

Emergency appeal №: MDRBD035 First launched on: 29/05/2024	Glide №: TC-2024-000083-BGD
Final report issued on: 31/08/2025	Timeframe covered by final report: From 29/05/2024 to 31/05/2025
Number of people targeted: 500,000 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal 650,000 people through Federation-wide	Number of people assisted: 283,000
Funding coverage (CHF): CHF 10 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 12.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million

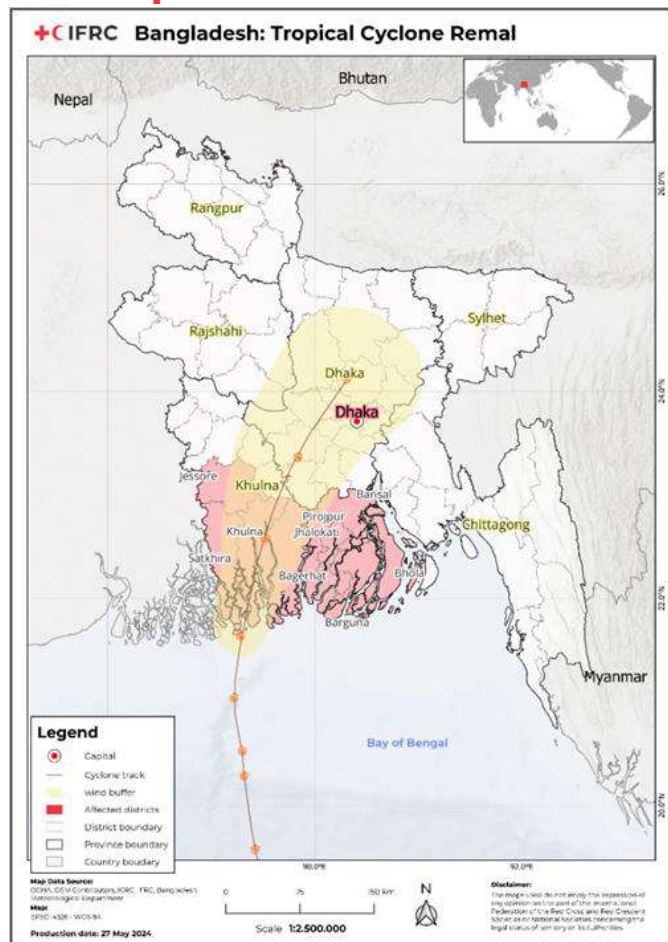


A new beginning after the storm; this family proudly stands in front of their new home, built with hope and support from the Cyclone Remal operation. (Photo: IFRC)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

- 24 May 2024:** Depression forms at the Bay of Bengal.
- 26 May 2024:** Cyclone Remal makes landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India.
- 26 May 2024:** The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) calls an emergency coordination meeting with the Honourable State Minister, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Honourable Chairman, and directors of the BDRCS, as well as with the IFRC and IFRC's in-country membership.
- 27 May 2024:** CHF 1 million is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF).
- 29 May 2024:** The IFRC issues a Federation-wide Emergency Appeal for CHF 12.5 million for 650,000 people to support the BDRCS in scaling-up the response for 12 months.

Description of the crisis



On 26 May 2024, Cyclone Remal struck the coastal regions of Bangladesh and India, bringing maximum recorded wind speeds of 111 km/h, according to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD). The cyclone generated storm surges of 5–8 feet, accompanied by intense rainfall, leading to widespread flooding in Bangladesh's coastal districts.

Data from the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), under the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), indicated that the cyclone affected around 4.6 million¹ people across 19 districts and claimed 16 lives in seven districts. Approximately 807,023 people were evacuated to 9,424 cyclone shelters. The Needs Assessment Working Group's (NAWG) Rapid Assessment Report revealed that more than 173,000 houses were damaged, including 40,338 rendered completely uninhabitable. Floodwaters also inundated about 80,591 hectares of farmland and destroyed 50,000 fish enclosures, 34,000 ponds, and 4,000 crab farms disrupting food production and intensifying livelihood and food security challenges. Over 530,000 farmers were affected, with agricultural losses estimated at BDT 10,595 million (USD 90.7 million).

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities were also severely hit. Initial findings from the Department of Public

¹<https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/rapid-assessment-cyclone-remal-2024#:~:text=On%2026th%20of%20May%20it%20made%20landfall%20at,Bagerhat%2C%20Pirojpur%2C%20Bhola%2C%20Patuakhali%2C%20Barisal%2C%20Noakhali%20and%20Lakshmipur.>

Health Engineering (DPHE) showed damage to 20,260 water points, including 1,536 completely destroyed. Additionally, 134,269 latrines were damaged, with 24,407 unusable across eight districts. WASH services in 550 healthcare facilities and 1,175 shelters (including schools) were impaired. Embankment breaches increased salinity and caused further contamination of water sources such as ponds.

While response efforts to Cyclone Remal were ongoing, Bangladesh experienced a series of flooding incidents between June and August 2024 due to heavy monsoon rains and water inflows from upstream regions in Nepal and India. In the northeast particularly Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, and Habiganj, flooding affected approximately 3.7 million people. According to NAWG’s 11 July 2024 report, an estimated 5.13 million people in the northern Jamuna River Basin were exposed to inundation.

In August 2024, southeastern Bangladesh suffered severe flooding triggered by persistent monsoon rains and a low-pressure system. Eleven districts: Feni, Cumilla, Chattogram, Khagrachari, Noakhali, Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Sylhet, Lakshmipur, and Cox’s Bazar were affected, impacting 5.82 million people. The National Disaster Response Coordination Centre (NDRCC) reported 71 fatalities (45 men, seven women, and 19 children) as of 3 September 2024. Floodwaters submerged 311,419 hectares of land and caused extensive infrastructure damage, including 6,542 km of roads and 1,066 bridges and culverts. According to NAWG, losses amounted to USD 34 million in livestock and USD 121.6 million in fisheries, while 296,852 hectares of cropland, 162,823 water points, and 295,689 latrines were damaged.

