

Emergency appeal No: MDRBD035 Emergency appeal launched: 29/05/2024 Operational Strategy published: 14/06/2024	Glide No: TC-2024-000083-BGD
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 01/07/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: 29/05/2024 to 21/06/2024
Operation timeframe: 12 months (29/05/2024 to 31/05/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 650,000 (Federation-wide target; IFRC Secretariat is 500,000)
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 10 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 12.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

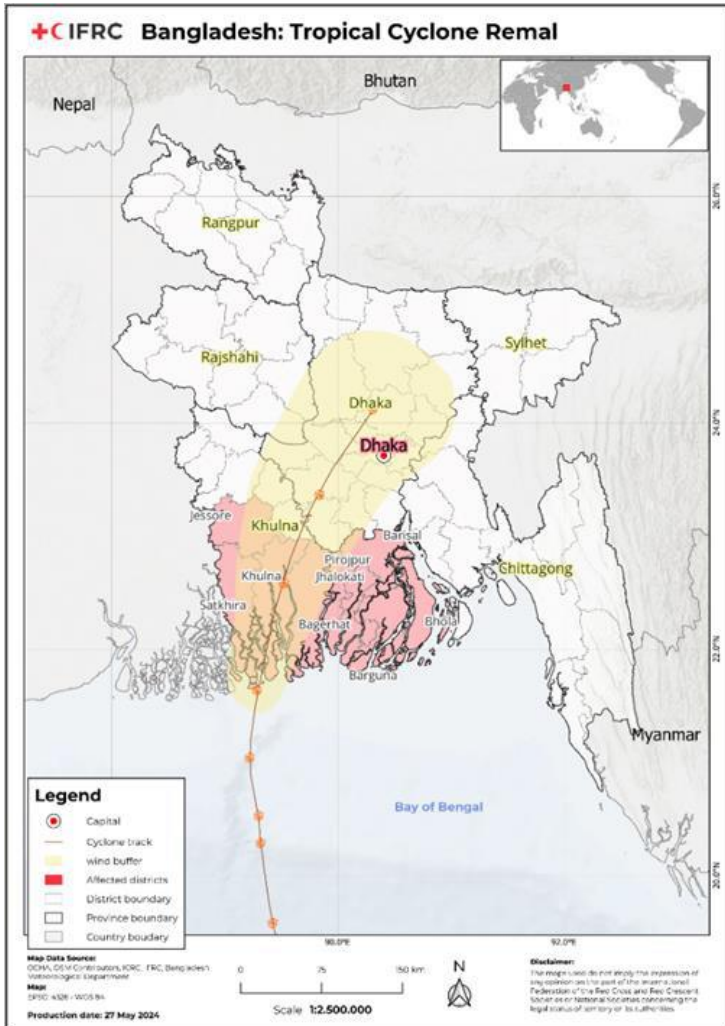


The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) provided essential relief items to a woman affected by Cyclone Remal in Paikgacha, Khulna. The relief package included seven days' worth of food, hygiene parcels, jerry cans, safe drinking water, and tarpaulins (Photo: BDRCS)

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 12,500,000, is 16 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), with the support of the IFRC, to continue providing humanitarian assistance in immediate response and to support early recovery efforts to the affected population.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



On 26 May 2024, Cyclone Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal of India. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), the highest recorded wind speed was 111 kilometres/hour (km/h) at 1:30 AM on 27 May 2024 (local time), in Khepupara, located in the coastal district of Patuakhali. The storm surge, accompanied by extremely heavy rainfall, caused flooding of 5 to 8 feet in the coastal districts. The eight most impacted districts are Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Patuakhali, Pirojpur, Barguna, Jhalokathi, and Bhola.

According to the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), about **4.6 million people** were affected by Cyclone Remal in 19 districts, and 16 people died across seven districts. Approximately 807,023 people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts.

