

Emergency appeal №: MDRBD028 First launched on: 24/06/2022	Glide №: FL-2022-000217-BGD
Final report issued on: 30/09/2023	Timeframe covered by final report: From 25/05/2022 to 30/06/2023
Number of people targeted: 300,000	Number of people assisted: 164,000
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 7.5 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 10 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 404,334



BDRCS volunteers carrying relief items to communities in Companiganj, Sylhet during flood operation 2022. (Photo: IFRC)

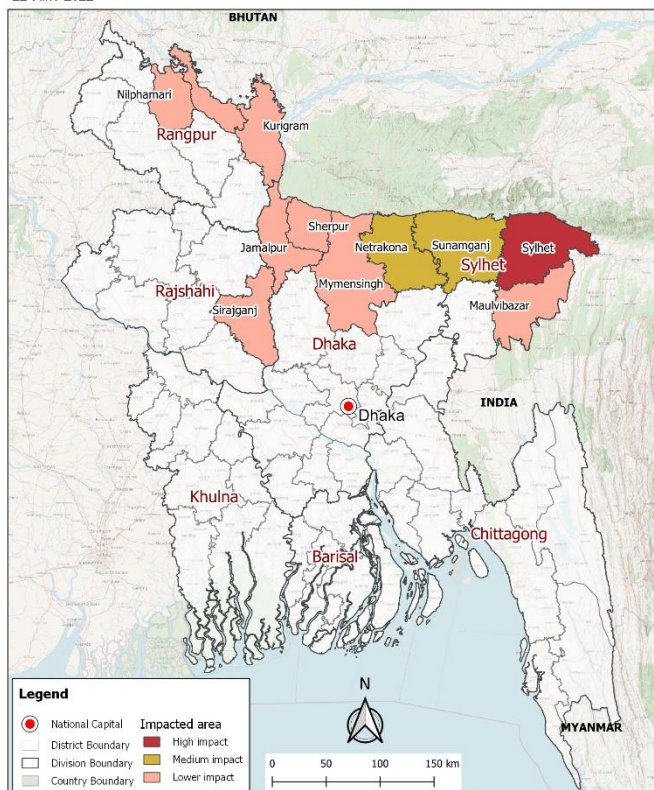
A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

- 17 May 2022:** Flash flooding starts in north-eastern Bangladesh, impacting approximately 2 million people.
- 18 May 2022:** BDRCS begins emergency response.
- 24 May 2022:** IFRC releases CHF 404,434 from IFRC-DREF to scale up BDRCS response, targeting 20,000 people.
- 15 June 2022:** Continued flash flooding compounded by monsoon in Jamuna basin in mid-June, impacting over 7 million people.
- 24 June 2022:** IFRC launches Emergency Appeal for CHF 7.5 million, targeting 300,000 people.
- 28 June 2022:** Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) - Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) approved, seeking USD 58 million.
- 30 June 2023:** IFRC Emergency Appeal operation ends, reaching over 150,000 people with available funding.

Description of the crisis



Bangladesh: Flood Affected Districts
Emergency Appeal (EA)
22 June 2022



Flood Impact in May 2022

In May 2022, due to continuous rains in India's Meghalaya district and the onrush of upstream hilly waters, low-lying areas of Sylhet and Sunamganj districts of Bangladesh, including the cities, were inundated. According to the national "Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG)" situation analysis report dated 21 May 2022, approximately 2 million people were affected by the flood. The impact extended to about 1,137 hectares of agricultural land and 205 square kilometers of flooded area.

Additionally, around 150,000 families in Sylhet and Sunamganj were left without power for several days starting from 17 May 2022 due to the submergence of power stations. The flood also forced the closure of more than 873 educational institutions, predominantly government primary schools.

The Department of Agricultural Extension's district office estimated significant damage to seedbeds in 1,421 hectares, Boro crops in 1,704 hectares, and summer vegetables in 13,340 hectares. Furthermore, according to the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) report dated 19 May 2022, 370 tube-wells and 3,659 toilets were affected.

Worst Flooding in June 2022

Later, in June 2022, torrential and incessant downpours from the upstream region caused the most severe flooding in living memory in the northeastern districts of Bangladesh. The Flood Forecasting and Warning Center (FFWC) reported that Cherrapunji, a sub-divisional town in the Northeastern Indian state of Meghalaya, recorded its third-highest rainfall in 122 years on 16 June 2022. This record rainfall triggered a devastating flash flood in the northeastern part of Bangladesh. The FFWC's data revealed that around 94 percent of Sunamganj and over 84 percent of Sylhet were submerged by this flood.

Over 7.2 million people¹ were affected, and hundreds of thousands of households were isolated by floodwaters. Some families sought refuge in open areas, their neighbors' houses, higher ground, or designated flood shelters. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) of the People's Republic of Bangladesh reported that an estimated 481,827 people had been evacuated to shelters through a combined effort by the Army, Navy, Fire Services, and local authorities. This flood had a disproportionately high impact on socially vulnerable and marginalized population groups, particularly women, adolescent girls, children, and people with disabilities (PWDs).

Post-Disaster Assessment and Impacts

Subsequent to the flood, a post disaster needs assessment (PDNA)² conducted by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief revealed significant damages, including the inundation of 254,251 hectares of croplands and the displacement of 663,534 cattle. Moreover, 106,000 ponds were submerged, resulting in the loss of about 17,000 metric tons of fish. The cumulative damage in the agriculture and livestock sector amounted to USD 158 million.

Additionally, an estimated 4.2 million people faced disruptions in water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services due to the damage to 106,727 water points and 283,355 latrines. The overall damage and loss in the WASH sector were estimated at USD 55.7 million. It's worth noting that agriculture, livestock rearing, and fisheries are the primary sources of income for the northeastern population in Bangladesh.

According to the 'Shelter damage and needs assessment' by Shelter Cluster Bangladesh, the 2022 flash flood severely affected every aspect of human life, with a particularly severe impact on housing in affected areas. Among the worst flood-affected districts in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar, and Netrokona, a total of 126,375 houses were fully or partially damaged. This resulted in a financial loss of approximately US\$ 34 million in the housing sector. Most of the houses in these areas were severely affected, making it impossible for residents to repair them without external support. Shockingly, 99 percent of responders reported that they lacked the financial means to rebuild their houses independently. According to the MoDMR, the estimated loss in the housing sector reached approximately USD 176 million.

Initial Response and Scaled-up Support

Before this recurrence of heavy rainfall in May 2022, the initial flooding prompted the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to request the IFRC for an IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 404,434 to scale up the local response in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. IFRC launched the IFRC-DREF operation on 25 May 2022. Subsequently, based on the overall flood impact and the request of BDRCS, IFRC launched an emergency appeal on 24 June 2022, seeking CHF 10 million Federation-wide to provide continued assistance and support for the affected communities.

Long-Term Recovery Challenges

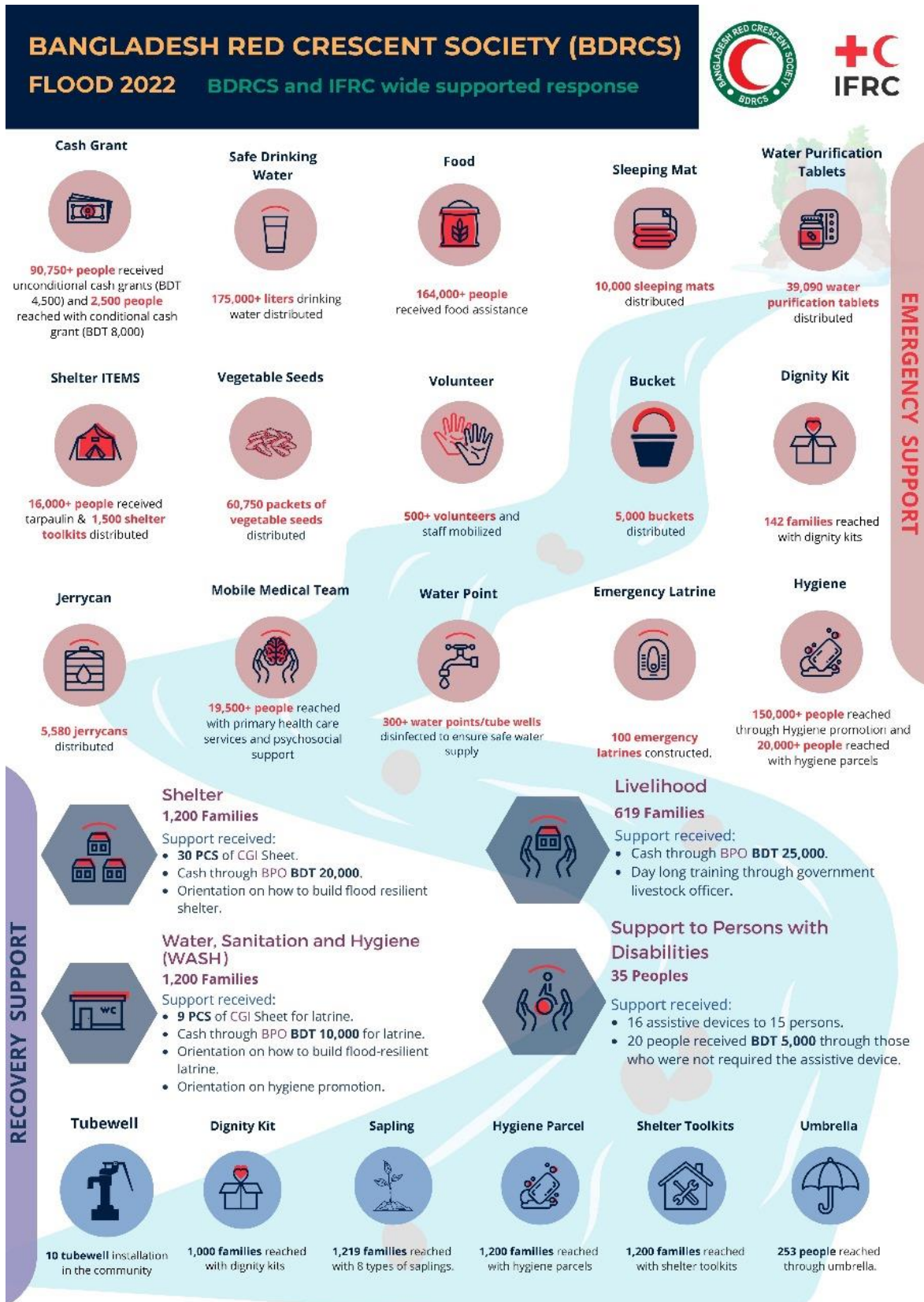
Based on a detailed household assessment conducted by BDRCS in December 2022, only 2.3 per cent of assessed households in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts can fully recover their livelihoods. Additionally, only 7 per cent of