Summary of response

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

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

Through this emergency appeal, the IFRC supported BDRCS in responding to Cyclone Remal and addressed the needs of the **283,000** most vulnerable people directly by focusing on their specific requirements. BDRCS’ overall responses are as follows:

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION	
 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	• BDRCS reached more than 50,000 people with emergency shelter assistance through distributing tarpaulins, sleeping mats and shelter toolkits. • BDRCS provided cash assistance along with technical guidance to repair 535 houses in Khulna and Pirojpur districts. To repair the severely damaged houses, each household received BDT 85,000 (CHF 634) and to repair moderately damaged houses, each household received BDT 50,000 (CHF 373), disbursed through a financial service provider.
 Livelihoods	• 83,000 people reached with 16,600 seven-day food packages. • BDRCS supported 550 cyclone affected families in restoring their livelihoods by providing conditional cash assistance and technical guidance. Each family received a total of BDT 35,000 (CHF 261), disbursed in two instalments. • To create income opportunities for the marginalized daily laborers, BDRCS implemented seven cash for work schemes and more than 200 people benefited.

 Multi-Purpose Cash	BDRCS conducted multi-sectoral household assessment and provided unconditional cash assistance (CHF 1.24 million) among 28,208 households through a financial service provider in 11 cyclone-affected districts. Each household received BDT 6,000 (CHF 45) according to the recommendation of the national cash working group.
 Health & Care	- Nine Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) reached 11,089 people with primary health care services and 1,852 with psychosocial support (PSS). The MMTs also distributed 8,754 pieces of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) sachets. - In nine districts (Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Potuakhali, Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi) BDRCS trained 32 volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and mobilized volunteers in the affected communities to raise health awareness. - BDRCS reached more than 30,000 people through rolling out ECV. In the Health awareness sessions, they have covered some communicable diseases like dengue, diarrhoea, Acute Respiratory Illness (ARI), hepatitis etc. - BDRCS renovated five Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres and equipped seven facilities, including Naihati and Sreefaltala MCH centres in Khulna; Tetulia and Horinagar MCH centres in Satkhira; Baghda in Barishal and Mirjakalu & Dularhat MCH centre in Bhola. Patients from these areas are receiving primary health care services, ANC, PNC, and normal delivery services through these MCH centres.
 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	- Two mobile reverse osmosis plants were deployed and provided 59,000 litres of safe drinking water to 4,885 households (24,424 people). Additionally, 359,250 liters of bottled drinking water were distributed. BDRCS reached more than 17,000 people with hygiene parcels and distributed total 8,500 pcs of jerry cans among the cyclone affected households. - To ensure access to safe drinking water, BDRCS installed 15 new tubewells and repaired another 15 tubewells. In addition to that BDRCS installed 25 rainwater harvesting plants. - BDRCS supported 663 families in Khulna and Pirojpur districts in constructing improved latrines by providing BDT 25,000 (CHF 186) in cash assistance to each family, along with technical guidance. In addition, BDRCS reached these families with hygiene parcels. - BDRCS reached 72,065 people with 14,413 hygiene parcels distribution (13,750 in emergency phase and 663 in recovery phase). In addition, also distributed 1,500 hygiene kits among the school students in Khulna and Pirojpur districts.
 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	- BDRCS volunteers along with local administrations and other organizations, were active in the evacuation process. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people, and 800,000 people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts. - BDRCS conducted a tree plantation campaign by distributing more than 75,000 saplings in Khulna and Pirojpur districts. - Seven community roads were repaired (<i>total length more than 5 kilometres</i>), through the cash for work scheme. 20 Interactive Popular Theatre (IPT) events and 24 community radio shows on cyclone preparedness were organized. - A cyclone shelter in Pirojpur district is renovated to ensure access to safe evacuation.

 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	• The most vulnerable were prioritized and female volunteers were deployed to assist in the distribution. A women-friendly corner was provided in every distribution centre, including separate toilet facilities for male and female. 535 families received dignity kits. • 1,700 families with differently able people received an additional cash grant (BDT 6,000/ CHF 45 each). With the technical support of the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS conducted a detailed assessment for people with disability and 20 differently able people received assistive devices in Khulna and Pirojpur districts.
 Community Engagement and Accountability	• BDRCS has its own TOLL- FREE Number 16226, to inquire about the information and services of BDRCS. Feedback and complaint box along with the information desk were also established at each distribution point, where trained CEA volunteers engage and address different information needs of the community people. • BDRCS received 330 calls through its TOLL-FREE hotline number related to damage information, how people can donate to BDRCS for the cyclone Remal response, how people enlisted their names to get assistance, about the distribution dates, etc. • BDRCS distributed 20,000 pocket cards and 5,000 stickers containing hotline information in cyclone-affected areas, accompanied by clear orientation on its available support and services.

Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified throughout the operations are:

- Bangladesh had experienced civil unrest situation between July and August 2024. This resulted in the suspension of all active emergency operations of BDRCS, including Cyclone Remal operations, those activities related to the heatwave and flooding. Additionally, due to this civil unrest situation, concerned BDRCS branches were not properly functioning which had further hindered the operational activities during this period. As a consequence of civil unrest situation there was a reformation of the BDRCS's managing board at the headquarter level and as well as branch level.
- The communication system of communities in the coastal areas was severely disrupted due to the cyclone and disrupted information dissemination systems. The roads had been damaged due to the tidal surge-induced floods caused by the cyclone; furthermore, many trees were uprooted, hampered the movement of relief teams and supplies.
- Bangladesh experienced series of floods during the reporting period in northern, northeast and southeastern region. Particularly floods in southeastern part hinder the on-going planned activities of cyclone Remal. BDRCS deployed more staff and NDRT members than planned and also recruited community organizers to implement the operation effectively.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

This operation aims to meet the immediate needs of **650,000 people** in the eleven districts most affected by Cyclone Remal, but with the available funding, BDRCS is able to reach **283,000** vulnerable people through providing MPCG, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, hygiene parcels, emergency food packages, emergency medical assistance, sanitation and safe drinking water.

