

OPERATION UPDATE

Bangladesh | Cyclone Remal

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRBD035</p> <p>Emergency appeal launched: 29/05/2024</p> <p>Operational Strategy published: 18/06/2024</p>	<p>Glide №: TC-2024-000083-BGD</p>
<p>Operation update #3 (6-month update)</p> <p>Date of issue: 20/01/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 29/05/2024 to 30/11/2024</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 12 months (29/05/2024 – 31/05/2025)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 500,000 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal 650,000 people through Federation-wide</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 10 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 12.5 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million</p>

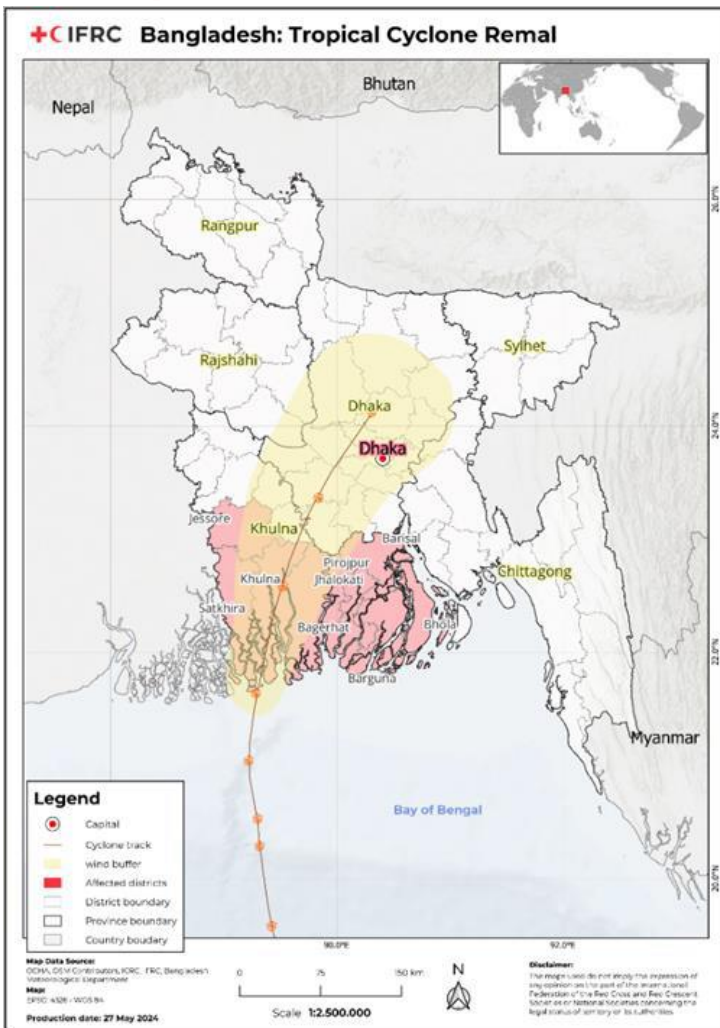


One of cyclone Remal affected families constructing hygiene latrine in Khulna through receiving technical guidance and conditional cash assistance and from BDRCS. (Photo: BDRCS)

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 12,500,000, is 22 per cent funded. As per the multi-sectoral detail household assessment done by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), further funding contributions are needed to continue providing recovery assistance in sectors such as shelter, livelihood, health, water, sanitation and hygiene for the affected population.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis



On 26 May 2024, Cyclone Remal made landfall near the coasts of Bangladesh and India. According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), the cyclone brought maximum wind speeds of 111 kilometers per hour (km/h). The accompanying storm surge and torrential rainfall caused flooding of 5 to 8 feet in coastal districts of Bangladesh. The Department of Disaster Management (DDM), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), reported that Cyclone Remal affected approximately **4.6 million people** across 19 districts, resulting in 16 fatalities across seven districts. Additionally, around 807,023 people were evacuated to 9,424 shelters across the affected regions.

The Needs Assessment Working Group’s (NAWG) Rapid Assessment Report highlighted widespread damage to housing and livelihoods. Over 173,000 houses were damaged, including 40,338 that were rendered completely uninhabitable. Approximately 80,591 hectares of cultivable land were submerged. Furthermore, the flooding severely impacted 50,000 fish enclosures, 34,000 ponds, and 4,000 crab farms, disrupting food supply chains and exacerbating both food insecurity and livelihood challenges. More than 530,000 farmers were affected, with crop damage valued

at BDT 10,595 million (USD 90.7 million).

Cyclone Remal also caused significant damage to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure. Initial data from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) indicated that 20,260 water points were damaged, including 1,536 that were completely destroyed. Additionally, 134,269 latrines were damaged, with 24,407 rendered completely unusable in the eight most affected districts. WASH services at 550 healthcare facilities and 1,175 shelters, including schools, were also impacted. The collapse of embankments further increased salinity, flooding, and contamination of water sources, such as ponds.

In the aftermath of Cyclone Remal, Bangladesh experienced further hardships between June and August 2024, as multiple spells of heavy rainfall and water inflow from upstream countries - Nepal and India, caused extensive

flooding and landslides in northern, northeastern, and southeastern regions. In the northeastern districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, and Habiganj, flooding affected 3.7 million people. According to a NAWG report dated 11 July 2024, an estimated 5.13 million people in the northern region (Jamuna River Basin) were exposed to inundation.

