

Appeal

Bangladesh

Rehabilitation of Flood Affected ASBD71 Appeal Target: US\$ 709,286

Geneva, 20 September 2007

Dear Colleagues,

Heavy rainfall in late July and early August 2007 along with the onset of flooding by Himalayan-fed rivers in Bangladesh resulted in severe inundation and destruction in several districts. Government reports estimated that more than nine million people were affected in 39 districts of which 400,000 were living in temporary shelters. This severe flooding destroyed houses, roads, farmland and gardens, fishponds, schools and health clinics and isolated communities from essential health services, market centres and schools. Marginal communities living close to the riverbanks were the worst affected.

Regular flooding and river erosion have an adverse long-term impact on the livelihoods of the people residing in the affected communities. Economic and social activities are disrupted as homesteads are damaged, crops and fruit and timber trees are washed away, and associated agricultural jobs which many landless people rely on is lost. Seasonal hunger further adds to the vulnerability of those affected by the floods.

ACT Bangladesh Forum member **Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) – LWF/WS** plans to provide assistance comprising food security and income generation, water and sanitation, rehabilitation of homes and repair/reconstruction of flood shelters to 1,600 severely affected households in the river-belt areas of Kurigram District in north-west Bangladesh.

Other ACT Bangladesh Forum members have sent proposals which are currently being processed. A revision of this appeal will be issued shortly to include assistance planned by other ACT members in Bangladesh. The forthcoming revision will also show the crisis phase assistance already delivered by ACT members, including activities supported by the ACT Rapid Response Fund.

Project Completion Date:

RDRS - 30 June 2008 (9 months)

Reporting schedule:

Reports due ACT CO	Interim narrative & financial reports	Final narrative & financial reports	Audit
RDRS	29 February 2008	31 August 2008	30 September 2008

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

Total Appeal Target(s)	<u>US\$</u> 709,286
<u>Less:</u> Pledges/Contr. Recd.	<u>0</u>
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	709,286

John Nduna

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service (RDRS) – LWF/WS

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

RDRS is a large rural development poverty alleviation agency working in 57 Upazilas (sub-districts) of 11 Districts in the northwest and northeast regions of Bangladesh. RDRS was established in 1972 as the Bangladesh Field Programme of the Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service (LWF/DWS) to respond to needs from the War of Liberation. Since then its work has progressed from refugee and relief assistance, through rehabilitation to encompass a wide variety of integrated development activities and continuing humanitarian interventions.

After transforming itself into an autonomous national Bangladeshi organization in 1997, RDRS formally became an associate programme of LWF/DWS and an active partner of ACT International.

After over 35 years in northern Bangladesh, RDRS is a household name in this deprived region and a leading rural development actor in Bangladesh. RDRS has facilitated tangible improvements in the lives and rights of people living in poverty in Rangpur-Dinajpur region. As the experience and understanding of poverty and development issues evolved, so RDRS' objectives and programmes have also adapted in response. Women, landless and marginal farmers, children, the disabled, minority groups (geographic as well as socio-economic) have all received attention and resources. Yet the purpose and role of RDRS has remained constant: to enable the rural poor to make better lives for themselves and their families.

Throughout its history, RDRS has responded to a number of major emergencies and disasters providing support to the people during famine, flood, drought and cold. In conjunction with ACT International partners, RDRS also responds with humanitarian aid for those communities devastated by disaster and in supporting ongoing community-based disaster-preparedness and capacity-building efforts. RDRS is a founding member of the regional AZEECON (Asian Zone Environment and Emergency Co-operation Network), a member of the Disaster Emergency Response Group (donors, NGOs, government), Disaster Forum, and NIRAPAD and the ACT National Forum.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

Heavy rainfall in late July and early August 2007, and the onset of flooding by Himalayan-fed rivers resulted in severe flooding in several districts, affecting the well-being of millions. Government reports estimated that more than nine million people were affected in 39 districts of which 400,000 were living in temporary shelters. This severe flooding inundated and destroyed houses, roads, farmland and gardens, fishponds, schools and health clinics and isolated communities from essential health services, market centres and schools. Marginal communities living close to the riverbanks were the worst affected

In the main RDRS working area in northwest Bangladesh, damage was most extensive in the district of Kurigram, one of the poorest in the country, and this compelled large numbers of people to take refuge in shelters at comparative safer places (these are normally elevated embankments, roadsides and places such as schools raised above the prevailing river and flood levels). Since 5-6 August the immediate situation in Kurigram has improved as the water has slowly receding allowing people to gradually return to their land and houses.