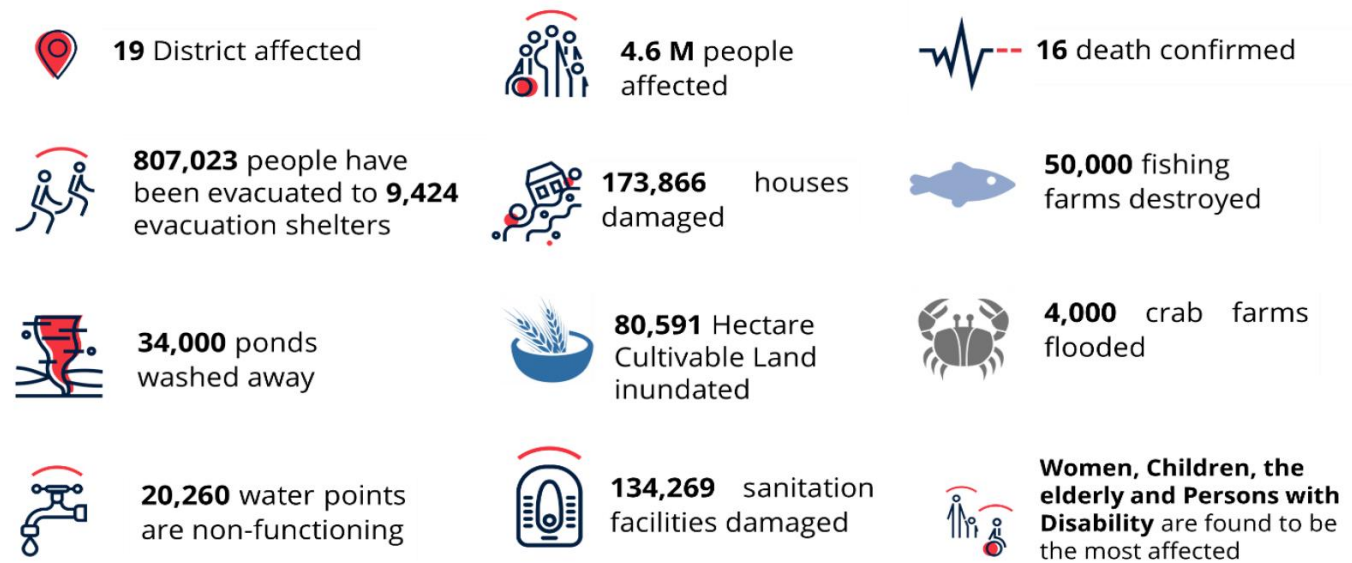
Over 173,000 houses were damaged, including 40,338 that were completely uninhabitable. About 80,591 hectares of cultivable land were inundated. Additionally, 50,000 fish enclosures, 34,000 ponds, and 4,000 crab farms were severely flooded, disrupting food supply chains, and exacerbating livelihoods and food insecurity. More than 530,000 farmers have been affected by damage to crops worth BDT 10,595 million (USD 90.7 million).

Cyclone Remal has severely impacted Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) conditions. Initial data from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) indicated that 20,260 water points were damaged, including 1,536 which were fully destroyed. A further 134,269 latrines were damaged, with 24,407 completely unusable, across the eight affected districts. WASH services at 550 healthcare facilities and 1,175 shelters (including schools) were also damaged. In addition to increasing salinity, the tropical storm, storm surge, and embankment collapse caused damage, flooding, and contamination of water sources like ponds. As a result, people face a higher risk of contracting waterborne illnesses since they did not have access to sufficient sanitation or clean drinking water.

According to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), a 20-bed hospital in Kuakata and 20 community clinics in the divisions of Barishal and Khulna were reported damaged. Some medicines and logistics facilities were compromised as water entered the hospital's medicine store. The Upazila Health Complex (UHC) in Patuakhali and a few Union Parishads in Koyra were also destroyed.

On 26 May 2024, the BDRCS called for an emergency coordination meeting with the Honourable State Minister of the MoDMR, the Honourable Chairman and Directors of the BDRCS along with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and IFRC's in-country members. CHF 1 million was allocated as an immediate loan from IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the BDRCS in addressing the immediate needs of the affected people on 27 May 2024. The IFRC launched a Federation-wide Emergency Appeal on 29 May 2024 for CHF 12.5 million (IFRC Secretariat - CHF 10 million) at the request of the BDRCS to assist 650,000 affected people.

