



Rapid Response Fund

Approval

Project Code 16/2026

Project Name Humanitarian Emergency Response to Flood-Affected People in South-East Bangl

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD 150,000** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF26).

Reporting Deadlines	
SitRep (<i>one month after approval</i>)	24 Aug 2026
Final Reports (narrative and financial)	21 Jan 2027
Audit Report (<i>for projects >USD50,000</i>)	22 Feb 2027

For further information please contact:

National Forum Convenor

ACT Regional Representative

ACT Humanitarian Programme Coordinator

Approved By the RRF review Panel

20.Jun.26

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Rapid Response Fund

Project Proposal

Do you have an EPRP	Yes
When was the last update?	15 Jul 2026
Do you have a Needs Assessment for this response?	Yes

Please submit this form to the Humanitarian Coordinators in your region

Date submitted to ACT Secretariat

19 Jul 2026

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information	
Project Name	Humanitarian Emergency Response to Flood-Affected People in South-East Bangladesh (HER-SEB)
Project Code	16/2026
Country Forum	Bangladesh
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	- RDRS Bangladesh - Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)
Name of person leading the project	Enamul Haque
Job Title	Head of Agriculture and Climate Change, RDRS Bangladesh
Email	ehaque@rdrsbangladesh.org
Location(s) of project (city / province)	RDRS Working Area: Cox's Bazar Sadar (PM khali and Jhilongja unions), Ramu (Dakkhin Mithaisory, Garjonia and Kacchopia unions) and Ukhia (Rajapalong and Jaliapalong unions) sub-district of Cox's Bazar district, Bangladesh CCDB Working Area: Bandarban Sadar (Bandarban Sadar & Bandarban Pouroshava, Sualok, Tongkaboti, Zanchori, Kuhalong), Rowangchori (Rowangchori Sadar, Alekkyhong) and Ruma (Ruma Sadar, Paindu) sub-district of Bandarban district, Bangladesh
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	22 Jul 2026
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	21 Nov 2026

Which sectors your response activities most relate to

(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	Member 1 (RDRS Bangladesh)		Member 2 (CCDB)		Member 3 (please write the name of your organisation)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers	450	1800	1350	1372		
Food	450	1800	1350	1372		
Health	0	0	0	0		
Household items	0	0	0	0		
Livelihood	0	0	0	0		

Psychosocial	0	0	0	0		
Shelter	0	0	0	0		
WASH	0	1125	1350	1372		

RDRS Bangladesh:

The project will directly support **1,000 flood-affected households across seven (7) unions in three (3) sub-districts** of Cox's Bazar District: Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, and Ukhia. Of these, **500 households** will receive **unconditional multipurpose cash grants (MPCG)** and will **not receive food assistance**. The remaining **500 households** will receive **food assistance** and **will not receive unconditional cash grants**. Therefore, the total number of unique households directly assisted by RDRS Bangladesh will remain **1,000**.

Among these 1,000 households, **250 households** with adolescent girls and/or those identified as highly vulnerable will receive **hygiene kits**. In addition, all **1,000 households** will participate in awareness sessions on **hygiene promotion, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**, and other relevant social protection issues. Although different households will receive different combinations of assistance, the total number of unique direct beneficiary households under the RDRS intervention will remain **1,000**.

Based on the average household size of **4.5 persons in Cox's Bazar**, the RDRS intervention will directly benefit approximately **4,500 people**.

CCDB:

CCDB will directly support **625 flood-affected households** across three (3) sub-districts of Bandarban District. The same **625 households** will receive the complete package of planned assistance. Consequently, the total number of unique households directly assisted by CCDB will be 625.

Using the average household size of 4.3544 persons in Bandarban, the CCDB intervention will directly benefit approximately 2,722 people.

Overall Project Coverage:

Across both implementing organizations, the project will directly reach **1,625 unique** flood-affected households in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts, benefiting an estimated **7,222 people in total**.

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (extend rows 43, 44 and 45 if more space is needed)

Since early July 2026, persistent monsoon rainfall has severely affected Cox's Bazar District, leaving soils highly saturated and significantly increasing the risk of flash floods, river overflows, waterlogging, landslides, and wind-related damage. While the Rohingya refugee camps have experienced extensive impacts, the surrounding host communities in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, and Ukhiya upazilas have also been severely affected, with widespread flooding of settlements, damage to infrastructure, disruption of livelihoods, and displacement of vulnerable households.

According to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), the Cox's Bazar Weather Station recorded a cumulative rainfall of 873 mm between 4 and 13 July 2026, including 240 mm on 5 July, 129 mm on 6 July, 125 mm on 8 July, 99 mm on 9 July, and 115 mm on 11 July. Although rainfall temporarily decreased on 12–13 July, the prolonged precipitation has left soils fully saturated, sustaining a high risk of renewed flooding and landslides. BMD forecasts indicate that active monsoon conditions will continue across the Chattogram Division, with heavy (44–88 mm/24 hours) to very heavy (>88 mm/24 hours) rainfall expected. The joint BMD–RIMES five-day forecast also projects additional rainfall during 16–17 July, with Ramu expected to receive around 50 mm and Cox's Bazar Sadar approximately 45 mm, while Ukhiya remains particularly vulnerable because of its hilly terrain and proximity to major drainage channels.

The prolonged rainfall has inundated villages, agricultural land, fish ponds, roads, culverts, markets, schools, and other community infrastructure across the three target upazilas. Thousands of households have sustained partial or complete damage to their homes, forcing many families to seek temporary shelter in schools, cyclone shelters, or with relatives. Floodwaters have disrupted transportation, restricted access to health facilities and markets, contaminated drinking water sources, damaged sanitation facilities, and increased the risk of waterborne diseases, particularly among children, older persons, pregnant and lactating women, and persons with disabilities.

The floods have also caused severe livelihood losses. Many households have lost stored food, livestock, standing crops, fishing equipment, and other productive assets essential for their income and food security. Daily wage labourers, farmers, fishers, small business owners, and female-headed households have experienced prolonged income losses as economic activities remain disrupted. Combined with damaged shelters, inadequate access to safe water and sanitation, and declining purchasing power, these impacts have significantly increased food insecurity, health risks, and protection concerns.

