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| <p><b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRBD036<br/> <b>DREF Launch:</b> 29/06/2024<br/> <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 06/09/2024<br/> <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 19/09/2024</p> | <p><b>Glide №:</b><br/> <a href="#">FF-2024-000154-BGD</a></p>   |
| <p><b>Operation update #2</b><br/> <b>Date of issue:</b> 24/11/2024</p>   | <p><b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b><br/>         From 29/06/2024 to 31/10/2024</p>   |
| <p><b>Operation timeframe:</b> 15 months<br/>         (29/06/2024 – 30/09/2025)</p>   | <p><b>Number of people being assisted:</b><br/>         300,000 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal<br/>         400,000 people through Federation-wide</p> |
| <p><b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b><br/>         CHF 6 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal<br/>         CHF 7.5 million Federation-wide</p>                                     | <p><b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b><br/>         CHF 1.5 million</p>  |

*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 6,000,000, is having 47 per cent confirmed funding. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), with the support of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), to continue providing humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations.*

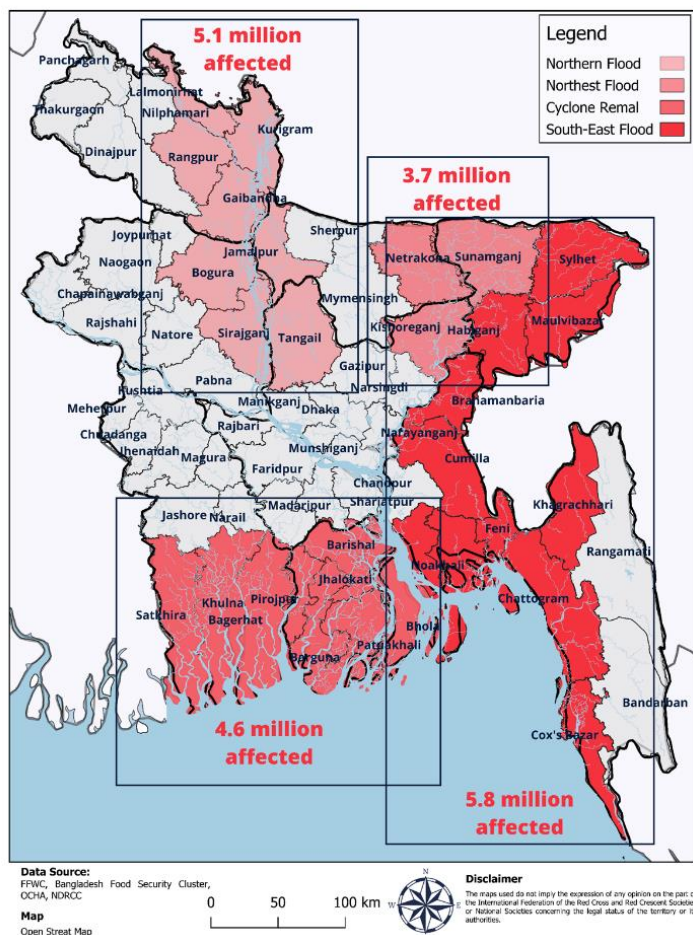


*BDRCS volunteers were repairing a water point in a flood-affected area of Noakhali district. (Photo: BDRCS)*

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

**+CIFRC Bangladesh Cyclone & Flood May to August 2024**



Since mid-June 2024, an estimated 14.6 million people have been affected by a series of flooding events hitting Bangladesh across the northern, northeastern, and southeastern regions, displacing millions and causing widespread damage. The challenges faced by vulnerable communities grappling with natural hazards were further exacerbated in mid-July 2024 by a period of governmental transition, which imposed some additional time constraints on communication, access, and security.

Starting in mid-June 2024, repeated floods have severely affected the northern regions of Bangladesh due to heavy rainfall and water inflows from upstream countries, including Nepal and India. Districts such as Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Munshiganj, Sirajganj, and Tangai have experienced extensive flooding. The [Needs Assessment Working Group \(NAWG\) report](#) of 11 July 2024 estimated that around 5.13 million people had been impacted, comprising 2.61 million women, 1.51 million children and adolescents, and 0.53 million elderly individuals.

At the height of the flooding, 723,331 people were displaced, including 599,767 who took shelter in evacuation centres and 123,564 who sought refuge along roads and embankments. The floods have caused significant hardship across the affected regions. There is an urgent need to restore clean water and sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks, making the

distribution of water purification tablets and hygiene kits essential. Immediate food distribution is also critical due to severe shortages, as economic activities have reached a standstill. To address food insecurity, it is essential to restore food availability, provide agricultural support, close the consumption gap, and prevent the collapse of livelihoods. Immediate assistance is also needed for cash support for shelter repairs and to provide critical materials such as tents, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, essential household items, clothing, and kitchen sets. Health services have been severely disrupted, necessitating urgent action to maintain access to vital care, including the supply of essential medicines and medical equipment. Additional medical teams and boats are needed to reach remote areas and restore the operations of health facilities. Furthermore, the psychological impact of the disaster on affected populations underscores the need for psychosocial support and mental health services.

Protection services are urgently needed to address gender-based violence (GBV) risks and ensure the safety of vulnerable groups, particularly girls, women, children, people with disabilities, and other gender-diverse groups in shelters. Many shelter centres are not accessible to people with disabilities, and many areas remain inundated. According to the [NAWG's third Situation Overview](#) (31 August 2024), approximately 282,968 people, including women and girls, require GBV response and risk mitigation services out of the 5.83 million affected. The Gender-Based Violence Cluster (GBV Cluster) has reported that overcrowded evacuation centres, damaged homes, insufficient electricity, lack of privacy for women and girls, and limited access to alternative reporting



channels have exacerbated GBV risks. Adolescents and young girls, out of school for extended periods, face additional risks of early marriage and trafficking. To address these challenges, there is an urgent need for dignity kits, safe spaces, information on GBV referral pathways, and psychosocial support for women, girls, and children, alongside other life-saving aids.