Key Impacts (As of 31 May 2024)



Source: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Department of Public Health & Engineering, NAWG and UNRC Office, Bangladesh

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

BDRCS was constituted on 31 March 1973 by the President's Order Number 26 of 1973 with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971. The Society was recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 20 September 1973 and admitted to IFRC on 2 November 1973. The name and emblem were changed from Red Cross to Red Crescent on 4 April 1988 vide Act 25 of 1988.

BDRCS plays a crucial role as a first responder to disasters, crises, and pandemics. With 68 branches throughout the country, a network of 87,935 life members, 14,960 active Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, 78,599 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers, and 2,757 staff, the BDRCS ensures that a well-functioning, relevant disaster management system is in place to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in terms of providing humanitarian assistance, the BDRCS has access as a first responder to crisis areas and leads seasonal pre-disaster meetings to be ready to respond. BDRCS has a trained pool of personnel in the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), NDRT-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (NDRT-WASH), Unit (Branch) Disaster Response Team (UDRT), Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) and Rapid Market Assessment. Furthermore, BDRCS has also trained personnel as Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, International Mobilisation and Preparation for Action (IMPACT) training, Mobile Medical Teams (MMT), Emergency Response Unit (ERU), Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), Practical Cash in Emergencies (PECT), and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA).

BDRCS' responses, during the reporting period:

- Following the impact of Cyclone Remal, BDRCS activated its contingency plan and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC), coordinating with the IFRC, IFRC's in-country membership, ICRC, and other international partners in the country.
- BDRCS, with the support of IFRC and IFRC's membership and other partners, provided humanitarian assistance in 11 districts and mobilized more than 2,000 volunteers and staff.
- BDRCS in collaboration with the CPP, disseminated early warning messages among the at-risk communities in the coastal areas and Cox's Bazar camp.
- Close coordination with local authorities facilitated the smooth evacuation of people to cyclone shelters. BDRCS and CPP volunteers provided first aid services, distributed dry food, and managed the shelters, demonstrating their commitment to the safety and well-being of the affected communities.
- BDRCS immediately reached out to its eight coastal branches to provide emergency food and reached more than 8,000 people and also distributed a seven-day food package to 50,000 people.
- Two mobile water treatment plants (reverse osmosis) for desalination were deployed in Khulna and Satkhira districts, distributing over 59,000 litres of safe drinking water to 4,885 households, reaching more than 24,000 people.
- Two Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) have been mobilized, reaching more than 2,513 people with primary healthcare services and more than 130 people with psychosocial support (PSS).
- Approximately 13,750 people were reached with hygiene kits, around 50,000 people with tarpaulins, and 9,500 people with sleeping mats from BDRCS contingency stock.

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

The initial report from affected districts shows that while some people are trying to recover from the damages made by Cyclone Remal, thousands of people are still in need of humanitarian assistance. According to different reports, the immediate needs are more related to emergency food assistance, emergency shelter support integrated with WASH support (with access to sanitation facilities) and health support, such as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and access to health care. In the long run, recovery efforts will be required to bring back the lives of people to the pre-cyclone situation, taking into consideration cyclone resilience measures as well as protection and inclusion.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

According to the WASH cluster, more than one million people are in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The primary drinking water sources that were affected were ponds, tube wells, pond sand filters (PSF), and rainwater harvesting systems. These sources were affected by flooding and tainted by stormwater and saline seawater, which caused disruptions to the infrastructure and safe water resources for households and communities. In this region, surface water ponds are frequently utilized to supply household water needs. The water scarcity is being made worse by their contamination with faeces from nearby toilet systems and seawater intrusion.

According to findings by the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), 84 per cent and 82 per cent of the affected population reported disruptions to their sanitation and water supply services, respectively. The restoration of WASH services is reported by half of the affected population as their top priority life-saving intervention. Initial data from

the DPHE in eight affected districts identified 20,260 water points damaged (of which 1,536 are fully damaged) and 134,269 latrines damaged (of which 24,407 are fully damaged). Restoring access to enough water in appropriate quantities and quality is one of the urgent needs. Having access to sanitary facilities and supplies for handwashing is essential for the most marginalized individuals, particularly women and children who are the most vulnerable in the affected areas.

