

OPERATION UPDATE

Bangladesh | Cyclone Remal

Emergency appeal №: MDRBD035 Emergency appeal launched: 29/05/2024 Operational Strategy published: 18/06/2024	Glide №: TC-2024-000083-BGD
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 07/10/2024	Timeframe covered by this update: From 29/05/2024 to 31/08/2024
Operation timeframe: 12 months (29/05/2024 – 31/05/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 500,000 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal 650,000 people through Federation-wide
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 10 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 12.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

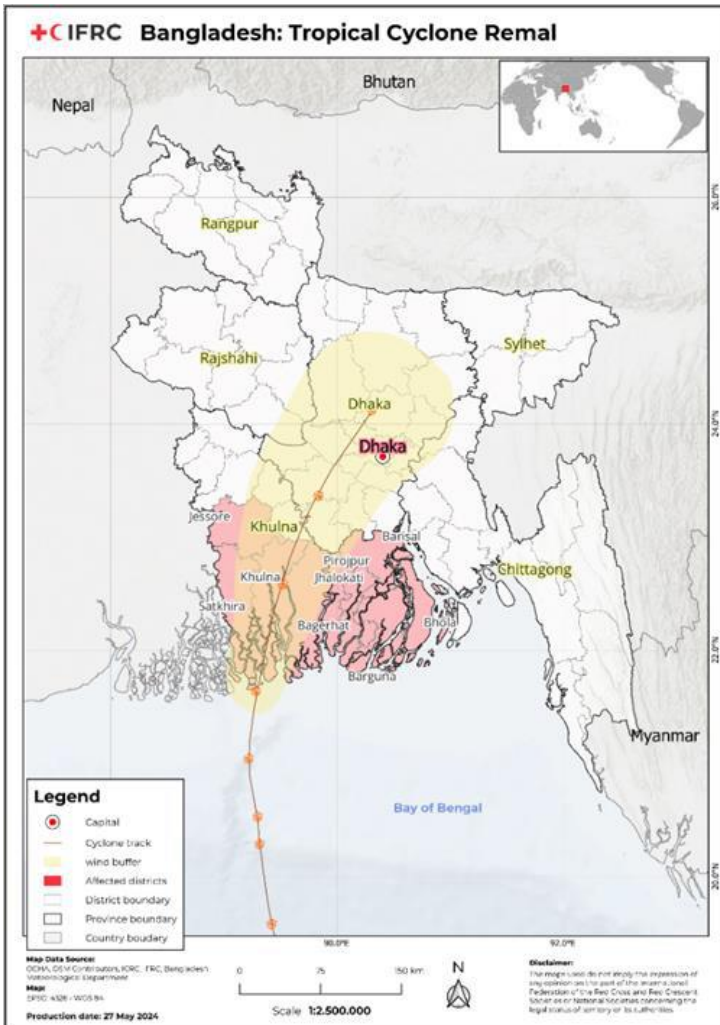
To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 12,500,000, is 22 per cent funded. As per the Multi-Sectoral Household Assessment done by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with the support of the IFRC in July 2024, further funding contributions are needed to continue providing humanitarian assistance in sectors such as shelter, livelihood, health, water, sanitation and hygiene for the affected population, whom the situation has worsened due to the recent monsoon floodings.



Smiling with hope: A resident of Paikgacha, Khulna, holds safe drinking water provided by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society following Cyclone Remal. (Photo: BDRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



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

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

As per the Needs Assessment Working Group's (NAWG) Rapid Assessment Report, over 173,000 houses were damaged, including 40,338 that were completely uninhabitable. About 80,591 hectares of cultivable land were inundated. Additionally, 50,000 fish enclosures, 34,000 ponds, and 4,000 crab farms were severely flooded, disrupting food supply chains and exacerbating livelihoods and food insecurity. More than 530,000

farmers have been affected, with damage to crops valued at BDT 10,595 million (USD 90.7 million).

Cyclone Remal severely impacted Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) conditions. Initial data from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) indicated that 20,260 water points were damaged, including 1,536 that were fully destroyed. Additionally, 134,269 latrines were damaged, with 24,407 rendered completely unusable across the eight affected districts. WASH services at 550 healthcare facilities and 1,175 shelters (including schools) were also damaged. The tropical storm, storm surge, and embankment collapse caused increased salinity, flooding, and contamination of water sources such as ponds. Consequently, people face a higher risk of contracting waterborne illnesses due to insufficient sanitation and access to clean drinking water. According to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS), a 20-bed hospital in Kuakata and 20 community clinics in the Barishal and Khulna divisions sustained damage.

In addition to responding to Cyclone Remal, since June 2024, Bangladesh has experienced multiple spells of flooding in its northern regions due to heavy rainfall and water inflow from upstream countries, Nepal and India, causing floods and landslides in numerous districts. In the northeast, particularly in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar,

Netrokona, Kishoreganj, and Habiganj districts, flooding affected 3.7 million people, as per the Humanitarian Response Plan for Cyclone Remal and Monsoon Floods in Bangladesh (June-December 2024) by the UN. The northern parts, particularly Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Tangail, and Munshiganj, have also become inundated. According to the NAWG report dated 11 July 2024, an estimated 5.13 million people are part of the potentially inundated exposed population in the northern region (Jamuna River Basin). More than 250 staff and volunteers of BDRCS have been responding to the floods through early warning messaging, evacuation, distributing clean drinking water and jerry cans, mobilizing two mobile medical teams, distributing dry food, providing awareness, and conducting assessments.

