

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ACTIVATION REPORT

Bangladesh | Heatwave

30 September 2024



A happy rickshaw puller in front of a cooling station in Dhaka city. Red Crescent volunteers gave him water and leaflets to be safe in the ongoing heatwave. (Photo- BDRCS)

EAP No: <b>EAP2023BD05</b>	Operation No: <b>MDRBD032</b>	EAP approved: <b>27/07/2023</b>	EAP timeframe: <b>25/08/2023 to 31/08/2028</b>
Trigger date: <b>21/04/2024</b>	Early action lead time <b>7 days</b>	Operational timeframe: <b>2 Months</b>	Period covered by this activation report: <b>21/04/2024 to 30/06/2024</b>

**Budget: 499,930 CHF**  
**Assisted: 250,000 people**

# EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY

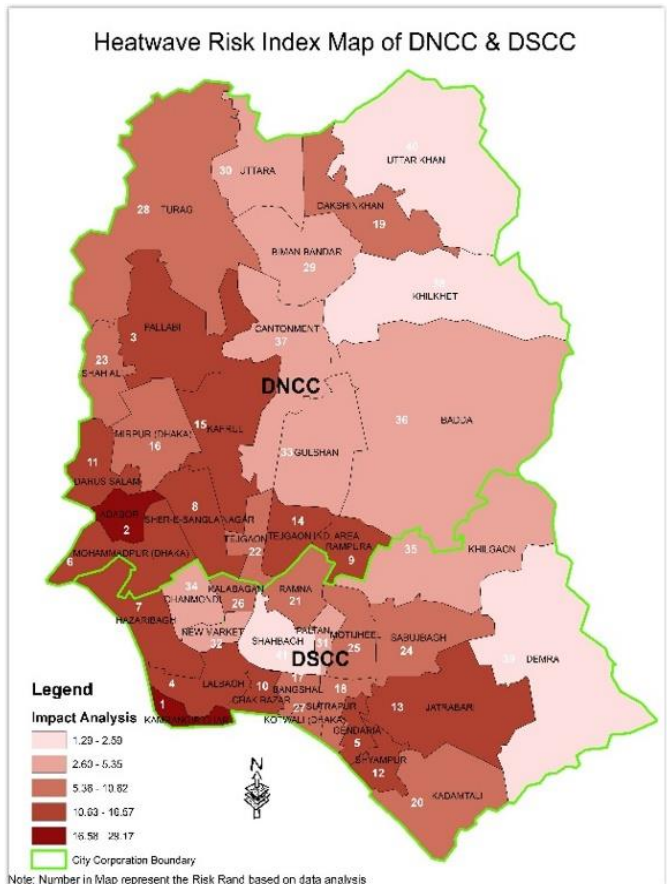
IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated CHF 499,930 for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of heatwave in Bangladesh. The early actions to be conducted were pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the Early Action Protocol [ [Summary document Heatwave EAP](#) ] with the triggers for the activation:

## a. Pre-Activation:

When ECMWF and/or GFS issue a forecast temperature of at least 38°C (1 in 7-year return period) for 2 consecutive days or more and the heat index is 38 or more for 2 consecutive days, then BDRCS with support from IFRC will activate the pre-activation trigger and start the readiness actions. The expected lead time is 5-7 days.

## b. Activation:

When BMD and either ECMWF or GFS issues a forecast of temperature of 38°C (1 in 7-year return period) for 2 consecutive days (or more) and the heat index is 38, then BDRCS with support from IFRC will activate the EAP for a heatwave and implement early actions in the highly exposed areas, prioritizing the Thana/Ward with the highest vulnerability index. The expected lead time will be in the range of 2-3 days.



Heatwave Risk Index map of Dhaka north and South city corporations

Based on the analysis of the forecast from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), BDRCS, with the technical support of the IFRC, German Red Cross (GRC), and Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Climate Centre, pre-activated its heatwave Early Action Protocol (EAP) on 21 April 2024 for the Dhaka city. At the same time, BDRCS mobilized its volunteers, staff and national surge members to disseminate early warning messages (EWM), distribution of leaflets, safe drinking water, multipurpose cash grants, and setting-up cooling stations in severely affected areas of Dhaka city.

