



BDRCS Volunteers and NDWRT members with water purification unit destined for flood affected communities in north-eastern Bangladesh. (Photo: BDRCS)








Appeal №: MDRBD028	To be assisted: 300,000 people	Appeal launched: 24/06/2022
Glide №: FL-2022-000217-BGD	DREF allocated: CHF 404,334	Disaster categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 25/05/2022	Operation end date: 30/06/2023	

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 7.5 million CHF
Federation-wide funding requirement: 10.0 million CHF

TIMELINE



Severe flooding in north-eastern Bangladesh leaves families marooned in their compounds with no access to food or clean water. (Photo: BDRCS)

-  **17 May 2022:** Flash flooding starts in north-eastern Bangladesh.
-  **18 May 2022:** Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) begins emergency response.
-  **25 May 2022:** IFRC releases CHF 404,434 from DREF to scale up local response.
-  **15 June 2022:** Continued flash flooding compounded by monsoon in Jamuna basin in mid-June.
-  **19 June 2022:** BDRCS calls emergency coordination meeting with in-country participating national societies (PNS), IFRC and ICRC.
-  **24 June 2022:** IFRC launches Emergency Appeal for CHF 7.5 million to support BDRCS in scaling up response and delivering assistance to 300,000 people for 12 months.
-  **28 June 2022:** Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) - Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) approved, seeking USD 58 million.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Since May 2022, heavy monsoon rains and mountain runoff from upstream in India's north-east have inundated large parts of Bangladesh. The north-eastern Indian states, and particularly Cherrapunji, saw higher-than-average rain during mid-June, and the third-highest in the past 122 years¹.

More than 7.2 million people have been impacted and hundreds of thousand households are isolated by flood waters, while some families have taken shelter in open areas, on higher ground or in flood shelters. Among the many threats, this also produces acute threats to safety and security for women and girls. According to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR), an estimated 481,827 people have been taken to shelters in a combined effort by the Army, Navy, Fire Service and local authorities.



BDRCS volunteers reaching marooned community in Netrokona district with food. (Photo: BDRCS)

The flooding has washed away infrastructure, farmlands, homes and livelihoods, and has displaced hundreds of thousands of people. More than 155,000 homes, numerous roads and essential infrastructure² have been washed away. Health facilities at the Upazila (administrative region), union and community levels have been significantly impacted and many of these centres have been converted to makeshift/temporary shelters. In the adjacent districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj, in Bangladesh's east, 68 people³ have died in the flooding, and by 20 June a total of 2,492 new cases of disease and injury had been recorded by the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). Among these, 1,229 were acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), 99 cases of skin disease and 62 cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI). Ten individuals were struck by lightning and nine people reported drowned.

There is the possibility of additional disease outbreaks as the waters recede as well: 75 per cent of cases are AWD.⁴ And according to the WHO, in Southeast Asia in June 2022 there was a 46-per-cent increase in COVID-19 as well and Bangladesh was among the countries with more infections in that month. By 20 June, the national test positivity rate (TPR) stood at 15 per cent, compared to 0.8 per cent at the end of May.

UNICEF has also reported that 4 million people in north-eastern Bangladesh, including 1.6 million children, have been cut off by floods and are without fresh drinking water, putting them in danger of waterborne diseases. And more than 40,000 wells and 49,000 latrines have been damaged. In population centres, water points and sanitation facilities have thus become enormously overburdened too. In Sunamganj and Sylhet districts, most of the water and sanitation infrastructure has been inundated.

According to the BDRCS WASH cluster, women and adolescent girls are also facing acute difficulty accessing WASH resources, which has negative impacts on their reproductive health and menstrual hygiene. The flooding has also destroyed 75,000 hectares (185,000 acres) of paddy and 300,000 hectares (741,000 acres) of other crops such as maize, jute and vegetables⁵. These floods are thus clearly exacerbating food insecurity in the north-eastern districts in general, and to date, 113,297 total hectares of croplands, mainly Aman (rice) paddy, seedbed, maize and vegetable and other cash crops, have been inundated. Public, private and household grain storage has been severely affected as well, further compromising food security. Livestock and fisheries have been affected too, as fish hatcheries and farms are washed away.

¹ <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/cherrapunji-records-3rd-highest-rainfall-over-24-hours-in-122-years-101655465368358.html>

² <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-21-2022-united-states-providing-immediate-humanitarian-assistance-response>

³ <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/2022/06/24/dghs-flood-death-toll-stands-at-68>

⁴ <https://www.who.int/bangladesh/news/detail/23-06-2022-bangladesh-flood-2022-who-collaboration-with-dghs-mohfw>

⁵ <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/6/23/as-bangladesh-flood-waters-recede-fears-of-waterborne-diseases>

Severity of humanitarian conditions

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services

The flooding in Bangladesh isn't just affecting rural areas. Urban and semi-urban areas are being affected too, where infrastructure is being damaged and overtaxed. Families are tapping into their assets to survive, and affected populations are having difficulty meeting basic needs, such as cooking fuel. In many cases, families are relying on water purification units provided by relief agencies. Many roads are also becoming unusable and urban waste management is beginning to fail, with garbage increasingly clogging drainage systems and polluting the environment.

