



Communities stranded in floodwaters in Noakhali district, one of the hardest hit areas. (Photo: IFRC)

Appeal No: MDRBD036	To be assisted: 400,000 people¹	Appeal launched: 06/09/2024
Glide No: FF-2024-000154-BGD	DREF allocated: CHF 1.5 million	Disaster Categorisations: Orange
Operation start date: 29/06/2024	Operation end date: 30/09/2025	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 7.5 million²

¹ The Federation-wide target is 400,000 people, while the IFRC appeal target aims to reach 300,000 people.

² The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the BDRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 1.5 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 6 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

TIMELINE



As floodwaters began to recede, the BDRCS, in addition to distributing dry food packs during the early days, began providing seven-day food packs to the most affected families. A Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteer is distributing one of these packs in Noakhali district. (Photo: BDRCS)

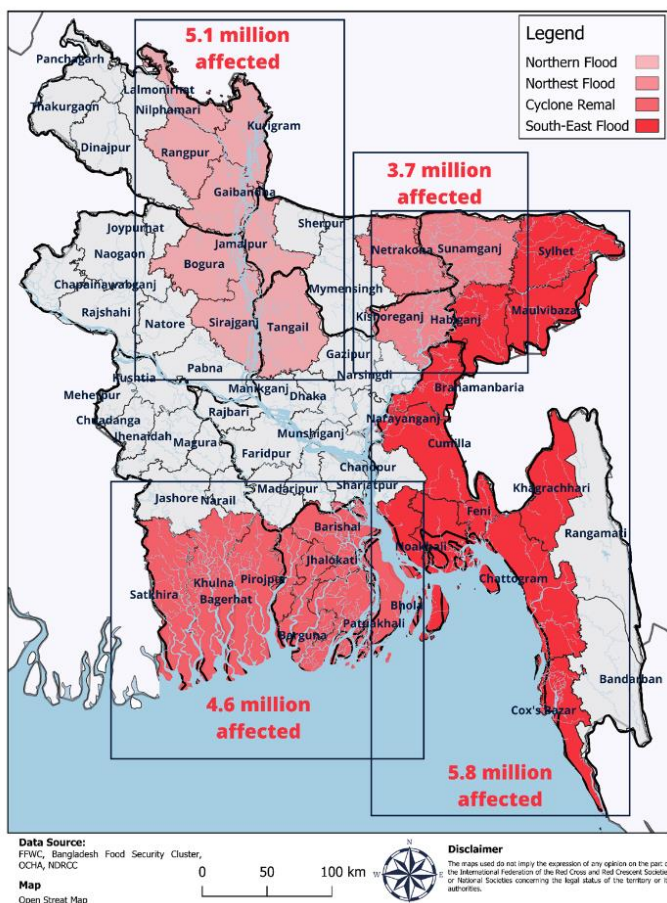
- 1-15 June: Medium to heavy rainfall in the northeast of Bangladesh affect 3.7 million people.**
- 29 June: IFRC DREF allocates CHF 998,547 for the response to the floods in the country's northeast.**
- 3-8 July: Floods in Bangladesh's northern region impact 5.1 million people.**
- 9 July: Flood EAP activated, and CHF 259,000 is allocated from the IFRC-DREF (Anticipatory pillar) for the northern part of Bangladesh (Jamuna Basin).**
- 15-26 August: Roughly 5.8 million people are affected in the southeast and eastern regions of Bangladesh.**
- 6 September: An IFRC-wide Emergency Appeal for CHF 7.5 million is launched to assist 400,000 people impacted by the floods.**
- 10 September: The IFRC launches a Surge alert for an Operations Manager, IM Coordinator, and PMER Officer to support the operation.**

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Since mid-June 2024, a total of 14.6 million people have been affected by a series of flooding events hitting Bangladesh across the northern, northeastern, and southeastern regions, displacing millions and causing widespread damage. The challenges faced by vulnerable communities grappling with natural hazards were further exacerbated in mid-July 2024 by a period of governmental transition, which imposed some additional time constraints on communication, access, and security.

Severity of the humanitarian conditions

+CIFRC Bangladesh Cyclone & Flood May to August 2024



Starting in mid-June 2024, repeated floods have severely affected the northern regions of Bangladesh due to heavy rainfall and water inflows from upstream countries, including Nepal and India. Districts such as Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Tangail, and Munshiganj have experienced extensive flooding. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) report of 11 July 2024 estimated that around 5.13 million people have been impacted, comprising 2.61 million women, 1.51 million children and adolescents, and 0.53 million elderly individuals.

At the height of the flooding, 723,331 people were displaced, including 599,767 who took shelter in evacuation centres and 123,564 who sought refuge along roads and embankments. The floods caused extensive damage to infrastructure, severely disrupting economic and social activities. According to the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), 86 per cent of drinking water points and 84 per cent of sanitation facilities were compromised, with 59,338 water points and 118,412 latrines damaged. Additionally, schools were affected, with teaching materials destroyed and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities left unusable.

The floods have caused significant hardship across the affected regions. There is an urgent need to restore clean water and sanitation facilities to prevent disease outbreaks, making the distribution of water purification tablets and hygiene kits essential. Immediate food distribution is also critical due to severe shortages, as economic activities have come to a standstill. To address food insecurity, it is essential to restore food availability, provide agricultural support, close the consumption gap, and prevent the collapse of livelihoods. Immediate assistance is also needed for cash support for shelter repairs, and to provide critical materials such as tents, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, essential household items, clothing, and kitchen sets. Health services have been severely disrupted, necessitating urgent action to maintain access to vital care, including the supply of essential medicines and medical equipment. Additional medical teams and boats are needed to reach remote areas and restore the operations of health facilities. Furthermore, the psychological impact of the disaster on affected populations underscores the need for psychosocial support and mental health services.

Protection services are urgently needed to address gender-based violence (GBV) risks and ensure the safety of vulnerable groups, particularly girls, women, children, people with disabilities, and other gender-diverse groups in shelters. Many shelter centres are not accessible to people with disabilities, and many areas remain inundated. According to the NAWG's third Situation Overview (31 August 2024), approximately 282,968 people, including women and girls, require GBV response and risk mitigation services out of the 5.83 million affected. The Gender-Based Violence Cluster (GBV Cluster) has reported that overcrowded evacuation centres, damaged homes,



insufficient electricity, lack of privacy for women and girls, and limited access to alternative reporting channels have exacerbated GBV risks. Adolescents and young girls, out of school for extended periods, face additional risks of early marriage and trafficking. To address these challenges, there is an urgent need for dignity kits, safe spaces, information on GBV referral pathways, and psychosocial support for women, girls, and children, alongside other life-saving aids.
















Since 21 August 2024, southeastern Bangladesh has also faced severe flooding due to heavy monsoon rains and a low-pressure system. By 3 September 2024, 5.82 million people across 11 districts had been affected, with 71 fatalities reported. The floods have caused widespread damage, submerging 311,419 hectares of land and destroying 6,542 kilometres of roads and 1,066 bridges and culverts, disrupting key transportation routes. Economic losses are substantial, totaling USD 34 million (CHF 29 million) in livestock and USD 121.6 million (CHF 103.1 million) in fisheries. Additionally, more than 7,000 schools were forced to close, affecting 175,000 primary students, while outbreaks of diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases continue to exacerbate the crisis.

Bangladesh remains highly vulnerable to recurring floods due to its low-lying topography and frequent exposure to tropical cyclones and monsoon rains. Climate change is intensifying these hazards, increasing the risks associated with floods, cyclones, storm surges, droughts, and riverbank erosion. According to the 2024 INFORM Risk Index, Bangladesh is rated very high in several risk categories, with projections suggesting that climate change could displace one in every seven people by 2050. Forecasts for September 2024 indicate that heavy rainfall is likely to continue, with further flooding expected in several areas.