¹ Office of the UN Resident Coordinator Situation Update # 2; dated 22 June 2022

² [Post Disaster Needs Assessment \(PDNA\) by Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief](#)

assessed households can reconstruct their damaged houses, and 9 per cent can rebuild their damaged latrines. This assessment highlights the significant ongoing challenges faced by the affected population in meeting their priority needs without external support.

Summary of response



In response to the impacts of floods in Bangladesh, BDRCS developed a comprehensive flood response plan aimed at providing effective integrated assistance to **350,000 people** affected by the flood. This plan includes both relief and recovery activities to address immediate needs of the affected communities and support their long-term recovery.

Through this emergency appeal, the IFRC supported BDRCS in the response to Bangladesh floods 2022 and addressed the needs of the most vulnerable by focusing their needs. In the initial phase, the focus was to provide immediate assistance to the affected people and at the later stage, recovery assistance provided to ensure that the affected people can self-recovery from the crisis in a way that is sustainable and strengthens their resilience to future disasters. Throughout the operations, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) was the majority part of the plan, as due to poor economic conditions and limited income opportunities, as well as increased inflation, the most vulnerable flood-affected people were struggling to meet their essential needs.

This emergency appeal funding coverage was CHF 2.3 million which is only 30 per cent of total IFRC EA ask CHF 7.5 million. Due to very low funding coverage, BDRCS was not able reach its planned target with humanitarian assistance.

BDRCS' overall response through IFRC EA (as of 30 June 2023):

- BDRCS mobilized more than 500 staff and volunteers in this operation. BDRCS deployed more than 30 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, National Disaster WASH Response Team (NDWRT) members to implement and coordinate the operation.
- More than 175,000 liters of safe drinking water among 70,285 people and 5,580 jerricans were distributed among the flood affected people.
- 303 **water points** were disinfected, and **39,090 water purification tablets** (WPT) were distributed. BDRCS also installed 13 tube-well in the targeted flood affected areas.
- More than **150,000 people** were reached through hygiene promotion and **20,000 people** were received hygiene parcels.
- **100 emergency latrines** were constructed in the flood effected areas in this reporting period.
- Over **83,000** floods affected people (*16,600 HHs*) reached with the **multipurpose cash** grant (MPCG) support. Each household received BDT 4,500 (*approximately CHF 45*) through financial service provider. Among them, **60,750 people** were also assisted with eight types of vegetable seeds in those districts.
- More than **16,000 flood**-affected people were reached with **taraulins**, and among these **2,700 households** were reached with shelter toolkits.
- **10,000 sleeping mats** and more than **5,000 buckets** have been distributed among the flood-affected people.
- **17,498** people received emergency medical assistance through mobile medical teams and **2,459** people reached with psychosocial support (PSS).
- BDRCS health department support the Mother and Child Heath (MCH) center to renovate in Netrokona and BDRCS health department trained 55 volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV).
- BDRCS provided **Corrugated Galvanized Iron (CGI) sheets** among **1,200 households** as in-kind assistance (each household received 30 pieces of CGI sheets for house reconstruction and 9 pieces of CGI sheets for latrine construction). At the same time, these 1,200 households also received conditional cash assistance through a financial service provider and technical guidance for latrine construction. Each HH received **BDT 10,000 (CHF 100)**.
- BDRCS provided **livelihood** assistance among **615 households**. Each HH received **BDT 25,000 (CHF 250)** along with technical assistance.

BDRCS' overall response through bilateral support (as of 30 June 2023):

- Over **164,000 people** reached with food assistance under flood operation 2022.
- Over **7,750** floods affected people (*1,550 HHs*) reached with the **MPCG** support. Each household received BDT 4,500 (*approximately CHF 45*) through financial service provider.
- 500 households received conditional cash grants for emergency shelter in Netrokona district.

- With bi-lateral support, BDRCS reached **1,200 households** (*who received CGI sheets in recovery phase*) with conditional cash assistance through a financial service provider for house reconstruction. Each household received BDT 20,000 (**CHF 200**) for house reconstruction.

Operational risk assessment

During the initial stage of this emergency operation, Bangladesh was expecting severe monsoon floods in the Jamuna river basin, and BDRCS closely monitored the flood situation in Kurigram, Jamalpur, Nilphamari, Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Bogura, Tangail, and Sirajganj districts since 20 June 2022. In addition to that, during the monsoon seasons, Bangladesh historically experiences several waves of floods. As an anticipated measure, these potential risks were considered, and in case of severe monsoon flooding, this appeal was supposed to be revised to address the needs of additional affected people. Throughout this flood operation, such severe floods did not occur, and there was no need to revise the emergency appeal.

This appeal operation also considered the low funding coverage as one of the potential risks. This flood operation was only 30 per cent funded, and with this available funding, BDRCS first addressed the emergency needs of the most vulnerable communities through coordination with local government, local NGOs, INGOs, UN agencies, etc. BDRCS also desperately ran a nationwide donation campaign and was able to raise nearly one million CHF to meet the emergency needs of the affected people. Throughout the operation, BDRCS ensured that both the multilateral funding support through IFRC EA and bilateral funding support complemented and supplemented each other.

To implement the operation, BDRCS designed the activities by giving the highest priority to local norms, values, and cultures of the communities into consideration and developed guidelines for its staff, NDRT members, NDWRT members, and volunteers. Similarly, BDRCS emphasized the localized response, considering the duty of care for volunteers, staff, and frontline workers. BDRCS organized regular meetings with its branches to get updates and provide necessary guidance to ensure the operation was being implemented in accordance with the guidelines.

Moreover, BDRCS and IFRC followed the 'Zero Tolerance' policy against corruption, discrimination based on gender or race, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, and bullying, and took necessary measures to address feedback from the community people through focal group discussions, household surveys, as well as feedback and complaint mechanisms.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Objective

The overall objective of this IFRC emergency operation was for BDRCS to meet the immediate and recovery needs of **300,000 people** affected by the floods in Bangladesh - through the provision of food, safe drinking water, shelter, sanitation, hygiene items, health support, and cash assistance. As cash is feasible in those areas, most of the interventions were cash-based to reach the most vulnerable people in a timely and dignified manner.

With the available funding, BDRCS reached more than **150,000** vulnerable people though providing MPCG, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, hygiene parcels, emergency food packages, emergency medical assistance and drinking water. In addition, BDRCS reached more affected people by disinfecting water points and constructing emergency temporary latrines.

Community-Centered Recovery Initiatives

BDRCS through community consultation prioritized reconstruction of houses, restoring livelihood and WASH facilities. Through this appeal BDRCS reached more than 6,000 people with recovery assistance. Reconstruction of damaged houses and latrines through using a participatory approach along with cash, in-kind material support and technical guidance was recommended as a recovery response modality.

Similarly, for restoring and strengthening the livelihoods of affected communities, BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance along with required training based on their proposal. In addition to that BDRCS constructed model shelters and latrines in the strategic locations of the communities in consultation with targeted people and local technical experts, which allowed BDRCS to organize orientation on safe shelter and hygiene latrine construction for targeted people in small groups.

Community Engagement and Feedback Mechanisms

To ensure community participation, people from the targeted communities were involved throughout the operation. Feedback and complaint mechanism were established between the community and BDRCS, through which community people provided their suggestions, opinions, complaints directly to the BDRCS. Community Development Committee (CDC) played a vital in communities to implement all forms of recovery activities.

This committee was formed with ten community consultations in three communities, where community people selected the members for representations of the community. CDC made important decisions as well as provided important feedback for the implementation of activities at the community level. Flood resilient shelter design was finalized through community consultation where diversified groups were included like disabilities, youth, the elderly, women, and local experts.

