



# CRISIS APPEAL: MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF THE FLOODS IN BANGLADESH AUGUST 2004

For every child  
Health, Education, Equality, Protection  
ADVANCE HUMANITY

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## SUMMARY

### WHY IS UNICEF APPEALING FOR ASSISTANCE?

Between July and mid-August 2004, Bangladesh experienced its worst floods since 1998. The floods have affected 39 of the 64 districts in the country. According to the latest Government statistics, **over 35 million people have been affected by the floods.**

The country, which is criss-crossed by a network of 230 rivers, suffers annual flooding caused by monsoon rains and melting ice from the Himalayas. This year's floods are, however, exceptional due to their intensity and impact on human lives. As of the information available on 19 August, **more than 836 people have died, including 562 children (67% of all deaths).** At the height of the floods, some 1.7 million people sought shelter in 5,000 temporary flood shelters. More than 23,000 schools have been damaged and 1,166 schools have been completely destroyed, causing disruption of education to approximately 4 million children.

Since the end of July, the flood waters have gradually receded. This does not mean, however, that life has gone back to normal in the flood affected areas. Indeed, the receding of the flood waters has merely revealed the extent of the damaging impact of the floods. More monsoon rains may be expected in September, and the cyclone season will start in November. This means that there may be further floods which would be devastating for those vulnerable populations already affected by this year's flooding.

Many families have lost their food stores and have also lost the opportunity of planting for the next growing season. They have no prospects of earning an income in the near future. Their houses are damaged, or even totally destroyed. Their safe water and sanitation facilities have been put out of action. They are at grave risk of contracting diarrhoea, pneumonia and other serious diseases.

**UNICEF is seriously concerned that the vulnerable populations affected by the floods, i.e. the children, pregnant and lactating women and the very poor, are at great risk of a further deterioration in their well-being over the coming months. Their already poor nutritional state will be further eroded, due to lack of nutritious foods and the impact of the diseases to which they are now increasingly exposed, such as diarrhoea and pneumonia. These people will be the silent victims of the floods, as they will quietly suffer while attention turns away from Bangladesh as the waters recede. That is why UNICEF is appealing for assistance, so that these people are not forgotten and receive the assistance they so badly need.**

### PLANNED ACTION

The planned UNICEF interventions include:

- Distribution of nutritional supplements, including fortified blended food for infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women, and micronutrient supplements for children 6-59 months (vitamin A), pregnant women (iron-folate) and postpartum women (vitamin A and iron-folate);
- Delivery of essential health services, including the supply of essential drugs and medical supplies to treat infectious diseases, particularly diarrhea, dysentery and acute respiratory infections;
- Prevention and control of outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases, through re-establishment of routine EPI activities and rapid response to measles outbreaks;
- Increase the availability and access to essential reproductive health care for flood-affected adolescent girls and women of child-bearing age;

- Repair and disinfection of all tube wells and other water systems;
- Repair of damaged latrines and provision of new latrines;
- Cleaning and disinfecting of areas where human wastes are in the open environment;
- Replacement of basic materials to ensure schools remain functional and are a protective environment for children;
- Protection of children and women from abuse, violence, and social exclusion after the floods through awareness-raising, and provision of psychosocial care and livelihood support.

### EXPECTED IMPACT

UNICEF humanitarian actions will contribute to prevent further deterioration in the health and nutritional status of the vulnerable population, particularly children and women, and promote recovery to pre-disaster conditions. All flood-affected populations will have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in their home areas or in shelters. Children whose education has been disrupted by the floods will return to school to resume their education within the shortest possible time. The most vulnerable populations are protected from all forms of abuse, violence and exploitation in shelters and their home communities, and psychosocial support and care are provided to the victims.

### TOTAL BUDGET AND RECEIPTS

This UNICEF Crisis Appeal is a part of the UN Flash Appeal launched on 12 August 2004. The table below provides an overview of the current funding status.

SECTORS	AMOUNT REQUIRED (US\$)	INCOME / PLEDGE (US\$)	% FUNDED
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	6,109,600	585,582	10
WATER AND SANITATION	34,359,170	4,212,455	12
EDUCATION	11,200,000	270,000	2
CHILD PROTECTION	130,000	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,837,970*</b>	<b>5,068,037</b>	<b>10</b>

\* The total budget differs from that reflected in the UN Flash Appeal which indicated an amount of US\$ 54,946,770. The difference is due to developments in the situation on the ground and subsequent programmatic changes since the preparation of the UN Flash Appeal, almost a month ago.