In August 2024, southeastern Bangladesh faced severe flooding due to heavy monsoon rainfall and a low-pressure system. This flooding affected 5.82 million people across 11 districts, including Feni, Cumilla, Chattogram, Khagrachari, Noakhali, Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Sylhet, Lakshmipur, and Cox's Bazar. A report by the National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC), dated 3 September 2024, recorded 71 fatalities (45 men, seven women, and 19 children) across the affected areas. The flooding caused extensive damage, submerging 311,419 hectares of land and destroying 6,542 kilometers of roads and 1,066 bridges and culverts. According to NAWG, losses included USD 34 million in livestock and USD 121.6 million in fisheries, while 296,852 hectares of agricultural land, 162,823 water points, and 295,689 latrines were damaged.

Six months after Cyclone Remal made landfall, the most vulnerable families in Bangladesh continue to struggle to recover from its impacts. In the worst-affected areas, many people are still living in damaged homes, unable to afford repairs. With the onset of winter between December and January, these families are likely to face additional hardships as they contend with cold weather. The cyclone caused significant losses in household income and livelihoods, compounded by a subsequent economic downturn. Damage to standing crops, essential tools, and equipment, along with saline water intrusion, has severely disrupted agricultural production. In some of the hardest-hit areas, access to hygiene, sanitation, and safe drinking water remains extremely limited.

Summary of response












Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The BDRCS was constituted on 31 March 1973 by the President's Order No.26 of 1973 with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971. The Society was recognized by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 20 September 1973 and admitted to IFRC on 2 November 1973. The name and emblem were changed from Red Cross to Red Crescent on 4 April 1988 vide Act 25 of 1988.

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

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

Summary of BDRCS response:

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION		
	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	58,000 people reached through distributions of tarpaulins, sleeping mats, and shelter toolkits.
	Livelihoods	83,000 people reached with 16,600 parcels of seven days of food.
	Multi-Purpose Cash	CHF 1.24 million provided to 27,699 households (138,495 people) through unconditional cash assistance (BDT 6,000 per household according to the recommendation of national cash working group).
	Health & Care	Nine Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) served 11,089 people with primary health care and 1,852 with psychosocial support, distributing 8,754 Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) sachets. BDRCS trained 25 volunteers on ECV and assessed damaged Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres for renovation. Overall, over 12,000 people reached through Health interventions.
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Two mobile reverse osmosis plants deployed, and 59,000 liters of safe drinking water delivered to 4,885 households (24,424 people), along with 300,250 liters of bottled water. Additionally, 13,750 people received hygiene parcels and 8,500 jerry cans were distributed. Overall, over 119,000 people reached through WASH interventions.
	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	The most vulnerable prioritized and female volunteers assisted in distributions. Women-friendly spaces and separate toilets were set up. BDRCS trained staff on PGI, and dignity access, and safety (DAPS). An assessment was done with support from the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), and appropriate aid is being provided (assistive device, cash assistance etc.). Overall, over 69,000 people reached through PGI interventions.
	Community Engagement and Accountability	BDRCS set up a toll-free number 16226, and feedback and complaint boxes. Trained volunteers addressed community needs, and information was shared through leaflets and posters. Overall, an estimated 100,000 people reached through CEA interventions.
	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	BDRCS along with local administrations and other organizations, were active in the evacuation process, disseminating early warning messages, leading to an estimated 800,000 people evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts.
ENABLING APPROACHES		
	National Society Strengthening	500 BDRCS volunteers are insured by IFRC Global Accident Insurance in Geneva, and a solidarity fund is available. Capacity building is ongoing in line with the BDRCS branch development framework. More than 45 NDRT/NDRT-WASH members and 2,000 volunteers mobilized for the response.
	Coordination and Partnerships	Nine Movement coordination meetings and four external coordination meetings were organized and updates provided. BDRCS and IFRC coordinated closely with MoDMR, other concerned Ministries, district-level authorities, and other agencies. BDRCS and IFRC are actively engaged with relevant Clusters and Technical Working Groups under the HCTT.
	Shelter Cluster Coordination	Shelter Cluster reached 62,930 people with shelter supplies (through nine partners) and mobilized USD 532,000 for emergency and transitional shelters across seven districts. Additionally, the 5W matrix has been regularly updated.

Needs analysis

During the reporting period, BDRCS, with support from IFRC and its membership, conducted a Multi-Sectoral Household (MSH) Assessment involving 31,156 households using KoBo Toolbox, a free, open-source tool for mobile data collection. A total of 40 trained National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and BDRCS staff were mobilized to carry out the assessment in coordination with relevant BDRCS branches, local government, and other stakeholders.

The assessment covered three districts in Khulna division (Khulna, Bagerhat, and Satkhira), six districts in Barisal division (Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna, Jhalakathi, Pirojpur, and Bhola), and two districts in the Chattogram division (Noakhali and Lakshimpur). The assessment aimed to evaluate the impact of Cyclone Remal on affected communities and identify priority needs, focusing on multi-sectoral needs across Shelter, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Food Security and Livelihoods, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

Shelter

Findings from BDRCS's MSH Assessment revealed that 57.84 per cent of houses were partially damaged, while 41.30 per cent were destroyed. Roofs were the most affected, with damage reported in 75.15 per cent of houses. Additionally, 64 per cent of houses had damaged pillars, 55.31 per cent had damaged foundations, and 48.63 per cent had damaged walls. After the cyclone, approximately 88 per cent of assessed households remained in their damaged homes, while around 7 per cent moved to temporary housing. Severely affected and vulnerable households remain unable to repair their homes and require cash assistance, construction materials, and repair toolkits.

