

Emergency appeal №: MDRBD036 DREF Launch: 29/06/2024 Emergency appeal launched: 06/09/2024 Operational Strategy published: 19/09/2024	Glide №: FF-2024-000154-BGD
Operation update # 3 (6-mth update) Date of issue: 02/05/2025	Timeframe covered by this update: From 29/06/2024 to 31/03/2025
Operation timeframe: 15 months (29/06/2024 – 30/09/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 300,000 people through IFRC Emergency Appeal 400,000 people through Federation-wide
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 6 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 7.5 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1.5 million

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 6,000,000, is having 52 per cent confirmed funding. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), with the support of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), to continue providing humanitarian assistance to flood-affected populations.



With support from BDRCS through conditional cash assistance for shelter recovery, community members work to rebuild their home in Feni district. (Photo: BDRCS)

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

Since mid-June 2024, severe flooding has affected 14.6 million people across northern, northeastern, and southeastern Bangladesh, displacing millions and causing widespread damage. The situation worsened in mid-July 2024 due to a governmental transition, impacting communication, access, and security. Heavy rainfall and upstream water inflows from Nepal and India led to extensive flooding in districts like Bogura, Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Munshiganj, Sirajganj, and Tangail, affecting 5.13 million people, including 2.61 million women, 1.51 million children, and 0.53 million elderly individuals, according to [Needs Assessment Working Group \(NAWG\) report](#).

At the peak of the flooding, 723,331 people were displaced, including 599,767 who sought shelter in evacuation centres, while 123,564 took refuge along roads and embankments. The floods caused widespread hardship across affected regions, disrupting access to clean water, food, shelter, and healthcare. Immediate needs include water purification tablets, hygiene kits, and restoration of water and sanitation systems to prevent disease outbreaks. With economic activities halted, urgent food distribution and agricultural support are essential to address food insecurity, prevent livelihood collapse, and close consumption gaps.

Shelter remains a critical concern, with urgent needs for cash assistance, shelter repair materials, and household essentials such as tents, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, and clothing. Health services have been severely disrupted, requiring rapid deployment of medical teams, supplies, and boats to restore access, particularly in remote areas. The psychological toll on affected populations further highlights the need for psychosocial support and mental health services.

Protection services are urgently required to address growing gender-based violence (GBV) risks. Overcrowded shelters, damaged homes, lack of lighting and privacy, and limited reporting channels have left women, girls, children, people with disabilities, and gender-diverse groups increasingly vulnerable. According to the [NAWG's third Situation Overview](#) (31 August 2024), 282,968 people need GBV response and risk mitigation services. Adolescent girls, out of school for extended periods, face heightened risks of early marriage and trafficking. Immediate priorities include distributing dignity kits, establishing safe spaces, disseminating GBV referral information, and providing psychosocial support.

In southeastern Bangladesh, further flooding from heavy monsoon rains and a low-pressure system between late August and mid-September 2024 affected 5.82 million people in 11 districts, with 71 deaths reported. The floods submerged 311,419 hectares of land, destroyed 6,542 km of roads and 1,066 bridges and culverts, and disrupted transport networks. Economic losses include USD 34 million in livestock and USD 121.6 million in fisheries. More than 7,000 schools were forced to close, disrupting education for 175,000 students, while waterborne disease outbreaks, such as diarrhoea, continue to escalate.

Bangladesh's vulnerability to recurrent flooding remains high due to its low-lying geography and exposure to monsoon rains and tropical cyclones. Climate change is intensifying these threats, increasing the frequency and severity of floods, droughts, storm surges, and river erosion.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

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

Following recent changes in the national government, the BDRCS governance at the branch level has faced challenges to the claim of political affiliation with the previous ruling party. In response, the BDRCS dissolved the executive committees across all 68 branches during the last week of October 2024, with plans to establish ad hoc committees in all branches. On the other hand, to maintain continuity in flood response efforts, the BDRCS management has implemented a temporary working modality for affected branches, ensuring that response activities continue without interruption. Additionally, after a two-month gap in national governance, the government appointed an ad hoc governing board for BDRCS at the end of October 2024 for three months. In the meantime, in early March 2025, another ad hoc governing board was appointed for six-month duration. The new board has started to work toward re-establishing stable governance at the branch level as well.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in humanitarian assistance, the BDRCS has access as a first responder to crisis areas. The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) has 205 members, the NDRT-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (NDRT-WASH) has 150 members, the Unit (Branch) Disaster Response Team (UDRT) has 1,750 members, the volunteer-trained Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) has 4,250 members, while 100 staff and volunteers are trained on Rapid Market Assessments. The BDRCS has 30 trained Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members, 22 staff members who received International Mobilisation and Preparation for Action (IMPACT) training, 10 Mobile Medical Teams (MMT), five Emergency Response Unit (ERU) personnel, and two Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) personnel. The BDRCS also has several framework agreements with different financial service providers. Currently, 17 staff members are trained in Practical Cash in Emergencies (PECT), more than 200 staff and volunteers have received Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) training, and over 1,000 staff and volunteers have been trained in cash transfers.