Food Security and Livelihoods:

Due to Cyclone Remal, 62,783 hectares of cropland were damaged worth BDT 10,595 million (about USD 90.7 million), affecting 537,234 farmers.¹ Significant household income and livelihood losses were brought on by the cyclone, and the subsequent decline in economic activity has only made the suffering worse. It also destroyed fodder, stored seeds, and recently harvested household food stocks. Damage was done to fisheries, forestry, livestock, poultry, fruit orchards, standing crops, and seedbeds by tidal surges, heavy rainfall, and strong winds.

Additionally, because of the contamination of water sources, resulted in sickness, injury, and death among livestock and wild animals. Marine fishing households are suffering doubly due to the fishing ban. Most of the tools and equipment used by agricultural households (e.g. machinery, trawlers, etc.) were damaged due to saline water and unwanted displacement. The long-term saline water intrusion from the embankment breach resulted in prolonged salinity of the soil and affected overall agricultural production. Farmers will probably start the Aman planting season later than usual, which will cause a large loss in output.

In order to maintain food security and prevent the current food and nutrition situation from getting worse, priority needs include food assistance to the most vulnerable households. Infrastructure related to agriculture and the restoration of immediate income opportunities need to be addressed. At the same time, immediate lifesaving agricultural interventions, such as the provision of tools, seeds, fertilisers, cattle feed, fodder, veterinary services, fish feed, and fishing equipment are needed to restore immediate food production.

Shelter:

According to the MoDMR, a total of 173,866 houses were damaged, of which 40,338 houses were completely destroyed and 133,528 houses were partially damaged. Individuals who are being hosted, residing in public areas, or living inside damaged homes are all unable to provide for their basic needs for shelter. Severe floods in the affected areas have damaged houses and important household items due to tidal surges, heavy rainfall, and embankment breaches.

The preliminary NAWG report shows that 91 per cent of households currently face difficulties in cooking their food, and about 93 per cent of households' livelihoods and income-generating activities have also been disrupted, increasing their vulnerability. They are unable to rebuild or repair their homes on their own since their income has stopped. The shelter cluster states that in order to enable the affected individuals to resume their regular lives, they urgently require emergency shelter supplies, basic household items, and housing recovery assistance.

Health:

According to the health cluster, in the eight most affected districts, 433,745 people require health services, including 45,543 children under five and 9,976 pregnant women. Acute respiratory tract infections (RTI) and acute watery diarrhea (AWD) are two infectious diseases that are more likely to spread when there is a severe lack of access to clean water and sanitary facilities, especially for children. Furthermore, 47 per cent of household members have experienced family separation, which aggravates mental health and psychosocial well-being.

Due to transportation issues and financial limitations, pregnant women encounter major obstacles when trying to access healthcare, while many community clinics at the union parishad-level are affected. Doorstep maternal health care via mobile health camps, reproductive health kits, and guaranteeing functional services for regular deliveries

¹ The Report is available at: [Rapid Assessment of Cyclone REMAL 2024 - Bangladesh | ReliefWeb](#)

around the clock are desperately needed to address these problems. For the impacted communities, emergency health care support including mental and psychosocial support, health promotion, and education is crucial.

Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified in the reporting period are:

- The communication system of communities in the coastal areas has been severely disrupted due to the cyclone and disrupted information dissemination systems.
- The roads have been damaged due to the tidal surge-induced floods caused by the cyclone, furthermore, many trees have been uprooted, and so far, it has not been possible to remove them in many places, hampering the movement of relief teams and supplies.
- The power system in many places has not yet been fully restored, which may disrupt timely communication with different teams in the field as well as with the NHQ in Dhaka.
- Limited availability of suitable transport and fuel may exacerbate logistical constraints.
- The monsoon season also may hamper the ongoing response efforts.
- The possible spread of dengue could hinder the operation.

Considering the above possible constraints and challenges, the BDRCS and IFRC will be closely coordinating with the government (at both local and national levels) and other agencies to manage the risks accordingly.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There is no change to the Operational Strategy published on 14 June 2024, in complement to the Emergency Appeal launched on 29 May 2024.

This operation aims to meet the immediate needs of **650,000 people** in the eight districts most affected by Cyclone Remal through the provision of cash assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, livelihoods, shelter, health, and disaster risk reduction support.