However as the water recedes, there remains a massive need to assist devastated communities and families with recovery. Besides the immediate needs for reconstruction and repair of damaged houses, there is a pressing need to promote alternative income opportunities and other livelihood options to help the families survive economically until work or income is available.

Kurigram is particularly vulnerable since it is crossed by the river belt created by the large rivers Brahmaputra, Teesta, Karatoa and Dharla, which flood at different times and, due to extensive flooding and river erosion every year, with varying degrees of intensity. According to the WFP vulnerability map of Bangladesh, Kurigram district is the most poverty-prone district among the 64 districts of Bangladesh and this is due significantly to its recurrent disaster vulnerability.

The project proposes to target 1,600 households, in char (islands) areas in Kurigram District (primarily in the River Brahmaputra) which have been directly affected by severe flooding and where river and soil erosion continues to be significant. There is already huge displacement of local people from the isolated char/river islands areas to the urban slums in search of work and shelter. The target region is the poorest in the country, has a high population density, of which the poorest sections including the landless are settled on low-lying vulnerable land.

The effects of regular flooding and river erosion have an adverse long-term effect on the livelihoods of people residing in the affected communities. Economic and social activities are disrupted as homesteads are damaged and crops and fruit and timber trees are washed away. Agricultural employment on which many of the landless rely is also disrupted and, since there is already seasonal hunger, flooding worsens the situation of the most vulnerable.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Location for proposed response

This proposed project would be implemented in eight Unions (the lowest tier of the government), three unions of Kurigram Sadar Upazilla (sub-district) and five Unions of Nageswari Upazila of Kurigram district.

Current situation in the area of proposed response

During the current floods 39 Districts across Bangladesh were affected with Kurigram District being the most severely affected. A number of relief agencies are extending relief and rehabilitation support among flood-affected people but the remote riverine communities of northwest Bangladesh are often neglected.

The flood heavily affected these areas forcing people to move from their homes which were either washed away or heavily inundated and damaged. They found temporary shelter on various raised grounds such as road and river embankments. As the floodwaters have slowly receded, many have been returning to their homes. However, many are without any housing and have lost most or all of their household assets (including cattle and poultry). At present, most do not have any source of reliable income. Due to the seasonal pattern of agriculture the seasonal lean period (monga) is already approaching while the damage flooding has caused to standing crops will further reduced the need for daily agricultural work on which they normally rely. Over the next two-three months, these flood-affected families will face an unemployment crisis and severe hardship and hunger.

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

As a result of flooding, flood-affected people lost most of their houses and livelihood assets such as cattle, poultry, vegetables planted in the homestead area. They also lost their crops growing in the field. They are now returning from temporary flood shelters but face severe deprivation and very

poor prospects for generating income over the next 3 months, which is the lean season with little daily farm work available for the landless in this region

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

<i>Damaged Items</i>	<i>Kurigram Sadar</i>	<i>Nageswari</i>
Drinking Water sources	Partially	Partially
Destroyed houses	300	800
Damaged houses	650	3,550
Poultry loss	3,500	2,650
Crops	3470 acres	15,500 acres
Pond Fisheries	24,385 M.T.	966 M.T.
Embankments damaged	8 km	6km
Latrines Damaged	989	493

Security situation in the area of proposed response

There is no serious or special security risk at this time. RDRS has been working in this region for the past three decades carrying out special development projects working among the poorest communities and families on the char (sandbar) and adjoining areas so the organisation is well known and trusted so, although some areas are close to the border with India, no security problems are foreseen.