Key Impacts: SE Floods

(As of 05 September 2024)

 <p>11 District affected (77 Upazilas, 587 unions/municipalities)</p>	 <p>5.9 M people affected</p>	 <p>71 death confirmed</p>
 <p>540,510 people are displaced in 4,003 evacuation shelters</p>	 <p>207,320 houses damaged</p>	 <p>USD 122 million losses in fisheries</p>
 <p>38,954 livestock deaths</p>	 <p>21,25,436 poultry and duck deaths</p>	 <p>311,419 hectares of land submerged</p>
 <p>6,542 km of roads and 1,066 bridges & culverts damaged</p>	 <p>7,000+ schools are closed, and affecting 1,750,000 primary students</p>	 <p>1807 cell towers were out of services</p>
 <p>162,823 water points are non-functioning</p>	 <p>295,689 sanitation facilities damaged</p>	 <p>Women, Children, the elderly and Persons with Disability are found to be the most affected</p>

Source: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and UNRC Office, Bangladesh

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (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 2,827 staff, the

BDRCS ensures that a well-functioning, relevant disaster management system is in place to address the needs of vulnerable people affected by disasters and crises.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in terms of providing humanitarian assistance, the BDRCS has access as a first responder to crisis areas. 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 flooding, the BDRCS activated a contingency plan and emergency operations centre and has been coordinating with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the IFRC's in-country membership, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other international partners in the country. The BDRCS maintains strong partnerships with government agencies at the national and district levels, the UN, INGOs, and NGOs, and shares real-time data with partners, and 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.

Response to the Southeastern Flood:

- The BDRCS immediately mobilised **BDT 8.1 million** (USD 67,000) from national headquarters to purchase and distribute essential food items (dry and cooked food and 7-day food packages) to the flood-affected districts.
- The BDRCS has distributed **30,375 dry food** packages. Each package includes flattened rice, sugar/molasses, biscuits, a firebox, and candles.
- In addition, local RCY volunteers have prepared cooked food and distributed **15,550 meals**.
- The BDRCS distributed **7-day food packages** to **13,864 families** in the affected districts. Each package contains 7.5 kg of rice, 1 kg of lentils, 1 kg of sugar, 1 kg of salt, 1 litre of soybean oil, and 0.5 kg of semolina. Another 16,000 families will be reached with 7-day food packages.
- **Seven mobile water treatment plants** (four in Feni, two in Noakhali, and one in Cumilla) were mobilised and distributed around **390,700 litres of purified drinking water**.
- In addition, the BDRCS deployed WASH-trained volunteers and **disinfected 530 tube wells** in Feni, Noakhali, and Cumilla.
- **5,000 10-litre water jerry cans, 4,500 tarpaulins, 2,500 hygiene parcels, 2,500 dignity kits, 3,000 shelter tool kits, and 2,000 kitchen sets** have been allocated to the affected districts. Among these, the BDRCS has already distributed 4,100 10-litre water jerry cans in Cumilla, Feni, and Noakhali, and 300 tarpaulins to affected families in Feni.
- **248,700 water purification tablets (WPT)** have been distributed to flood-affected districts, with RCYs providing guidelines on their proper use.
- The BDRCS engaged **19 boats (speed boats, country boats, inflatable boats, makeshift rafts)**, both rented and owned, in rescue operations in Noakhali, Feni, Cumilla, Khagrachari, and Chattogram districts, and **rescued 29,004 people** in coordination with local administrations, and the Bangladesh Army and Navy.
- **Seven mobile medical teams** have already been deployed to Feni, Noakhali, Lakshmipur, and Cumilla and provided medical assistance to **6,700 patients** and reached **600 people with psychosocial support (PSS)**. In addition, **19,104 sachets of oral rehydration solutions (ORS)** were distributed.
- Under the IFRC-ASEF stockpile project, **10,000 bottles of cholera saline** (an additional 50,000 are being procured), **22,000 normal saline**, and **12,000 bottles of dextrose saline**, and **12,000 dengue test kits** have already been delivered to the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS).

- Through the **USAID-IFRC** supported GRIP project, USD 250,000 (**CHF 211,962**) funding is allocated for the flood response. In-country Participating National Societies (PNSs) have already allocated funds to the BDRCS – the Swedish Red Cross (BDT 1,000,000/CHF 7,022) and American Red Cross (BDT 3,000,000/CHF 21,065).
- The Red Cross Society of China has already funded USD 100,000 (**CHF 85,000**) through the Chinese Embassy to the BDRCS to support this flood response operation.
- The BDRCS is running a fundraising campaign through the BDRCS website, online platforms, and physical donations at both its national headquarters and unit offices. To date, the BDRCS has raised a total of **BDT 27.8 million** (CHF 200,066) from local corporate, individual fundraising, and unit contributions to the National Society.

Response to the Northeastern and Northern Floods:

- More than 450 volunteers and staff have been mobilised in the emergency flood response. Since the beginning, they have been engaged in disseminating early warning messages, evacuating people, and supporting the local authorities.
- The BDRCS mobilised eight mobile medical teams, and 4,493 patients were reached.
- The BDRCS distributed dry food packages to 2,000 households. In addition, 3,600 families were assisted with 7-day food packages. Each package contains 7.5 kg of rice, 1 kg of lentils, 1 kg of sugar, 0.5 kg of semolina, 1 kg of salt, and 1 litre of soybean oil.
- Deployed eight water purification units and distributed 3,745 jerry cans and 256,653 litres of safe drinking water in Sylhet, Sunamganj, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, and Tangail districts.
- Assessments are taking place to reach more than 23,000 households with multipurpose cash grants (MPCG). As of now, 5,600 households have reached with MPCG support of BDT 6,000 per household through financial service providers.
- The BDRCS distributed 2,000 mosquito nets and hygiene parcels in Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

- As of 7 September 2024, the Government of Bangladesh has allocated BDT 46.2 million (USD 385,000), 20,650 MT of rice, 15,000 packets of dry food, BDT 13.5 million (USD 112,500) for baby food, and BDT 13.5 million (USD 112,500) for cattle food in Chattogram, Cumilla, Feni, Noakhali, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Brahmanbaria, Lakshmipur, Khagrachari, and Cox's Bazar for flood affected households/individuals.
- A total of 194,300 packets of dry food, clothing, and water have been collected by the Anti-Discrimination Students Movement and the Directorate of Disaster Management (DDM) and dispatched to the affected areas. Round-the-clock communication between student movement coordinators continues.
- District Commissioners of flood-affected areas have been instructed to coordinate with the Anti-Discrimination Students Movement, Bangladesh Army, Navy, Air Force, RAB, Police, BGB, Fire Service and Civil Defence, medical teams, and other volunteers. They have been directed to work together to ensure effective relief efforts.
- Field hospitals and district civil surgeons, in cooperation with the army, are providing health services in flood-affected districts. District Administrators have instructed local clinics, hospitals, and healthcare institutions to provide essential health services for flood victims.
- The Armed Forces have distributed 3,91,186 relief packets and 22,410 cooked food packets in the flood-affected areas, rescued 42,957 people, and provided medical treatment to 50,257 individuals. Additionally, 153 people have been rescued by helicopter. A total of 24 camps run by the Armed Forces and 18 medical teams are providing medical care, along with distributing drinking water, water purification tablets, clothing, heating supplies, baby food, and sanitary items.
- The government has already instructed all relevant departments to take the necessary measures to prevent waterborne disease outbreaks following the floods.
- The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) management and relief control room is operational around-the-clock.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC Country Delegation in Bangladesh, in close collaboration with the in-country IFRC membership, is actively coordinating with the BDRCS and different partners, including the government, donors, and UN agencies. They are supporting the BDRCS in collecting the latest information on the current situation, updating contingency stocks, sharing situation updates, and maintaining close links with the Cox's Bazar sub-delegation from the very beginning. At the request of the BDRCS, the IFRC launched a **Federation-wide Emergency Appeal** on 6 September **to assist 400,000 people**. The **IFRC has already released CHF 1.5 million from its Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF)** to enable the BDRCS to move ahead with the emergency response.

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.