In the **immediate phase**, BDRCS prioritize the following key areas of focus under the Emergency Appeal:

- **Emergency Shelter:** Provided emergency shelter items like tarpaulins, shelter toolkits along with technical assistance to those whose homes were damaged or destroyed.
- **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance:** provided unconditional cash assistance to allow affected families to meet their diverse and immediate needs.
- **Livelihood:** provided emergency food assistance among the affected people. Supported affected communities through cash-for-work schemes and provided cash assistance along with technical guidance to restore the livelihoods.
- **Health:** BDRCS supported the affected people through deploying mobile medical teams, first aid team. BDRCS renovated and equipped its MCH centres to continue essential health service in the remote location of the affected communities. BDRCS trained its volunteers and conduct health awareness to prevent the spread of diseases and to promote overall well-being.
- **WASH:** ensured access to clean and safe water by mobilising water purification units, repairing damage water points and installing new water points, access to sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene practices along with distribution of hygiene kits.

In the **recovery phase**, BDRCS ensured an integrated and community-based recovery approach for this operation. BDRCS conducted the detail household assessment in the targeted areas and based on sectoral recovery needs each family received integrated recovery assistance.

- **Shelter:** provided conditional cash assistance along with technical guidance to repair the damaged houses through an owner driven approach.
- **Livelihood:** targeted families developed their own income-generating proposals and based on that BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance along with technical guidance for restoring livelihoods.
- **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 integrates elements of disaster risk reduction and preparedness for effective response and addresses protection issues by ensuring the full integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). A wider Risk Management Plan including a detailed risk register for different types of risks integrated to ensure efficient and timely implementation of the emergency operation. As a result, despite all the challenges, including the nationwide civil unrest, BDRCS was able to complete this operation within the operation timeframe.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People reached: 58,000	
		Female > 18: 18,554	Female < 18: 11,183
		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>	
Indicator		Actual	Target

Key indicators:	<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>	535	3,000

Achievements

Emergency Relief Distribution

BDRCS distributed tarpaulins and sleeping mats to 9,600 households across eight affected districts. In addition, BDRCS provided 2,000 shelter kits to severely affected households, benefiting approximately 10,000 people. All relief items were mobilized from BDRCS's in-country contingency stock. Trained volunteers assisted in the distribution of emergency shelter and household items. Each shelter toolkit consisted of the following materials: one kg of 1.5-inch nails, one kg of 3-inch nails, one roll of tie wire, one measuring tape, one pair of shears, one claw hammer, one handsaw, 50 meters of 3 mm rope, 50 meters of 6 mm rope, one leaflet with instructions, one carton box, and one duffle bag.

Shelter Recovery Assistance

BDRCS reached 535 households (2,466 people) with shelter recovery assistance in Indurkani Upazila of Pirojpur District and Paikgasa Upazila of Khulna District. BDRCS deployed its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members and volunteers to conduct detailed household assessments to identify shelter recovery needs and the most vulnerable households requiring support. Based on assessment findings and consultations with affected communities, BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance along with technical guidance. To repair severely damaged houses, each household received BDT 85,000 (CHF 634), and to repair moderately damaged houses, each household received BDT 50,000 (CHF 373). The assistance was disbursed through a financial service provider. Following the "build back safer" approach and local best practices, BDRCS supported the targeted households in developing house repair plans. Through a participatory and owner-driven process, repairs for all 535 targeted households were successfully completed.



Monowara, one of the cyclone-affected persons from Indurkani, Pirojpur district with her new shelter and latrine, supported by BDRCS through this operation (Photo: IFRC)

Community Development Committees

BDRCS facilitated the formation of Community Development Committees (CDCs), which served as the primary interface between the humanitarian response and the affected population. In both Pirojpur and Khulna, CDCs were established through participatory processes, ensuring local trust and fairness. These committees were empowered to make decisions, oversee implementation, and ensure accountability. BDRCS also engaged community mobilizers who worked closely with targeted households, volunteers, NDRT members, and staff to support the recovery operation.

The aim of forming the CDCs was to ensure community participation in every aspect of the operation. CDC members represent the voices of the target population; they are selected by community members and come from across the implementation areas. Their work is rooted in the principles of CEA. Through regular meetings and active dialogue, CDC members shared insights and recommendations with the operations team, ensuring community perspectives were integrated directly into planning and implementation. They served as a bridge between the community and the BDRCS local branch.

The CDCs played a critical role in tracking the progress of activities and encouraging targeted households to implement interventions as planned. These committees were interconnected with shelter, livelihoods, WASH, and other activities, and remained embedded across all strands of the response, ensuring transparency, empowerment, and ownership.

Challenges

Bangladesh experienced civil unrest between July and August 2024. As a result, BDRCS faced changes in its governing board, and several branch executive committees became non-functional, which hindered operational activities. To overcome this situation, BDRCS adopted emergency working modalities and continued implementation directly through the national headquarters, with the support of dedicated branch volunteers, NDRT members, and staff.

Lessons Learned

The CDCs became the backbone of the recovery effort, ensuring that the voices of the most vulnerable were heard. Even after the completion of the operation, CDCs have continued to support BDRCS in monitoring and following up on operational interventions.



Livelihoods

People reached: **2,420**

Female > 18: **772**

Female < 18: **468**

Male > 18: **710**

Male < 18: **470**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of cash for work schemes implemented</i>	7	10
	<i># of households that received seeds as agricultural inputs</i>	0	10,000
	<i># of households reached with skills training on livelihoods activities</i>	0	500
	<i># of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance</i>	550	3,000
	<i># of targeted households that reported their income is not continuing to fall (and is not zero)</i>	550	3,000

Achievement

Emergency Food Assistance

BDRCS distributed seven-day food packages to 83,000 people with the support of Grameen Phone—one of the largest mobile operators in Bangladesh—along with the Danish Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross. The food packages were designed in line with Sphere standards and consisted of 7.5 kg of rice, 1 kg of pulses, 1 litre of soybean oil, 1 kg of sugar, 1 kg of iodized salt, and 0.5 kg of semolina. Beneficiaries were selected from the target population of the response operation following a volunteer-led door-to-door survey, conducted in consultation with the local government and local BDRCS units.