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

As of 31 March 2025, BDRCS, with the support of its partners, including the IFRC and its network members, has reached more than **291,200 people (58,240 households)** with multi-sectoral assistance. Of these, **100,000 people (20,000 households)** were reached through IFRC EA funding support.

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION	
 Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	• BDRCS reached 4,570 people with tarpaulins in Feni and Sylhet districts, Additionally, 5,000 blankets were distributed during the winter in the flood affected communities. • BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance for shelter recovery to 36 households in Feni district. Each of the households received BDT 65,000

	(approximately 480 CHF) based need assessment to buy corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets for roofing, tarpaulins, bamboo, timber, and other essential repair materials through the financial service provider.
 Livelihoods	- Local RCY volunteers have prepared cooked food and distributed 15,550 meals in Chattogram, Khagrachhari, and Noakhali districts. - BDRCS has distributed dry food packages (flattened rice, sugar/molasses and biscuits, firebox, and candles) to over 52,540 families in Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts. - A seven-day food package was distributed to 55,840 families (279,200 people) in Bandarban, Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Noakhali, Rangamati, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, Tangail, Chattogram City, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Mymensingh, and Sherpur districts.
 Multi-Purpose Cash	BDRCS has reached 47,492 households (237,460 people) in 17 districts with BDT 6000 (CHF 45) multi-purpose cash grants (MPCGs) through bKash (mobile money transfer company) as Financial Service Providers (FSPs), which have a framework agreement with BDRCS following BDRCS's CVA Standard Operating Procedures. Of these, 20,000 households (100,000 people) received assistance through contributions from the IFRC Emergency Appeal.
 Health & Care	16 Mobile Medical Team (MMTs) have been deployed to Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Kurigram, Lakshmipur, Moulvi Bazar, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Sherpur, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, and Sylhet and provided medical assistance to 23,557 patients and reached 3,603 people with psychosocial support (PSS). 20,504 sachets of oral rehydration solutions (ORS) were distributed. - A total of 48 volunteers (23 male and 25 female) received Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training and 20 volunteers (15 male and 05 Female) reached with Psychological First Aid (PFA) training. - Under the ASEF stockpile project, 80,000 bottles of cholera saline, 33,000 bottles of normal saline, 18,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 18,000 dengue test kits have already been delivered to the Divisional Director in Chattogram and Sylhet division under the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). - Additionally, 5,000 dengue kits were procured and handed over to BDRCS for distribution in public hospitals of flood-affected areas.
 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	15 mobile water treatment plants were mobilised to provide 569,705 litres of drinking water, along with 7,845 ten-litre water jerry cans to the 227,882 affected people in Bogura, Cumilla, Feni, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Noakhali, Sirajganj, Sunamganj, Sylhet, and Tangail districts. - BDRCS deployed WASH-trained volunteers and disinfected 530 tube wells in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla. 12,857 sets of hygiene parcels were distributed in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Cumilla, Feni and Lakshmipur districts. 248,700 water purification tablets have been distributed to flood-affected districts, with RCYs providing guidelines on their proper use.

	• Seven types of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials have been completed and handed over to BDRCS, while five types of hygiene promotion posters have been developed. • In the recovery phase, a total of 336 latrines have been constructed in Noakhali, Feni, Cumilla, and Lakshmipur districts. Among those, 300 latrines have been supported through IFRC EA.
 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	• BDRCS distributed sanitary napkins among 1,848 menstruated women and girls. • A total of 130 (55 male and 75 female) staff, volunteers, and community people were participated on the awareness raising sessions as a part of the campaign on '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence'. • BDRCS reached 238,351 people through the awareness-based lifesaving messages shared through the BDRCS Facebook page.
 Community Engagement and Accountability	• BDRCS operates a toll-free hotline (16226) for public inquiries about its services. Feedback and complaint boxes, along with information desks staffed by trained Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) volunteers, are available at each distribution point to address community information needs. • BDRCS received a total of 2,236 calls through the hotline, covering topics such as damage information, donation procedures, registration for assistance, distribution schedules, etc. • 49 (34 male and 15 female) volunteers received training on CEA in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.

Needs analysis

Shelter: It has already been nine months since the eastern part of the country was hit by the devastating floods. After the emergency assistance, organizations implement early recovery activities in the affected communities. According to the [factsheet](#) of the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh as of December 2024, a total of 88,869 people have received shelter assistance (including coverage of BDRCS), the Shelter Cluster targeted 252,036 people for shelter assistance in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). Based on this information, it is evident that many people have not yet received shelter assistance, but they are in need. In addition, people have suffered a lot of losses in their livelihoods due to the floods, which they have not yet been able to compensate for. This is also a reason for the inability of people to repair or reconstruct their houses by their own effort. According to the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2022, the average monthly income in rural areas is 26,163, but immediately after the flood, according to the Damage and Needs Assessment of the Shelter Cluster, the monthly income of 75 per cent of the households had dropped to BDT. 5,000. Also, USAID's funding pause has made a big impact on the shelter sector, according to the United Nations Residents Coordinators Office (UNRC) Bangladesh, a total of US\$ 1,156,695 has paused in the Shelter Sector, a large part of which was implemented in the Eastern Flood affected areas. The needs of the people remain, including Corrugated Galvanized Iron, pillars, timber, and house-repairing materials. Which is reflected in the [Shelter Damage and Needs Assessment](#).'

