children and women from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect (1 million children)	Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs, Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum, Save the Children Alliance, Plan International, Handicap International, Concern, Center for Mass Education and Science, Padakhep.	BAN-04/P/HR/RL01	1,427,6003
<b>Total</b>				<b>1,427,6003</b>

## **ECONOMIC RECOVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE – “GET ON TRACK”**

### **Situation**

The floods have caused a massive disruption to the productive infrastructure of the country and destroyed the livelihoods of many people dependant on home-based enterprises in rural and urban areas, including in the Growth Centres. An initial estimate from the field offices of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) indicates:

- 15,911 km of rural roads totally damaged and 41,223 km partially damaged in 39 Districts
- 5,313 Bridges and culverts washed away in rural areas
- 3,030 km of flood proofing embankments destroyed
- 170 km of canals damaged
- Cottage industries/micro enterprises losses totalling US\$ 11.25 million
- 231 Growth Centres damaged with losses of up to US\$ 4.37 million
- 1690 km of urban roads, 5681 meters of bridges, 32 markets and 98 Paura buildings damaged in urban centres
- Livelihoods of numerous families in 17 urban areas disrupted
- 20,000 weaver families, 20,000 fisher folk, and a large number of rural women vendors suffering major economic loss

### **Key Objective**

The over arching objective is to restore lost infrastructure and reduce the level of vulnerability to future floods by incorporating structural and community based measures which will reduce the risks of flood damage. These are ultimately linked to attaining the MDG of poverty reduction by generating income for the poorest amongst the flood-affected rural and urban communities. A related objective is to contribute to the restoration of infrastructure through income generating programs such as cash for work and rehabilitation of non-farm cottage industries and SMEs.

### **Background**

The Government will assess the destruction of major infrastructure, such as major roads, bridges and irrigation dams and organized large industries, particularly textiles in its long-term rehabilitation Plan. The Ministry of Finance is consulting the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and JBIC to prepare a long term Rehabilitation plan for these sectors.

The focus of the current flash appeal is on micro rural and urban infrastructure, which can be restored through short-term interventions such as filling in breaches in embankments, providing pipe culverts and diverting washed away road sections or providing fresh earthen works. Such activities should be able to be completed in 6 months, with LGED taking the initiative through internal re-appropriation of budgets - a total of US\$ 34 million could be mobilized from GoB sources. The request for the restoration of micro rural and urban infrastructures is to meet the gap in available resources (focusing on the needs of the 17 most affected districts - others are expected to be covered by internal resources of LGED). The 17 districts targeted by the appeal are considered the most vulnerable – areas which have both high levels of poverty and flood damage. The Appeal also covers special projects of UNDP where the infrastructure destruction will not be recovered through normal LGED funds.

The assets of many weavers, fisher folk and women vendors have been totally wiped out by the floods. Their needs are not reflected in most appeals as their assets were never registered and they were practising businesses informally in their homes. Special programmes to replace their capital assets and materials (e.g. handlooms, yarn and colour) through national NGOs who have been working with them, are envisaged.

### **Operational Objectives**

Priority needs to be given to the restoration of essential infrastructure for basic access and kick-starting the economy.

The informal sector, SME and cottage industries will be assisted through the provision of assets and working capital to begin generating income. Special attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups, including women vendors. This will involve facilitating access to replacement grants from NGOS and to credit and professional advice.

Bangladesh has a rich and vibrant civil society and an NGO network with long experience in flood relief and recovery measures. UNDP proposes to work through international NGOs with proven local capacities such as OXFAM and Action Aid and national NGOs such as Gono Shasthya Kendra to support the livelihood restoration. UNDP also has delivery capacity, both in the rural areas through local Governance institutions like Union Parishads, and in urban areas through pourashavas. These mechanisms will be deployed to deliver recovery interventions rapidly at the community level. This approach will be complementary to the WFP approach to food for work, where WFP would provide the food component of the wages and the UNDP component will cover the cash and overheads of the restoration activities with LEGD.

The LGED works closely with both UNDP and ILO and these partnerships will be leveraged to rapidly restore rural and urban infrastructure damaged by the floods.

### **Implementation**

The work will be implemented by LGED with the active involvement of local government institutions and community based partners such as the WMCA (Water Management Cooperative Association), labour contracting societies, community development committees, etc. The LGED's existing arrangements for implementation of UNDP financed projects will be in followed.