Considering the criteria for activating the heatwave EAP, the trigger threshold reached a peak temperature above 38 degrees and the heat index from 28 to 30 April 2024, although the heatwave started and was pre-activated on 21 April 2024. The forecast also indicated the severely affected areas, which are Shyampur, Bangshal, Kotwali (Dhaka), Sutrapur, Kamrangir Char, Chak Bazar, Lalbagh, Gendaria, and Paltan, and other thanas (Police Stations) of Dhaka district based on their heat island (exposure) and vulnerability. The expected lead time of this EAP activation was seven days.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

#### Host National Society

Based on the BMD data source dated 21 April 2024, a severe to very severe, heatwave was sweeping across some districts of the country, where a mild to moderate heatwave was affecting most districts. BDRCS forecast

monitoring report indicated that maximum temperatures exceeded 38 degrees Celsius, with the heat index surpassing 38 for two or more consecutive days. Global forecasts from sources such as the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and the Global Forecast System (GFS) predicted temperatures would remain above 38 degrees for two or more consecutive days.

The extreme heat triggered various health issues, including dehydration, electrolyte imbalances, fatigue, vomiting, fever, fainting, diarrhea, pneumonia, and sunstroke. Exposure to extreme heat also reduced working capacity, especially for people engaged in outdoor activities. According to Metrological department data for the last seven days of April 2024, individuals dependent on daily wages, such as construction workers and rickshaw pullers, had no choice but to endure extreme temperatures to earn a living.

BDRCS with the technical support of IFRC, RCRC climate centre and German Red Cross, activated its heatwave Early Action Protocol (EAP) on 21 April 2024 and started implementing planned activities in Dhaka city. During the activation period, BDRCS implemented different types of early actions, such as the dissemination of early warning messages (EWM), distribution of leaflets, safe drinking water, multi-purpose cash grant, umbrellas, caps and setting-up cooling stations in severely affected areas. During the finalization of the beneficiary list, BDRCS prioritized the most vulnerable persons affected by heatwave, such as persons with disability (PWD), the chronically ill, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), the elderly, rickshaw/van pullers, street vendors, and daily wage earners.

### **BDRCS's key achievements are as follows through this EAP:**

- 1,000,000 people in 129 wards of Dhaka city reached through EWM dissemination and awareness miking.
- 150,000 people were reached through the distribution of leaflets and awareness generation.
- 30,000 people were reached through the distribution of safe drinking water at the major public gathering points in Dhaka City
- 3,500 street hawkers and traffic police received umbrellas to protect themselves from the heat.
- 3,500 rickshaw/van pullers received caps.
- 4,000 slum dwellers (18,000 people) in Dhaka city received Multi-purpose Cash Grant (MPCG) support. Each household received BDT 5,000, which is approximately 50 per cent of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), for reducing the time spent working outdoors in extreme heat while enabling them to purchase basic necessities in advance and do early action at the household level. In addition, 243 households received an additional BDT 2,500 as a top-up, due to their heightened vulnerability (through providing additional cash and voucher assistance to the families with special needs under PGI). The MPCG was distributed using a financial service provider through mobile money transfers.
- 15,000+ people visited the three (3) cooling stations that were temporarily set-up in the severely affected areas of Dhaka city.

After completing all early actions, BDRCS conducted a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in heatwave-impacted areas of Dhaka city. According to the PDM, more than 80 per cent of respondents acknowledged receiving EWM from different sources, such as BDRCS (EWM and awareness miking, distribution of leaflet and awareness generation and social media), government and non-government channels (TV, social media, neighbor and others). Through these warning messages, 94 per cent of households took action to protect themselves and their family from the heatwave. Among them, 66 per cent responded received safe drinking water, 17 per cent received cap/umbrella and another 17 per cent received cooling station supports from BDRCS. Additionally, most respondents reported using their MPCG support for essential needs, such as food, medical support, livelihoods, non-food items (NFIs), and safe drinking water.

## **Red Cross Red Crescent Movement**

IFRC, along with in-country IFRC memberships, particularly the German Red Cross, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross, supported BDRCS in implementing the Heatwave EAP in Dhaka city and nationwide heatwave response activities. The German Red Cross, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center and IFRC provided technical support for forecast analysis and triggering the Heatwave EAP. During the

implementation of early actions, IFRC membership supported BDRCS to prepare awareness messages, communication materials, developing questionnaires, conducting detailed assessments, analyzing the database, interpretation and monitoring. To support BDRCS, IFRC allocated CHF 499,930 under the heatwave EAP and CHF 342,337 to scale up the nationwide heatwave response.