The southeastern Bangladesh has also faced severe flooding due to heavy monsoon rains and a low-pressure system from late August to mid-September 2024. By 3 September 2024, 5.82 million people across 11 districts had been affected, with 71 fatalities reported. The floods have caused widespread damage, submerged 311,419 hectares of land, and destroyed 6,542 kilometres of roads and 1,066 bridges and culverts, disrupting key transportation routes. Economic losses are substantial, totalling USD 34 million (CHF 29 million) in livestock and USD 121.6 million (CHF 103.1 million) in fisheries. Additionally, more than 7,000 schools were forced to close, affecting 175,000 primary students, while outbreaks of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases continue to exacerbate the crisis.

Bangladesh remains highly vulnerable to recurring floods due to its low-lying topography and frequent exposure to tropical cyclones and monsoon rains. Climate change is intensifying these hazards, increasing the risks associated with floods, cyclones, storm surges, droughts, and riverbank erosion. According to the [2024 INFORM Risk Index](#), Bangladesh is rated very high in several risk categories, with projections suggesting that climate change could displace one in every seven people by 2050.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The BDRCS plays a crucial role as a first responder to disasters, crises, and pandemics. With 68 branches throughout the country, the National Society is supported by a network of 87,935 life members, 14,960 active Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, 78,599 Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers, and 2,827 staff. This robust structure enables BDRCS to maintain an effective and responsive disaster management system that meets the needs of vulnerable communities affected by emergencies.


Following recent changes in the national government, the BDRCS governance at the branch level has faced challenges to the claim of political affiliation with the previous ruling party. In response, the BDRCS dissolved the executive committees across all 68 branches during the last week of October 2024, with plans to establish ad hoc committees in all branches. On the other hand, to maintain continuity in flood response efforts, the BDRCS management has implemented a temporary working modality for affected branches, ensuring that response activities continue without interruption. Additionally, after a two-month gap in national governance, the government appointed an ad hoc governing board for BDRCS at the end of October 2024. This new board is expected to work toward re-establishing stable governance at the branch level.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in providing humanitarian assistance, the BDRCS has access as a first responder to crisis areas. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) has 205 members, the NDRT-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (NDRT-WASH) has 150 members, the Unit (Branch) Disaster Response Team (UDRT) has 1,750 members, the volunteer-trained Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) has 4,250 members, while 100 staff and volunteers are trained on Rapid Market Assessments. The BDRCS has 30 trained Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, 22 staff members who received International Mobilisation and Preparation for Action (IMPACT) training, 10 Mobile Medical Teams (MMT), five Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel, and two Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) personnel. The BDRCS also has several framework agreements with different financial service providers. Currently, 17 staff members are trained in Practical Cash in Emergencies (PECT), more than 200 staff and volunteers have received Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training, and over 1,000 staff and volunteers have been trained in cash transfers.

Given the severity of the flooding, the BDRCS activated a contingency plan and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and has been coordinating with the IFRC, the IFRC's in-country membership, the ICRC, and other international

partners in the country. The BDRCS maintains strong partnerships with government agencies at the national and district levels, the United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and shares real-time data with partners. BDRCS is also at the forefront of national working groups, with 2,000 volunteers from the CDRT, UDRT, representatives of the NDRT, and National Society staff currently active at headquarters and field levels, demonstrating a unified and coordinated response.

As of 31 October 2024, BDRCS, with the support of its partners, including the IFRC and its network members, has reached more than **281,700 people (56,340 households)** with multi-sectoral assistance. Of these, 69,705 people (19,941 households) were reached through IFRC EA funding support.

| STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION   |   |
|---|---|
|  <p><b>Shelter, Housing, and Settlements</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDRCS has allocated <b>600 tarpaulins, 3,000 shelter toolkits, and 2,000 kitchen sets</b> from its contingency stock of emergency shelter items, with all tarpaulins already distributed.</li> </ul>   |
|  <p><b>Livelihoods</b></p>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local RCY volunteers have prepared cooked food and distributed <b>15,550 meals</b> in Chattogram, Khagrachhari, and Noakhali districts.</li> <li>BDRCS has distributed dry food packages (flattened rice, sugar/molasses and biscuits, firebox, and candles) to over <b>52,540 families</b> in Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts.</li> <li>A seven-day food package was distributed to 174,545 people in Bandarban, Bogura, Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Khagrachhari, Kishoreganj, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Mymensing, Netrokona, Noakhali, Rangamati, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Tangail districts.</li> </ul>   |
|  <p><b>Multi-Purpose Cash</b></p>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>BDRCS completed the multi-sectoral household assessment for <b>24,300 households</b> by deploying its CVA-trained NDRT/NDRT-WASH members in Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Khagrachhari, Kurigram, Moulvibazar, Mymensing, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Tangail districts. Assessment is going on most of the southeastern districts, including Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Lakshmipur, and Noakhali.</li> <li>BDRCS has reached <b>19,709 households</b> in Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Moulvibazar, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Tangail districts with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCGs) through a financial service provider.</li> </ul>   |
|  <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b></p>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>15 Mobile Medical Team (MMTs)</b> have been deployed to Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, and Sylhet and provided medical assistance to <b>22,713 patients</b> and reached <b>3,603 people</b> with psychosocial support (PSS).</li> <li>20,504 sachets of oral rehydration solutions (ORS) were distributed.</li> <li>Under the ASEF stockpile project, 60,000 bottles of cholera saline, 22,000 bottles of normal saline, 12,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 12,000 dengue test kits have already been delivered to the Divisional Director in Chattogram division under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS).</li> <li>A total of 2,000 mosquito nets have been distributed in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.</li> </ul> |



### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- 15 mobile water treatment plants were mobilised to provide **569,705 litres** of drinking water, along with 7,845 ten-litre water jerrycans to the **227,882 affected people** in Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Noakhali, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Tangail districts,
- BDRCS deployed WASH-trained volunteers and disinfected 530 tube wells in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla.
- **2,000 sets** of hygiene parcels were distributed in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, and 2,750 sets of hygiene parcels were mobilised in Feni, Noakhali, Laksmipur and Cumilla districts.
- 248,700 water purification tablets have been distributed to flood-affected districts, with RCYs providing guidelines on their proper use.
- Five types of hygiene promotion posters are under development, which will be distributed at hygiene promotion sessions in communities.
- The model latrine construction was completed in Feni and Noakhali. Consequently, approximately 300 latrines construction will be continued and completed by January 2025 in all the targeted areas.



### Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

- BDRCS distributed sanitary napkins among 1,848 menstruated women and girls.
- BDRCS has been allocated 5,000 dignity kits from its contingency stock of emergency items to support women and adolescent girls.



### Community Engagement and Accountability

- BDRCS operates a toll-free hotline (16226) for public inquiries about its services. Feedback and complaint boxes, along with information desks staffed by trained Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) volunteers, are available at each distribution point to address community information needs.
- Approximately 52,000 informational materials, including 32,000 red pocket cards, 16,500 stickers, 3,500 posters featuring BDRCS feedback details were distributed during the multi-sectoral assessment to enhance community outreach.



### Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

- BDRCS deployed 19 boats, including speed boats, country boats, inflatable boats, and makeshift rafts (both rented and owned), for rescue operations across Chattogram, Feni, Khagrachhari, and Noakhali districts and rescued 29,004 individuals. Red Crescent Society volunteers collaborated closely with the Army and Navy in these efforts.



### Education

- The development of the school hygiene booklet and procurement of hygiene parcels for students are in progress, with completion expected by December 2024.

# Needs analysis

## Needs analysis

**Shelter:** The people of this region have never experienced floods of this magnitude, and their inexperience in dealing with such hazards has significantly exacerbated the damage. According to the [NAWG report](#), as of 26 September 2024, approximately 339,425 houses have been damaged across ten districts, with the majority being Kutcha<sup>1</sup> and Jhupri<sup>2</sup>. Additionally, more than 540,000 people have been forced to evacuate to temporary shelters, where they remain in need of essentials like clothing, bed sheets, mattresses, comforters, and cooking utensils—many of which were either washed away or damaged beyond use by the floodwaters.

In numerous areas, houses with mud floors have turned uninhabitable, as water accumulation has transformed the interiors into thick clay, making repairs challenging. Many households are attempting makeshift repairs with limited materials, yet these efforts are insufficient and compromise both safety and dignity. Most residents lack the resources to rebuild or repair their homes on their own, and around 50 per cent of those affected are currently residing with friends, relatives, or neighbours. In some cases, homes remain dangerously damaged, and the availability of humanitarian aid remains limited across much of the affected region.

The Shelter Cluster's assessments, including [the Shelter Damage and Needs Assessment](#), published on 1 October 2024, emphasise the urgency of immediate and sustained shelter assistance. Key needs include corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets for roofing, which 92 per cent of assessed households have requested, along with tarpaulins, bamboo, timber, and other essential repair materials. Additionally, 81 per cent of affected households have identified cash assistance as a necessity to cover repair costs, which are estimated at BDT 40,000-60,000 (approximately CHF 300-435) per household. Furthermore, plinth-raising initiatives, which help elevate homes against future flooding, are needed to promote longer-term resilience.

Local markets in affected areas have supplies available, but low-income households, who rely on daily wages and have average monthly incomes below BDT 5,000 (CHF 36), cannot afford the necessary materials without external assistance. Thus, immediate community needs focus on housing repair materials, cash support, and essential household items, such as bedding, cooking utensils, and mosquito nets.

**Food Security and Livelihoods:** The floods have caused a significant loss of livelihoods and household income, and the subsequent halt in economic activities has only deepened the suffering. Agriculture, in particular, has been hit the hardest. Floodwaters, carrying heavy siltation, have damaged crops, fruit orchards, seedbeds, fisheries, livestock, poultry, and forests. The floods have also led to the death, injury, and sickness of animals and wildlife, exacerbated by the contamination of water sources. Most of the tools and equipment used by agricultural households (e.g. machinery, trawlers, etc.) were damaged due to mud water and displacement. According to the Bangladesh Agriculture Ministry, the floods have caused CHF 240 million (USD 282 million) in crop damage, impacting over 1.3 million farmers. This is especially detrimental as the agricultural sector employs roughly 42 per cent of Bangladesh's workforce. The floods have also resulted in CHF 132 million (USD 156 million) in losses for livestock and fisheries.

According to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), more than 38,954 cows, buffalos, goats, and over 2.1 million poultry and ducks died during the floods. This has devastated Bangladesh's economy as well as significantly worsened levels of food insecurity nationwide. Farmers are likely to start the Aman planting season late, leading to further production losses. Priority needs include food assistance to the most vulnerable households to ensure food and nutrition security while preventing further deterioration of the current food and nutrition situation. The restoration of immediate income opportunities and agricultural infrastructure is critical, along with lifesaving

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<sup>1</sup> Kutcha: Houses are made of mud, tiles, or cement as kutcha houses.

<sup>2</sup> Jhupri: Houses that use mats, thatch, bamboo, and similar materials for walls and roofs.

agricultural interventions such as providing tools, seeds, fertilisers, cattle feed, fodder, veterinary services, fish feed, and fishing equipment to restore food production.

**Health:** From 21-28 August 2024, the National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room of the DGHS recorded 4,786 cases of illness and injury. Reported cases include 1,397 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), 782 skin diseases, 264 acute respiratory infections (ARI), 279 injuries, 209 snake bites, 22 near-drownings, 11 eye infections, and 1,822 other cases from health facilities in the affected districts. Health facilities and services in these areas have also been severely impacted.