The table below shows the donor contributions received in response to the appeal.

DONOR	INCOME / PLEDGE (US\$)	PURPOSE
Government of Italy	109,732	Health
UK Natcom	127,241	Health
Government of Germany	268,609	Health/Nutrition
Dutch Natcom*	100,000	Health/Nutrition & Education
Government of UK (DFID)	3,600,000	Water/Sanitation
German Natcom	562,455	Water/Sanitation
Government of Australia (AusAID)	300,000	Water/Sanitation & Education
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,068,037</b>	

\*Reallocation from existing Other Resources funds

## DETAILS

### THE FLOODS BEGIN – JULY 2004

Bangladesh is not new to experiencing floods, indeed it is arguably the world's most disaster-prone country. Yet the floods this year have been unusual in their severity and impact. From early July, heavy monsoon rains, arriving earlier than usual, lashed the country, as well as the neighbouring countries of India, Nepal, China and Bhutan, in which the major rivers rise, which then flow through Bangladesh on their way to discharge in the Bay of Bengal. 39 out of the country's 64 districts were flooded to some extent, affecting almost 35 million people. Over 5,000 temporary shelters were opened and more than 1.5 million people used them for refuge from the rising waters. Many others sought refuge on the roofs of their houses, unwilling to abandon their homes. Buildings were destroyed, fields and crops inundated, food stores ruined. Tube wells, which normally provide the people with safe water, were submerged and made inoperable. Latrines were destroyed or made inaccessible. Towns and villages were cut off as roads were submerged and damaged.

With prior experience of coping with floods, the Government of Bangladesh mobilised its capacity to respond. The National Disaster Management Council, led by the Prime Minister, has been regularly assessing the situation and providing policy direction. The Ministry of Food and Disaster Management has set up its central Emergency Operations Centre in Dhaka which has been consolidating information from all affected districts. Disaster Management Committees have been convened at District, Upazila and Union level. To assist the affected population, floods shelters were opened; immediate food assistance provided; urgent medical assistance provided through mobile health teams and static health facilities in particular to treat the large number of cases of diarrhoea; and tube wells raised above the waters so that people could gain access to water supplies. These efforts were complemented by the activities of NGOs and immediate assistance from development partners, including UNICEF (see below).

### UNICEF ACTIONS TO DATE: Relief Interventions

**Assessments:** UNICEF has been supporting the Government in assessing the extent of damage in both at the local as well as at the national level. UNICEF's out-posted field staff provide valuable regular situation reports, information of which are shared with other partners when relevant.

**Coordination:** The Resident Coordinator activated the UN Disaster Management Team (DMT) on 18 July to coordinate UN action. The consolidated UN Flash Appeal for the Bangladesh floods was launched on 12 August 2004. UNICEF is the lead agency for water and sanitation, education and protection.

UNICEF has been working intensively with relevant government agencies and other partners to monitor the situation and distribution of relief assistance to affected populations in the sectors of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, and protection.

**Interventions:** During the initial period of the floods, through the reprogramming of its regular resources (US\$174,685) and from UNICEF's central Emergency Reserve Fund (US\$ 500,000), UNICEF quickly responded with relief interventions that bolstered Government's efforts through the provision of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities in shelters and medicines.

UNICEF has already provided the following emergency assistance to affected populations through its Government and NGO partners:

- 10 million water purifying tablets (WPT) distributed to flood-affected households to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases to the lowest possible level.
- 140,000 bags of Intravenous (IV) fluids distributed to health facilities, including temporary medical centres, to combat diarrhoea dehydration, and another 35,000 bags are under procurement.
- 2 million sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) made available to medical centres and temporary shelters, and another 3 million is under procurement.
- 8,800 vials of measles vaccine, AD syringes, mixing syringes and safety boxes provided for measles vaccination campaign in the shelters.
- 100MT of blended food distributed for infants and young children (6-23 months) living in shelters.
- 10,000 jerry cans (each with a capacity of 10 liters) given to over 1,600 flood shelters.
- 40 plastic water tanks (each with a capacity of 500 liters) provided to temporary shelters.
- Provision of material and financial assistance to raise over 6,000 hand pumps above the flood water level by adding extra pipes.
- Provision of material and cash assistance to repair over 8,000 hand pumps.
- 10MT of bleaching powder distributed to disinfect about 7,000 tube-wells.
- 200 new hand pumps and accessories supplied, including installation cost.
- Provision of recreational and educational activities for children in 70 shelters in two of the worst affected districts. It will benefit 6,000 children and 15,000 young adults.