Reasons for choosing this location for response

Kurigram District and the locations selected was badly affected by flooding this monsoon season. Kurigram is the poorest district in Bangladesh and the numbers of ultra-poor are higher in this particular locality. Most of the poor live in marginal and disaster prone locations. In a normal year with limited flooding, the marginal communities of Kurigram already face serious economic stress as a result of the lean season in the farming year (known as *monga* - hunger) when little work is found between September to November. Those families with little or no land and who rely on daily wage employment in the field already face deprivation. Due to flooding destroying their assets which might support them through this lean time and also because damage to standing crops may reduce farm work required, their situation will be grave over the coming months. The scale of deprivation and need is very high. Consequently, RDRS has targeted the most severely affected of the Kurigram areas in which to provide assistance. This has been co-ordinated with the Government district administration to avoid duplication of relief efforts in the 8 Unions in two different sub-districts on or close to the river Brahmaputra.

RDRS maintains a presence at District and Sub-district level in Kurigram. It has established offices and training facilities at these locations which support its ongoing development and micro-finance programmes in these areas. RDRS also maintains close working relations with local CBO-NGOS of the landless in each Union, known as Union Federations

RDRS crisis intervention in 2007 floods

<i>Donor/Source</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Benef. Fam.</i>	<i>Items</i>	<i>Value taka</i>
Relief & Response				
RDRS stock (Core donors)	Kurigram, Lalmonirhat & Nilphamari	2,300	6,900 kg <i>chira</i> (beaten rice), 1,150 kg <i>gur</i> (country suger), 383 dz candles, 383 dz match boxes & 330 tarpaulins	640,050
RDRS stock (Core donors)	Bogra	–	150 <i>sarees</i> , 150 <i>lungees</i> , 150 wrapper, 100 girl's wear, 100 shirts & 28 tarpaulin	99,750
RDRS stock	Kurigram	–	Saree, lungee, wrapper, bleaching powder & ORS	–
RDRS <i>Suno</i> project	Kurigram	200	5 kg <i>chira</i> , 1 kg <i>gur</i> , 1 kg salt, 5 sachets of ORS, 6 pcs candles & 6 pcs match boxes	40,000
Chief Advisor's Relief Fund	Dhaka		Cash	500,000
Federation of NGOs Bangladesh	Dhaka		To distribute among local small NGOs to assist flood-affected people	100,000
DFID Bangladesh (1 st Phase)	Kurigram	14,300	6 kg <i>chira</i> , 2 kg sugar, 9 candles & 2 match boxes & 2056 packet cattle feed	4,292,760
DFID Bangladesh (2 nd Phase)	Kurigram	15,000	17 kg rice, 3.5 kg lentil, 1 litre edible oil, 1 kg salt, 1 pc soap, 3 pcs caldles, 2 boxes natch, and 2 packets biscuit	131,25,000
DFID/UNDP	Lalmonirhat	5,000	5 kg <i>chira</i> (beaten rice), 1 kg <i>gur</i> (country sugar), 20 pcs water purifying tablets, 5 sachets of ORS, 1 mosquito net, 2 pcs carbolic soap, 2 pcs laundry soap, 6 pcs candles, 1 match box, 1 <i>saree</i> (women's wear), 1 <i>lungee</i> (men's wear) & 1 <i>gamcha</i> (hand towel) in each packet	4,851,000
WFP and UNICEF	Kurigram	10,400	20 pkt High Energy Biscuit and 3 pkt BP5 biscuit (per family)	3,322,800
WFP (2 nd phase)	Kurigram	22,000	15 kg rice and 300 gm HEB for per family (kind received)	8,206,000
WaterAid Bangladesh	Nilphamari	–	6,525 sachets of ORS, 60,000 water purification tablets, 10 tubewells, 20 latrines	179,895
World Bank, Dhaka (staff contribution)	Nilphamari	700	3 kg <i>chira</i> , 1.5 kg <i>gur</i> , 2 pcs candles and 2 pcs match boxes	68,656
Save the Children, UK	Kurigram	200	One meal & entertainment (for children)	16,500
			Sub-total	35,442,441
Rehabilitation Activities				
Halt RDRS Microfinance recovery in flood-affected areas	Kurigram Lalmonirhat Nilphamari Jamalpur	31,056	4 installments (weekly) held up amounting Tk 69,698,430 outstanding loan, which to be recovered at the end of the year	
Savings withdrawal facilities in microfinace	Kurigram Lalmonirhat Nilphamari Jamalpur	1,050	3,127,000 have already been withdrawn by the members	