In addition to the northeastern and northern floods, since 21 August 2024, southeastern Bangladesh has been experiencing severe flooding due to heavy rainfall triggered by an active monsoon and a low-pressure area. As a result, 5,822,734 people were affected in 11 districts: Feni, Cumilla, Chattogram, Khagrachari, Noakhali, Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Sylhet, Lakshmipur, and Cox's Bazar. According to the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) report dated 3 September 2024, 71 fatalities (45 men, seven women, and 19 children) were recorded across the affected districts, while 582,155 families remain stranded in floodwaters. A total of 4,003 shelters have been set up, accommodating 540,510 people and 39,531 livestock. The flooding has caused extensive damage, submerging 311,419 hectares of land, and destroying 6,542 kilometres of roads and 1,066 bridges and culverts, disrupting key transportation links, including road and rail connections between Dhaka and Chattogram. As per the NAWG report, USD 34 million in livestock and USD 121.6 million in fisheries were lost, while 296,852 hectares of agricultural land, 162,823 water points, and 295,689 latrines were damaged.

Additionally, over 7,000 schools have been forced to close, impacting approximately 175,000 primary students. Power outages and connectivity issues have further complicated communication and coordination efforts. As water levels begin to recede, outbreaks of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases are compounding the challenges faced by flood-affected communities.

Considering the severity of the flooding, the BDRCS activated a contingency plan and emergency operations center and requested IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal. Combining all recent flood responses, a total of CHF 7.5 million IFRC-wide Emergency Appeal was launched for one year to assist 400,000 flood-affected people. More than 100 staff and 1,660 volunteers of BDRCS have been responding to the floods through early warning messaging, evacuation, distributing clean drinking water and jerry cans using seven mobile water purification units, mobilizing seven mobile medical teams, distributing dry and cooked food, food parcels, hygiene parcels, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, kitchen sets, cholera salines, and providing awareness and conducting assessments.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response







The BDRCS was constituted on 31 March 1973 by the President's Order No.26 of 1973 with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971. The Society was recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 20 September 1973 and admitted to IFRC on 02 November 1973. The name and emblem were changed from Red Cross to Red Crescent on 4 April 1988 vide Act 25 of 1988.







The BDRCS plays a crucial role as a first responder to disasters, crises, and pandemics. With 68 branches throughout the country, a network of 87,935 life members, 14,960 active Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers, 78,599 Cyclone

Preparedness Programme (CPP) volunteers, and 2,757 staff, the BDRCS ensures that a well-functioning, relevant disaster management system is in place to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises.

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

BDRCS' responses during the reporting period:

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION	
 <p>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</p>	<p>BDRCS, from its contingency stock of emergency shelter items, has distributed tarpaulins to more than 50,000 people, sleeping mats to 9,500 people, and 2,000 shelter toolkits to 10,000 people.</p>
 <p>Livelihoods</p>	<p>A seven-day food package has been distributed to 83,000 people with the support of Grameen Phone (one of the largest mobile operators in Bangladesh), Danish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.</p>
 <p>Multi-Purpose Cash</p>	<p>BDRCS deployed the NDRT/NDRT-WASH members for multi- sectoral household assessment. The assessment and verification were completed for more than 28,000 households out of the 30,000 targeted, supported by IFRC EA, ECHO-PPP, Swedish Red Cross and Danish Red Cross. BDRCS has reached more than 6,000 households with multi-purpose cash grants and another 13,000 HHs will be reached by the end of September 2024.</p>
 <p>Health & Care</p>	<p>7 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) reached 9,738 people with primary health care services and 1,680 with psychosocial support (PSS). The MMTs also distributed 8,754 pieces of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) sachets.</p>
 <p>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</p>	<p>Two mobile reverse osmosis plants were deployed and provided 59,000 litres of safe drinking water to 4,885 households (24,424 people). Additionally, 359,250 liters of drinking water have been distributed with the support of Abdul Monem Limited. 13,750 people have been provided with hygiene kits and 42,500 people with jerry cans. Printing of seven (07) types of IEC materials has been completed.</p>
 <p>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</p>	<p>A women-friendly area/corner was provided in every distribution centre, including separate toilet facilities for males and females. The most vulnerable were prioritized and female volunteers were deployed to assist in the distribution. The NDRT/NDRT-WASH members are trained in PGI for multi-purpose cash assessment. Training and detailed orientation to the BDRCS staff and volunteers on PGI and dignity access participation and safety (DAPS) will be organized in the coming days.</p>