For both urban and rural families, this can be severely traumatic. Following massive flooding, families staying in shelters or with host families have lost everything and have no clear plan for where to go; some do try to return to their homes and rebuild. There has been significant damage to public buildings too, such as hospitals, clinics and schools, and both mosques and temples have been damaged. In particular, the large-scale disruption to education halts schooling for many children, contributing to low literacy rates, while long-term healthcare and support are becoming exceedingly difficult. T

The Aman rice grown in Bangladesh is highly susceptible to floods as well and the rice harvest has been affected. Floods also disproportionately affect small agriculture farms, and in semi-urban areas, the impacts are severe on domestic animals like poultry and dairy, which are the major sources of earning in both rural and semi-urban areas. Cultivated fish (catfish, shrimp, carp) are also washed away due to erosion of embankments and boundaries on lakes and ponds, resulting in huge economic losses.⁶

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

Among the health effects most often associated with floods are diarrhoeal diseases especially among children in low-income families, acute respiratory infections particularly in children under 5, and skin disease. Affected people are also in great mental distress after losing their homes, livelihoods, and in some cases family members. Moreover, most households already rely on informal work for cash and have thus lost their means of subsistence, which increases severe stress, and affects mental health. Suicidal behaviours and actual suicides are not uncommon.

3. Risks & vulnerabilities

A significant number of women, new mothers, and their newborn babies have had to live in temporary shelters or informal encampments during these times, with extreme safety risks from disease-carrying mosquitoes, contaminated water and a lack of personal security. Women are also suffering increased domestic violence and are subject to harassment when taking shelter or refuge at flood shelters. These vulnerabilities further interrupt women's mitigation efforts and adaptation capacities in red. Flood shelters are usually overcrowded and lack basic safety features such as gender segregation and secure areas for children, and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) has occurred. The most vulnerable groups are pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under the age of five, the elderly, female-headed and child-headed families and the disabled. And this is only being exacerbated by COVID-19 and AWD.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

⁶ [Societal impacts and vulnerability to floods in Bangladesh and Nepal – ScienceDirect](#)

BDRCS strives to ensure that a well-functioning, relevant disaster management system is in place to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises. It has 68 branches throughout the country, and a network of 82,472 life members, 8,091 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, and 74,020 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers helps BDRCS act as a first responder to disasters, crises and pandemics.

As an auxiliary to the Government, BDRCS has access as a first responder to crisis areas and leads seasonal pre-disaster meetings to be ready to respond. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) has 156 members, the National Disaster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Response Team (NDWRT) has 124 members, and the Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) has 210 members, and 100 staff and volunteers are trained on Rapid Market Assessment. The Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) has 30 trained members, the International Mobilisation and Preparation for Action (IMPACT) staff has 20 members, there are 10 Mobile Medical Teams, and there are 5 Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel and 2 Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) personnel.

BDRCS has several framework agreements with different financial service providers as well. There are currently 16 staff trained on Practical Cash in Emergencies (PECT), more than 200 staff and volunteers have received CVA training and more than 1,000 staff and volunteers have been trained on cash transfer.

BDRCS has activated a contingency plan and emergency operations centre, and has been coordinating with IFRC, ICRC and other international partners in country. It engages with government agencies at the national and district levels, UN, INGOs and NGOs, and shares real-time data with partners. BDRCS is also leading national working groups, and 500 volunteers from NDRT, representatives of NDWRT and National Society staff are currently active at the headquarters and field levels.

To date, BDRCS has collected data in 3,372 households in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. It has reached more than 40,000 people with emergency food assistance and has distributed more than 120,000 litres of safe drinking water, 3,000 jerricans and 12,000 water purification tablets. With support from NDWRT and volunteers, it has also disinfected more than 300 wells. The Organisation has mobilised medical teams and reached more than 6,000 people with primary health care services and more than 1,000 people with psychosocial support and has also reached more than 5,000 people with hygiene kits. The current aim is to reach 4,000 households with unconditional multi-purpose cash grants by July as well.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

Bangladesh's national disaster management authority has already allocated dry food, rice and cash to the affected districts, but road damage has delayed the relief supply to the affected population. As of this Emergency Appeal, about 1 million CHF has been allocated by the government and non-government humanitarian agencies as relief for the north-eastern flood-hit communities. Army and Navy personnel have been deployed in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts to evacuate people to safer places and they are jointly carrying out rescue operations with firefighters, civil administration, law enforcement and local council representatives. The Army has also established toll-free numbers to help affected people in Sunamganj and Sylhet, and local Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) have opened 1,605 shelters at schools on higher ground, and are providing temporary shelter to, 481,827 people, including their livestock and belongings. Banks have been instructed to provide emergency banking services from their branches in the areas where operations were forced to close, according to a circular issued by Bangladesh Bank. The government has also distributed 4,020 metric tonnes of rice as well as 64,000 dry food packages, 250,000 water purification tablets and USD 576,344 in cash.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC Country Delegation in Bangladesh, along with the in-country IFRC membership, has been closely monitoring the current situation and is supporting BDRCS to update contingency stocks, issuing situation updates and developing a response strategy. Along with BDRCS, IFRC has been actively engaged in the Humanitarian Cluster Team (HCT) and technical clusters/working groups including Food Security, WASH, Health, Gender, Child Protection and Logistics. It leads the shelter cluster in Bangladesh and coordinates with cluster partners to ensure a coordinated response. Both IFRC and BDRCS are also coordinating a Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) and the National Cash Working Group (NCWG).