With support from the IFRC Country Delegation and IFRC's in-country membership (PNSs), the BDRCS has maintained its contingency stock for an immediate response and successfully mobilised water purification units to distribute safe drinking water, hygiene parcels, tarpaulins, jerry cans, and dignity kits to affected households in the immediate aftermath of the floods.

Currently, nine PNSs have a presence in Bangladesh: The American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and Turkish Red Crescent. The Japanese Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, and Turkish Red Crescent have a greater focus on the Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar; however, in times of crisis, all of the IFRC membership collectively supports the BDRCS, either bilaterally using their own resources, or multilaterally through the IFRC. The German Red Cross, on behalf of the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP)³ consortium in Bangladesh, is coordinating with the IFRC and partners and ECHO in-country, discussing and exploring funding from the PPP's flexi fund for the immediate response – this will not be part of this Emergency Appeal; however, it will contribute to the immediate response.

The table below summarises the thematic areas and programmes that PNSs have with the BDRCS at the time of this Emergency Appeal.

IFRC Membership	Programme	Location
American Red Cross	Coastal DRR Phase-III; localised early warning, early action, anticipatory action, and localised funding; cash readiness; Coastal city project (Urban resilience), Youth in Climate Action, emergency response support; National Society Development (NSD).	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Khulna, Bagerhat, Patuakhali, Satkhira, and other coastal districts.
British Red Cross	Climate change adaptation, NSD-Cash, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), branch development, logistics development.	Dhaka, Narayanganj.
Danish Red Cross	Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness and Response (EPPR) under the PPP, Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS); emergency response; early	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Sylhet, Habiganj, Netrokona, Gazipur, Rajshahi, Kishorganj, Chattogram.

³ Bangladesh is one of the countries where the PPP is being implemented. This is a partnership between the IFRC network and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). Implemented by the BDRCS in Dhaka, Rajshahi, Sylhet, and Cox's Bazar districts, the German Red Cross, as the European Union National Society, is leading the PPP in Bangladesh with the Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and IFRC.

	recovery; Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); NSD; and WASH, school safety.	
German Red Cross	Forecast-based Financing (FbF); anticipatory action, urban resilience; NSD; Disaster Risk Management (DRM)/DRR (PPP), WASH, emergency response.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Bogura, Noakhali, and 29 other districts for FbF intervention.
Japanese Red Cross	Health in Emergency, PSS and Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), emergency response.	Cox's Bazar.
Qatar Red Crescent	Health, shelter; WASH, food security and livelihoods; relief and disaster response.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, and other locations.
Swedish Red Cross	Resilience (DRR, WASH, Livelihoods), NSD - Green Response and Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI), supporting the BDRCS in updating and developing the Central Data and Information Management System (CDIMS), emergency response and CEA under the PPP.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Rajshahi, Sylhet.
Swiss Red Cross	Urban empowerment and resilience programme; primary and environmental health programme; Reinforcing Rural Resilience programme; NSD-Branch Development, resource mobilisation and strategy development, sexual and reproductive health, healthy aging.	Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Munshiganj, Bhila, Jhalokathi, Lakhimpur, Joypurhat, Khulna, Gopalganj, Cumilla.
Turkish Red Crescent	Health, WASH, PSS, PGI, CEA, shelter; education, emergency response.	Cox's Bazar.

ICRC

While the ICRC has an active presence in Bangladesh, it is not directly supporting the flood response but will provide safer access and protection-related guidance when needed and assist the BDRCS with restoring family link (RFL) services if required during the operation.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Humanitarian agencies have launched humanitarian programmes in the affected areas. The UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocated USD 4 million, with WFP, UNICEF, and UNFPA implementing through this funding. UNDP has committed USD 1 million for shelter response, while Save the Children has allocated USD 52,174 for the same purpose. Start Network Bangladesh has contributed 428,755 euros to its partners. Other humanitarian agencies are also assisting in the affected areas.

Clusters under the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) have been coordinating response efforts and have established sub-national coordination mechanisms to improve the effectiveness of the response. HCTT has been updating the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), while the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh is being co-led by the IFRC, UNDP, and Government of Bangladesh. It is conducting shelter damage and needs assessments in the most affected areas to determine shelter damage patterns and community-level needs. The Shelter Cluster Bangladesh is chaired by the MoDMR and co-chaired by the IFRC and UNDP. To oversee and coordinate all responses, the IFRC has deployed a dedicated coordinator to work with all partners in the shelter cluster. The Shelter Cluster has been conducting shelter damage and needs assessments for the northern floods, which will provide insights into shelter damage patterns at the community level and identify shelter-related needs. The IFRC has also secured funding for shelter cluster coordination.

Under the United Nations Residents Coordinator Office (UNRC), a joint visit was conducted in the affected areas to observe and monitor the impact of the flood and determine the support needed by the government and development partners to effectively assist the affected population.

On 21 August and 1 September 2024, the Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG) held meetings to review the flood situation.

3. Gaps in the response

WASH: Due to the eastern flash floods, 162,823 water points and 295,689 latrines were damaged. According to the WASH cluster, 1.8 million people are in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene services. The floodwaters have contaminated water sources and damaged and inundated sanitation facilities, bathing spaces, tube wells, and water points, leading to high risks of waterborne, respiratory, and skin diseases. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable, facing heightened risks of communicable diseases such as urinary tract and reproductive tract infections due to inadequate privacy, hygiene, and safety, as well as increased exposure to gender-based violence risks given security concerns, including the lack of lighting at water and sanitation points. The reproductive health of women and girls, including menstrual hygiene management, remains a critical issue. According to Situation Report-2, shared by the UN, the flooding of WASH facilities across affected areas raises serious concerns about health and waterborne diseases. In some subdistricts, 100 per cent of WASH facilities are still submerged. The restoration of WASH services is reported by half of the affected population as their top priority life-saving intervention. Immediate needs include restoring access to sufficient quantities of clean water and ensuring access to hygienic sanitation facilities and handwashing materials. These are especially crucial for the most disadvantaged groups, primarily children and women, who are the most vulnerable in the affected areas.

Food Security and Livelihoods: The floods have caused a significant loss of livelihoods and household income, and the subsequent halt in economic activities has only deepened the suffering. Agriculture, in particular, has been hit the hardest. Floodwaters, carrying heavy siltation, have damaged crops, fruit orchards, seedbeds, fisheries, livestock, poultry, and forests. The floods have also led to the death, injury, and sickness of livestock and wildlife, exacerbated by the contamination of water sources. Most of the tools and equipment used by agricultural households (e.g. machinery, trawlers, etc.) were damaged due to mud water and displacement. According to Bangladesh's Agriculture Ministry, the floods have caused CHF 240 million (USD 282 million) in crop damage, impacting over 1.3 million farmers. This is especially detrimental as the agricultural sector employs roughly 42 per cent of Bangladesh's workforce. The floods have also resulted in CHF 132 million (USD 156 million) in losses for livestock and fisheries. According to MoDMR, more than 38,954 cows, buffalos, goats, and over 2.1 million poultry and ducks, died during the floods. This has devastated Bangladesh's economy as well as significantly worsened levels of food insecurity nationwide. Farmers are likely to start the Aman planting season late, leading to further production losses. Priority needs include food assistance to the most vulnerable households to ensure food and nutrition security while preventing further deterioration of the current food and nutrition situation. The restoration of immediate income opportunities and agricultural infrastructure is critical, along with lifesaving agricultural interventions such as providing tools, seeds, fertilisers, cattle feed, fodder, veterinary services, fish feed, and fishing equipment to restore food production.

Shelter: The people of this region have never experienced floods of this magnitude, and their inexperience in dealing with such hazards has significantly exacerbated the damage. Vast areas are remain waterlogged, and the scale of the destruction continues to rise. According to the Shelter Cluster report, as of 11 September 2024, a total of 334,434 houses have been damaged across 11 districts, with 307,443 houses partially damaged, and 26,991 houses completely destroyed. Most of the damaged homes are Kutcha⁴ and Jhupri.⁵ Additionally, more than 540,000 people have evacuated to temporary shelters. As a result, household essentials were severely damaged due to the inundation, while cooking utensils were washed away or destroyed. In some affected areas, houses with mud floors have become uninhabitable due to the accumulation of clay.