UNDP/UNCDF will work through the union parishad and its village level committees for planning, implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the development schemes. The UNCDF-UNDP project will disburse grants to the union councils on performance-based indicators. Similarly, in urban areas UNDP-Habitat collaborative arrangements with town councils will be leveraged. The Project team, LGED, DPHE and local administration will monitor the projects. The family based livelihoods restoration program will be implemented through established NGO partners like Oxfam, Action Aid and GSK.

Only activities within the capacity of the existing network of UNDP, LGED, ILO and NGO and can be completed in 6 months have been proposed. ILO intends to collaborate with UNOPS in the implementation of its proposed projects.

Immediate restoration of physical access can be started using temporary and locally introduced materials, where local soils are still too wet to be used in earthworks. In these locations priority will be given to labour-based (labour, equipment and materials) work methods.

In locations where the soils are fully saturated, community drainage works will be undertaken using labour-intensive (labour and hand-tools only) work methods. This work could be done using cash for work methods and utilized for public and community drainage works to discharge the floodwaters and to assist in the drying of the soils.

Specialist technical assistance (local and international) will be deployed by the ILO in partnership with LGED to introduce improved local planning and design (with improved flood protection approaches) for the entire affected infrastructure including roads, bridges, culverts, irrigation systems electricity and telecommunications.

Replacing lost assets up to US\$ 150 will assist many women vendors who are the invisibly self-employed. A rapid assessment of affected weaver women vendors and some other crafts groups is available from Oxfam, Action Aid and GSK. The IOM has assessed the special livelihood needs of migrant communities whose livelihoods were destroyed in the floods. IOM will support 200 families through interest-free loans, working with partners. ILO will undertake a further assessment of small private businesses with a view to assisting these units to restart as soon as possible through the provision of grants and/or micro-credit.

### **Monitoring**

The Scheme Supervision Committees (SSC) or other participatory community committees will monitor implementation. This will involve, observation and complaint registers where members of community can provide feedback. Project coordinators at Upazila level will randomly monitor the activities and assess the quality of the work based on set indicators. The NGO or concerned line agencies such as LGED or DPHE will also monitor the schemes to ensure the quality of the work. Evaluation of the schemes will be done by the local area coordinator and by the community through community meetings at the completion of the schemes.

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<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Aim (Target Beneficiaries)</b>	<b>Partners</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>US\$ Requested</b>
UNDP	Restore lost infrastructure (roads, bridges, culverts, offices, embankments, drain, etc) and reduce the level of vulnerability to future floods.	LGED, NGOs.	BAN-04/ER/I01	33,793,099
ILO	Restore basic access infrastructure and cottage industries.	LGED, private consultants, technical ministries	BAN-04/ER/I02	11,500,000
IOM	Support livelihoods in migrating communities (10,000 families)	LGED, NGOs	BAN-04/ER/I03	140,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>45,433,099</b>

## COORDINATION & INFORMATION MANAGEMENT – “PULLING TOGETHER”

### Situation

The UNRC responded quickly to the increasingly threatening floods by activating its Disaster Management Team on 18 July. Additionally, in consultation with the Government, the RC requested OCHA to provide additional emergency coordination support. A small team was deployed from OCHA and then bolstered by the deployment of a UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team to assist the UN Country Team (UNCT) with the information management and appeal process. The DER sub-group, which includes UN agencies, the Government, NGOs and key donors, also stepped up its activities, meeting on a regular basis and conducting a quick assessment of 31 of 39 flood-affected districts. The DER endorsed the establishment of an Operations Coordination Room as an information repository for all DER member information on the flood needs and responses.

### Key Objectives

To ensure that the UNCT can fulfil its important role in supporting the Government's relief and recovery efforts, additional capacity is required in the immediate term to support monitoring, reporting and analysis of the efforts of the aid community to respond to the floods. The current basic information management system also needs further development and establishment of reporting mechanisms and information analysis to improve the response in the field. The objectives of this support will be to:

- Enable the UN-RC and OCHA to track and report on the contributions of the international community and the relief and recovery activities carried out under the Flash Appeal
- Monitor and revise the Flash Appeal as the situation develops, and particularly in the event of further serious flooding
- Help to achieve a consensus on priority for field operations to ensure effective and efficient humanitarian response, that identifies gaps and avoids duplication of effort
- Promote complementarity between the UN and the wider group of DER partners, and adopt an inclusive and open approach to promote the roles of all actors, especially NGOs
- Immediately strengthen the data analysis system of the UN and all the members of the DER, for the provision of timely and quality information in support of humanitarian decision-making
- Support efforts of the UNCT to ensure a transition from emergency relief and rehabilitation activities to reconstruction and recovery, through liaison with relevant organisations such as the Banks