The scale of the emergency extends beyond the host communities. According to the Rohingya Camp Coordination Platform (RCP), between 5 and 14 July 2026, 556 weather-related incidents were recorded across the Rohingya refugee camps, affecting 53,858 refugees, resulting in 15 deaths, 22 injuries, and the temporary displacement of 13,055 people. Extensive damage was also reported to shelters, water and sanitation facilities, roads, retaining walls, bridges, learning centres, and other critical infrastructure. These impacts demonstrate the exceptional severity of the monsoon emergency across Cox's Bazar District and highlight the shared exposure of neighbouring host communities to the same hazards.

According to the Deputy Commissioner's Office of Cox's Bazar, approximately 300,000 people have been affected by flooding and prolonged rainfall across several upazilas, including Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, and Ukhiya. Government authorities, together with humanitarian partners, have mobilised emergency response efforts by providing food assistance, safe drinking water, medicines, cash assistance, and other essential relief items while undertaking rapid damage assessments and restoring critical services. However, humanitarian needs continue to exceed available resources, particularly in the sectors of food security, emergency shelter, WASH, health, protection, and early recovery.

The flooding in Cox's Bazar forms part of a wider monsoon emergency affecting southeastern and northeastern Bangladesh. Chattogram recorded 298.8 mm of rainfall on 9 July and 203 mm on 10 July, while Teknaf recorded 245 mm on 10 July. On 11 July, the highest rainfall was recorded in Jaflong, Sylhet (156 mm), followed by Lama, Bandarban (155 mm) and Teknaf, Cox's Bazar (139 mm). Several river monitoring stations remained above danger level, including the Sangu, Kushiara, Monu, and Khowai rivers, with the Sangu River in Bandarban exceeding the danger level by more than two metres at its peak.

According to the Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG), 1,116,174 people have been affected across 10 districts. The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) reports that approximately 38,500 people were temporarily displaced, while more than 1,000 evacuation shelters were opened to accommodate affected populations. Government reporting further indicates that 267,918 households were stranded or isolated by floodwaters across seven districts. Media reports citing MoDMR indicate that at least 59 people lost their lives nationwide as a result of floods and landslides. Housing damage has been extensive across the affected areas. Preliminary government assessments indicate that 15,881 houses were damaged in Bandarban, 13,860 in Chattogram, 1,040 in Khagrachhari, 1,613 in Cox's Bazar. However, the full extent of housing damage remains unclear as standing water, damaged infrastructure, and access constraints continue to hamper detailed assessments. According to the MoDMR situation update on 18 July 2026, a total of 374 unions and four municipalities across 56 upazilas have been affected by the ongoing floods. (Source- <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/bgd-flood-07-2026-bangladesh-floods-2026-nationwide-2026-07-19>). Due to intense, prolonged, and continuous monsoon rainfall, accompanied by landslides, significant damage and destruction are believed to have occurred across several sub-districts of Cox's Bazar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. While the full extent of the damage has yet to be determined, initial reports indicate widespread impacts on shelters, infrastructure, livelihoods, and essential services. The Government of Bangladesh, together with humanitarian and development partners, has initiated emergency relief operations in the affected areas. However, the assistance currently available remains insufficient to meet the substantial humanitarian needs of the affected population.

In close coordination with the local administration and relevant humanitarian coordination mechanisms, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will conduct rapid multi-sector needs assessments to identify the most vulnerable households and assess priority needs. Based on the assessment findings, both organizations will provide timely and targeted humanitarian assistance to flood- and landslide-affected communities in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts, ensuring that support is delivered transparently, efficiently, and in line with identified needs while avoiding duplication with other humanitarian actors.

Link of the analysis:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/14y9KPKH5Oo_3k59ESUGYmH3TwCveKbQM/view?usp=sharing

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help. Why did you choose to give aid to them and what makes them vulnerable?

The July 2026 floods severely affected host communities across Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts, particularly in Ukhiya, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori, and Ruma upazilas. Prolonged heavy rainfall triggered flash floods, landslides, and extensive waterlogging, causing widespread damage to shelters, roads, bridges, drainage systems, water supply networks, and sanitation facilities. Many households lost food stocks, cooking utensils, bedding, livestock, and other essential assets, while access to healthcare, education, markets, and humanitarian services was significantly disrupted. Contaminated water sources and damaged sanitation facilities have increased the risk of waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other public health threats. At the same time, the destruction of livelihoods and productive assets has reduced household income and food security, leaving many families unable to meet their basic needs without humanitarian assistance.

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will prioritize households with the greatest humanitarian needs and the lowest coping capacity, based on rapid needs assessments and agreed vulnerability criteria. The response will target low-income flood-affected host community households, with particular attention to female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, children, and families caring for chronically ill members. These groups are disproportionately affected because of poverty, insecure livelihoods, inadequate housing, limited access to essential services, and repeated exposure to climate-related hazards. Many were already struggling to recover from previous disasters and have experienced reduced humanitarian support due to funding constraints, leaving them highly vulnerable to further shocks.

In line with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Commitments 1–4, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will

deliver timely, relevant, and impartial assistance based on assessed needs, with interventions designed to address immediate food security, shelter, WASH, and protection concerns. Women, men, girls, and boys from affected communities will be actively involved in assessments, beneficiary verification, implementation, and monitoring to ensure that assistance reflects their priorities and capacities. The response will be coordinated with government authorities, local representatives, and humanitarian partners to maximize complementarity, strengthen local capacities, and avoid duplication. Clear and accessible information on beneficiary selection criteria, assistance packages, and entitlements will be shared with communities, while safe, confidential, and inclusive feedback and complaint mechanisms will ensure accountability, transparency, dignity, and meaningful participation throughout the intervention.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis.