## **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country**

BMD provided heatwave forecast information along with “heat alert” and some advisory time to time. Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) distributed safe drinking water to the people at-risk. Apart from these, Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC) distributed 200,000 trees in the last two years to reduce Dhaka’s temperature. They also spread water across the city to reduce heat. Save the Children Bangladesh also distributed children-focused Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, safe drinking water, umbrellas, and drought-tolerant seeds or crops among farmers.

## **OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES**

### **Human Resources**

Immediately, BDRCS mobilized its volunteers in the impacted areas, continuously assisting the affected people on the ground. Over 300 Red Crescent Youths (RCY) and around 20 staff of BDRCS and IFRC, were mobilized and deployed during the early actions period. Apart from these, the Secretary General (SG) of BDRCS and the Head of the IFRC Bangladesh Delegation also visited the heatwave response areas and shared their opinions and guidance.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

BDRCS logistic team in coordination with the IFRC logistics, procured visibility items (calendar, dairy and pen) as pre-stock items and white vests, T-shirts, umbrellas, caps, and safe drinking water during early action periods. BDRCS also designed and printed some IEC material (Leaflets, Festoons and X-stand banners) during early action times. BDRCS procured these items as per the BDRCS’s procurement policy.

### **Information Technology**

BDRCS Anticipatory Action (AA) team regularly monitored the forecast over the heatwave season and shared updates with the AA Technical Working Group (AA TWG) and other relevant stakeholders including government, UN agencies, donor agencies and INGO/NGOs. During the activation phase, BDRCS and IFRC Information Management (IM) team provided their dedicated support for MPCG distribution, particularly for area selection, household assessment, data cleaning and analysis, data visualization, and finalization of beneficiary list. This team also provided their support to conduct PDM for MPCG support.

### **Communications and Information**

BDRCS and IFRC communication team supported the development of IEC materials such as leaflets, festoons, and X-stand banners on the heatwave. Apart from this, the Communication team supported developing content on BDRCS’s response to the organization's brand promotions to wider stakeholders.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**


The operation was monitored by the BDRCS, IFRC and in-country memberships PMER team to ensure the successful implementation of planned activities under the heatwave EAP. At the same time, BDRCS and IFRC PMER personnel provided technical support to ensure quality data collection, cleaning, verification, analysis and reporting of all gathered information for this operation. BDRCS staff and volunteers were trained in mobile data collection and Kobo toolbox system.

All the beneficiary data were collected through Kobo system and tracked using the M&E tracker. PMER team also provided technical support to conduct a lesson-learned workshop (LLW) on heatwave EAP and heatwave DREF and prepared a corresponding report. Based on the lessons learned, BDRCS, with the support of IFRC, in-country partners, and RCRC climate centers, is in the process of revising the heatwave EAP.

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- A sufficient number of volunteers were not trained on the heatwave EAP, as this EAP was activated within nine months of its final approval. However, BDRCS mobilized NDRT members to guide volunteers in implementing the activities. For the future, it is recommended to establish a pool of trained volunteers and trainers across the country for anticipatory actions.
- In the absence of a framework agreement between BDRCS and potential suppliers, the procurement of Non-Food Items (NFIs) such as umbrellas, caps, and drinking water was delayed. It is essential to finalize framework agreements with suppliers of key items. Based on community feedback, it is recommended to increase the quantity and ensure the quality of umbrellas and caps. In the future, considering environmentally friendly responses, plastic bottles should be avoided, and reusable or eco-friendly bottles should be introduced.
- During the beneficiary selection process, BDRCS faced challenges in some slum areas due to local leader influence and the large number of vulnerable people. However, in coordination with city corporations and ward councilors, BDRCS engaged a large number of volunteers to conduct household assessments using the Kobo system and properly select vulnerable beneficiaries based on established criteria.
- In the lessons-learned workshop, it was recommended that a pre-agreed database be used for MPCG to ensure timely delivery.
- Securing sufficient space for cooling stations in hotspot areas was challenging due to limited availability in the city and the need for official approval. Despite these challenges, BDRCS managed to establish three cooling stations with basic facilities but was unable to provide sanitation services. As a lesson learned, BDRCS has agreed to set up future cooling stations near existing WASH facilities and explore additional spaces to accommodate more people.
- Ensuring the safety of volunteers is crucial. Comprehensive safety measures should be implemented, including training on safer access and risk management, particularly in areas affected by unrest or conflict. Additionally, logistical arrangements for field volunteers should be improved.
- While early warning messages were disseminated through miking and leaflet distribution, there was a lack of an effective messaging system for persons with disabilities (PWDs) and the elderly. It was recommended to ensure an inclusive awareness campaign by utilizing diverse information dissemination systems alongside miking and leaflet distribution in affected areas.
- There was a lack of effective coordination with local government authorities and other stakeholders during the EAP implementation. To improve future response efforts, proper communication with all relevant internal and external stakeholders should be established in advance.
- Timely fund transfers to the National Society are critical for the effective and timely implementation of planned early actions.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