With a presence in Bangladesh for more than 35 years, IFRC has been working with and providing programmatic, technical and financial support to, BDRCS's relief, recovery and long-term community resilience programming during crises. It supports BDRCS to implement a COVID-19 response for health, food security and livelihoods in all parts of the country. Through its country delegation in Dhaka and a sub-delegation in Cox's Bazar, with a team of 35 national and 9 international staff, IFRC also provides financial, operational and coordination support to BDRCS to run the Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar to meet the needs of both displaced people from Rakhine in Myanmar, and of the host community. In addition, IFRC currently carries out disaster risk reduction (DRR) and community resilience building projects with BDRCS on Integrated Flood Resilience in Tangail district, central region; readiness and pre-positioning activities under the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods and cyclones; a road safety programme in Dhaka; and an emergency WASH response and preparedness project around the country.

With support from IFRC Country Delegation and Participating National Societies (PNSs), BDRCS has been maintaining its contingency stock for an immediate response as well and has been able to mobilise and distribute water purification units, hygiene parcels, tarpaulins, jerricans and dignity kits to affected households in the immediate aftermath.

On partnerships from abroad, currently, 10 PNSs have a presence in Bangladesh, including American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent have a greater focus on the PMO in Cox's Bazar, however in times of crisis, these PNSs increase support to BDRCS in other crises. Together with the German Red Cross and Danish Red Cross, the IFRC CD has also been supporting BDRCS on the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) in Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Rajshahi and Sylhet districts.

The table below summarises the thematic areas and programmes that PNSs have with the BDRCS at the time of this Emergency Appeal.

IFRC Membership	Programme	Location
American Red Cross	Coastal DRR Phase III; Flood Basin engagement with Google for localised early warning, early action and localised funding; cash readiness; emergency response support; National Society Development (NSD).	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Sathkira and other locations.
British Red Cross	DRR, Climate Change Adaptation; Livelihoods; WASH, Emergency Response; NSD-CASH, CEA, Branch Development, Logs Development, HR Development, and Information Management.	Dhaka, Barisal, Narayanganj, Cox's Bazar and other locations.
Canadian Red Cross	Health & PSS (with emphasis on PGI & CEA).	Dhaka and Cox's Bazar
Danish Red Cross	Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS); Emergency	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Sylhet, Habiganj, Netrokona, Gazipur and other locations

	Response; early recovery; DRR; NSD; and WASH.	
German Red Cross	FbF; Urban Resilience; NSD; DRM/DRR; WASH; and Emergency Response.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar and other locations.
Japanese Red Cross	Health; PSS; Emergency Response.	Cox's Bazar and other locations.
Qatar Red Crescent	Health, Shelter; WASH, Food Security & Livelihoods; Relief and Disaster Response.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar and other locations.
Swedish Red Cross	Resilience (DRR, WASH, PGI); and Green Response.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, and Jamuna River basin.
Swiss Red Cross	Urban empowerment and resilience programme; primary and environmental health programme; Reinforcing Rural Resilience programme; NSD-Branch Development, Resource Mobilisation and Strategy Development (support for urban and health strategy development).	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Kurigram, Gaibandha and other locations under NSD.
Turkish Red Crescent	Health, NFI, WASH, PSS, PGI, CEA, Shelter; emergency response,	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar and other locations.

Membership Coordination Mechanism:

Bangladesh at present has its IFRC membership presence, with American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross and Turkish Red Crescent. As the country is currently implementing the Agenda for Renewal (AFR) process, IFRC membership will engage in this operation based on extending these principles of working together and contributing to the overall response plan of BDRCS. One result of coordination: the current Emergency Appeal is a joint process of IFRC membership in the country and BDRCS. Multiple IFRC members are already working bilaterally as well with BDRCS to scale up the response within this framework, and in close coordination with IFRC, the membership has been closely working with BDRCS and IFRC teams through the appointment of Federation-wide representatives to engage in discussions to represent the broader in-country membership.

Several coordination mechanisms are in place and practised regularly in Bangladesh, e.g., programme coordination meetings for PNSs and bi-weekly PNS country representatives' meetings with IFRC heads of delegation. Under the Agenda for Renewal (AFR), country coordination team meetings also convene regularly, attended by BDRCS, IFRC and all 10 in-country PNSs plus ICRC.

ICRC

There have also been Movement Coordination Meetings (MCM) and "mini summits" between BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC, and ICRC has been coordinating with BDRCS as well as attending the BDRCS-led emergency coordination meeting together with IFRC and members. ICRC has committed CHF 20,000 to cover the food and operational costs of BDRCS in this immediate response.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder Capacity and Response

The UK has allocated an additional CHF 736,000 for emergency relief to flood victims in the country through Start Fund Bangladesh. The Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), co-led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MODMR) and the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, donors, INGOs, Start Fund and NNGOs, is also exploring possible areas where complementary support from the humanitarian community would add value to the government-led response. The UN Resident Coordinator and MODMR called a meeting on 28 June 2022 and approved the HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) based on the assessment findings. HCTT HRP is seeking 58 million USD overall to reach 1.5 million people.

Apart from these, the United States is providing CHF 236,757 in emergency funding through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to deliver critical relief to families and communities hit hardest by this crisis. The European Commission is providing €2 million in funding as well. (Source: NAWG report on 26 June 2022).










3. Gaps in the response

Populations displaced by the flooding, including persons with disabilities and vulnerable groups, are in need of immediate food, water, emergency shelter and cash support. Those who lost their income, especially daily wage earners, require animal fodder and emergency livelihoods. Other priority needs are access to safe drinking water, disinfection of water sources and access to sanitation and hygiene. Women and adolescent girls also need dignity kits and menstrual health management kits

Those who have lost their homes are struggling to build makeshift shelters as well, and there is an urgent need for home repair and reconstruction.