Food Security and Livelihoods

The cyclone destroyed fodder, stored seeds, and recently harvested food stocks. Fisheries, forestry, livestock, poultry, fruit orchards, standing crops, and seedbeds were severely affected by tidal surges, heavy rainfall, and strong winds. Contaminated water sources caused sickness, injury, and death among livestock and wildlife. Marine fishing households faced further hardship due to a three-month fishing ban, while agricultural households suffered damage to essential tools and equipment, such as machinery and trawlers, caused by saline water and displacement. Prolonged soil salinity due to embankment breaches delayed the Aman planting season and reduced yields. The MSH Assessment indicated that around 37 per cent of assessed households experienced complete livelihood devastation. Over 90 per cent of households reported monthly incomes of less than CHF 100. More than 60 per cent of assessed families require cash assistance, technical guidance, and agricultural inputs to restore their livelihoods.

Health

Pregnant women face severe challenges accessing healthcare due to transportation difficulties and financial constraints, as many community health centres were impacted. According to BDRCS's MSH Assessment, around 73 per cent of respondents expressed the need for emergency health facilities, including doorstep maternal healthcare through mobile health camps, reproductive health kits, and 24/7 delivery services. Communities also require emergency healthcare support, including mental health and psychosocial support, as well as health promotion and education.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

The WASH cluster reported that over one million people require WASH services. Flooding and contamination from stormwater and saline seawater severely impacted primary drinking water sources such as ponds, tube wells, pond sand filters (PSF), and rainwater harvesting systems. The BDRCS's MSH Assessment showed that 58.76 per cent of households reported damage to their water sources. Currently, 39.88 per cent of households rely on deep tube wells as their main drinking water source, followed by 33.84 per cent who use rainwater harvesting. Additionally, 18.29 per cent use pond water, 7.71 per cent rely on river water, 7.38 per cent use tube wells, and 3.13 per cent depend on supply water. Sanitation data revealed that 72.52 per cent of respondents use water-sealed sanitary facilities, 15.77 per cent use non-sealed facilities, 6.87 per cent resort to open areas, and 4.07 per cent use kacha latrines. Key priority WASH needs include latrine support (81.46 per cent), safe drinking water (55.07 per cent), and other hygiene-related assistance (47.32 per cent). Improved access to sanitary facilities and handwashing supplies is critical, particularly for marginalized groups such as women and children.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

The MSH Assessment identified widows (15.78 per cent) and lactating mothers (13.90 per cent) as among the most vulnerable groups. Furthermore, 11.26 per cent of household members over 60 years of age were engaged in earning, while 8.04 per cent were persons with disabilities (PWDs). Other vulnerable groups included woman-headed households (4.76 per cent), pregnant women (3.14 per cent), and households solely dependent on a woman's income (3.05 per cent). Additionally, 2.14 per cent of respondents were divorced women, 1.74 per cent reported children under 16 engaged in earning, and 1.45 per cent were orphans. Among the 2,855 PWDs (8.04 per cent), 57.90 per cent had physical disabilities, 12.26 per cent had mental disabilities, 12.19 per cent had visual impairments, 11.35 per cent had verbal difficulties, and 6.30 per cent had hearing disabilities.

The Government of Bangladesh provides a monthly old-age allowance of BDT 500 and BDT 550 for widows, with 8.76 per cent of assessed households reporting receipt of the old-age allowance and 5.32 per cent receiving the widow's allowance. Additionally, the Vulnerable Group Feeding (VGF) programme offers food transfers to poor households during religious festivals and to disaster-affected populations. However, only 3.21 per cent of respondents reported receiving support through VGF or Vulnerable Group Development (VGD) allowances.

Despite the government's provision of a monthly cash grant of BDT 750 as a disability allowance to ensure income security for PWDs, none of the respondents reported receiving this allowance. This highlights a significant gap, as people with disabilities were identified across all assessed districts. Priority needs identified under PGI include cash assistance and the provision of assistive devices for individuals with disabilities. Furthermore, there is a pressing need for awareness-based and lifesaving messages, as well as promotional activities to inform and empower communities regarding available support and resources.

Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified in the reporting period are:

- **Civil Unrest:** Between July and August 2024, Bangladesh experienced civil unrest, leading to the suspension of all active emergency operations by BDRCS. This included Cyclone Remal operations, as well as activities related to the heatwave and flooding operations. The civil unrest situation also disrupted the functioning of the concerned BDRCS branches, further hindering operational activities. As a result, there was a reformation of the BDRCS managing board at both the headquarters and branch levels.