Livelihood Recovery Assistance

With available funding and following a comprehensive community assessment, BDRCS supported 550 households (2,420 people) in Khulna and Pirojpur districts with BDT 35,000 (CHF 261) each through a financial service provider to help restore income-generating activities. Beneficiaries, selected through a transparent process that included public display of lists for community feedback, developed livelihood proposals during orientation sessions with support from Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers and community organizers. Payments were made in two instalments via mobile money, enabling households to procure inputs mostly livestock and poultry, from local markets.



A family with their new shelter and livestock which has been supported under the cyclone Remal operation initiative (Photo: BDRCS)

Many beneficiaries collaborated with local government livestock offices to receive training, vaccinations, and technical guidance at no cost. Poultry farmers also accessed specialized assistance from relevant government departments. The Community Development Committees, together with NDRT members, RCY volunteers, and community organizers, closely monitored the process, maintaining field presence and preparing daily online monitoring reports to ensure transparency.

Monitoring data confirmed that all 300 households in Pirojpur and 250 in Khulna successfully procured and utilized their planned inputs. Many households have already started generating income from these efforts, marking a significant step toward community recovery and resilience.

Cash for Work Schemes

In line with the initial plan, BDRCS conducted community consultations and assessments to determine suitable cash-for-work (CFW) activities. Based on these findings, seven schemes were implemented to repair community earthen roads in Khulna and three in Pirojpur, providing temporary employment for approximately 207 individuals. In total, 144 people participated for 10–15 days in Khulna, while 63 people participated for 20 days in Pirojpur. This CFW initiative enabled community members to protect agricultural land from saline water intrusion caused by regular tidal surges. At the same time, the repaired roads improved local connectivity, allowing community members to reach cyclone shelters more quickly during emergencies. However, due to funding

constraints, BDRCS was unable to implement the planned procurement and distribution of agricultural seeds, as well as the delivery of skill-based livelihood training activities.



Before and after: Improvements of one of the community roads made through the Cash for Work schemes in Khulna District (Photo: BDRCS)

Challenges

Between July and August 2024, civil unrest in Bangladesh led to changes in the BDRCS governing board and the suspension of branch executive committees, disrupting operations. BDRCS responded by adopting emergency modalities, with the National Headquarters managing activities directly with support from volunteers, NDRT members, staff and community representatives. Although continuous rain delayed the start of earthen works under the cash-for-work programme, BDRCS, with community support, completed seven schemes in the operational areas.

Lessons Learned

The operation facilitated effective liaison between communities and relevant government offices, a practice that is planned to be replicated in future operations. In addition, the livelihood support initiatives provided many women with alternative sources of income, thereby enhancing their economic independence and empowerment. By enabling targeted households to plan and implement livelihood interventions based on their own proposals, the programme fostered stronger community ownership and reinforced commitment to sustaining these effort



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
	<i># of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG)</i>	8,951	20,000
	<i>% of households that report being able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritize them</i>	61%	60%

Achievement

BDRCS conducted multi-sectoral household assessments through NDRT members in 11 cyclone-affected districts and provided multi-purpose cash assistance (CHF 1.27 million) to 28,208 households (130,039 people) through a financial service provider, in line with BDRCS CVA Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Each household received BDT 6,000 (CHF 45), in accordance with the recommendation of the national Cash Working Group.

Of these, 8,951 households (44,755 people) were supported under the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which included a pledge from the Swiss Red Cross to support 2,000 households. The remaining 19,257 households were reached through bilateral support, including 8,364 households supported by the Swedish Red Cross (SwRC), 1,991 households supported by the Danish Red Cross (DRC), and 8,902 households supported through DG-ECHO PPP Flexifund.



To validate the list, volunteers hung the list in the community in Barishal and Bagerhat districts. (Photo: BDRCS)

Following the distribution of multi-purpose cash grants, BDRCS conducted a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey. Findings showed that 30 per cent of recipients spent the cash on food, 22 per cent on shelter repair materials, and 14 per cent on labor costs for shelter repairs. Other notable expenditures included fuel for cooking – 6 per cent, and livelihood restoration – 6 per cent, while smaller portions were allocated to education, clothing, savings, debt repayment, and other needs such as hygiene materials.

The PDM also highlighted the varied impacts of the cash assistance on households' ability to meet basic needs. Among surveyed participants, 61 per cent reported being able to meet some of their basic needs with the support received, 34 per cent were able to meet most of their needs, and the remaining participants indicated they could only meet a few needs.

The findings further reflect a high level of satisfaction among beneficiaries regarding the MPCG transfers and other assistance distribution programmes. The support effectively addressed immediate needs while providing households with the flexibility to prioritize their expenditures. A fair and transparent selection process, combined with efficient distribution, also contributed to the positive outcomes.

Challenges

- The civil unrest in Bangladesh led to changes in the BDRCS governing board and the suspension of branch executive committees, disrupting operations. BDRCS responded by adopting emergency modalities, with the National Headquarters managing activities directly with support from volunteers, NDRT members, staff and community representatives. In July and August, widespread blockades were imposed across the country, making field assessments and response operations extremely challenging and delayed.
- During the same period, Bangladesh experienced severe flooding alongside the impact of Cyclone Remal in coastal regions. BDRCS was simultaneously responding to both disasters, which strained resources and delayed operational activities due to adverse weather conditions.

Lessons Learned

- Effective disaster response is strengthened through strong collaboration between BDRCS units, government agencies, NGOs, and other humanitarian actors, enabling better identification of vulnerable groups and more coordinated operations.
- Continuous capacity building for volunteers and staff in areas such as cash assistance, beneficiary selection, community engagement and PGI enhances programme efficiency, accountability, and quality of service delivery.
- Proactive integration of risk mitigation measures and contingency planning helps ensure operational continuity during governance changes, political unrest, or other external disruptions.
- Leveraging real-time ICT tools, such as Kobo Collect, supported by a dedicated Information Management (IM) team, accelerates data collection and improves accuracy in analysis, leading to more informed decision-making.
- Promoting transparency and fostering community ownership are achieved by publicly displaying beneficiary lists and engaging community representatives in monitoring activities.