Both RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB have very limited access to flexible emergency funding to respond to the July 2026 floods in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban. Although both organisations are implementing humanitarian and development programmes in the affected districts, the available flexible resources are minimal and insufficient to address the scale and urgency of the current crisis. Most ongoing donor-funded projects are earmarked for specific objectives and contractual commitments, leaving little or no scope to reallocate funds to meet newly emerging humanitarian needs.

The humanitarian financing environment in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban has become increasingly constrained due to significant reductions in international donor funding and growing competition for limited emergency resources. As a result, the organisations' internal contingency funds can cover only a small proportion of the priority needs identified through rapid assessments. Without additional rapid-response funding, many of the most vulnerable flood-affected households will remain without access to essential food assistance, emergency household items, safe drinking water, hygiene support, emergency shelter, and other life-saving assistance.

Support through the ACT Alliance Rapid Response Fund (RRF) will enable RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB to rapidly mobilise their established emergency response capacities, including experienced field teams, operational offices, logistics systems, community networks, and coordination mechanisms in the affected districts. Building on their long-standing humanitarian presence and strong collaboration with government authorities, ACT Alliance members, and humanitarian partners, the two organisations will deliver timely, accountable, and cost-effective assistance to the most vulnerable flood-affected host communities. The response will be implemented in full compliance with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), particularly Commitment 9, ensuring that resources are managed responsibly, monitored effectively, and used efficiently, transparently, and exclusively for their intended humanitarian purpose.

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis and the length of time needed to respond. *If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.*

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB propose a four-month integrated humanitarian response to address the immediate life-saving and early recovery needs of vulnerable flood-affected host community households in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Ukhiya, Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori, and Ruma following the July 2026 monsoon floods. The response will prioritise households with the greatest humanitarian needs and the lowest coping capacity through the provision of unconditional multipurpose cash grants, food assistance, hygiene kits, protection mainstreaming, and early recovery support. These interventions will help restore essential household assets, reduce protection and health risks, strengthen resilience, and enable affected families to transition safely towards recovery. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be embedded throughout the response through transparent beneficiary selection, regular information sharing, inclusive community participation, and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms to ensure that assistance remains relevant, equitable, and responsive to the priorities of affected communities.

The ACT Alliance Rapid Response Fund (RRF) is the most appropriate funding mechanism for this intervention as it provides timely, flexible, and predictable financing that enables humanitarian organisations to respond rapidly during the critical period immediately following a disaster. The proposed four-month implementation

...promptly during the critical period immediately following a disaster. The proposed four-month implementation period will allow RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB to deliver both life-saving assistance and targeted early recovery support, helping affected households meet their immediate needs, restore livelihoods and productive assets, reduce reliance on negative coping strategies, and recover more quickly from the impacts of the floods. The response is fully aligned with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), particularly Commitments 1–4, ensuring that assistance is appropriate, timely, needs-based, strengthens local capacities, and is delivered through meaningful participation, clear communication, coordination, and accountability to affected people.

Implementation will be guided by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs) of RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB and carried out in close coordination with the Deputy Commissioners' Offices of Cox's Bazar and Bandarban, the Department of Disaster Management, Upazila and Union Disaster Management Committees, relevant government departments, UN agencies, ACT Alliance members, and humanitarian coordination mechanisms. RDRS Bangladesh will lead overall project management, donor liaison, procurement, financial management, monitoring, reporting, and compliance with ACT Alliance requirements and the Core Humanitarian Standard. CCDB will lead implementation within its operational areas while working closely with RDRS Bangladesh on planning, coordination, monitoring, and reporting. Both organisations will jointly conduct rapid needs assessments, beneficiary identification and verification, community mobilisation, field implementation, and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities in collaboration with local authorities, community leaders, and community-based structures.

Throughout the response, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will actively participate in humanitarian coordination forums, share assessment findings, jointly plan interventions where appropriate, harmonise activities with government and humanitarian partners, and minimise duplication while maximising complementarity and coverage. Continuous coordination and information sharing will ensure that the response is efficient, coherent, and aligned with government priorities and humanitarian standards. This collaborative approach will enhance the quality, effectiveness, and accountability of the intervention while ensuring that timely, dignified, and impartial assistance reaches the most vulnerable flood-affected households.

2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. *Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.*

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB are well positioned to initiate activities immediately upon approval of the ACT Alliance Rapid Response Fund (RRF). Both organisations have an established humanitarian presence in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban, experienced emergency response personnel, functioning field offices, and strong partnerships with government authorities, local administrations, humanitarian coordination mechanisms, and affected communities. Upon project approval, both organisations will activate their Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs), validate priority needs where required, finalise beneficiary selection using agreed vulnerability criteria, mobilise trained staff and volunteers, initiate emergency procurement through accelerated procedures, and coordinate closely with the Deputy Commissioners' Offices, the Department of Disaster Management, Upazila and Union Disaster Management Committees, Local Government Institutions (LGIs), UN agencies, ACT Alliance members, and humanitarian sector coordination mechanisms. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be operational from the outset through transparent information sharing, accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms, and meaningful community participation in line with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS).

Field implementation will commence within two weeks of receiving the grant by leveraging existing operational systems, emergency procurement procedures, pre-qualified suppliers, and experienced emergency response teams. During the mobilisation phase, relief items will be procured and pre-positioned, beneficiary lists

teams. During the mobilisation phase, relief items will be procured and pre-positioned, beneficiary lists validated in consultation with local authorities and community representatives, staff oriented on humanitarian principles, safeguarding, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), and accountability, and detailed implementation and distribution plans finalised. Once relief items and cash transfer systems are in place, the project will begin delivering unconditional multipurpose cash grants, food assistance, hygiene kits, and awareness sessions. The organisations' established operational capacity and coordination mechanisms will enable rapid implementation with minimal start-up delays while ensuring assistance is timely, relevant, and delivered with dignity.

Implementation will follow a jointly agreed four-month work plan with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, milestones, and monitoring arrangements. RDRS Bangladesh will lead overall project management, donor compliance, procurement oversight, financial management, monitoring, reporting, and coordination with ACT Alliance, government authorities, and humanitarian partners. CCDB will lead implementation within its designated operational areas, including community mobilisation, beneficiary identification and verification, field coordination, humanitarian distributions, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and routine field monitoring. Both organisations will jointly undertake assessments, monitoring visits, coordination meetings, and periodic review and learning exercises to ensure harmonised implementation, consistent quality standards, and timely resolution of operational challenges.

