



# BANGLADESH

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



18 May 2026

## IN SUPPORT OF THE BANGLADESH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



**68**

National Society branches



**155**

National Society local units



**2,639**

National Society staff



**132,319**

National Society volunteers

## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



**193,170**

Climate and environment



**96,331**

Disasters and crises



**325,697**

Health and wellbeing



**1,318,782**

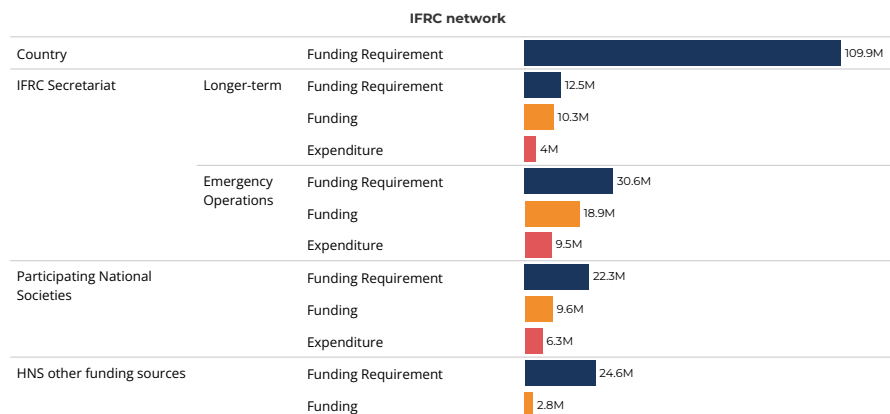
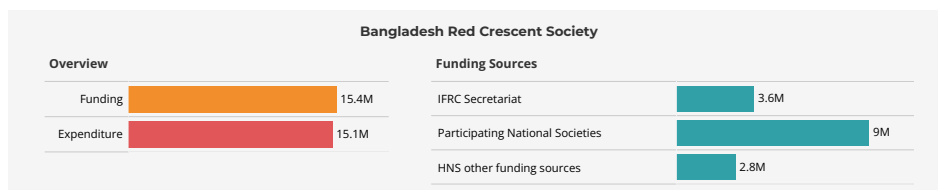
Values, power and inclusion