The latrine model followed the Government's 'Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE)', but for their acceptance, it was validated by community consultation. Besides that, the targeted people made their own proposals for shelter, WASH and Livelihood with support of trained RCY volunteers. BDRCS promoting the use of local materials not only supports the local economy but also contributes to sustainable development by reducing transportation costs and carbon emissions.

Prioritizing Vulnerable Groups


Person with disabilities (PWD), pregnant women, lactating mothers, adolescent's girls, and elderly people are at the highest risk when it comes to disasters. Therefore, households were prioritized considering their vulnerability during beneficiary selection. Preference was also given to these groups while implementing planned activities.

To get their opinions, their representation at various community consultations, meetings, sessions, and orientations were ensured. BDRCS provided assistive devices to PWD members and to accomplish this activity respective community members were consulted with operations staff.

Federation-Wide Approach for Coordinated Response

This Emergency Appeal was part of a Federation-wide approach developed based on BDRCS response priorities and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. This approach ensured the coordination of all response activities, including bilateral activities and domestically funded initiatives, aiming to maximize the collective humanitarian impact by leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People targeted	25,000 (Female: 12,732/Male: 12,208)
	People reached	25,000 (Female: 13,000/Male: 12,000)

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of targeted households provided with shelter toolkits and direct settlement assistance</i>	5,000 HHs	5,000 HHs
	<i># of targeted households provided with technical support for reconstructing shelter through conditional cash or voucher assistance.</i>	1,200 HHs	5,000 HHs

Emergency Shelter Assistance Distribution

In the six affected districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Habiganj, Kishoreganj, and Moulvibazar, BDRCS provided vital assistance to flood-affected households. This included reaching 4,400 households with tarpaulins and 2,700 households with shelter toolkits through the emergency appeal. Furthermore, BDRCS distributed essential household items, such as 10,000 sleeping mats and 5,000 buckets. With the invaluable bilateral support from the Danish Red Cross, an additional 500 households in the Netrokona district received conditional cash grants of BDT 8,000 (approximately CHF 80) for shelter. The combined efforts of shelter, essential household items, and cash aid reached a total of 5,000 flood-affected households through the IFRC EA, complemented by an extra 500 households through bilateral support. All these relief items were mobilized from BDRCS's in-country contingency stockpile. BDRCS also mobilized trained members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) to assist the branches with the assessment and distribution of emergency shelter and household items.

Detailed Targeting and Assessment

During the recovery phase, BDRCS extended its support to 1,200 households with CGI sheets and conditional cash assistance for shelter. The process began with a comprehensive need analysis, leading to the finalization of the list of target households. This list was curated in consultation with relevant branches, local government officials, and members of the local community.

BDRCS conducted a thorough household assessment, leveraging the expertise of NDRT members, volunteers, and staff to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable groups. These included elderly persons, children (including adolescents), marginal income households, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities. The dedicated data management team, comprising members from BDRCS and IFRC, played a pivotal role in analyzing the data to pinpoint target households. The selection criteria considered were:

- Houses affected by Floods 2022.
- Total vulnerability value, with the highest value taken into account.
- Total shelter affected value, with the highest value taken into account.
- The need for shelter support for those unable to reconstruct their shelter

Procurement and Quality Assurance

IFRC Bangladesh country delegation facilitated the procurement process of CGI sheets from a local supplier, ensuring a successful completion and delivery to the target districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj. The specification for the CGI sheets was developed based on discussions with local communities and an assessment of material availability in the local market. Subsequently, the logistic team of IFRC Bangladesh country delegation initiated a local open tender, including a publication in a renowned daily newspaper. A committee of contract (CoC) was formed to oversee the process, conducting laboratory tests on received samples to verify their quality against tender specifications. The team also evaluated bid prices and conducted a cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The selected company underwent a rigorous financial due diligence process and obtained technical approval from IFRC regional and Geneva offices before being awarded the contract.

Table 1: Breakdown of geographical area and no. of households that received CGI sheets for shelter construction.

No.	District	Sub districts	Union	No. of households received CGI for shelter
1	Sylhet	Kanaighat	Purbo Laxmiprasad	50
			Satbak	30
		Companiganj	Uttorronikhai	341
			Telekhal	59
2	Sunamganj	Derai	Bhatipara	253
		Dowarabazar	Dohalia	354
			Dowarabazar	113
Total	2 Districts	4 Sub-districts	7 Unions	1,200 Households

Distribution and Community Engagement

BDRCS efficiently distributed **36,000 CGI sheets** to the respective 1,200 target households for shelter reconstruction between 12 to 30 January 2023. Each household received 30 pieces of CGI sheets (0.40 mm thickness and 9 feet long) along with BDT 20,000 (CHF 200). The assessment of housing conditions and patterns involved community consultation and feedback, which informed the development of information, education, and communication (IEC) materials. These materials were instrumental in disseminating crucial awareness messages about safe shelter. NDRT members and volunteers actively supported target households in preparing shelter reconstruction proposals. Throughout the implementation period, BDRCS staff, NDRT members, and volunteers provided technical support to target households and local masons and carpenters involved in house reconstruction.

Community-Level Coordination and Orientation

In addition to the existing staff, BDRCS deployed more than 30 NDRT and NDWRT members to implement and coordinate the operation at the community level. Additionally, more than 10 community organizers were appointed to organize and implement the community level activities like organizing focus group discussions, orientation, informing targeted households about the distribution etc. Three associated volunteers were also assigned to provide the necessary technical support to the target households in reconstructing their houses.

A day long basic orientation on operations was organized in the two target districts to provide information about the operation to NDRT members, Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers, community organizers, associate volunteers, unit level officers and executive committee (EC) members. The orientation covered topics such as the operation's approach, activities, community involvement, monitoring and more. These orientations helped BDRCS concern

volunteers and staff to implement and monitor the flood operation according to plan of action. Eventually these orientations helped BDRCS to reach the targeted people with humanitarian assistance in timely manner.

Role of Community Development Committees

The Community Development Committees (CDCs) played a significant role in facilitating the entire process of shelter reconstruction, providing the necessary support to target households, and monitoring the progress along the way in ensuring the operation was successfully accomplished.

Challenges:

- *Lack of Warehouse Facilities:* One significant challenge encountered was the absence of warehouse facilities at the BDRCS branch level for storing relief items. Consequently, BDRCS had to mobilize relief items such as tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, sleeping mats, etc., from its central warehouse facilities.
- *Difficulty in Road Access:* Accessing the operation location by road was challenging due to inundation and adverse weather conditions, including heavy rainfall leading to muddy roads and high temperatures. Nonetheless, BDRCS organized locally available transportation options like boats and rickshaw vans to deliver relief items to the affected people.
- *Limited Transportation Access in Remote Areas:* In remote haor locations like Telikhal and Companiganj, there was limited transportation access by road, particularly for delivering corrugated iron sheets. In consultation with local communities, BDRCS arranged distribution points as close as possible to the targeted communities. Simultaneously, BDRCS emphasized a cash-based intervention, allowing targeted households to procure locally available items.
- *Resource Constraints:* BDRCS faced challenges in meeting the needs of a large number of affected people with limited available resources. To address these challenges, BDRCS maintained regular coordination and consultation with local communities, humanitarian agencies, and the government. BDRCS prioritized the most affected communities in coordination with relevant stakeholders and identified the most vulnerable affected households through multisectoral household assessments. Throughout the operation, a feedback and complaint mechanism was established between the community and BDRCS to address this challenge.

Lessons Learned:

- *Appropriate Selection Criteria:* The evaluation team (ET) found that the criteria for selecting the target population were appropriate and relevant to the needs of the affected population. It is recommended that similar criteria be used in future operations. However, it was noted that the selection criteria restricted the inclusion of landless vulnerable populations in receiving support from recovery operations, especially for shelter. Some affected populations, with similar or worse vulnerability compared to the target population of this flood operation, could not benefit solely based on these criteria. While these criteria were essential to ensure the appropriate use of shelter and WASH support, alternative support mechanisms may be considered for these vulnerable populations.
- *Community Participation and Owner-Driven Approach:* Community participation and an owner-driven approach to shelter reconstruction were highly appreciated by community members. The targeted households expressed satisfaction with the quality of CGI sheets and recommended providing similar in-kind and conditional cash assistance along with technical guidance in future operations.



BDRCS volunteers are monitoring households who got shelter support in Sunamganj. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)



Livelihoods

People targeted

150,000 (Female: 78,000/Male: 72,000)

People reached

60,750 (Female: 31,590/Male: 29,160)

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of households reached with conditional cash grants for livelihoods and seeds

615 HHs

3,000 HHs

of market assessments conducted

1

1

of households reached with seeds.

12,150 HHs

30,000 HHs

In the wake of devastating floods in Bangladesh, BDRCS launched a comprehensive relief and recovery operation with support from various national and international organizations and donors. BDRCS focused on food distribution, cash interventions, livelihood restoration, and agricultural support.