Food Security and Livelihoods: The floods have severely impacted agriculture, causing CHF 240 million in crop damage and CHF 132 million in losses for livestock and fisheries. Over 38,954 cows, buffalo, goats, and 2.1 million poultry died, worsening food insecurity.

Some of the development organizations (BRAC, Save the Children, Caritas, Christian Aid, World Vision, Oxfam, Islamic Relief, Muslim Aid, etc.) and the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), the Department of Livestock (DLS), the Department of Fisheries (DoF), MoDMR, Ministry of Foods and other Govt agencies provided support with immediate

foods, seeds, fodders, MPCG to the flood affected people. According to the damage and needs assessment, the monthly income of 75 per cent of the households had dropped from BDT 26,163 to BDT. 5,000. And the coverage of livelihood assistance is very low. So needs are still there, especially for restoration of income opportunities, and agricultural interventions like providing tools, seeds, and veterinary services.

Health: From 21-28 August 2024, the National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room of the DGHS recorded 4,786 cases of illness and injury. Reported cases include 1,397 acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), 782 skin diseases, 264 acute respiratory infections (ARI), 279 injuries, 209 snake bites, 22 near-drownings, 11 eye infections, and 1,822 other cases from health facilities in the affected districts. Health facilities and services in these areas have also been severely impacted.

Public hospitals and seven BDRCS health facilities in some sub-districts were submerged. To manage patients and provide essential and emergency services, MMTs have been deployed in flood-affected areas. Concurrently, structural renovations and necessary equipment must be provided to restore functionality to BDRCS health facilities. Health facilities in the affected districts also face shortages of IV cholera saline, ORS, and other essential drugs, as noted in the DGHS stockpile report. To effectively treat patients with cholera and diarrhoea, more medical health professionals need to be trained in diarrhoeal case management.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Flash floods in eastern Bangladesh have severely damaged WASH infrastructure, with over 162,000 water points and nearly 296,000 latrines affected. Contaminated by faecal matter, chemicals, and waste, water sources now pose serious health risks. The WASH Cluster estimates 1.8 million people need urgent WASH support. Women and girls face added risks due to inadequate hygiene, privacy, and lighting, increasing exposure to infections and gender-based violence.

Menstrual hygiene and reproductive health remain critical concerns. In some areas, all WASH facilities are flooded, and half of the affected population identifies WASH restoration as their top priority, along with clean water, sanitation access, and hygiene materials, especially for women, girls, and children.

Operational risk assessment

The main risks identified in the reporting period are:

- Extensive damage from siltation and waterlogging has affected roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure. This damage severely limits access to the areas affected, particularly in remote regions, and complicates logistical operations.
- The recent changes in government have affected stability within the branch structure, leaving most executive committee members unavailable at the branches and resulting in a leadership gap. This gap has hindered effective decision-making and response coordination, as the national headquarters' managing board was absent for around two months. Meanwhile, the government's appointment of an ad hoc governing board in late October 2024 for three months and the appointment of another ad hoc committee in March 2025 for six months mark a positive step toward restoring stability in the governance system.
- The prolonged monsoon season, combined with the potential for post-monsoon cyclones and the upcoming winter season, poses further challenges to the ongoing response efforts. These weather conditions could restrict access to the affected areas, slow recovery activities, and impact the overall response timeline.
- According to the DGHS report, dengue cases surged immediately after the flood in the affected divisions. However, the number of cases has now decreased to 50 per cent compared to that period.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

There is no change to the Operational Strategy published on 19 September 2024, in complement to the Emergency Appeal launched on 6 September 2024. This operation aims to meet the immediate needs of **400,000 people** in the most affected districts by floods 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:** Provide emergency shelter items like tarpaulins and shelter toolkits along with technical assistance to those whose homes have been damaged or destroyed.
- **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance:** Financial support 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:** Support the community via mobile medical teams, first aid and community health services through BDRCS Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres and health awareness to prevent the spread of diseases and to promote overall well-being through MHPSS interventions. In addition to this, renovation and equipping of MCHCs.
- **WASH:** Ensure access to clean water by mobilizing water purification units, providing access to sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene practices and hygiene kits, and disinfecting, repairing, and installing new water points.