 <p><b>Multi-purpose Cash</b></p>	<b>CHF budget: 204,695</b>	<b>CHF actual: 187,112</b>
	<b>People targeted: 23,500 People</b>	<b>People reached: 20,000</b>
	Female >18: <b>6,623</b>	Female <18: <b>3,532</b>
	Male >18: <b>6,197</b>	Male <18: <b>3,648</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,000 people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard.</li> </ul>	
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beneficiary selection and MPCG distribution as AA.</li> <li>Conduct PDM.</li> </ul>	

### Narrative description of achievements

BDRCS, with the support of the IFRC Heatwave EAP fund, reached 4,000 households (20,000 people) with MPCG assistance through financial service providers. To deliver MPCG, BDRCS conducted a detailed household assessment in selected slum areas of Dhaka city that were severely impacted by the heatwave.

For the assessments, BDRCS deployed more than 200 Red Crescent volunteers, 20 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members, and approximately 20 staff from BDRCS, IFRC, and PNS. Additionally, dedicated support was provided by BDRCS and IFRC's IM, PMER, CEA, PGI, and cash focal points during the household assessments and the finalization of the beneficiary list, based on the agreed selection criteria.




BDRCS volunteers conduct detailed household assessments in the slum areas for distributing MPCG (Photo: BDRCS)

To conduct the PDM, BDRCS used systematic sampling to select households for data collection. A sample size equivalent to 10 percent of the total target population was determined. The PDM was carried out in MPCG distribution areas in Dhaka city through door-to-door visits and phone interviews.

According to the PDM findings, all respondents unanimously expressed satisfaction with the support they received, considering it appropriate as emergency assistance. The majority of respondents indicated that the cash assistance helped them meet their urgent daily needs. The findings also revealed that beneficiaries spent the cash assistance across various sectors, including food, medical expenses, essential household items, livelihoods, and safe drinking water.

Based on the recommendation of the National Cash Working Group of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), BDRCS revised the anticipatory cash assistance package, increasing it from BDT 4,500 to BDT 5,000 per household. As a result, BDRCS reached fewer households than initially targeted.

 <b>Health &amp; Care</b>	<b>CHF budget: 43,176</b>	<b>CHF actual: 20,380</b>
	<b>People targeted: 20,000</b>	<b>People reached: 52,000</b>
	Female >18: <b>17,220</b>	Female <18: <b>9,183</b>
	Male >18: <b>16,113</b>	Male <18: <b>9,484</b>
<b>Indicator:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>52,000 people reached with health and care interventions in advance of a hazard</li> </ul>	
<b>Early actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting-up temporary cooling stations.</li> <li>Distribution of safe drinking water, umbrella and cap</li> </ul>	

### Narrative description of achievements

**In the early action stage**, BDRCS reached around 52,000 people with the support of health-related activities under the heatwave EAP in Dhaka city. In the health sector, BDRCS provided safe drinking water and reached around 30,000 people, distributed umbrellas for street hawkers and traffic police and reached 3,500 people, and distributed caps to rickshaw/van pullers and reached 3,500 people. BDRCS reached more than 15,000 people through the set-up of three (3) temporary cooling stations at three (03) locations in Dhaka city, namely Moghbazar Circle, Farmgate, and Gulistan beside the National Mosque (Baitul Mokaram Mosque). The facilities of those cooling stations were:

- Well-ventilated tent
- Sitting arrangement for 30 persons
- Separate beds for males and females if felt sick
- Safe drinking water
- Available oral saline
- 7-8 stand fans and segregated waste disposal bags
- Medical support along with one paramedic and first aid services
- A total of eight RCY volunteers were deployed for each of the cooling stations.