Many whose homes were damaged have not yet been able to repair them, leaving large numbers of people still residing in shelter centres or with relatives and neighbours. The majority of affected homes are in Kuthca and

⁴ Kutcha: Houses are made of mud, tiles, or cement as kutcha houses.

⁵ Jhupri: Houses that use mats, thatch, bamboo, and similar materials for walls and roofs as jhupri.

Jhupri, typically belonging to marginalised communities, who lack the resources to repair or rebuild without external support.

Currently, shelter support is desperately needed, but humanitarian support has yet to reach most of the affected areas. Due to floodwaters, the daily household essentials of many families such as clothes, bed sheets, mattresses, comforters, and cooking utensils have been damaged, as those affected remain in dire need these materials.

In many villages, the plinths of houses are made of mud, and the excess water has turned the interior into unliveable clay. At present, people are attempting to repair their homes using the limited materials they have, but these efforts are insufficient and compromise both their safety and dignity. Without immediate housing support on an emergency basis, those affected will become increasingly vulnerable. According to the Shelter Cluster's situation overview published on 2 September 2024, the affected population is in urgent need of house repair assistance, including tarpaulins, tents, home repair materials, corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets, bamboo, timber, cloth, mosquito nets, bed sheets, comforters, solar lamps, and kitchen utensils.

Health: The recent southeastern flash floods, triggered by heavy rainfall and upstream water flow from a neighbouring country, have had devastating impacts on communities across 11 districts in the eastern region. From 21-28 August, a total of 4,786 cases of illness and injury were recorded by the National Health Emergency Operations Centre and Control Room of the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). Reported cases include 1,397 of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), 782 of skin diseases, 264 of acute respiratory infection (ARI), 279 injuries, 209 snake bites, 22 near-drownings, 11 eye infections, and 1,822 other cases from health facilities in the affected districts.ⁱ Health facilities and services in these areas have also been severely impacted.

Public hospitals and seven BDRCS health facilities in some sub-districts are submerged. To manage patients and provide essential and emergency services, mobile medical teams (MMTs) need to deploy in the flood-affected areas. Concurrently, to restore functionality to BDRCS health facilities, structural renovations and necessary equipment must be provided. Health facilities in the affected districts are also facing shortages of IV cholera saline, ORS, and other essential drugs, as noted in the DGHS stockpile report. Moreover, DGHS data indicates a sharp increase in dengue cases in the Chattogram division, with 2,029 people diagnosed from August to 11 September 2024. To support early detection, prevention, and treatment, there is an urgent need for dengue testing kits, long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs), and blood bank supplies.

According to the NAWG report, 78,362 pregnant and lactating mothers are in a vulnerable situation. Therefore, the availability of reproductive health care services, including maternal, neonatal, and child health, immunisation, and mental and psychosocial health services, is urgently needed in the affected areas.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

The ongoing flood response is facing several significant operational constraints that may impact the effectiveness of the response efforts:

Communication and Infrastructure

- **Disruption of Communication Systems:** The communication systems in the affected communities have been severely disrupted due to the floods. This disruption has significantly undermined relief efforts, making it difficult to coordinate aid distribution and conduct thorough damage assessments.
- **Damage to Roads and Infrastructure:** Extensive damage from siltation and waterlogging has affected roads, bridges, and other critical infrastructure. This damage is severely limiting access to the areas affected, particularly in remote regions, and complicating logistical operations.

In response to these constraints, several mitigation measures are being taken:

- Ongoing discussions with amateur radio groups aim to utilize portable radio networks for uninterrupted communication.
- Advocacy efforts led by the UN and other agencies focus on repairing and reinforcing critical infrastructure, such as roads and bridges.
- BDRCS has deployed generators in field offices to maintain a continuous power supply.
- A local hub will be established to ensure seamless coordination of relief efforts with local governments and other agencies.
- For logistical challenges, alternative transport methods, such as boats, are being considered for hard-to-reach areas, alongside the pre-positioning of supplies as a precautionary measure

Weather-Related Constraints

- **Extended Monsoon Season and Cyclone Risks:** 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, slowing down recovery activities, and impacting the overall response timeline.
- **Health Risks from Disease Outbreaks:** The potential spread of dengue fever presents a significant health risk, potentially overwhelming already strained medical resources and complicating relief operations. Addressing these health risks may require additional interventions and resources.

In response to these weather-related constraints, the following measures are being taken:

- Weather conditions are being closely monitored, with regular updates shared across various levels within the BDRCS and IFRC. Both organizations maintain close coordination with national and local weather offices, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), the UN, and other agencies.
- Relevant messages regarding potential heavy rainfall are being disseminated to communities through multiple channels.
- These efforts are supported by health awareness campaigns and the distribution of hygiene items to help prevent potential disease outbreaks.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all IFRC members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in response to the emergency event. This includes the Operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat.

In close coordination with local BDRCS units, government departments, the IFRC, in-country IFRC membership, the ICRC, and relevant stakeholders, the BDRCS has developed an overall flood response plan comprised of emergency relief, recovery, and post-recovery interventions beginning with the approved DREF from 29 June 2024 to 30 September 2024. Considering the plan, the IFRC Bangladesh Delegation and IFRC membership have been coordinating to support the BDRCS in reaching the people affected. The current Federation-wide funding ask is CHF 7.5 million to reach 400,000 people. The IFRC Secretariat funding requirement is CHF 6 million with the remaining CHF 1.5 million to cover: a) the bilateral funds that the BDRCS will receive from PNSs and, b) the financial assistance that the BDRCS will gain through its domestic fundraising mechanisms (e.g. public departments, the private sector, etc.).

The Federation-wide approach ensures adequate cooperation between the BDRCS, IFRC, and National Societies supporting the overall BDRCS appeal bilaterally and prevents the duplication of partners' efforts and resources. The whole emergency operation follows one plan, which is led by the BDRCS. Federation-wide reporting will be in place by the BDRCS to capture the overall emergency response to meet the needs of the people affected with support from the IFRC, IFRC membership, ICRC, local donors, corporations, and private businesses. Different thematic aspects are being supported by different partners, including the IFRC. Geographical areas are divided among the different partners depending on their level of presence and capacity in each area. BDRCS partners with adequate specialised capacity will take the lead in supporting all other partners in their designated thematic areas within the BDRCS response plan for the floods. This Federation-wide approach contributes to the co-creation, shared leadership, and optimisation of partners' resources in building more resilient communities in addition to helping develop local branches of the BDRCS to be better prepared to respond to future emergencies.

The following table shows updates on the IFRC membership in Bangladesh:

IFRC Membership	Commitment
American Red Cross	<p>Quick Action Fund amounting to USD 25,000 was contributed bilaterally to the BDRCS for mobilisation cost provision of cooked and dry food. USAID contributed USD 350,000 bilaterally to the BDRCS for the north and northeast floods. USAID also agreed to release USD 250,000 for the Southeast Flood Operations through the IFRC under the GRIP Project.</p> <p>The American Red Cross is exploring potential additional funding support for the Emergency Appeal (multilateral) in response to the ongoing crisis. The IFRC will continue to closely monitor the situation and engage with stakeholders to determine how best to contribute to the overall relief efforts.</p>
British Red Cross	The British Red Cross is in discussions with the BDRCS about potential bilateral support for the flood response, particularly contributing to the MPCG distribution and supporting the additional HR capacity of the BDRCS DR Department.
Danish Red Cross	A total of BDT 1.5 million was used to provide immediate food assistance and deploy mobile medical teams to Sylhet and other affected districts. In addition, BDT 20.02 million was provided for 2,700 MPGC, 2,000 standard food packs, and the deployment of four mobile medical teams to Sylhet and affected districts in the northeast (approximately CHF 151,000). All funds were already transferred to the BDRCS. The Danish Red Cross offered in-kind support for technical assistance in health – and PMER, if required.
German Red Cross	Through the DG ECHO PPP, the German Red Cross is deploying 2,000 hygiene parcels and 2,000 mosquito nets (approximately 30,000 euros) for the northeast flooding response, as well as 2,500 hygiene parcels, 2,500 dignity kits, 3,000 shelter toolkits, and 2,000 kitchen sets (approximately 150,000 euros) for the southeast flooding response. This support also covers the operation/distribution costs associated with these items.
Japanese Red Cross	Contributed JPY 5 million (approximately CHF 30,000) for the flood response.
Qatar Red Crescent	The QRCS has signed an agreement with the BDRCS to distribute 1,750 food baskets to families affected by the recent floods, at a total project value of USD 71,307. The BDRCS is in the process of procuring the food baskets.
Swedish Red Cross	Contributed BDT 1 million (approximately CHF 7,500) for the flood response.
Swiss Red Cross	Still exploring potential funding opportunities with corporates and donors, with the potential to realign funding from the current rural programme in northern Bangladesh.
Turkish Red Crescent	The Turkish Red Crescent is supporting the BDRCS's flood relief operation through in-kind bilateral assistance. The Turkish Red Crescent is providing 7-day food packages, with the BDRCS having distributed a total of 2,300 packages. Additionally, 100 emergency food and household parcels were distributed at the start of the crisis. The total monetary value of their contribution amounts to USD 28,000.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