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

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

Furthermore, the approach also integrates elements of disaster risk reduction and preparedness for effective response and addresses protection issues by ensuring the full integration of CEA and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI). A more comprehensive Risk Management Plan, including a detailed risk register for different types of risks, will be integrated to ensure efficient and timely implementation of the emergency operation. Preparedness and other activities (if any) will continue under the IFRC Unified Plan following the conclusion of the 14-month Emergency Appeal period, which is closely linked to the BDRCS annual operational plan. This plan will demonstrate a holistic view of the ongoing emergency response and longer-term programming tailored to the community's needs. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while still ensuring that the needs of those affected by the crisis are met.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People reached: 29,570	
		Female > 18: 9,459	Female < 18: 5,701
		Male > 18: 8,691	Male < 18: 5,719

Objective:

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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of households provided with emergency shelter assistance and basic household items</i>	5,914	10,000
	<i>Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms of cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance</i>	0	2,000

A total of 914 households (4,570 people) in Feni and Sylhet districts received tarpaulins. In Cumilla district, 157 kitchen sets, and shelter toolkits¹ have been distributed. Additionally, 5,000 blankets have been distributed to Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Mymensingh, Sherpur, Moulvi Bazar, Sunamganj, Jamalpur, Tangail, Chattogram City, Kishoreganj, Netrokona, and Habiganj districts.

In the recovery phase, BDRCS provided conditional cash assistance for shelter recovery to 36 households (bilateral support) in Feni district. Each of the households received BDT 65,000 (approximately 480 CHF) to repair their shelter through the financial service provider. BDRCS completed the beneficiary selection process for the other 990 HHs (865 through IFRC EA and 125 bilaterally) for shelter recovery assistance and is currently in the process of providing conditional cash assistance and raising awareness through implementing Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) in Feni, Noakhali and Lakshmipur districts. Based on community consultation and feedback from affected communities, BDRCS designed the shelter recovery interventions. BDRCS builds model shelters in the strategic locations to aware the targeted people about safe shelter construction and to get the community feedback.

Within this reporting period, 25 (20 male and 5 female) staff and volunteers received PASSA Training of Trainers (ToT) in Noakhali district. This training focused on developing the facilitation skills of BDRCS staff and volunteers, enabling them to guide communities in shelter risk reduction and preparedness planning.



BDRCS staff and volunteers participating in the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) Training of Trainers (ToT). (Photo: BDRCS)

¹ Each shelter toolkit includes one kilogram of 1.5-inch nails, one kilogram of 3-inch nails, a roll of tie wire, a measuring tape, shear, claw hammer, handsaw, 50 meters of 3mm rope, 50 meters of 6mm rope, an instruction leaflet, a carton box, and a duffle bag.



Livelihoods

People reached: **10,000**

Female > 18: **3,199**

Female < 18: **1,928**

Male > 18: **2,939**

Male < 18: **1,934**

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

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

In response to the flood, local RCY volunteers initially prepared and distributed 15,550 cooked meals in Chattogram, Khagrachhari, and Noakhali districts. Following this, BDRCS distributed dry food packages—including flattened rice, sugar or molasses, biscuits, fireboxes, and candles—to over 52,540 families across Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachhari, Lakshmipur, Noakhali, Sunamganj, and Sylhet districts.

Additionally, BDRCS distributed a seven-day food package and 15-day food package to 58,240 households (291,200 people) with support from Grameen Phone, Meena Bazar, Novartis, City Bank, the IFRC Emergency Appeal, Turkish Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, the Chinese Government and Red Cross Society of China, Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, American Red Cross, USAID, and local initiatives, including BDRCS branch contributions in 20 flood affected districts. Of these, 2,000 households (10,000 people) were reached specifically through the Emergency Appeal.

Under the recovery operation, BDRCS has selected 1,026 beneficiaries for supporting their livelihood under cash assistance with technical guidance. The preliminary assessment, the list hanging in the community is done. Proposal development for each of the beneficiaries is in process. Based on the income-generating activities (IGA) proposal, households will receive cash grants through the FSPs. Around 100 beneficiaries will be supported with skill-based training, which will be conducted in the coming months.



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached: **100,000**

Female > 18: **31,990**

Female < 18: **19,280**

Male > 18: **29,390**

Male < 18: **19,340**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of households reached with MPCGs</i>	20,000	30,000

As of the reporting period, BDRCS completed MPCG distribution for 47,492 households (237,460 people) in 17 districts with BDT 6,000 (CHF 45) bKash (mobile money transfer) as Financial Service Providers (FSPs), following BDRCS's CVA Standard Operating Procedures, as shown in the table below. Of these, 20,000 households (100,000 people) received assistance through contributions from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, while the remaining households were supported by contributions from the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, USAID, and the IFRC GRIP project (supported by USAID), ECHO PPP, Swiss Red Cross.

