

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRBD036 DREF Launch: 29/06/2024 Emergency appeal launched: 06/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 19/09/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: FF-2024-000154-BGD</p>
<p>Final report issued on: 31/12/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by final report: From 29/06/2024 to 30/09/2025</p>
<p>Number of people targeted: 300,000 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal 400,000 people through Federation-wide</p>	<p>Number of people assisted: 291,200 135,696 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal 291,200 people through Federation-wide</p>
<p>Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 3.09 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 5.61million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.5 million</p>



Smiles return as a family in the Lakshmipur district restore their livelihood through livestock assistance from BDRCS (Photo: IFRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Bangladesh experienced one of its most widespread and prolonged flooding emergencies in recent years, beginning in mid-June 2024 and affecting more than 14 million people¹ across the northern, northeastern, and southeastern regions. Heavy monsoon rainfall combined with large scale upstream water inflows from Nepal and India triggered extensive flooding in northern districts, impacting 5.1 million people. In the northeast, torrential rain and continuous upstream inflows from Assam and Meghalaya caused severe inundation across the Haor basin, affecting 3.7 million people. The situation was further strained by a governmental transition in mid July, which disrupted communication, access, and security during the peak of the disaster. By late August, a new wave of flooding hit the southeastern region due to an active monsoon and a low pressure system, affecting 5.8 million people across 11 districts including Feni, Noakhali, Chattogram, Lakshimpur, & Cumilla. According to national authorities, the floods resulted in 71 deaths, stranded 582,155 families, and led to the opening of 4,003 emergency shelters that hosted 540,510 people and 39,531 livestock. The cumulative impact on infrastructure, livelihoods, and essential services was severe. Floods damaged 15,511 km of roads and 1,078 bridges and culverts, cutting off major transportation routes—including sections of the critical Dhaka–Chattogram corridor. Losses to agriculture and food systems were extensive, with 296,852 hectares of cropland destroyed, alongside USD 34 million in livestock losses and USD 121.6 million in fisheries damage. WASH infrastructure suffered heavily, with 321,888 water points and 528,139 latrines damaged, and more than 7,000 schools closed, disrupting education for 175,000+ primary students. These impacts highlight Bangladesh’s structural vulnerability to monsoon flooding—now intensified by climate change, which is increasing rainfall variability, flood severity, and erosion risks for millions of people.

Flood affected districts faced severe humanitarian impacts, as the collapse of water, sanitation, food, shelter, and health systems left families exposed to significant risks. Damage to thousands of water points and sanitation facilities sharply reduced access to safe drinking water, increasing vulnerability to waterborne diseases—particularly among children, older people, and people with disabilities. At the same time, widespread losses of agricultural land, livestock, and markets deepened food insecurity, while extensive shelter destruction forced many families to remain in unsafe or makeshift conditions without materials to rebuild. Health services, especially in remote areas, remained disrupted, restricting access to medical care and intensifying unmet needs. Prolonged displacement and asset loss also placed considerable psychological strain on affected communities, underscoring the need for mental health and psychosocial support

More than a year after the 2024 floods, affected communities continue to face prolonged recovery barriers due to inadequate reconstruction support, extensive livelihood losses, and damaged local infrastructure. Many families whose homes were destroyed received only short-term relief—such as early food distributions and one-off multipurpose cash grants—leaving them reliant on loans and improvised materials to rebuild makeshift shelters. Persistent waterlogging and rising construction costs further delayed repairs, while submerged or damaged rural roads and essential facilities hindered access to services and markets. Farmers, small traders, fishers, and daily laborers’ remain among the worst affected, struggling to resume income generating activities after widespread crop loss, livestock mortality, and depletion of productive assets. With reconstruction largely self-funded and formal recovery assistance limited, households continue to rely heavily on informal borrowing and sporadic support, resulting in slow, uneven restoration of lives and livelihoods and significant unmet needs persisting across affected areas..

¹ Bangladesh Monsoon Floods 2024- Humanitarian Response Plan (June 2024 to March 2025)



Before and after community situation in one of the flood affected areas in Noakhali district (Photo: IFRC)

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and response

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

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian assistance, the BDRCS has access as a first responder to crisis areas. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) has 205 members, the NDRT-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (NDRT-WASH) has 150 members, the Unit (Branch) Disaster Response Team (UDRT) has 1,750 members, the volunteer-trained Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) has 4,250 members, while 100 staff and volunteers are trained on Rapid Market Assessments. The BDRCS has 30 trained Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, 22 staff members who received International Mobilisation and Preparation for Action (IMPACT) training, 10 Mobile Medical Teams (MMT), five Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel, and two Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) personnel. The BDRCS also has several framework agreements with different financial service providers. Currently, 20 staff members are trained in Practical Cash in Emergencies (PECT), more than 200 staff and volunteers have received Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training, and over 1,000 staff and volunteers have been trained in cash transfers.

Given the severity of the flooding, the BDRCS activated a contingency plan and Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and has been coordinating with the IFRC, the IFRC's in-country membership, the ICRC, and other international partners in the country. The BDRCS maintains strong partnerships with government agencies at the national and district levels, the United Nations (UN) agencies, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and shares real-time data with partners. BDRCS is also at the forefront of national working groups, with 2,000 volunteers from the CDRT, UDRT, representatives of the NDRT, and National Society staff currently active at headquarters and field levels, demonstrating a unified and coordinated response.

As of 30 September 2025, BDRCS, with the support of its partners, including the IFRC and its network members, has reached more than **291,200 people (58,240 households)** with multi-sectoral assistance. Of these, **135,696 people (27,139 households)** were reached through IFRC EA funding support.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing, and Settlements

- BDRCS reached **4,570 people with tarpaulins** in Feni and Sylhet districts. Additionally, **5,000 blankets** were distributed during the winter in the flood affected communities.
- BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance for shelter recovery to **1,027 households** (5,135 people) in Feni, Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts. Each of the households received BDT 65,000 (approximately 480 CHF) based on the need assessment to buy corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets for roofing, bamboo, timber, and other essential repair materials through the financial service provider.



Livelihoods

- Local RCY volunteers have prepared cooked food and distributed **15,550 meals** in Chattogram, Khagrachhari, and Noakhali districts.
- BDRCS has distributed dry food packages (flattened rice, sugar/molasses and biscuits, firebox, and candles) to over **52,540 families** in Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts.
- A seven-day food package was distributed to **55,840 families** (279,200 people) in Bandarban, Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Noakhali, Rangamati, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, Chattogram City, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Mymensingh, and Sherpur districts. And a fifteen-day food package was distributed to **2,400 families** (11,520 people) in Gaibandha and Jamalpur districts.
- BDRCS provided livelihood support to **1,080 families (5,400 people)** in Feni, Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts. Each of the families received BDT 35,000 (Approximately CHF 259) based on their income generating activities (IGA) proposals. Along with the cash grants, all the families received livelihood sessions conducted by the government officials of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and the trained volunteers.
- More than **14,000 vegetable seeds** (eight types) were distributed among **1,475 families (11,800 people)** to ensure the food security and as additional livelihood support in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Feni, Noakhali, Cumilla and Lakshmipur districts.



Multi-Purpose Cash

- BDRCS has reached **47,492 households** (237,460 people) in 17 districts with BDT 6000 (CHF 45) multi-purpose cash grants (MPCGs) through bKash (mobile money transfer company) as Financial Service Providers (FSPs), which have a framework agreement with BDRCS following BDRCS's CVA Standard Operating Procedures. Of these, 19,000 households (95,000 people) received assistance through contributions from the IFRC Emergency Appeal. This amount (BDT 6000) is recommended by the National Cash Working Group Bangladesh, representing 60% of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB).



Health & Care

- **16 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs)** have been deployed to Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, and Sylhet and provided medical assistance to **23,557 patients** and reached **3,603 people** with psychosocial support (PSS).
- 20,504 sachets of oral rehydration solutions (ORS) were distributed.
- A total of **48 volunteers** (23 male and 25 female) received Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training, and **40 volunteers** (16 male and 24 Female) received Psychological First Aid (PFA) training.
- Under the ASEF stockpile project, 84,000 bottles of cholera saline, 33,000 bottles of normal saline, 18,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 18,000 dengue test kits have already been delivered to the Divisional Director in Chattogram and Sylhet divisions under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS).
- Additionally, **5,000 dengue kits** were procured and handed over to BDRCS for distribution in public hospitals of flood-affected areas.
- **10,000 people** were reached with the long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN).
- BDRCS renovated **six (06)** Mother and Child Health (MCH) Centers in Cumilla district.
- **32,230 people** reached with health promotion activities through awareness sessions and miking.





Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

- 15 mobile water treatment plants were mobilised to provide **569,705 litres** of drinking water, along with 7,845 ten-litre water jerry cans to the **227,882 affected people** in Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Noakhali, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Tangail districts.
- BDRCS deployed WASH-trained volunteers and disinfected 530 tube wells in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla.
- 90 water points were newly installed and 30 were repaired in the districts of Feni, Noakhali and Lakshmipur.
- **12,857 sets** of hygiene parcels were distributed in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Cumilla, Feni and Lakshmipur districts.
- BDRCS trained 30 volunteers (male -15 and female - 15) on hygiene promotion, who conducted sessions in the communities
- A total of 1,504 latrines were constructed, with each household receiving BDT 25,000 (CHF 186) through a financial service provider across Noakhali, Feni, Cumilla, Lakshmipur, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts. Among those, 1,343 latrines have been supported through IFRC EA.
- Through the overall hygiene promotion activities, a total of **135,696 people** were reached during this operation period.