#### **NEXT STEPS - AFTER THE FLOODS: Recovery Assistance**

During August there has not been any further severe weather and the flood waters have receded. This has enabled people to leave the flood shelters, return to their homes, and discover the full extent of the damage caused by the floods. Although a complete assessment is still to be done, it is clear that people have suffered a major set-back in their lives. With their food stores lost, their prospects of planting for the next season severely reduced, and their livelihoods damaged or even destroyed, it is clear that many people will suffer a major loss of food and income over the coming months. Coupled with an increased risk of disease due to the damage caused to shelter and water and sanitation facilities, many people are now in a severely vulnerable position.

The let-up in the rains during August has been a blessing, however, the monsoon season is not yet over and there is a possibility of further severe rains during September. Even a 'normal' monsoon will lead to some areas being re-flooded during the coming month.

Thus it is clear that urgent international assistance is required over the next few months to reduce the impact of the floods on the most vulnerable and to assist them in re-establishing their lives. As part of the UN Flash Appeal, this document re-emphasises UNICEF's particular concern about the state of the children and women in flood-affected areas of Bangladesh, highlighting the danger that many may quietly suffer if the attention of the international community is withdrawn from Bangladesh, as the waters themselves recede.

The details of UNICEF's activities in the areas of health and nutrition, water and sanitation, education, and protection, are given in the following pages.

## **HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

### **ISSUE**

The devastating floods in Bangladesh have now affected over 35 million people. The floods has exacerbated all the factors that lead to malnutrition, including ill-health, inadequate dietary intake, household food insecurity, poor sanitary conditions and unsafe water, and the disruption to routine health services. Malnutrition and diarrhoea are increasing threats to the lives of those affected.

Poor families struggle to obtain enough food even in the best of times. Now their food stocks, crops, and garden have been damaged and their livestock have died. Livelihoods have been destroyed and unemployment has risen so households cannot afford to buy basic essentials, including food. Their usual strategies for coping with such adversity have been stretched to the limit. Without immediate intervention, the number of acutely malnourished children in the flood-affected areas could rise to 1,300,000 within 6-8 weeks, placing thousands of children at increased risk of illness and death due to malnutrition. A further 575,000 pregnant and lactating women will also be malnourished. Malnutrition contributes to about two thirds of child deaths and causes life-long hardship for those who survive, by impairing development in children, and health and work productivity in all. It also threatens the lives of pregnant women, and greatly increases the risk of low birth weight infants. These infants fail to thrive in subsequent years and, like all malnourished children, are more likely to become sick, do not learn well, and are less productive as adults.

Since 12<sup>th</sup> July there have been over 230,000 cases of diarrhea. The daily count of cases appears to be declining, thanks to the interventions of the Government, supported by UNICEF and other partners, but we must continue to be vigilant. As the water levels return to normal, the water supply is becoming more concentrated with diarrhoeal pathogens, and so every cup of water carries an increasing risk of disease. Continued action to treat other infectious diseases, particularly acute respiratory tract infections (over 20,000 cases since 5<sup>th</sup> August), is also needed.

### **ACTION TO DATE**

With support from UNICEF, the Government has taken swift action to prevent the spread of diarrhoeal diseases by providing water purification tablets to flood-affected households; to prevent the spread of measles by launching a mass measles vaccination campaign in flood shelters; and to provide life-saving treatment (oral rehydration salts and IV fluids) to those who fall sick from diarrhoea and dysentery.

As of end-August, UNICEF emergency activities in the health and nutrition sector have included:

- 10 million WPT distributed to flood-affected households to reduce the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases to the lowest possible level.
- 140,000 bags of Intravenous (IV) fluids distributed to health facilities, including temporary medical centres, to combat diarrhoea dehydration (another 35,000 bags are under procurement).
- 2 million sachets of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) made available to medical centres and temporary shelters (another 3 million is under procurement).
- 8,800 vials of measles vaccine, AD syringes, mixing syringes and safety boxes provided for measles vaccination campaign in the shelters.