Public hospitals and seven BDRCS health facilities in some sub-districts were submerged. To manage patients and provide essential and emergency services, MMTs have been deployed in flood-affected areas. Concurrently, structural renovations and necessary equipment must be provided to restore functionality to BDRCS health facilities. Health facilities in the affected districts also face shortages of IV cholera saline, ORS, and other essential drugs, as noted in the DGHS stockpile report. Moreover, DGHS data indicates a sharp increase in dengue cases in the Chattogram division, with 2,029 people diagnosed from August to September 2024. To support early detection, prevention, and treatment, there is an urgent need for dengue testing kits, long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), and blood bank supplies.

According to the NAWG report, 78,362 pregnant and lactating mothers are in a vulnerable situation. Therefore, the availability of reproductive health care services, including maternal, neonatal, and child health, immunisation, and mental and psychosocial health services, is urgently needed in the affected areas.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** The eastern flash floods have severely impacted WASH infrastructure, with 162,823 water points and 295,689 latrines damaged. Many water sources have also been contaminated by faecal matter, oil, agricultural chemicals, industrial waste, and other pollutants. The WASH cluster estimates that 1.8 million people now require WASH services. Floodwaters have polluted water sources and damaged sanitation facilities, bathing areas, tube wells, and water points, creating elevated waterborne, respiratory, and skin disease risks. According to [the UN Situation Report No.2](#), published on 30 August 2024, there have been 1,397 reported cases of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and 782 cases of skin disease. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable, facing heightened risks of communicable diseases such as urinary tract and reproductive tract infections due to inadequate privacy, hygiene, and safety, as well as increased exposure to gender-based violence risks given security concerns, including the lack of lighting at water and sanitation points.

The reproductive health of women and girls, including menstrual hygiene management, remains a critical issue. According to Situation Report No.2, shared by the UN, the flooding of WASH facilities across affected areas raises serious concerns about health and waterborne diseases. In some sub-districts, 100 per cent of WASH facilities have been flooded. The restoration of WASH services is reported by half of the affected population as their top priority life-saving intervention. Immediate needs include restoring access to sufficient quantities of clean water and ensuring access to hygienic sanitation facilities and handwashing materials. These are especially crucial for the most disadvantaged groups, primarily children and women, who are the most vulnerable in the affected areas.

## Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified in the reporting period are:

- Extensive damage from siltation and waterlogging has affected roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure. This damage severely limits access to the areas affected, particularly in remote regions, and complicates logistical operations.
- The recent changes in government have affected stability within the branch structure, leaving most executive committee members unavailable at the branches and resulting in a leadership gap. This gap has hindered effective decision-making and response coordination, as the national headquarters' managing board was

absent for around two months. However, the government's appointment of an ad hoc governing board in late October 2024 marks a positive step toward restoring stability in the governance system.

- The prolonged monsoon season, combined with the potential for post-monsoon cyclones and the upcoming winter season, poses further challenges to the ongoing response efforts. These weather conditions could restrict access to the affected areas, slow recovery activities, and impact the overall response timeline.
- The potential spread of dengue fever continues to present a significant health risk, potentially overwhelming already strained medical resources and complicating relief operations. Addressing these health risks may require additional interventions and resources.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Update on the strategy

There is no change to the Operational Strategy published on 19 September 2024, in complement to the Emergency Appeal launched on 6 September 2024. This operation aims to meet the immediate needs of **400,000 people** in the most affected districts by floods 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:** Provide 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:** 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:** Support the community via mobile medical teams, first aid and community health services through BDRCS Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres and 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:** Ensure access to clean water by mobilizing water purification units, providing access to sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene practices and hygiene kits, and disinfecting, repairing, and installing new water points.

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

- **Shelter:** Conditional cash and technical guidance through an owner-driven approach.
- **Livelihood:** 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 CEA and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI). A more comprehensive 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 continue under the IFRC Unified Plan following the conclusion of the 14-month Emergency Appeal period, which is 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 community's needs. 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: **3,000**

Female > 18: **960**      Female < 18: **578**

Male > 18: **882**      Male < 18: **580**

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

|                        | Indicator  | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|--|--------|--------|
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <i>Number of households provided with emergency shelter assistance and basic household items</i>   | 600    | 10,000 |
|                        | <i>Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms of cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance</i> | 0      | 2,000  |

BDRCS allocated 600 tarpaulins, 3,000 shelter toolkits, and 2,000 kitchen sets from its in-country contingency stockpile. Each shelter toolkit includes one kilogram of 1.5-inch nails, one kilogram of 3-inch nails, a roll of tie wire, a measuring tape, shear, claw hammer, handsaw, 50 meters of 3mm rope, 50 meters of 6mm rope, an instruction leaflet, a carton box, and a duffle bag. Distribution is ongoing and needs-based, with 600 households (3,000 people) in Feni and Sylhet districts having received tarpaulins so far. Additionally, 5,000 blankets are being procured and expected to be distributed by November–December 2024. Future shelter recovery assistance, including cash, construction materials, and technical guidance, will depend on available funding.



### Livelihoods

People reached: **10,000**

Female > 18: **3,199**      Female < 18: **1,928**

Male > 18: **2,939**      Male < 18: **1,934**

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

|                        | Indicator   | Actual | Target |
|------------------------|---|--------|--------|
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <i>Number of households reached with emergency food assistance.</i> | 2,000  | 3,000  |

|   |   |        |
|---|---|--------|
| <i>Number of households that received seeds as agricultural inputs</i>  | 0 | 10,000 |
| <i>Number of households reached with skills training in livelihood activities.</i>                              | 0 | 200    |
| <i>Number of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance</i> | 0 | 2,000  |

In response to the flood, local RCY volunteers initially prepared and distributed 15,550 cooked meals in Chattogram, Khagrachhari, and Noakhali districts. Following this, BDRCS distributed dry food packages—including flattened rice, sugar or molasses, biscuits, fireboxes, and candles—to over 52,540 families across Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachhari, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts.