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

- BDRCS distributed sanitary napkins among 1,848 menstruated women and girls.
- A total of **130 (55 male and 75 female)** staff, volunteers, and community people were participated on the awareness raising sessions as a part of the campaign on '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence'.
- BDRCS reached **238,351 people** through the awareness-based lifesaving messages shared through the BDRCS Facebook page.
- In addition to the multi-purpose cash grants, a total of **1,097 families** with Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) received additional cash grants of BDT 6,000 (CHF 45) per family, equivalent to one month of the MPCG as defined by the national cash working group. This additional support was

	<p>provided to help ensure dignity within these families and to meet the basic needs of PwDs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the technical support of the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS reached 61 (46 male and 15 female) PwDs with customized assistive devices (Wheelchairs, Tricycle, Toilet chair, Walker with two wheels, Special chair with rear big wheels, Special chair with caster wheels, Axillary crutch, Standing frame, Pron board, Walking stick, Elbow crutch, White cane and Gaiter).
 <p>Community Engagement and Accountability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDRCS operates a toll-free hotline (16226) for public inquiries about its services. Feedback and complaint boxes, along with information desks staffed by trained Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) volunteers, are available at each distribution point to address community information needs. • BDRCS received a total of 1,268 calls through the hotline, covering topics such as damage information, donation procedures, registration for assistance, distribution schedules, etc. • 80 (52 male and 28 female) volunteers received training on CEA in flood affected districts.
 <p>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Chattogram, Feni, Khagrachari, and Noakhali districts, BDRCS engaged 19 boats including speedboats, country boats, inflatable boats, and makeshift rafts, conducting rescue operations that safely evacuated 29,004 people. • BDRCS completed Five Small scale mitigation programmes in Feni, Lakshmipur and Noakhali districts, in consultation with local authorities and affected communities. • As part of the green response, across 16 districts, a total of 50,534 saplings were distributed; planting not just trees, but the seeds of recovery and environmental stewardship.

Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified in the reporting period are:

- Extensive damage from siltation and waterlogging has affected roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure. This damage severely limits access to the areas affected, particularly in remote regions, and complicates logistical operations.
- Following recent changes in the national government, the BDRCS governance at the branch level has faced challenges to the claim of political affiliation with the previous ruling party. In response, the BDRCS dissolved the executive committees across all 68 branches during the last week of October 2024, with plans to establish ad hoc committees in all branches. On the other hand, to maintain continuity in flood response efforts, the BDRCS management has implemented a temporary working modality for affected branches, ensuring that response activities continue without interruption. Additionally, after a two-month gap in national governance, the government appointed an ad hoc governing board for BDRCS at the end of October 2024 for three months. In the meantime, in early March 2025, another ad hoc governing board was appointed for six-month duration. Later in September 2025, the ad hoc governing board was extended for another three-month duration. The new board has started to work toward re-establishing stable governance at the branch level as well.
- The prolonged monsoon season, combined with the potential for post-monsoon cyclones and the upcoming winter season, poses further challenges to the ongoing response efforts. These weather conditions could restrict access to the affected areas, slow recovery activities, and impact the overall response timeline.

According to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) report, dengue cases surged immediately after the flood in the affected divisions. However, the number of cases has now decreased to 50% compared to that period.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There were no changes to the Operational Strategy published on 19 September 2024, which complemented the Emergency Appeal launched on 6 September 2024. The operation aimed to meet the immediate needs of **400,000 people** affected by floods. However, with the available resources, BDRCS reached **291,200 people** in the most severely impacted districts, providing assistance through cash support, safe drinking water, sanitation, livelihoods, shelter, health services, and disaster risk reduction.

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

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

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

- **Shelter:** Provided conditional cash for shelter and technical guidance through an owner-driven approach.
- **Livelihood:** Conducted 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 were also conducted by BDRCS.

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

Preparedness and other activities were continued under the IFRC Unified Plan following the conclusion of the 14-month Emergency Appeal period, which is closely linked to the BDRCS annual operational plan. This plan demonstrates a holistic view of the emergency response and longer-term programming tailored to the community's needs. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

People reached: **33,300**

Female > 18: **10,843**

Female < 18: **6,535**

Male > 18: **9,967**

Male < 18: **6,555**

Objective:

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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of households provided with emergency shelter assistance and basic household items</i>	5,914	10,000
	<i>Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms of cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance</i>	866	2,000

Emergency Shelter Support:

Following the floods, the BDRCS had been actively providing emergency shelter assistance to affected populations to address their immediate needs. This support included the distribution of tarpaulins, blankets, shelter toolkits, and kitchen sets to help households cope with the loss and damage caused by the disaster.

- **Tarpaulins:** A total of 914 households (approximately 4,570 people) in Feni and Sylhet districts received tarpaulins to provide temporary shelter and mitigate urgent housing needs.
- **Blankets:** To ensure protection against the upcoming winter season, 5,000 households were provided with blankets. These were distributed across the most flood-affected districts, including Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Jamalpur, Tangail, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, and Habiganj.
- **Shelter Toolkits:** Floods severely damaged or destroyed many shelters, making repair and reconstruction essential. To support this, BDRCS distributed 1,182 shelter toolkits to families whose houses were most affected. These toolkits were distributed to Cumilla, Feni, Lakshmipur, and Noakhali districts.
- **Kitchen Sets:** Floodwaters often wash away household kitchen utensils, leaving families unable to cook. To address this, BDRCS provided 157 kitchen sets to affected households in Cumilla district.

Through these interventions, BDRCS aimed to meet the immediate shelter needs of flood-affected communities, helping them recover and regain a sense of normalcy.



Flood affected beneficiary received shelter toolkit and NFIs in Noakhali. (Photo: BDRCS)

Recovery Shelter Support

Following the devastating impact of the disaster, the BDRCS launched a comprehensive shelter recovery operation to assist the most affected and vulnerable households. Through this operation, a total of **1,027 households** received assistance, **866 households** under the IFRC Emergency Appeal and **161 households** through bilateral contributions, benefiting approximately **5,135 people**. Each household received BDT 65,000 (Approximately CHF 480) through mobile money transfer in conditional cash assistance to repair or reconstruct their damaged shelters, enabling families to regain safety and dignity.

The recovery operation was grounded in a community-led approach, ensuring transparency, participation, and ownership at every stage. Initially, BDRCS identified severely affected communities using secondary data sources such as the Shelter Cluster Situation Overview and reports from the Needs Assessment Working Group. Based on these findings, Feni, Noakhali, and Lakshmipur districts were prioritized for intervention due to their high severity rankings of the eastern floods. Household-level assessments were then conducted using BDRCS's standard tools, followed by a rigorous verification process to confirm that the most vulnerable families were included.



Before and after the construction of the shelter in Noakhali district (Photo: BDRCS/IFRC).

Capacity Building Initiatives

To strengthen implementation, BDRCS deployed 16 NDRT members to support local branches. Prior to deployment, these members, along with BDRCS staff, participated in a three-day Operation Management orientation in February 2025. This orientation introduced operational strategies, approaches, and district-level activity planning for the recovery phase. Additionally, a Training of Trainers (ToT) on Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) was organized from 05–09 February 2025, engaging 26 participants (21 male, 5 female), including two Shelter Cluster Bangladesh partners. Later, an NDRT Shelter Training was held from 03–07 September 2025, engaging 26 participants (20 male and 6 female) to build a specialized team capable of implementing shelter interventions effectively during emergencies and recovery phases. These sessions were facilitated by BDRCS, IFRC, and APRO technical teams.

Community Development Committees (CDCs)

Community engagement remained central to the operation. Target household lists were displayed in strategic locations for feedback before finalization. To foster collaboration, Community Development Committees (CDCs) were formed in all intervention areas (Feni: 4, Noakhali: 1, Lakshmipur: 2). These committees acted as a vital link between communities and BDRCS branches, organizing regular meetings to monitor progress and address challenges. With community consent, BDRCS developed a safe shelter design and constructed model shelters to guide households in repairs and reconstruction. Each family prepared a shelter proposal detailing materials, timelines, and plans before receiving funds. Regular courtyard sessions were conducted to raise awareness on safe shelter practices, while local masons and carpenters were trained on key safety features, recognizing their critical role in construction. Throughout the cash transfer process, the operation team provided technical guidance to ensure quality and compliance with safety standards. Continuous monitoring was carried out through regular visits by the operation team and CDC members, ensuring accountability and timely completion of shelter works.

According to the findings of the monitoring report, all targeted households successfully completed their planned shelter construction and repair activities within the stipulated timeframe.

Challenges:

- Due to funding constraints, BDRCS reached only 866 households from the EA, with an additional 161 households reached through bilateral support.
- The primary implementation period for shelter works under the recovery phase coincided with the monsoon season (June–October), creating significant challenges such as difficult working conditions, delays in material transportation, and extended timelines for completing shelter works.
- An unexpected surge in demand for shelter materials during the recovery phase overwhelmed local markets, which lacked stock and supply chain capacity in Lakshmipur and Feni districts especially. This forced

households to travel long distances, causing delays and higher costs. The situation revealed gaps in market preparedness and coordination.