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

Following the distribution of MPCGs, the BDRCS Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) team, alongside IFRC PMER, conducted a joint monitoring visit to Sunamganj district from 1–3 October 2024. This visit aimed to assess community satisfaction and gather feedback, with findings informing adjustments to future processes and approaches. Additionally, a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise has been conducted in the flood-affected districts of Sylhet, Sunamganj, Cumilla, Jamalpur, Lakshmipur, Mymensingh and Sherpur for the communities where the distribution was completed for over two weeks to further evaluate the response's effectiveness and community impact. Based on the PDM findings, most households utilized cash assistance for food, purchasing essential materials, repairing shelters, supporting children's education, and repaying debts. Beneficiaries also expressed the need for an increased cash amount to better align with the current cost of living and their specific needs.



Assisted people receiving multipurpose cash grants (MPCG) through their mobile wallets and withdrew cash from bKash financial service provider (FSP) agents in Feni district. (Photo: BDRCS)



Health & Care

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

People reached: **37,228**

Female > 18:
11,909

Female < 18: **7,178**

Male > 18: **10,941**

Male < 18: **7,200**

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

Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid, and mental health and psychosocial support

27,160

15,000

Number of volunteers that received stress management sessions

0

200

Number of people reached with health promotion

0

300,000

<i>Number of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), eCBHFA, and search and rescue</i>	68	180
<i>Number of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional</i>	0	7
<i>Number of people who received LLIN distributed in the community.</i>	10,000	10,000

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



BDRCS volunteers participating in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training (Photo: BDRCS)

From the BDRCS-IFRC in-country contingency stock, BDRCS distributed 2,000 mosquito nets to flood-affected households (10,000 people) in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. Under the IFRC-ASEF stockpile project, a substantial quantity of medical supplies was also delivered to support public health efforts. In the Chattogram division, 60,000 bottles of cholera saline, 22,000 bottles of normal saline, 12,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 12,000 dengue test kits were provided to the Divisional Director under the DGHS. Similarly, in the Sylhet division, 20,000 bottles of cholera saline, 11,000 bottles of normal saline, 6,000 bottles of dextrose saline, and 6,000 dengue test kits were delivered to the Divisional Director. Additionally, 5,000 dengue kits were procured and handed over to BDRCS for

distribution in public hospitals of flood-affected areas. 4,000 Cholera Saline and 20,000 ORS are in the procurement process.

Additionally, in January and March 2025, two batches of Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) training were conducted in Sylhet and Cumilla districts. Volunteers from Sylhet, Sunamganj, Netrokona, Kishoreganj, Habiganj, Maulvibazar, Cumilla, Chattogram, Feni, Noakhali, and Lakshmipur districts participated in the sessions. A total of 48 volunteers (23 male and 25 female) were trained across the two batches. These trained volunteers will be mobilized for health promotional activities in flood-affected areas. Consequently, BDRCS is in the process of renovating six (06) Mother and Child Health Care (MCHC) centres in Cumilla district.

Moreover, during this period, BDRCS conducted two PFA trainings. In those trainings, a total of 40 volunteers (16 male and 24 Female) participated from Sylhet, Sunamganj, Hobiganj, Moulovibazar, Netrokona, & Kishoreganj, Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, Cumilla and Chattogram districts.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: **283,667**

Female > 18:
90,745

Female < 18: **54,691**

Male > 18: **83,370**

Male < 18: **54,861**

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator	Actual	Target
<i>Number of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected</i>	569,705	400,000
<i>Number of new water points installed</i>	0	100
<i>Number of damaged water points repaired and disinfected</i>	530	500
<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion</i>	0	50
<i>Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities</i>	54,285	300,000
<i>Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines</i>	300	2,000

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

- Three mobile water treatment plants (two in Sunamganj and one in Sylhet) supplied around 74,405 litres of water, distributing 1,245 ten-litre jerry cans.

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



BDRCS volunteers conducting a discussion session with community members about latrine installation processes. (Photo: BDRCS)

Additionally, 248,700 water purification tablets were distributed to flood-affected districts, with RCY volunteers offering guidance on their proper use. BDRCS also deployed WASH-trained volunteers to repair and disinfect 530 tube wells in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla districts. All the 530 households have been oriented on how to use the tube-wells after disinfection. The orientation was done by the volunteers and recommended the family to use the tube-well after 12 hours.

BDRCS has initiated latrine construction in targeted districts, completing model latrines. A total of 336 latrines have been constructed in Noakhali, Feni, Cumilla, and Lakshmipur

districts by March 2025. Among them 300 latrines have been supported through IFRC EA.



A flood-affected family in Noakhali district stands beside newly constructed model latrines supported by BDRCS as part of WASH interventions under the flood recovery operation. (Photo: BDRCS)

Furthermore, BDRCS distributed 2,000 hygiene parcel sets in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts, and another 10,857 sets were distributed in Cumilla, Feni and Lakshmipur districts, including orientation on how to use those hygiene kits. Of these, 2,000 sets were mobilized under the Emergency Appeal. Each hygiene kit contains bathing soap (12 pieces), laundry soap (eight pieces), sanitary pads (10 pieces), toilet paper (five rolls), toilet brush (one piece), nail cutter (one piece), toothpaste (two pieces), toothbrushes (five pieces), handwashing liquid soap with dispenser (one piece) and refills (two packages), hair oil (one bottle), comb (one piece), and towel (one piece). Additionally, seven types of Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials have been completed and handed over to BDRCS, while five types of hygiene promotion posters have been developed. The posters will be distributed during hygiene promotion sessions from May 2025.