 <p>Community Engagement and Accountability</p>	<p>BDRCS has its own TOLL- FREE Number 16226, to inquire about information and services of BDRCS. feedback and complaint box along with the information desk at each distribution point where trained CEA volunteers engage and address different information needs of the community people. Leaflets and posters with BDRCS feedback information were handed out during the multi-purpose cash assessment. Training on CEA for the staff and volunteers is planned for the coming days.</p>
 <p>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</p>	<p>BDRCS volunteers along with local administrations and other organizations, were active in the evacuation process. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people, and 800,000 people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts.</p>
ENABLING APPROACHES	
 <p>National Society Strengthening</p>	<p>Currently, 500 BDRCS volunteers are already insured by IFRC Global Accident Insurance in Geneva. A solidarity fund for BDRCS staff and volunteers is in place. BDRCS staff and volunteers can apply for this fund for general illness or accidents in case those are not covered by the insurance. The branch capacity building is an ongoing process and will be supported in line with the BDRCS branch development framework. More than 45 NDRT/NDRT-WASH members and 2000 volunteers and staff are mobilized for this response operation.</p>
 <p>Coordination and Partnerships</p>	<p>Meanwhile, seven Movement coordination meetings and four external coordination meetings have been organized and updates were provided. BDRCS and IFRC have been coordinating closely with MoDMR, other concerned Ministries, district-level authorities, and other agencies. BDRCS and IFRC are actively engaged with relevant Clusters and Technical Working Groups under the HCTT. The IFRC CD communications team, with the support of regional communications and Strategic Partnership and Resource Mobilization (SPRM) team developed an infographic highlighting the achievements and funding gap of the operation till 30 June 2024.</p>
 <p>Shelter Cluster Coordination</p>	<p>Three coordination meetings have been organized. 62,930 people were reached with shelter relief supplies by the nine partners in shelter cluster. The shelter cluster has been updating the 5W matrix and around USD 532,000 were mobilized for emergency and transitional shelters in seven districts.</p>
 <p>Secretariat Services</p>	<p>The Surge Deputy Ops Manager has been working in-country and a joint monitoring visit by IFRC and BDRCS consisting of Deputy Ops Manager, PMER and PGI/CEA colleagues to the affected areas was completed from 8 - 11 July 2024. One more month extension for the Surge Deputy Ops Manager has been approved. And she will complete her mission on 5 September 2024. The Surge Communication Coordinator successfully completed her one-month mission on 7 July 2024. IFRC CD's IM, PMER, and Response personnel are supporting BDRCS EOC team. IFRC published and shared different communications packages in coordination with IFRC CD Bangladesh, the IFRC APRO Communication team, and BDRCS.</p>

Needs analysis

Needs analysis

BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, conducted a Multi-Sectoral Household (MSH) Assessment of 31,156 households using KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection, and finalized 28,100 households for distribution. A total of 40 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and BDRCS staff were trained on the questionnaire and KoBo Toolbox at the BDRCS Headquarters in Dhaka on 30 June 2024. These NDRT members were then deployed on the same day to 11 districts across three divisions.

In Khulna division, the assessment covered three districts: Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira. In Barisal division, it included six districts: Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna, Jhalokati, Pirojpur, and Bhola. Additionally, two districts from Chittagong division, Noakhali and Lakshmipur, were included. Upon arrival, the NDRT members met with district officials to inform them about the purpose of their visit and the assessment process. They also trained the district volunteers on the questionnaire and KoBo Toolbox before the assessment, which took place from 1 July 2024 to 18 July 2024.

The assessment was conducted with the support of IFRC EA, ECHO-PPP, Danish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross as shown in the table below.

No.	Division	District	No. of Target (HH)	No. of Completed Assessment & Verification (HH)	Supported By
1	Khulna	Khulna	4,500	4,500	IFRC-EA & ECHO-PPP
2	Khulna	Bagerhat	4,500	4,500	Swedish Red Cross, ECHO-PPP
3	Khulna	Satkhira	3,000	2,600	Danish Red Cross & ECHO-PPP
4	Barisal	Patuakhali	3,000	1,500	IFRC-EA
5	Barisal	Barguna	4,000	4,000	IFRC-EA & ECHO-PPP
6	Barisal	Barisal	2,000	2,000	IFRC-EA & ECHO-PPP
7	Barisal	Jhalokati	500	500	Swedish Red Cross
8	Barisal	Pirojpur	4,500	4,500	Swedish Red Cross & ECHO-PPP
9	Barisal	Bhola	3,000	3,000	IFRC-EA & ECHO-PPP
10	Chattogram	Noakhali	500	500	Swedish Red Cross
11	Chattogram	Lakshmipur	500	500	Swedish Red Cross
Total			30,000	28,100	

The assessment was conducted to evaluate the impact of Cyclone Remal on the affected communities in the most severely impacted areas. It focused on assessing needs related to Multi-Purpose Cash Grants, Shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Food Security and Livelihood sectors, as well as Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The MSH assessment revealed that while some people are attempting to recover from the damages caused by Cyclone Remal, thousands remain in need of humanitarian assistance. The priority needs include emergency food assistance, livelihood support, emergency shelter support integrated with WASH support (including access to hygiene and sanitation facilities), health support such as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), and access to healthcare.

Recovery efforts, supported by funding, will be essential to restore the lives of affected individuals to their pre-cyclone conditions, incorporating cyclone resilience measures along with protection and inclusion considerations.