Food Assistance for Flood-Affected Communities

BDRCS with bilateral support from Danish Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Turkish Red Crescent, ICRC, Grameen Phone, and other corporate, private companies and individual donors; reached more than 164,000 flood affected

people with food assistance. This assistance included cooked and dry food, targeting both displaced people and those who were staying in shelters. Additionally, BDRCS provided seven-day and 15-day food packages considering the need of the affected communities. The following table provides a detailed breakdown of food aid among the flood-affected districts.³

Table 2: Detailed breakdown of food assistance

Districts	Number of People Reached with Food Assistance			
	15-day Food Package	7-day Food Package	Emergency Dry Food	Cooked Food
Sunamganj	15,000	37,500	6,754	6,179
Sylhet	9,500	23,500	6,500	8,400
Netrokona	8,000	20,000	705	2,650
Moulvibazar	-	5,000	1,800	1,800
Habiganj	-	5,000	-	-
Kishoreganj	-	7,500		
Total	32,500	98,500	13,959	19,029

Market Assessment and Cash Intervention

With the support of IFRC and PNSs, BDRCS deployed a joint assessment team to conduct a rapid market assessment. Based on these findings and market functionality BDRCS responded with a cash intervention, reaching a total 18,150 HHs with multipurpose cash assistance to address immediate needs. Additionally, more than 1,200 HHs received conditional cash as recovery support.

Livelihood Restoration

BDRCS successfully reached a total of 615 targeted households, out of which 398 were female-headed households, providing them with support to restore their livelihoods under the recovery support. To identify and prioritize the most vulnerable groups, including elderly individuals, children (including adolescents), households with marginal incomes, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities, BDRCS conducted detailed household assessments.

These assessments were carried out with the assistance of NDRT members, volunteers, and staff. Following the household assessments, BDRCS conducted community consultations in the targeted communities to better understand the specific needs and requirements for restoring and strengthening livelihoods.

In addition to the livelihood assessment, a cash feasibility study was conducted in the targeted areas. During this assessment, the existing market facilities were found to be functional through observations and consultations with the communities. As a result, BDRCS provided livelihood recovery support to a total of 377 households in Sunamganj and 238 households in Sylhet. Each household received conditional⁴ grants of BDT 25,000, equivalent to approximately CHF 250, which were utilized according to the agreed-upon proposals.

³ While part of the overall BDRCS operation, these figures are not counted toward the people reached through this EA, because the funding is outside of the EA.

⁴ BDRCS provided conditional livelihood grants to selected-eligible beneficiaries. The conditionality of the cash grant was as follows: (1) Selected beneficiaries must develop an IGA proposal, following guidance from BDRCS. Proposal is approved by the review committee (consists of 1 community organizer, President of CDC and Unit/Branch level Officer of BDRCS), (2) Selected beneficiaries were required to participate in a training session on livestock rearing/agriculture, etc. before receiving the transfer 3) Expenditure should be made as per their IGA proposals.

All the targeted households received support in preparing their livelihood proposals with the assistance of trained RCY volunteers. Before preparing the proposals, RCY members conducted courtyard sessions in small groups to educate households about various livelihood opportunities. The majority of the targeted households chose to rear livestock, while some proposed small businesses or the purchase of fishing equipment, among other options.



Robindro (35) lives in Companiganj, Sylhet, in a remote village. BDRCS provided him with 25,000 BDT as livelihood assistance. He purchased sheep and intended to raise more lambs to sell. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

To improve livelihood opportunities for the targeted population, BDRCS local branches coordinated with Upazila Livestock offices and agriculture offices, establishing a linkage between communities and government resource persons. Consequently, government officials conducted sessions among the 615 targeted households at the community level, providing beneficiaries with valuable insights into livestock rearing. Additionally, BDRCS collaborated with the local government livestock office to implement a vaccination programme for all livestock in the community, ensuring the overall better health of the community's livestock.

According to the final evaluation, the majority of the targeted households who received livelihood support opted for cattle as their primary choice of livelihood, regardless of their geographical location. More than half of the beneficiaries used the BDT 25,000 support to purchase cows. Another significant portion (25 per cent) invested in goats/sheep, with this choice being more prevalent in Sylhet (33 per cent) than in Sunamganj (17 per cent). A smaller percentage of households chose income-generating activities (IGA) that would provide regular income, such as grocery shops, rickshaws, vans, boats, and fishing nets. Overall, 20 per cent of the households were observed to be earning income from the IGAs they initiated with support from BDRCS.

Agricultural Support

With support from the IFRC EA, BDRCS reached a total of 12,150 households (60,750 people) across the districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Moulvibazar, Habiganj, and Kishoreganj. The assistance provided included the distribution of eight types of vegetable seeds to each household. These seeds consisted of Malabar Spinach, Beans, Lady's Finger, Bitter Gourd, Cucumber, Red Amaranth, Pumpkin, and Gourd. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) revealed that the targeted households have successfully cultivated vegetables using the seeds provided by BDRCS. This cultivation has enabled them to meet their daily dietary needs.

District	Number of HH received seeds
Habiganj	400
Kishoreganj	1,050
Moulvibazar	400
Netrokona	1,900
Sunamganj	4,900
Sylhet	3,500
Grand Total	12,150

Challenges:

- During the initial relief phase, BDRCS encountered difficulties in reaching flood-affected communities with food assistance. This was primarily due to inundation, a lack of transportation options, and limited market accessibility. To address this situation, BDRCS engaged the support of nearby branches unaffected by floods. These branches procured food items and delivered them to the flood-affected districts.

- Volunteers and staff in respective severely flood affected districts experienced challenges to communicate using mobile phone and computer as there was several days without electricity and mobile network was disrupted.

Lessons Learned:

- Currently, BDRCS has established a framework agreement with financial service providers, notably the Bangladesh Post Office, to facilitate cash assistance through mobile money transfer services. This arrangement has enabled BDRCS to reach affected individuals across the country, even in remote locations. Working in coordination with the financial service provider, BDRCS has set up distribution centers at convenient locations for the targeted households. However, BDRCS does not yet have a framework agreement with suppliers for the delivery of food items. To enhance its response capabilities and reach affected people in a timely manner, BDRCS is planning to establish long-term framework agreements with suppliers for essential relief items.
- Market assessments have proven to be instrumental in helping BDRCS make informed decisions regarding various cash-based interventions. It is recommended that similar market assessments be conducted in future operations. Furthermore, providing training to volunteers and staff in this regard will be beneficial.



Multi-purpose Cash

People targeted	150,000 (Female: 78,000/Male: 72,000)
People reached	83,000 (Female: 43,160/Male: 39,840)

Objective: *Contribute to meeting the immediate needs of the affected and most vulnerable people through the provision of multi-purpose cash grants to 30,000 targeted households.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households reached with multipurpose cash grants	16,600 HHs	30,000 HHs

Multipurpose Cash Assistance

BDRCS provided multipurpose cash assistance to support **18,150 households**, encompassing 90,750 individuals (43,560 males and 47,190 females). This assistance was tailored to address both the functionality of the market and the diverse needs of affected people.

With support from the IFRC's emergency appeal, BDRCS leveraged the Bangladesh Post Office (BPO) electronic money transfer services. This enabled BDRCS to extend its reach to 16,600 households, benefiting 83,000 people (39,840 males and 43,160 females). Additionally, BDRCS, with bilateral support from the Danish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, reached an additional 1,550 flood-affected households with multipurpose cash assistance.

Each targeted household received a one-time grant of BDT 4,500 (approximately CHF 45 per household) to meet their diverse needs. BDRCS and IFRC actively participate in the National Cash Working Group (CWG), ensuring that the amount of the multipurpose cash grants aligns with CWG guidelines⁵.

⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/multi-purpose-cash-grant-mpcg-operational-guidelines>

BDRCS efficiently mobilized their trained NDRT (National Disaster Response Team) members, who had received training in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), to assist branches with the assessment and distribution of cash grants.

Table 4: Number of HHs reached with MPCG by BDRCS

District	IFRC	Danish Red Cross	Swiss Red Cross	Total HHs
Sunamganj	5,600	800		6,400
Sylhet	5,250	400	350	6,000
Netrokona	2,400			2,400
Kishoreganj	1,550			1,550
Habiganj	900			900
Moulvibazar	900			900
Total HHs	16,600	1,200	350	18,150



Aliur Rahman was happy to get BDT 4500 (CHF 45) as cash grant and various saplings from BDRCS. As a transgender person she had to struggle to get support after flood affected her house. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

Survey and Feedback

According to an exit survey, more than 98 per cent of responders were notified about the distribution time and location in advance. They were also aware of the process for providing feedback to BDRCS. Nearly 99 per cent of responders expressed confidence in the safety of the distribution centers for receiving cash assistance. Furthermore, 76 per cent of responders received their cash assistance within 2 hours upon arrival at the distribution location.

Utilization of Cash Assistance

Based on the PDM findings, responders allocated and spent their funds across various sectors, including food, essential household items, agriculture, medical expenses, and livestock, among others. A significant majority, more than 69 per cent, utilized the funds for purchasing food. This was followed by 21 per cent for essential household items, 20 per cent for agricultural and other business purposes, and 39 per cent for medical expenses. According to PDM data, 47 per cent of responders allocated cash assistance for repairing their damaged houses, while 10 per cent repaid debts, and 3 per cent invested in their children's education.