The installation of the new water points will start in May 2025, while the hygiene promotion training for staff and volunteers is planned for June 2025.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: **238,351**

Female > 18: **76,248**

Female < 18:
45,954

Male > 18: **70,051**

Male < 18:
46,097

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues.

0

100

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

0

1,000

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

238,351

300,000

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

During the reporting period, BDRCS reached **238,351 people** through the awareness-based lifesaving messages shared through the BDRCS Facebook page. Key topics included do's during and after flood, collection, disinfection and use of safe drinking water during floods and disasters, flood preparedness and awareness radio show, The need for safe water, sanitation, hygiene and health protection during disasters, No Excuse for Sexual Abuse and

Harassment, 'Gender Based Violence has No Place, everyone deserves to feel safe, valued and honored at workplace, etc.

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

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

Currently, through the recovery phase, BDRCS is in the process of reaching persons with disabilities with cash assistance and assistive devices, ensuring their specific needs are met. In addition, with the technical support of the Centre for Disability in Development (CDD), BDRCS will conduct a detailed technical assessment.



Awareness sessions held as part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, engaging community members and volunteers to raise awareness on gender-based violence and promote women’s rights (Photo: BDRCS)



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: 49	
Female > 18: 15	Female < 18: 0
Male > 18: 34	Male < 18: 0

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of complaints received through feedback mechanisms.	2236	500
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA	49	25

BDRCS operates a toll-free hotline (16226), available daily from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, for inquiries about its services. Additionally, BDRCS has set up feedback and complaint boxes, along with information desks staffed by trained CEA volunteers, at each distribution point. These volunteers address community information needs and answer common questions, such as selection criteria for assistance.

BDRCS received a total of 2,236 calls through the hotline, covering topics such as damage information, donation procedures, registration for assistance, distribution schedules, etc. Of these, 1,802 were information requests, 383 were service requests, 48 were complaints, and 3 were expressions of appreciation.

During this reporting period, BDRCS provided training for 49 (34 male and 15 female) volunteers on CEA in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts. During the multi-sectoral assessment, approximately 52,000 informational materials, including 32,000 red pocket cards, 16,500 stickers, 3,500 posters featuring BDRCS feedback details were distributed during the multi-sectoral assessment to enhance community outreach.

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



BDRCS volunteers actively participating in CEA training sessions in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts (Photo: BDRCS)



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

People reached: 0

Female > 18: 0

Female < 18: 0

Male > 18: 0

Male < 18: 0

Objective:

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of cash for work schemes implemented</i>	0	20
	<i>Number of saplings distributed</i>	0	50,000

BDRCS volunteers, in coordination with local authorities and partner organizations, actively supported evacuation efforts and disseminated early warning messages to at-risk communities. In Chattogram, Feni, Khagrachari, and Noakhali districts, BDRCS engaged 19 boats—including speedboats, country boats, inflatable boats, and makeshift rafts—conducting rescue operations that safely evacuated 29,004 people. RCY volunteers also provided first aid and psychosocial support to the injured. These efforts were carried out in close collaboration with the Army and Navy. As part of its recovery strategy, BDRCS plans to implement cash-for-work programmes in targeted areas, in consultation with local authorities and affected communities. These initiatives aim to reduce existing community risks and strengthen preparedness for future disasters.



Education

People reached: **0**

Female > 18: **0** Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18: **0** Male < 18: **0**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of schools renovated with latrines and tubewells/water points.</i>	0	10

Most schools experienced significant damage to their facilities due to the flood, which has hindered their ability to operate normally. To address this issue, BDRCS has been coordinating with its district branches to renovate essential facilities, such as latrines and tube wells/water points at 10 schools.

To promote hygiene practices among students, BDRCS and IFRC have developed a school hygiene booklet. Procurement of hygiene parcels has been completed, and distribution, along with hygiene promotion sessions, will take place in the coming months as part of the recovery phase.