Shelter: According to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), 173,866 houses were damaged, including 40,338 houses that were completely destroyed and 133,528 that were partially damaged. Individuals who are being hosted, residing in public areas, or living in damaged homes are struggling to meet their basic shelter needs. Severe flooding in the affected areas caused by tidal surges, heavy rainfall, and embankment breaches has damaged houses and essential household items. Many cannot rebuild or repair their homes as their income has ceased.

Findings from the BDRCS's MSH Assessment indicate that 57.84 per cent of houses were partially damaged, while 41.30 per cent were completely destroyed. Roofs suffered the most damage, affecting 75.15 per cent of houses. Additionally, 64 per cent of houses had damaged pillars, 55.31 per cent had damaged foundations, and 48.63 per cent had damaged walls. After the cyclone, 88.17 per cent of people still reside in their damaged homes, while 7.33 per cent have moved to temporary housing. A smaller portion—2.48 per cent—are staying with friends, families, or neighbors, and only 1.43 per cent have rented a place to live.

Regarding shelter needs, around 98.08 per cent of respondents prefer cash grant support. More than 51.60 per cent and 38.45 per cent require tarpaulins and shelter toolkits, respectively. About 24.38 per cent of households requested technical support, and 21.07 per cent indicated a need for guidance on shelter repairs.

Food Security and Livelihoods: Cyclone Remal caused damage to 62,783 hectares of cropland, valued at BDT 10,595 million (approximately USD 90.7 million), affecting 537,234 farmers. The cyclone resulted in substantial losses of household income and livelihoods, further exacerbated by the subsequent economic downturn. It also led to the destruction of fodder, stored seeds, and recently harvested food stocks. Fisheries, forestry, livestock, poultry, fruit orchards, standing crops, and seedbeds were affected by tidal surges, heavy rainfall, and strong winds. Contamination of water sources led to sickness, injury, and death among livestock and wild animals. Marine fishing households face additional challenges due to a fishing ban lasting for the next three months. Agricultural households also experienced damage to essential tools and equipment, such as machinery and trawlers, due to saline water and displacement. The prolonged salinity of the soil, caused by embankment breaches, has significantly affected agricultural production, delaying the Aman planting season and reducing yields.

The MSH Assessment findings show that 58.69 per cent of respondents' livelihoods were partially affected, while 37.28 per cent were completely devastated. In terms of monthly income, 44.76 per cent of respondents earn less than BDT 8,000, while 23.23 per cent earn between BDT 8,001 and BDT 10,000. A total of 22.91 per cent earn less than BDT 5,000, 7.31 per cent earn between BDT 10,001 and BDT 15,000, and only 1.79 per cent earn above BDT 15,000.

Regarding food security and livelihood needs, 92 per cent of respondents indicated a need for emergency multi-purpose cash grant support. Additionally, 60 per cent of respondents requested cash grants for livelihood restoration, while 52 per cent needed emergency food support. A further 11 per cent sought technical training for livelihood activities, 10 per cent needed support for agricultural input, 6 per cent requested cash capital to revive small businesses, 4 per cent required seeds, and 3 per cent sought training and cash assistance for rehabilitating small businesses.

Health: The health cluster reported that acute respiratory tract infections (RTI) and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) are more likely to spread in areas with severely limited access to clean water and sanitation facilities, particularly affecting children. The mental health and psychosocial well-being of household members has been impacted by family

separations. Pregnant women face significant challenges in accessing healthcare due to transportation difficulties and financial constraints, while many community clinics at the Union Parishad level have been affected.

Findings from the BDRCS's MSH Assessment indicate that, after Cyclone Remal, 77.38 per cent of respondents reported functioning health facilities, while 21.43 per cent said their local facilities were nonfunctional. A total of 91.84 per cent of households stated that regular vaccinations were available in their area, while 4.91 per cent said they were not, and 3.25 per cent were unsure.

About 73.20 per cent of respondents expressed a need for emergency health facilities, including doorstep maternal health care through mobile health camps, reproductive health kits, and access to 24/7 delivery services. Additionally, communities require emergency healthcare support, including mental and psychosocial support, as well as health promotion and education.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): According to the WASH cluster, over one million people require WASH services. Primary drinking water sources, such as ponds, tube wells, pond sand filters (PSF), and rainwater harvesting systems, were affected by flooding and contaminated with stormwater and saline seawater, disrupting access to safe water for households and communities. In this region, surface water ponds are commonly used for household water needs, but their contamination with feces from nearby toilet systems and seawater intrusion has worsened water scarcity.

The BDRCS's MSH Assessment showed that 58.76 per cent of households reported damage to their water sources. After Cyclone Remal, 39.88 per cent are using deep tube wells as their main drinking water source, followed by 33.84 per cent who use rainwater harvesting. A total of 18.29 per cent rely on pond water, 7.71 per cent on river water, 7.38 per cent on tube wells, and 3.13 per cent on supply water, with only 1.77 per cent using bottled water. Additionally, 72.52 per cent of respondents use water-sealed sanitary facilities, 15.77 per cent use non-sealed facilities, 6.87 per cent use open areas, and 4.07 per cent use kacha latrines.