Additionally, BDRCS distributed a seven-day food package and 15-day food package to 58,340 households (291,700 people) with support from Grameen Phone, Meena Bazar, Novartis, City Bank, the IFRC Emergency Appeal, Turkish Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, the Chinese Government and China Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, American Red Cross, USAID, and local initiatives, including BDRCS branch contributions. Of these, 2,000 households (10,000 people) were reached specifically through the Emergency Appeal.

BDRCS adhered to Sphere standards in the seven-day food package and 15-day food package. Targeted households were selected based on the defined population criteria for the response operation, following a door-to-door survey by volunteers and consultations with local government and units. The areas where food packages were distributed span 22 districts, as listed below:

| <b>No.</b>   | <b>District</b> | <b>7-Day Food Pack (HHs)</b> | <b>15-Day Food Pack (HHs)</b> |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1            | Bandarban       | 1,000                        | -                             |
| 2            | Bogura          | 1,000                        | -                             |
| 3            | Chattogram      | 2,820                        | -                             |
| 4            | Cumilla         | 6,895                        | -                             |
| 5            | Feni            | 12,000                       | -                             |
| 6            | Gaibandha       | -                            | 1,400                         |
| 7            | Jamalpur        | -                            | 1,000                         |
| 8            | Khagrachhari    | 3,000                        | -                             |
| 9            | Kurigram        | 1,225                        | -                             |
| 10           | Lakshmipur      | 7,900                        | -                             |
| 11           | Maulvibazar     | 500                          | -                             |
| 12           | Noakhali        | 9,000                        | -                             |
| 13           | Rangamati       | 1,000                        | -                             |
| 14           | Sirajganj       | 500                          | -                             |
| 15           | Sunamganj       | 1,000                        | -                             |
| 16           | Sylhet          | 1,100                        | -                             |
| 17           | Tangail         | 1,000                        | -                             |
| 18           | Chattogram City | 1,000                        | -                             |
| 19           | Kishoreganj     | 500                          | -                             |
| 20           | Netrakona       | 500                          | -                             |
| 21           | Mymensingh      | 2,000                        | -                             |
| 22           | Sherpur         | 2,000                        | -                             |
| <b>Total</b> |                 | <b>55,940</b>                | <b>2,400</b>                  |



BDRCS volunteers distribute seven-day food packages in Feni and Khagrachari districts (Photo: BDRCS)



### Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: **69,705**

Female > 18:  
**22,299**

Female < 18:  
**13,439**

Male > 18: **20,486**

Male < 18:  
**13,481**

#### Objective:

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

#### Key indicators:

| Indicator                               | Actual | Target |
|---|--------|--------|
| Number of households reached with MPCGs | 13,941 | 30,000 |

As of the reporting period, BDRCS completed assessment and verification for 24,300 households out of the 51,600 targeted in 17 districts and has reached 19,709 households with MPCGs through Financial Service Providers (FSPs), following BDRCS's CVA Standard Operating Procedures, in 10 districts, as shown in the table below. Of these, 13,941 households received assistance through contributions from the Emergency Appeal, while the remaining households were supported by contributions from the Danish Red Cross, USAID, and the IFRC GRIP project (supported by USAID).

| No. | District     | Targeted (HH) | Assessment & verification ongoing (HH) | Funds transferred to local FSP units (HH) | Distributed (HH) |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--|---|------------------|
| 1.  | Sylhet       | 8,000         | -                                      | 8,000                                     | 5,011            |
| 2.  | Sunamganj    | 8,000         | -                                      | 8,000                                     | 7,924            |
| 3.  | Moulvi Bazar | 1,300         | -                                      | 1,300                                     | 1,294            |
| 4.  | Jamalpur     | 1,000         | -                                      | 1,000                                     | 989              |
| 5.  | Sirajganj    | 750           | -                                      | 750                                       | 735              |

|     |              |               |              |               |               |
|-----|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 6.  | Bogura       | 500           | -            | 500           | 462           |
| 7.  | Tangail      | 750           | -            | 750           | 750           |
| 8.  | Gaibandha    | 1,000         | -            | 1,000         | 999           |
| 9.  | Kurigram     | 1,000         | -            | 1,000         | 428           |
| 10. | Feni         | 6,000         | 4,000        | 2,000         | 1,117         |
| 11. | Khagrachhari | 2,000         | 1,000        | -             | -             |
| 12. | Noakhali     | 6,500         | -            | -             | -             |
| 13. | Cumilla      | 4,500         | -            | -             | -             |
| 14. | Laksmipur    | 5,100         | -            | -             | -             |
| 15. | Chattogram   | 2,000         | -            | -             | -             |
| 16. | Sherpur      | 2,000         | -            | -             | -             |
| 17. | Mymensing    | 1,200         | -            | -             | -             |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>51,600</b> | <b>5,000</b> | <b>24,300</b> | <b>19,709</b> |

Following the distribution of MPCGs, the BDRCS Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) team, alongside IFRC PMER, conducted a joint monitoring visit to Sunamganj district from 1–3 October 2024. This visit aimed to assess community satisfaction and gather feedback, with findings informing adjustments to future processes and approaches. Additionally, a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise has been initiated in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts for the communities where the distribution was completed for over two weeks to further evaluate the response’s effectiveness and community impact.



In preparation for MPCG distribution, BDRCS, with support from IFRC, organized community discussion and multi-sectoral assessment training for volunteers in Noakhali district (Photo: BDRCS)



## Health & Care

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

People reached: **26,316**

Female > 18: **8,418** Female < 18: **5,074**

Male > 18: **7,734** Male < 18: **5,090**

### 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  |
|-----------------|--|--------|---------|
|                 | Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid, and psychosocial services                                       | 26,316 | 15,000  |
|                 | Number of volunteers that received stress management sessions  | 0      | 200     |
|                 | Number of people reached with health promotion   | 0      | 300,000 |
|                 | Number of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), eCBHFA, and search and rescue | 0      | 180     |
|                 | Number of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional  | 0      | 7       |
|                 | Number of people who received LLIN distributed in the community.   | 10,000 | 10,000  |

BDRCS deployed 15 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to 12 flood-affected districts, including Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Kurigram, Lakshimpur, Moulvi Bazar, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, and Sylhet, to deliver essential healthcare services. Through these MMTs, a total of 22,713 individuals, comprising 7,038 males, 10,498 females, and 5,177 children under five, received primary healthcare. In addition, 3,603 individuals across seven districts—including 781 males, 1,049 females, and 336 children under five received psychosocial support (PSS). The MMTs also distributed 20,504 Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) sachets to help prevent dehydration and related health issues among the affected communities.