Government agencies, other local NGOs and INGOs have also been active in extending relief support among flood-affected peoples across the country. However, no significant or similar assistance to that planned by RDRS-ACT has been extended to those communities and families targeted.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

1,600 most severely affected and most vulnerable households in 8 Unions of 2 sub-districts of Kurigram Districts will be selected as targeted beneficiaries.

Criteria for the selection

RDRS has already carried-out a field assessment in this particular locality to identify the scale, type and distribution of assistance required. Depending on the total assistance available, RDRS field staff working with the community and liaising with local government will select the most vulnerable and poor households in the community - those who do not have the ability to repair damages to their key assets (housing and other) through their own efforts.

Priority will be given to assisting the most vulnerable and socio-economically deprived families. This will vary according to each community but will include female-headed households, the elderly, the disabled according to destitution-deprivation indicators

RDRS actively works with the elected leadership at Union level and with government officials at sub-district level. However, detailed assessment and validation of needs is consulted through focused group discussions with the community in the affected villages and with the advice and involvement of Union federations as well as voluntary associations of the landless and near-landless

RDRS is fully aware and staff have been trained on the Code of Conduct and these principles are followed at all stages in the relief intervention. In particular, beneficiaries to receive assistance are selected on the basis of need and vulnerability and not according to caste, creed or ethnicity

RDRS receives regular requests from local Government and from affected communities. However it conducts its assessment purely on the basis of need

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal

To assist in the restitution of a basic standard of living including food security and provision of health services for 1,600 of the most deprived and vulnerable families.

Post-Crisis Phase Objectives

1. Improved food security and access to cash resources, through homestead vegetable gardening, poultry and small livestock rearing, and alternative crop cultivation
2. Access to safe water and a hygienic latrines for 1,600 households.
3. Repair and strengthening of 1600 damaged houses and homesteads for disaster resistance
4. Strengthened community disaster preparedness through construction of 8 new flood shelters, and repairing/renovation of community buildings (schools, Federation centres) used as places of shelter in disasters
5. Repair of 48 kilometres of road. The labourers/beneficiaries involved in repair and maintenance activities will be remunerated with cash

Activities

Initial post-emergency activities aim to restore hope, dignity, mental and social well being and a sense of normalcy through construction/reconstruction of homes, food security, water and sanitation as well as small communal infrastructure, etc.

FOOD SECURITY & ACCESS TO CASH RESOURCES

A) HOMESTEAD GARDENING

Following such a devastating flood there are no farm work jobs available in the paddy fields in the affected areas and the seasonal lean period will continue until mid/late November.

To ensure basic nutrition for affected families, seeds for fast-growing winter crops will be distributed which can be grown in the homestead land. From the production of these crops, the assisted families will be able to consume the harvest as well as sell any surplus in the market. This activity will be carried out with a target group of 1,600 households.

B) PROVISION OF POULTRY

To minimise the effects of lack of income and to enhance the nutritional status of the vulnerable target group 3,200 chickens will be distributed between the families (2 per family). This will enable the target group to earn cash by selling eggs and chicks while also providing available food.

C) PROVISION OF GOATS/SHEEP

Goat /sheep rearing can offer a means for the poor and displaced to re-establish livelihoods. Every household will receive one goat. The families previously had some poultry or goats, (but lost during the floods⁹, therefore, all have some experience in goat/sheep rearing.

D) AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT (POTATO SEED, WHEAT SEED, PULSE ETC)

The flood damaged paddy fields and rice seedlings therefore the late crop of paddy will not produce the expected yield. Alternative crop cultivation such as potato, wheat, pulses is needed to replace the loss. Growing these crops will also create employment opportunities for the landless. This can help discourage them from seasonal migration in search of work as well as mitigate the sufferings of their families during this coming lean season. Out of the 1,600 household RDRS will select 800 households who have land or are sharecropping for these particular activities. Each household will receive 20 kg wheat seed and 30 kg potato seed. These activities will also provide some work opportunities for other members of the community.

E) Orientation/Follow-up on Agricultural Activities

To ensure they full use is made of this assistance, RDRS will organise brief intensive orientation to one member from each of the 1,600 families. These sessions will be provided in 64 batches of 25 people. Each household will decide themselves which family member, either husband or wife, will participate in this orientation. However, RDRS will encourage a 50:50 female/male participation.

2. WATER & SANITATION

A) TUBE WELL INSTALLATION

120 tube wells will be installed. A significant number of tube wells have been damaged following this year's flood. These will reduce the water borne diseases. Raised platforms will be constructed for each tube well to increase durability and protect against contamination during future floods. The 120 tube wells will ensure the project fulfils Sphere standards regarding safe and equitable access to sufficient quantities of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.

B) LATRINE CONSTRUCTION

800 latrines will be repaired and constructed. A huge number of latrines were damaged during the recent floods. As a result, people are now forced to defecate in open places, which is contaminating the water and creating a health hazard. In two upazilas, 800 latrines will be repaired/installed with slab and ring. The latrines will provide a more secure situation for women who will no longer have to go into the woods. These latrines will ensure that the Sphere standards will be met in ensuring an adequate number of toilets, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow them rapid, safe and acceptable access at all times of the day and night.

C) HYGIENE PROMOTION

One person will be selected from each household (either male or female) for 2 days of training to promote hygiene and sanitation. 1,600 persons will receive training in 64 batches of 25 people. This training will make the people aware and reduce water borne diseases. RDRS staff will select the participants and gender balance will be ensured. The participants will be expected to further disseminate the information and knowledge they have obtained in the training sessions to their communities.

3. REHABILITATION OF DISASTER-RESISTANT HOUSES

More than 70% people of the selected area are vulnerable and live below the poverty line. Every year they endure disasters such as flood, *monga*, drought etc, and each time do not have the means to repair their houses. Under this project 1,600 vulnerable and damaged houses will be repaired and strengthened to resist future disasters.

To make these houses stronger, 6 reinforced concrete pillars (RCC) will be provided for each dwelling. The families will receive a small sum of money to purchase the necessary 6-8 bamboo pillars and related building materials. They will also contribute additional money and labour for this repair work.

The plinths (basic platform) of the 1,600 flood damaged houses will be raised. The raised plinth will protect the houses during future floods.

4. DISASTER PREPAREDNESS- FLOOD SHELTERS**A) RENOVATION OF COMMUNITY BUILDINGS (SCHOOLS, FEDERATION CENTRES) AS FLOOD SHELTERS**

In Kurigram district, there are relatively few flood shelters and people have to take shelter on nearby embankments, in Federation buildings, schools and college premises or in houses of relatives nearby. The 2007 flood has seriously damaged a number of community structures including federation compounds, schools and college premises that are commonly used as shelters in a crisis situation.

To rehabilitate federation compounds, school and college premises as flood shelters RDRS proposes ground raising work, minor repairs and construction of four new latrines (two for males, two for females) in selected compounds. It is planned to rehabilitate eight compounds which will be selected through Focus Group discussions within the communities along with local government officials. Labour provided by the communities will be remunerated with cash.

B) FLOOD SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

In Kurigram district, there are only 10-12 flood shelters each with capacity to accommodate 100-150 families during an emergency. Many are old and in poor condition. RDRS proposes to build eight new flood shelters in 8 Unions which can then be utilized for schools/community centres. The capacity of each shelter will be 250 –300 families. These shelters will be well equipped with emergency kits comprising essential items which can be utilised during a time of emergency. Each kit will contain at least the following items: two torches, one microphone, one radio, five tarpaulins, 5 kg rope, four buckets, two spades and ten jerry cans. The flood shelter will be looked after by a management committee, the members of which will be selected from the local leaders and RDRS Federation members. The kits will be kept in RDRS Federation offices which exist in each of the Unions in the project area). Latrines and tube wells will also be installed. Each shelter will have one tubewell as well as a water unit which will consist of four toilets, (two for men and two for women).