The assessment highlighted current priority WASH needs, including latrine support (81.46 per cent), safe drinking water support (55.07 per cent), hygiene parcel support (49.39 per cent), and other hygiene support (47.32 per cent). Additionally, 29.99 per cent requested technical guidance, while 26.77 per cent asked for buckets. Access to sanitary facilities and handwashing supplies is critical for the most marginalized groups, especially women and children.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): Among the 31,156 households assessed by BDRCS in the MSH Assessment, the most vulnerable groups included widows (15.78 per cent) and lactating mothers (13.90 per cent). Additionally, 11.26 per cent of members over 60 years of age were involved in earning, while 8.04 per cent were persons with disabilities (PWD). The assessment also identified woman-headed families (4.76 per cent), pregnant women (3.14 per cent), and households solely dependent on a woman's earnings (3.05 per cent). Additionally, 2.14 per cent were divorced women, 1.74 per cent had members below 16 years involved in earnings, and 1.45 per cent comprised orphans and children.

Among the 2,855 people with disabilities (8.04 per cent), 57.90 per cent had physical disabilities, while 12.26 per cent had mental disabilities, 12.19 per cent had visual impairments, 11.35 per cent faced verbal difficulties, and 6.30 per cent had hearing disabilities.

The Government of Bangladesh provides a monthly old-age allowance of BDT 500 and BDT 550 for widows. Most of the assessed households (8.76 per cent) reported receiving the old-age allowance, while 5.32 per cent received the

widow's allowance. The Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) program provides food transfers to poor households during religious festivals and disaster-affected populations. About 3.21 per cent of respondents reported receiving support through VGF or Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) allowances.

The Government also provides a monthly cash grant of BDT 750 as a disability allowance to ensure income security for people with disabilities. However, none of the respondents reported receiving this allowance, despite the presence of people with disabilities. It is noted that no one has mentioned getting this disability allowance despite all districts having disabled people. Priority needs identified for PGI include cash support and assistive devices for people with disabilities. Furthermore, there is a pressing need for awareness-based and lifesaving messages, as well as promotional activities to inform and empower communities regarding available support and resources.

Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified in the reporting period are:

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

On 5 June 2024, the High Court of Bangladesh declared the government's October 2018 circular abolishing the quota system for 9th-13th grade government jobs illegal. This decision sparked student protests, initially at public university campuses in Dhaka and quickly spreading nationwide, with participation from students at private universities, colleges, and schools. The movement escalated on 4 July 2024.

The situation intensified on 16 July when six students died during clashes with law enforcement and alleged pro-government activists, prompting the government to close all educational institutions. As the situation worsened, causing several deaths and vandalism of government buildings and properties, the government imposed an internet shutdown and a nationwide curfew starting 19 July, deploying armed forces, to assist civil administration in maintaining order.

These events resulted in the suspension of all active emergency operations of BDRCS, including Cyclone Remal operations, those activities related to the heatwave and flooding from 18 July to 8 August 2024. Additionally, due to this civil unrest situation, concerned BDRCS branches were not properly functioning which had further hindered the operational activities during this period.

In response to these constraints, risks, and challenges, BDRCS and IFRC are closely coordinating with the new interim government and other agencies at both local and national levels to manage the situation and support the most vulnerable.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There is no change to the Operational Strategy published on 18 June 2024, in complement to the Emergency Appeal launched on 29 May 2024.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

People reached: **58,000**

Female > 18:
18,554

Female < 18:
11,182

Male > 18:
17,046

Male < 18:
11,217

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of households provided with emergency shelter assistance along with technical guidance

11,600 HHs

20,000

of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance

0

3,000

As of the reporting period, the BDRCS has distributed tarpaulins and sleeping mats to 9,600 households across eight affected districts under its emergency shelter assistance programme. Additionally, BDRCS has provided 2,000 shelter kits to severely affected households, benefiting approximately 10,000 people. Each shelter kit includes two pieces of IFRC-standard tarpaulin and one toolkit.

No.	District	Tarpaulins and Sleeping mats	Shelter kits
1	Khulna	1500 HHs	500 HHs
2	Bagerhat	1300 HHs	500 HHs
3	Satkhira	1500 HHs	-
4	Patuakhali	1300 HHs	-
5	Barguna	1000 HHs	500 HHs
6	Pirojpur	1000 HHs	500 HHS
7	Jhalokati	1000 HHs	-
8	Bhola	1000 HHs	-
Total reached		9,600 HHs	2,000 HHs



Volunteers distributing tarpaulins to the affected people in Bagerhat (Photo: BDRCS)

All relief items were mobilized from the BDRCS in-country contingency stockpile, and there are currently no plans to replenish these items from this response operation budget. Trained volunteers assisted in the distribution of emergency shelter and household items. Each shelter toolkit consists of the following materials: one kg of 1.5-inch nails, one kg of 3-inch nails, one roll of tie wire, one measuring tape, one pair of shears, one claw hammer, one

handsaw, 50 meters of 3 mm rope, 50 meters of 6 mm rope, one leaflet with instructions, one carton box, and one duffle bag.

Due to low funding coverage for the Cyclone Remal emergency appeal, BDRCS has been able to reach only around 58 per cent of the targeted households with emergency shelter assistance. Shelter recovery assistance, which includes cash, construction materials, and technical guidance, will be provided based on the availability of funding in the coming days.