Lessons learned

- The operations team primarily allocated grants to enable households to repair their damaged shelters. However, many families utilized this support as an opportunity to completely rebuild new shelters instead of just repairing the old ones. This assistance was targeted at the most affected and vulnerable households, for whom the chances of repairing or reconstructing their shelters are extremely rare. Recognizing the uniqueness of this opportunity, these families maximized the support provided and constructed entirely new shelters. Before providing grants, conducting a market assessment is crucial to evaluate the local market's capacity and determine whether it can meet the increased demand. This assessment helps identify the current availability of goods and ensures that the quality of materials meets the required standards.



Livelihoods

People reached: **10,000**

Female > 18: **3,199**

Female < 18: **1,928**

Male > 18: **2,939**

Male < 18: **1,934**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i>Number of households reached with emergency food assistance.</i>	2,000	3,000
<i>Number of households that received seeds as agricultural inputs</i>	1,475	10,000
<i>Number of households reached with skills training in livelihood activities.</i>	0	200
<i>Number of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance</i>	919	2,000

Achievements

Since the onset of the floods, BDRCS has been actively engaged across all affected districts. Their interventions span both the emergency response and recovery phases, focusing on ensuring food security and restoring livelihoods for the impacted communities. Through coordinated efforts, BDRCS provided immediate relief such as food and essential supplies, while also implementing recovery programs aimed at helping families to restore their livelihood and achieve resilience against future disasters.

Emergency Food Assistance:

Distribution of Cooked Meals: In response to the flooding, local Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers actively supported affected communities by distributing cooked meals. These meals were primarily provided to individuals who had been evacuated to shelter centres after their houses were submerged by floodwater. BDRCS successfully distributed a total of **15,550 cooked meals** across the districts of Chattogram, Khagrachari, and Noakhali. This initiative played a crucial role in addressing the immediate food needs of temporarily displaced families, ensuring they had access to safe and nutritious meals during the emergency phase.

Distribution of Dry Food Package: During and immediately after a disaster, affected families often struggle to meet their daily food requirements due to loss of income and limited access to resources. To address this urgent need, BDRCS distributed dry food packages to **52,540 households (approximately 262,700 people)** in the most severely impacted areas. Each package was designed to provide essential food and included items such as flattened rice, sugar or molasses, biscuits, fireboxes, and candles, chosen for their ease of storage and quick consumption. The distribution targeted the most affected districts, including Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet, ensuring that vulnerable communities received immediate support during and right after the floods.



Volunteers took extra care of the PWDs during food distribution in one of the affected areas (Photo: BDRCS)

Distribution of 7-Day and 15-Day Food Packages: To address the urgent food needs of families affected by the disaster, BDRCS implemented a large-scale food distribution initiative. This included the provision of both 7-day and 15-day food packages designed to ensure immediate food for vulnerable households. Through this effort, BDRCS successfully reached a total of **58,240 households (Approximately 291,200 people)**. This intervention was made possible through generous contributions from multiple partners, including Grameenphone, Meena Bazar, Novartis, City Bank, Turkish Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, the Government of China, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, American Red Cross, USAID, and various local initiatives.

Among these households, BDRCS local branches extended support to 2,000 households (approximately 10,000 people) under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, further strengthening the overall response and ensuring that the most affected communities receive timely assistance.

Livelihood Recovery Assistance:

BDRCS adopted a comprehensive and structured approach to restore the livelihoods of targeted households. The recovery operation targeted the most severely impacted communities in Noakhali, Feni, and Lakshmipur districts, which had experienced widespread devastation. At the outset, BDRCS conducted a rigorous needs assessment to determine the extent of damage and identify priority requirements among affected households. Based on this assessment, the organization shortlisted the most vulnerable and severely affected families for livelihood recovery support. To ensure transparency and community engagement, the preliminary list of targeted households was publicly displayed at strategic locations within the communities, allowing residents to review and provide feedback. After incorporating community input, the final list of targeted households was confirmed.



As per the income generating activities (IGA) proposals, beneficiaries procured their livelihoods options in Feni district (Photo: BDRCS).

To restore livelihoods, BDRCS supported **1,080 households** in Feni, Noakhali, and Lakshmipur districts. Among them 919 through the IFRC emergency appeal and 161 through BDRCS bilateral support. Each household received BDT 35,000 (approximately CHF 259), disbursed in two instalments through mobile money transfer (MMT). The first instalment of BDT 30,000 (approximately CHF 222) was provided upfront, and upon verification of livelihood item purchases, the remaining BDT 5,000 (approximately CHF 37) was distributed.

Based on the proposals, most households opted to invest in livestock. To enhance the effectiveness of these interventions, BDRCS local branches collaborated with relevant government departments to conduct community-based sessions. The Department of Livestock organized 25 sessions across intervention areas, focusing on livestock rearing, livestock care, the importance of vaccination and feeding practices. Additionally, through effective advocacy by BDRCS branches, the Department of Livestock conducted free vaccination campaigns for livestock within the communities.

Throughout the process, trained NDRT members and RCY volunteers provided ongoing technical support and follow-up visits to ensure the smooth implementation of livelihood activities. CDCs played a vital role in monitoring progress and sharing updates during regular meetings. According to monitoring reports from NDRT members and RCY volunteers, all 919 targeted households successfully completed their livelihood interventions.

Agricultural inputs

Homestead gardening is a long-standing and popular practice in rural Bangladesh, where most households are familiar to growing vegetables in their own courtyards. To further strengthen household food security and provide an additional source of income for targeted households, BDRCS implemented a seeds distribution initiative across the Cumilla, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Feni, Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. Under this initiative, 1,475 households received eight varieties of vegetable seeds: Malabar Spinach, Beans, Lady's Finger, Bitter Gourd, Cucumber, Red Amaranth, Pumpkin, and Bottle Gourd. These vegetables are widely consumed and culturally significant in Bangladesh, making them ideal for local cultivation. Following the distribution, monitoring conducted by RCY and NDRT members confirmed that all targeted households successfully planted the seeds in their homestead gardens. This initiative contributes to improved nutrition and potential income generation for targeted households.



Beneficiaries are receiving vegetable seeds in Feni district (Photo: BDRCS).

Capacity Building Initiatives

As part of its capacity-building initiative, BDRCS organized an intensive three-day livelihood training program for 30 people (13 male and 17 female) for RCY volunteers, community organizers and NDRT members. The training covered diverse topics, including viable livelihood options in the affected areas, guidance on assisting households in preparing livelihood project proposals, understanding Bangladesh's agricultural cycle, livestock management practices, and essential considerations for poultry farming. Equipped with this knowledge, trained volunteers and NDRT members facilitated 35 livelihood sessions across intervention communities. They worked closely with targeted households, providing technical support to develop practical and sustainable livelihood proposals tailored to local contexts. As a result, 1,080 proposals were prepared by the selected households.

Challenges

- Many community members were reluctant to vaccinate their livestock due to the belief that animals might die after vaccination. Instead, they tended to seek treatment from local medicine shops. To address this misconception, volunteers and NDRTs conducted awareness sessions on the importance of livestock vaccination and helped connect community members with the Government's livestock department for proper guidance and services.
- The operation took place during the rainy season (June–October), causing severe disruptions due to heavy rainfall, flooding, and poor market conditions, which hindered livelihood interventions.
- Despite supporting 1,080 flood-affected households through the IFRC emergency appeal and BDRCS bilateral support, many eligible households were left without assistance due to low funding coverage.

Planned skill-based training for 200 households could not be implemented because the schedule did not align with the government programmes schedule.

Lessons learned

- In addition to livelihood assistance, targeted households received shelter and WASH support, complemented by multiple awareness sessions on health, hygiene, and disaster preparedness. This integrated approach

ensured that families not only accessed essential resources but also gained essential knowledge for sustainable living. By combining physical support with capacity-building, the intervention strengthened household resilience and improved overall well-being.

- The operation adopted a community-led approach, enabling households to select their own livelihood options rather than imposing predetermined activities. This participatory model enhanced ownership, engagement, and long-term sustainability. Experience demonstrates that trusting communities as decision-makers makes interventions more relevant and impactful. Future initiatives will continue to prioritize community-driven models while providing supportive guidance without limiting autonomy.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: **95,000**

Female > 18: **30,390**

Female < 18: **18,316**

Male > 18: **27,921**

Male < 18: **18,373**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of households reached with MPCGs	19,000	30,000

Achievements

BDRCS completed MPCG distribution for 47,492 households (237,460 people) in 17 districts with BDT 6,000 (CHF 45) bKash (mobile money transfer) as Financial Service Providers (FSPs), following BDRCS's CVA Standard Operating Procedures, as shown in the table below. Of these, 19,000 households (95,000 people) received assistance through contributions from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, while the remaining households were supported by contributions from the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, USAID, and the IFRC GRIP project (supported by USAID), ECHO PPP, Swiss Red Cross.

No.	District	Distributed (HH)
1.	Sylhet	8,000
2.	Sunamganj	8,000
3.	Moulvi Bazar	1,300
4.	Jamalpur	1,000
5.	Sirajganj	750
6.	Bogura	500
7.	Tangail	750
8.	Gaibandha	1,000
9.	Kurigram	1,000
10.	Feni	5,500
11.	Khagrachhari	1,000
12.	Noakhali	6,492
13.	Cumilla	4,000
14.	Lakshmipur	5,200
15.	Chattogram	2,000
16.	Sherpur	500
17.	Mymensingh	500
Total		47,492

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) team of BDRCS and IFRC conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise in the flood-affected districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Cumilla, Jamalpur, Lakshmipur, Mymensingh and Sherpur for the communities where the distribution was completed for over two weeks to further evaluate the response's effectiveness and community impact. Based on the PDM findings, most households utilized cash assistance for food, purchasing essential materials, repairing shelters, supporting children's education, and repaying debts. Beneficiaries also expressed the need for an increased cash amount to better align with the current cost of living and their specific needs.