This operation aims to address the immediate needs of **400,000 people** in the districts most affected by the floods through the provision of cash assistance, safe drinking water, sanitation, livelihoods, shelter, health, and disaster risk reduction support.

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC will support the BDRCS in targeting the most vulnerable populations by focusing on the sectors outlined below. While the initial phase will focus on their immediate needs, recovery assistance will also be provided at a later stage, ensuring that those affected can self-recover from the crisis in a way that is sustainable and strengthens their resilience to future shocks.

Throughout the operation, CVA will shape the majority of the plan. In the initial response phase, the plan is to reach those affected with multipurpose cash grants, emergency shelter assistance, safe drinking water, hygiene promotion, emergency sanitation facilities, emergency health services, and addressing protection issues by ensuring the full integration of CEA and PGI. During the recovery phase, conditional cash grants will be distributed to restore livelihoods, link the targeted population with local markets, construct hygienic resilient latrines, and rebuild houses with technical assistance. At the same time, through this appeal, the BDRCS will be able to contribute to resuming health service delivery, in line with its auxiliary role.

The BDRCS will ensure the provision of primary health care services in the catchment areas of the Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres, including community health, psychosocial support, and first aid programming, enhancing the community's health capacity. A gender-sensitive approach will ensure that women have equal access to humanitarian aid, with attention to sociocultural barriers that may limit access to services. This includes a gender-sensitive selection process, accessible accountability mechanisms, and gender-balanced field teams to facilitate access by both genders. The BDRCS will approach the operation with environmental sustainability in mind, understanding the climate and environmental risks facing communities, and adapting activities accordingly, while also making efforts to reduce its own environmental footprint. A wider Risk Management Plan, including a detailed risk register for different types of risks, will be integrated to ensure efficient and timely implementation of the emergency operation.

After the end of the 12-month Emergency Appeal timeframe, preparedness and other activities will continue (if any) under the IFRC Country Plan with a close connection to the BDRCS annual operational plan. This approach will present a holistic view of the ongoing emergency response and longer-term programming, tailored to the needs of the affected communities. This goal is to streamline activities under one comprehensive plan while ensuring that the needs of those impacted by the crisis are fully met.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world due to its geographical location, high population density, low resilience to economic shocks, and the impacts of climate change. At the same time, the frequency, density, and intensity of disasters are increasing day by day, largely driven by climate change. According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021, Bangladesh is ranked as the seventh most disaster-prone country in the world, facing both disasters caused by natural hazards and the challenges posed by climate change.

In September 2024, the Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD) released a long-range weather forecast, which highlighted the following:

- One or two low-pressure systems may form over the Bay of Bengal, with the potential for one to develop into a monsoon depression.
- In September, rainfall predictions indicate that Sylhet division may experience 365-450mm of rain, Chattogram 285-350mm, Rangpur 375-460mm, and Rajshahi 285-345mm. Other regions, including

Khulna, Barishal, Dhaka, and Mymensingh, are expected to receive between 250mm and 385mm of rainfall.

- There is a possibility of short-term flooding in certain northern, northeastern, and southeastern areas due to heavy monsoon rains this month.

The monsoon season is expected to continue through September, followed by the cyclone season, which runs from October to November, and the winter season starting in November. During winter, minimum temperatures can drop to below five degrees Celsius, presenting additional challenges in Bangladesh. These environmental factors contribute to severe challenges for the population, including uncertain crop yields and internal displacement, with wide-reaching implications for socioeconomic and human security across the country.

The BDRCS, along with the IFRC and its in-country memberships, will continue to monitor the situation. If conditions deteriorate further, this Emergency Appeal may be revised, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to cover additional geographical locations and affected populations. In anticipation of future crises, pre-positioning of essential relief items will be prioritised to ensure an immediate response. This emergency operation is seeking in-kind donations (particularly tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, and jerry cans) for response, pre-positioning, and replenishment, as outlined in the mobilisation table.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

Through this IFRC appeal, the BDRCS will be targeting and prioritising the most affected communities, aiming to reach 300,000 people with humanitarian assistance in the hardest hit districts, focusing on WASH, shelter, food security, livelihoods, and health.⁶ Federation-wide efforts, meanwhile, target reaching 400,000 people. The BDRCS will ensure the dignity, access, participation, and safety (DAPS) of the most vulnerable populations, including the elderly, children and adolescents, marginal-income farmers, female-headed households, lactating mothers, pregnant women, widows, and persons with disabilities.

The target groups will include:

- Families whose houses and WASH facilities are fully and partially damaged by the floods.
- Families severely impacted in terms of livelihoods (daily labour, agriculture, fish farming).
- Families who have been displaced due to the floods.
- Families headed by children below 18 years of age and the elderly above 65 years of age.
- Families headed by women and single women.
- Death of an earning member of the family due to the floods.
- Families comprising pregnant and lactating women.
- Families with members with a disability or living with chronic illness.

As the disaster's impact continues to evolve and the total damage assessment is still ongoing, the BDRCS, in consultation with stakeholders and based on the damage assessment, will prioritise and allocate district-specific humanitarian assistance. Priority will be given to address the gaps in meeting urgent needs. Activities, including recovery assistance, will gradually be expanded affected locations in consultation with local administrations and other stakeholders, focusing on displaced individuals living in open spaces or in the homes of neighbours and relatives.

The BDRCS will work closely with communities, local authorities, and community leaders to assist the most affected families. Coordination with other agencies will be maintained to prevent any duplication of efforts.

⁶ Southeast districts: Feni, Noakhali, Lakshimpur, Cumilla, Chittagong, Khagrachori; Northeast districts: Sylhet, Sunamganj, Moulvibazar; and Northern districts: Jamalpur, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, and Tangail.

2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability


Families uprooted by the floods and those who have lost their homes and immediate means of support will receive particular consideration from the BDRCS. The most vulnerable populations will be given priority during the targeting process, with selection criteria taking into account the protection of individuals and households. Awareness messages and referral pathways regarding sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are being shared with local populations in evacuation centres and shelters where people have taken refuge. Community members have formed different teams to ensure that the necessary measures are in place to protect women, adolescent boys and girls, children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and others. As people begin leaving the shelters, more awareness messages and information, education and communication (IEC) materials will be disseminated through community consultations in the coming days.

The findings of the NWAG's Preliminary Needs Assessment confirmed the needs and vulnerabilities identified in the assessment and provided deeper and more current insights into specific areas where the BDRCS is planning to intervene with IFRC support. Vulnerable groups identified in the planning process include pregnant women, lactating mothers, children under five, female-headed households, people with disabilities, transgender individuals, the elderly, and marginalised groups.