Challenges:

- Considering the national cash working recommended package, BDRCS initially provided a multipurpose cash grant of BDT 4,500 per household. However, both the evaluation and PDM revealed that this cash assistance was insufficient to meet the needs.

As a result, there is a recommendation to increase the multipurpose cash package, taking into account the market prices of essential items and inflation. Based on updated information from the Household Economic Survey (HES), the CWG is currently in the process of raising the MPCG package from BDT 4,500 to BDT 6,000. This adjustment aims to better enable people to meet their needs, and the guidelines for this increase are expected to be published by December 2023.

- BDRCS volunteers, NDRT members, and staff faced significant challenges in conducting household assessments due to factors such as remoteness, inundation, and transportation limitations. Nevertheless, with the dedicated support of local volunteers, BDRCS persevered in carrying out the assessments and finalizing the selection of targeted households for cash assistance.

Lessons Learned:

- Strong coordination with government agencies, local administration, and other humanitarian organizations is essential for identifying the most vulnerable geographical areas and demographics. This collaborative approach ensures effective intervention by the RCRC (Red Cross Red Crescent) movement.
- The use of real-time ICT-based data significantly enhances the pace (speed and accuracy) of beneficiary selection analysis. BDRCS employed mobile-based applications like KoboCollect for conducting household assessments, and a dedicated Information Management (IM) team supported the necessary data analysis. This streamlined approach ultimately aided BDRCS in completing beneficiary selection in a timely manner.
- The final evaluation highlighted the security and effectiveness of cash distribution through the BPO, especially during disasters. This preference is attributed to the broader network of the BPO and its mobile phone-based verification technique, which ensures a reliable mode of cash distribution.

	Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	People targeted	300,000 (Female: 156,000/Male: 144,000)
		People reached	114,992 (Female 59,6096/Male: 39,840)
Objective:	<i>Enhancing health and well-being of the affected population through improved access to medical services and community health interventions.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached through mobile medical service</i>	12,533 People	25,000 People
	<i># of people received MHPSS support</i>	2,459 People	2,000 People
	<i># of MCH centers renovated and equipped</i>	1 unit	5 Units
	<i># of volunteers trained on ECV</i>	55	40

Deployment of Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) in Flood-Affected Districts

Providing Critical Healthcare Services

BDRCS swiftly deployed four Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) with the support of IFRC in the districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj. These MMTs were on a seven-day mission, aimed at delivering essential medical assistance to the affected population. In their initial deployment, these MMTs provided medical support to a total of 3,870 people. Each MMT was composed of a doctor, midwife, two health education volunteers, and two volunteers specializing in mental health and psychosocial support.

In mid-June, responding to the growing needs, BDRCS added four more MMTs to its mission, supported by the emergency appeal. These additional teams operated for 14 days in Sylhet and Sunamganj and provided primary healthcare, including Ante Natal Care (ANC) and Post Natal Care (PNC) services. Notably, this extended effort reached 8,695 people, including 2,743 male patients, 3,899 female patients, and 2,053 children under the age of

five. ANC and PNC services were provided to 457 women. The MMTs also distributed 12,000 packs of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) to those affected. Critical cases were also referred to nearby hospitals.

Responding to evolving needs, BDRCS deployed an additional four MMTs for ten days in Sylhet, Sunamganj, and Netrokona, providing vital medical assistance to 4,933 individuals, with support from Grameen Phone (a mobile phone company).

Collective Impact of MMT Deployments

Altogether, BDRCS deployed a total of **12 MMTs** in Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Netrokona, strategically coordinated with local units and government authorities, reaching and serving **17,498 patients**. These patients comprised 6,426 males, 7,319 females, and 3,753 children. Notably, 19 per cent of them suffered from water-borne illnesses, 11 per cent had skin diseases, and 8 per cent were afflicted with Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI). Furthermore, 712 women received ANC services.

Infrastructure Improvement for Continued Service

Additionally, through this appeal, BDRCS also undertook the renovation of a Maternal and Child Health (MCH) center in Netrokona, ensuring the uninterrupted delivery of essential services to flood-affected communities.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services

Through trained volunteers, BDRCS provided mental health and psychosocial support to **2,459 people**. BDRCS observed that people in the Sylhet and Sunamganj Districts were experiencing strong emotional and physical responses to the flash floods. Combinations of confusion, fear, hopelessness, helplessness, insomnia, physical pain, anxiety, anger, grief, shock, aggression, mistrust, guilt, and shame, as well as loss of confidence in oneself or others, were among the responses.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) Services



BDRCS medical team is giving medical support to flood affected people in Sylhet. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)



BDRCS volunteer in Companiganj, Sylhet providing PFA services to flood affected people. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

People in distress received Psychological First Aid (PFA) to aid them in reducing stress, achieving a sense of calm, and equipping themselves to confront adversity/challenges independently. Trained PFA volunteers played a crucial role in providing these services to those who sought assistance. They engaged with individuals through conversation, attentive listening, and comforting gestures. The volunteers made themselves available to address the specific needs and concerns of those seeking support, helping them come to terms with the impacts of their

experiences. In cases of severe distress, referrals to basic, medical, or specialized mental health care were facilitated as needed.

This service also played a pivotal role in raising awareness about the range of services offered by BDRCS. Beyond distribution, cash assistance, and healthcare, BDRCS demonstrated its commitment to providing emotional support and assistance in tackling real-life challenges.

Supporting Children's Well-being

The trained PFA volunteers organized several free play sessions on-site, catering to children whose parents were receiving medical care from the MMT. The primary objective of these play and recreation activities was to increase children's capacity to comprehend their emotions, self-support, and assist their friends in similar emotional journeys. Simultaneously, these sessions allowed children to engage in play and revel in fun as a fundamental part of their natural growth and development, thereby instilling a sense of normalcy amid challenging circumstances.

The play sessions also acted as catalysts for creativity and imagination, nurturing the social and emotional development of participating children. This approach facilitated the cultivation of independence and resilience, allowing them to learn self-reliance.

Through play activities with a social focus, children were provided opportunities to enhance their social skills, promote sharing and cooperation, and fortify their ability to overcome social obstacles. Consequently, these sessions fostered stronger emotional bonds among peers, enhancing the overall well-being of the children.

In total, 379 children actively participated in these dignified play and recreational activities, which served as a source of comfort and growth during challenging times.

Epidemic Control Training for Volunteers (ECV)



BDRCS health department conducted two training on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and trained more than 50 volunteers (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)


BDRCS health department conducted two training on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and trained more than 50 volunteers. These ECV trainings were conducted following the IFRC global ECV guidelines and manual. The trainings were three day long and conducted in Bangla. This training covered four modules, module 1- introduction, module 2- Principles of Epidemic Control, module 3- Actions in Epidemic Control, and module 4- Using Toolkit of diseases that causes epidemics.

Challenges:

- Due to inundation and lack of transport, during the initial emergency phase mobile medical teams find difficulties to reach remote locations and often it took longer time to reach the affected communities. Considering the challenges, BDRCS allocated more resources for MMT and extended the time duration to provide emergency health services.

Lessons Learned:

- During the lessons learned workshop, it was recommended to engage more MMT based on need along with PFA service in future operations as well.

 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People targeted	300,000 (Female: 156,000/ Male: 144,000)
	People reached	150,000 (Female: 78,000/Male: 72,000)

Objective:	<i>Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities by providing access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of liters of safe drinking water distributed</i>	175,714	-
	<i># of HHs provided with jerry can</i>	5,580	10,000
	<i># of disinfected safe drinking water points</i>	303	500
	<i># of excreta disposal facilities installed</i>	100	500
	<i># of targeted households provided with technical support for reconstructing latrines through conditional cash assistance</i>	1,200	2,000
	<i># of people reached through hygiene promotion</i>	150,000	300,000
	<i># of households provided with hygiene kits</i>	5,200	10,000

BDRCS undertook various WASH initiatives to support flood-affected communities in the districts of Sylhet and Sunamganj. These efforts encompassed the distribution of safe drinking water, hygiene parcels, and critical sanitation services. More than **150,000 people** were reached through these WASH interventions under the appeal.

Safe Drinking Water Distribution

BDRCS distributed a total of **175,714 liters** of safe drinking water, benefiting **70,285 people**. This was made possible by deploying five water treatment units, with the invaluable assistance of BDRCS-trained staff, NDWRT members, and volunteers. Before distributing the purified water, BDRCS rigorously tested its quality, including

parameters such as chlorine levels, turbidity, and pH levels, using standard testing kits. To address the need for water-carrying containers, 5,580 jerry cans were also distributed. Additionally, 39,090 water purification tablets (WPT) were provided to 19,545 people. Prior to WPT distribution, BDRCS volunteers conducted orientation sessions to educate recipients on their proper use.

Water Access and Sanitation Improvement

BDRCS undertook several initiatives to improve access to safe water and sanitation services in the community. Firstly, they disinfected 303 tube wells at the community level, ensuring safe water access for over 7,500 people. Additionally, BDRCS installed 13 tube wells in flood-affected areas using a community participatory and owner-driven approach. Furthermore, they installed 100 emergency latrines for communal use at the community level, deploying technical staff and volunteers, while considering local culture and context. Prior to constructing these emergency latrines, the affected communities were consulted, and all construction materials were locally sourced.