Migration

People reached: **0**

Female > 18: **0** Female < 18: **0**

Male > 18: **0** Male < 18: **0**

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of training sessions organized for shelter management committees.</i>	0	15

The shelter management committees in many flood shelters faced challenges in maintaining full functionality during the flood, with many members unfamiliar with their roles, responsibilities, and the mass evacuation process. Therefore, it is essential to form/reform these committees and provide them with the necessary training and equipment. This initiative will better prepare the committees to effectively carry out their responsibilities in the future. BDRCS plans to form or reform 25 committees and provide them with the required training.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on basic RCRC, operational management, finance management, NDRT, NDRT-WASH, CVA, and CVA-IM.</i>	0	500
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage</i>	15	600
	<i>Number of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework</i>	1	5

Over 50 NDRT members and 2,000 volunteers and staff are mobilized for this response operation. To enhance the response capacity, BDRCS has planned to conduct NDRT, CVA, operational and financial management trainings for its staff and volunteers. Currently, 500 BDRCS volunteers are already insured for 2025 through the IFRC Global Accident Insurance in Geneva.. Solidarity funds for BDRCS staff and volunteers are in place in BDRCS. BDRCS staff and volunteers can apply for this fund for general illness or accident, in case those are not covered by the insurance. During this reporting period, 13 staff and 2 volunteers utilized this solidarity fund.

To strengthen branch capacity through this appeal, BDRCS already renovated branch office in Noakhali, and volunteers and staff are using this office as operation hub to cover the most flood affected districts in southeast part of Bangladesh. Currently another branch office in Sunamganj is in process for renovation. After completion of the renovation, concern volunteers and staff will get proper working environment in the office. To strengthen the logistic capacity of BDRCS in terms of delivering humanitarian assistance, IFRC is in process to procure one cargo truck for BDRCS.

As part of international humanitarian support, the China Red Cross has donated BDRCS essential emergency rescue items bilaterally and BDRCS is expecting to receive the shipment in April 2025. The shipment comprises a total of 08 containers and includes essential lifesaving and search and rescue equipment like 100 rescue boats with engines, 50 float plates, 50 rescue panels, 300 sea first aid kits, 15 water purification units, 6 seawater desalination machines and 10 diesel generators. Additionally, 500 life vests, 500 pair of rescue boots, 500 rescue helmets, 25 stretchers, 500 pairs of gloves, 250 rescue ropes and bags. The consignment also consists of 100 life rafts, crucial for water-based emergency response.



Coordination and Partnerships

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to Movement partners</i>	4	5
	<i>Number of external coordination meetings participated</i>	24	15

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

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

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



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>Number of shelter cluster coordination meetings held</i>	11	12

The Shelter Cluster Bangladesh is led by MoDMR and co-led by IFRC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Shelter cluster has been coordinating the flood responses with partners since the floods began and publishing situation overviews based on available information from various sources. According to the Shelter Cluster [situation overview 2](#), a total of 334,434 houses were damaged, of which 26,991 houses were destroyed and 307,443 houses have been partially damaged. In the aftermath of the flood, the shelter cluster conducted a [Shelter Damage and Needs Assessment](#) in the five most affected districts of Cumilla, Feni, Khagrachari, Laxmipur, and Noakhali to evaluate housing damage and identify shelter needs, through the collaborative effort of partners including Aid Comilla, BDRCS, IFRC, Islamic Relief Bangladesh, Muslim Aid, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children, Uttaran, UNDP, and World Vision. As highlighted in the need analysis section, the assessment found that 78 per cent of assessed houses in the affected areas are Kutch, which were extensively damaged. The most urgent recovery needs are corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) sheets, timber, reinforce concrete pillar and cash assistance. Income loss has severely affected recovery, with 75 per cent of households earning is less than BDT 5,000 per month. With 98 per cent of households preferring to stay on their land, long-term housing support is crucial to address the shelter crisis.

Under the [Humanitarian Response Plan \(HRP\)](#), the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh sought US\$ 7.12 million to support shelter needs for 252,036 people across the most affected districts. As of now, 21 shelter cluster partners have mobilized US\$ 3.05 million and reached 88,869 people with shelter assistance. Additionally, the Shelter Cluster reached out to donors and high commissions to advocate for support in affected areas. Based on the magnitude of the flood, the Shelter Cluster established sub-national mechanisms in Cumilla, Fenni, and Noakhali, with the support of partners. Additionally, with support from Caritas Bangladesh, the cluster hosted a "Build Back Safer" workshop to refine IEC materials on resilient housing designs. To date, the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh has organised eleven coordination meetings and participated in nine Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings and one Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) meeting. With the support of partners, Shelter cluster is coordinating and supporting to conduct the shelter vulnerability and capacity assessment throughout the country. Further updates on the response can be found on the Shelter Cluster's [website](#).



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

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. Content has been produced in cooperation and coordination between IFRC CD Bangladesh, the IFRC APRO Communication team, and BDRCS. Moreover, the content has been shared on the IFRC APRO X handle and IFRC Global LinkedIn and X accounts, as well as from BDRCS' X account, in a continuous effort to keep the issue in the public eye. Ongoing media pitches to international journalists, in coordination with APRO, further amplify our message. Feature stories were published on <https://ifrc.exposure.co/wide-waters-at-feni-noakhali> and [Red Crescent volunteers risked all to save lives](#).