Additionally, the BDRCS will prioritise households where the combined effects of prolonged food insecurity and flooding have disproportionately harmed women and girls, who are also at higher risk of experiencing SGBV, making these populations particularly vulnerable. Additional cash assistance will be provided to households with lactating mothers, pregnant women, and people with special needs.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 15,995	Female < 18: 9,640	CHF 1,147,000
		Male > 18: 14,695	Male < 18: 9,670	Total target: 50,000 people
Objective:		Communities in disaster-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions.		
Priority Actions:		Emergency Phase: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide emergency shelter support to 10,000 households (HHs) (50,000 people) by distributing tarpaulins, shelter toolkits, blankets, etc. 2. Provide technical guidance on safe shelter, ensuring adherence to Sphere standards and Shelter Cluster Bangladesh. 3. Conduct Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM). Early Recovery Phase: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support 2,000 affected HHs (10,000 people) in repairing-retrofitting-rebuilding their houses by providing construction materials, conditional cash, and technical support on safe construction techniques, with an emphasis on sustainable resource management to ensure a build-back safer approach. 		

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Conduct mason training by engaging local construction specialists to provide guidance on safe and sustainable building techniques, while considering future climate change impacts. 3. Disseminate safe sheltering messaging through volunteers to support build back safer strategies, including a climate lens for improved disaster preparedness and an environmentally sustainable approach. 4. Conduct Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training and roll it out in areas with limited knowledge of flood and coastal risks to enhance shelter and settlement safety, increase awareness of flood-resilient construction, and promote community-led adaptations.
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 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 23,993	Female < 18: 14,460	CHF 1,094,000
	Male > 18: 22,043	Male < 18: 14,505	Total target: 75,000 people
Objective:	Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Emergency Phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve and protect community assets and support affected communities through cash-for-work schemes. 2. Provide immediate lifesaving agricultural support (such as seeds, tools, veterinary services, fish feed, and fishing equipment) to 10,000 households including training in adopting climate resilient agricultural practices. 3. Strengthen communication and collaboration links between communities and local government offices, including the Department of Agriculture and Extension (DAE), livestock, and fisheries, to ensure that communities receive integrated support and assistance from the government. 4. Support emergency food assistance to 3,000 HHs.⁷ <p>Recovery Phase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide conditional cash assistance, along with technical guidance, to 2,000 households to restore livelihoods, which supports improving climate and environmental resilience. 2. Skills-based training to 200 households focusing on trades and small business ventures, such as tailoring, mobile phone repairs, electricians, small businesses, etc., based on livelihood activities in the affected areas. 3. Conduct PDM. 		


 Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 47,985	Female < 18: 28,920	CHF 1,425,000
	Male > 18: 44,085	Male < 18: 29,010	Total target: 150,000 people

⁷ The BDRCS, with bilateral support, is in the process of reaching 30,000 HHs with food assistance.


Objective:	Address the immediate basic needs of targeted vulnerable households by providing multipurpose cash grants.
Priority Actions:	<p>Emergency Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed household assessment to assess multipurpose needs. 2. Provide one-off MPCG assistance to the most affected 30,000 HHs (150,000 people) through the financial service provider, aligned with recommendations of the Bangladesh Cash Working Group. The value of the MPCG is based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for one month, as recommended by the national cash working group. 3. Conduct a market analysis prior to the distribution. 4. Conduct PDM.

HEALTH AND CARE, INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)


 <p>Health & Care (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</p>	Female > 18: 95,970	Female < 18: 57,840	CHF 279,000
	Male > 18: 88,170	Male < 18: 58,020	Total target: 300,000 people
Objective:	Enhance the health and well-being of the affected population through improved access to medical services and community health interventions.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide psychosocial support to people affected by the floods, including volunteers and staff. 2. Establish appropriate referral pathways and engage agencies that can provide mental health services. 3. Stress management sessions for volunteers. 4. Procure and distribute recreational kits for children. 5. Train volunteers in psychological first aid. <p>Community Health</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity building for BDRCS staff and volunteers on Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV). 2. Search and rescue training for volunteers. 3. Continue engagements with communities on communicable diseases and their preventive measures and vaccines. 4. Procure and distribute long-lasting insecticidal nets in the community and their orientation and use. <p>Medical Services</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deploy 10 mobile medical teams to provide immediate medical services. 		


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Conduct a damage and needs assessment of the seven MCH centres of the BDRCS and proceed with their renovation and equipping as necessary. 3. Train volunteers on first aid and the strategic repositioning of first aid kits. 4. Conduct cholera case management training for health workers in close collaboration with DGHS. 5. Procure 20,000 cholera saline bottles for distribution to flood-affected health facilities. 6. Procure and distribute 100,000 ORS packets to flood-affected communities, coupled with health education on proper usage. 7. Procure dengue testing kits for health facilities. 8. Procure medical consumables and equipment for the BDRCS blood bank for dengue preparedness.
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 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 95,970	Female < 18: 57,840	CHF 748,000
	Male > 18: 88,170	Male < 18: 58,020	Total target: 300,000 people
Objective:	Reduce the risks of WASH-related diseases while increasing the dignity of communities through quality WASH services.		
Priority Actions:	<p>Emergency Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water distribution through the deployment of five mobile water treatment units along with jerry cans (10-litre capacity). 2. Disinfection and repairing of 500 water points. 3. Distribution of hygiene parcels to encourage good hygiene practices. <p>Recovery Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Provide conditional cash assistance along with technical guidance to construct latrines for 2,000 HHs. 5. Installation of 100 new water points. 6. Training on hygiene promotion in emergencies (HPiE) to volunteers. 7. Conduct hygiene promotion sessions in communities, coupled with the dissemination of relevant IEC materials to reinforce the delivery of key messages, including an orientation of the content of the hygiene parcels and its proper use. 8. Technical sessions with communities on the operation and maintenance (O&M) of tube wells. 		




PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 95,970	Female < 18: 57,840	CHF 76,000
	Male > 18: 88,170	Male < 18: 58,020	Total target: 300,000 people
Objective:	Strengthen protection, safety, and safeguarding mechanisms by improving the existing protection capacity of the affected communities and ensuring that all facilities, goods, and services are dignified and safe to access for all backgrounds.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide staff and volunteer orientation on the minimum standards for PGI, protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response and prevention, PSEA, and child protection issues. 2. Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis will be conducted throughout the operation. 3. Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (SADDD). 4. Provide appropriate support to people with special needs in terms of cash or assistance devices. 5. Establish appropriate referral pathways and engage agencies that have established mechanisms to deal with SGBV and child protection cases. 6. Dissemination of lifesaving awareness messages. 		


 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 95,970	Female < 18: 57,840	CHF 23,000
	Male > 18: 88,170	Male < 18: 58,020	Total target: 300,000 people
Objective:	Targeted communities are consulted and able to share their feedback on the planned or received assistance, allowing programmes and operations to be adjusted and adapted accordingly.		
Priority Actions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct community meetings and consultations to confirm community and stakeholder participation at every step of the response. 2. Provide CEA orientation to staff and volunteers. 3. Ensure that appropriate feedback and complaints collection systems and response mechanisms (e.g. hotline, feedback box, feedback desk, household visits, or any other suitable channels) are in place as required for the affected communities. 4. Share lifesaving and response-related information and targeted population accountability messages using IEC materials and through radio shows. 5. Develop case studies that amplify community voices and share their experiences. 		