**Under the pre-positioning stocks**, BDRCS was supposed to procure the required items (bed, fan, roof cover, generator, water dispenser, etc.) for the cooling station in the first year. However, considering the cost-effectiveness and readily availability of the required items of the cooling station, BDRCS in coordination with the IFRC, rented these items instead during the implementation of early action phase. This also allowed BDRCS to reach more people by installing more cooling stations.



*BDRCS volunteers distribute umbrellas to street hawkers (Photo: BDRCS)*



*BDRCS volunteers created and maintained a cooling station in Dhaka city (L). The cooling station was created to ease the city dwellers during the heatwave in Bangladesh (R). (Photo: BDRCS)*



**Protection, Gender and Inclusion**

**CHF budget: 4,270**

**CHF actual: 3,182**

**People targeted: 123,700**

**People reached: 250,000**

Female >18: **82,789**

Female <18: **44,148**

Male >18: **77,466**

Male <18: **45,597**

**Indicator:**

- 250,000 people reached with PGI interventions in advance of a hazard

**Early actions:**

- Ensure PGI in sector's wise activity
- Integrate PGI in need analysis before MPCG distribution
- Provide MPCG support, as top-up for especial needs households

**Narrative description of achievements**

**In the early actions stage**, BDRCS, with the support of IFRC and the German Red Cross, conducted detailed household assessments and consultations with targeted groups to identify the most vulnerable individuals for MPCG support in heatwave-affected slum areas of Dhaka city. During the assessment, BDRCS collected Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) to identify the most at-risk groups.



*BDRCS volunteers ensure extra care in the cooling stations for special needs people (Photo: BDRCS)*

Based on PGI findings, BDRCS finalized the beneficiary list and provided MPCG support to 4,000 households to enable them to take early action. Additionally, 200 households out of the 4,000 received top-up support due to their special needs, as identified through PGI analysis.

BDRCS also set up three cooling stations staffed with paramedics and mobilized over 250 trained volunteers who provided primary health care in a dignified and safe manner, ensuring accessibility and inclusive participation.

During this period, 150,000 leaflets were distributed, and loudspeaker miking was conducted across all 129 wards of Dhaka City Corporation. Furthermore, BDRCS engaged in community outreach through social media, leaflet distribution, PSA/loudspeaker miking, and awareness campaigns in the most heatwave-affected areas to help reduce the suffering of pedestrians.

**As part of readiness activities**, BDRCS orientated 120 staff and volunteers (78-Male, 42-Female) particularly during the heatwave EAP orientations sessions in Dhaka city.



**Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery**

**CHF budget: 26,309**

**CHF actual: 6,263**

**People targeted: 400,000**

**People reached: 1,000,000**

Female >18: **331,157**

Female <18: **176,591**

Male >18: **309,863**

Male <18: **182,390**

**Indicator:**

- 1,000,000 people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard

**Early actions:**

- Dissemination of Early Warning Messages (EWM) in Dhaka city
- Distribution of leaflets and awareness generation

**Narrative description of achievements**

BDRCS reached more than 1,000,000 people across 129 wards of Dhaka City with Early Warning Messages (EWM) and awareness miking. Among them, approximately 150,000 people were reached through leaflet distribution and awareness campaigns.

To disseminate EWM and distribute leaflets, BDRCS mobilized its dedicated volunteers. Considering the severity of the potential heatwave impact, BDRCS prioritized the dissemination of early warning messages and awareness campaigns, expanding its reach to more hotspot areas of Dhaka City. As a result, BDRCS exceeded its initial target and reached a larger number of people.



*BDRCS volunteers distribute leaflets during heatwave EAP implementation in Dhaka city (Photo: BDRCS)*



**CHF budget: 8,066**

**CHF actual: 202**

**People targeted:123,700**

**People reached: 250,000**

Female >18: **82,789**

Female <18: **44,148**

Male >18: **77,466**

Male <18: **45,597**

## Community Engagement and Accountability

### Indicator:

- 250,000 people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard

### Early actions:

- Community feedback is collected, responded to and used to guide the response.