- 100MT of blended food for infants and young children (6-23 months) living in shelters distributed.

## PLANNED ACTIONS

UNICEF will continue to support partners on the ground to implement emergency programmes in health and nutrition. Technical support from UNICEF will ensure adherence to standard protocols, monitor progress of the interventions as well as undertake assessment as required.

- 1. Nutritional supplementation of children and women.** UNICEF aims to prevent malnutrition, specifically in infants and young children, pregnant and lactating women in the most vulnerable households by providing daily supplements of fortified blended food. UNICEF will also procure iron-folate supplements to prevent and control anaemia in pregnant and lactating women, and is supporting a national Vitamin A Plus Campaign to provide Vitamin A supplements and de-worming tablets to children.
- 2. Delivery of essential health services.** UNICEF will procure and supply essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment to ensure uninterrupted availability of emergency and essential drugs and supplies for waterborne, skin and other infectious diseases.
- 3. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), including measles outbreak response.** UNICEF will help re-establish routine EPI activities by supplying cold chain equipment, vaccines, immunization supplies and EPI cards, together with training and orientation of health professionals and information, education, communication and social mobilization.
- 4. Emergency reproductive health project for flood-affected adolescent girls and women.** UNICEF will supply essential drugs, safe delivery kits, and obstetric equipment in flood-affected areas, together with training and capacity building and logistics support.

## EXPECTED IMPACT

- The prevalence of malnutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, in infants and young children and pregnant and lactating women is minimized.
- Children and women have access to essential health care facilities, and cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, acute respiratory tract infections and other infectious diseases are adequately managed with appropriate treatment.
- Routine EPI activities are re-established and there is rapid response to any outbreak of measles.
- Access of adolescent girls and women to essential reproductive health services is improved and pregnant women have safe and hygienic deliveries.

## BUDGET for UNICEF interventions in Health and Nutrition

Project	Budget item	US \$
Delivery of Essential Health Services	Drugs, medical supplies and equipment	1,320,000
	Logistics and delivery	200,000
	Information, education, communication and social mobilization	50,000
	Training/orientation of health professionals	20,000
	Monitoring, reporting and evaluation	20,000
	Recovery cost (12%) <sup>1</sup>	193,200
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,803,200</b>
Expanded Program on Immunization, including measles outbreak response	Cold chain equipment and maintenance	500,000
	Information, education, communication and social mobilization Including printing materials	200,000
	Training/orientation of health professionals	80,000
	Monitoring, reporting and evaluation	75,000
	Recovery cost (12%) <sup>1</sup>	102,600
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>957,600</b>
Emergency Reproductive Health Project for flood-affected adolescent girls and women	Essential drugs, safe delivery kits, and obstetric equipment	150,000
	Training and capacity building	80,000
	Evaluation and monitoring	20,000
	Transportation, human and logistics support	60,000
	Recovery cost (12%) <sup>1</sup>	37,200
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>347,200</b>	
Nutritional supplementation of children and women	Supplies (blended food and micronutrients)	1,980,000
	Transport, storage, handling and distribution	500,000
	Development and printing of communication materials	100,000
	Assessment, monitoring and evaluation	100,000
	Recovery cost (12%) <sup>1</sup>	321,600
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,001,600</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>6,109,600</b>

<sup>1</sup> The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## **WATER AND SANITATION**

### **ISSUE**

The floods submerged possibly some 2 million tube wells in Bangladesh. Other water sources, such as ring wells, pond sand filters and underground rain water holding tanks have also become non-functional in flood-affected areas. Sanitation facilities, including 3,000,000 latrines, were also inundated and many are now non-functional.

The damage to water and sanitation facilities immediately puts people at risk of contracting diarrhoeal and other water-borne diseases. Soon after the floods began, the number of reported cases of diarrhoea rose to around 8,000 per day. The figure is currently holding steady at around 4-5,000 cases per day. Past experience has shown that this figure is unlikely to reduce until access to water and sanitation facilities is restored to a large degree.