In the **immediate phase**, the key areas of focus under the Emergency Appeal include:

- **Emergency Shelter:** Providing emergency shelter items like tarpaulins, and shelter toolkits along with technical assistance to those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed.
- **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance:** Offering financial support to allow affected families to meet their diverse and immediate needs.
- **Livelihood:** Support affected communities through cash-for-work schemes and provide immediate lifesaving agricultural support.
- **Health:** Focusing on supporting the community via mobile medical teams, first aid and community health services through BDRCS Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres, health awareness to prevent the spread of diseases and to promote overall well-being through MHPSS interventions. In addition to this, renovation and equipping of MCHCs.
- **WASH:** Ensuring access to clean water by mobilising water purification units, access to sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene practices along with hygiene kits and disinfecting, repairing and installing new water points.

In the **recovery phase**, the key areas focusing under the Emergency Appeal include:


- **Shelter:** Providing conditional cash and technical guidance through an owner-driven approach.
- **Livelihood:** Providing skills-based training and cash assistance along with technical guidance for restoring livelihood.
- **WASH:** Construction of latrines (via cash and technical guidance), installation of new water points and hygiene promotion activities.

Furthermore, the approach also integrates elements of disaster risk reduction and preparedness for effective response and addresses protection issues by ensuring the full integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). A wider Risk Management Plan including a detailed risk register for different types of risks will be integrated to ensure efficient and timely implementation of the emergency operation.

Preparedness and other activities (if any) will carry on under the IFRC Country Plan following the conclusion of the 12-month Emergency Appeal period, closely linked to the BDRCS annual operational plan. This plan will demonstrate a holistic view of the ongoing emergency response and longer-term programming tailored to the needs of the community. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People reached: 50,000	
		Female > 18: 15,997	Female < 18: 9,639
		Male > 18: 14,695	Male < 18: 9,670

Objective: *Communities in disaster-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households provided with emergency shelter assistance along with technical guidance</i>	8,480	20,000
	<i># of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance</i>	0	3,000

As of 21 June 2024, BDRCS, from their contingency stock of emergency shelter items, has distributed tarpaulins to 50,000 people and sleeping mats to 9,500 people in eight districts. The beneficiaries were selected after a volunteer door-to-door survey in consultation with the local government and local unit. The people with partially and fully damaged houses were given priority while distributing these items by BDRCS volunteers.

A team of BDRCS trained staff and volunteers will be conducting a detailed assessment with the technical support from the IFRC and in coordination with the local governments. As soon as the detailed assessment is completed,

emergency shelter assistance and shelter recovery assistance will be provided as defined in the operational strategy.



Livelihoods

People reached: **35,000**

Female > 18: **11,198** Female < 18: **6,747**

Male > 18: **10,286** Male < 18: **6,769**

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

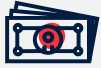
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of cash for work schemes implemented</i>	0	10 schemes
	<i># of households that received seeds as agricultural inputs</i>	0	10,000
	<i># of households reached with skills training on livelihoods activities</i>	0	500
	<i># of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance</i>	0	3,000
	<i># and % of targeted households that reported their income is not continuing to fall (and is not zero)</i>	0	3,000

To date, BDRCS has distributed a seven-day food package to 35,000 people with the support of Grameen Phone - one of the largest mobile operators in Bangladesh. BDRCS follows the sphere standard for the seven-day food package, which consists of 7.5-kg rice, 1-kg pulse, 1 -litre soyabean oil, 1-kg sugar, 1-kg iodized salt and ½ kg semolina. They were selected based on the target population of the response operation, after a volunteer door-to-door survey in consultation with the local government and local unit.

As of the reporting period, BDRCS with support of Grameen Phone has distributed 7,000 food parcels. They were 1,000 in Khulna, 1,000 in Bagerhat, 200 in Satkhira, 1,000 in Patuakhali, 1,000 in Barguna, 1,000 in Barisal, 500 in Jhalokati, 1,000 in Pirojpur and 300 in Bhola. Furthermore, work is in progress to support a further 15,000 people with this seven-day food parcel. It is expected that livelihood-related recovery activities will start after completion of the detailed assessment.