### Narrative description of achievements

DRCS ensured meaningful community participation throughout the implementation of the heatwave EAP. Based on consultations with affected communities, effective feedback mechanisms were established and widely publicized through the distribution of pocket cards, stickers, and posters, enabling communities to provide input and guide the operation. BDRCS also provided relevant information in accessible formats.

To implement CEA activities, BDRCS oriented more than 120 volunteers, NDRT/NDWRT members, and staff during the heatwave EAP period, equipping them with Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to effectively respond to queries from communities and stakeholders.

During the operation, BDRCS's dedicated CEA team received a total of 260 community feedback responses regarding the heatwave EAP response in Dhaka City. Of these, 63 were addressed in consultation with relevant departments, while the remaining 183 were promptly resolved using FAQs. The feedback primarily concerned the selection process, targeted geographical areas, and the distribution of MPCG. Some community members also requested to be included as beneficiaries for humanitarian assistance.




*BDRCS volunteers share the hotline number with community people during household assessment (Photo: BDRCS)*

To ensure transparency, the initial list of eligible households from the household assessment was shared with the community and displayed in multiple public gathering places. The final list of targeted households was then confirmed, and BDRCS provided sectoral humanitarian assistance accordingly.

BDRCS also conducted a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey to gather feedback from the target population, aiming to further enhance the relevance, effectiveness, and appropriateness of the operation. According to PDM findings, 89 percent of respondents were aware of the complaint and feedback mechanism and understood how to submit complaints and provide feedback. Notably, the most commonly used method for community members to register their feedback and complaints was through the BDRCS hotline number.

In addition, BDRCS engaged in community outreach through social media, leaflet distribution, PSA/loudspeaker miking, and awareness campaigns in the most heatwave-affected areas to reduce the suffering of pedestrians. A total of 150,000 leaflets were distributed, and miking was conducted across all 129 wards of Dhaka City Corporation. Approximately 250,000 people were reached through early warning messages and awareness campaigns in all wards.

## Enabling approaches

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	<b>CHF budget: 25,336</b>	<b>CHF actual: 1,044</b>
			<b>AP Code: 049, 118, 119,127</b>
<b>Early actions:</b>		Coordinated effort is ensured for effective implementation of heatwave early action	

### Narrative description of achievements

BDRCS and IFRC organized and participated in six (6) external coordination meetings with key stakeholders, including the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Dhaka North City Corporation (DNCC), Dhaka South City Corporation (DSCC), the Anticipatory Actions Technical Working Group (AA TWG), the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), and movement coordination meetings.



*Coordination meeting with the Bangladesh Metrological Department (BMD) (Photo: IFRC)*

Key discussion points in these meetings included the current heatwave conditions, raising awareness among stakeholders, advocating for an appropriate response and policy development, ensuring coordination among organizations during early action, and readiness activities outlined in the Heatwave EAP.



## Secretariat Services

CHF budget: 46,497

CHF actual: 2,588

AP Code: 122

### Early actions:

*Ensure engagement of staff throughout the EAP to provide the necessary support to BDRCS*

### Narrative description of achievements

The IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation closely coordinated with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners, the Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), and the Geneva office throughout the heatwave EAP operation. IFRC provided technical and monitoring support to BDRCS to ensure the successful implementation of the operation. The IFRC Head of Country Delegation (HoCD), along with the Secretary General (SG) of BDRCS, actively monitored activities during the implementation period.

IFRC worked closely with BDRCS, offering technical support for the activation of the EAP, preparing the forecast-based situation report, and analyzing the disaster impact based on available data. IFRC's sectoral experts assisted BDRCS in carrying out activities in accordance with the approved heatwave EAP. IFRC IM staff supported BDRCS in analyzing collected data to facilitate the beneficiary selection process, which ultimately contributed to the efficient execution of operations.

IFRC communication staff assisted in developing and disseminating key messages and IEC materials. Meanwhile, IFRC logistics teams, in collaboration with BDRCS, played a crucial role in mobilizing contingency stock from different warehouses and arranging fleet support for early actions. IFRC finance ensured that fund transfers and expenditures aligned with the agreed budget.