- **Disrupted Communication Systems:** The cyclone severely disrupted communication systems in coastal communities, impeding the dissemination of critical information.
- **Damaged Roads and Infrastructure:** Roads were damaged by tidal surge-induced flooding caused by the cyclone. Furthermore, many trees were uprooted, obstructing the movement of relief teams and the delivery of supplies.
- **Flooding:** During the reporting period, Bangladesh experienced a series of floods in the northern, northeastern and southeastern region. Particularly, floods in the southeastern parts disrupted the planned activities for Cyclone Remal response.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

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

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

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

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

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

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

The approach also incorporates elements of disaster risk reduction and preparedness for effective response while addressing protection issues through the full integration of CEA and PGI. To ensure efficient and timely

implementation of the emergency operation, a wider Risk Management Plan, including a detailed risk register for various types of risks, will be integrated into the strategy.

Preparedness and other related activities, if any, will continue under the IFRC Country Plan following the conclusion of the 12-month Emergency Appeal period. These activities will align closely with the BDRCS annual operational plan, presenting a holistic view of the ongoing emergency response alongside longer-term programming tailored to community needs. This streamlined approach aims to consolidate activities under a unified plan while ensuring the needs of those affected by the crisis are effectively addressed.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

Note: The indicator targets and actual figures provided below represent IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal figures.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION


	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People reached: 58,000	
		Female > 18: 18,554	Female < 18: 11,182
		Male > 18: 17,046	Male < 18: 11,217
Objective: <i>Communities in disaster-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of households provided with emergency shelter assistance along with technical guidance</i>	11,600	20,000
	<i># of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance</i>	300 (On-going)	3,000
<p>As of the reporting period, BDRCS has provided emergency shelter assistance to 11,600 households, benefiting around 58,000 people (28,263 male; 29,736 female), with support from partners including IFRC. Recovery efforts are also in progress for the affected population.</p>			
Emergency Shelter Assistance			
<p>BDRCS distributed tarpaulins and sleeping mats to 9,600 households (48,000 people) as part of its emergency shelter programme, through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal. Additionally, 2,000 shelter kits were provided to severely affected households, directly benefiting approximately 10,000 people. Each kit included:</p>			

Table 1. Shelter kit component and quantity

No.	Item	Qty	SL	Item	Qty
1.	1.5-inch nails	1 KG	7.	Handsaw	1 Pc
2.	3-inch nails	1 KG	8.	3 mm Rope	50 Meters
3.	Tie Wire	1 Role	9.	6 mm Rope	50 Meters
4.	Measuring Tape	1 Pc	10.	Leaflet with instructions	1 Page
5.	Shears	1 Pair	11.	Carton Box	1 Pc
6.	Claw Hammer	1 Pc	12.	Duffle Bag	1 Pc

These items were drawn from BDRCS's contingency stockpile. There are no current plans to replenish the stock using the response operation budget. Trained volunteers ensured the efficient distribution of these items.

Shelter Recovery Assistance

Additionally, BDRCS is working to assist over 300 households with conditional cash assistance and technical guidance to support their recovery process. This initiative incorporates a "build-back safer" approach, leveraging local best practices and community consultation findings. The participatory, community-driven strategy will empower affected households to repair their homes effectively, fostering resilience and sustainability in the rebuilding process.



One of the damaged houses temporarily uses tarpaulin as a rooftop in Morelganj, Bagerhat, following Cyclone Remal (Photo: IFRC)



Livelihoods

¹People reached: 0

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of cash for work schemes implemented	0	10
	# of households that received seeds as agricultural inputs	0	10,000
	# of households reached with skills training on livelihoods activities	50 (On-going)	500
	# of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance	300 (On-going)	3,000
	# of targeted households that reported their income is not continuing to fall (and is not zero)	300 (On-going)	3,000

As of the reporting period, BDRCS has distributed food packages to 83,000 people with partner support, particularly through bilateral assistance. Additionally, BDRCS is providing conditional cash to 300 households, offering technical guidance, and training 50 households on livelihood skills to promote recovery and resilience.

Distribution of Food Assistance

BDRCS, in collaboration with Grameen Phone—one of Bangladesh's largest mobile operators—and the Danish and Swedish Red Cross, distributed seven-day food packages to 83,000 people. This initiative adhered to Sphere standards, ensuring the distributed packages met essential nutritional requirements. Each package included 7.5 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, 1 liter of soybean oil, 1 kg of sugar, 1 kg of iodized salt, and 0.5 kg of semolina.

The target population for the food assistance was identified through a comprehensive door-to-door survey conducted by BDRCS volunteers in consultation with local government authorities and local units.

Livelihood Recovery Assistance

In addition to food distribution, BDRCS with IFRC support, is implementing livelihood assistance programmes to promote recovery and resilience among affected households. Based on available funding, conditional cash assistance and technical guidance are being provided to 300 households, empowering them to restore and strengthen their income-generating activities.

¹ In OU #1, it was reported that BDRCS distributed a seven-day food package to 35,000 people with bilateral support. No people were reached through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal during this reporting period.

Furthermore, skill-based livelihood training is planned for 50 households, equipping them with relevant skills to improve their economic opportunities. These initiatives aim to foster long-term self-reliance and reduce vulnerability to future crises.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: **44,755**

Female > 18: **14,318** Female < 18: **8,628**

Male > 18: **13,153** Male < 18: **8,656**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG)	8,951	20,000
	% of households that report being able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritize them	0	tbc

As of the reporting period, BDRCS has provided multi-purpose cash grants to 27,699 households, benefiting 138,495 people, with support from partners including IFRC. These efforts are aimed at addressing the immediate and diverse needs of the most vulnerable households.