The first month of implementation will prioritise life-saving interventions, including unconditional multipurpose cash grants and food assistance for the most vulnerable households. The remaining implementation period will focus on hygiene promotion, protection mainstreaming, community awareness, and early recovery activities to help households restore essential assets and strengthen their resilience. Regular coordination meetings, field supervision, financial and procurement reviews, and adaptive management will ensure efficient delivery and continuous improvement throughout the response. Feedback from affected communities will be systematically collected and used to inform programme adjustments, while robust monitoring, financial management, and reporting systems will ensure transparency, accountability, and full compliance with ACT Alliance requirements and the Core Humanitarian Standard. By combining their complementary expertise, operational capacity, and long-standing humanitarian experience, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will deliver a timely, coordinated, and accountable response that addresses the urgent needs of flood-affected host communities throughout the four-month implementation period.

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? *Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs*

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will implement the ACT Alliance Rapid Response Fund (RRF) project in close coordination with government authorities, humanitarian coordination mechanisms, ACT Bangladesh Forum, and local stakeholders to ensure a timely, effective, and accountable response. Both organisations will work closely with the Deputy Commissioners' Offices, Upazila Administration Offices, Upazila and Union Disaster Management Committees, and relevant line departments in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban districts. Coordination will also be maintained with UN agencies, the NGO Platforms in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban, the Food Security, WASH, Shelter/NFI, Protection, and Health sectors, as well as local NGOs, community-based organisations, and community leaders. Throughout implementation, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will maintain regular communication with the ACT Bangladesh Forum and provide periodic implementation updates.

Both organisations will actively participate in coordination meetings, joint needs assessments, information sharing, referral mechanisms, and sector reporting to ensure that project interventions remain aligned with the broader humanitarian response. This coordinated approach reflects Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) Commitment 6, promoting complementarity, reducing duplication, and strengthening collective humanitarian action.

To maximise the effectiveness of the response, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will use harmonised beneficiary selection criteria, coordinate geographic targeting, and share relevant information in accordance with data protection principles. Close collaboration with government authorities and humanitarian partners will help identify unmet needs, minimise overlap with other interventions, and prioritise the most vulnerable flood-affected households, particularly those not reached through existing assistance due to funding or operational constraints. Needs beyond the project's scope will be referred through established inter-agency referral pathways to appropriate service providers.

Regular monitoring, community feedback and complaints mechanisms, coordination reviews, and adaptive management will enable the project to respond to evolving humanitarian needs while ensuring that ACT Alliance Rapid Response Fund resources are utilised efficiently, equitably, transparently, and in a manner that maximises humanitarian impact.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. Where are you planning to procure your goods or services? Please tick boxes that apply. *Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for small businesses.*

Locally or within the affected areas	✓	Nationally	✓	Regionally or neighbouring countries		Internationally	
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

Yes, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB have procurement policies. RDRS and CCDB will follow the terms and conditions of actalliance, donors and organizational policies and practices

2.3 Description of Target Population

1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the participants of this project? *For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.*

RDRS Bangladesh, proposes to implement an integrated four-month humanitarian response targeting **1,000 flood-affected host community households** across seven unions in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, and Ukhiya upazilas (among these, 500 HHs will receive unconditional multipurpose cash grant and 500 HH will receive food assistance). Based on the average household size of 4.5 persons in Cox's Bazar, the intervention is expected to directly benefit approximately **4,500 people**. Beneficiary selection will be based on vulnerability criteria, with priority given to female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, children, and households caring for chronically ill family members. To maximise the humanitarian impact of the intervention, most targeted households will receive multiple forms of assistance according to their assessed needs.

CCDB will cover direct **625 HH (total 2,722 persons)** will be covered, average 4.3544 persons per household in Bandarban) in 10 Unions in 3 sub-districts under Bandarban district.

RDRS proposed interventions include:

2.1 Cash/ Vouchers:

2.1.1 Unconditional multipurpose cash grant [for households not receiving Food assistance- 500 households

2.1.2 Volunteers' remuneration for beneficiaries' engagement and motivation (14 semi-skilled volunteers 3 months in 3 sub-districts=14*3=42)

2.2 Food and Nutrition:

2.2.1 Food assistance (each household will receive 20 kg rice @ BDT 65/kg, 3 kg pulses @ BDT 150/kg, Soyabean oil 2 lt @ BDT 200/lt and Salt 2kg @BDT 45/kg) [households not receiving unconditional MPCG]-500 households

2.4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):

2.4.1 Hygiene kits distribution (each HHs will receive 2 Bath soap -2 @BDT 60/pc, laundry soap - 2 pcs @ BDT 30/pcs and Sanitary Napkin- 1 pkt @ soap, sanitary pad 1 pkt @ 120)-250 Households

2.4.2 Clearing blocked drainage by cash for work-100 man days

2.4.3 Awareness session on Hygiene promotion- 40 session for 1000 participants (households)

Project Implementation

* Induction Meeting- 1

* UDMC meeting - 7

* DDMC Meeting - 1

* UzDMC Meeting- 3

Quality and Accountability

* Monitoring & Evaluation visit from RDRS HQ

* PDM- monimun 10% HHs for each of the supports

* Installation of CFRM box- 7

*Conduct Awareness session on Safeguarding, GBV, PSEA etc.- 40

The interventions taken by **CCDB** are:

Cash/Vouchers

• Unconditional multipurpose cash grant- 625 Household (HH)

Food/Nutrition

• Food Assistance items (rice, pulses, salt, cooking oil)-625 Household (HH)

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

- Hygiene kits distribution (bathing soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads)- 625 Household (HH)
- Awareness session on Hygiene promotion- 30 Sessions for 625 Household (HH)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

- Conduct Community consultation meeting- 10 meetings
- Visibility/IEC materials for Information dissemination and visibility creation (vest, umbrella, bag, banner, etc) -1 time
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring-1 PDM

Through this integrated package of life-saving assistance and community resilience interventions, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will address the immediate humanitarian needs of flood-affected households while strengthening local capacities for recovery and future disaster preparedness. The response will be implemented in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence, and in line with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) and ACT Alliance's humanitarian policies.

