

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRBD028 Emergency appeal launched: 24/06/2022 Operational Strategy published: 09/07/2022</p>	<p>Glide №: FL-2022-000217-BGD</p>
<p>Operation update #1 Date of issue: 29/07/2022</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 25/05/2022 to 25/07/2022</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 12 months (25/05/2022 - 30/06/2023)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 300,000 people through IFRC EA 350,000 people Federation-wide</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 7.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 10 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 404,334</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 7,500,000, is 11 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the immediate response and early recovery efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to flood affected people.



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society distributed multi-purpose cash grants among the most affected people using the electronic money transfer system of the Bangladesh Post Office. One of the selected people withdrew cash from the distribution centre in Sylhet. (Photo: BDRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The north-eastern part of Bangladesh has been devastated by torrential rains and flash floods during the second half of last June due to heavy rainfall upstream of India. In parts of the flood-hit districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona districts and a number of 'haor'¹, more than 14,500 flood victims in Sylhet have still been staying at shelter centres². Some people are staying as they could not make their homes inhabitable though the water receded. The outbreak of water-borne diseases in many areas has emerged as a fresh scourge. Roads, embankments, bridges, etc. now lie damaged or dilapidated. Improvised and weakly built houses, schools and offices are in a state of disrepair. Signs of post-flood mess-up are still visible in many areas. Flash floods in the same region, especially in Sylhet and Sunamganj took place during the second half of May this year. Approximately two million people were impacted that time due to the worst floods in two decades. As of 16 July, citing the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), media reported³ that the death toll from the devastating floods in the country rose to 121. The cultivation of late varieties of paddy has been stressed in flood-prone areas. On the other hand, while people are trying to recover, very recently a weeklong heatwave swept over Sylhet – on 14 July, the temperature was the highest⁴ since July 1956.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

In response to the impacts of recent floods in Bangladesh, BDRCS has developed a comprehensive floods response plan to provide effective integrated assistance to 350,000 floods affected populations. This plan is comprised of both relief and recovery activities. The total funding ask is BDT 950 million (CHF 10 million). On 26 July 2022, upon request of BDRCS, the IFRC launched an emergency appeal of CHF 7.5 million to enable BDRCS to address the emergency needs and early recovery of the flood-affected people in the north-eastern region of the country. BDRCS mobilized more than 500 staff and volunteers in this operation

BDRCS' response, as of this reporting period:

- More than **100,000 people** reached with food assistance.
- More than **175,000 litres** of safe drinking water and **3,242 jerricans** distributed among the affected people.
- **303 water points** disinfected, and **39,090 water purification tablets** (WPT) were distributed.
- More than **20,000** flood-affected people reached with the **multipurpose cash** grant (MPCG) support in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.
- More than **12,000** people reached with the hygiene parcels and 142 families reached with dignity kits.
- **15,547** people received emergency medical assistance through mobile medical teams and **1,894** people reached with psychosocial support (PSS).
- More than **6,500** flood-affected people reached with tarpaulins in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.
- **2,900** pieces of sleeping mats and more than **1,800** pieces of buckets have been distributed among the flood-affected people.

¹ A haor is a wetland ecosystem in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh which physically is a bowl or saucer shaped shallow depression, also known as a backswamp - a type of depositional environment commonly found in a floodplain.

² [Over 14,500 people still at shelter centres](#)

³ [DGHS: Flood death toll now 121](#)

⁴ [Sylhet records hottest day in 66 years](#)

Key Highlights



20,000+ people reached with multi-purpose cash grants



100,000+ people reached with food assistance



175,000+ liters of drinking water distributed



3,200+ jerrycans distributed



6,500+ people reached with tarpaulins



17,000+ people reached with primary health care services and psychosocial support



300+ tube-wells disinfected to ensure safe water supply



12,000+ people reached with hygiene parcels



500+ volunteers and staff

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

According to the NAWG's report⁵, 80 per cent of the north-eastern region of Bangladesh was flooded, and a number of people are still living on the highway road/embankment etc. In addition, the flooding has destroyed 75,000 hectares (185,000 acres) of paddy and 300,000 hectares (741,000 acres) of other crops, including maize, jute and vegetables. Inundated are a total of 113,297 hectares of cropland, including Aman (rice) paddy, seedbed, maize, vegetables, and other cash crops, which is exacerbating food insecurity in the north-eastern districts in general. In addition to public, private, and household grain storage being severely affected, food security has also been further compromised. Fish hatcheries and farms have been washed away, affecting both livestock and fisheries. Due to the floods, health facilities at the Upazila (sub-district) and union levels were impacted significantly due to the flood. In the nine affected districts, 121⁶ people lost their lives, and 429 medical teams are working tirelessly to provide support. As the water began to recede, people began to experience health issues, such as diarrhoea and skin diseases.