Livelihoods

¹People reached: 0

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

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

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

BDRCS has distributed a seven-day food package to 83,000 people with the support of Grameen Phone - one of the largest mobile operators in Bangladesh and Danish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. BDRCS followed the sphere standard for the seven-day food package, which consists of 7.5-kg rice, 1-kg pulse, 1 -litre soyabean oil, 1-kg sugar, 1-kg iodized salt and ½ kg semolina. The people were selected based on the target population of the response operation, after a volunteer door-to-door survey in consultation with the local government and local unit.

¹ In OU # 1, it was reported that BDRCS has distributed a seven-day food package to 35,000 people with bilateral support. Through EA no people reached during this reporting period.



Distribution of seven-day food packages in Jhalokati and Pirojpur districts. (Photo: BDRCS)

The planned livelihood recovery activities, which are crucial to the affected population, will depend on the availability of funding.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: **15,375**

Female > 18: **4,918** Female < 18: **2,964**

Male > 18: **4,519** Male < 18: **2,974**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG)	3,075	20,000 HHs
% of households that report being able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritize them	0	tbc

The BDRCS has completed the assessment and verification process for over 28,000 households out of the 30,000 targeted in 11 districts. To date, BDRCS has reached more than 6,000 households with multi-purpose cash grants, through financial service providers according to BDRCS CVA Standard Operating Procedures (SOP). In total, 6,076 households have benefited from this support. This includes 3,075 households supported by the IFRC EA, 2,541 households supported by the Swedish Red Cross (SwRC), and 487 households supported by the Danish Red Cross (DRC). BDRCS aims to reach all targeted households with MPCG by the end of September 2024.

Fed Wide/Districts	Khulna	Bagerhat	Satkhira	Pirojpur	Jhalokati	Barguna	Patuakhali	Barishal	Bhola	Total Reached (HHs)
IFRC EA	1,157					902	172	409	435	3,075
SwRC		1,213		1,148	153					2,514
DRC			487							487
Total HHs reached with MPCG										6,076



BDRCS volunteers conducted door to door assessment in the most affected areas to select the households for assisting with multipurpose cash grants in Barguna and Patuakhali districts. (Photo: BDRCS)



Health & Care

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

People reached: **11,418**

Female > 18:
5,025

Female < 18:
1,422

Male > 18: **3,604**

Male < 18: **1,367**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services	1,680	1,000
	# of people reached through mobile medical services	9,738	7,000
	# of volunteers that received stress management sessions	0	100
	# of people reached with health promotion	0	500,000
	# of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, ECV, eCBHFA, and search and rescue	0	150
	# of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional	0	10

The BDRCS mobilized a total of seven Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to the districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna, Bhola, and Patuakhali. These teams reached a total of 9,738 individuals, comprising 3,331 males, 4,613 females, and 1,794 children over the age of five, with primary health care services.

In addition to primary health care, 1,680 individuals also received psychosocial support (PSS) from the MMTs in these seven districts, including 273 males, 412 females, and 995 children over the age of five. Furthermore, the teams distributed 8,754 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to the affected population.



A medical team of BDRCS is providing free emergency health support to the Cyclone Remal affected people in Patuakhali district (Photo: BDRCS)

Looking ahead, further recovery health activities, including health promotion, training, and the renovation and equipping of Maternal and Child Health Centers (MCHCs), will only be implemented after securing additional funding



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **35,625**

Female > 18: **11,396** Female < 18: **6,868**

Male > 18: **10,470** Male < 18: **6,890**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
# of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected	359,250	100,000
# of new water points installed	0	100
# of damaged water points repaired and disinfected	0	500
# of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion	0	50
# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	13,750	500,000

of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines

0

3,000

As of the reporting period, 359,250 litres of purified drinking water have been distributed in four districts in collaboration with Abdul Momen Group and Grameen Phone. Additionally, 13,750 people have been provided with hygiene kits in eight affected districts. Each hygiene kits consists of bathing soap (12 pcs), laundry soap (8pcs), sanitary pad (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), toilet brush (1 pc), nail cutter (1 pc), toothpaste (2 pcs), toothbrush (5 pcs), hand washing liquid soap with dispenser (1 pc) along with refill packages (2 pkts), hair oil (1 bottle), comb (1 pc) and towel (1 pc). Furthermore, 35,625 people reached with 8,500 jerrycans in eight affected districts. In addition, seven types of IEC materials development have been completed and handed over to BDRCS.



(Left) BDRCS distributed purified drinking water by deploying mobile water units in Khulna; (Right) Households received hygiene parcels and water jerrycans in Bagerhat districts. (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC)



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **69,418**

Female > 18:
23,589

Female < 18:
12,549

Male > 18:
20,650

Male < 18:
12,630

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

of staff and volunteers trained on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and Safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues with policy orientation

Actual

0

Target

25

of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities

0

2,000

<i># of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications</i>	69,418	100,000
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During the distribution of household items, including tarpaulins, sleeping mats, water jerrycans, and food packages, BDRCS established a women-friendly area at each distribution center, complete with separate toilet facilities for males and females. BDRCS prioritized the most vulnerable groups, such as the elderly, children (including adolescents), marginal income farmers, day laborers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities. The organization emphasized deploying as many female volunteers as possible to assist with the distribution.