A video case story was uploaded in IFRC YouTube channel: https://youtu.be/dNak02f39xg?si=Lp_ZajoZc77MHh1-. All communication with the main target groups will be public through the press and donors, including PNSs, underlining the need for further funding and support for the many who lost their houses and belongings.

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework and related tools are in place for the operation to track its progress and support quality assurance. A data collection mechanism is also established and updated regularly.

Logistics support to the BDRCS involves mobilizing, storing, transporting, and procuring relief items through the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation logistics unit, with further assistance from the IFRC APRO logistics team. A framework agreement with a Mobile Financial Services Provider (MFSP) was also established to facilitate cash assistance to beneficiaries. Procurement of non-food items (NFIs), such as blankets, is being carried out both locally and internationally. Additionally, the IFRC Country Logistics team, in collaboration with the administration team, has set up a hub office for the flood response operation in Noakhali, including BDRCS branch office renovation. To strengthen the logistic capacity of BDRCS in terms of delivering humanitarian assistance, IFRC is in process to procure one cargo truck. Despite challenges such as damaged roads and a heavy workload from multiple simultaneous emergency operations, all activities were carried out in full compliance with IFRC/BDRCS logistics regulations.

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

D. FUNDING

IFRC Secretariat Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
Hard Pledges + in kind + Soft Pledges	3,094,557	2,905,443	52%
Federation-wide Coverage	Amount Raised (CHF)	Funding Gap (CHF)	Coverage %
BDRCS domestic income + IFRC Secretariat + bilateral support to BDRCS	5,879,546	1,620,454	78%

As of 31 March 2025, the total commitment received (hard pledges) for the IFRC Secretariat Emergency Appeal is approximately around CHF 3,094,557. This amount excludes the 1.5 million CHF originating from a DREF loan which already reimbursed to IFRC DREF pot. For more details on the budget and expenditure, please refer to the financial report attached at the end of this document.

IFRC extends its heartfelt gratitude to all donors and earnestly appeals for further contributions to bridge the remaining gap. This support is crucial for the National Society and the IFRC to continue delivering vital humanitarian assistance during both the emergency and recovery phases.

Contact information

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

At the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- **Secretary General:** Dr. Kabir M Ashraf Alam ndc; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org, phone: +88 01811 458500
- **Director; Disaster Response Department:** Md. Mijanur Rahman; email: dmijanur.rahman@bdracs.org, phone: +8801811 458 522

At the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation:

- **Head of Delegation:** Alberto Bocanegra; email: alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org, phone: +880 01711 521 615
- **Senior Manager- Disaster Preparedness & Response:** Hasibul Bari Razib; email: hasibul.bari@ifrc.org; phone: +8801718535128.

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

- **Regional Director:** Alexander Matheou; email: alexander.matheou@ifrc.org
- **Deputy Regional Director:** Juja Kim; email: juja.kim@ifrc.org
- **Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis unit:** Joy Singhal; email: joy.singhal@ifrc.org
- **Lead of Evolving Crises and Disasters:** Felipe Delcid; email: felipe.delcid@ifrc.org
- **Operations Coordinator:** Nusrat Hassan; email: opscoord.pacific@ifrc.org
- **Communications Manager:** Afrhill Rances; email: afrhill.rances@ifrc.org

At the IFRC Geneva:

- **Senior Officer Operations Coordination:** Christina Duschl; email: christina.duschl@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

How we work

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

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/07-2025/03	Operation Budget	MDRBD036
Budget Timeframe	2024/07-2025/07		APPROVED

Prepared on 01 May 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRBD036 - Bangladesh - Flash Floods

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

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	6,000,000
Donor Response* as per 01 May 2025	3,094,577
Appeal Coverage	51.58%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	441,715	24,021	417,694
PO02 - Livelihoods	120,900	0	120,900
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	732,323	972,561	-240,238
PO04 - Health	380,005	13,039	366,966
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	254,230	0	254,230
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	36,500	0	36,500
PO07 - Education	88,496	5,705	82,791
PO08 - Migration	3,138	0	3,138
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	378,812	79,805	299,007
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	20,462	185	20,277
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	12,000	0	12,000
Planned Operations Total	2,468,581	1,095,317	1,373,264
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	90,796	5,023	85,773
EA02 - Secretariat Services	98,500	9,574	88,926
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	436,700	4,615	432,085
Enabling Approaches Total	625,996	19,212	606,784
Grand Total	3,094,577	1,114,529	1,980,048

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/03

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	3,094,577
Expenditure	-1,114,529
Closing Balance	1,980,048
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	1,980,048

IV. DREF Loan

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

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
American Red Cross	271,522				271,522	
European Commission - DG ECHO	189,807				189,807	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Society	22,294				22,294	
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432	
Other	265				265	
Red Cross of Monaco	9,370				9,370	
Swiss Government	2,000,000				2,000,000	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gover	125,009				125,009	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Governm	447,879				447,879	
Total Contributions and Other Income	3,094,577	0	0	0	3,094,577	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					3,094,577	0