According to the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), the floods have damaged 49,885 sanitation facilities and 44,254 water sources. The education ministry postponed Secondary School Certificate and equivalent exams across the country, affecting 3,339 Government Primary and 268 Secondary schools in Sylhet, Sunamganj,

⁵ [20220711_HCTT-NAWG-IMWG_4W_Flood_round1_HumanitarianResponse](#)

⁶ [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\) Flood death toll rises to 121:DHHS Tk 1,238cr lost to flood in Sylhet](#)

Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Netrokona, Kishoreganj and Sherpur. In the affected districts, all the secondary schools are used as shelters. The government allocated 3720 MT rice and a half million USD in cash while humanitarian agencies mobilized 4.7 million USD to date and an additional 1.5 million USD in the pipeline, complementing the government's effort. Concerns persist regarding the equitable allocation of resources based on priority needs and gaps. Other districts, such as Netrokona, Habiganj, and Moulvibazar, have been affected, but the allocation of resources for these districts has been very limited compared to Sunamganj and Sylhet.

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) developed by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), the internally displaced population, including persons with disabilities, needs immediate food, water, and cash support to meet their needs for basic food staples. Affected individuals are also in need of shelter assistance, such as tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, and non-food items (NFIs), as well as urgent house repairs and housing support. To reopen educational institutions in affected communities, it is crucial to repair and provide maintenance of educational institutions and establish temporary learning centres. Simultaneously, protection systems for women, girls, and children must be re-established/strengthened urgently. For those who have lost their income-generating activities, particularly daily wage earners, there is a need for animal feed (fodder) and emergency livelihood support. Distribution of safe drinking water, immediate disinfection of water sources, and emergency repair/replacement of latrines and tube wells are also essential for saving the lives of the affected communities. The distribution of hygiene kits and awareness raising on hygiene promotion are also essential immediate needs for vulnerable people. Furthermore, children suffering from severe acute malnutrition require urgent nutrition assistance.

According to the 4W analysis report by NAWG (dated 12 July 2022), a total of 250,797 individuals (16 per cent of HRP target) have been reached, compared to the target of 1.5 million individuals affected by floods in five priority districts, including Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Habiganj, and Moulvibazar. Against the HRP target of USD 58.4 million, institutional donors such as USAID, ECHO, FCDO, SIDA etc., pool funding mechanisms such as Start Fund (FCDO), DREF (IFRC/BDRCS etc., private sector, publicly raised funds and microfinance institutions have mobilised a total of USD 7.2 million (12.3 per cent of HRP target).

Moreover, as per the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) and DGHS, the government allocated 91.1 million BDT, and 6,820 MT GR Rice for the immediate relief effort. Additionally, the government allocated 1.2 million BDT for house repair, provided 4,000 bundles of corrugated Iron (CGI) sheets, deployed 2,047 medical teams, and installed four water treatment plants to provide safe drinking water.

Operational risk assessment

There are no significant changes to the operational context and associated risks that would affect the anticipated risk.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

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. This approach will ensure linkages between all response activities (*including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically*) and help maximize the collective humanitarian impact by leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country. The operation strategy of this emergency appeal can be accessed [here](#).

Update on the strategy


As of 25 July, out of the total federation-wide funding requirement, BDRCS has received more than **CHF 950,000** in bilateral commitments and support from PNSs (Danish Red Cross for cooked food and food packages, multi-purpose

cash and health; Turkish Red Crescent for dry food; Qatar Red Crescent for food packages; Red Cross Society of China through China government; Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, and Singapore Red Cross) ICRC, Grameen Phone, corporate and private companies, and donations from individuals.