A Red Crescent volunteer assisting in delivering a food package to a man affected by Cyclone Remal (Photo: BDRCS)



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: -

Female > 18: -

Female < 18: -

Male > 18: -

Male < 18: -

Objective:

Address the immediate basic needs of targeted vulnerable households through the provision of multipurpose cash grants.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG)	0	20,000 HHs
% of households that report being able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritise them	0	tbc

The detailed assessment in the districts is expected to be completed by the end of July 2024. Based upon the findings of the detailed assessment, 20,000 households and a further 9,000 households supported by the flexifund under ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP)² will receive the Multi-Purpose Cash Support (MPCS) of BDT 6,000 (approximately CHF 50) to fulfill their basic needs. The distribution is expected to start once the detailed assessment is completed and will be managed through the financial service provider/mobile money transfer as per previous experience in the country to meet their immediate need and, as much as possible, restore their livelihoods.



Health & Care

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

People reached: **2,513**

Female > 18:
1,283

Female < 18:
tbc

Male > 18: **808**

Male < 18: **9**

Objective:

Enhance the health and well-being of the affected population through improved access to medical services and community health interventions.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services	310	1,000
# of people reached through mobile medical services	2,513	7,000
# of volunteers that received stress management sessions	0	100
# of people reached with health promotion	0	500,000

² Bangladesh is one of the countries where the PPP is being implemented. This is a partnership between the IFRC network and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). Implemented by the BDRCS in Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet, and Cox's Bazar districts, the German Red Cross as the European Union National Society is leading the PPP in Bangladesh with the Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and IFRC. More info on PPP is available in the IFRC website [here](#).

# of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, ECV, eCBHFA, and search and rescue	0	150
# of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional	0	10 CHCs

As of 21 June 2024, BDRCS mobilized two mobile medical teams (MMT) to the Satkhira and Khulna districts, and a total of 2,513 people were reached with primary health care services. In addition, 310 people were reached with psychosocial support (PSS) in these two districts. These two MMTs also distributed 3,800 pieces of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) sachets among the affected people. Another five MMTs will be deployed on 24 June 2024 in Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna, Bhola and Patuakhali districts. It is anticipated that operational strategy activities pertaining to health will begin following the conclusion of the detailed assessment and depending on the funding coverage.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **38,174**

Female > 18: **19,850** Female < 18: -

Male > 18: **18,324** Male < 18: -

Objective: *Reduce the risks of water and faecal-borne diseases while increasing the dignity of communities through quality WASH services.*

Key indicators :	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected	59,000	100,000
	# of new water points installed	0	100
	# of damaged water points repaired and disinfected	0	500
	# of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	0	50
	# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	13,750	500,000
	# of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines	0	3,000

As of reporting period, BDRCS has deployed two mobile water treatment plants (reverse osmosis) for desalination in Khulna and Satkhira districts, where more than 59,000 litres of safe drinking water have been distributed to 4,885 households, and 24,424 people have been reached. Furthermore, more than 13,750 people have been provided with hygiene kits and 42,500 with jerry cans. Additionally, 420,000 liters of drinking water distribution is in progress in the Satkhira, Bagerhat, Khulna, and Pirojpur districts, supported by Abdul Monem Limited. Another 2,000 households in Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Barguna districts will receive hygiene parcels and 4,000 households will also receive water jerry cans.

Apart from the above, WASH flipchart and seven types of posters and leaflets are in development process which will be used to conduct the WASH awareness sessions. The flipchart includes information of household-level water purification methods, water stand preservations techniques, improved latrine installation and importance, steps of hand washing, food hygiene, diseases spreading paths, demerits of open defecation, good and bad habits, menstrual hygiene management, vector control, solid waste management, and faecal sludge management. The

poster and leaflet topics include the topic of importance of drinking safe water, hand washing techniques, guidelines to use water purification tablets, tube-well disinfection process, menstrual hygiene management etc. Additional, health-related operational strategy activities are expected to start after the detailed assessment is finished, contingent on funding availability.