As BDRCS conducts detailed door-to-door assessments using KoBo, specific needs related to PGI will be evaluated, with plans for further support in the coming days. This support will include the distribution of dignity kits and awareness messages related to child protection, prevention of child marriage, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and specialized needs for persons with disabilities. Training and orientation sessions on PGI and Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS) will be organized for BDRCS staff and volunteers in the near future.

From 8-10 July 2024, the PGI team, along with the PMER and CEA teams, visited cyclone-affected areas in the Khulna and Satkhira districts to assess the current situation, identify further needs, and receive updates on ongoing activities. The team noted a lack of wash facilities, inadequate health services, damaged households, and poor menstrual hygiene management practices, all of which pose significant health risks to reproductive-age groups. It is recommended that dignity kits be distributed, accompanied by clear orientations on menstrual hygiene practices. Additionally, two community consultations were held, during which IEC materials were distributed. The team observed that issues such as trafficking, dowry, and early marriage practices are prevalent in these areas, necessitating community awareness programs to combat these malpractices.

The CPP and BDRCS volunteers, along with local administrations and other organizations, disseminated life-saving early warning messages to 69,418 community members and successfully evacuated more than 800,000 people across 19 districts.

Before conducting the multi-sectoral household assessment, BDRCS organized a PGI session for the deployed NDRT/NDRT-WASH personnel. Subsequently, national surge personnel conducted sessions for the RCY volunteers engaged during the MSH assessment. BDRCS also issued an office order to all branches outlining the selection criteria for household assessments, prioritizing woman-headed households, lactating mothers, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, widowed and child-headed families, people with chronic illnesses, and low-income households affected by Cyclone Remal.

The multi-sectoral household assessment revealed that there are 2,855 people with disabilities in the affected areas (1,653 with physical disabilities, 350 with mental disabilities, 348 with visual impairments, 324 with verbal disabilities, and 180 with hearing impairments). Most of these individuals reside in Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Satkhira, and Barguna. Moving forward, the operation could provide support in the form of cash assistance and assistive devices, depending on the availability of funds.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: **100,000**

Female > 18: **31,990** Female < 18: **19,280**

Male > 18: **29,390** Male < 18: **19,340**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of community meetings held	100	120
	# of feedbacks received through feedback mechanisms	184	N/A
	# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	0	25

BDRCS has its own TOLL-FREE Number 16226, available from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM every day, to inquire about information and services of BDRCS. BDRCS also established a feedback and complaint box along with the information desk at each distribution point where trained CEA volunteers engaged and addressed different information needs of the community people, including answering the common questions on selection criteria. As of 31 August 2024, BDRCS received 184 calls through its TOLL-FREE hotline number related to damage information, how people can donate to BDRCS for the cyclone Remal response, how people enlisted their names to get assistance, about the distribution dates, etc. BDRCS NHQ is gathering different feedback and responses received at the branch level which will be reflected in the next operation update. Training on the CEA for the relevant branch level staff and volunteers will be organized in the coming days.

Before conducting the multi-sectoral household assessment, BDRCS organized a session on CEA for their deployed NDRT/NDRT-WASH personnel. After that, the national surge personnel also conducted sessions for the RCY volunteers who engaged during the MSH assessment. Furthermore, to select the most affected geographical locations for conducting the assessment, they have consulted with the government concerned people, different stakeholders and the community people. After completing the household assessment, primary lists of the MPCG were hung in the communities for their validation.



The primary list for MPCG support hung in the community for their validation in Bhola. (Photo: BDRCS)

Two community consultations were facilitated during the visit at Khulna and Satkhira and observed that community people lack information on where they should go to access the services. Furthermore, they lacked the information of emergency numbers for SGBV, PSEA, child abuse etc. which exposed severe protection risks for the community people. It is additional recommendation

to provide BDRCS hotline number and clear orientation on BDRCS support and services. Considering the risks, BDRCS has distributed 20,000 pocket cards and 5,000 stickers in cyclone affected areas containing BDRCS hotline information.

People reached: **800,000**



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
255,944	154,224
Male > 18:	Male < 18:
235,112	154,720

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

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

On 26 May 2024, Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD) issued Great Danger signal no. 10 (ten), for the districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Patukhali and their offshore Islands and Chars areas, while Cox's Bazar and Chattogram ports should hoist Great Danger signal no. 9 (nine) and river ports in these districts advised hoist Riverine Great Danger signal number four. However, the severe cyclonic storm Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India at approximately 8:00 PM local time on 26 May 2024.

Meanwhile, CPP volunteers and BDRCS volunteers along with local administrations and other organisations were active with the evacuation process. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people. Approximately 800,000 people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts.

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

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

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

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

Currently, 500 volunteers of BDRCS are already insured through IFRC global accident insurance in Geneva. The renewal of this insurance for volunteers will be renewed for another term of one year in December 2024. Solidarity fund for BDRCS staff and volunteers are in place in BDRCS. BDRCS staff and volunteers can apply for this fund for general illness, accident in case those are not covered by the insurances. During this reporting period there was no such requirement to utilize this fund.