C) GROUND RAISING

During the time of flooding, it is very hard to find any high land free of water on which cattle and other livestock – key assets for the rural poor – or even for human beings to take shelter. To provide for this need in future, 24 carefully selected grounds will be raised under this project. Government public (*khas*) land will be utilised for this purpose. Selection of places will be carried out by project staff called Field Facilitators through Focus Group Discussions with the local people and local government officials. Activities will be carried out through cash for work. It is expected that the activities will be completed in around two months.

5. ROAD REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE

The flood created significant damage to certain roads in the affected communities. In order to repair the worst damage and re-establish access as well as to provide short-term work for landless families without means of earning, 48 kilometres of the most damaged roads will be selected for repair. A priority list of roads to be repaired and workers to carry out the repairs will be drawn up with the help of Focus Group discussions with the local people and government authorities. The flood situation has deprived the people of both food and work. The following two months are normally known as *Monga* or the near famine period. Provision of cash for the poor people carrying out work will be of a great help in helping to preserve dignity and giving a sense of self sufficiency. The number of beneficiaries has yet to be calculated.

6. Billboard for disaster messages and visibility

To raise community awareness on disaster, 16 billboards will be placed in prominent places in each community. This will give visibility to ACT and its partners as well as enabling important messages of disaster preparedness to be disseminated

Project implementation methodology

RDRS has its specialised unit on Disaster and Environment called Environment and Disaster Preparedness Co-ordination Unit (EDPCU) based at Kurigram district. This Unit is headed by a Co-ordinator who will be the main focal point for this project. Some additional staff will be recruited for project implementation and certain existing RDRS staff will be dedicated to this project.

Beneficiaries will repair their houses themselves. They will also participate in training, orientation and sell their labour for ground raising and repairing of the roads.

RDRS will work closely with Local Community Organisations, specifically Union Federations, to assist in the proper selection of beneficiaries. The federations will also play an active role in advising on the design and in implementing and monitoring the project.

These areas are RDRS operational areas and there are a number of ongoing projects in the neighbouring areas. All discussions on emergency activities include neighbouring communities who understand the situation. Consequently, there should be no feelings of discontent as regards some people receiving more assistance than others.

The Code of Conduct and Sphere guidelines will be maintained. All senior and most mid-level staff working for RDRS have received training on the Code of Conduct on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse of Power and Corruption. RDRS has also provided orientation sessions to disseminate the key messages to mid-level and field staff.

The Sphere guidelines have been taken into account, including in tube-well and sanitary latrine installation.

Gender and environment considerations are reflected in beneficiary targeting and in the design and implementation of interventions.

Inputs for project implementation

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>No of Staff</i>	<i>% of time</i>
1	Programme Coordinator	1	50%
2	Project Manager	1	100%
3	Upazila Supervisor	2	50%
4	Technical supervisor	4	100%
5	Agriculture supervisor	4	100%
6	Monitoring Officer	1	100%
7	Field Facilitator	8	100%
8	Accountant	1	50%
9	Admin Officer	1	50%
10	Work Asstt	1	100%
11	Programme Manager	1	10%

Transportation will mostly be through the use of 13 RDRS motorcycles and one vehicle. Motorcycle and vehicle running costs are reflected in the budget.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

Following the floods most people have returned to their homes but they lack any source of income or assets. Repair of homes is a priority but, especially during this normal lean season now approaching, their livelihoods also become a pressing need.

Normally in Bangladesh for any foreign currency utilisation approval is required from the NGO Affairs Bureau, Government of Bangladesh. After approval, RDRS must report regularly to local Government Officials regarding our activities.