Beneficiary Selection Criteria – RDRS Bangladesh

Beneficiaries will be selected through rapid needs assessments, household visits, community consultations, and verification with local authorities and community representatives. Selection will follow humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, transparency, and accountability, ensuring that assistance reaches the most vulnerable flood-affected households. Community feedback and complaints mechanisms will be available throughout the selection process.

2.1.1 Unconditional Multipurpose Cash Grant (500 Households)

Households eligible for unconditional multipurpose cash assistance will be selected based on the following criteria:

- * Households directly affected by the July 2026 floods in the target unions.
- * Households with severe damage to shelters, household assets, or livelihoods.
- * Families that have lost income or productive assets due to the floods.
- * Female-headed households, households headed by older persons, or households caring for persons with disabilities or chronically ill members.
- * Households with pregnant or lactating women, young children, or other members with specific vulnerabilities.
- * Extremely poor households with limited coping capacity and no alternative sources of income.
- * Households not receiving similar multipurpose cash assistance from other humanitarian organisations.

2.1.2 Volunteers' Remuneration (14 Volunteers)

Community volunteers will be selected based on the following criteria:

- * Resident of the target community.
- * Physically able and willing to support emergency response activities.
- * Good communication and interpersonal skills.
- * Previous experience in volunteer work, disaster response, or community mobilisation will be considered an advantage.
- * Respected by the community and committed to humanitarian principles.
- * Gender balance will be promoted during volunteer selection.

2.2.1 Food Assistance (500 Households)

Households eligible for food assistance will be selected based on the following criteria:

- * Households directly affected by flooding and experiencing food insecurity.
- * Families that have lost food stocks or cooking facilities due to the disaster.
- * Households with limited access to food markets or income-generating opportunities.
- * Female-headed households, households with older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, or children under five.
- * Extremely poor households with limited coping capacity.
- * Households not receiving multipurpose cash assistance under this project or similar food assistance from other humanitarian actors

2.4.1 Hygiene Kit Distribution (250 Households)

Priority will be given to flood-affected households (from the 1,000 HHs) that:

- * Lack access to essential hygiene items due to the disaster.
- * Include adolescent girls, women, pregnant or lactating women, or newborn children.
- * Include older persons or persons with disabilities requiring additional hygiene support.
- * Face heightened health and protection risks because of inadequate sanitation and hygiene conditions.
- * Are identified as highly vulnerable during household assessments.

2.4.2 Cash for Work – Clearing Blocked Drainage (100 Participants)

Participants will be selected based on the following criteria:

- * Adult members (18 years and above) of flood-affected households.
- * Physically fit and willing to participate in labour-intensive drainage cleaning activities.
- * Households that have experienced loss of income or livelihoods due to the floods.
- * Preference will be given to unemployed, landless, or low-income individuals with limited income opportunities.
- * Women will be encouraged to participate where activities are appropriate and safe, ensuring equal opportunity.

2.4.3 Awareness Sessions on Hygiene Promotion, GBV, PSEA and Social Protection (1,000 Households)

All 1,000 project-supported households will participate in awareness sessions. Priority will be given to ensuring the participation of:

- * Women and primary caregivers.
- * Adolescent girls and boys.
- * Older persons.
- * Persons with disabilities.
- * Community members identified as particularly vulnerable to public health or protection risks.

RDRS Bangladesh will ensure inclusive participation by adopting accessible communication methods and appropriate scheduling to enable the meaningful participation of all targeted groups.

Beneficiary selection criteria for CCDB:

Based on the July 2026 flood situation in Bandarban and standard humanitarian vulnerability criteria, the potential target project participants may include:

- Flood-affected households in Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori, and Ruma whose homes have been inundated, completely or partially damaged.
- Households displaced by flooding or landslides and currently staying in temporary shelters, schools, cyclone shelters, or with host families.
- Female-headed households, including widows, divorced, and single women with dependent children.
- Households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under five years of age.
- Families with elderly persons (60+), persons with disabilities, and individuals with chronic illnesses requiring special assistance.
- Daily wage labourers, fishermen, small farmers, petty traders, and informal workers who have lost income due to the floods.
- Households experiencing food insecurity due to loss of food stocks, cooking facilities, or market disruptions.
- Families whose water sources, sanitation facilities, and hygiene conditions have been severely affected.
- Households that have not yet received adequate humanitarian assistance from government or other agencies, to avoid duplication and ensure assistance reaches unmet needs.
- Families identified through a rapid needs assessment using agreed vulnerability criteria in coordination with the District Administration, Department of Disaster Management (DDM), and humanitarian partners. Recent reports indicate widespread flooding, damage to homes and livelihoods, and continuing unmet humanitarian needs across Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori, and Ruma sub-districts in Bandarban.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population is involved in the planning of your proposed intervention? How will they be involved in the implementation and the rest of the project cycle?

The proposed rapid response intervention will be designed and implemented through a participatory, community-centred approach that places affected people at the heart of decision-making. RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB, in coordination with the District and Upazila Administrations, Local Government Institutions (LGIs), Union Disaster Management Committees (UDMCs), local authorities, and humanitarian coordination mechanisms, will conduct rapid multi-sector needs assessments in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Ukhiya, Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori, and Ruma. Community consultations, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews will engage women, men, older persons, persons with disabilities, female-headed households, and other at-risk groups to identify priority needs, preferred assistance modalities, and protection concerns. Community representatives and local volunteers will also participate in validating beneficiary selection criteria to promote transparency, fairness, inclusion, and complementarity with other humanitarian interventions. The findings will directly inform activity selection, geographic targeting, distribution planning, and accountability measures, ensuring that the response reflects the priorities and capacities of affected communities.