Health & Care

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

People reached: **44,797**

Female > 18: **14,331** Female < 18: **8,636**

Male > 18: **13,166** Male < 18: **8,664**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people who receive mental health and psychosocial services	1,852	1,000
	# of people reached through mobile medical services	11,089	7,000

<i># of volunteers that received stress management sessions</i>	0	100
<i># of people reached with health promotion</i>	31,824	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>	7	10

Achievement

Emergency Health Support

During the emergency phase, BDRCS mobilized a total of nine Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs) to the districts of Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Barguna, Bhola, and Patuakhali. These teams reached a total of 11,089 individuals, comprising 3,331 males, 4,613 females, and 1,794 children over the age of five, with primary health care services. In addition to primary health care, 1,852 individuals also received psychosocial support (PSS) from the MMTs. Furthermore, the teams distributed 8,754 sachets of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to the affected population.

Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV)

In November 2024, BDRCS organized ECV training for 32 volunteers from nine districts. The training covered topics such as epidemic and pandemic preparedness, use of the ECV toolkit, the infection cycle, hygiene practices, and health promotion. Following the training, the volunteers conducted health awareness sessions in Khulna, Bhola, Satkhira, Patuakhali, Barguna, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, and Barishal. As part of the ECV rollout, BDRCS addressed over 30,000 people with several communicable diseases, including dengue, diarrhoea, acute respiratory illness (ARI), and hepatitis, raising awareness and promoting preventive measures among the communities.

Mother and Child Health (MCH) Centres

BDRCS renovated MCH centres and equipped seven facilities, including Naihati and Sreefaltala MCH centres in Khulna; Tetulia and Horinagar MCH centres in Satkhira; Baghda in Barishal and Mirjakalu & Dularhat MCH centre in Bhola. Patients from these areas are receiving primary health care services, ANC, PNC, and normal delivery services through these MCH centres.

Challenges

- The long administrative procurement processes delayed the acquisition of essential items, including medicines for mobile medical teams.
- Lack of proper medical storage facilities in affected areas risked deterioration of temperature-sensitive medicines.
- Civil unrest, poor road conditions, and limited transport options hindered timely reach to some affected communities for medical support.
- Overlapping crises (heatwaves, floods, civil unrest) strained health resources and fatigued health workers and volunteers.

Lessons Learned

- Streamlined procurement processes should minimize complex administrative steps while ensuring transparency, with framework agreements in place with pre-approved medical and supply vendors to enable rapid acquisition of essential health items without compromising quality standards.
- Integrated health, WASH, and shelter coordination enhanced overall community wellbeing by preventing communicable disease outbreaks and supporting dignified, safe living conditions in the post-disaster phase.
- Standardized health information-sharing with government health authorities would strengthen coordination, reduce overlap in service delivery, and maintain continuity of essential healthcare operations even in challenging emergency environments.



Harinagar MCH Centre in Satkhira: A transformation from deterioration to renewed care through comprehensive renovation (Photo: BDRCS)



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
	# of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected	359,250	100,000
	# of new water points installed	40	100
	# of damaged water points repaired and disinfected	15	500

<i># of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion</i>	20	50
<i># of people reached with hygiene promotion activities</i>	75,773	500,000
<i># of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines</i>	663	3,000

Achievement

Safe Water Distribution

BDRCS deployed two mobile reverse osmosis plants, together with a WASH officer, NDRT WASH members, and volunteers, in cyclone-affected areas to provide safe drinking water. Through these efforts, 59,000 liters of safe water were distributed. In addition, with the support of Grameen Phone, Abdul Momen Group, and IFRC, BDRCS distributed a further 300,250 liters of safe drinking water, reaching a total of 119,750 cyclone-affected people. To facilitate storage and transport of water, BDRCS also distributed 8,500 jerry cans to affected households. During the recovery phase, to ensure sustained access to safe drinking water in Khulna and Pirojpur, BDRCS installed 15 new tubewells and repaired another 15. In addition, 25 rainwater harvesting plants were installed in Khulna.

Latrines Construction

Throughout the operation, BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance to 663 families (2,917 people) in Khulna and Pirojpur, along with technical guidance to support the construction of improved latrines. 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.

Hygiene Parcels Distribution



School-level hygiene kits distributed among students in Pirojpur as part of Cyclone Remal recovery operation (Photo: BDRCS)

During the operation, BDRCS reached 72,065 people through the distribution of 14,413 hygiene parcels (13,750 during the emergency phase and 663 during the recovery phase). Each hygiene parcel contained 12 bathing soaps, eight laundry soaps, one pack of sanitary pads, five rolls of toilet paper, one toilet brush, one nail cutter, two tubes of toothpaste, five toothbrushes, one liquid handwashing soap with dispenser, two refill packs, one bottle of hair oil, one comb, and one towel.

In addition, 1,500 school hygiene kits were distributed across 10 schools in Khulna and Pirojpur districts. Each school kit included drawing booklets, a pencil box, 12 color pencils, a pencil cutter, a pocket comb, a nail cutter, a toothbrush, toothpaste, and soap.

Hygiene Promotion



Community People in Deluti, Khulna district take part in a hygiene promotion session led by BDRCS volunteers (Photo: BDRCS)

A three-day “Hygiene Promotion in Emergencies” training was held in Pirojpur for 20 volunteers (10 male and 10 female), with participation from Khulna-based volunteers as well. Following the training, the volunteers conducted 142 community-level hygiene sessions, reaching a total of 75,773 people. These sessions focused on the proper use of hygiene parcels and emphasized key practices such as effective handwashing, latrine maintenance, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), safe hygiene during the provision of drinking water, emergency latrine use, and other sector-specific assistance.

Challenges

- Hygiene sessions at communities were hampered due rainy season.
- The communities in Khulna were very far from the district towns. It was hard to travel frequently in supporting communities. Considering these challenges, BDRCS recruited community organizer from the community and establish operational office near communities during the implementation of recovery activities.