It is fortunate that Bangladesh is a country which has good experience in the use of Oral Rehydration Therapy, such that the number of deaths from diarrhoea is kept relatively low. However, this does not lessen our concern. Repeated episodes of diarrhoea make children vulnerable to malnutrition. Given that the floods have already impacted directly on the nutritional status of many children in the flood-affected areas, the additional burden of diarrhoea may push too many over the edge.

### **ACTION TO DATE**

During the floods, UNICEF prioritised making available safe drinking water and facilities for safe disposal of human excreta in the flood shelters. UNICEF has supported the main government partner, Department of Public Health and Engineering (DPHE), to provide 808 new tube wells and 2,115 new latrines in flood shelters. Some other initial activities included:

- Raised 14,252 tube wells above the flood water level and repaired more than 40,000 tube wells;
- Disinfected about 85,000 tube wells with bleaching powder;
- Provided water purification tablets to the affected population;
- Raised awareness of safe water use and key hygiene practices.

### **PLANNED ACTIONS**

As the waters have receded and the people started to return to their homes, there is an increased need for re-establishing water and sanitation facilities and cleaning up the environmental contamination left by the floods. The stagnant water will provide further breeding sites for mosquitoes and increased risk for malaria and dengue.

There is a continued need for WPT and bleaching powder. A focused communication campaign to encourage individual families to secure access to clean water and sanitation is also a priority. Particular attention must be paid to urban slum areas.

Essential activities include:

- Repair and disinfect all tube wells 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.

The emergency response will be coordinated by DPHE with support from UNICEF and the leading water sector NGO in Bangladesh, NGO Forum. A working team made up of DPHE, UNICEF, WHO and NGO Forum will continue to meet and monitor progress.

## EXPECTED IMPACT

- Over 30 million flood-affected population will re-establish reliable access to safe drinking water and latrines.
- Communities adopt adequate hygiene and sanitation practices that prevent diseases.
- The outbreak and spread of infectious diseases is prevented.
- People are aware of the dangers posed by the floods to their health and the actions they can take to mitigate the impact.

## BUDGET

Implementing partner	Location	Items included	Budget estimate
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)	Urban Areas (Except Dhaka)	Repair of water systems (pump houses, pumps and electrical installations, pipelines)	583,333
		Provision of sanitary latrines	1,666,666
	Rural areas	Water systems (Repair to wells, drilling of new wells)	7,900,000
	Rural areas	Provision of sanitary latrines	10,166,666
	Rural areas	Disinfection	41,666
	Rural & urban	Transport costs	321,666
	Rural & urban	Tools, water testing and other miscellaneous costs	145,833
	Rural & urban	Social mobilization, IEC material etc.	1,000,000
<b>DPHE Sub-Total</b>			<b>21,825,830</b>
<b>NGO Forum</b>	Project areas in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulavibazar, Habiganj, Gaibandha, Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Bogra, Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur & Sherpur districts	Raising tubewells (3000), TW repair (12000), repair platform (3000), disinfection (15000) Water treatment chemicals (26000kg), WPT (500000) Latrines (26000) New TW (1000), Deep TW (50), iron removal plant (50), Deep set pumps (100), Tool sets (1200), caretakers manual (1200), water testing	<b>732,000</b>
<b>Dhaka Water and Sewerage Authority</b>	Dhaka city, including Narayanganj	Repair to water system (5 DTWs repair, 3 new DTWs, 20km pipeline repair, 616km pipeline cleaning) Repair to sewerage system (182km sewer cleaning, repairs, cleaning of lagoon) Drainage (140km storm sewer cleaning, repair of PS) Repairs in WTP	<b>7,620,000</b>
Project support costs (additional monitoring, coordination etc.)			500,000
<b>Total Programmable Cost</b>			<b>30,677,830</b>
Recovery cost (12%) <sup>2</sup>			3,681,340
<b>TOTAL BUDGET FOR WATER &amp; SANITATION</b>			<b>34,359,170</b>

<sup>2</sup> The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## EDUCATION

### ISSUE

According to an assessment made by the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management, over 23,000 public, private and religious schools, including more than 17,000 primary schools were damaged and over 1,000 schools were completely destroyed. Most schools and learning centres were closed due to inundation and over 1,600 schools were used as flood shelters, thereby totally disrupting educational activities for children. Most of the schools have reopened, but many are in need of repair as well as lacking in teaching and learning materials. Now that the flood waters have receded, the assessment of damage and losses needs to be completed and plans drawn up for restoring educational access for all children.