BDRCS and IFRC have been closely coordinating with HCTT on these issues by sharing regular updates with members and attending all active clusters and working group meetings. IFRC has been leading the Shelter cluster and BDRCS has been leading the national working groups. Both BDRCS and IFRC have provided technical input to develop the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) launched by the UN Resident Coordinator with MODMR.

Nearly 7.2 million people have been impacted by these floods and based on available information from HCTT and the technical clusters, there are still large gaps in food security, livelihoods recovery, WASH, shelter and health sectors in the affected locations. The technical clusters are conducting regular data collection and gap analysis with IFRC CD and BDRCS, and 4W reports have been produced. Under this Emergency Appeal, BDRCS ultimately intends to provide integrated relief and recovery assistance to 300,000 people severely affected by floods.

People in Need		
Food Security and Nutrition		2.23
Shelter		0.61
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		1.52
Integrated GBV and SRH		0.28
Child Protection		1.52
Education		0.81
Early Recovery		1.52
Health		0.12
Displacement Management		0.47

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Due to continuous rain in the affected areas, BDRCS volunteers and staff have been facing difficulties in travelling to remote locations and local units have been hiring boats to carry relief items. To continue operations, BDRCS has deployed an additional 20 NDRT and NDWRT members and staff in the affected districts to assist local units.

At the same time, there was a sharp increase in COVID-19 in June 2022 thus, to ensure the safety of volunteers and staff, BDRCS has been providing masks and hand sanitisers per guidelines. BDRCS has also provided additional life jackets, umbrellas and raincoats to staff. Also due to floods, markets are not operating at capacity and to reach people with supplies on time BDRCS has been procuring relief items from adjacent districts where markets are functioning. They are also sending food packages from the NHQ.

Throughout all of this, the government has been assessing the extent of the damage from flooding, yet this has been delayed, and once flood waters start receding the true scale of the damage will be revealed. BDRCS has been conducting household assessments to understand the needs of affected people and has been responding accordingly.

To ensure a coordinated response BDRCS has activated its Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) at NHQ and is coordinating with local BDRCS units, government and stakeholders. This has included distributing hygiene

parcels, tarpaulins, jerricans, water purification tablets and sleeping mats from the central warehouses located in Dhaka and Chattagram.

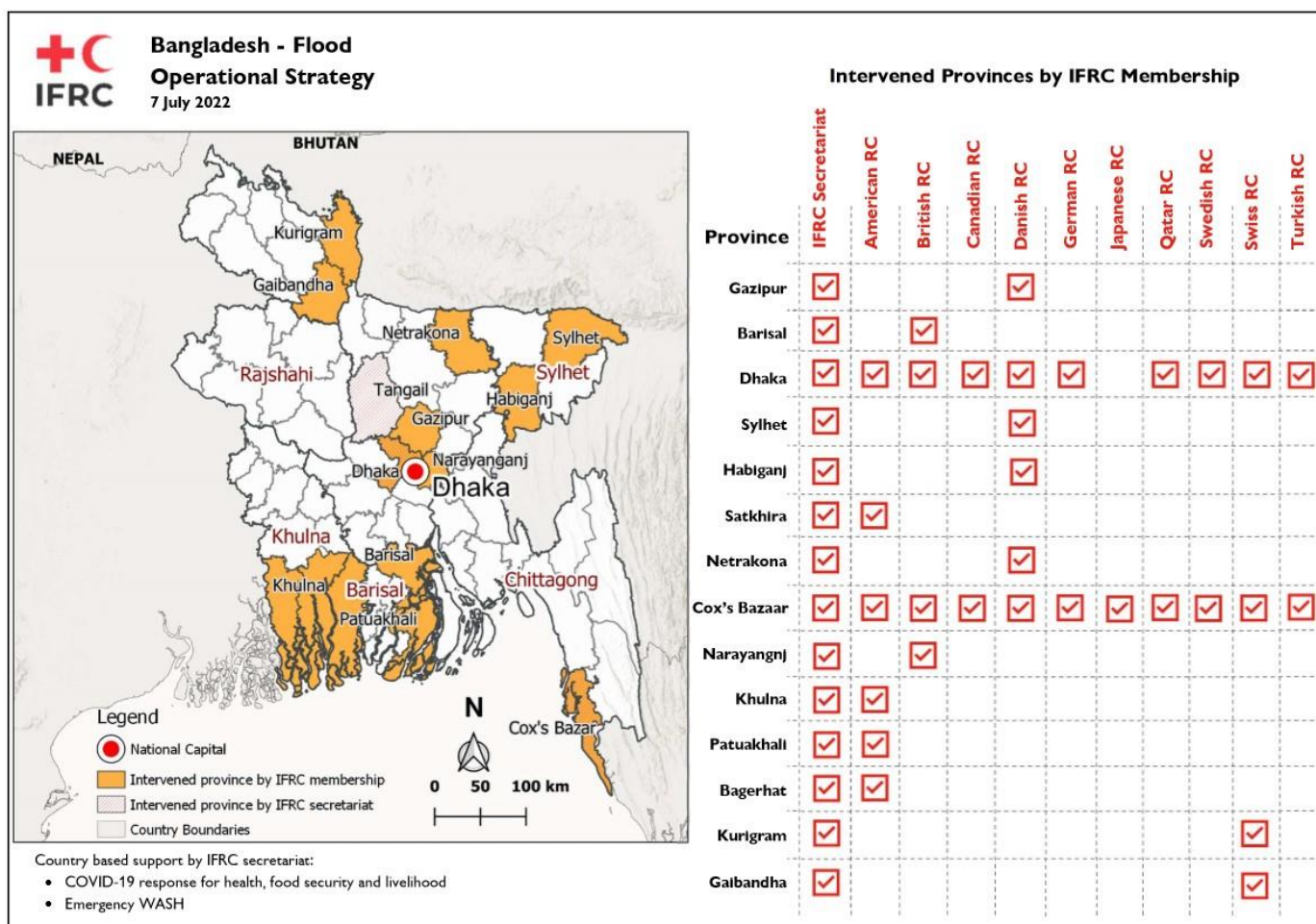
FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

This Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically), and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

In close coordination with local BDRCS units, government departments, IFRC, in-country IFRC membership, ICRC and relevant stakeholders, BDRCS has developed a comprehensive flood response plan comprised of both relief and recovery activities. The current Federation-wide funding ask is CHF 10 million, to reach 350,000 people. The IFRC secretariat funding requirement is CHF 7.5 million to reach 300,000 people and the remaining CHF 2.5 million to cover **a)** the bilateral funds that BDRCS will receive from PNSs and **b)** the financial assistance that BDRCS will gain thanks to its domestic fundraising mechanisms (e.g., public departments, private sector, etc.).

Out of the total Federation-wide funding requirement, as of 30 June 2022, BDRCS has received commitments from the Danish Red Cross for 3,500 food packages and an allocation of CHF 10,000 for cooked food; from the Turkish Red Crescent for 3,500 dry food packages; from Qatar Red Crescent for 4,700 food packages; and other PNSs and ICRC for CHF 200,000. BDRCS has also raised CHF 450,000 locally from private companies and donations from individuals. For its part, IFRC has allocated CHF 404,334 from its DREF pot.



The Federation-wide approach ensures adequate cooperation between BDRCS, IFRC and National Societies supporting the overall BDRCS appeal bilaterally and prevents duplication of partners' efforts and resources. The whole emergency operation follows one plan, which is led by BDRCS. Federation-wide reporting will be in place to capture the overall emergency response to meet the needs of affected people by BDRCS with the support of IFRC, IFRC membership, ICRC, local donors, corporations and private business. Different thematic aspects are supported by different partners, including IFRC, and close coordination is maintained with ICRC. Geographical areas are divided among different partners depending on their level of presence and capacity in that area. BDRCS partners with adequate specialised capacity take the lead in supporting all other partners in their designated thematic areas within the BDRCS response plan for recent floods. This Federation-wide approach contributes to co-creation, shared leadership and optimisation of partners' resources in building more resilient communities and helps to develop BDRCS local branches to be better prepared to respond to future emergencies.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

To meet the immediate needs of 300,000 people affected by the floods through the provision of cash assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, shelter and health support.

Through this Emergency Appeal, IFRC aims to support BDRCS in its response to flooding. The IFRC response will address the needs of the most vulnerable by focusing on the sectors outlined below. In the initial phase, the greater focus will be on the immediate needs of the affected population. At a later stage, recovery assistance will also be provided ensuring that the affected population can self-recover from the crisis in a way that is sustainable and that strengthens their resilience to future shocks.

Throughout the operation, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) will shape the majority of the plan. In the initial response phase, the plan is to reach affected people with multipurpose cash grants, emergency shelter assistance, safe drinking water, hygiene promotion, emergency sanitation facilities and emergency health service, addressing protection issues by ensuring the full integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). For recovery assistance, conditional cash grants will be distributed for restoring livelihoods, linking up with local markets, constructing flood-resilient latrines and rebuilding houses with technical assistance. A gender-sensitive approach will be ensured so that women have equal access to humanitarian aid and so that socio-cultural barriers limiting access to services are considered, including a gender-sensitive selection process; accessible accountability mechanisms; and gender-balanced field teams to ensure easy access by both genders.

After the end of the 12-month Emergency Appeal timeframe, preparedness and response activities will continue under the IFRC Country Plan, which will show a holistic view of ongoing emergency response and longer-term programming tailored to the needs of the country, as well as a Federation wide view of the country action. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

Anticipated climate related risks and adjustments in operations

Climate change is one of the most significant threats facing Bangladesh in the 21st century. The country's geographic location at sea level, frequent natural disasters, high population density and low resilience to economic shocks have made it highly vulnerable. For the second year in a row, the Global Climate Risk Index stated that Bangladesh was the seventh most vulnerable to climate change of all countries. Much of the country experienced flooding, erosion and even landslides during the monsoon season, and heatwaves and droughts are increasingly common during the dry season too. These environmental impacts leave the population facing several challenges, including uncertain crop yields and internal displacement, which have implications for socio-economic and human security throughout the country.

Monsoon floods are occurring more often in the northern part of Bangladesh, particularly in the Jamuna River basin and flood waters have inundated areas in Kurigram, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Bogura, Tangail and Sirajganj districts since 20 June 2022. According to the Situation Overview and Anticipatory Impact Analysis of the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) dated 20 June 2022, 3.7 million people are expected to be impacted by monsoon floods in the Northern districts of Bangladesh, while the peak of the monsoon floods is likely between 25 and 30 June 2022.

During the monsoon and cyclone seasons, Bangladesh historically experiences several waves of floods, and it is possible that more locations will be affected. BDRCS, along with IFRC and in-country PNSs, will keep monitoring the situation, and in case of further deterioration, this Emergency Appeal will be revised to cover more geographical locations and the affected populations. Pre-positioning of essential relief items will be included in anticipation of a forthcoming crisis to be able to respond immediately. Through the mobilisation table, this emergency operation is seeking in-kind donations for pre-positioning and replenishment.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

BDRCS operations will prioritise the most heavily impacted areas and districts with the aim of reaching 300,000 people with relief and recovery activities. It will prioritise and ensure the dignity, access and participation of the most vulnerable, including day labour, marginal-income farmers, elderly, women-headed families, pregnant women, lactating mothers and people with disabilities.