Challenges

- Despite obstacles such as remoteness, inundation, and transportation constraints, BDRCS volunteers, NDRT members, and staff supported by local volunteers conducted household assessments and finalized beneficiary selection. This achievement was made possible through the strong commitment of BDRCS's dedicated cash team and partners, ensuring assistance reached the most vulnerable communities.
- The program encountered significant challenges due to country-wide civil unrest last year and the temporary unavailability of BDRCS branch governance, which delayed the identification of targeted geographical locations. However, strong collaboration with local government administrations and BDRCS NHQ facilitated the rapid mobilization of dedicated, trained volunteers and staff. These proactive measures ensured operational continuity and the successful delivery of assistance to affected communities.

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Lessons learned

- Strong collaboration with government agencies, local authorities, and humanitarian organizations is crucial for identifying the most vulnerable regions and populations. This coordinated approach enables the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement to deliver timely and effective interventions.
- The integration of real-time ICT-based data greatly improves both the speed and accuracy of beneficiary selection. BDRCS used mobile applications such as KoboCollect to conduct household assessments, with support from a dedicated Information Management (IM) team for data analysis. This streamlined process enabled BDRCS to finalize beneficiary selection efficiently and on time.
- Beyond the Emergency Appeal, BDRCS successfully reached additional families with MPCG through bilateral donor support. This achievement highlights the critical role of flexible funding and demonstrates how engaging similar donors in future responses can significantly scale up cash assistance for vulnerable communities.



Health & Care

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

People reached: **52,178**

Female > 18:

16,692

Female < 18: **10,060**

Male > 18:

15,335

Male < 18: **10,091**

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
<i>Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid, and mental health and psychosocial support</i>	27,160	15,000
<i>Number of volunteers that received stress management sessions</i>	0	200
<i>Number of people reached with health promotion</i>	32,230	300,000
<i>Number of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), eCBHFA, and search and rescue</i>	171	180
<i>Number of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional</i>	6	7
<i>Number of people who received LLIN distributed in the community.</i>	10,000	10,000

Achievements

Emergency Health Support

During the emergency response BDRCS deployed 16 Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to 12 flood-affected districts, including Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, and Sylhet, to deliver essential healthcare services. Through these MMTs, a total of **23,557 individuals**, comprising 7,105 males, 11,061 females, and 5,391 children under five, received primary healthcare. In addition, **3,603 individuals** across seven districts, including 781 males, 1,049 females, and 336 children under five received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The BDRCS Psychosocial First Aid (PFA) trained volunteers provided individual and group PFA services, oriented the people on self-care practice, and counseled people on stress management. Additionally, they engaged children in play and recreational activities to support their emotional well-being. The MMTs also distributed 20,504 Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) sachets to help prevent dehydration and related health issues among the affected communities.

Medical Supplies Distribution

From the BDRCS-IFRC in-country contingency stock, BDRCS distributed **2,000 mosquito nets** to flood-affected households (10,000 people) in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. Under the IFRC-ASEF stockpile project, a substantial quantity of medical supplies was also delivered to support public health efforts. In the Chattogram division, 60,000

bottles of cholera saline, 22,000 bottles of normal saline, 12,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 12,000 dengue test kits were provided to the Divisional Director under the DGHS. Similarly, in the Sylhet division, 20,000 bottles of cholera saline, 11,000 bottles of normal saline, 6,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 6,000 dengue test kits were delivered to the Divisional Director. Additionally, 5,000 dengue kits were procured and handed over to BDRCS for distribution in public hospitals of flood-affected areas. 4,000 Cholera Saline and 20,000 ORS were delivered in Netrokona Upazila Health Complex (UHC).

Capacity Building Initiatives

Between January and March 2025, two batches of Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training were conducted in Sylhet and Cumilla districts. Volunteers from Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Habiganj, Maulvibazar, Cumilla, Chattogram, Feni, Noakhali, and Lakshmipur districts participated in the sessions. A total of **48 volunteers** (23 male and 25 female) were trained across the two batches. These trained volunteers mobilized for health promotional activities in flood-affected areas.

During this operation, BDRCS conducted two PFA trainings. In those trainings, a total of **40 volunteers** (16 male and 24 Female) participated from Sylhet, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, & Kishoreganj, Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Cumilla and Chattogram districts.

Moreover, from 23 to 25 August 2025, BDRCS, with technical support from Communicable Disease Control (CDC), DGHS, conducted one batch of Diarrhoeal Case Management training in Lalmonirhat and two batches in Kurigram. Across the three batches, **83 health professionals** (21 male and 62 female) joined, including nurses and medical officers.

Health Promotion

To mitigate the risk of vector and water-borne diseases, the trained ECVs conducted health education and awareness sessions and reached **14,930 people (4,977 male and 9,953 female)** in Cumilla, Feni, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts and another 17,300 people through miking.

Mother and Child Health (MCH) Centres

Consequently, BDRCS renovated six (06) Mother and Child Health Care (MCHC) centres in Cumilla district, and these include: Adra Rakimunnesa Goni Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre, Chandshar Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre, Payat Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre, Amena Khatun Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre, Ujanijura Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Center and Mathabhanga Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre. In addition, 11 MCH centres received basic medical equipment and from June to October 2025, a total of 3,401 people received services on antenatal care, post-natal care, Primary health care etc. through these MCH centres.



Chandshar Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre: before renovation of the flood-affected MCH centre (Photo: BDRCS)



Chandshar Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre: after renovation of the flood-affected MCH centre, Cumilla (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

- During multiple flood spells across different parts of the country, BDRCS deployed mobile medical teams equipped with essential medicines to support affected communities. Despite challenges posed by inundation and limited accessibility, the teams successfully identified suitable locations and ensured the delivery of emergency health services to those in need.
- In Cumilla, renovation of the Payat Red Crescent Maternity & Child Health Care Centre reached more than 90% completion but was temporarily halted due to a land dispute. BDRCS has initiated internal measures to resolve the issue and ensure continuity of services at the centre.
- Procurement for hiring a contractor initially faced delays due to inflated pricing. To maintain transparency and cost efficiency, BDRCS implemented a retendering process, successfully resolving the issue. As a result, five Maternity & Child Health (MCH) centres were completed within the planned timeline.

Lessons learned

- To meet the vast needs in health facilities, BDRCS scaled up medical services with support from various in-country donors. This locally driven approach serves as a replicable model for future disasters.
- Preparedness could be further strengthened by pre-positioning mobile medical teams. This includes engaging additional technical personnel and securing essential medicines through the approved framework agreements with pharmaceutical companies to ensure faster and more efficient deployment during emergencies.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **283,667**

Female > 18:
90,745

Female < 18: **54,691**

Male > 18: **83,370**

Male < 18: **54,861**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected</i>	569,705	400,000
	<i>Number of new water points installed</i>	90	100
	<i>Number of damaged water points repaired and disinfected</i>	560	500
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion</i>	30	50
	<i>Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities</i>	135,696	300,000
	<i>Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines</i>	1,343	2,000

Achievements

Safe Water Distribution

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

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

Additionally, 248,700 water purification tablets were distributed to flood-affected districts, with RCY volunteers offering guidance on their proper use. BDRCS also deployed WASH-trained volunteers to repair and disinfect 530 tube wells in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla districts. All the 530 households have been oriented on how to use the tube-wells after disinfection. The orientation was done by the volunteers and recommended the family to use the tube-well after 12 hours. During the recovery phase, to ensure sustained access to safe drinking water, BDRCS installed 90 new water points and repaired 30 in Feni, Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts.

Latrines Construction

During the recovery operation, BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance to 1,504 households (7,520 people), along with technical guidance to support the construction of improved latrines in Noakhali, Feni, Cumilla, Lakshmipur and

Sunamganj districts. Each household received BDT 25,000 (CHF 186) through a financial service provider. BDRCS developed and adopted the latrine design through community consultations and in coordination with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), ensuring that the design was appropriate to the local culture and context. Model latrines were constructed in strategic community locations to guide and support targeted households in building their own facilities. NDRT WASH members and volunteers closely monitored progress and provided ongoing technical guidance as needed.

The beneficiaries as well as CDC members expressed great satisfaction with the overall support provided by BDRCS and appreciated the community-driven approach in the implementation of the recovery works.

"Previously, there were either no latrines or only open latrines in the area. Thanks to BDRCS support, unhygienic open latrines are no longer visible, and most households now have their own latrines. As a result, waterborne diseases have decreased compared to before."
— CDC Member, Ashwadia union, Noakhali district



*A woman in Feni district stands beside the newly built latrine provided by BDRCS, enhancing hygiene and sanitation after the floods
(Photo: IFRC)*

Hygiene Promotion

Furthermore, BDRCS distributed 2,000 hygiene parcel sets in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, and another 11,257 sets were distributed in Cumilla, Feni and Lakshmipur districts, including orientation on how to use those hygiene kits. Of these, 2,000 sets were mobilized under the Emergency Appeal. Each hygiene kit contains bathing soap (12 pieces),

laundry soap (eight pieces), sanitary pads (10 pieces), toilet paper (five rolls), toilet brush (one piece), nail cutter (one piece), toothpaste (two pieces), toothbrushes (five pieces), handwashing liquid soap with dispenser (one piece) and refills (two packages), hair oil (one bottle), comb (one piece), and towel (one piece).