IFRC has allocated CHF 404,334 from its DREF pot and has received over **CHF 800,000** (11 per cent funding coverage) through this emergency appeal. In-country PNSs, including the Swiss Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross and Canadian Red Cross have already contributed multilaterally through this emergency appeal. Similarly, the American Red Cross, British Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross are in the process of contributing multilaterally to the emergency appeal.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 2,659	Female < 18: 890
		Male > 18: 2,518	Male < 18: 870
Objective: <i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of targeted households provided with shelter toolkits and direct settlement assistance</i>	1,352 HHs	5,000 HHs
	<i># of targeted households provided with technical support for reconstructing shelter through conditional cash or voucher assistance.</i>	0 HHs	2,000 HHs

In the six affected districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, and Moulvibazar, the BDRCS allocated 5,000 tarpaulins and 1,500 shelter toolkits as emergency shelter assistance and 12,000 sleeping mats and 5,000 buckets as essential household items to meet the needs of the affected households. BDRCS mobilised trained members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to assist the branches with the assessment and distribution of emergency shelter and household items. This emergency appeal has thus far resulted in the distribution of 1,352 tarpaulins, 2,946 sleeping mats, and 1,873 buckets to flood-affected people by the BDRCS. All of these relief items were mobilised from BDRCS's in-country contingency stockpile.



Beneficiaries received tarpaulins and household items in Sunamganj. (Photo: BDRCS)



Livelihoods

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

Objective: *Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households reached with conditional cash grants for livelihoods and seeds</i>	0 HHs	3,000 HHs
	<i># of market assessments conducted.</i>	1	1
	<i># of households reached with seeds.</i>	0 HHs	30,000 HHs

Since the beginning of the floods, BDRCS has provided food assistance to flood-affected people. BDRCS distributed cooked and dry food, primarily to displaced people and those who were staying in shelters. Additionally, BDRCS has provided seven-day and 15-day food packages considering the need of the affected communities. To date, BDRCS reached more than 100,000 people with food assistance provided with funds outside of this emergency appeal, thanks to bilateral support from the Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent, ICRC, Grameen Phone, and other corporate, private companies and individual donors. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of food distribution among the flood-affected districts.⁷

Districts	Number of People Reached with Food Assistance			
	15-day Food Package	7-day Food Package	Emergency Dry Food	Cooked Food
Sunamganj	5,140	25,957	6,754	6,179
Sylhet	7,710	18,761	6,500	8,400
Netrokona	5,140	9,766	705	2,650
Moulvibazar	-	3,855	-	1,800
Habiganj	-	1,028	-	-
Total	17,990	59,367	13,959	19,029

With the support of IFRC and PNSs, BDRCS deployed a joint assessment team to conduct the rapid market assessment. According to the assessment of BDRCS, **the market is now functioning**. BDRCS is in constant contact with the affected people and, along with different agencies, is assessing the need of the people. Key highlights of the market assessment are:

- Markets are functional and flood-affected people have access to markets to purchase essential commodities.
- As per traders' opinions, essential commodities are available in the local markets.
- The demand for essential commodities has decreased as most of the flood-affected people lack sufficient cash.
- During the peak of the flooding, the price of a few products increased; however, commodity prices are now reasonable.
- Markets have adequate stocks of essential commodities, and people have access to them.

⁷ While part of the overall BDRCS operation, these figures are not counted toward the people reached through this EA, because the funding is outside of the EA.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: **7,881**

Female < 18: **2,635**

Male > 18: **7,458**

Male < 18: **2,575**

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.

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG).

4,000 HHs

30,000 HHs

BDRCS has begun providing unconditional multipurpose cash assistance in consideration of the market functionality and multipurpose needs of affected people. As of 25 July 2022, with the support of the IFRC's emergency appeal, a total of **CHF 200,000** has been distributed by BDRCS through the electronic money transfer services of the Bangladesh post office (BPO) to 4,000 households in the districts of Sylhet (2,500 HHs) and Sunamganj (1,500 HHs) as multi-purpose cash grants (CHF 50 per household). BDRCS mobilized their trained NDRT members, who are also trained on CVA, to assist the branches with the assessment and distribution of cash grants.