As the disaster is still evolving and total damage assessment is yet to be done, BDRCS, in consultation with stakeholders, and based on damage assessments, will consider Sylhet, Sunamganj and Netrokona districts in north-east part as the priority areas for immediate relief. Activities including recovery assistance will gradually be expanded to other affected locations and priority will be given to displaced people living in both temporary collective shelters and makeshift shelters. For this BDRCS will work with the Displacement Management Cluster (DMC).

BDRCS will also provide assistance to urban flood victims in the north-east, and under this appeal will prioritise day labourers, low-income families and other vulnerable groups in urban low-income segments along with vulnerable people in rural areas.

SADD: Ratio		
Age Group	Female	Male
0-5	5.06%	5.40%
13-17	7.76%	7.13%
18-29	10.82%	8.81%
30-39	7.02%	5.05%
40-49	5.19%	4.77%
50-59	3.60%	4.13%
60-69	2.18%	3.02%
6-12	8.54%	9.45%
70-79	0.75%	0.79%
80+	0.26%	0.26%
Total	51.18%	48.82%

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability



Families that have been uprooted by flooding and have lost their homes and immediate means of support will receive particular consideration from BDRCS. The most vulnerable populations will be given priority during the targeting process, and the target selection criteria will take into account the protection of individuals and households.


The findings of the recent Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) Bangladesh multi-sectoral needs assessment confirmed the needs and vulnerabilities identified in the Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment and provided deeper and more current insights into needs in specific areas where BDRCS is planning to intervene with IFRC support. Vulnerable groups identified in the planning process were pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under 5, and female-headed households. women and girls, transgenders, children, the elderly, people living with disabilities and other marginalised groups.

Additionally, BDRCS will prioritise households where the combined effects of protracted food insecurity and floods have significantly harmed women and girls, who are also more likely to experience Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), rendering these populations particularly vulnerable, making these groups particularly vulnerable.

PLANNED OPERATIONS


INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Females > 18: 9,588	Females < 18: 3,204	1,898,000 CHF
	Males > 18: 9,069	Males < 18: 3,132	Total target: 25,000 people
Objective:	Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.		
Priority actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emergency assistance to cover essential needs. Procurement, distribution and monitoring of essential household items to meet specific needs of target groups. 2. Emergency shelter assistance: (Target: 25,000 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-displaced households (remaining near their flooded houses) provision of tarpaulins, STK, technical support and awareness on safe shelter. • Displaced households in several locations as collective centres: provision of materials and tools for divisions for privacy. 3. Recovery shelter assistance (Target: 10,000 people) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to repair-retrofit-rebuild houses through provision of construction materials, CVA; technical support on safe construction techniques to ensure 'build back safer'. 		
 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 57,532	Female < 18: 19,228	1,424,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 54,436	Male < 18: 18,795	Total target: 150,000
Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct household detailed assessment. • Provide vegetable seeds to 30,000 households. • Early-recovery livelihood assistance for 3,000 households with conditional cash assistance and technical assistance. • Conduct post distribution monitoring and analysis. 		

 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 57,532	Female < 18: 19,228	1,619,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 54,436	Male < 18: 18,795	Total target: 150,000
Objective:	Contribute to meeting the immediate needs of the affected and most vulnerable people through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants to 30,000 targeted households.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct market assessment. • Provide one-off MPCG assistance of BDT 4,500 (CHF 50) through financial service provider, aligned with Bangladesh Cash Working Group recommendations. • Conduct post distribution monitoring and analysis. 		

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)


(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	278,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 People
Objective:	Enhancing health and well-being of the affected population through improved access to medical services and community health interventions.		
Priority actions:	<p>1. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train volunteers in psychological first aid. • Provide psychosocial support to the people affected by the flood including volunteers and staff. • Procure and distribute recreational kits for children. • Establish appropriate referral pathways and engage agencies that can provide mental health services. <p>2. Community Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based health interventions in catchment areas of the Maternal Child Health Centre (MCHC). • Capacity Building for BDRCS staff and volunteers on epidemic control for volunteer and community-based health and first aid (eCBHFA). • Continue engagement with communities on COVID safe behaviours and vaccination. <p>3. Medical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise 10 mobile medical teams to provide immediate medical services. • Assessment of Maternal Child Health Centre (MCHC). • Renovation and equipping of five MCHCs. • Train 50 volunteers on first aid and strategic preposition of first aid kits. 		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW) on acute watery diarrhoea case management. 	
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	955,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 people
Objective:	Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities by providing access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safe drinking water through mobilisation of water treatment units (including distribution of jerricans). Provide safe drinking water through disinfection of water points and ensuring safe water quality. Repair of damaged water points considering the different geophysical aspects of the flood-affected districts and areas. Installation of emergency latrines for communal use. Conditional cash assistance along with technical support as recovery assistance to construct household latrines. Mass awareness on hygiene promotion through proper sensitisation and advocacy. Provide hygiene parcels (including appropriate items to support menstrual hygiene management) particularly targeting families with pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. 		


PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION [PGI], COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	167,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 People
Objective:	Ensuring protection and safety through strengthening existing protection capacity of the affected community and ensuring all facilities, goods and services are dignified and safe to access for all backgrounds.		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure minimum PGI standards throughout the operation. Provide staff and volunteer trainings on minimum standards of PGI, SGBV response and prevention including referral pathways, PSEA and child protection issues with policy orientation. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness based and lifesaving messages dissemination in coordination with respective technical leads and CEA and communications. • Distribution of dignity kits particularly among pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. • Distribution of umbrellas. • Provide cash support for specific needs (particularly for people with disabilities, pregnant women and families with new-borns). • Establish appropriate referral pathways and engage agencies that have established mechanisms to deal SGBV and child protection cases.
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 Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	29,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 People
Objective:	To ensure meaningful community participation during needs assessment, planning design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Systems will be put in place to ensure that communities are well informed about operations at all stages through trusted channels and their preferred formats. A feedback mechanism will be established and well publicised so that communities can provide input and drive the operation. Community feedback will be used to better understand community perspectives, to answer feedback and to act on it.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information with communities based on analysis from the feedback mechanism about response operations at every stage of the programme cycle (who we are, what we intend to do, how can communities provide their input, how can they provide feedback, timeline of the operation) in relevant languages and formats, through trusted channels. • Ensure that approaches enable communities to be involved in needs assessments, programme planning, implementation and evaluation using the CEA toolkit and guide for templates. • Provide staff and volunteers with CEA orientation/training. • Establish a community feedback mechanism using the KoBo data collection tool to collect feedback command use it. 		

 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	282,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 People
Objective:	To reach 300,000 people with early flood warnings and messages on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR).		

	<p>To reach 50,000 people with sapling distribution.</p> <p>To reach 2,000 families through 'cash-for-work' as part of small-scale mitigation measures.</p>
Priority actions:	<p>1. Community preparedness and capacity building:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) in target communities. • Community organisation and engagement. • Enhance a community early warning system. • Public awareness and public education. <p>2. Prevention and mitigation activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and implement small scale DRR mitigation through cash for work. • Conduct ecological assessments. • Tree planting campaigns by providing locally appropriate saplings.

Enabling approaches

 <p>National Society Strengthening</p>	425,000 CHF		
Objective:	To improve the overall management system and facilities for efficient and accountable service delivery both at affected branches and at HQ.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit (branch) Executive Committee orientation in line with the new Strategic Plan 2021-2025. • Support of Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) plan of action (PoA) at four branches to strengthen engagement and capacity with local software installation. • Provision of IT equipment at branches. • Support BDRCS in establishing a regional strategic hub. • Evaluate assets and update audits accordingly in coordination with estate dept. • Upgrade and customise financial management software. • Contributions to staff and volunteer solidarity fund. 		
 <p>Coordination and Partnerships</p>	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	97,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 People
Objective:	Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among IFRC membership and with ICRC.		

Engage IFRC membership to ensure a well-coordinated response to this crisis.

Priority actions:

Membership coordination


- BDRCS and IFRC will ensure membership-wide coordination through monthly meetings to update and revise strategy as necessary. ICRC will also be part of these meetings.
- BDRCS will ensure operational coordination at field level by setting up an operations hub in Sunamganj district and appointing BDRCS representatives to coordinate activities.
- Regular updates will be shared with IFRC membership on a weekly basis at the initial response phase and then bi-weekly or monthly as appropriate. This will assist internal coordination and fundraising IFRC-wide.


Engagement with external partners

- BDRCS will ensure close coordination with district level authorities through district-level representatives on a regular basis. This will include bilateral meetings with Deputy Commissioner (DC) representatives or municipal authorities at city level in each district on a monthly basis at a minimum.
- BDRCS will ensure close coordination with local authorities in rural and urban settings considering the wide scale of floods.
- BDRCS will also ensure coordination district-wide through engagement in coordination forums organised by DC office in each district or by responsible coordination agencies as assigned by HCTT system.
- BDRCS and IFRC will also ensure close coordination with HCTT to coordinate at strategic levels and engage by sharing regular updates with HCTT and any other relevant coordination structures.
- IFRC will represent the role of Shelter Cluster Coordinator during the overall operation considering Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is launched by the UN system with MODMR. Will also ensure staffing and engagement as required by this global obligation as required.
- BDRCS and IFRC will coordinate with MODMR at the highest levels to keep them updated and engaged on the humanitarian response with regular updates and meetings. This will also involve humanitarian diplomacy efforts to advocate for better flood preparedness in the affected regions and overall flood prone districts.

Movement cooperation

- ICRC will be part of the flood operational meetings considering role played by ICRC to support response activities of BDRCS. Close coordination and updates will be ensured similar to IFRC membership-wide coordination mechanisms.

 Shelter Cluster Coordination	Female > 18: 115,065	Female < 18: 38,457	30,000 CHF
	Male > 18: 108,877	Male < 18: 37,592	Total target: 300,000 People
Objective:	Ensure active and close coordination with shelter actors to provide shelter assistance to those impacted.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC will ensure that it represents the role of Shelter Cluster Coordinator at HCTT during operations considering Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is launched by the UN system with MODMR. IFRC will ensure staffing and engagement as required by this global commitment as required. • Coordinating with shelter cluster members. • Advocacy with donor, government and relevant stakeholders to address shelter needs. • Organising meetings and workshops. 		