### Operational Objectives

Given the scale of the relief and recovery operations after the devastating floods, there will be a need to monitor the ongoing humanitarian concerns that this Appeal is seeking to address. A Relief and Recovery Officer (RRO) will be placed within the Office of the RC and will assist in following up with the appealing UN Agencies to ensure continuing coordination, timely implementation and follow-up action. The RRO would be required for the duration of the Appeal and could be extended for a period beyond that to follow up any action required and prepare a final report on Appeal activities.

### Implementation

In the immediate term, the UNRC will provide short-term information management capacity to support the DER Operations Coordination Room; this is a pre-requisite to a more collaborative and coordinated response. For this reason, OCHA will take responsibility for the rapid international recruitment of an Information Management Specialist and the national recruitment of an Information Analyst. These positions will be placed within the DER to strengthen the process of timely information collection, collation, analysis, presentation and dissemination. In the longer run, WFP, through existing funding resources will take over this capacity, in its role as the Secretariat of the DER.

Appealing Agency	Aim (Target Beneficiaries)	Partners	Project Code	US\$ Requested
OCHA (On behalf of the RC and the UNCT)	Recruit the relief and recovery officer, information management specialist and information analyst.	UNRC and UNCT.	BAN-04/CSS01	182,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>182,000</b>

## CONCLUSIONS – *The Key Issues*

This Flash Appeal for more than US\$ 200 million appears huge in comparison to those launched for floods in other parts of the world. However, such comparisons are largely invalid; other floods simply do not match this one in scale, the sheer enormity of the damage and destruction and the staggering numbers affected. Nor do other countries suffer floods with the frequency and ferocity of those in Bangladesh. A better benchmark is the 1998 Bangladesh Floods Appeal that asked for US\$ 223 million. Although it is too early to draw exact parallels, the 2004 floods will have been at least as destructive as those of 1998. It is noteworthy that the amount of international assistance OCHA recorded for the 1998 floods has amounted to US\$ 233 million.

Suffice to say that the enormous needs for the population to restore themselves to pre-disaster levels are beyond the capacity of the Government and people; substantial international assistance is essential and donors should not be surprised or deterred by the size of the Appeal, which covers just a small proportion of the estimated US\$ 7 billion bill. The total amounts to less than US\$ 1.5 per head of the population, but this will be carefully targeted at the most vulnerable – the ultra poor.

The UNCT has carefully assessed the relevance, feasibility, “implementability” and accountability of the project proposals that underpin the Appeal and believes firmly that the partnership of the people and Government of Bangladesh, the UN, local and international NGOs and donors can put these programmes to good effect over the next six months. The UNCT pledges to take the lead in ensuring coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

In response to this Appeal, donors can make their contributions directly to the UN Agencies responsible for implementation of programme inputs in the desired sector. OCHA is prepared to serve as a channel for un-earmarked contributions to be used for immediate relief assistance, in coordination/consultation with relevant organizations in the UN system.

The implementation of this appeal will be closely monitored and regularly reported on to the respective donors by the UN-DMT and OCHA. OCHA will track contributions and ensure general reporting, both through situation reports and specific reports on the implementation of the Appeal. The entire inter-agency response will be formally reviewed, with the participation of donor representatives, after the end of the six-month period.

The Flash Appeal will be revised regularly following further needs assessments and in accordance with the evolution of the crisis. Revisions to the Appeal may include projects from other partners. Updates and revisions can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/appeals](http://www.reliefweb.int/appeals), while tracking of contributions to the requirements of the appeal can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