Lessons Learned

- Rainwater harvesting proved highly effective in coastal communities where salinity affects water sources, offering a sustainable solution for safe water access.
- The improved latrine design was well-received by communities, inspiring even those who did not receive direct latrine support to construct similar facilities in their own homes.
- Community hygiene sessions significantly enhanced both knowledge and practices related to hygiene behaviors.
- Hygiene-themed drawing books for school children were an engaging and effective tool for imparting proper hygiene knowledge in an enjoyable way.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **76,898**

Female > 18:

24,601

Female < 18:

14,825

Male > 18: **22,599**

Male < 18:

14,873

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
	# of staff and volunteers trained on minimum standards of PGI, Protection and Safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues with policy orientation	48	25
	# of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities	1,700	2,000
	# of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications	69,418	100,000

Achievement

During the distribution of household items—including tarpaulins, sleeping mats, water jerrycans, and food packages—BDRCS established women-friendly areas at each distribution centre, complete with separate toilet facilities for men and women. Priority was given to the most vulnerable groups, including the elderly, children (including adolescents), marginal-income farmers, day labourers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, and persons with disabilities. To ensure inclusiveness, BDRCS also emphasized deploying as many female volunteers and NDRT members as possible to support the distributions.

Additional Assistance for PwDs

Households with persons with disabilities (PwDs) were identified through detailed door-to-door multisectoral needs assessments, using the Washington Group set of questions. BDRCS provided additional cash assistance of BDT 6,000 (CHF 45) to 1,700 households (7,480 people), of which 1,475 households were supported through the IFRC Appeal and 225 through the Swedish Red Cross. In collaboration with the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS conducted technical assessments to identify individuals requiring assistive devices.

A total of 42 people were assessed, and 20 individuals (13 men and 7 women) received devices such as crutches, toilet chairs, walking sticks, white canes, wheelchairs, standing tables, standing frames, and specialized chairs with large wheels. 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.

Early Warning Messages Dissemination

The Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) and BDRCS volunteers, along with local administrations and other organizations, disseminated life-saving early warning messages to 69,418 community members and successfully evacuated more than 800,000 people across 19 districts before the cyclone landfall.

Capacity Building

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

BDRCS organized two basic trainings on PGI, Child Protection, and PSEA, reaching a total of 48 staff and volunteers.



BDRCS volunteers participating in PGI training (Photo: BDRCS)

Key topics covered under PGI and Safeguarding included: an introduction to PGI and its operational approach; Child Protection; Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion; Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) and its effects; responding to SGBV and the steps involved; internal protection systems; referral pathways; and the principles of Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS). The sessions also included orientation on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), the PSEA Policy, the Code of Conduct, and the Gender and Diversity Policy.

Challenges

- Limited accessibility in temporary shelters and homes.
- Lack of awareness on the use of assistive devices - risk of secondary health complications due to prolonged immobility.
- Transportation barriers for PwDs to reach distribution centres, team need to visit their homes.
- Lack of basic technical understanding to identify the needs of the PwDs.

Lessons Learned

- Organise technical orientation for BDRCS staff and volunteers involving the CDD or a similar type of organisation with technical capacity.
- Include messages on the importance of using assistive devices in PGI awareness messaging.
- Start the detailed technical assessment on disability at the earliest of the recovery phase or if possible, at the early recovery stage so that assessment team can have enough time to visit door to door – as needed.



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	330	N/A
	# of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	73	25

Achievement

The CEA team of BDRCS implemented a range of activities under the Cyclone Remal Response Operation between May 2024 and May 2025. These interventions aimed to strengthen community preparedness, promote inclusive response efforts, and establish transparent communication channels with the affected population.

Capacity Building for volunteers

One of the key areas of intervention was capacity building for volunteers. Three training sessions were held in Bagerhat, Barishal, and Satkhira districts, reaching a total of 73 volunteers (49 males and 24 females). The training covered foundational knowledge of CEA. It included sessions on the movement-wide CEA approach, accountability standards, feedback mechanisms, and core humanitarian standards.

Awareness Campaign

To raise public awareness on cyclone preparedness, 24 community radio shows were conducted in partnership with eight local radio stations located in cyclone-prone areas such as Cox’s Bazar, Khulna, Satkhira, Chattogram, Bhola, Noakhali, and Barguna. These programmes reached approximately 3.13 million listeners. During the broadcasts, 447 listener calls were received, and relevant experts responded to 187 of them, addressing queries and concerns related to disaster preparedness.

In addition to radio programs, BDRCS introduced a culturally relevant campaign using traditional folk storytelling through POT songs. Sixteen POT song sessions were organized across five high-risk coastal upazilas Paikgacha (Khulna), Morelganj and Sarankhola (Bagerhat), Indurkani (Pirojpur), and Barguna Sadar (Barguna). The initiative

aimed to raise awareness on early warning systems and community-level preparedness strategies. It reached 6,055 people including 2,845 male and 3,210 female. The campaign also supported strengthening local disaster management committees and promoting BDRCS's national toll-free hotline (16226).

Feedback Mechanisms

To further promote the feedback mechanism, the CEA team produced and distributed 20,000 pocket cards, 5,000 stickers and 2,700 red caps as part of its IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials. These included information about the toll-free number and feedback email address, encouraging community members, volunteers, and staff to voice their concerns, suggestions, or complaints related to BDRCS services. During the reporting period, a total of 330 feedback cases were received and resolved (196 from men and 134 from women). The majority of the feedback included requests for inclusion in support lists, complaints about missed household visits, concerns from individuals who did not receive assistance despite being registered, requests for updating financial information such as mobile banking numbers, and general vulnerability-related appeals.

Case Study

BDRCS published "[Community Driven Cyclone Recovery in Bangladesh: A Case Study](#)", which highlights the how the community took the lead during the recovery phase of this operation in the two hardest hit districts of Pirojpur and Khulna. It also highlights the recovery experience, challenges and lessons learned. The case study also published by the CEA Hub and available here in this [link](#).

Challenges

- In the recovery phase, documentation of feedback coming through feedback boxes at the community was challenging as the deployed staff and NDRTs mostly focused on operational activities. BDRCS deployed additional and dedicated NDRT for the documentation and addressing different feedback.

Lessons Learned

- Coordination with the external service providers including local governance need to be aligned with the recovery effort.
- Multi-channel feedback system ensures inclusive participation of the different groups. Furthermore, dedicated NDRT/volunteer managing feedback at the field level helps the NHQ team to track it, check the progress, and ensure the feedback loop is closed on time.