BDRCS distributed a total of 10,800 CGI sheets among 1,200 households to facilitate latrine construction. Each household received 9 pieces of 6-foot-long CGI sheets. To address the need for cash assistance to complete latrine construction with CGI sheets, BDRCS provided a conditional cash grant of BDT 10,000 (CHF 100) per household to the same targeted households.

To identify and prioritize the most vulnerable groups, BDRCS conducted a detailed household assessment with the support of NDRT members, volunteers, and staff. This included elderly persons, children (including adolescents), households with marginal income, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and people with disabilities. The following selection criteria were considered for identifying targeted households for latrine support:

- Latrines affected by Floods 2022.
- Total vulnerability value = Highest value taken.
- Total latrine affected value = Highest value taken.
- Need latrine support and not able to reconstruct the latrine.

BDRCS developed the latrine design and Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials through community consultation and coordination with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Model latrines were constructed in strategic locations within communities, aiding targeted households in constructing their own latrines. NDWRT members and volunteers conducted hygiene promotion awareness sessions at the community level, while trained volunteers assisted target households in preparing their latrine proposals.

BDRCS staff provided technical support throughout the implementation period, aiding both target households and local masons and carpenters in latrine construction, mirroring the support provided for shelter reconstruction. Community Disaster Committees (CDCs) also played an active role in providing essential support to target households and monitoring latrine construction progress.

Hygiene Parcels Distribution

BDRCS distributed 5,200 hygiene parcels from its contingency stock, reaching over 26,000 people in response to the needs of affected communities. Each hygiene parcel included essential items such as bathing soap (12), laundry



BDRCS volunteers arranged courtyard sessions in flood-affected villages in Sylhet, where communities participated to learn about safe drinking water, safer hygiene, and sanitation practices. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

soap (8), sanitary pads (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), toilet brush (1), nail cutter (1), toothpaste (2), toothbrushes (5), hand washing liquid soap with a dispenser (1) and refill packages (2), hair oil (1), comb (1), and a towel (1).

Prior to distribution, BDRCS-trained volunteers conducted orientation sessions on the proper use of these hygiene parcels. During these sessions, volunteers emphasized proper handwashing, latrine maintenance, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM). Specifically, for MHM, female BDRCS volunteers conveyed crucial information about sanitary pad usage and the creation of sanitary pads using local resources. This segment of the orientation was conducted separately for female community members.

Hygiene Promotion

Throughout the operation, BDRCS consistently promoted hygiene awareness. This included disseminating key messages on hygiene during the provision of drinking water support, emergency latrine support, multipurpose cash assistance to 18,150 households, and other sectoral assistance. In total, BDRCS reached more than **150,000 people** through these hygiene promotion efforts.

Challenges:

- The planned targets could not be reached due to low funding coverage, representing only 30 per cent of the total IFRC EA ask.
- Since the Sylhet region had not experienced such severe floods in the last couple of decades, BDRCS had limited capacity in the flood-affected districts to provide WASH services in emergencies. In the most severely flooded districts, such as Sylhet and Sunamganj, there were no water purification units available. Consequently, BDRCS had to deploy mobile water purification units from its national headquarters located in Dhaka.
- A significant number of sanitation facilities had been damaged, and according to the BDRCS assessment, a large portion of the affected people could not construct latrines without external support. BDRCS faced challenges in identifying the limited number of targeted households that required latrine support from the large, affected population. To overcome this challenge, BDRCS conducted household assessments in the most affected areas in coordination with local government and other humanitarian agencies, utilizing its limited resources.

Lessons Learned:

- Due to the flood's impact on water sources, BDRCS initiated a tube well repair and disinfection programme for target households. Despite requesting local branches to procure new tube wells, a lack of contractor interest hindered progress. To expedite installation, BDRCS engaged local communities in a participatory approach. They formed small groups in need of safe drinking water, receiving cash assistance and technical guidance. This resulted in 13 new tube wells in flood-affected areas, a successful approach to be replicated in future operations.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted	300,000 (Female: 156,000/ Male: 144,000)
People reached	164,000 (Female: 85,280/Male: 78,720)

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households received support to address the needs of persons with disabilities.	35 HHs	1,000 HHs
	# of targeted households received dignity kits.	1,142 HHs	2,000 HHs

PGI Training and Orientation

As part of the emergency response, a one-day PGI training was conducted for 28 staff and volunteers, including 16 females and 12 males, from Sylhet and Sunamganj. The primary goal of this training was to ensure the integration of IFRC Minimum Standards for PGI in Emergency within the operation, highlighting the DAPS (Dignity, Access, Participation and Safety) approach. During the orientation, all staff and volunteers signed the PSEA (Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) and Child Protection policies. The training also incorporated awareness sessions on Sexual and Gender-based Violence, child abuse, and referral pathways. Notably, two NDRT (National Disaster Response Team) members were nominated as dedicated PGI NDRT representatives from Sylhet and Sunamganj units, responsible for coordinating PGI-related matters with other sectoral teams.

Needs Assessment and Targeting

Through door-to-door assessments, Kobo data collection, and community consultations, specific needs were identified for the affected population and groups based on established criteria. BDRCS collected SADDD (Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data) information, which facilitated the delivery of appropriate humanitarian assistance to targeted groups. During the distribution process, women- and child-friendly areas/corners were designated for the community's convenience.

Throughout the operation, BDRCS prioritized support for the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly, children (including adolescents), marginal income farmers, day laborers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities. These efforts ensured the application of minimum PGI standards in reaching over 150,000 people through various humanitarian interventions.



Kawsar (20) was overjoyed after receiving a special chair adapted to his needs. He had cerebral palsy since he was a child. In Sunamganj, he lives with his mother and father. This chair also made his parents' lives easier. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

Distribution of Dignity Kits and Umbrellas

BDRCS provided dignity kits to a total of 1,142 affected households in the Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. Additionally, 450 umbrellas were distributed among the targeted households and volunteers. To further promote child protection, BDRCS disseminated child protection messages in the affected communities through display boards and leaflet distribution.

Support for People with Disabilities (PWDs)

BDRCS extended support to 35 PWDs from affected households in the Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. Collaborating with the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS conducted comprehensive assessments

to identify individual needs. Among these individuals, 15 (6 in Sylhet and 9 in Sunamganj) received assistive devices such as white canes, wheelchairs, toilet chairs, special chairs, stand-in frames, and walking sticks, tailored to their specific requirements.


Moreover, 20 individuals (6 in Sylhet and 14 in Sunamganj district) received cash assistance, particularly those in need of psychological and medical support due to their disabilities. BDRCS implemented a referral mechanism to connect them with different healthcare practitioners based on their disabilities, and each person received BDT 5,000 (CHF 50) through a financial service provider to address their immediate needs.

Challenges:

- Time limitation is one of the biggest challenges for providing psychological support for PWDs who require long-term treatment.
- There is lack of technical expertise to conduct detail individual assessment for PWDs. Which hinders BDRCS to provide appropriate assistance on time. to overcome the challenges BDRCS and IFRC partnership with Disability in Development (CDD) to identify the individual needs of people with disability and to provide appropriate assistance.
- There was lack of availability of existing health practitioners particularly occupational therapy and Speech-language pathologists (SLPs)/ speech therapists in the respective local communities.
- Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS was not able to reach more PWDs.

Lessons Learned:

- According to the evaluation, PWDs found the assistive devices highly beneficial for their mobility. These assistive devices enable them to carry out daily activities and participate actively in community life.
- To provide appropriate support to PWDs, BDRCS need to maintain strong collaboration and coordination with specialized service providers or organizations. This will allow the specialized organizations/service providers to share their expertise, knowledge, strategies, methods, and technologies in providing long-term solution and ensure sustainability. It is also recommended to have formal MoU or agreement with such specialized organizations or service providers to reach the targeted person timely and efficiently.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	People targeted	300,000 (Female: 156,000/ Male: 144,000)
		People reached	472,865 (Female: 245,885/Male: 226,971)
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people with early flood warning messages</i>	472,856 people	300,000 people
	<i># of people participated in green response through tree planting campaign</i>	6,000 people	50,000 people

# of HHs with 'cash-for-work'	-	2,000 HHs
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Evacuation Process and Evacuation Centres

BDRCS volunteers, Army, Navy, Fire Service and Civil Defense (FSCD), local authorities and other organizations were dynamically active with the evacuation process. More than 500 volunteers and staff were mobilized in all the affected districts in terms of disseminating early warning and evacuation of vulnerable people. According to MoDMR, a total of 1,605 evacuation shelters were opened across the five most affected districts and provided temporary shelter to 472,856 individuals.

Community-Drive Tree Plantation

In collaboration with the flood-affected communities, BDRCS identified locally suitable saplings. With the support of their respective BDRCS branches, a local procurement process was successfully completed. Over 5,000 saplings were distributed to more than 1,200 flood-affected households, benefiting over 6,000 people in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts who received BDRCS integrated recovery assistance. The tree plantation campaign was closely monitored with the assistance of community volunteers, CDCs, and local branches.