One of the targeted people received multi-purpose cash grants in Sylhet from the distribution booth of BPO. (Photo: IFRC)



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18: **5,249**

Female < 18: **3,850**

Male > 18: **4,724**

Male < 18: **3,675**

Objective:		<i>Enhancing health and well-being of the affected population through improved access to medical services and community health interventions</i>	
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached through mobile medical service	17,498 people	25,000 people
	# of people received MHPSS support	2,459 people	2,000 People
	# of MCH centers renovated and equipped	0 unit	5 units
	# of volunteers trained on CBHFA		
	# of volunteers trained on ECV		
	# of volunteers trained on first aid	-	tbc (via 5 different trainings)
	# of volunteers trained on PFA		
	# of volunteers trained on search and rescue		

BDRCS deployed four mobile medical teams (MMTs) for seven days in the districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj with the support of IFRC. The initial deployment of MMTs provided medical assistance to a total of 3,870 people. Each MMT consists of a doctor, midwife, two volunteers for health education, and two volunteers for mental health and psychosocial support. BDRCS deployed an additional four MMTs for 14 days in the districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj in mid-June, with the support of the emergency appeal. These four MMTs reached a total of 8,695 people with primary health care, ANC, and PNC services. There were 2,743 male patients, 3,899 female patients, and 2,053 <5-year-old children, while ANC and PNC services alone reached 457 women. Additionally, the MMTs distributed 12,000 ORS to those affected.

Furthermore, based on the needs, BDRCS deployed another four mobile medical teams with the support from Grameen Phone (a mobile phone company) in Sylhet and Sunamganj and Netrokona for 10 days. A total of 4,933 people were reached with medical assistance by these teams.



People received medical assistance in Sylhet (L) and Sunamganj (R), (Photos: BDRCS)

As of 8 July 2022, BDRCS has deployed **12 MMTs** in Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Netrokona in consultation with local units and the government, reaching **17,498 patients**. There were a total of 6,426 male patients, 7,319 female patients, and 3,753 children. Among the patients, 19 per cent of them had water-borne illnesses, 11 per cent had skin diseases, and 8 per cent had Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI). Additionally, 712 women received ANC services.

Through trained volunteers, BDRCS provided mental health and psychosocial support to **2,459 people**. BDRCS observed that people in the Sylhet and Sunamganj Districts were experiencing strong emotional and physical responses to the flash floods. Combinations of confusion, fear, hopelessness, helplessness, insomnia, physical pain, anxiety, anger, grief, shock, aggression, mistrust, guilt, and shame, as well as loss of confidence in oneself or others, were among the responses. People in distress received PFA to reduce their stress, feel calm, and be able to deal with adversity so that they could make independent decisions. The trained PFA volunteers provided PFA

services to the people who visited them by talking, listening, and comforting them, being available to listen to their needs and concerns, assisting them in coming to terms with the impacts, and referring severe cases as necessary to basic, medical, and specialised mental health care. This service also helped bring recognition/awareness to the fact that BDRCS services extend beyond distribution, cash assistance, and health care to include emotional support and assistance with real-life challenges.



BDRCS trained volunteers providing PFA support in flood affected districts, (Photos: BDRCS)

The trained PFA volunteers conducted a number of free play sessions on-site with children whose parents were receiving medical care from the Mobile Medical Team (MMT). The purpose of the play and recreation activities was to increase children's ability to understand their emotions and how to support themselves and their friends, while also allowing them to play and have fun as part of their normal growth and development, thereby creating a sense of normalcy. It also stimulated their creativity and imagination, fostering their social and emotional development and allowing them to learn to be independent. Social focus play activities help children improve their social skills, promote sharing and cooperation, and increase their resilience in the face of social obstacles. As a result, children develop stronger emotional bonds with their peers. A total of 379 children were engaged in dignified play and recreational activities.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18: **38,603**

Female < 18: **12,902**

Male > 18: **36,528**

Male < 18: **12,612**

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of litres of safe drinking water distributed	175,714 litres	
# of HHs provided with jerry can	3,242 HHs	10,000 HHs
# of disinfected safe drinking water points	303 units	500 units
# of excreta disposal facilities installed	5 units	500 units
# of targeted households provided with technical support for reconstructing latrines through conditional cash assistance	0	2,000 HHs
# of people reached through hygiene promotion	100,645 People	300,000 people
# of families provided with hygiene kits	2,496 HHs	10,000 HHs

BDRCS distributed 175,714 litres of safe drinking water to 70,285 people in the districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj by deploying five water treatment units with the assistance of BDRCS-trained staff, NDWRT members, and volunteers. Before distributing purified water, BDRCS conducted required water quality testing (e.g., chlorine, turbidity, and pH level) using standard testing kits. BDRCS also distributed 3,242 jerry cans to the same individuals, particularly those in need of water-carrying containers, and another 2,300 jerry cans are currently being distributed. Simultaneously, BDRCS distributed 39,090 water purification tablets (WPT) to 19,545 people and allocated an additional 95,000 WPT to various districts.