## ANNEX I: ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

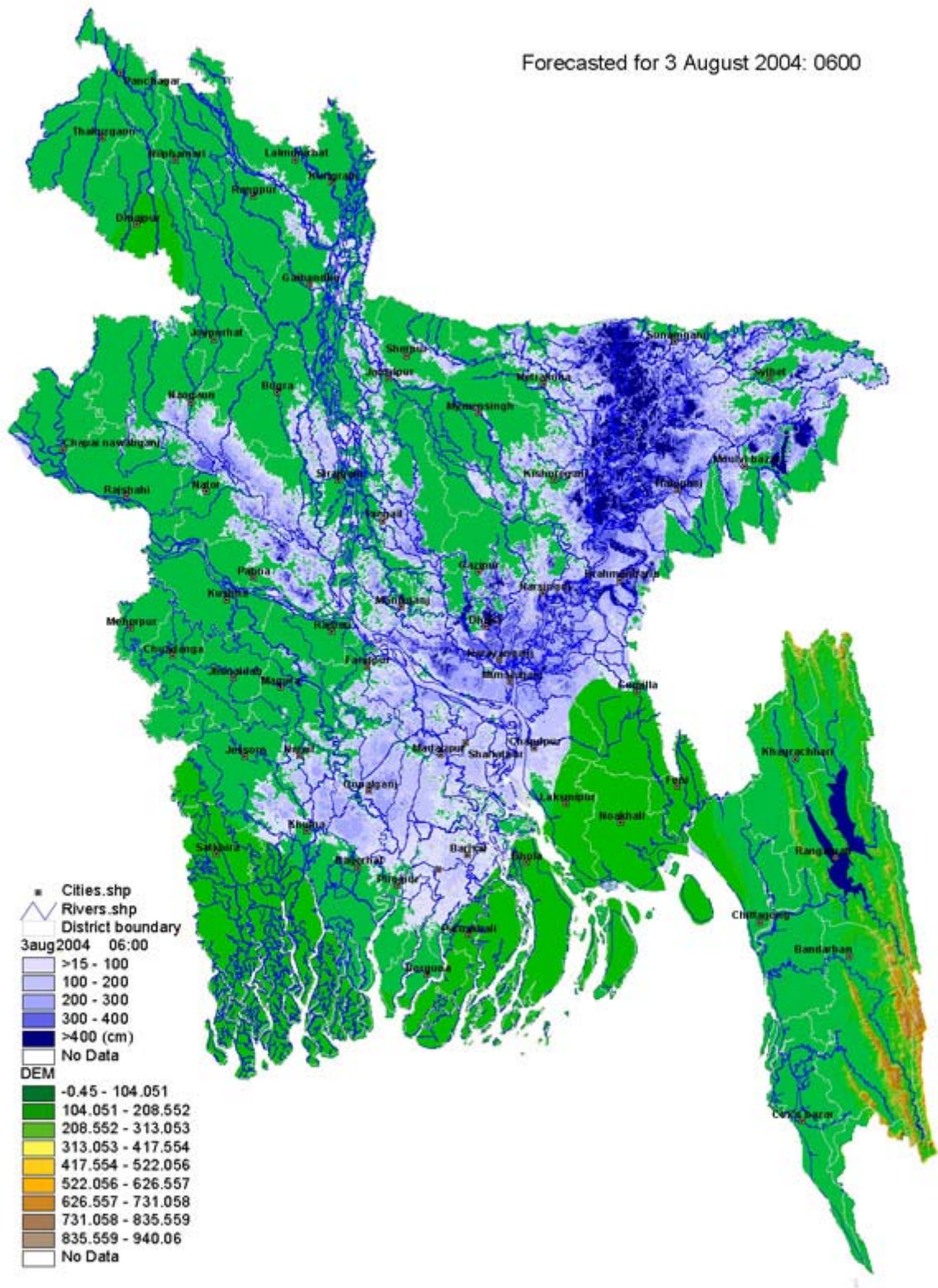
ANC	Antenatal Care
BCPR	UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery ( <i>UN</i> )
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
CBOs	community based organisations
CEGIS	Centre for Environmental & Geographic Information Systems
CDMP	Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme ( <i>of MFDM</i> )
DER	Disaster & Emergency Response ( <i>Sub-Group</i> )
DGHS	Directorate General of Health Services ( <i>of MoH&amp;FW</i> )
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau ( <i>of MFDM</i> )
DPE	Directorate of Primary Education ( <i>of MoPME</i> )
DPHE	Department of Public Health & Engineering ( <i>of MoH&amp;FW</i> )
DRR	Directorate of Relief & Rehabilitation ( <i>of MFDM</i> )
DRRO	District Relief & Rehabilitation Officer
DWASA	Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority
EMOP	Emergency Operation ( <i>of WFP</i> )
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation ( <i>UN</i> )
FFW	Food for Work
FFWC	Flood Forecast Warning Centre
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
HEB	High Energy Biscuits
IEDCR	Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control & Research
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross / Crescent Societies
ILO	International Labour Organisation ( <i>UN</i> )
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
LCG	( <i>Bangladesh</i> ) Local Consultative Group
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCWC	Maternal and Child Welfare Centres
MFDM	Ministry of Food & Disaster Management
MoH&FW	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
MoPME	Ministry of Primary & Mass Education
MT	Metric tonne
NDMC	National Disaster Management Council
NGO	non-governmental organisation
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs ( <i>UN</i> )
ORS	Oral Re-hydration Salts
PNC	Post-Natal Care
RENA	Rapid Emergency Needs Assessment ( <i>form</i> )
RH	Reproductive Health
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
STI/HIV	Sexually-transmitted diseases / HIV
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (team)