Additionally, IFRC PMER colleagues provided technical support in developing the monitoring and evaluation plan, conducting monitoring visits, facilitating workshops, and reviewing reports. IFRC sectoral leads also supported BDRCS in enhancing its response capacity by facilitating training and orientations on cash assistance, CEA, PGI, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), IM, and other key areas.



## National Society Strengthening

CHF budget: 141,582

CHF actual: 55,610

AP Code: 124,125,126

### Early actions:

*NS is strengthened and ready to implement the early action once the EAP is activated.*

### Narrative description of achievements

BDRCS organized a day-long lesson learned workshop on 24<sup>th</sup> August 2024 in Dhaka combinedly for heatwave EAP and heatwave DREF operations. More than, 100 concerned participants from BDRCS branch offices, BDRCS NHQ, IFRC, and PNSs in attendant. The heatwave Lesson Learned Workshop provided invaluable insights into the strengths and areas for improvement in the response operations. The workshop served as a platform to identify key challenges and lessons such as the National Society (NS) did not have a framework agreement with the potential supplier. As a result, procurement of Non-Food Items (NFI) like umbrella, cap and drinking water was very challenging during the early action stage. Sufficient volunteers also needed to be trained on the heatwave EAP and for its relevant activities. Timely fund transfer to National Society is also very important for successful implementation of planned early actions. The quality and quantity of the procurement items should be standard, according to the approved budget. Strengthening of BDRCS capacity on anticipatory action (AA) is also very crucial in future.



*Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) on heatwave EAP and heatwave DREF response (Photo: BDRCS)*

## FINANCIAL REPORT

The EAP under the DREF approved CHF 499,930 on 27 July 2023 to implement readiness activities and early actions aimed at reducing and mitigating the impact of heatwaves in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. The approved amount was allocated as follows:

- CHF 206,061 for readiness activities
- CHF 44,599 for pre-positioning stocks
- CHF 249,271 for early action implementation, which was automatically triggered on 21 April 2024 upon activation of the Heatwave EAP.

By the end of the operation, the total recorded expenditure was CHF 281,629, representing 56 per cent of the allocated budget. Of this, approximately CHF 213,000 was spent on implementing early actions. Since the EAP was activated within nine months of its approval, the expenditure covered only the readiness costs for Year 1 and the costs associated with early actions. The remaining funds will be returned to the EAP DREF pool.

For further details on expenditure, please refer to the attached final financial report

## Contact information

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

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### Reference



Click here for:

- [EAP summary](#)
- [EAP activation](#)

# FBAF Early Actions

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/8-2025/1	Operation	PBD064
Budget Timeframe	2023/8-2024/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Mar/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD032 - Bangladesh - Heatwave EAP / EAP2023BD05

Early Actions Timeframe: 25 Aug 2023 to 30 Jun 2024

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>499,930</b>
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	499,930
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-281,629</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>218,301</b>

## II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	48,065	64,962	-16,897
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	192,202		192,202
AOF4 - Health	40,540	215,262	-174,722
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene			0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	4,010		4,010
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>284,817</b>	<b>280,224</b>	<b>4,593</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	147,665		147,665
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	3,297		3,297
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	20,493		20,493
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	43,659	1,406	42,253
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>215,113</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>213,708</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,930</b>	<b>281,629</b>	<b>218,301</b>

# FBAF Early Actions

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/8-2025/1	Operation	PBD064
Budget Timeframe	2023/8-2024/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 21/Mar/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRBD032 - Bangladesh - Heatwave EAP / EAP2023BD05

Early Actions Timeframe: 25 Aug 2023 to 30 Jun 2024

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>
Medical & First Aid	0		0
Other Supplies & Services	0		0
Cash Disbursement	0		0
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>-314</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	0	314	-314
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>43,659</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>42,534</b>
National Staff	43,659	1,125	42,534
National Society Staff	0		0
Volunteers	0		0
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,297</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>3,099</b>
Workshops & Training	3,297	197	3,099
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>-212</b>
Travel	0	18	-18
Information & Public Relations	0		0
Office Costs	0		0
Financial Charges	0	0	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0	194	-194
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>422,462</b>	<b>262,592</b>	<b>159,870</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies	422,462	262,592	159,870
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>30,512</b>	<b>17,189</b>	<b>13,324</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	30,512	17,189	13,324
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,930</b>	<b>281,629</b>	<b>218,301</b>