People reached: **800,000²**



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:
255,944

Female < 18:
154,224

Male > 18:
235,112

Male < 18:
154,720

² The people reached through the combined efforts of CPP and BDRCS volunteers, along with local administrations and other organizations before the cyclone landfall, are not fully included in the total number of people assisted directly through this Emergency Appeal (page 1)

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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached with early warning campaigns and evacuated	800,000	500,000
	# of sapling distributed	75,000	500,000

Achievement

Early Warning Messages and Evacuation

On 26 May 2024, BMD issued Great Danger signal no. 10 (ten), for the districts of Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Pirojpur, Jhalokathi, Barguna, Barishal, Bhola, Patuakhali and their offshore Islands and Chars areas, while Cox's Bazar and Chattogram ports should hoist Great Danger signal no. 9 (nine) and river ports in these districts advised hoist Riverine Great Danger signal number four. However, the severe cyclonic storm Remal made landfall near the Mongla and Khepupara coasts in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India at approximately 8:00 PM local time on 26 May 2024. Meanwhile, CPP volunteers and BDRCS volunteers along with local administrations and other organizations were active with the evacuation process. They disseminated the early warning messages among community and camp people. Approximately 800,000 people were evacuated to 9,424 evacuation shelters across 19 districts.

Cyclone Shelter



Renovated Cyclone Shelter in Indurkani Upazila, Pirojpur District – A resilient safe haven restored by BDRCS (Photo: BDRCS)

To enhance access to safe shelter during the evacuation, through this appeal, BDRCS renovated one cyclone shelter in Indurkani Upazila of Pirojpur district.

Tree Plantation Campaign



Considering the importance of green protection in coastal areas, BDRCS carried out a tree plantation campaign across the cyclone-affected districts. To ensure the selection of locally appropriate saplings, BDRCS volunteers and staff conducted community consultations and coordinated with local government departments.

A total of 75,000 saplings were procured locally and distributed to communities in 11 affected districts. The campaign was closely monitored with the support of community volunteers, CDCs, and local branches

BDRCS volunteers distributed Saplings to the community people in Pirojpur district (Photo: BDRCS)

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

of staff and volunteers trained on NDRT, NDRT-WASH, and Cash Transfers

525

100

of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage

500

500

of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework

7

7

Achievement

Volunteers Insurance and Solidarity Fund

500 volunteers of BDRCS are insured through IFRC global accident insurance in Geneva. Solidarity fund for BDRCS staff and volunteers are in place in BDRCS and through this appeal a contribution was made. BDRCS staff and volunteers can apply for this fund for general illness, accident in case those are not covered by the insurances.

Capacity Building

As part of branch capacity building, through this appeal BDRCS conducted 21 Unit Disaster Response Team (UDRT) training and trained more than 525 volunteers. These trainings covered the topics like disaster management overview, response mechanism, anticipatory actions, emergency need assessment, relief management and cross cutting issues (CEA, PGI, safer access etc.)



Patuakhali Red Crescent unit along with trained UDRT members (Photo: BDRCS)

Challenges

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



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

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

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

Achievement

RCRC Movement Coordination

Following the development of the BDRCS Overall Response Plan for the cyclone operation, IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation (CD) and the IFRC membership coordinated efforts to support BDRCS in reaching the affected population. Together with BDRCS, IFRC organized nine Movement coordination meetings with in-country PNSs to share the response plan and provide regular operational updates.

After the launch of the Emergency Appeal, and in coordination with APRO, three partners' calls were held on 30 May, 20 June, and 28 November 2024 to present the Appeal, operational strategy, progress updates, and funding gaps. In addition, IFRC CD organized a briefing session with in-country donor communities, diplomatic missions, and international agencies on 4 June 2024.

External Coordination

The BDRCS and IFRC coordinated closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), other concerned ministries, district-level authorities, CPP, and other agencies. They also engaged actively with the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), different clusters, working groups, and Sphere Community Bangladesh.

Under the HCTT structure, BDRCS and IFRC maintained regular participation in relevant clusters and working groups, which played crucial roles in coordination and information sharing related to Cyclone Remal. A meeting with the UNRC team was organized on 3 July 2024 at the IFRC CD office, where the UNRC and IFRC discussed issues related to Cyclone Remal and the Sylhet floods, as well as activities covered under the UN's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and IFRC's Appeal for cyclone-affected areas.

The IFRC CD communications team, together with the regional communications and Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (SPRM) teams, developed an infographic highlighting key achievements and funding gaps, which was shared with partners through the SPRM network.



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>	116,141	594,916

Achievement

The Shelter Cluster (SC) Bangladesh, chaired by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and co-chaired by IFRC and UNDP, played a pivotal role in coordinating shelter responses following Cyclone Remal. The cluster convened thirteen coordination meetings during this reporting period to share updates on shelter progress and advocate for increased funding from donor communities.

In 2024, Bangladesh faced a series of natural disasters, including cyclones, flash floods, and monsoon floods. Through the Humanitarian Response Plan, the Shelter Cluster targeted 594,916 people and requested USD 17.4 million for shelter assistance. By the end of the HRP period, the Shelter Cluster had reached 116,141 people and mobilized USD 4.58 million.

In preparation for future disasters, SC Bangladesh developed affordable housing designs tailored to the geographic context of Chattogram Hill Tracts, collaborating with HBRI and partners through community consultations. It also undertook Shelter Damage and Needs Assessments in multiple districts, Feni, Noakhali, Cumilla, Laxmipur, and Khagrachari supported by NGOs and UN agencies. To enhance responsiveness at the local level, sub-national coordination mechanisms were established in Feni, Cumilla, and Noakhali, with partners deploying staff to oversee district-level operations.

Capacity Building

Capacity-building efforts included a “Build Back Safer” workshop hosted with Caritas Bangladesh, attended by 52 representatives from 22 organizations, focusing on safe shelter construction techniques and relevant materials. Additionally, Shelter Programming Orientation and Sphere Standards for Shelter and Settlement orientation were held to deepen the knowledge and skills of cluster partners, emphasizing humanitarian accountability and minimum shelter standards.