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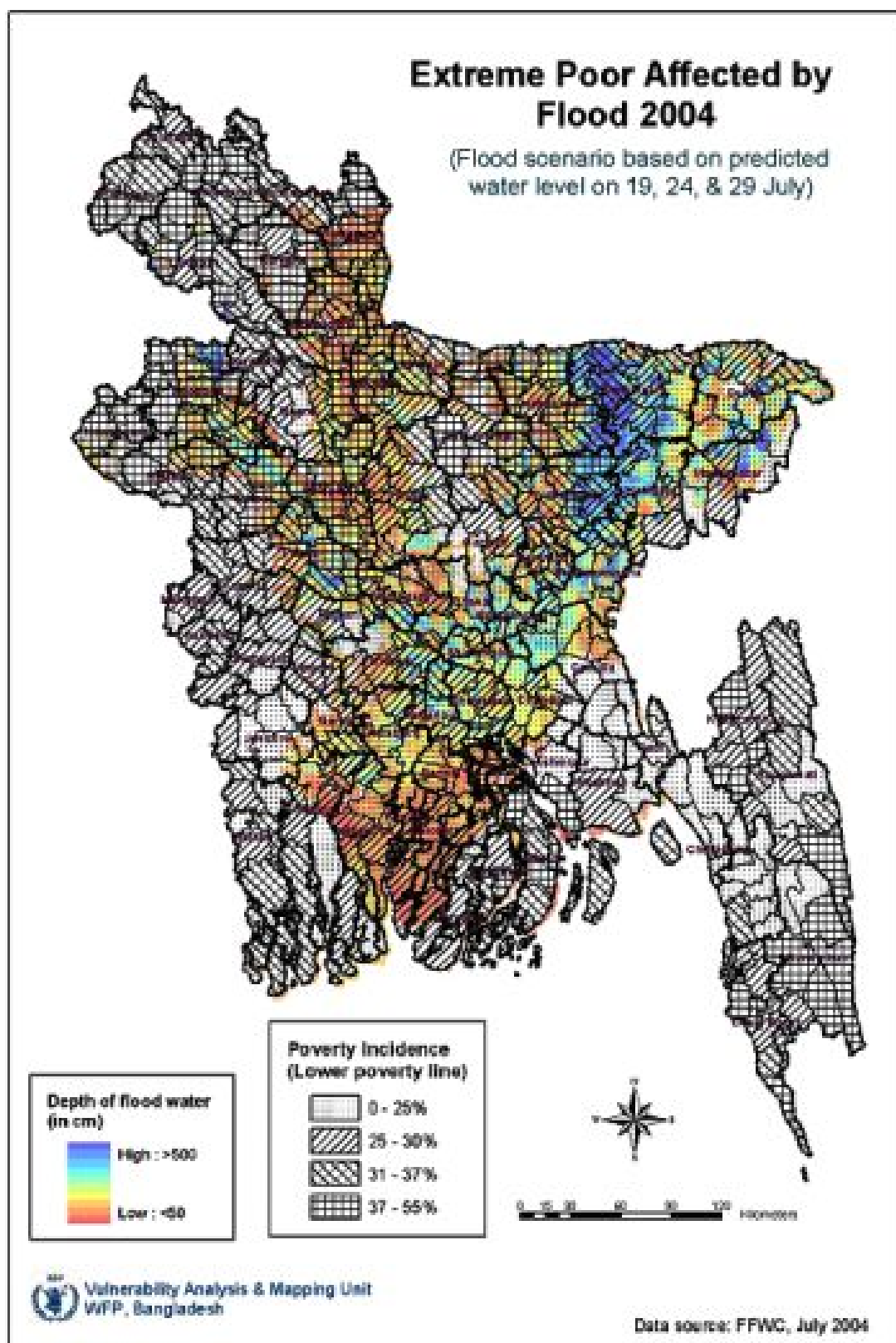
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UN-DMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNRC	UN Resident Coordinator
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis Mapping ( <i>of WFP</i> )
VGDF	Vulnerable Group Development/Feeding
WFP	World Food Programme ( <i>UN</i> )
WHO	World Health Organisation ( <i>UN</i> )
WPT	Water Purification Tablets