Throughout implementation, affected communities will remain active partners rather than passive recipients of assistance. Community representatives, volunteers, and local disaster management committees will support beneficiary verification, information dissemination, crowd management during distributions, and the identification of individuals with specific needs, including older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and child-headed or otherwise vulnerable households. RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will establish accessible Accountability to Affected People (AAP) mechanisms, including help desks at distribution sites, community meetings, complaint and feedback boxes, dedicated hotline numbers, and trained focal persons to receive and respond to feedback confidentially, safely, and in a timely manner. Information on beneficiary selection criteria, entitlements, distribution schedules, and available complaint mechanisms will be shared in clear and accessible formats to ensure transparency and informed participation.

Regular post-distribution monitoring, household visits, and beneficiary satisfaction surveys will be undertaken to assess the relevance, quality, and effectiveness of the assistance and to identify emerging needs, protection risks, and opportunities for improvement. Community feedback will be systematically analysed and used to adapt programme implementation as the context evolves, while key lessons learned will be shared with local authorities, humanitarian coordination mechanisms, and community representatives to strengthen accountability, improve future emergency responses, and ensure that the intervention remains responsive to the changing needs of flood-affected communities. This approach is fully aligned with the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), particularly Commitments 4 and 5, by promoting meaningful participation, effective communication, and accessible mechanisms for feedback and complaints.

2.4 Expected Results

1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? *Please write your activities milestones including dates.*

Key Success Indicators by November 2026

- The most vulnerable flood-affected households in Cox's Bazar Sadar, Ramu, Ukhia, Bandarban Sadar, Rowangchori and Ruma receive timely humanitarian assistance based on assessed needs.
- Beneficiary selection is transparent, inclusive, and coordinated with government and humanitarian actors, minimizing duplication.
- Food insecurity and immediate WASH-related risks among targeted households are reduced.
- Women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups are able to access assistance safely and equitably.
- Community feedback and complaints are effectively addressed through functional Accountability to Affected People (AAP) mechanisms.
- Project implementation is completed within the July 2026–November 2026 timeframe, with results documented and shared to strengthen future flood preparedness and response.

Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) of RDRS Bangladesh (22 July 2026 – 21 November 2026) as the milestones for Cox's Bazar:

2.1 Cash/Vouchers

2.1.1 Unconditional multipurpose cash grant - 500 Households (2,250 beneficiaries) by August 2026

2.1.2 Volunteers' remuneration for beneficiaries' engagement and motivation (14 semi-skill volunteers 3 months in 3 sub-districts=14*3=42 Volunteer during Jul - October 2026

2.2 Food/Nutrition

2.2.1 Food assistance (each household receive 20 kg rice @ BDT 65/kg, 3 kg pulses @ BDT 150/kg, Soyabean oil 2 lt @ BDT 200/lt and Salt 2kg @BDT 45/kg) [separate households other than the HHs received MPCG] - 500 Households (2,250 beneficiaries) by August 2026

2.4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

2.4.1 Hygiene kits distribution (each HHs will receive 2 Bath soap -2 @BDT 60/pc, laundry soap - 2 pcs @ BDT 30/pcs and Sanitary Napkin- 1 pkt @ soap, sanitary pad 1 pkt @ 120)- 250 Households (1,125 beneficiaries) by August 2026

2.4.2 Engage with 100 worker to clear drainage blockade by September 2026

2.4.3 Awareness session on Hygiene promotion- 40 Sessions in August to October 2026

Project implementation

3.1.1 Induction Meeting -1 by August 2026

3.1.2 Monthly Staff meeting- 1 in each month during August 2026 - November 2026

3.1.3 UDMC Consultation Meeting- 7 during August 2026

3.1.4 DDMC meeting- 1 by August 2026

3.1.5 UzDMC meeting 3 by August 2026

3.1.6 IEC materials- by August 2026

Quality and Accountability

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation from RDRS HQ- through the project period

4.2 Audit - January 2027

4.3 PDM- 10% of HHs under each thematic area

4.4 Installation of CFRM Box- 7 by August 2026

4.5 Conduct Awareness session on Safeguarding, GBV, PSEA etc. - 40 by October 2026

Detailed Implementation Plan (DIP) of CCDB (22 July 2026 – 21 November 2026) as the milestones for Bandarban

2.1 Cash/Vouchers

2.1.1 Unconditional multipurpose cash grant - 625 Households by August

2.2 Food/Nutrition

2.2.1 Emergency food items (rice, pulses, salt, cooking oil) for 625 HHs by August 2026

2.2.1 Emergency food items (rice, pulses, salt, cooking oil) for 625 HHs by August 2026

2.3 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

2.3.1 Hygiene kits distribution (Bathing soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads)- 625 HHs by August 2026

2.3.2 Awareness session on Hygiene promotion- 30 sessions by October 2026

2.4 Project Implementation, quality and Accountability

2.4.1 Conduct a community consultation meeting – 10 meetings by August 2026

2.4.2 Visibility/IEC materials for Information dissemination and visibility creation (vest, umbrella, bag, banner, etc) by August 2026

2.4.3 Installation of complaint feedback and response mechanisms (CFRM) boxes- 10 boxes by August 2026

2.4.4 Conduct post-distribution monitoring-1 PDM Need base August 2026-November 2026

2. What are the factors that may stop you from achieving the targets of this project? How will you manage them?

For a July 2026 Flood Response Project in Cox's Bazar, the risk register can be made more specific to the emergency context. Here's a refined version suitable for an ACT Alliance RRF proposal.

1. Contextual Risks

Political interference: Local political actors or influential groups may attempt to influence beneficiary selection or distribution of assistance.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Apply transparent beneficiary selection criteria, involve community representatives, maintain coordination with local administration, and establish a grievance mechanism.

Security concerns: Localized unrest, criminal incidents, or tensions during distributions may affect staff and beneficiaries.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Conduct regular security assessments, follow organizational security protocols, coordinate with local authorities, and prepare contingency plans for suspension or relocation of activities if required.