Multi-Purpose Cash Grant Distribution



BDRCS volunteers display beneficiary lists in communities across Barishal and Bagerhat districts to ensure transparency and validate the information with affected residents. (Photo: BDRCS)

BDRCS provided multi-purpose cash grants to at least 27,699 households (138,495 people) across 11 cyclone-affected districts. This intervention was implemented in accordance with the BDRCS Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and facilitated through financial service providers.

Of the total households reached, 8,951 households (44,755 people) received support through the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal. Within this, the Swiss Red Cross contributed to the operation, assisting 2,000 households. The remaining 18,748 households were reached through bilateral partnerships. This includes 8,364 households supported by the Swedish Red Cross (SwRC), 1,991 households supported by the Danish Red Cross (DRC), and 8,393 households assisted through DG-ECHO PPP Flexi Fund.



Health & Care

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

People reached: **12,941**

Female > 18: **4,140** Female < 18: **2,495**

Male > 18: **3,803** Male < 18: **2,503**

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># of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services</i>	1,852	1,000
	<i># of people reached through mobile medical services</i>	11,089	7,000
	<i># of volunteers that received stress management sessions</i>	0	100
	<i># of people reached with health promotion</i>	(On-going)	500,000
	<i># of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, ECV, eCBHFA, and search and rescue</i>	32	150
	<i># of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional</i>	4 (On-going)	10

As of the reporting period, BDRCS has provided primary health care and psychosocial support (PSS) services to 12,941 people (6,306 male; 6,635 female), with support from partners including IFRC, aimed at improving the health and well-being of affected populations.

Deployment of Mobile Medical Teams

BDRCS mobilized nine Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to provide primary health care services in the cyclone-affected districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna, Bhola, and Patuakhali. These teams reached a total of 11,089 individuals, including 3,331 males, 4,613 females, and 1,794 children over the age of five.

In addition to delivering primary health care services, the MMTs provided psychosocial support (PSS) to 1,852 individuals to help address mental health and emotional well-being in the affected population. Furthermore, the teams distributed 8,754 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to those in need, mitigating the risk of dehydration and waterborne diseases.

Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) Training and Health Promotion

To strengthen community preparedness and health awareness, BDRCS organized Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training in November 2024. A total of 32 volunteers from nine districts participated in the training, which covered key topics such as epidemic and pandemic preparedness, the use of the Epidemic Control for Volunteers toolkit, the infection cycle, health and hygiene practices, and health promotion techniques.

Additionally, with support from the IFRC, BDRCS developed Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials, including 40,000 leaflets and 40 flipcharts, which are currently being printed for use in health awareness sessions across affected areas.

Renovation of Maternal and Child Health Centres

As part of longer-term recovery efforts, BDRCS conducted a detailed assessment for the renovation and equipping of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) centres. Renovation work is currently ongoing in four BDRCS MCH centres to improve access to maternal and child health care for the affected communities.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **119,750**

Female > 18: **38,312** Female < 18: **23,085**

Male > 18: **35,193** Male < 18: **23,160**

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># of liters of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected</i>	359,250	100,000
	<i># of new water points installed</i>	0	100
	<i># of damaged water points repaired and disinfected</i>	0	500
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion</i>	0	50
	<i># of people reached with hygiene promotion activities</i>	75,000	500,000

<i># of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines</i>	350 (On-going)	3,000
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As of the reporting period, BDRCS has provided emergency and recovery WASH interventions to 119,750 people (58,353 male; 61,397 female), including safe drinking water, hygiene parcels, hygiene promotion, and household latrine assistance. These efforts, supported by various partners including IFRC, aim to reduce the risks of waterborne and fecal-borne diseases while ensuring quality WASH services.

Safe Drinking Water Distribution

In response to the cyclone-affected areas, BDRCS deployed two mobile reverse osmosis plants, supported by WASH officers, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) WASH members, and volunteers, to produce and distribute safe drinking water. Approximately 59,000 liters of safe drinking water was distributed to affected communities, benefiting 4,885 households (24,424 people). Additionally, BDRCS distributed 300,250 liters of bottled drinking water with the support of Grameen Phone, Abdul Momen Group, and IFRC.

In total, 359,250 liters of safe drinking water were provided, reaching 119,750 individuals affected by the cyclone. To facilitate the safe storage and transport of drinking water, BDRCS also distributed 8,500 jerry cans to affected households.

Hygiene Parcel Distribution and Promotion

BDRCS distributed hygiene parcels, which benefited 13,750 people. Each parcel included essential hygiene items such as bathing soap (12 pcs), laundry soap (8 pcs), sanitary pads (1 pack), toilet paper (5 rolls), a toilet brush (1 pc), nail cutter (1 pc), toothpaste (2 pcs), toothbrushes (5 pcs), handwashing liquid soap with a dispenser (1 pc) and refill packages (2 pkts), hair oil (1 bottle), a comb (1 pc), and a towel (1 pc).

To ensure the effective use of these hygiene parcels, trained BDRCS volunteers conducted orientation sessions with affected communities prior to distribution. These sessions covered key topics, including proper handwashing techniques, latrine maintenance, and menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

BDRCS also promoted hygiene awareness through the dissemination of key messages during water distribution, emergency latrine support, and other sectoral assistance. Through these hygiene promotion efforts, BDRCS collectively reached over 75,000 people. To further build organizational capacity, BDRCS is in the process of organizing hygiene promotion training sessions for volunteers and staff.