From the BDRCS-IFRC in-country contingency stock, BDRCS distributed 2,000 mosquito nets to flood-affected households (10,000 people) in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. Under the IFRC-ASEF stockpile project, a substantial quantity of medical supplies was also delivered to support public health efforts. In the Chattogram division, 60,000 bottles of cholera saline, 22,000 bottles of normal saline, 12,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 12,000 dengue test kits were provided to the Divisional Director under the DGHS. Similarly, in the Sylhet division, 20,000 bottles of cholera saline, 11,000 bottles of normal saline, 6,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 6,000 dengue test kits were delivered to the Divisional Director.

First Aid, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Psychological First Aid (PFA), and Cholera Case Management training sessions are planned for December 2024, while the procurement of dengue test kits is currently underway.



An MMT provides free emergency health support to flood-affected people in Sherpur district. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **227,882**

Female > 18: **72,899**      Female < 18: **43,936**

Male > 18: **66,975**      Male < 18: **44,072**

### 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  |
|-----------------|---|---------|---------|
|                 | <i>Number of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected</i>                                    | 569,705 | 400,000 |
|                 | <i>Number of new water points installed</i>   | 0       | 100     |
|                 | <i>Number of damaged water points repaired and disinfected</i>  | 530     | 500     |
|                 | <i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion</i>  | 0       | 50      |
|                 | <i>Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities</i>   | 2,000   | 300,000 |
|                 | <i>Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines</i> | 0       | 2,000   |

BDRCS mobilized 15 mobile water treatment plants in three batches and provided 569,705 litres of drinking water among the 227,882 affected people in the affected ten districts as follows:

- Three mobile water treatment plants (two in Sunamganj and one in Sylhet) supplied around 74,405 litres of water, distributing 1,245 ten-litre water jerry cans.
- Five mobile water treatment plants were mobilized in Sirajganj, Tangail, Jamalpur, Kurigram, and Bogura districts, delivering 104,600 litres of purified drinking water, along with 2,500 ten-litre water jerry cans.
- Seven mobile water treatment plants (four in Feni, two in Noakhali, and one in Cumilla) distributed approximately 390,700 litres of purified water and 4,100 ten-litre water jerry cans.

Additionally, 248,700 water purification tablets were distributed to flood-affected districts, with RCY volunteers offering guidance on their proper use. BDRCS also deployed WASH-trained volunteers to repair and disinfect 530 tube wells in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla districts.

BDRCS has initiated latrine construction in targeted districts, completing model latrines. A total of 300 latrines will be constructed in Noakhali, Feni, Cumilla, and Laxmipur districts by January 2024.

Furthermore, BDRCS distributed 2,000 hygiene parcel sets in Sylhet and Sunamgang districts and 2,750 sets are allocated for distribution in Cumilla, Feni, Laxmipur, Noakhali districts, including hygiene promotion activities. Of these, 2,000 sets were mobilized under the Emergency Appeal. Each hygiene kit contains bathing soap (12 pieces), laundry soap (eight pieces), sanitary pads (one pack), toilet paper (five rolls), toilet brush (one piece), nail

cutter (one piece), toothpaste (two pieces), toothbrushes (five pieces), handwashing liquid soap with dispenser (one piece) and refills (two packages), hair oil (one bottle), comb (one piece), and towel (one piece). Additionally, seven types of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials have been completed and handed over to BDRCS, while five types of hygiene promotion posters are being developed for distribution during community sessions in the next reporting period.

The installation of the new water points will start in January 2025 while the hygiene promotion training for staff and volunteers is planned for February 2025.



On the left, the head of an identified household in Noakhali district shows their flood-damaged latrine, while on the right, the BDRCS NDRT-WASH team inspects the model latrine that will replace the damaged facility (Photo: BDRCS)



### Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **1,848**

Female > 18:  
**1,848**

Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18: **0**

Male < 18: **0**

#### 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

*Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues.*

##### Actual

0

##### Target

100



|  |   |         |
|--|---|---------|
| <i>Number of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities</i>                                     | 0 | 1,000   |
| <i>Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications</i> | 0 | 300,000 |

Trained male and female volunteers with a balanced gender representation were engaged to distribute food packages, safe drinking water, MPCGs, and dignity kits. At distribution points, volunteers ensured the establishment of women and child-friendly corners, as well as separate toilet facilities and drinking water points. To address the needs of the most vulnerable groups, particularly those with specialized needs, BDRCS deployed 40 male and two female NDRTs to collect disaggregated data based on sex, age, and disabilities (SADDD), a process that continues in some areas affected by the disaster

BDRCS distributed 1,848 sanitary napkins to menstruating women and girls and allocated 5,000 dignity kits for individuals in reproductive health age groups, which will be distributed in the coming months. Furthermore, in its commitment to ensuring child protection and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) throughout the operations, BDRCS has initiated a child safeguarding risk analysis, which will continue until the end of the operation. Referral cards are being disseminated in the affected areas while maintaining close coordination with various clusters. In addition, the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence is planned for late November to early December 2024 in the flood-affected areas of Lakshmipur Sadar and Fulgazi/Porsuram in Feni district. The campaign aims to raise awareness on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), online violence, and trafficking, and to enhance understanding of prevention and response strategies for these forms of violence.



### Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: **0**  
 Female > 18: **0**      Female < 18: **0**  
 Male > 18: **0**      Male < 18: **0**

**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 |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|
|                 | <i>Number of complaints received through feedback mechanisms.</i> | 361    | 500    |
|                 | <i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA</i>              | 0      | 25     |

BDRCS operates a toll-free hotline (16226), available daily from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, for inquiries about its services. Additionally, BDRCS has set up feedback and complaint boxes, along with information desks staffed by trained CEA



volunteers, at each distribution point. These volunteers address community information needs and answer common questions, such as selection criteria for assistance.

During this reporting period, BDRCS received 361 calls through the hotline, with inquiries covering damage information, donation process, registration for assistance, and distribution dates. During the multi-sectoral assessment, approximately 52,000 informational materials, including 32,000 red pocket cards, 16,500 stickers, 3,500 posters featuring BDRCS feedback details were distributed during the multi-sectoral assessment to enhance community outreach.

Training on CEA for branch-level staff and volunteers is planned for the following months.



A volunteer attaches information about the BDRCS toll-free hotline to a shop wall following a multi-sectoral assessment in Noakhali district (Photo: BDRCS)



### Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People reached: **0**

Female > 18: **0**      Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18: **0**      Male < 18: **0**

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

| Key indicators: | Indicator  | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
|                 | <i>Number of cash for work schemes implemented</i> | 0      | 20     |
|                 | <i>Number of saplings distributed</i>              | 0      | 50,000 |

BDRCS volunteers, along with local administrations and other organizations, were active in the evacuation process, disseminating early warning messages among community members. BDRCS engaged 19 boats (speed boats, country boats, inflatable boats, and makeshift rafts), both rented and owned, in rescue operations in Chattogram, Feni, Khagrachari, and Noakhali districts, successfully rescuing 29,004 individuals. RCY volunteers also provided first aid and psychosocial support to injured people. Red Crescent Society volunteers collaborated with the Army and Navy in these efforts. BDRCS has planned several activities to mitigate community risks and better prepare for the future.



### Education

People reached: **0**

Female > 18: **0**      Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18: **0**      Male < 18: **0**

**Objective:** *Ensure safe, continued and equitable access to education for affected populations, especially children and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.*

| Key indicators: | Indicator   | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|---|--------|--------|
|                 | Number of schools renovated with latrines and tubewells/water points. | 0      | 10     |

Most schools experienced significant damage to their facilities due to the flood, which has hindered their ability to operate normally. To address this issue, BDRCS has planned to renovate essential facilities, such as latrines and tube wells/water points, enabling schools to resume regular activities effectively.

On the other hand, promoting hygiene is deemed necessary. The development of a school hygiene booklet is underway, and the procurement of hygiene parcels for students has been initiated, with completion expected by December 2024. Hygiene sessions will then be organized at schools, with teachers receiving orientation for implementation.



### Migration

People reached: **0**

Female > 18: **0**      Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18: **0**      Male < 18: **0**

**Objective:** *Support people who are displaced and landless by advocating for their needs, mapping evacuation shelters, forming or reforming Shelter Management Committees, and providing them with training on shelter management and mass evacuation procedures.*

| Key indicators: | Indicator  | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
|                 | Number of training sessions organized for shelter management committees. | 0      | 15     |

The shelter management committees in many flood shelters faced challenges in maintaining full functionality during the flood, with many members unfamiliar with their roles, responsibilities, and the mass evacuation process. Therefore, it is essential to form/reform these committees and provide them with the necessary training and equipment. This initiative will better prepare the committees to effectively carry out their responsibilities in the future. BDRCS plans to form or reform 25 committees and provide them with the required training.

## 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.*

| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Target</b> |
|------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
|                        | <i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on basic RCRC, operational management, finance management, NDRT, NDRT-WASH, CVA, and CVA-IM.</i> | 0             | 500           |
|                        | <i>Number of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage</i>  | 15            | 600           |
|                        | <i>Number of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework</i>  | 0             | 5             |

Currently, 500 BDRCS volunteers are already insured for 2024 through the IFRC Global Accident Insurance in Geneva. This insurance will be renewed for an additional one-year term in December 2024. Solidarity funds 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, 13 staff and 2 volunteers utilized this solidarity fund.

The branch capacity building is an ongoing process. The appeal funding coverage is low at this stage, and hence, priority has been given to emergency assistance with the available funding. Funds will be directed towards branch development once additional funding is confirmed.

Over 40 NDRT members and 2,000 volunteers and staff are mobilized for this response operation.



## **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.*

| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicator</b>   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Target</b> |
|------------------------|--|---------------|---------------|
|                        | <i>Number of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i> | 4             | 5             |
|                        | <i>Number of external coordination meetings participated</i>   | 22            | 15            |

BDRCS organized four Movement coordination meetings with the IFRC and in-country PNSs to share the response plan and response update. Following the launch of the emergency appeal, in coordination with IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Officer (APRO), one partners call was organized to share the Emergency Appeal, operational strategy and funding ask on 10 September 2024.

Along with the BDRCS, the IFRC has been actively participating in the Humanitarian Cluster Team (HCT) and technical clusters/working groups, including Food Security, WASH, Health, Gender, Child Protection, Education, Displacement,

and Logistics, ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated response. The IFRC co-leads the shelter cluster in Bangladesh and works closely with cluster partners to ensure a unified approach. Both the IFRC and BDRCS are also coordinating with the NAWG, the National Cash Working Group (NCWG), and the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group to make sure the response is effective and well-coordinated.

IFRC Country Delegation (CD) also arranged a briefing session with in-country donor communities, Diplomatic Missions and International agencies on 11 September 2024.

On 15 October 2024, BDRCS, with support from IFRC, organized a donor visit for USAID to Feni district to strengthen collaboration and transparency in the humanitarian response. During the visit, USAID representatives engaged directly with the community, providing an opportunity to witness the impact of the MPCG distribution and discuss needs and outcomes with affected individuals. The USAID team was very satisfied with the Feedback and Complain Response Mechanism (FCRM) system of BDRCS along with the overall operation.