If sufficient funding is not forthcoming activities will be prioritised as follows:

1. House Repair
2. Installation of Latrines
3. Installation of tube wells
4. Seed distribution
5. Plinth raising

6. Other activities.

Implementation Timetable

Implementation is planned for a period of 9 months.(October 2007 to June 2008)

Sl.No	Activities	Project Period (9 Months)								
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
1	Food Security & Access to cash resources									
(a)	Homestead Gardening									
(b)	Provision of Poultry									
(C)	Provision of Goats/sheep									
(d)	Agricultural Support (Potato & Wheat Seed)									
(e)	Orientation/Follow-up on Agriculture Activitie									
2	Water and Sanitation									
(a)	Tube Well Installation									
(b)	Latrine construction									
(c)	Hygiene Promotion									
3	Rehabilitation of Disaster-Resistant Houses									
4.	Disaster Preparedness-Flood Shelters									
(a)	Renovation of Community Building(Schools, Federation Centres) as Flood Shelters									
(b)	Flood shelter Construction									
(c)	Ground Raising									
5.	Road Repairs and Maintenance									
6.	Billboard for disaster messages and visibility									

Transition or Exit strategy

The humanitarian work will take place in RDRS operational areas where they have ongoing development and related activities including micro-finance, education and Federation capacity building. After completion of these rehabilitation activities, RDRS will continue with their longer-term development interventions. Some of the families benefiting from this project are in communities participating in RDRS micro-finance activities while others are benefiting from other development activities.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

ACT CO will provide a *letter of intent* for RDRS to obtain the necessary permission to carry out the project as planned. RDRS will then submit the proposal along with the Letter of Intent to the NGO Affairs Bureau, Government of Bangladesh for their approval. If approved, RDRS can receive the specified funds into its Foreign Account and then disburse the funds to the relevant field account for implementation.

RDRS maintains and follows a standard Procurement/ Purchase Manual (which is in compliance with the ACT Procurement Policy). In the field, a purchase committee system is adhered to following the specified rules of purchase.

For this project, there will be an accountant, 50% of whose time will be assigned to this project and who will report to the Programme Manager Finance and Accounts on a regular basis.

The Executive Director of RDRS or a designated officer signs any agreements.

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

There will be a separate Monitoring Officer for this project who will monitor project activities regularly and report to donors quarterly. Regular visits will be made by relevant RDRS staff including those from its internal Audit Department.

At the end of the project, an assessment-evaluation of the project will be conducted which will seek to ascertain the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of project activities.

After collecting the required information from the field, the Programme Co-ordinator will produce the narrative report and the Finance Co-ordinator of RDRS will produce the financial report relating to the project. The RDRS Project Development Co-ordinator based in Dhaka will consolidate and check these reports and submit them to ACT International according to the reporting schedule.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

After getting approval from the NGOAB, RDRS will arrange further meetings with local Government officials to inform them about the project and receive their advice. At local level, RDRS will liaise closely with elected Union representatives and the leaders of Union Federations regarding the targeting and implementation of the project. In addition, a number of planned activities will be carried out by local community organisation such as Union Federations.

There are no other ACT members working in the same district. RDRS is an active participant in the ACT Forum centrally at Dhaka, and the Forum will be kept informed about these activities.

RDRS is an active member of number of relevant networks such as the Disaster Emergency Response group of Donors, the Government, INGOs and NGOs, Disaster Forum (NIRAPAD). In each network, RDRS submits a situation report and updates other members of ongoing actual and planned activities. This mechanism helps with co-ordination and sharing of experience. At District and Sub-district level, RDRS works closely with the District Administration and participates in co-ordination meetings involving other NGOs