Shelter Cluster Monitoring and Assessment

The SC Bangladesh conducted annual Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM), assessing itself across six core functions. Results highlighted strengths in service delivery, decision-making, and strategic planning, while identifying areas of improvement in monitoring, advocacy, contingency planning, and accountability. To better understand vulnerabilities, the cluster launched a comprehensive Shelter Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment across 62 sub-districts, covering over 3,100 households and numerous interviews and focus groups. Finally, shelter-related insights from the 2022 Census enabled the creation of a pre-crisis dashboard, currently in development with support from the Global Shelter Cluster team, to inform future planning and advocacy. These multifaceted efforts reflect a holistic and proactive approach to shelter coordination in Bangladesh.

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
	# of surge personnel deployed to support the operation	2	2
	# of evaluations conducted for this operation	0	1

Achievement

Surge Deployments

Through this appeal two surge profiles particularly Deputy Operations Manager and communication coordinator surge position, were requested. With the support of the IFRC regional and global surge mechanism, these two surge positions were deployed in the country to support operation.

Evaluations

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. Additionally, there is a plan to conduct Theory of Change (ToC) exercise that will be integrated into the ongoing flood operation (MDRBD036).

Technical Supports

Regular field monitoring visits were carried out by the operation team, together with PMER, PGI, and CEA colleagues, to provide technical guidance at community level. IFRC CD teams – including Information Management (IM), PMER, and response personnel – continuously supported BDRCS Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) and assessment teams in conducting rapid assessments, detailed household assessments, and post-distribution

monitoring. IFRC IM supported BDRCS through analysing the database and sharing key findings throughout the operation. Infographics were developed covering overall operation for both emergency and recovery phase. Area-specific Security Risk Assessments conducted for operational area and risk mitigation measures were taken. IFRC logistic team supported the BDRCS in procuring the required relief items and replenishing of dispatched stocks.

Communication and Media Coverage

IFRC published different communications packages in the weekly IFRC Newswire, consisting of videos, photos, key messages, press releases, and quotes from people in some of the most affected areas. Different materials, including short videos, stories, and media coverage, were also produced in cooperation and coordination between BDRCS Communications and Disaster Response teams, IFRC CD Bangladesh, and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO) Communication team. Moreover, the content was shared on the IFRC APRO X handle and IFRC Global LinkedIn and X accounts, as well as from BDRCS' X and Facebook accounts, to showcase the works of BDRCS in line with the public interest.

A communication training was organized for 20 (12 male and 8 female) BDRCS volunteers under the Cyclone Remal operation. The training aimed to train volunteers with basic communications areas including photography, videography, storytelling, social media, news and press release writing.

The Surge Communication Coordinator, with the support of the Danish Red Cross was engaged for one month during the emergency period. She helped the team to come up with a [feature story](#), highlighting the needs of the affected people in rebuilding.

A short [documentary](#) was posted by the IFRC Regional X account, showing the recovery works in Pirojpur district. Another [short video](#) published on the IFRC Facebook highlighted the recovery assistance to affected people. Furthermore, two articles (i) [Bangladesh: One year after the cyclone, a new home and a new juice cart brings family new hope](#) and (ii) [Bangladesh: After the storm, hope is growing thanks to support for livelihoods and shelter](#) were published by the IFRC.

A media visit was organized in May 2025 with a team of four media houses - Jamuna Television, Somoy Television, Dhaka Tribune and Daily Jugantor (two TV media and two print media), covering recovery works. The resulting coverage highlighted BDRCS's work and impact:

1. Dhaka Tribune: [Cyclone Remal: 30,000 coastal families rebuild lives with help from Red Crescent Society](#)
2. Jugantor (in Bangla): [রেড ক্রিসেন্টের সহায়তায় ঘুরে দাঁড়িয়েছে ২৮ হাজার পরিবার](#) (With the help of the Red Crescent, 28,000 families have rebuilt their lives.)
3. Coverage by Jamuna TV (in Bangla) on their TV and YouTube channel: [রেড ক্রিসেন্টের সহায়তায় নতুন জীবন: ৩০ হাজারের বেশি মানুষ উপকৃত](#) (New life with the help of the Red Crescent; more than 30,000 people benefited).
4. And similar another coverage in Bangla by the Somoy TV on [their Facebook page](#).

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

The IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal had a funding requirement of CHF 10 million. As of 31 May 2025, total income amounted to CHF 2,729,864 (27.3 per cent coverage), including the CHF 1 million provided through a DREF loan. In addition, DG-ECHO PPP Flexifund contributed EUR 500,000 to the Cyclone Remal response.

The operation recorded total expenditures of CHF 1,947,168, with the remaining balance to be returned to the IFRC-DREF pot in line with IFRC policy. A detailed financial report is provided at the end of this report.

Contact information

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

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

Operational Strategy

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-2025/7	Operation	MDRBD035
Budget Timeframe	2024/5-2025/7	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 26 Aug 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

Total Funding Requirements	10,000,000
Donor Response* as per 26 Aug 2025	1,662,720
Appeal Coverage	16.63%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	364,644	327,417	37,227
PO02 - Livelihoods	97,500	93,073	4,427
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	227,250	244,262	-17,012
PO04 - Health	0	0	0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	56,500	49,919	6,581
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	88,455	84,758	3,697
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	996,788	1,070,780	-73,993
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	11,000	11,825	-825
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability		0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,842,137	1,882,034	-39,898
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	133,500	65,459	68,041
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	7,000	-326	7,326
Enabling Approaches Total	140,500	65,133	75,367
Grand Total	1,982,637	1,947,168	35,469

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/07

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,729,864
Expenditure	1,947,168
Closing Balance	782,696
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	782,696

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan : 1,000,000	Reimbursed : 0	Outstanding : 1,000,000
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V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Operational Strategy

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/5-2025/7	Operation	MDRBD035
Budget Timeframe	2024/5-2025/7	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 26 Aug 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

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	425,730				425,730	
European Commission - DG ECHO	187,339				187,339	
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,291				28,291	
Red Cross of Monaco	14,111				14,111	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority (from Saudi Arabia Gover	80,603				80,603	
Swiss Red Cross	100,000				100,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Govei	311,177				311,177	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Governr	515,469				515,469	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross		67,144			67,144	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,662,720	67,144	0	1,000,000	2,729,864	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,729,864	0