The Director of Disaster Response at BDRCS opens an engagement session with MPCG beneficiaries in Feni during a donor visit, accompanied by USAID and IFRC teams (Photo: BDRCS)



## Shelter Cluster Coordination

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

| Key indicators: | Indicator  | Actual | Target |
|-----------------|--|--------|--------|
|                 | Number of shelter cluster coordination meetings held | 9      | 12     |



The Shelter Cluster Bangladesh is led by MoDMR and co-led by IFRC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Shelter cluster has been coordinating the flood responses with partners since the floods began and publishing situation overviews based on available information from various sources. According to the Shelter Cluster [situation overview 2](#), a total of 334,434 houses have been damaged as of 12 September 2024, of which 26,991 houses have been destroyed and 307,443 houses have been partially damaged. In the aftermath of the flood, the shelter cluster conducted a [Shelter Damage and Needs Assessment](#) in the five most affected districts of Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Laxmipur, and Noakhali to evaluate housing damage and identify shelter needs, through the collaborative effort of partners including Aid Comilla, BDRCS, IFRC, Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children, Uttaran, UNDP, and World Vision. As highlighted in the need analysis section, the assessment found that 78 per cent of assessed houses in the affected areas are Kutch, which were extensively damaged. The most urgent needs include corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets and cash assistance, as only two per cent of households have managed repairs. Income loss has severely affected recovery, with 75 per cent of households now earning less than BDT 5,000 per month. With 98 per cent of households preferring to stay on their land, long-term housing support is crucial to address the shelter crisis.

Under the [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh sought US\$ 7.12 million to support shelter needs for 252,036 people across the most affected districts. As of 31 October 2024, 21 shelter cluster partners have mobilized US\$ 1.82 million and reached 70,955 people with shelter assistance. Additionally, the Shelter Cluster reached out to donors and high commissions, including a meeting with the Indian High Commission, to advocate for support in affected areas. Based on the magnitude of the flood, the Shelter Cluster established sub-national mechanisms in Cumilla, Fenni, and Noakhali, and deployed partner staff to manage district-level response efforts. Additionally, with support from Caritas Bangladesh, the cluster hosted a "Build Back Safer" workshop to refine IEC materials on resilient housing designs.

To date, the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh has organised nine coordination meetings and participated in seven Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings and one Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) meeting.

Further updates on the response can be found on the Shelter Cluster's [website](#).



## 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>Number of surge personnel deployed to support the operation</i> | 3      | 4      |
|                 | <i>Number of evaluations conducted for this operation</i>          | 0      | 1      |

IFRC published different communications packages in the weekly IFRC Newswire, consisting of videos, photos, key messages, press releases, transcribed interviews, and quotes from people in some of the most affected areas. Content has been produced in cooperation and coordination between IFRC CD Bangladesh, the IFRC APRO Communication team, and BDRCS. Moreover, the content has been shared on the IFRC APRO X handle and IFRC Global LinkedIn and X accounts, as well as from BDRCS' X account, in a continuous effort to keep the issue in the

public eye. Ongoing media pitches to international journalists, in coordination with APRO, further amplify our message.

A feature story is published on <https://ifrc.exposure.co/wide-waters-at-feni-noakhali>. A video case story was uploaded in IFRC YouTube channel: [https://youtu.be/dNak02f39xg?si=Lp\\_ZajoZc77MHh1-](https://youtu.be/dNak02f39xg?si=Lp_ZajoZc77MHh1-). All communication with the main target groups will be public through the press and donors, including PNSs, underlining the need for further funding and support for the many who lost their houses and belongings.

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and related tools are in place for the operation to track its progress and support quality assurance. A data collection mechanism is also established and updated regularly.

Logistics support to the BDRCS involves mobilizing, storing, transporting, and procuring relief items through the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation logistics unit, with further assistance from the IFRC APRO logistics team. During the reporting period, the IFRC supported BDRCS in mobilizing 7,500 food parcels via local procurement to meet immediate operational needs. A framework agreement with a Mobile Financial Services Provider (MFSP) was also established to facilitate cash assistance to beneficiaries. Procurement of non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets, is being carried out both locally and internationally. Additionally, the IFRC Country Logistics team, in collaboration with the administration team, has set up a hub office for the flood response operation in Noakhali, including BDRCS branch office renovation. Despite challenges such as damaged roads and a heavy workload from multiple simultaneous emergency operations, all activities were carried out in full compliance with IFRC/BDRCS logistics regulations.

IFRC requested four surge profiles: (1) operation management, (2) communication, (3) information management (IM) and (4) planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER). The Communication Coordinator (surge) already completed her one-month mission during September – October 2024. The Operation Manager and PMER Officer (surge) has joined since October 2024 in the IFRC Bangladesh Delegation to support the operation. IM surge have been stood down due to the evolving context and needs.

## D. FUNDING

| IFRC Secretariat Coverage   | Amount Raised (CHF) | Funding Gap (CHF) | Coverage % |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Hard Pledges + in kind + Soft Pledges                                 | 2,823,760           | 3,176,240         | 47 %       |
| Federation-wide Coverage  | Amount Raised (CHF) | Funding Gap (CHF) | Coverage % |
| BDRCS domestic income + IFRC Secretariat + bilateral support to BDRCS | 5,272,414           | 2,227,586         | 70 %       |

The total commitment received (hard pledges) for the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal remains at CHF 2,823,760. This amount excludes the 1.5 million CHF originating from a DREF loan. The forthcoming report will include further updates on additional pledge contributions.

IFRC extends its heartfelt gratitude to all donors and earnestly appeals for further contributions to bridge the remaining CHF 3,176,240. This support is crucial for the National Society and the IFRC to continue delivering vital humanitarian assistance during both the emergency and recovery phases.

## Contact information

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

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

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#### 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.