In addition, BDRCS distributed 2,496 hygiene parcels⁸ from its contingency stock to reach over 12,000 people immediately after the flash floods, and it is currently distributing hygiene parcels to an additional 1,500 households based on the needs of the affected communities. Before distribution, BDRCS-trained volunteers provided orientation to recipients on the proper use of hygiene parcels. During the orientation, volunteers provided information on proper handwashing, latrine maintenance, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM). Concerning MHM, BDRCS female volunteers disseminated awareness messages regarding the use of sanitary pads, the preparation of sanitary pads using local resources, etc. This was conducted separately with the female community members targeted.

⁸ Each hygiene parcel consists of bathing soap (12), laundry soap (8), sanitary pad (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), toilet brush (1), nail cutter (1), toothpaste (2), toothbrush (5), hand washing liquid soap with dispenser (1) along with refill packages (2), hair oil (1), comb (1) and towel (1).



BDRCS volunteers distributing safe drinking water among the flood-affected people in Sylhet and Sunamganj. (Photos: BDRCS)

Besides that, BDRCS disinfected 303 tube-wells at the community level, enabling safe water access to over 7,500 people. Furthermore, BDRCS initiated the installation of emergency latrines for communal use at the community level. BRDCS has currently installed five emergency latrines in the Sylhet district and is in the process of installing the remaining latrines. BDRCS deployed technical staff and volunteers to install these latrines, taking into account the local culture and context. All construction materials were sourced locally, and the affected communities were consulted prior to the construction of these emergency latrines.

In the recovery and early-recovery phases, BDRCS will provide individual household latrines to the most vulnerable people based on the amount of funding available. These latrines will be installed through an owner-driven construction process in consultation with the affected communities. Considering the preliminary design from the affected communities, BDRCS will install model household latrines in strategic locations to get feedback. Individual household latrine designs will be finalized based on community feedback, and BDRCS will provide conditional cash grants in instalments through a financial service provider and in-kind support for the construction of household latrines.



Installation of temporary latrines in Sylhet, (Photo: BDRCS)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18: 7,881	Female < 18: 2,635
Male > 18: 7,458	Male < 18: 2,575

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicator

Actual

Target

Key indicators:	# of households received cash support to address the needs of persons with disabilities.	0 HHs	1,000 HHs
	# of targeted households received dignity kits.	142 HHs	2,000 HHs



People in special needs are prioritized in any distribution centre, (Photos: IFRC)

A total of 28 staff and volunteers received orientation on Minimum Standards of PGI including DAPS approach, SGBV and referral pathway, PSEA policy and Child Protection Policy orientation with integrating SEA and Child abuse session. There were 16 female participants and 12 male participants. Among the trained volunteers two NDRT were nominated as dedicated PGI NDRT from Sylhet and Sunamganj unit respectively who will be supporting to ensure PGI issues by maintaining coordination with others sectoral team.

Through a door-to-door assessment with Kobo, specific needs were assessed to define dignity kits for the affected population and the affected group based on established criteria. During the distribution of cash, a women- and child-friendly area/corner was provided for the community. BDRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children, including adolescents, marginal income farmers, day laborer, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities. Currently, 142 affected households have received dignity kits in the district of Sylhet.



Community Engagement and Accountability

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 publicized 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.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with awareness messages	85,781	tbc

# of feedbacks received from the community	43	-
# of staff and volunteers received CEA orientation/training	40	tbc

BDRCS started sharing awareness messages via social media on 20 May 2022, including dos and don'ts before, during, and after a flood situation, awareness to provide special attention to children, women, and the elderly during floods, and how to store rainwater, boil water, etc. In total, 85,781 people were reached by these messages. BDRCS deployed NDRT members to ensure CEA approaches were adhered to on the field. Volunteers deployed for need assessment and data collection were adequately briefed on "who we are, what we intend to do, how communities can provide input, and how they can provide feedback," etc., in order to effectively communicate with the affected population.