Red Crescent volunteers actively delivering much-needed safe drinking water to areas affected by Cyclone Remal (Photo: BDRCS)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: -

Female > 18: -

Female < 18: -

Male > 18: -

Male < 18: -

Objective:

Strengthen protection, safety, and safeguarding mechanisms by improving the existing protection capacity of the affected community and ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are dignified and safe to access for all backgrounds.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of staff and volunteers trained on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and Safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues with policy orientation	0	25
# of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities	0	2,000
# of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications	0	100,000

During the distribution of household items like tarpaulins, sleeping mats, water jerrycans, and food packages, a women friendly area/corner was provided to the community at every distribution centre, including separate toilet facilities for male and female. BDRCS has prioritized the most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children, including adolescents, marginal income farmers, day laborers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities. BDRCS emphasized in deploying as much possible female volunteers to assist the distribution. As BDRCS is conducting the detail door-to-door assessment with Kobo, specific needs related to PGI will be assessed and accordingly further support will be provided in the coming days – this will include distribution of dignity kits, awareness messages distribution related to child protection, prevention of child marriage, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, etc, including the specialized need based support for the people with disabilities. Training and details orientation to the BDRCS staff and volunteers on PGI and dignity access participation and safety (DAPS) will be organized in the coming days.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: -

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective:

Targeted communities are consulted and able to share their views about the assistance received or planned, and programmes and operations are planned and adapted accordingly.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of community meetings held	0	120
# of complaints received through feedback mechanisms	0	N/A
# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	0	25

BDRCS has its own TOLL-FREE Number 16226 in which anyone can call for free, from 9:00 AM to 17:00 PM every day (except Friday), to inquire about information and services of BDRCS. BDRCS also established feedback box along with the information desk at each distribution point where trained CEA volunteers engaged and addressed different information need of the community people including answering the common questions on selection criteria. As of 21 June 2024, BDRCS received only four calls – two related to damage information and two related to how people can donate to BDRCS for the cyclone Remal response. BDRCS NHQ is gathering different feedback and responses received at the branch level which will reflect in the next operation update. A training on the CEA for the relevant branch level staff and volunteers will be organized in the coming days. Currently BDRCS is in the process of deployment of the NDRT/NDWRT members who are also trained on CEA.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People reached: **800,000**

Female > 18:
255,944

Female < 18:
154,224

Male > 18:
235,112

Male < 18:
154,720

Objective:

Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with early warning campaigns and evacuated	800,000	500,000
	# of people reached with the sapling	0	500,000

On 26 May 2024, Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD) issued Great Danger signal number 10, for the districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Patukhali and their offshore Islands and Chars areas, while Cox's Bazar and Chattogram ports should hoist Great Danger signal number nine and river ports in these districts advised hoist Riverine Great Danger signal number four.

However, the severe cyclonic storm Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India at approximately 20:00 PM local time on 26 May 2024. During that time the storm surge, accompanied by extremely heavy rainfall, caused flooding of five to eight feet in the coastal districts. According to the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Cyclone Remal affected roughly 4.6 million people in 19 districts, and at least 16 people died across seven districts. Meanwhile, CPP volunteers and BDRCS volunteers along with local administrations and other organisations were active with the evacuation process. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people. Approximately 800,000 people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts.

Apart from these, BDRCS has planned to reach 500,000 people with the support of sapling distribution at the cyclone Remal affected areas in early recovery stage.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: *Contribute to strengthening the BDRCS's overall response capacity at the headquarters level and as well as district level in line with the NSD direction paper. in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of staff and volunteers trained on NDRT, NDRT-WASH, and Cash Transfers	0	100
	# of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage	500	500
	# of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework	0	7

Currently, 500 volunteers of BDRCS are already insured through IFRC global accident insurance in Geneva. The renewal of this insurance for volunteers will be renewed for another term of one year in December 2024. Solidarity fund for BDRCS staff and volunteers are in place in BDRCS. BDRCS staff and volunteers can apply for this fund for general illness, or accident in case those are not covered by the insurance. During this reporting period, there was

no such requirement to utilize this fund. The branch capacity-building activity is an ongoing process. The seven operational district branches are impacted by the cyclone and hence will be supported in line with the BDRCS branch development framework. The operation will use the fund once it is confirmed.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *Strengthen coordination within both the IFRC membership and within the Movement to bring technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	3	12
	<i># of external coordination meetings organised</i>	1	5

Following the development of the BDRCS Overall Response Plan for cyclone operations, IFRC Bangladesh CD and the IFRC membership have been coordinating to support the BDRCS in reaching affected people. IFRC jointly with BDRCS organized three partners meetings with the in-country Participating National Societies (PNSs) to share the response plan and response update.