Unfortunately, due to limited funding coverage, BDRCS was unable to implement any cash-for-work schemes in the flood-affected communities, posing a significant challenge in providing additional support during the recovery phase.

Challenges:

- There were less volunteers who are trained on search and rescue; and insufficient stock of equipment's available in respective BDRCS branch for respective Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) members. To ensure the safety of volunteers and staff during the evacuation, BDRCS from its NHQ warehouse mobilized 175 life jackets to flood affected BDRCS branches.

Lessons Learned:

- Particularly BDRCS branches in Sylhet region, there is no dedicated localized fund available to carry out anticipatory actions. Based on lessons learned, it is recommended to consider these branches for allocating dedicated fund similar like cyclone prone BDRCS branches, which will allow local BDRCS branch to take necessary anticipatory actions on time.
- Due to low funding coverage, BDRCS was not able run the tree plantation campaign widely. It is recommended to include similar green response activities more widely through reaching more people.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of unit (branch) Executive Committee orientation in line with the new Strategic Plan 2021-2025</i>	0	4
	<i># of Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) organize at Branch level</i>	0	4
	<i># of financial management software upgrade and customize</i>	1	2

Deployment of Resources

During the operation, more than 500 BDRCS volunteers, NDRT members, and staff were mobilized to provide humanitarian assistance across various sectors. BDRCS ensured IFRC global insurance coverage for 5,000 volunteers and established a solidarity fund that covered both volunteers and staff. Orientation and Training Initiatives

Orientation/Training for Volunteers

More than 100 RCY (Red Crescent Youth) members received orientation on household assessment questionnaires using KoBo tools, the multipurpose cash grant distribution process in collaboration with the BPO, and exit surveys. Additionally, a total of 28 staff and volunteers, including 16 females, received orientation on Minimum Standards of PGI, encompassing the DAPS approach, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and referral pathways, PSEA policy, and Child Protection Policy. These sessions also integrated discussions on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and child abuse prevention.

The BDRCS health department conducted two training sessions on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), benefiting more than 50 volunteers. Furthermore, as part of BDRCS's Strategic Plan 2021-25, the organization successfully trained UDRT (Urban Disaster Response Team) members across all branches. Through this appeal, BDRCS conducted five UDRT training sessions and trained more than 125 volunteers. These trained UDRT members will play crucial roles in future emergency operations.

Planned Orientations for BDRCS units and Constraints

Originally, BDRCS had planned to organize orientations on the BDRCS Strategic Plan 2021-2025 and a BOCA (Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment) exercise for flood affected BDRCS units in the Northeastern part of Bangladesh through this appeal. However, due to other priorities of BDRCS and time constraints, these events could not be organized as initially intended.

Enhancing Financial Capacity

Through this appeal, IFRC strengthened the BDRCS finance department's capacity by providing an in-house data storage server, enabling them to securely store all financial data.

Challenges:

- Some of the BDRCS branches in Sylhet region like in Sunamganj BDRCS branch office, there is lack of space and facilities to work properly. BDRCS experienced difficulties to store relief items and to accommodate its volunteers and staff during the emergency phase of the operation. To address the shortage of warehouse space, BDRCS is planning to have framework agreement which will allow BDRCS to directly deliver relief items from supplier warehouse.

Lessons Learned:

- To ensure smooth running of emergency operation one of the evolution findings is to review and Update Standing Orders of Finance, Administration, Audit and Services, and Organizational Structure of BDRCS
- To manage simultaneous emergency operations, it is recommended to develop a pool of midlevel skillful operational team members in BDRCS.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

*Technical and operational complementarity is enhanced through cooperation among IFRC membership and with ICRC.
Engage IFRC membership to ensure a well-coordinated response to this crisis.*

RCRC Movement

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

From the very beginning of the flash floods event, BDRCS and IFRC CD are continuously ensuring membership-wide coordination, including ICRC, and sharing time to time updates with them through coordination meetings – both bilateral and multilateral, also by sharing situation reports, infographics and operations updates. IFRC CD provided necessary support to BDRCS for its local fund-raising effort as well, also helping BDRCS to coordinate the bilateral support from IFRC's memberships.

Out of the total federation-wide funding requirement CHF 10 million, BDRCS received more than CHF 950,000 in bilateral commitments and support from participating national societies (PNSs), ICRC, Grameen Phone, other corporate and private companies, and donations from individuals. Danish Red Cross contributed bilaterally for providing cooked food and food packages, multi-purpose cash, shelter, and health. Similarly Turkish Red Crescent for dry food; Qatar Red Crescent for food packages. BDRCS also received bilateral funding support from Red Cross Society of China through China government, Swiss Red Cross, Thai Red Cross, and Singapore Red Cross to assist flood affected population.

IFRC allocated CHF 404,334 from its DREF pot and received over CHF 2,300,000 (30 per cent funding coverage) through this emergency appeal. In-country PNSs, including the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Swiss Red Cross already contributed multilaterally through this emergency appeal.

External coordination

The IFRC CD team also maintain regular coordination with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCCT), Food Security Cluster, Health cluster, Gender-based Violence (GBV) cluster, WASH cluster, Logistics cluster, Shelter

cluster, sectors and working groups at the national level. The Need Assessment Working Group (NAWG) led by the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and CARE coordinated a Key Immediate Needs and Preliminary Impact Assessment in collaboration with national authorities and partners. Sector-specific analysis were undertaken by the respective clusters.

The shelter cluster Bangladesh is led by MoDMR and co-lead by IFRC and UNDP conducted a shelter damage and needs assessment in flash flood areas. Based on assessment finding from different clusters and NAWGs, the HCTT launched the Human Resource Planning (HRP) on 27 July 2022. Both BDRCS and IFRC had been actively participating different clusters and working groups meeting and sharing information through 4W matrix, situation report, assessment findings etc.

Throughout the operation, the BDRCS NHQ and branches maintained close coordination with Ministry of Disaster management, respective local Govt. offices, elected representatives, humanitarian agencies etc. as well as, ensured their ongoing services to community.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective:

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

Shelter Cluster (SC) Bangladesh developed a response plan for flash flood 2022 under the humanitarian response plan by the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). SC targeted for 250,000 individuals and requested US\$ 17.00 million for shelter responses. To coordinate Shelter Cluster, the IFRC BD country office deployed a shelter cluster coordinator.

During the emergency period, SC Bangladesh organized seven meetings with partners, the meetings highlighted by emergency responses of partners and shared the overall progress of Flash Flood 2022. Total 147,842 individuals reached, and US\$ 3 million fund received for Flash Flood 2022 responses by partners. SC coordinator maintaining close coordination with other cluster like WASH cluster, Food Security Cluster and Displacement Management Cluster. Additionally, SC Bangladesh is coordinating with working groups meetings, e.g., Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) on Flash Flood 2022 responses. During the emergency period SC Bangladesh Participated to 5 inter cluster meetings organized by HCTT.

SC Bangladesh maintained close coordination with relevant government departments, during the emergency period. SC Bangladesh organized regular meetings with Department of Disaster Management (DDM) under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and Housing and Building Research Institute (HBRI) under the Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW) to strengthen the partnerships and cooperation.

SC Bangladesh conducted a Shelter Damage and Needs Assessment in Flash Flood affected areas. The assessment revealed the damage information and key immediate needs at the community level. To accomplish the process SC Bangladesh developed a Technical Working Group (TWG) among the partners and a total of 13 partners were involved in the process. HBRI and SC Bangladesh jointly developed the IEC materials on safe housing for Flash Flood 2022 affected population. The housing design was for marginalized population, where they received considerable messages to build the flood resilient houses.

SC Bangladesh developed two dashboards on flash flood 2022, published by HCTT and published one factsheet⁶ to Global Shelter Cluster webpage. SC Bangladesh took the initiative to translate The Shelter and Settlement Part of SPHERE standards in Bangla through formation of a TWG.



**Secretariat
Services**

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

Secretariat Coordination and Technical Support

The IFRC CD response team, which included Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM) members, collaborated closely with BDRCS to address various day-to-day operational issues related to the flood response operation.

IFRC CD PMER and IM closely collaborated with their BDRCS counterparts, assisting BDRCS in issuing timely situation updates. The IFRC CD team also provided crucial technical support for finalizing the need assessment questionnaire, as well as for data collection and analysis. IFRC ensured the timely delivery of operational updates, pledge reports, and final reports. Additionally, an online tracking sheet was developed in collaboration with BDRCS to monitor and update ongoing activities in the field regularly.

Furthermore, IFRC CD maintained continuous communication with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Partnership and Resource Development (PRD) and finance teams to explore funding opportunities for the emergency appeal and to track pledges, including potential interest. IFRC CD regularly shared updates with in-country IFRC members, diplomatic missions, and donor agencies through infographics and informal communication channels.

On 28 June 2022, IFRC APRO organized a partners' call, during which the IFRC CD team, in coordination with the Regional Office communication team, provided essential technical support to BDRCS NHQ and field teams in communications, IM, PGI, and CEA. An IFRC PGI staff member, along with a BDRCS counterpart, visited affected areas and conducted various community consultations.