Box for the Feedback and Complaint Response Mechanism (FCRM) and an information desk are ensured in all distribution centres with assigned RCYs. Additionally, the BDRCS hotline number was well circulated, communicated with the public, and displayed alongside the primary list of potential BDRCS assistance recipients at various community locations. While a total of 39 calls were received through the BDRCS hotline before and during cash distribution, only four responses were received through the FCRM boxes in Sylhet. Twenty calls out of 39 were feedback, nine were requests for different information, eight were requests for service, and two were complaints (one sensitive and one non-sensitive). Prior to cash distribution, the relevant BDRCS branch addressed and resolved both complaints.



During the distribution, in Sylhet, volunteers helped people by collecting their feedback (Photo: IFRC)

Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 181,370	Female < 18: 60,617
	Male > 18: 171,617	Male < 18: 59,252
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>	

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people with early flood warnings messages	472,856 people	300,000 people
	# of people participated in green response through tree planting campaign	Planned	50,000 people
	# of HHs with 'cash-for-work'	Planned	2,000 HHs

BDRCS volunteers, Army, Navy, Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), local authorities and other organizations were dynamically active with the evacuation process. More than 500 volunteers and staff were mobilized in all the affected districts in terms of disseminating early warning and evacuation of vulnerable people. According to MoDMR, a total of 1,605 evacuation shelters were opened across the five most affected districts and provided temporary shelter to 472,856 individuals. Based on the available funding, BDRCS will plan for other remaining activities particularly cash for work and tree plantation campaign in the affected communities.



BDRCS' volunteers optimizing civil-military relations in evacuation of flood affected people in Sunamganj. (Photo: BDRCS)



BDRCS volunteers disseminating awareness messages through hand mike to the marooned people. (Photo: BDRCS)

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of unit (branch) Executive Committee orientation in line with the new Strategic Plan 2021-2025</i>	Planned	Tbc
	<i># of Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) organize at Branch level</i>	Planned	4
	<i># of financial management software upgrade and customize</i>	Planned	tbc

During the operation, more than 500 BDRCS's volunteers, NDRT members and staff were mobilized to provide humanitarian assistance in different sectors. Currently, more than 100 RCY have been oriented on household assessment questionnaire by KoBo tools, multipurpose cash grant distribution process with the BPO and exit survey in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. A total of 28 staff and volunteers (including 16 females) received orientation on Minimum Standards of PGI including DAPS approach, SGBV and referral pathway, PSEA policy and Child Protection Policy orientation with integrating SEA and Child abuse session. Among the trained volunteers, two NDRTs were nominated as dedicated PGI NDRT from Sylhet and Sunamganj unit respectively, who are supporting to ensure PGI issues by maintaining coordination with others sectoral team. Based on the funding coverage, BDRCS along with IFRC and in-country PNSs will make plan for the remaining activities.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	<i>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.</i>
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From the very beginning of the flash floods event, BDRCS and IFRC CD are continuously ensuring membership-wide coordination, including ICRC and sharing time to time updates with them through coordination meetings – both bilateral and multilateral, also by sharing situation reports, infographs and operations update. IFRC CD is providing necessary support to BDRCS for its local fund-raising effort as well, also helping BDRCS to coordinate the bilateral support from IFRC's memberships. BDRCS has assigned a response coordinator for this flood response based in its NHQ and two dedicated officers (on top of deployed NDRTs) at Sylhet and Sunamganj district. Two dedicated persons, trained with information management, coordinating, and collecting regular information for the field and feeding to the operation and management teams in Dhaka.

At field level, BDRCS is ensuring close coordination with district level authorities through district branch representatives on a regular basis and regularly sharing information about the ongoing response. In one distribution the district commissioner (DC) in Sylhet has attended and in another distribution in Netrokona district,

State Minister of Social Welfare joined. BDRCS is also ensuring district-wide coordination through engagement in coordination forums organized by DC office in each district and with responsible coordination agencies as assigned by HCTT system.