Secondary disasters: Heavy rainfall, flash floods, landslides, or cyclones may further damage infrastructure and interrupt project implementation.

High- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Monitor weather forecasts, integrate disaster risk reduction measures, maintain flexible implementation schedules, pre-position relief items where feasible, and coordinate with government disaster management authorities.

Disease outbreaks: Waterborne and vector-borne diseases (e.g., acute diarrhoea, dengue, skin diseases) may increase following flooding.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Monitor weather forecasts, integrate disaster risk reduction measures, maintain flexible implementation schedules, pre-position relief items where feasible, and coordinate with government disaster

management authorities.

2. Programmatic Risks

Limited access to affected communities: Flooded roads, damaged bridges, or administrative restrictions may delay access to target communities.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Coordinate closely with local administration and Union Disaster Management Committees, use alternative transport routes where possible, and maintain flexible implementation plans.

Inclusion and targeting risks: Vulnerable groups (women, persons with disabilities, older persons, female-headed households) may be excluded from assistance.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Apply vulnerability-based targeting criteria, conduct community validation, ensure accessible distribution points, and monitor inclusion throughout implementation.

Community expectations: Expectations may exceed available resources, leading to dissatisfaction among non-beneficiaries.

High- Medium- High

Mitigation Measure: Clearly communicate project scope, selection criteria, and available assistance through community meetings and complaint response mechanisms.

3. Operational Risks

Delays in fund disbursement: Delayed receipt of donor funds may affect procurement and timely implementation.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Maintain contingency planning, prioritize life-saving activities, and ensure regular communication with donors regarding implementation timelines.

Staff turnover: Short-term emergency contracts may result in staff turnover, affecting implementation continuity.

Medium- Medium- Medium

Mitigation Measure: Recruit experienced emergency staff, maintain comprehensive documentation, and ensure effective handover procedures.

Supply chain disruptions: High demand for emergency supplies may lead to shortages or increased market prices.

High- Medium- High

Mitigation Measure: Pre-identify qualified suppliers, establish framework agreements where possible, monitor local markets, and procure critical items early.

Logistics challenges: Damaged roads and transport disruptions may delay delivery of relief items.

High- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Prepare logistics plans in advance, use local suppliers where feasible, and identify alternative transportation options.

4. Fiduciary Risks

Procurement delays: Procurement processes may delay the timely delivery of emergency assistance.

Medium- High- High

Mitigation Measure: Develop procurement plans early, pre-qualify suppliers, monitor procurement progress closely, and follow emergency procurement procedures where applicable.

Fraud or misuse of resources: Misappropriation or diversion of project resources may occur during emergency implementation.

Low- High- Medium

Mitigation Measure: Apply strong financial controls, segregation of duties, regular monitoring, internal audits, and confidential reporting mechanisms.

5. Compliance and Safeguarding Risks

Non-compliance with donor or government requirements: Failure to comply with donor regulations or government approvals could delay implementation or affect funding.

Low- High- Medium

Mitigation Measure: Orient staff on donor and government requirements, conduct regular compliance monitoring, and ensure timely reporting and documentation.

Protection and safeguarding risks (PSEA): Sexual exploitation, abuse, harassment, or child safeguarding incidents may occur during project implementation.

Low- Very High- High

Mitigation Measure: Enforce organizational safeguarding and PSEA policies, conduct mandatory staff training, establish confidential complaint and referral mechanisms, and monitor compliance regularly.

Data protection risks: Personal information collected from beneficiaries may be improperly managed or disclosed.

Low- Medium- Medium

Mitigation Measure: Follow data protection protocols, restrict access to beneficiary data, obtain informed consent, and securely store project records.

2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)

a. Monitoring Approach

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will implement a robust Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) system throughout the project period (July 2026–November 2026) to ensure timely, effective, transparent, and accountable delivery of humanitarian assistance. The MEAL system will monitor implementation progress, verify the quality and appropriateness of assistance, ensure that support reaches the most vulnerable flood-affected households, and facilitate evidence-based decision-making and adaptive management.

b. Monitoring Process

The project will commence with a joint inception meeting, a rapid multi-sector needs assessment, and beneficiary registration and verification to ensure accurate targeting. Procurement and logistics processes will be monitored regularly to ensure timely delivery of quality goods and services.

Field-level monitoring will be conducted throughout implementation by project staff and the MEAL team.

Distribution monitoring will be undertaken during every cash and in-kind distribution to assess adherence to agreed procedures, beneficiary satisfaction, protection standards, and accountability mechanisms. In addition, regular field monitoring visits will be carried out to verify progress, monitor outputs, and identify implementation challenges.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys will be conducted after major distributions to assess the utilization, relevance, quality, and effectiveness of the assistance provided. Household follow-up visits, site observations, routine data quality assessments (RDQA), and monthly progress review meetings will be conducted to ensure data accuracy, monitor progress against targets, and facilitate timely corrective actions. The project team will

also participate in coordination meetings with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), relevant government authorities, clusters/sectors, and humanitarian partners to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication.

c. Monitoring Tools

The project will utilize a combination of digital and paper-based monitoring tools, including:

- * Monitoring Plan and Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)
- * Rapid Multi-sector Needs Assessment tools
- * Beneficiary Registration and Verification Forms
- * Distribution Monitoring Checklists
- * Site Observation Checklists
- * KoBoToolbox for digital data collection
- * Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) questionnaires
- * Beneficiary Satisfaction Surveys
- * Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) Register
- * Household Follow-up Monitoring Forms
- * Routine Data Quality Assessment (RDQA) Checklists
- * Monthly Progress Reporting Formats
- * Photo documentation and GPS-enabled monitoring where appropriate

d. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will ensure Accountability to Affected People (AAP) by providing accessible and inclusive feedback and complaint mechanisms throughout the project. Community consultations will be conducted regularly to inform communities about project objectives, beneficiary selection criteria, entitlements, and complaint procedures.