X. BUDGET

Description	Type Unit	No. Units	Unit Cost BDT	Budget BDT	Budget USD
DIRECT ASSISTANCE					
<u>Post Crisis Phase</u>					
<u>Food security and cash resource generation</u>					
Homestead Gardening	HH	1,600	500	800,000	11,429
Supply of Poultry bird	pair	1,600	250	400,000	5,714
Supply of Goat/sheep	animal	1,600	1,200	1,920,000	27,429
Agric support (Potato, wheat seed, pulse etc)	HH	800	1,200	960,000	13,714
Orientation/Follow-up on Agricultural Activities (25 person per batch x 64)	session	64	5,000	320,000	4,571
<u>Water and Sanitation</u>					
Tube well Installation	well	120	3,500	420,000	6,000
Latrine Construction	latrine	800	2,500	2,000,000	28,571
Hygiene Promotion (25 persons per batch x 64)	session	64	6,500	416,000	5,943
<u>Shelter: houses and homesteads</u>					
House repairing	houses	1,600	3,000	4,800,000	68,571
Plinth area raising	houses	1,600	6,500	10,400,000	148,571
<u>Disaster preparedness- flood shelters (and cash-for work)</u>					
Renovation of Schools & Federation Centres as flood shelters (cash-for-work)	Buildings	8	250,000	2,000,000	28,571
Flood Shelter construction	shelter	8	1,000,000	8,000,000	114,286
Ground raising (cash-for-work)	locations	24	210,000	5,040,000	72,000
<u>Road Repairing & Maint (cash-for-work)</u>	kms.	48	172,500	8,280,000	118,286

Disaster messages and visibility

Bill board for disaster messages (8 unions, 2 per union)	number	16	7,500	120,000	1,714
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Sub Total				45,876,000	655,371
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Direct Programme Related Personnel**Salaries & benefits :**

Programme Coordinator (1 person, 50%)	Month	9	18,000	162,000	2,314
Project Manager (1 person, 100%)	Month	9	18,000	162,000	2,314
Upazila Supervisor (2 person, 50%)	Month	9	12,000	108,000	1,543
Technical Supervisor (4 person, 100%)	Month	9	48,000	432,000	6,171
Agriculture Supervisor (4 person, 100%)	Month	9	48,000	432,000	6,171
Monitoring Officer (1 person, 100%)	Month	9	12,000	108,000	1,543
Field Facilitator (8 person, 100%)	Month	9	40,000	360,000	5,143
Accountant (1 person, 50%)	Month	5	10,000	45,000	643
Work Assistant (3 person, 100%)	Month	9	7,500	67,500	964
Guard for Site (8 person, 100%)	Month	9	20,000	180,000	2,571
Store Keeper (1 person, 100%)	Month	9	2,500	22,500	321

Sub Total				2,079,000	29,700
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TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				47,955,000	685,071
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TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING**Transport**

Vehicle Running cost	month	9	12,000	108,000	1,543
Fuel cost - Motorcycle (13 numbers)	month	9	52,000	468,000	6,686
Local Transport	month	9	7,500	67,500	964

Warehousing

Rental of warehouse (3 nos)	month	9	30,000	270,000	3,857
Wages for Security/ Guards (3 person, 100%)	month	9	7,500	67,500	964

TOTAL TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING & HANDLING				981,000	14,014
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INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMIN, OPERATIONS & SUPPORT**Staff salaries and benefits**

Project Dev Coordinator (1 person, 10%)	month	9	4,000	36,000	514
Finance Coordinator (1 person, 10%)	month	9	5,000	45,000	643
Program Manager F & A (1 person, 10%)	month	9	2,500	22,500	321
Administrative officer (1 person, 50%)	month	9	4,000	36,000	514

Office Operations

Office Rent	month	9	6,000	54,000	771
Office Utilities - Electricity and others	month	9	3,500	31,500	450
Office stationery	month	9	10,000	90,000	1,286
Photocopy, photography etc.	month	9	10,000	90,000	1,286
Staff Recruitment cost (advertisement cost etc.)	LS			68,000	971

Communications

Telephone and fax	month	9	5,000	45,000	643
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Others

Staff meetings	month	9	4,000	36,000	514
News Media	LS			50,000	714

TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMIN, OPERATION & SUPPORT				604,000	8,629
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AUDIT & EVALUATION

Audit fees	LS	1	30,000	30,000	429
Evaluation cost	LS	1	80,000	80,000	1,143

TOTAL AUDIT & EVALUATION				110,000	1,571
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GRAND TOTAL				49,650,000	709,286
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EXCHANGE RATE: 1 USD = BDT	70.00
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