Additionally, seven types of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials have been completed and handed over to BDRCS, while five types of hygiene promotion posters have been developed. The posters were distributed during hygiene promotion sessions started from May 2025. Through the overall hygiene promotion activities, a total of **135,696 people** were reached during this operation period.

To strengthen community resilience and encourage safer hygiene practices, BDRCS trained **30 volunteers** (15 male and 15 female) in hygiene promotion. These trained volunteers conducted **138 awareness sessions across the affected areas, reaching 7,567 people (2,387 male and 5,180 female)**. Through these sessions, communities gained practical knowledge on safe water use, sanitation, and disease prevention, contributing to healthier and more informed households during the recovery phase.



BDRCS volunteers facilitate a vibrant hygiene promotion session where community members actively learn handwashing steps and essential sanitation practices (Photo: BDRCS)

Challenges

- In areas like Feni, which had not previously experienced such severe flooding, most water points were inundated, creating an acute scarcity of safe drinking water. Maximizing the capacity of its WASH team, BDRCS

mobilized water purification units, disinfected tube wells, and promoted hygiene awareness by distributing leaflets and sending messages to affected communities.

- Flooding and the remoteness of several school sites made it difficult for construction teams and vehicles to reach the locations. Submerged or damaged roads slowed down the delivery of materials, and in some cases alternative transport methods were used, causing delays in overall construction progress.
- The limited availability of masons and technicians in the flood-affected areas delayed the installation of tubewells and latrines. Many skilled workers were already engaged in other reconstructive activities, requiring the team to wait for labour availability or bring workers from other districts, which increased the implementation timeline.

Lessons learned

- Early engagement with school authorities and communities proved essential for ensuring smooth coordination, timely decision-making, and local ownership of the construction process.
- Conducting thorough site assessments before initiating work helped avoid rework, reduce delays, and ensure that the selected locations were suitable for construction and installation.
- Maintaining flexible planning and implementation schedules allowed the project to effectively navigate access constraints, weather-related disruptions, and skilled labor shortages.
- Training local masons and involving community members enhanced implementation efficiency, strengthened local capacity, and reduced dependence on external skilled labor.
- Regular monitoring and follow-up were crucial for ensuring the proper use, functionality, and long-term maintenance of the constructed facilities.
- Conditional cash grants for latrine construction promoted household ownership and supported local market recovery. This successful approach is recommended for future operations to enhance sustainability and community engagement.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **238,351**

Female > 18:
76,248

Female < 18: **45,954**

Male > 18:
70,051

Male < 18: **46,097**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues.	513	100
Number of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities	1,097	1,000

Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications

238,351

300,000

Achievements

Volunteers Deployment

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

Capacity Building

Through the appeal, a total of **513 staff, volunteers, and NDRTs** were oriented on minimum standards of PGI, protection and safeguarding, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues across the flood-affected districts. In addition, **30 staff and volunteers (20 male and 10 female)** received dedicated PGI training facilitated by the BDRCS PGI team.

Early Warning Messages Dissemination

Throughout the operation, BDRCS reached **238,351 people** through the awareness-based lifesaving messages shared through the BDRCS Facebook page. Key topics included do's during and after flood, collection, disinfection and use of safe drinking water during floods and disasters, flood preparedness and awareness radio show, The need for safe water, sanitation, hygiene and health protection during disasters, No Excuse for Sexual Abuse and Harassment, 'Gender Based Violence has No Place, everyone deserves to feel safe, valued and honoured at workplace, etc.

Awareness Campaign on SGBV

On the campaign of '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence' series of awareness raising activities and sessions were conducted in December 2024 in the flood-affected areas of Noakhali and Feni districts. A total of 130 (55 male and 75 female) staff, volunteers, and community people were participated on the sessions. The campaign aims to raise awareness on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), online violence, and trafficking, and to enhance understanding of prevention and response strategies for these forms of violence.

In addition to that, BDRCS distributed 1,848 sanitary napkins to menstruating women and girls. Furthermore, in its commitment to ensuring child protection and preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) throughout the operations, BDRCS has initiated a child safeguarding risk analysis, which continues until the end of the operation. Referral cards are being disseminated in the affected areas while maintaining close coordination with various clusters.

Additional Assistance for Persons with Disabilities

During the recovery phase, BDRCS identified households with persons with disabilities (PwDs) through the detailed door-to-door multisectoral needs assessments, using the Washington Group set of questions. In collaboration with the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS also conducted technical assessments to identify individuals requiring assistive devices.

From the assessment findings, BDRCS provided additional cash assistance of BDT 6,000 (CHF 45) to **1,097 households with PwDs** among 1,428 assessed households. A total of 184 persons with disabilities were assessed, and among them, **61 (46 male and 15 female)** were identified as needing assistive devices, and they received devices such as wheelchairs, crutches, white canes, tricycle, toilet chair, special chairs with caster wheels and large wheels, standing frames, gaiters, walkers and walking stick. Alongside the provision of these devices, awareness messages were

delivered on child protection, prevention of child marriage, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and addressing the specialized needs of PwDs.



In collaboration with the CDD, BDRCS conducted technical assessments to identify children and adults requiring assistive devices (L) and distributed the devices in Noakhali (R) (Photo: BDRCS)

Challenges

Despite the support provided by IFRC and BDRCS during the response, the overall needs were far greater. Many individuals required assistive devices and cash grants, but due to limited resources, it was not possible to reach everyone in need.

Lessons learned

Strengthen coordination with organizations specializing in disability support, as enhanced collaboration would enable wider reach and more comprehensive assistance for persons with disabilities in future emergencies.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: **80**
 Female > 18: **28** Female < 18: **0**
 Male > 18: **52** Male < 18: **0**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of complaints received through feedback mechanisms.	1,268	500
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	80	25

Achievements

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

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

During the monitoring visit, it was found that the targeted community well-informed about the feedback and complaint mechanisms through various channels, including feedback boxes and hotline number. They also reported having hotline number cards readily available. The feedback and complaint boxes are prominently placed in community spaces such as mosques and market areas, which found accessible for all.

"We share our feedback independently through feedback and complaint boxes as well as hotline number, and we receive prompt responses from BDRCS."— One of the community members in Noakhali district



Set up the feedback box and BDRCS hotline numbers in the community in Lakshmipur (Photo: BDRCS)

Throughout the operation, BDRCS received a total of 1,268 calls through the hotline, covering topics such as damage information, donation procedures, registration for assistance, distribution schedules, etc. Of these, 1,187 were service requests, 39 were for the distribution process, 39 were selection process, , and 3 were expressions of appreciation.

Capacity Building Initiative

During this reporting period, BDRCS provided training for 80 (52 male and 28 female) volunteers on CEA in flood affected districts. During the multi-sectoral assessment, approximately 52,000 informational materials, including 32,000 red pocket cards, 16,500 stickers, 3,500 posters featuring BDRCS feedback details were distributed during the multi-sectoral assessment to enhance community outreach.

PDM findings recommended strengthening CEA practices to enhance beneficiary and public awareness on effectively using BDRCS's complaint and feedback mechanisms. Beneficiaries also shared that the distribution process was transparent and fair.

Challenges

- During the recovery period, the feedback boxes generated a significantly high volume of CEA feedback. This exceeded the processing capacity of the operations team, resulting in delays in compiling the feedback, analysing it, and ensuring timely loop closure with communities.

- Coordination between the programme team and the CEA team was not always consistent, which affected the timely sharing of information. This gap contributed to delays in updating data, responding to issues raised by communities, and closing feedback loops effectively.
- Existing training materials were not fully aligned with the practical needs of both the programme and CEA teams. As a result, there were challenges in harmonizing their activities, indicating the need for updated and standardized training content to support clearer roles, processes, and expectations.

Lessons learned

- There is a need to increase community consultations, as many community members, particularly those not directly involved in BDRCS programmes were unaware of the available feedback channels. Strengthening community engagement from the outset can significantly improve awareness and use of feedback mechanisms.
- The addition of 73 latrines during the operation demonstrated how community feedback, collected through the CEA team, can directly inform and improve service delivery. This highlights the value of maintaining strong community feedback systems throughout the response.
- Expanding outreach and consultation efforts proved essential for promoting broader participation, capturing more inclusive feedback, and strengthening accountability. Using diverse communication methods, such as making remote areas, distributing cards with hotline numbers, and placing banners in public spaces was effective in increasing community awareness and access to feedback channels.

People reached: **100,000**



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:
31,990

Female < 18:
19,280

Male > 18: **29,390**

Male < 18: **19,340**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of cash for work schemes implemented²</i>	5	20
	<i>Number of saplings distributed</i>	50,534	50,000

Achievements

Early Warning Message Dissemination and Evacuation

BDRCS volunteers, in coordination with local authorities and partner organizations, actively supported evacuation efforts and disseminated early warning messages to at-risk communities. In Chattogram, Feni, Khagrachari, and Noakhali districts, BDRCS engaged 19 boats, including speedboats, country boats, inflatable boats, and makeshift rafts, conducting rescue operations that safely evacuated **29,004 people**. RCY volunteers also provided first aid and psychosocial support to the injured. These efforts were carried out in close collaboration with the Army and Navy.