Final Evaluation of operation

A final evaluation of the Bangladesh Floods 2022 operation took place between July and September. It involved hiring an external lead consultant and forming an evaluation team consisting of five members from BDRCS and IFRC. The evaluation used an adapted IFRC evaluation framework with five criteria: Relevance, Appropriateness, Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Sustainability. Lessons learned and best practices were documented based on stakeholders' experiences.

The research employed a mixed-method approach, incorporating quantitative and qualitative data from primary and secondary sources. Secondary data included internal IFRC and BDRCS documents, while primary data came from beneficiaries and related personnel involved in the flood operation. Quantitative data were collected through a Questionnaire Survey (QS) involving 472 randomly selected beneficiaries. Qualitative data were gathered through six Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries from the flood-affected communities of Sylhet and Sunamganj. Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with representatives from IFRC Asia Pacific Regional

⁶ <https://sheltercluster.org/bangladesh/factsheets/2023-06-0>

Office (APRO), Country Delegation (CD), BDRCS National Headquarters (NHQ), unit-level offices, Participating National Societies (PNS), and community members.

The findings from the evaluation and lessons learned workshop have been incorporated into their respective sections of this report.

Communication

Different photos and videos were shared through IFRC shaRED channel with IFRC memberships. Additionally, different operational information and updates were shared on regular basis through social media by IFRC APRO as well as by the IFRC Head of CD in Bangladesh. The IFRC CD team also assisted BDRCS to share similar updates through their social media and other channels – including local news media. Some of the links are-

- Exposure story-1: <https://ifrc.exposure.co/coping-with-harsh-postflood-realities>
- Exposure story-2: <https://ifrc.exposure.co/leaving-indelible-marks-on-people>
- Tree distribution: <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1672866689875349506?s=20>
- PGI support: <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1664123384488415233?s=20>
- Livelihood support. <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1659405913667563521?s=20>
- Video on cash grant and shelter. <https://twitter.com/IFRCAsiaPacific/status/1621023079370735617?s=20>
- Story of a NDWRT member: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LItF7x9N7Ms>

Finance, Logistic and Human Resource

IFRC finance ensured timely working advances and monitored the expenditure along with the operation team. For unconditional cash transfer, timely dispatchment of funds to BPO enabled the cash distribution. In close coordination with APRO Logistics unit, IFRC CD logistics ensured procurement and logistics procedures were followed for procurement of goods/services and ensuring necessary warehousing and fleet management support for the operation. IFRC CD Human Resource (HR) worked closely with the operation team in CD and APRO and under the guidance of the HoCD, recruited a consultant to help the team to lead the shelter cluster coordination in the country.

Safety and Security

Adequate measures were in place to ensure the safety and security of all RCRC personnel. This included, but not limited to, situation monitoring, regular or ad-hoc security/safety updates and advice, staff, and movement tracking, e.g., via phone or SMS (including WhatsApp), completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses, e.g., basic knowledge and prevention measures for responders, personal security, security management, volunteer security. All IFRC staff must, and Red Cross/ Red Crescent staff and volunteers were encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses. Any field missions by IFRC personnel were undertaken following the IFRC travel approval process, health advisories and business continuity planning (BCP) guidance regarding COVID-19.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

To ensure meaningful community participation during needs assessment, planning design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Systems will be put in place to ensure that communities are

well informed about operations at all stages through trusted channels and their preferred formats. A feedback mechanism will be established and well publicized so that communities can provide input and drive the operation. Community feedback will be used to better understand community perspectives, to answer feedback and to act on it.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with awareness messages</i>	85,781	NA
	<i># of feedbacks received from the community</i>	153	NA
	<i># of staff and volunteers received CEA orientation/training</i>	47	30

Flood Awareness Initiatives

BDRCS started disseminating flood-related awareness messages before the flood situation escalated, reaching a total of 85,781 people with these informative messages. BDRCS shared guidelines on what to do and what not to do before, during, and after a flood. Additionally, during the awareness message dissemination, BDRCS emphasized the importance of special attention to children, women, and the elderly during floods. They provided information on topics such as rainwater storage and water purification methods (eg. boiling water).

Feedback and Complaint Mechanism

Throughout the operation, a feedback and complaint mechanism was established between the community and BDRCS. This allowed community members to offer suggestions, express their opinions, and file complaints directly with BDRCS. Numerous feedback boxes were placed within the community, and the BDRCS hotline number was made readily available to all beneficiaries.

The hotline number was also distributed through stickers at prominent community locations. The beneficiary list was publicly displayed in the community, and it was finalized after incorporating feedback from community members. The feedback and complaint mechanism were communicated to beneficiaries during community meetings and sessions. BDRCS deployed NDRT members to ensure adherence to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches in the field. Volunteers deployed for need assessment and data collection were adequately briefed on "who we are, what we intend to do, how communities can provide input, and how they can provide feedback," etc., to effectively communicate with the affected population.

Hotline Usage and Responses

During the operational timeframe, the BDRCS Hotline received a total of 181 calls related to the Flood Response from May 2022 to June 2023. Of these calls, 82 were made by males, and 99 were from females. The calls were distributed across various regions: Sylhet (43 calls), Sunamganj (117 calls), Kishoreganj (5 calls), Netrokona (3 calls), Moulvibazar (8 calls), and Habiganj (5 calls). The types of calls included 15 complaints, 103 requests for information, and 63 service requests. BDRCS addressed all these feedback and complaints with the assistance of the relevant operational team members and local branches.

Community Feedback and Engagement

During the recovery phase of the operation, the initial list of eligible households from the assessment was shared with the communities and displayed in multiple gathering places. Based on community feedback, the preliminary list was finalized, with the CEA team actively involved from the outset in addressing community feedback. This

operation was carried out through a community-led approach, with targeted households participating throughout. Four CDCs were formed in respective communities, playing a bridging role between the community and BDRCS branches. CDCs had significant responsibilities, including providing technical support and monitoring progress at the community level. During the recovery phase, based on community feedback, BDRCS identified an additional 19 vulnerable households and provided them with recovery assistance.

CEA Training

BDRCS conducted a 3-day long CEA training for NDRTs, RCYs & ULOs and trained 27 people. In addition to that BDRCS also oriented more than 20 volunteers from flood affected districts like Sylhet, Sunamganj etc. on CEA.



BDRCS volunteers organizing regular community consultations to get feedbacks. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)

Challenges:

- BDRCS experienced challenges to identified targeted households from number of floods affected people and meet the expectation of affected people. BDRCS through its community feedback mechanism and series of community consultation, explained about BDRCS mandate, working modalities and limitation.

Lessons Learned:

- Identification of community needs and preferences through focus group discussion and detail multisectoral household assessment are considered as best practices in this operation and recommended for future.
- BDRCS published the list of potential households for providing humanitarian assistance and aware community people about feedback and complaint mechanism. As a result, BDRCS start receiving feedbacks and complaint from community people; and helped BDRCS to make necessary corrective measures to enhance the operation effectiveness.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The appeal budget was CHF 7.5 million. The appeal coverage is CHF 2,303,138 (30.71 per cent). The expenditure as of 30 June 2023 closing is CHF 2,192,889 (approximately 98 per cent). Balance of CHF 110,210 will be transferred to the Bangladesh Unified Plan budget upon agreement from the donors. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this report.

Contact information

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Cessie Petchi, Coordinator Grants - Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

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

- 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.

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/5-2023/8	Operation	MDRBD028
Budget Timeframe	2022/5-2023/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Sep 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD028 - Bangladesh - Flash Flood

Operating Timeframe: 25 May 2022 to 30 Jun 2023; appeal launch date: 24 Jun 2022

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	311,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,898,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	3,025,000
AOF4 - Health	278,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	955,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	167,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	425,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	48,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	49,000
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	344,000
Total Funding Requirements	7,500,000
Donor Response* as per 26 Sep 2023	2,303,138
Appeal Coverage	30.71%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	14,468	3,588	10,880
AOF2 - Shelter	608,707	612,284	-3,577
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,119,366	1,045,153	74,213
AOF4 - Health	69,039	109,266	-40,227
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	172,431	218,428	-45,997
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	16,479	16,479	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	128,101	145,953	-17,852
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	28,890	28,890	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	12,848	12,848	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	0	0
Grand Total	2,170,329	2,192,889	-22,559

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2023/08

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,303,098
Expenditure	-2,192,889
Closing Balance	110,210
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	110,210

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	404,434	Reimbursed :	404,434	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/5-2023/8	Operation	MDRBD028
Budget Timeframe	2022/5-2023/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26 Sep 2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD028 - Bangladesh - Flash Flood

Operating Timeframe: 25 May 2022 to 30 Jun 2023; appeal launch date: 24 Jun 2022

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	434,610				434,610		
British Red Cross	157,965				157,965		
Charities Aid Foundation (from Cisco*)	11				11		
European Commission - DG ECHO	205,701				205,701		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	21,790				21,790		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	522,961				522,961		
Japanese Red Cross Society	35,112				35,112		
On Line donations	1,442				1,442		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,727				9,727		
Spanish Government	98,465				98,465		
Swedish Red Cross	182,475				182,475		
Swiss Red Cross	240,000				240,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	185,524				185,524		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	207,317				207,317		
Total Contributions and Other Income	2,303,098	0	0	0	2,303,098	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,303,098	0	