Multiple feedback channels—including help desks at distribution sites, complaint boxes, hotline numbers, community focal persons, and direct engagement with project staff—will enable beneficiaries and community members to raise concerns, provide suggestions, or report complaints confidentially. All feedback will be documented, reviewed regularly, and addressed promptly to strengthen project quality and accountability.

e. Learning and Knowledge Management

Continuous learning will be integrated throughout project implementation. Lessons learned and good practices will be captured through monitoring visits, Post-Distribution Monitoring surveys, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, community consultations, coordination meetings, and monthly project review meetings.

Towards the end of the project, RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB will organize a joint lessons learned workshop involving project staff, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders to review achievements, challenges, and recommendations for future emergency responses. A final project review, incorporating beneficiary feedback, will assess overall project performance, document key lessons, and inform the final narrative report submitted to ACT Alliance..

2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct? We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.

Both RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB have established organizational Codes of Conduct that all staff are required to follow. During recruitment and induction, every staff member receives orientation on the Code of Conduct and signs a declaration acknowledging their understanding and commitment to comply with its principles throughout their employment.

In addition to adhering to their respective organizational Codes of Conduct, both organizations will fully comply with the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct, including its safeguarding commitments on Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), child safeguarding, prevention of fraud and corruption, accountability to affected populations, and humanitarian principles. All project personnel, volunteers, and partners engaged in the response will be expected to uphold these standards, and any alleged violations will be addressed promptly through established reporting and investigation mechanisms.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population? How will you share information? How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5

RDRS Bangladesh and CCDB are committed to ensuring Accountability to Affected People (AAP) throughout the project by promoting transparency, participation, inclusion, and responsiveness. Both organizations have established accountability mechanisms that enable affected communities to access information, provide feedback, and safely raise complaints regarding project implementation.

The project will ensure that flood-affected communities are informed about project objectives, beneficiary selection criteria, entitlements, distribution schedules, and available complaint and feedback channels. Information will be shared through community meetings, help desks at distribution sites, community volunteers, notice boards, and other locally appropriate communication methods.

Meaningful participation of affected communities will be promoted throughout the project cycle—from needs assessment and planning to implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Women, men, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups will be actively consulted to ensure that assistance is relevant, inclusive, and responsive to their priorities.

Multiple feedback and complaint channels, including help desks, complaint boxes, hotline numbers, community focal persons, and direct engagement with project staff, will be available to beneficiaries. All feedback and complaints will be recorded, reviewed promptly, and addressed confidentially in accordance with organizational policies. Sensitive complaints, including those related to safeguarding and Protection from Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (PSEAH), will be managed through established confidential referral and response mechanisms.

Building on the RDRS Emergency Response Programme (RERP) accountability framework and CCDB's community engagement practices, the project will also organize community reflection meetings at village level to encourage dialogue, capture lessons learned, and continuously improve the quality and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. Continuous feedback from affected communities, collected through monitoring visits, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), community consultations, and evaluations, will be used to adapt implementation and strengthen accountability throughout the project.



Rapid Response Fund

Consolidated Budget and Financial Report

Project Code 16/2026

Project Name Humanitarian Emergency Response to Flood-Affected People in South-East Bang

Budget Exchange rate (local currency to 1 USD) 0.008113000

Exchange rate for revised budget (local currency to 1 USD)

Please use exchange rate from this site: <http://www.floatrates.com/historical-exchange->

Approved Budget						Reported Expenses				Unspent Amount	Burn Rate
		RDRS Banglade	CCDB	Member 3	Total Budget	RDRS Banglade	CCDB	Member 3	Total Expenditure		
1	Total Project Staff Costs	12'048	8'113	-	20'161	-	-	-	-	20'161	0%
2	Project Activities	46'690	53'931	-	100'621	-	-	-	-	100'621	0%
2.1	Cash/Vouchers	35'859	40'565	-	76'424	-	-	-	-	76'424	0%
2.2	Food/Nutrition	9'087	11'358	-	20'445	-	-	-	-	20'445	0%
2.3	Household items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.4	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	1'744	2'008	-	3'752	-	-	-	-	3'752	0%
2.5	Shelter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.6	Disaster Risk Reduction (Max 10% of the budget)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.7	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.8	Protection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.9	Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
2.10		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
3	Project Implementation	2'089	1'067	-	3'156	-	-	-	-	3'156	0%
4	Quality and Accountability	2'629	2'272	-	4'900	-	-	-	-	4'900	0%
5	Logistics	4'726	2'799	-	7'525	-	-	-	-	7'525	0%
6	Assets and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Direct Costs		68'182	68'182	-	136'363	-	-	-	-	136'363	0%
Overhead Costs		6'818	6'818	-	13'636	-	-	-	-	13'636	0%
Total Budget		75'000	75'000	-	150'000	-	-	-	-	150'000	0%



Rapid Response Fund

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation	RDRS Bangladesh		
Office Address	House No. 43, Road No. 10, Sector 6, Uttara, Dhaka 1230, Bangladesh		
	Name	Email	Contact Number
Finance Contact	Md. Salahuddin	salah.uddin@rdrsbangladesh.org	+8801730328002

Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation	RDRS Bangladesh
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	House No. 43, Road No. 10, Sector 6, Uttara, Dhaka 1230, Bangladesh
Bank Name	Standard Chartered
Bank address	Motijheel Branch, Alico Building, 18-20 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
Account number or IBAN	01 1093711 01
Bank BIC/Swift Code	SCBLBDDX

Please explain if the name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation

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Rapid Response Fund

Requesting Member Bank Details

ACT member organisation	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCBD)		
Office Address	88, Senpara Parbata, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216		
	Name	Email	Contact Number
Finance Contact	Paresh Kumar Raha	paresh@ccdbbd.org	01814967528

Bank details	
Registered name of the organisation	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh (CCD
Office Address (as registered in the bank account)	88, Senpara Parbata, Mirpur-10, Dhaka-1216
Bank Name	Standard Chartered Bank
Bank address	67, SCB House, Gulshan Avenue, Dhaka-1212
Account number or IBAN	01-1335669-01
Bank BIC/Swift Code	SCBLBDDXXXX

Please explain if the name registered in the bank is not the same as the name of your organisation

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