Small Scale Mitigation

² Five connecting roads, totaling 2,691 feet, were upgraded from earthen tracks to durable brick-paved pathways, enhancing access for over 30,000 residents in those communities.

As part of its recovery strategy, BDRCS implemented five small-scale mitigation programmes in targeted areas of Feni, Lakshmipur, and Noakhali districts, in close consultation with local authorities and affected communities. These initiatives aimed to reduce existing community risks and strengthen preparedness for future disasters.

Through these programs, communities contributed to infrastructure improvements, including the construction of approximately 2,691 feet of connecting roads, converting previously earthen roads into durable brick-paved pathways. This intervention has significantly enhanced accessibility and resilience, supporting both recovery and long-term disaster preparedness.



Improvements of one of the community roads made through the small-scale mitigation in Lakshmipur District (Photo: BDRCS)

Sapling Distribution

As part of the flood response operation green response, one of the school-level sapling distribution campaigns were held in Chattogram district, inspiring young students to take part in rebuilding a greener future. Hundreds of children received forest and vegetable saplings. Across 16 districts, a total of **50,534 saplings** were distributed; planting not just trees, but the seeds of recovery and environmental stewardship.



School-level sapling distribution campaigns were held in Chattogram district (Photo: BDRCS)

Challenges

- Persistent waterlogging in many areas left no usable soil for construction or repair work, and community members were hesitant to provide soil from their own land due to concerns about erosion and property damage. To address this, BDRCS, in collaboration with local authorities and community representatives, repaired the road using bricks as an alternative solution.
- During the repair process, under-construction brick roads were still in use, as communities had no alternative routes. This posed risks of deterioration and safety hazards. To mitigate these risks, community organizers and members of the Community Development Committee (CDC) played a crucial role by continuously disseminating safety messages, ensuring awareness and reducing potential accidents.

Lessons learned

- Engaging the community in problem-solving discussions proved effective. When community members were involved in identifying priority needs, they proposed practical solutions. As a result, small-scale mitigation activities were implemented based on their input, demonstrating that community-driven approaches can be more appropriate than Cash-for-Work in certain contexts.



Education

People reached: **480**

Female > 18: **154**

Female < 18: **93**

Male > 18: **141**

Male < 18: **93**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of schools renovated with latrines and tubewells/water points.	02	10

Achievements

To reinforce health, cleanliness, and hygiene practices among students, BDRCS and IFRC jointly developed a school hygiene booklet and distributed school hygiene and educational kits during the recovery phase. These kits included items such as double-chamber pencil boxes, color pencils, pencil cutters, nail cutters, baby toothbrushes, toothpaste, pocket combs, and soap, benefiting **1,650 students (710 boys and 940 girls)** across 29 schools and madrasas in Feni, Noakhali, and Lakshmipur districts. The hygiene kits also contained soap and cleaning materials to promote daily hygiene routines, proper handwashing, and menstrual hygiene management.

Most schools experienced significant damage to their facilities due to flooding, which hindered normal operations. To address this, under the 2024 Flood Recovery Operation, BDRCS initially planned to repair or install ten latrines across ten educational institutions in the targeted districts. However, a detailed field assessment revealed constraints related to technical feasibility, space availability, and safety standards at most proposed sites. Ultimately, only two institutions met the required criteria: Shamser Gazi High School, Feni (230 students) and Darul Ulum Mohammadia Mohila Madrasa, Lakshmipur (250 students). Latrines with water facilities were successfully installed in these schools, ensuring improved sanitation facilities for 480 students, contributing to better hygiene and a safer learning environment.



*Constructed WASH block in Shamser Gazi High School, Feni (L) and Darul Ulum Mohammadia Mohila Madrasa in Lakshmipur (R)
(Photo: BDRCS)*



Children participating in a hygiene promotion session at a Madrasha in Lakshimpur district, where they also received hygiene kits
(Photo: IFRC)

Lessons learned

Integrating hygiene support in schools reinforces health and cleanliness among students, creating a safer and more conducive learning environment that could be replicated in future operations.

People reached: 0



Migration

Female > 18: 0 Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0 Male < 18: 0

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of training sessions organized for shelter management committees.	0	15

Achievements

The shelter management committees in many flood shelters faced challenges in maintaining full functionality during the flood, with many members unfamiliar with their roles, responsibilities, and the mass evacuation process. Therefore, it is essential to form/reform these committees and provide them with the necessary training and equipment. This initiative will better prepare the committees to effectively carry out their responsibilities in the future. But for the current country's political unstable situation, BDRCS was unable to form/reform these committees. With a view to strengthening community preparedness, BDRCS planned to form or reform Shelter Management Committees in the three targeted districts and build their capacity through the necessary training and tools to effectively carry out their roles, responsibilities, and mass evacuation procedures during floods. However, due to the countrywide political instability during the implementation period, Disaster Management Committees (DMCs) at all administrative levels remained inactive and nonfunctional. Since Shelter Management Committees operate under the structure of Union and Upazila DMCs, their formation was not possible in the absence of active parent committees. Consequently, BDRCS was unable to operationalize the Shelter Management Committees as originally planned.

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>Number of staff and volunteers trained on basic RCRC, operational management, finance management, NDRT, NDRT-WASH, CVA, and CVA-IM.</i>	1,308	500
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage</i>	51	600
	<i>Number of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework</i>	1	5

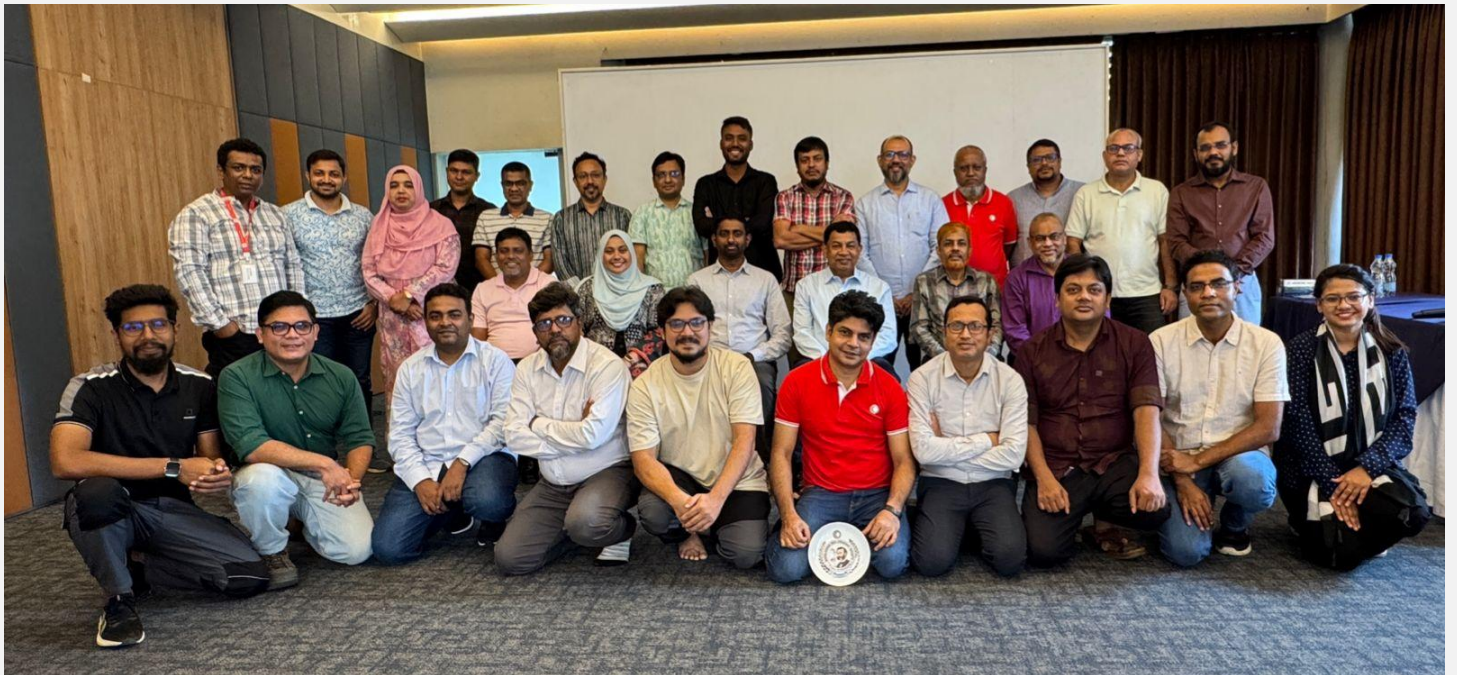
Achievements

Capacity Building

Over 50 NDRT members and 2,000 volunteers and staff were mobilized for this operation. To strengthen response and recovery capacity, BDRCS conducted specialized trainings on NDRT, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), PMER, UDRT, CEA, PGI. First Aid, Water Rescue, ECV, MHPSS, Hygiene in Emergencies (HiE), PASSA, Livelihood, WASH, Communications, Story Telling, and Operational Management for more than 1,300 staff and volunteers (female 488, male 820).