### ACTION TO DATE

- Carrying out rapid assessment in the affected districts and areas
- Working with Directorate of Primary Education to collect information on affected primary schools

### PLANNED ACTIONS

The key priority is to facilitate the return of children to their usual school 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.

- Rapid needs assessment and preparation of plans of action;
- Setting up temporary learning centres for the destroyed learning centres and schools;
- Provision of teaching and learning materials, school supplies and equipment;
- Supply of basic essentials for families of working children in urban slums;
- Minor repairs and renovation of schools partially damaged;
- Technical support to partner agencies.

### EXPECTED IMPACT

- Education access of 4 million children restored.
- Basic supplies to 1,000 families of 4,000,000 working children in urban slums provided.
- Lost and damaged education materials replaced.

### BUDGET

Activities	Amount Required (US\$)
1. Setting up temporary learning centres for the destroyed schools	400,000
2. provision of teaching learning materials, school supplies and equipment	8,100,000
3. Minor repairs and renovation of schools partially damaged	1,400,000
4. Supply of basic essentials for families of working children	50,000
5. Technical support to partner agencies	50,000
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
UNICEF recovery costs (12%) <sup>3</sup>	<b>1,200,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,200,000</b>

<sup>3</sup> The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

## **CHILD PROTECTION**

### **ISSUE**

Children, especially girls, and women are the most vulnerable groups during emergency situations. They are at high risks of various forms of abuse and exploitation, given the fact that even under normal circumstances violence against women and girls is very high in Bangladesh. Masses of children and women are displaced due to the 2004 flood and, others have returned home and found their place and livelihoods partially or totally destroyed.

Children's vulnerability increases during and in the aftermath of disasters. Parents have to leave their homes or temporary shelters in search of work, leaving children unattended, insecure, unfed, and prone to all forms of physical, psychological, emotional and sexual abuse and exploitation. Often, children drop out of school and are forced into child labour activities. The number of reported cases and, as it happens often, the significantly higher number of cases that go unreported due to the fear of stigma, mark their vulnerability to violence, abuse and exploitation, including trafficking and drowning, during states of emergency.

In addition, children lack basic information, knowledge and skills to mitigate the impact of the crisis and address various forms of physical, emotional, psychological, and sexual abuse and exploitation. There is, at present, limited knowledge on child protection issues amongst stake holders to help build knowledge and capacity.

### **ACTION TO DATE**

The response focuses on preventing and raising awareness on protection issues:

- 70 shelter centres that provide activities for children in Tangail and Rajbari (UNICEF, SCA) for about 7,987 children and 17,000 adults. Types of activities include life skills based education, raising awareness about health and personal hygiene and prevention and protection from violence, abuse and neglect through recreational activities (indoor games). Corners were set up to distribute information about topics such as protection, sanitation, drowning and health. Training was supported to child peer educators, who conducted recreational activities.
- A quick review of counterpart activities to assess the type of child protection activities that are being undertaken during disasters.
- Sensitising relief workers, research institutions and families on issues affecting children and child rights (Associates for Community and Population Research; SCA and their local partners).
- Carrying out a rapid assessment of marginalised and socially excluded children affected by flood" through Associates for Community and Population Research.
- Initiated support to 12 children-to-children radio programmes at a national level; each programme has a fifteen-minute time slot on protection, water and sanitation, health, nutrition and education.

### **PLANNED ACTIONS**

- Continue support to radio programme air time for and by children to increase awareness and communicate messages on issues that affect children during disasters.
- Support interventions that prevent abuse, violence, exploitation (e.g., psychosocial training, recreational activities and workshop) in the aftermath of the flood disaster and/or provide assistance to victims.

- Sensitise counterparts on child protection issues to deal with present emergency (e.g., training), and linking it with preparedness mechanisms for future disasters

## BUDGET

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Amount Required (US\$)</b>
Radio communication	60,000
Child protection prevention, care and support activities	36,000
Sensitising stakeholders and creating preparedness mechanisms	20,072
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>116,072</b>
UNICEF recovery costs (12%) <sup>4</sup>	<b>13,928</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>

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<sup>4</sup> The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

**Details of the Bangladesh emergency programme can be obtained from:**

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