	Female > 18: 95,970	Female < 18: 57,840	CHF 77,000
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 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Male > 18: 88,170	Male < 18: 58,020	Total target: 300,000 people
Objective:	Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct environmental analysis through community consultations using the NEAT+ tool to finalise the action plan. 2. Early warning message dissemination and evacuation support. 3. Establish a community-based early warning system (e.g. flood markers) linking the EW4ALL initiative. 4. Advocacy and coordination with different government departments and other agencies to adopt collective shelters to reduce indoor heat by introducing solar energy, reflective roof paint, bamboo shutters, etc. 5. Distribute 50,000 saplings in the affected districts as part of climate adaptation/mitigation and recovery from the environmental impacts. 6. Cash for work. 7. In line with green response and green procurement initiatives, reduce the use of plastics by replacing polyethylene bags with alternatives such as cloth/jute bags or paper-based carton boxes, and conduct awareness sessions for logistics and operation teams, as well as local government representatives, together with orientation sessions for suppliers. 		
 Education		Female < 18: 2,550	CHF 59,000
		Male < 18: 2,450	Total target: 5,000 students
Objective:	Ensure safe, continued and equitable access to education for affected populations, especially children and young people, and vulnerable and marginalised groups.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Renovate school latrines and water sources/points. 2. Educate affected individuals (especially children and youth) on relevant topics to support their ability to cope with, adapt to, and recover from the event (e.g. hygiene practices). 3. Distribute hygiene parcels to children. 4. Participate in relevant local/national education groups to contribute to joint education needs assessment and response efforts. 		
 Migration	Female > 18: 15,995	Female < 18: 9,640	CHF 32,000
	Male > 18: 14,695	Male < 18: 9,670	Total target: 50,000 people

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.
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy meeting with relevant stakeholders for people who are displaced and landless. 2. Map evacuation shelter locations and update the shelter database to support local authorities for displaced populations. This may involve risk mapping of flood-prone areas, identifying vulnerable communities, assessing existing structures and facilities, outlining safe evacuation routes and centres, identifying secure spaces within shelters, and projecting potential risk areas for future scenarios. 3. Form/reform shelter management committees and train them on shelter management and mass evacuations.

Enabling approaches

	National Society Strengthening	CHF 450,000
		Total target: N/A
Objective:	Contribute to strengthening the BDRCS's overall response capacity at the headquarters as well as district level in line with the NSD direction paper the operational plan of the BDRCS for 2024 and 2025.	
Priority Actions:	<p>National Society Development (NSD) is a key focus and priority area for the IFRC, as reflected in the IFRC Strategy 2030 and Agenda for Renewal. Accordingly, the IFRC in Bangladesh has prioritised NSD support for the BDRCS, not only because of its global focus on NSD but also in alignment with the BDRCS Strategic Plan (SP) 2021-25, which has a clear direction on NSD. Since 2021, the IFRC membership has shown a keen interest and strategic focus on NSD, investing significantly in its development. The IFRC in Bangladesh is leading and coordinating NSD support guided by a membership-wide NSD support mechanism agreed upon in the NSD Support Direction Paper. Additionally, an annual coordinated NSD support plan was developed for the BDRCS, which is supported by all partners in the country.</p> <p>Through this appeal, efforts will contribute to the BDRCS's overall NSD objective of 'transforming into a strong National Society.' The operations team will coordinate with the NSD teams of both the BDRCS and IFRC country delegation to make sure that available NSD funding is utilised effectively in line with the National Society's NSD support plan. This coordination will ensure that investments in NSD contribute, in one way or another, to making</p>	

the operation both effective and efficient. Additionally, support will be provided based on the National Society's branch development framework to strengthen the various branches. It is important to note that changes have occurred in the country's government system, as well as changes in the BDRCS's national governance structure, with additional changes expected at the branch level executive committee. Therefore, a major focus will be on developing branch governance and setting up structures to ensure smooth operations.

Through this appeal, the BDRCS aims to cover the following priority actions, in line with its strategic plan⁸ and considering the current evolving context:

1. Contribution to the staff and volunteer solidarity fund or insurance.
2. Conduct Preparedness for Effective Response branch assessments to enhance functionality, along with elements of a Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA).
3. Support branches with the formation of new ad hoc executive committees, orientation, and leadership development.
4. Support membership recruitment and facilitate the election process for branch executive committees.
5. Support volunteer recruitment drives, orientation, and enhancement of the volunteer management system.
6. Provide IT and communications equipment to the BDRCS.
7. Provide salary support to the National Society's existing and newly recruited staff directly involved in the operations.
8. Strengthen logistics capacity in terms of fleet and warehousing.
9. Organise training on both finance and operations management.
10. Organise NDRT, NDRT-WASH, and cash transfer training.
11. Provide support for the BDRCS's youth policy rollout.

 Coordination and Partnerships		CHF 45,898
		Total target: N/A
Objective:	Strengthen coordination within both the IFRC membership and within the Movement to achieve technical and operational complementarity and enhance cooperation with external partners.	
Priority Actions:	Membership Coordination 1. The BDRCS and IFRC will ensure membership-wide coordination through monthly meetings to update and revise the strategy as necessary. The ICRC will also participate in these meetings.	

⁸ [BDRCS Strategic Plan 2021-25 - BDRCS](#)

2. The BDRCS will ensure operational coordination at the field level by setting up a sub-operation office and appointing BDRCS representatives to coordinate the activities.
3. Regular engagement and information sharing – this includes IFRC-wide reporting which will be shared by the BDRCS and IFRC operation teams with the Membership on contextual updates and any operational needs (to assist with internal coordination and IFRC-wide fundraising).
4. The IFRC Country Delegation, in coordination with the BDRCS, will ensure that the formal operational updates are shared with wider stakeholders.

Engagement with External Partners

1. The BDRCS will closely and regularly coordinate with district-level authorities through district-level representatives.
2. The BDRCS will closely coordinate with local authorities in rural and urban settings considering the wide-scale impacts of the floods.
3. The BDRCS will ensure district-wide coordination by engaging in relevant forums organised by the DC office in each district or by responsible coordination agencies as assigned by the HCTT system.
4. The BDRCS and IFRC will closely coordinate with the HCTT at strategic levels and engage by sharing regular updates with the HCTT and any other relevant coordination structures.
5. The IFRC will assume the role of Shelter Cluster Coordinator throughout the operation, in line with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The IFRC will also ensure adequate staffing and engagement to fulfil this global obligation.
6. The BDRCS and IFRC will coordinate with the MoDMR at the highest levels to keep them informed and engaged in the humanitarian response through regular updates and meetings.
7. A roundtable discussion on the roles of media and different aid agencies in a humanitarian crisis will be organised to identify gaps and regular media involvement in such situations.

Movement Cooperation

1. The ICRC will be part of flood operational meetings, given its role in supporting the response activities of the BDRCS. Close coordination and regular updates will be maintained, following the same approach as the IFRC membership-wide coordination mechanisms.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

CHF 35,102

**Total target:
N/A**

Objective:

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

Priority Actions:

The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector is well-coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, robust, coherent, and

consistent shelter and settlements response. Coordination will be enhanced by establishing regular meetings, a centralised communication platform, clearly defined roles, and a comprehensive database tracking all shelter activities. This will ensure effective collaboration, resource optimisation, and alignment with the agreed strategic priorities. Mechanisms will also be developed to eliminate any duplication and gaps in the humanitarian shelter and settlement assistance.

1. Support the delivery of shelter and settlement assistance.
2. Guide strategic decision-making for the humanitarian response.
3. Planning and strategy development.
4. Advocacy on shelter and settlement needs and gaps with the government, donors, and other relevant stakeholders.
5. Contingency planning, preparedness, and capacity building.



**IFRC Secretariat
Services**

CHF 456,000

Total target: N/A

Objective:

Ensure the engagement of the IFRC’s staff in providing the necessary support to the BDRCS to effectively implement the operation.

Priority Actions:

Mobilisation of IFRC staff to provide the necessary technical support to the BDRCS for this operation and ensuring the provision of monitoring and quality services.

Communications:

1. Develop and implement a public communications plan with a one-year timeline to regularly create visibility of the response through different communications platforms (social media and media), including the commemoration dates of the launch of the Emergency Appeal (e.g. six-month and one-year mark) and relevant international days.
2. Generate photos and videos that can better promote the visibility of the response, showcasing the niche areas of the BDRCS, IFRC, and Movement.
3. Coordinate with other units such as operations, SPRM, PMER, and humanitarian diplomacy to incorporate relevant angles in the communication materials to strengthen the messaging.
4. Work closely with the BDRCS and other partners to jointly promote the operation in the media and on respective social media platforms.
5. The communications team in the Regional Office will provide support in generating visibility opportunities on channels reaching the wider IFRC network and the public.
6. Communications training for volunteers (similar to IFRC story telling volunteers) will also be organised.