Participants of the CVA Level-2 training, Manikganj. (Photo: BDRCS)



Participants of the operations management training, Gazipur. (Photo: IFRC)

To enhance logistics and warehousing capacity, BDRCS upgraded its Chattogram warehouse through contributions from this appeal. Additionally, one covered van was procured and handed over to BDRCS, further improving its logistics capacity.

Volunteers Insurance and Solidarity Fund

Currently, 500 BDRCS volunteers are insured for 2025 through the IFRC Global Accident Insurance managed in Geneva. In addition, BDRCS maintains a Solidarity Fund to support staff and volunteers in cases of general illness or accidents not covered by insurance.

Throughout the operation, 51 staff and volunteers (33 male, 18 female) accessed this fund, ensuring timely assistance and reinforcing BDRCS's commitment to volunteer safety and well-being.

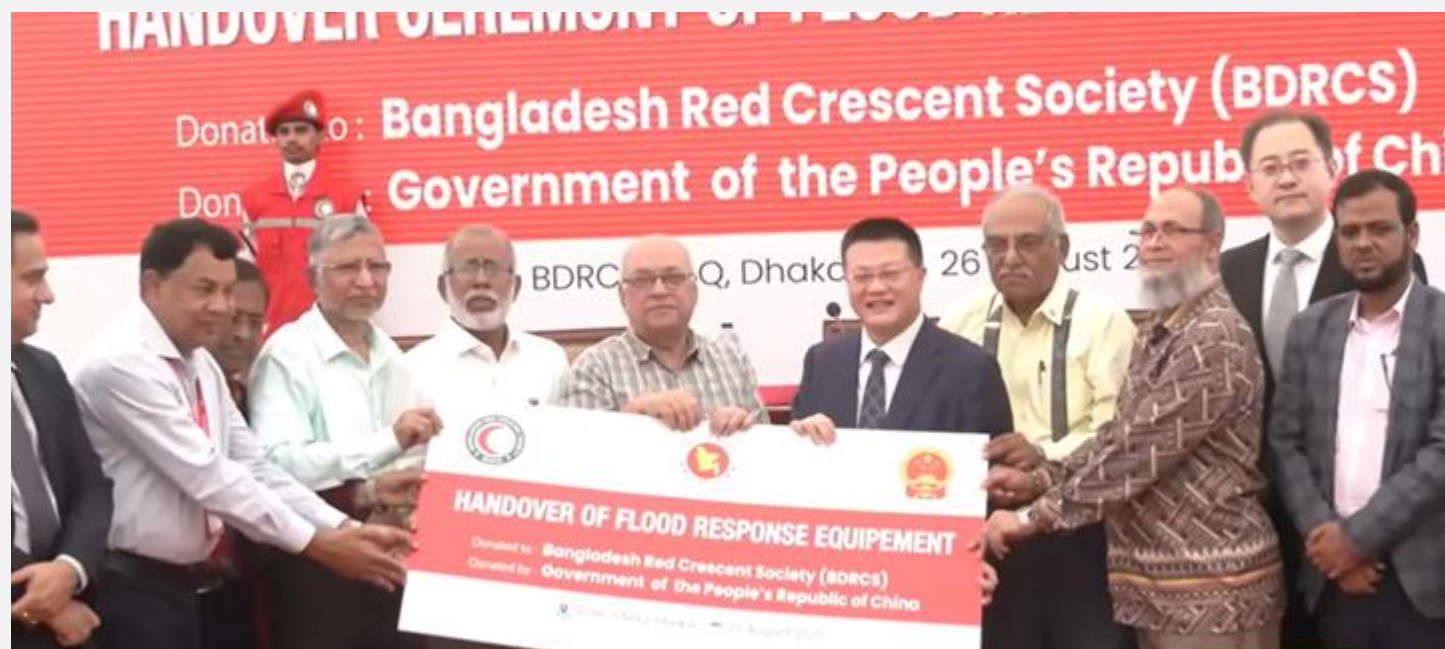
Branch Development

To enhance branch capacity under this appeal, BDRCS renovated its Noakhali branch office, which now serves as an operational hub for covering the most flood-affected districts in the southeast region of Bangladesh.

To further improve the working environment, procurement of construction materials for two additional branch offices in Sunamganj and Lakshmipur has been completed, and renovation work for these offices is currently in progress. These efforts aim to ensure that branches are fully equipped to support effective response and recovery operations. In addition, through this appeal, BDRCS allocated contingency funds to five flood-prone branches, enabling them to initiate an immediate response when disasters occur.

Emergency Rescue Items

As part of international humanitarian assistance, the Government of the People's Republic of China, through the Red Cross Society of China, has donated essential emergency rescue items to BDRCS under a bilateral arrangement. The shipment arrived on 26 August 2025, followed by a formal handover ceremony attended by the Ambassador of China, the Advisor of MoDMR, the Chairman of BDRCS, and other government and BDRCS officials. The consignment includes eight containers of lifesaving and search-and-rescue equipment, such as 100 rescue boats with engines, 50 float plates, 50 rescue panels, 300 sea first aid kits, 15 water purification units, 6 seawater desalination machines, 10 diesel generators, 500 life vests, 500 pairs of rescue boots, 500 helmets, 25 soft stretchers, 500 pairs of gloves, 250 rescue ropes and bags, and 100 life rafts. This significant contribution will substantially enhance BDRCS's capacity to respond to future disasters and strengthen preparedness for water-related emergencies.



Handed over the flood response equipment by China Government in Dhaka (Photo: BDRCS)



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>Number of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	4	5
	<i>Number of external coordination meetings participated</i>	24	15

Achievements

RCRC Movement Coordination

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



Movement partners attending in a partners call immediately after flood (Photo: IFRC)

External Coordination

Along with the BDRCS, the IFRC has been actively participating in the Humanitarian Cluster Team (HCT) and technical clusters/working groups, including Food Security, WASH, Health, Gender, Child Protection, Education, Displacement, and Logistics, ensuring a comprehensive and coordinated response. The IFRC co-leads the shelter cluster in Bangladesh and works closely with cluster partners to ensure a unified approach. Both the IFRC and BDRCS are also coordinating with the NAWG, the National Cash Working Group (NCWG), and the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group to make sure the response is effective and well-coordinated.

IFRC Country Delegation (CD) also arranged a briefing session with in-country donor communities, Diplomatic Missions and International agencies on 11 September 2024. BDRCS, with support from IFRC, organized a donor visit for USAID to Feni district to strengthen collaboration in the humanitarian response.



One of the external coordination meetings held in Lakshmipur district (Photo: IFRC)



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
Number of shelter cluster coordination meetings held	14	12

Achievements

Shelter Cluster Bangladesh

The Shelter Cluster (SC) Bangladesh, chaired by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and co-chaired by IFRC and UNDP, played a critical role in coordinating shelter responses after the flash floods. Throughout the operation, the cluster held 14 coordination meetings to share progress updates and advocate for increased donor funding.

In 2024, Bangladesh experienced multiple natural disasters, including cyclones, flash floods, and monsoon floods. According to the Shelter Cluster [situation overview 2](#), a total of 334,434 houses were damaged, of which 26,991 houses were destroyed and 307,443 houses have been partially damaged caused by eastern floods. Under the [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh sought US\$ 7.12 million to support shelter needs for 252,036 people across the most affected districts. As of now, 21 shelter cluster partners have mobilized US\$ 3.05 million and reached 88,869 people with shelter assistance. Additionally, the Shelter Cluster reached out to donors and high commissions to advocate for support in affected areas. Based on the magnitude of the flood, the Shelter Cluster established sub-national mechanisms in Cumilla, Feni, and Noakhali, with the support of partners.

To strengthen preparedness, SC Bangladesh developed cost-effective [housing designs](#) suited to the Chattogram Hill Tracts, in collaboration with HBRI and partners through community consultations. The Shelter Cluster also conducted [Shelter Damage and Needs Assessments](#) in Feni, Noakhali, Cumilla, Lakshmipur, and Khagrachari, supported by NGOs and UN agencies. Sub-national coordination mechanisms were established in Feni, Cumilla, and Noakhali, with partners deploying staff to manage district-level operations.

Capacity Building

Capacity-building initiatives included a “Build Back Safer” workshop with Caritas Bangladesh, attended by 52 representatives from 22 organizations, focusing on safe construction practices and materials. Additional orientations on Shelter Programming and Sphere Standards for Shelter and Settlement were organized to enhance partners’ knowledge of humanitarian accountability and minimum standards.

Shelter Cluster Monitoring

The cluster carried out its annual [Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring \(CCPM\)](#), evaluating six core functions. Results showed strong performance in service delivery, decision-making, and strategic planning, while highlighting areas for improvement in monitoring, advocacy, contingency planning, and accountability.

To better understand vulnerabilities, SC Bangladesh conducted a comprehensive Shelter Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment across 67 sub-districts of 20 Districts of Bangladesh, covering over 3,000 households through households interviews. The Shelter Cluster also compiled the shelter indicators from the census 2022. Based on the Shelter Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and Census 2022 report, the Shelter Cluster developed a [dashboard](#) with the support from the Global Shelter Cluster team to guide future planning and advocacy. These efforts reflect a proactive and holistic approach to shelter coordination in Bangladesh.

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



Shelter Cluster Bangladesh Monthly Meeting (Photo: IFRC)

Challenges

USAID's Funding Pause: According to the United Nations Residents Coordinators Office in Bangladesh, there's been a significant disruption in shelter-related support. A total of \$1.15 million in funding has been halted crippling progress in the Shelter Sector.