Household Latrine Assistance

As part of its recovery efforts, BDRCS is targeting over 300 households for latrine assistance based on the available funding. During the reporting period, 63 families in Khulna received conditional cash assistance of BDT 25,000 (approximately CHF 190) per household through a financial service provider to construct latrines. Technical guidance was also provided to ensure proper construction, and all 63 families successfully completed their latrines.

BDRCS developed and adopted the latrine design considering local culture and context, through community consultations and in coordination with the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). Model latrines were constructed in strategic locations within communities to guide targeted households in constructing their own

latrines. Throughout the process, NDRT WASH members and volunteers closely monitored progress and provided ongoing technical support to ensure successful implementation.



BDRCS volunteers lead a briefing session in Khulna, guiding community members on the proper use and maintenance of newly installed latrines (Photo: BDRCS)

Rehabilitation of Water Points

Furthermore, BDRCS plans to install new water points and repair the damaged platforms of 50 tubewells in cyclone-affected areas to address water access challenges.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **69,418**

Female > 18: **23,589** Female < 18: **12,549**

Male > 18: **20,650** Male < 18: **12,630**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and Safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues with policy orientation</i>	0	25
	<i># of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities</i>	2,761 (On-going)	2,000
	<i># of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications</i>	69,418	100,000

As of the reporting period, BDRCS has implemented a range of PGI initiatives, including women-friendly areas, door-to-door assessments, and awareness campaigns to support vulnerable groups affected by Cyclone Remal, reaching 69,418 people (33,280 male; 36,138 female). Efforts to provide cash assistance and assistive devices to targeted households are ongoing, with support from various partners, including IFRC.

Early Warning Messages Dissemination

The CPP and BDRCS volunteers, in collaboration with local administrations and partner organizations, effectively disseminated life-saving early warning messages to 69,418 community members. Their coordinated efforts contributed to the successful evacuation of over 800,000 people across 19 districts.

Establishment of Women-Friendly Areas

During the distribution of essential household items, including tarpaulins, sleeping mats, water jerrycans, and food packages, BDRCS established women-friendly areas at each distribution centre. These spaces included separate toilet facilities for males and females, ensuring a safe and accessible environment for all. BDRCS prioritized vulnerable groups, including the elderly, children (adolescents included), marginal-income farmers, day laborers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities.

To enhance support during the distributions, BDRCS deployed as many female volunteers as possible, creating a gender-sensitive and inclusive approach to humanitarian assistance.

Door-to-Door Assessments and Awareness Campaigns

BDRCS conducted detailed door-to-door assessments to identify individuals with special needs requiring further assistance. This additional support includes disseminating awareness messages on critical topics such as child protection, prevention of child marriage, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and specialized care for persons with disabilities.

BDRCS assessments have revealed significant gaps in essential services, including the lack of WASH facilities, inadequate health services, and damaged households. Poor menstrual hygiene management practices, in particular, pose serious health risks to reproductive-age groups. Based on these findings, BDRCS is placing greater emphasis on health and hygiene promotion to mitigate these risks and improve community well-being.

Through community consultations, BDRCS developed IEC materials on PGI and disseminated them among the targeted population. The team observed that issues such as trafficking, dowry, and early marriage practices are prevalent in these areas, necessitating community awareness programs to combat these malpractices.

Before conducting the multi-sectoral household (MSH) assessment, BDRCS organized a PGI session for the deployed NDRT and NDRT-WASH personnel. Following this, national surge personnel conducted similar sessions for the RCY volunteers involved in the MSH assessment. Additionally, BDRCS issued an office order to all branches, outlining the selection criteria for household assessments. The criteria prioritized the most vulnerable groups, including woman-headed households, lactating mothers, elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, widowed and child-headed families, people with chronic illnesses, and low-income households affected by Cyclone Remal.

The assessment revealed that 2,761 people with disabilities were identified in the affected areas. Of these, 58 per cent had physical disabilities, 12 per cent had mental disabilities, 12 per cent had visual impairments, 11 per cent had hearing impairments, and 6 per cent had verbal disabilities. The majority of these individuals reside in the districts of Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Satkhira, and Barguna.

Currently, BDRCS is in the process of reaching these targeted individuals with cash assistance. In addition, with the technical support of the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS has conducted a detailed technical assessment. With support from IFRC, BDRCS is in the process of providing appropriate assistive devices to 20 individuals, ensuring their specific needs are met.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: **100,000**

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

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

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

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

As of the reporting period, BDRCS has implemented a range of CEA initiatives, including hotline services and awareness-raising efforts, reaching approximately 100,000 people (48,730 male; 41,270 female). Efforts to organize CEA training for relevant branch-level staff and volunteers are also underway, with support from various partners, including IFRC.

Feedback Mechanisms and Hotline Services

BDRCS operates a TOLL-FREE hotline (16226) available daily from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, offering information about BDRCS services. Additionally, feedback and complaint boxes were set up at each distribution point, accompanied by information desks staffed by trained CEA volunteers. These volunteers responded to inquiries, including questions on selection criteria and distribution schedules. To date, 184 calls have been received through the hotline, covering topics such as damage reporting, donation inquiries, registration processes, and distribution details. Feedback collected at the branch level is being consolidated at BDRCS NHQ.