Security:

1. The IFRC's security plans will be developed and apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation.
2. Area-specific Security Risk Assessments will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; and risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
3. All IFRC staff must, and National Society staff and volunteers are encouraged to, complete the IFRC Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses.

PMER: As an IFRC-wide team, support the BDRCS in key operational management functions, including the final evaluation (needs assessment, planning, monitoring, information management, etc.):

1. Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the operation to track its progress. Federation-wide reporting will be in place.
2. Joint monitoring visits (by the BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs, PMER and other programme colleagues) will be conducted.
3. PDM and satisfaction surveys will be conducted following major activities to gather feedback from the targeted population and share reports.
4. All operational updates will follow reporting standards, with a final report provided at the conclusion of the operation.
5. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the operation and the report will be widely shared.

Procurement: Support the BDRCS in procuring the required relief items (either for immediate distribution, replenishment of dispatched stocks, or prepositioning efforts).

Finance and Human Resources: Ensure compliance with IFRC and donor requirements during the operation. Encourage a risk management culture at all levels and ensure that staff and volunteers understand finance and human resource rules and procedures across all support services. Four surge personnel (operations management, communications, PMER, and IM) will be deployed.





Risk management







Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Potential changes in branch executive committees due to changes in the country's government.	High	Medium	The IFRC, along with its membership, has actively supported the National Society by providing thorough context and risk analysis of potential hazards impacting its capacity at the




			<p>central and district levels. This collaboration resulted in an institutional risk assessment involving all Movement actors (IFRC, ICRC, BDRCS, Membership), identifying the challenges and proposing appropriate mitigation measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage staff and NDRT team members from the national headquarters at the branch level to manage the operation. • Appoint an ad-hoc committee as per National Society procedures. • Orient the new ad-hoc committee on the RCRC fundamentals and about the ongoing flood operation.
The ongoing political instability and associated risks may affect staff morale and retention. High turnover rates, trauma, and low morale can impact productivity and quality-of-service delivery.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage staff and volunteers to use CEA hotlines if they feel threatened or unsafe. • Define a safety and security policy for BDRCS staff and volunteers following the safer access framework.
If the current interim government fails to bring the overall political and security situation under control, there is the potential risk of escalating security issues, such as burglaries, looting, vandalism, and organisational stalemates or deadlocks, etc., and this may impact BDRCS branches and national headquarters	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety security has been considered as a high priority both at national headquarters and at branches. • Increased coordination with the government, UN/INGOs, and interlocutors to ensure up-to-date information that will inform and guide decision-making. • Apply IFRC security regulations for the operations team at the branches.
Disruptions in the supply chain due to changes in government or new, inexperienced suppliers entering the market.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and update the supplier list based on their current capacity and availability.
Chances of further floods and/or cyclones in the country.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of the situation to ensure sufficient preparedness. • Maintain coordination with other agencies at both the national and local levels.

Quality and accountability

The key indicators identified below will be used to establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to assess the suitability, quality, and satisfaction of the targeted population, as well as to track progress of the planned activities. The BDRCS and partners will routinely conduct self-assessments against these indicators to ensure the operation is on track, products and services meet minimum quality standards, and the operation remains relevant. The monitoring system will also evaluate the effectiveness of established accountability systems. Regular feedback mechanisms, including post-distribution and satisfaction surveys, will be conducted after each significant activity to gather feedback and complaints from specific groups within the crisis-affected population. A final evaluation will be conducted at the end of the operation.

Intervention areas	
Integrated assistance	
 Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	
Indicators	Target
Number of households provided with emergency shelter assistance and basic HH items.	10,000 HHs
Number of households provided with shelter recovery assistance in terms cash and construction materials, along with technical assistance.	2,000 HHs
 Livelihoods	
Indicators	Target
Number of households that received agricultural inputs.	10,000 HHs
Number of households reached with skills training in livelihood activities.	200 HHs
Number of households reached with livelihood recovery assistance in terms of cash and technical guidance.	2,000 HHs
Number of HHs reached with emergency food assistance.	3,000 HHs
 Multipurpose Cash	
Indicators	Target
Number of households reached with multi-purpose cash grants (MPCG).	30,000 HHs
Health & Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	
 Health and Care <i>(Mental Health and Psychosocial Support [MHPSS]/Community Health/Medical Services)</i>	
Indicators	Target
Number of people reached through mobile medical services, first aid, and psychosocial services	15,000 people
Number of volunteers that received stress management sessions.	200 volunteers
Number of people reached with health promotion.	300,000 people
Number of people trained in psychological first aid, first aid, ECV, cholera case management, and search and rescue.	180 people

Number of MCHCs renovated, equipped, and functional.	7 MCHCs
Number of people who received long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) distributed in the community.	10,000 people
 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	
Indicators	Target
Number of litres of purified drinking water distributed among the people affected.	400,000 litres
Number of new water points installed.	100 water points
Number of damaged water points repaired and disinfected.	500 water points
Number of staff and volunteers trained on hygiene promotion.	50 people
Number of people reached with hygiene promotion activities.	300,000 people
Number of targeted households provided with cash assistance along with technical support for reconstructing latrines.	2,000 HHs
Protection and Prevention	
 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	
Indicators	Target
Number of staff and volunteers oriented on minimum standards of PGI, protection and safeguarding issues, SGBV response, PSEA, and child protection issues.	100 staff and volunteers
Number of households that received cash support and assisting devices to address the needs of persons with disabilities.	1,000 people
Number of people reached with awareness-based and lifesaving messages disseminated in coordination with respective technical leads, CEA, and communications.	300,000 people
 Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	
Indicators	Target
Number of complaints received through feedback mechanisms.	TBC
Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA.	100 staff and volunteers
 Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	
Indicators	Target
Number of cash for work schemes implemented.	20 schemes
Number of saplings distributed.	50,000 saplings
 Education	
Indicators	Target
Number of schools renovated with latrines and tubewells/water points.	10 schools
 Migration	
Indicators	Target
Number of training sessions organised for shelter management committees.	15 training

Enabling approaches	
 National Society Strengthening (NSS)	
Indicators	Target
Number of staff and volunteers trained on basic RCRC, operational management, finance management, NDRT, NDRT-WASH, CVA, and CVA-IM.	500 staff and volunteers
Number of staff and volunteers under the solidarity fund or insurance coverage.	600 staff and volunteers
Number of branches building capacity in line with the branch development framework.	5 branches
 Coordination and Partnerships	
Indicators	Target
Number of Movement coordination meetings organised, and updates provided to Movement partners.	5 meetings
Number of external coordination meetings participated.	15 meetings
 Secretariat Services	
Indicators	Target
Number of surge personnel deployed to support the operation.	4 personnel
Number of evaluations conducted for this operation.	1 evaluation

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

Federation-wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat, and Participating National Society funding requirement	IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask
CHF 7.5 million	CHF 6.0 million

**For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRBD036 - Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Bangladesh Floods 2024

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	5,013,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,147,000
Livelihoods	1,094,000
Multi-purpose Cash	1,425,000
Health	279,000
Water, Sanitation, Hygiene	748,000
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	76,000
Education	59,000
Migration	32,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	77,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	23,000
Environmental Sustainability	53,000
Enabling Approaches	987,000
Coordination and Partnerships	81,000
Secretariat Services	456,000
National Society Strengthening	450,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	6,000,000

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:

- Dr. Kabir Md. Ashraf Alam ndc, Secretary General; email: secretarygeneral@bdracs.org, phone: +8801811458 500
- Md. Mijanur Rahman, Director; Disaster Response Department, email: mdmijanur.rahman@bdracs.org, phone: +88001811 458 522

At the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation:

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

At the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office in Kuala Lumpur:

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

At the IFRC Geneva:

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

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- Maz Afiah Mohammad Khairul Azmi, Partnerships in Emergencies; email: PartnershipsEA.AP@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

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

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

¹ Bangladesh Situation Report No. 02