Following the launching of the emergency appeal, in coordination with APRO, two partner calls were organized to share the appeal, operational strategy and funding ask on 30 May and 20 June respectively. IFRC CD also arranged a briefing session within Country Donor communities, Diplomatic Missions and International agencies on 4 June. The BDRCS and IFRC have been coordinating closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), other concerned Ministries, district-level authorities, the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), and other agencies.

Additionally, BDRCS and IFRC have been coordinating with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), different Clusters, Working Groups, and Sphere Community Bangladesh. BDRCS and IFRC are actively engaged with relevant clusters and Working Groups under the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), which has been playing a crucial role and coordinating and sharing the key updates regarding Cyclone Remal.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective: *Ensure active and close coordination with shelter actors to provide shelter assistance to those impacted.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people assisted with shelter relief supplies</i>	0	394,366 people
	<i># of shelter cluster coordination meetings held</i>	3	36

The Shelter Cluster Bangladesh is chaired by the MoDMR and co-chaired by IFRC and UNDP. Shelter Cluster has been coordinating the shelter responses since the beginning of the Cyclone Remal and organized three

coordination meetings. The shelter cluster has been updating the 5W matrix and around USD 150,000 mobilized for emergency and transitional shelter in seven priority districts. A detailed shelter needs assessment following the aftermath of the cyclone will be carried out in the coming days to explore the recovery needs of affected communities.



Secretariat Services

Objective: *Ensure the engagement of the IFRC's staff in providing the necessary support to the BDRCS to effectively implement the operation.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i>	2	2 personnel
	<i># of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>	0	1 evaluation

Surge personnel Deputy Operations Manager and Communication Coordinator have been working in the country and supporting the ongoing operation.

IFRC published weekly communications packages in IFRC Newswire consisting of raw videos, photos, transcribed interviews and quotes from people in some of the most affected areas in Pirojpur and Bagerhat Districts. Content has been produced in cooperation and coordination between IFRC CD Bangladesh and BDRCS.

Furthermore, the content has been posted on IFRC AP and IFRC Global LinkedIn and X accounts and shared from BDRCS' X account in ongoing coordination with them. Media pitches to international journalists are ongoing in coordination with APRO. The Communication Coordinator also gave an account of her experiences in the field and a short update on the situation one month after the cyclone hit in the weekly global IFRC X Spaces. An infographic is being produced to share with donors about the current gap between emergency appeal and funding.

A feature story is in the pipeline to be published on <https://ifrc.exposure.co/>. All communication with the main target groups, being public through press and donors, including PNSs; underlining a need for further funding and support for the many who lost their houses and belongings.

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Hard Pledges + In kind + Soft Pledges	833,530	9,166,470	8%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
BDRCS domestic income + IFRC Secretariat + Bilateral support to BDRCS	2,008,708	10,491,292	16.07%

As of 28 June 2024, the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal has garnered a successful commitment totaling **CHF 833,530**. This amount excludes the one million CHF originating from a DREF loan. Further updates on additional pledge contributions will be included in the forthcoming report.

Contact information

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

At the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Kazi Shofiqul Azam, Secretary General; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org, phone: +8801811 458 500
- Md. Mijanur Rahman, Director; Disaster Response Department, email: mdmijanur.rahman@bdracs.org, phone: +88001811 458 522

At the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation:

- Alberto Bocanegra, Head of Delegation, email: alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org, phone: +880 01711 521 615
- Hasibul Bari Razib; Senior Manager- Disaster Preparedness & Response; email: hasibul.bari@ifrc.org; phone: +8801718535128

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Alexander Matheou, Regional Director; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- Juja Kim, Deputy Regional Director; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- Joy Singhal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- Felipe Delcid, Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- Nusrat Hassan, Operations Coordinator; email: opscoord.pacific@ifrc.org
- Afrhill Rances, Communications Manager; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva:

- Christina Duschl, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiqah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships in Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: Nuraiza.khairuddin@ifrc.org

For IFRC PMER and Quality Assurance and Performance and Accountability support:

- Mursidi Unir, PMER in Emergencies Coordinator, email: mursidi.unir@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

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.