The branch capacity building is an ongoing process. The seven operational district branches are impacted by the cyclone and hence will be supported in line with the BDRCS branch development framework. The appeal funding coverage is low at this stage and hence priority has been given to emergency assistance with the available funding. The operation will use the funds for branch development once it's confirmed.

More than 40 NDRT/NDRT-WASH members and 2000 volunteers and staff are mobilized for this response operation.

Due to the civil unrest situation, concerned BDRCS branches were not properly functioning which has hindered the operational activities during this period.



Coordination and Partnerships

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	7	12
	<i># of external coordination meetings organized</i>	4	5

Following the development of BDRCS Overall Response Plan for cyclone operations, IFRC Bangladesh CD and the IFRC membership have been coordinating to support the BDRCS in reaching affected people. IFRC jointly with

BDRCS organized seven Movement coordination meetings with the in-country PNSs to share the response plan and response update.

Following the launch of the emergency appeal, in coordination with APRO, two partners calls were organized to share the EA, operational strategy and funding ask on 30 May and 20 June 2024 respectively. IFRC CD also arranged a briefing session with in-country donor communities, Diplomatic Missions and International agencies on 4 June 2024.

The BDRCS and IFRC have been coordinating closely with the Ministry of MoDMR, other concerned Ministries, district-level authorities, CPP, and other agencies. Additionally, BDRCS and IFRC have been coordinating with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), different Clusters, Working Groups, and Sphere Community Bangladesh.

BDRCS and IFRC are actively engaged with relevant clusters and Working Groups under the HCTT, which have been playing crucial roles and coordinating and sharing the key updates regarding Cyclone Remal. A meeting with the UNRC team was organized on 3 July 2024 at the IFRC CD office, where the UNRC and IFRC teams discussed different issues related to cyclone Remal and the flash flood in the Sylhet region of the country as well as different activities that are being covered by the UN's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and IFRC's appeal for the Cyclone Remal affected areas.

IFRC CD communications team worked with the regional communications and Strategic Partnership and Resource Mobilization (SPRM) teams worked together and developed an infographic highlighting the achievements of the operation till 30 June 2024 and the funding gap. That was shared by the SPRM team with the partners.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people assisted with shelter relief supplies</i>	62,930	262,911
	<i># of shelter cluster coordination meetings held</i>	3	12

The Shelter Cluster Bangladesh is chaired by the MoDMR and co-chaired by IFRC and UNDP. Shelter Cluster has been coordinating the shelter responses since the beginning of the Cyclone Remal and organized three coordination meetings. Through the nine partners of the shelter cluster, 62,930 people were reached with shelter relief supplies by this reporting time. The shelter cluster has been updating the 5W matrix and around USD 532,000 mobilized for emergency and transitional shelter in seven districts. The Shelter Cluster Bangladesh has visited the Cyclone Remal affected areas, and it is found that there is still a significant need for shelter assistance.



Secretariat Services

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

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

Surge personnel Deputy Operations Manager has been working in the country and supporting the ongoing operation. A monitoring visit has been conducted by the Deputy Operation Manager along with Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and PGI colleagues from the IFRC CD from 8 - 11 July 2024 in the cyclone-affected areas to observe the data collection being done by the BDRCS volunteers and provided them technical support on the ground. Another surge, the Communication Coordinator, successfully finished her mission on 7 July 2024.

IFRC CD Information Management (IM), PMER, and response personnels continuously supporting BDRCS EOC team and the assessment team in collecting and reviewing the data for the upcoming cash assistance.

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 in Pirojpur and Bagerhat Districts. 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. The Surge Communication Coordinator also shared her field experiences and provided a brief update on the situation one month after the cyclone hit in the weekly global IFRC X Spaces.

An infographic was developed to illustrate the current gap between emergency appeal and funding for donors. A feature story is published on <https://ifrc.exposure.co/cyclone-remal-bangladesh>. 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. Three field visits were completed with support from the Communications team:

- 01-02 June 2024: the IFRC CD Bangladesh communications team visited Koyra, Khulna, accompanying the IFRC President in the Cyclone Remal-affected areas.
- From 11 to 14 June 2024: the Senior Communications Officer of IFRC CD Bangladesh, BDRCS' Communication Officer, and the Surge Communication Coordinator undertook a significant field visit. They visited two affected villages in Pirojpur and Bagerhat Districts, gathering compelling content that vividly portrays the situation on the ground.

- 02-04 July 2024: The Senior Communications Officer of IFRC CD Bangladesh and Surge Communication Coordinator took a journalist from the Daily English Newspaper, The Business Standard, to the field. They gathered more content, and the journalist's piece will be published soon in the named newspaper.

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Hard Pledges + In kind + Soft Pledges	1,582,561	8,417,439	16%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
BDRCS domestic income + IFRC Secretariat + Bilateral support to BDRCS	2,724,653	9,775,347	22%

The total commitment received for the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal remains at CHF 1,582,561. This amount excludes the one million CHF originating from a DREF loan. In addition to this DG-ECHO PPP flexifund contributed EUR 500,000 to Cyclone Remal response. Further updates on additional pledge contributions will be included in the forthcoming report.

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table 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.