Shrinking Shelter Support: Ongoing cuts in funding combined with high operational expenses are taking a heavy toll. Fewer households are being reached with shelter assistance, and efforts are increasingly limited in scale and impact.

Persistent Household Vulnerability: In disaster-prone areas, many families are stuck in a loop of vulnerability. They struggle to recover between events and desperately need focused, long-term support but current resources fall excruciatingly short of the demand.

Escalating Climate Challenges: Erratic and extreme weather events, driven by the climate crisis, are on the rise. This demands more advanced forecasting systems and stronger disaster risk reduction strategies to protect at-risk populations.

Lessons learned

- Shelter responses should not only meet urgent needs but also prioritize lasting resilience and sustainability, including reliable access to essential services like water and sanitation.
- Strengthening the skills and capabilities of local stakeholders such as shelter partners, government officials, and community members is key to achieving long-term, sustainable impact.
- Collaborating on needs assessments with diverse groups, especially local communities, fosters a holistic understanding of the situation and helps avoid critical gaps in the response.



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
Number of surge personnel deployed to support the operation	3	4
Number of evaluations conducted for this operation	0	1

Achievements

Communication and Media Coverage

IFRC published various communications packages in the weekly IFRC Newswire, including videos, photos, key messages, press releases, opinion article, transcribed interviews, and quotes from people in some of the most affected areas. Content has been produced in cooperation and coordination between IFRC CD Bangladesh, the IFRC APRO Communication team, and BDRCS. Moreover, the content has been shared on the IFRC APRO X handle and IFRC Global LinkedIn and X accounts, as well as from BDRCS' X account, in a continuous effort to keep the issue in the public eye. Over one million people have been reached through social media, videos and media articles. Feature stories were published:

1. [Bangladesh Red Crescent youth volunteers to the rescue.](#)
2. [Red Crescent volunteers risked all to save lives.](#)
3. A video story: [Surviving the Floods: Ms. Tahera's Story of Resilience in Noakhali.](#)
4. IFRC from the ground - episode 1: [Noyona Akhter's story from Lakshimpur.](#)
5. Bangladesh Flood Recovery: [Stories of Hope, Courage & Community Rebuilding.](#)
6. Another video story: [Stitching hope: a story of success after devastating floods.](#)

The following are some of the highlights of the media coverage:

- [Red Crescent supports 300,000 flood survivors in rebuilding efforts](#)
- [BDRCS rehabilitates over 300,000 flood victims in a year](#)
- [300,000 flood-affected families rebuild lives with BDRCS, IFRC support in Bangladesh](#)
- [One Year After South-Eastern Floods, over 300,000 Rebuild with Red Crescent and IFRC](#)
- [One year after the deluge: 300,000 rebuild with Red Crescent support](#)

There were some media coverages by Bangla media houses as well:

1. [রেড ক্রিসেন্ট ও আইএফআরসির সহায়তা: দক্ষিণ-পূর্বাঞ্চলে বন্যার পর ঘুরে দাঁড়িয়েছে ৩ লক্ষাধিক মানুষ \(Red Crescent and IFRC's support: More than 300,000 people have been displaced after floods in the southeast\).](#)
2. [রেড ক্রিসেন্টের সহায়তায় নতুন জীবন পেল ৩ লক্ষাধিক মানুষ \(More than 300,000 people have found new lives with the help of the Red Crescent\).](#)

3. [রেড ক্রিসেন্ট-আইএফআরসি'র সহায়তায় ঘুরে দাঁড়িয়েছে বন্যাকবলিত মানুষ \(Flood-affected people recover with the help of the Red Crescent-IFRC\)](#)

An Op-Ed article has been published on the flood operation; written by Programme Coordinator of IFRC Bangladesh delegation: <https://www.tbsnews.net/thoughts/between-flood-and-future-promises-protection-climate-vulnerable-bangladesh-1214306>

For the communication capacity building under the flood operation, a three-day-long residential storytelling workshop has been organised for 14 (10 male and 04 female) BDRCS volunteers, mostly from flood-affected areas, including most disaster-prone districts of Bangladesh.



Participants with facilitators of Communications Storytelling Training (Photo: IFRC)

Technical Supports

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and related tools were in place for the operation to track its progress and support quality assurance. A data collection mechanism is also established and updated regularly. Regular field monitoring visits were carried out by the operation team, together with PMER, PGI and CEA colleagues to provide technical guidance and keep up the quality of implementation. To ensure basic PMER knowledge a three day long 'PMER basic training' was conducted by BDRCS and IFRC PMER team for 22 (19 male and 3 female) staff and volunteers in Manikganj district.

The IFRC Information Management (IM), PMER, and response personnel supported the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) and assessment teams in conducting rapid assessments, multi-sectoral assessments, and post-distribution monitoring. They also assisted in analyzing data and disseminating key findings throughout the operation. In addition, infographics were developed to highlight the overall progress of both the emergency and recovery phases.

Logistics support to the BDRCS involves mobilizing, storing, transporting, and procuring relief items through the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation logistics unit, with further assistance from the IFRC APRO logistics team. A framework agreement with a Mobile Financial Services Provider (MFSP) was also established to facilitate cash assistance to beneficiaries. Procurement of non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets, is being carried out both locally and internationally. Additionally, the IFRC Country Logistics team, in collaboration with the administration team, has set

up a hub office for the flood response operation in Noakhali, including BDRCS branch office renovation. To strengthen the logistic capacity of BDRCS in terms of delivering humanitarian assistance, IFRC procured one cargo truck and handed over to BDRCS. Despite challenges such as damaged roads and a heavy workload from multiple simultaneous emergency operations, all activities were carried out in full compliance with IFRC/BDRCS logistics regulations.

Surge Deployment

IFRC requested four surge profiles: (1) operation management, (2) communication, (3) information management (IM) and (4) planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER). The Communication Coordinator (surge) completed her one-month mission during September – October 2024. The Operation Manager (surge) and PMER Officer (surge) were deployed for three months between October 2024 to January 2025 to support operation. IM surge had been stood down due to the evolving context and needs.

Evaluation

Aligning with the IFRC Framework for Evaluation 2024, as the IFRC Secretariat's coverage did not exceed CHF 5,000,000, a final evaluation for the operation was not conducted. Instead, community reflections were captured through lessons learned.

Instead of evaluation, on 24-25 September 2025, BDRCS and IFRC convened a Theory of Change (TOC) Workshop to reflect on operational learning from the floods operation and co-create a forward-looking framework that links relief, recovery, and resilience. The main purpose was to critically reflect on the 2024 floods response and evaluation insights and co-create a forward-looking TOC that strengthens preparedness, operational effectiveness, and pathways from emergency response to long-term resilience and recovery in future flood and multi-hazard contexts.



Participants and the facilitation team of the Theory of Changes workshop in Dhaka, Photo: IFRC

FINANCIAL REPORT

Through this appeal IFRC seeks CHF 6 million and the appeal coverage is CHF 3,098,124 (51.64 per cent). The expenditure as of 30 September 2025 closing is CHF 2,935,093 (approximately 95 per cent). Detailed expenditure is outlined in the final financial report at the end of this report.

The conclusion of this Emergency Appeal operation has resulted in a fund balance of CHF 125,109. In alignment with IFRC commitment to continued humanitarian support, these funds will be allocated to the Bangladesh Network Country Plan to enhance BDRCS disaster preparedness and response capacity. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this balance, you are kindly invited to contact: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org within 30 days from the publication of this final report. The IFRC and BDRCS extend their gratitude to all partners and donors for their invaluable support in this operation

Contact information

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

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Partnerships in Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Nuraiza Khairuddin, Manager – Regional Logistics Unit; email: Nuraiza.khairuddin@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	2024/6-2026/3	Operation	MDRBD036
Budget Timeframe	2024/6-2025/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 09 May 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD036 - Bangladesh - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jun 2024 to 30 Sep 2025; appeal launch date: 06 Sep 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	6,000,000
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	6,000,000
Donor Response* as per 09 May 2026	3,098,124
Appeal Coverage	51.64%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	231,209	205,027	26,182
AOF2 - Shelter	457,200	470,367	-13,167
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	1,199,375	1,125,339	74,036
AOF4 - Health	108,550	69,760	38,790
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	254,230	246,753	7,477
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	59,700	90,449	-30,749
AOF7 - Migration	3,138	3,342	-204
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	465,699	627,294	-161,595
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	38,200	3,177	35,023
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	4,000	1,477	2,523
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	270,800	92,109	178,691
Grand Total	3,092,101	2,935,093	157,008

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2026/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,098,124
Expenditure	-2,935,093
Closing Balance	163,031
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	163,031

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,500,000	Reimbursed :	1,500,000	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/6-2026/3	Operation	MDRBD036
Budget Timeframe	2024/6-2025/9	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 09 May 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD036 - Bangladesh - Flash Floods

Operating Timeframe: 29 Jun 2024 to 30 Sep 2025; appeal launch date: 06 Sep 2024

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	271,522				271,522		
European Commission - DG ECHO	193,479				193,479		
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	22,294				22,294		
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432		
On Line donations	139				139		
Red Cross of Monaco	9,370				9,370		
Swiss Government	2,000,000				2,000,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	125,009				125,009		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	447,879				447,879		
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,098,124	0	0	0	3,098,124	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,098,124	0	