Addressing Protection Risks and Promoting Awareness

Community feedback highlighted a lack of information about accessing essential services, including emergency numbers for SGBV, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and child abuse/protection services. This gap exposed communities to significant protection risks. In response, BDRCS provided orientation on its services and hotline support, distributing 20,000 pocket cards and 5,000 stickers in cyclone-affected areas with its hotline information prominently displayed.

Capacity Building

BDRCS conducted a CEA session for NDRT and NDRT-WASH personnel prior to their deployment for the MSH assessment. Subsequently, these national surge personnel facilitated similar sessions for RCY volunteers involved in the assessment, equipping them with the necessary skills to engage effectively with affected communities.

To identify the most affected areas, consultations were carried out with government officials, stakeholders, and community members. Upon completion of the assessment, preliminary lists of beneficiaries for Multi-Purpose Cash Grants (MPCG) assistance were displayed in the communities for validation. This transparent approach allowed community members to review and provide feedback on the selection process.

Additionally, CEA training for relevant branch-level staff and volunteers is planned for the coming days, subject to funding availability.

People reached: **800,000**



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

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

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

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

of people reached with the sapling

0

500,000

Prior to Cyclone Remal's landfall, CPP, BDRCS volunteers, and local administrations coordinated evacuation efforts, indirectly reaching approximately 800,000 people (389,832 male; 410,168 female) through safe relocations. As part of recovery, BDRCS plans to distribute saplings in affected areas to support environmental restoration and long-term resilience.

Early Warning Messages and Evacuation

On 26 May 2024, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) issued Great Danger Signal No. 10 for the districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalakathi, Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Patuakhali, and their offshore islands and char areas. Additionally, Cox's Bazar and Chattogram ports were instructed to hoist Great Danger Signal No. 9, while river ports in these districts were advised to hoist Riverine Great Danger Signal No. 4. Later that evening, at approximately 8:00 PM local time, the severe cyclonic storm Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal, India.

In preparation for the cyclone, CPP volunteers, BDRCS volunteers, local administrations, and other organizations worked collaboratively to execute evacuation processes. Early warning messages were disseminated to communities, including people in camp settings. As a result, approximately 800,000 people were safely evacuated to 9,424 designated evacuation shelters across 19 districts, minimizing potential casualties and damage.

Distribution of Saplings

As part of recovery efforts, BDRCS plans to distribute saplings to 25,000 people in the cyclone-affected areas. This initiative aims to contribute to environmental restoration and promote long-term resilience in the affected regions, subject to the availability of funding.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on NDRT, NDRT-WASH, and Cash Transfers</i>	0	100
	<i># of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage</i>	500	500

of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework

0

7

As of the reporting period, BDRCS has ensured the insurance coverage of 500 volunteers and established a solidarity fund for staff and volunteers. Capacity building remains a priority, with plans to support two cyclone-affected branches and train 50 volunteers in CVA, while challenges such as civil unrest have hindered operations in some areas.

Volunteer Insurance and Solidarity Fund

Currently, 500 BDRCS volunteers are insured under IFRC's global accident insurance scheme based in Geneva. This insurance will be renewed for an additional year in December 2024. BDRCS has also established a solidarity fund to support staff and volunteers for general illnesses or accidents that are not covered by the insurance. During this reporting period, there was no need to utilize this fund.

Branch Capacity Building

Strengthening branch capacity remains a continuous process. Seven operational district branches affected by the cyclone will be supported in alignment with the BDRCS Branch Development Framework. However, due to limited appeal funding, BDRCS currently plans to support only two branches under this appeal to enhance their capacity.

Personnel Mobilization and Capacity Building

In response to the cyclone, BDRCS has mobilized more than 40 NDRT/NDRT-WASH members and 2,000 volunteers and staff. To further enhance its capacity for CVA, BDRCS plans to train around 50 volunteers through this appeal, equipping them with the skills required for future operations.

Challenges Due to Civil Unrest

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



Coordination and Partnerships

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners	9	12
	# of external coordination meetings organized	4	5

As of the reporting period, BDRCS, supported by IFRC, coordinated with Participating National Societies (PNS), national authorities, UN bodies, and humanitarian agencies to ensure effective cyclone response. Efforts included regular Movement meetings, donor briefings, and resource mobilization to enhance visibility and secure additional funding.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination

Following the development of the BDRCS Overall Response Plan for cyclone operations, the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation (CD) and the IFRC membership have been actively coordinating efforts to support BDRCS in reaching affected populations. As part of these efforts, IFRC and BDRCS organized nine Movement coordination meetings with in-country PNS. These meetings aimed to share the response plan and provide regular updates on ongoing operations. Additionally, in coordination with the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), three partner calls were held on 30 May, 20 June, and 28 November 2024 to present the Emergency Appeal, share the operational strategy, provide updates on the operation, and highlight funding gaps.

Coordination with National Authorities and Other Stakeholders

BDRCS and IFRC have maintained robust coordination with key national and local authorities to ensure an effective and streamlined response. This has included close collaboration with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), other relevant Ministries, district-level authorities, and the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP). At the same time, BDRCS and IFRC have actively engaged with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), various Clusters, Working Groups, and the Sphere Community Bangladesh. These engagements have been instrumental in sharing updates and ensuring alignment of response activities.