## ANNEX II. MAP – FLOOD INUNDATION

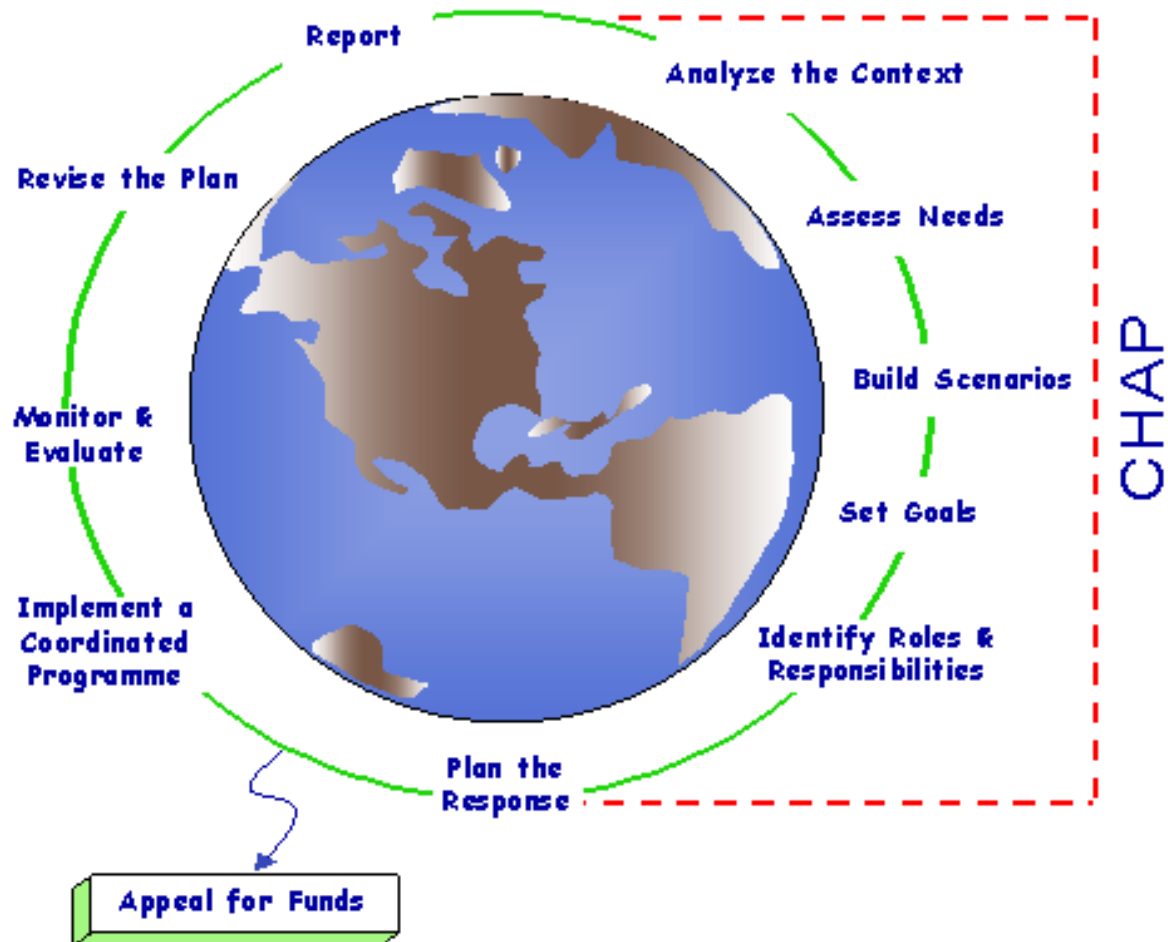


ANNEX III. MAP - THE FLOODS AND THE POOR



# The Consolidated Appeals Process:

*an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:*



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