 IFRC Secretariat Services	344,000 CHF		
Objective:	Ensure technical and financial support to enable BDRCS to implement the operation efficiently.		
Priority actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide operational support and pledge management support. • Provide technical support on information management, CEA, PGI and reporting. • Based on available funding, IFRC finance will ensure timely working advances and will monitor the expenditure. • IFRC will ensure timely operational updates, pledge report and final report. • To ensure IFRC procurement procedure is followed and meets compliance. • Adequate measures will be taken to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel. This includes, but is not limited to, situation monitoring, regular or ad-hoc security/safety updates and advice, staff, and movement tracking, e.g., via phone or SMS, security assessment in operations areas, pre-deployment security/safety briefs on the current security context, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses, e.g., basic knowledge and prevention measures for responders, personal security, security management, volunteer security. All IFRC staff must, and Red Cross/ Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. The IFRC country delegation security team is also keeping close coordination with external humanitarian actors in country particularly at the flood affected areas. The security team will also be keeping close coordination with BDRCS units and local administrations in operational areas. The National 		

Society's security framework will apply to their staff and volunteers throughout the operation. For personnel under IFRC security's responsibility, including surge support and integrated PNS deployed to the area, the existing IFRC country security plan, including security regulations, contingency plans for medical emergencies, relocation and critical incident management, will apply. Any field missions by IFRC personnel will be undertaken following the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Rise in COVID-19 cases	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volunteers will be trained on COVID-safe measures and provided with PPE. This includes mandatory mask wearing, screenings, risk communication, sharing updated information, ensuring that staff and volunteers are vaccinated.
2. Possible delay in implementation of planned activities due to prolonged flooding	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on further assessment of disaster impact emergency appeal will be revised.
3. Cash transfer to beneficiaries on time	Moderate	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring community engagement, sharing the primary selected people list in the community. Market assessment. BDRCS will start immediately providing cash assistance among target families through financial service providers.

Quality and accountability

An M&E framework will be established using key indicators to monitor operations quantitatively and with a focus on impact.

Indicators that will be considered under this emergency appeal:

Sector	Indicators
Livelihoods and basic needs	# of people targeted for CVA assistance.
	# of people (and households) who successfully received cash for basic needs after being identified and processed for transfer.
	Total spent for program/operation in CHF as cash transfer.
	# of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG).
	# of households reached with seeds.
	# of households reached with conditional cash grants for livelihoods and seeds.
Shelter	# of market assessments conducted.
	# of targeted households provided with shelter toolkits and direct settlement assistance.

	<i># of targeted households provided with technical support for reconstructing shelter through conditional cash or voucher assistance.</i>
WASH	<i>Litres of water distributed (according to WHO standards)</i>
	<i># of families provided with jerricans.</i>
	<i># of disinfected safe drinking water points.</i>
	<i># of drinking water points repaired.</i>
	<i># of people provided with excreta disposal facilities.</i>
	<i># of targeted households provided with technical support for reconstructing latrines through conditional cash assistance.</i>
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion.</i>
	<i># of families provided with hygiene kits.</i>
Health	<i># of people reached through health awareness.</i>
	<i># of people reached through mobile medical service.</i>
	<i># of people received MHPSS support.</i>
	<i># of staff and volunteers reached with well-being activities.</i>
	<i># of MCH centres renovated and equipped.</i>
	<i># of volunteers trained on CBHFA.</i>
	<i># of volunteers trained on ECV.</i>
	<i># of volunteers trained on first aid.</i>
	<i># of volunteers trained on PFA.</i>
<i># of volunteers trained on search and rescue.</i>	
DRR	<i># of people reached with early warning messages.</i>
	<i># of households participated in green response through tree planting campaign.</i>
	<i># of households supported with cash for work.</i>
PGI	<i># of targeted households received dignity kits.</i>
	<i># of households received cash support to address the needs of persons with disabilities.</i>

PMER activities will be rolled out to ensure the quality of implementation throughout the management cycle. BDRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch/unit level. Using contextualised tools and taking COVID-19 into consideration, BDRCS/IFRC joint monitoring teams, including the NDRT, will visit operation sites on a regular basis to measure the progress of the implementation and provide support to accomplish the proposed actions in the intervention areas. The Information Management (IM) team will help in analysing the data and come up with the database based on the criteria set for multi-purpose cash grant.

To ensure quality programming toward reaching the most vulnerable people, door-to-door household assessments will be conducted with assessment tools to select the most affected people based on the criteria. Regular monitoring of activities will be done through NDRT members and staff. Exit surveys and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted to hear feedback from end-users and to monitor the impact of the intervention. An evaluation will be conducted, and a lessons-learned workshop will be organised at end of the operation to share the findings of the evaluation, best practices and lessons learned.

A critical aspect of Quality & Accountability will be noting what safeguarding measures are in place and what steps will be made to meet standards for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Child Safeguarding. This includes completing the Safeguarding Risk Analysis; putting in place screenings, briefings, and reporting procedures; mapping and testing referral pathways; and ensuring community feedback mechanisms and engagement. BDRCS guarantees that the Minimum Protection Approach is incorporated into NDRT training as well as all training curricula.

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

<p>Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement</p> <p>10 million CHF</p>	<p>IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of the Federation Wide funding ask</p> <p>7.5 million CHF</p>
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*For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



Planned Operations	6,634,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,898,000
Livelihoods	1,406,000
Multi-purpose Cash	1,619,000
Health	278,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	955,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	167,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	282,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	29,000

Enabling Approaches	866,000
Coordination and Partnerships	97,000
Secretariat Services	344,000
National Society Strengthening	425,000

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

7,500,000

All amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Cessie, Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator, email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Siokkun Jang, Logistics Manager; email siokkun.jang@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Alice Ho, Head of PMER and Quality Assurance; email Alice.Ho@ifrc.org

Reference



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