At national level, BDRCS and IFRC closely coordinating with HCTT members and sharing regular updates. IFRC CD also leading the Shelter Cluster Coordination and actively coordinating with food security cluster, WASH cluster, Health cluster, Displacement Management Cluster, NAWG etc. BDRCS and IFRC also keeping close contact with MoDMR and updating them on the Federation-wide humanitarian response that being carried out by BDRCS.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective: *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Considering the significant damage and impact of flood, IFRC CD requested for surge support to enhance shelter cluster coordination role in emergency phase. With the support of IFRC global surge desk, immediately IFRC engaged a dedicated shelter cluster coordinator to ensure a coordinated shelter response through close coordination with cluster members and relevant stakeholders. Shelter Cluster (SC) Bangladesh has been actively coordinating with cluster members, analyzing the shelter needs. Considering shelter is one of the top priority needs, Bangladesh SC developed a comprehensive shelter response plan for flood 2022 as part of HCTT Humanitarian Response Plan. SC has targeted **250,000 people** to reach with shelter assistance and funding requirement is **17.0 million** USD. To coordinate the emergency period of flood 2022, the IFRC CD deployed a coordinator. SC has been continuously updating its partners with latest available information through sharing 4W matrix information, NAWG assessment finding etc. SC organized a meeting on 18 July 2022 with its partners to share the overall flood situation. At the same time, SC updated partners about the collective shelter response so far and discuss the response gap. During the meeting, the need of a comprehensive detailed assessment on shelter damage was highlighted and decided to form a team to conduct the detailed shelter assessment. SC will communicate with relevant stakeholders and members to develop IEC material on safe shelter.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Ensure technical and financial support to enable BDRCS to implement the operation efficiently.*

IFRC CD response team members, including PMER and IM are closely working with BDRCS and together addressing different day to day operational issues regarding this flood response operation. In addition, IFRC CD is keeping close contact with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Partnership Resource Development (PRD) and finance teams regarding funding opportunities for the emergency appeal and keeping track of the pledges including potential interest. The update is shared with BDRCS and IFRC's in country memberships. IFRC CD is sharing time to time update with the diplomatic missions and donor agencies in country through infographs and informal updates. On 28 June, a partners' call was organized by IFRC APRO, and the IFRC CD team in coordination with the Regional Office communication team, provide necessary technical support to BDRCS NHQ and field teams in terms of communications, information management, PGI and CEA. IFRC PGI staff member along with BDRCS counterpart, visited the affected areas and conducted different community consultation. IFRC CD PMER and IM are closely

working with BDRCS counterpart and helped BDRCS to issue timely situation update and a two-pager operation update. The IFRC CD team has also provided necessary technical support for the need assessment questionnaire finalization and data collection and data analysis. IFRC will ensure timely operational updates, pledge report and final report. An online tracking sheet was developed together with BDRCS to keep regular monitoring and update of the ongoing activities in the field.

Different photos and videos are shared through IFRC shaRED channel with IFRC memberships. Additionally, different operational information and updates are being shared on regular basis through social media by IFRC APRO as well as by the IFRC Head of Country Delegation (HoD) in Bangladesh. The IFRC CD team is also helping BDRCS to share similar updates through their social media and other channels – including local news media.

IFRC finance will ensure timely working advances and will monitor the expenditure along with the operation team. For unconditional cash transfer, timely dispatchment of funds to Bangladesh Post office enabled the cash distribution.

In close coordination with APRO Logistics unit, IFRC CD logistics will ensure procurement and logistics procedures are followed for procurement of goods/services and ensuring necessary warehousing and fleet management support for the operation. Currently BDRCS is mobilizing items from its Disaster Preparedness stock and based on available funding will replenish. Tarpaulins and jerrycans will be procured internationally and remaining will be locally.

IFRC CD HR worked closely with the operation team in CD and APRO and under the guidance of the HoD recruited a consultant to help the team to lead the shelter cluster coordination in the country.

Adequate measures are in place 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 (including WhatsApp), 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 being encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Any field missions by IFRC personnel undertaken following the current IFRC travel approval process, current health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19.

D. FUNDING

The donor response to date can be accessed [here](#). A financial report will be issued in next reporting.

Contact information

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

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In IFRC Geneva

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org
- **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**
- In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office: Cessie Petchi, acting Partnership in Emergencies Coordinator; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

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

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

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Operational Strategy \(OS\)](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.