BDRCS and IFRC have also worked closely with United Nations bodies and other humanitarian agencies to align efforts and enhance the effectiveness of the response. On 3 July 2024, a meeting was held at the IFRC CD office with the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) team. During the meeting, discussions focused on key issues related to Cyclone Remal and the Sylhet floods. The participants also reviewed activities covered under the UN's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the IFRC's appeal for the Cyclone Remal-affected areas, ensuring synergy between the two operations.

Engagement with Donors and International Stakeholders

To strengthen donor engagement and facilitate international cooperation, the IFRC Bangladesh CD arranged a briefing session on 4 June 2024. This session was attended by in-country donor communities, Diplomatic Missions, and international agencies. During the session, participants were briefed on the appeal and the progress of response operations, fostering transparency and encouraging further collaboration.

Communications and Resource Mobilization Efforts

The IFRC CD communications team, in collaboration with the regional communications and Strategic Partnership and Resource Mobilization (SPRM) teams, has actively supported resource mobilization efforts. Together, they developed an infographic summarizing the achievements of the operation up to 30 June 2024, while also

highlighting the existing funding gaps. This infographic was shared with partners by the SPRM team to enhance visibility and encourage additional support for the ongoing response.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

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

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

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



Secretariat Services

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

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

As of the reporting period, two surge profiles—Deputy Operations Manager and Communication Coordinator—were deployed to Bangladesh to support the ongoing operation. Regular monitoring visits, technical support, and cross-team collaborations, alongside robust communication efforts, have facilitated decision-making, visibility, and advocacy for continued funding and support.

Surge Deployments and Operational Support

As part of the appeal, two surge profiles—Deputy Operations Manager and Communication Coordinator—were requested. With the support of the IFRC regional and global surge mechanisms, these surge personnel were deployed to Bangladesh to provide critical support for the ongoing operation. Regular monitoring visits have been

conducted by the Operations team, along with colleagues from Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), PGI, and CEA, to provide technical support on the ground.

IFRC CD Information Management (IM), PMER, and response teams have continuously supported the BDRCS Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and the assessment teams in gathering and reviewing data for the upcoming cash assistance programme. This collaboration ensures accurate and timely information for effective decision-making.

Communication and Media Coverage

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

Moreover, the content has been shared on the IFRC APRO X handle and IFRC Global LinkedIn and X accounts, as well as from BDRCS' X account, in a continuous effort to keep the issue in the public eye. Ongoing media pitches to international journalists, in coordination with APRO, further amplify the message. The Surge Communication Coordinator also shared her field experiences and provided a brief update on the situation one month after the cyclone hit in the weekly global IFRC X Spaces.

An infographic was developed to illustrate the current gap between emergency appeal and funding for donors. A feature story is published on <https://ifrc.exposure.co/cyclone-remal-bangladesh>. All communication with the main target groups will be public through the press and donors, including PNS, underlining the need for further funding and support for the many who lost their houses and belongings. Three field visits were completed with support from the Communications team:

- 1 to 2 June 2024: the IFRC CD Bangladesh communications team visited Koyra, Khulna, accompanying the IFRC President in the Cyclone Remal-affected areas.
- From 11 to 14 June 2024: the Senior Communications Officer of IFRC CD Bangladesh, BDRCS' Communication Officer, and the Surge Communication Coordinator undertook a significant field visit. They visited two affected villages in Pirojpur and Bagerhat Districts, gathering compelling content that vividly portrays the situation on the ground.
- 2 to 4 July 2024: The Senior Communications Officer of IFRC CD Bangladesh and Surge Communication Coordinator took a journalist from the Daily English Newspaper, The Business Standard, to the field. They gathered more content, and the journalist's piece will be published soon in the named newspaper.

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Hard Pledges + In kind + Soft Pledges	1,668,844	8,331,156	17%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
BDRCS domestic income + IFRC Secretariat + Bilateral support to BDRCS	2,887,810	9,622,190	23%

The total commitment received for the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal stands at CHF 1,668,844 (17 per cent coverage), excluding the CHF 1 million provided as a DREF loan. Additionally, DG-ECHO PPP Flexifund contributed EUR 500,000 to the Cyclone Remal response, and a total of 4,080 tarpaulins were received from the Republic of Korea National Red Cross as in-kind donations. Further updates on additional pledge contributions will be included in the forthcoming report.

For expenditure information, please refer to the financial report at the end of this document. Due to an ongoing technical issue, budget figures may be incorrect; an updated and accurate financial report will be provided in the next reporting cycle.

Contact information

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Landing Page](#)

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

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-11	Operation	MDRBD035
Budget Timeframe	2024-2025	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 06 Jan 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD035 - Bangladesh - Cyclone

Operating Timeframe: 29 May 2024 to 31 May 2025; appeal launch date: 29 May 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
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	0
Donor Response* as per 06 Jan 2025	1,854,138
Appeal Coverage	

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	508,985	-508,985
AOF2 - Shelter	0	21,500	-21,500
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	263,644	-263,644
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	85,199	-85,199
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	11,825	-11,825
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	0	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0	0	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0	1,098	-1,098
Grand Total	0	892,251	-892,251

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2024/11

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,865,003
Expenditure	-892,251
Closing Balance	1,972,752
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,972,752

IV. DREF Loan

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