**61,690**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*

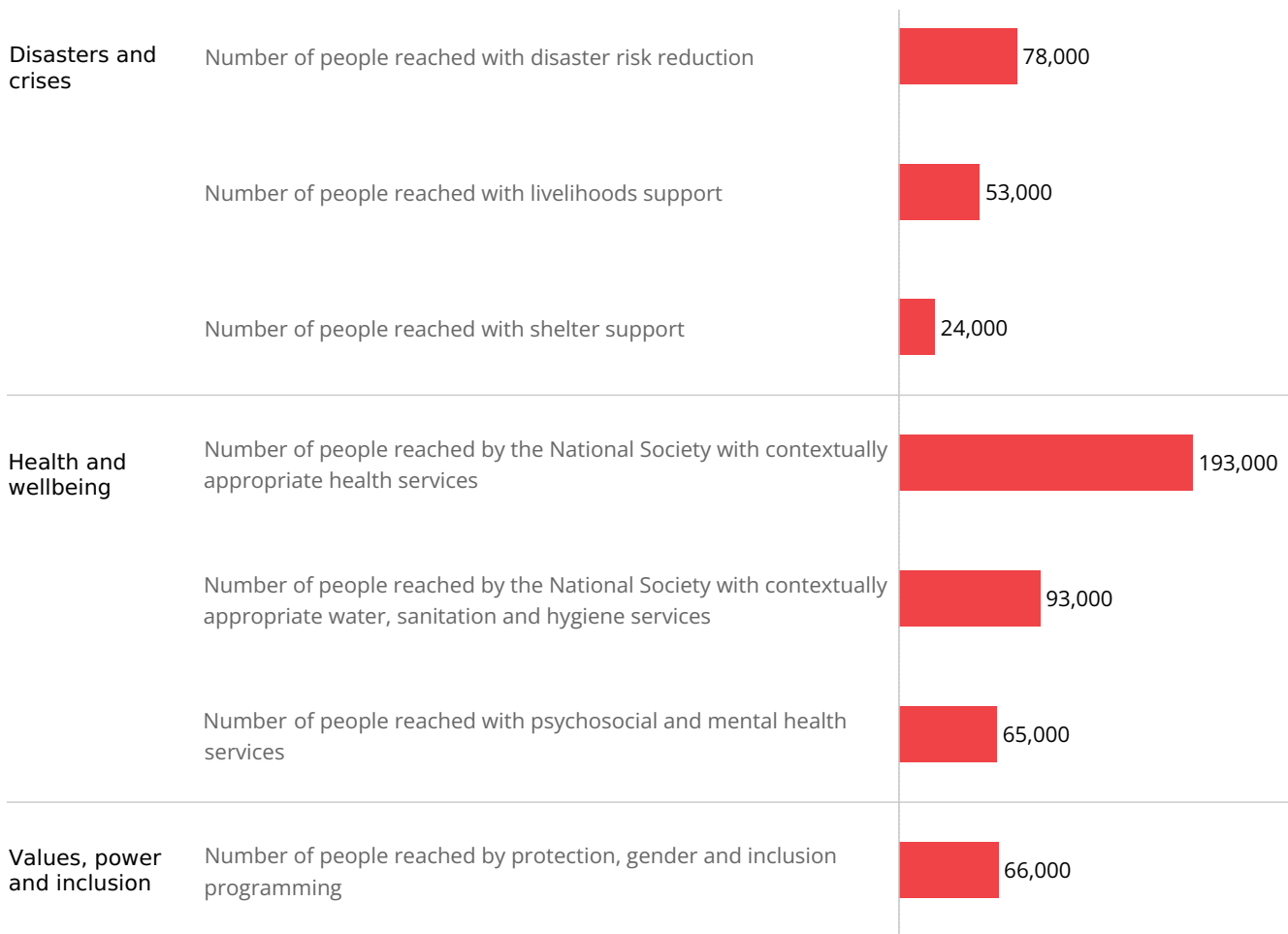


Appeal number **MAABD001**

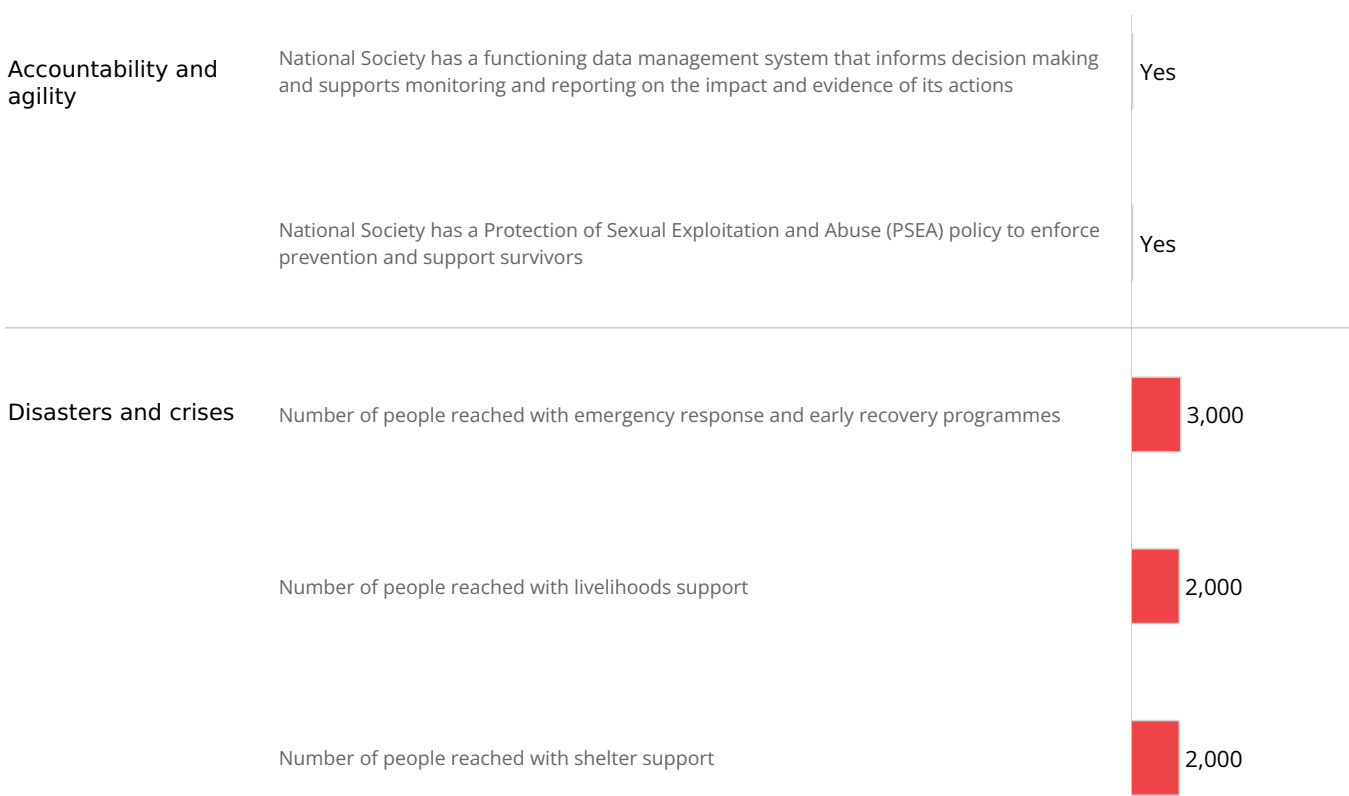
\*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

# ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRBD018 / Bangladesh Population Movement



## MDRBD035 / Cyclone Remal



<b>Health and wellbeing</b>	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	3,000
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	7,000

**MDRBD036 / Bangladesh Flood 2024**

<b>Disasters and crises</b>	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	77,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	5,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	5,000
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	8,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	40
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	1,000
	Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	80
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	7,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	76,000
<b>Migration and displacement</b>	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
<b>Values, power and inclusion</b>	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	62,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	160

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

<b>Accountability and agility</b>	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
<b>Humanitarian diplomacy</b>	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes

National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

## IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	742,000	●	●	●	●	●	●
British Red Cross	3.4M	●	●	●	●	●	●
Danish Red Cross	2.2M	●	●	●			
German Red Cross		●	●	●		●	
Japanese Red Cross Society	213,000			●			
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●	●			
Swedish Red Cross	636,000	●	●	●		●	
Swiss Red Cross	1.6M	●	●	●			●
Turkish Red Crescent	589,000		●	●	●	●	

Total Funding Reported **CHF 9.6M**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

In 2025, Bangladesh faced overlapping humanitarian pressures driven by protracted displacement, climate-related disasters, and a dynamic socio-political environment. Operations were implemented within a context of resource constraints, evolving coordination structures, and heightened climate variability.

The Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar and Bhashan Char remained a major focus. Approximately 1.18 million displaced people continued to depend on humanitarian assistance, with additional arrivals recorded due to renewed violence in Myanmar. Funding gaps significantly affected sectoral coverage, requiring prioritization of critical life-saving interventions and alignment with the "One Camp/One Team" coordination approach. Host communities in Ukhiya and Teknaf also required continued support due to environmental degradation, economic stress, and service pressures.

Recovery operations from Cyclone Remal and the 2024 floods continued throughout 2025 in multiple districts. Key needs included shelter repair and reconstruction, restoration of livelihoods, rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, multipurpose cash assistance, and health and hygiene promotion. Climate-induced hazards, such as floods, cyclones, heatwaves, cold waves, and fires continued to occur, reinforcing the need for strengthened disaster risk reduction and preparedness systems.

Public health preparedness remained essential, particularly in densely populated camps and disaster-affected communities. Epidemic control, community health outreach, and improved WASH services were prioritized to reduce outbreak risks.

The political and security environment required continuous monitoring, particularly in relation to public gatherings and evolving national-level discussions. Risk management, compliance, and safeguarding measures were reinforced to ensure safe and accountable programme delivery.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society significantly advanced climate and environmental action by scaling up anticipatory, adaptive, and environmentally responsible approaches across urban and rural contexts. The National Society strengthened multi-hazard preparedness for heatwaves, floods, cyclones, and cold waves through forecast-based early action, community awareness, and capacity-building, while promoting inclusive, locally led responses aligned with national systems. Climate change adaptation initiatives improved resilience through safer shelter, water and sanitation, waste management, urban upgrading, and risk-informed planning, complemented by large-scale public awareness, road safety, and environmental hygiene campaigns. At the same time, the National Society institutionalised [Green Response](#) by promoting sustainable alternatives in humanitarian operations, strengthening research and evidence generation, improving environmentally responsible logistics, and integrating environmental considerations into emergency assessments and planning, reinforcing climate-resilient, people- and environment-centred humanitarian action nationwide.

### Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened its response to disasters and crises by combining timely emergency assistance with longer-term resilience and preparedness efforts across rural, coastal, and urban settings. Through integrated flood resilience programming, the National Society enhanced community preparedness, livelihoods, infrastructure, and accountability in flood-prone areas, while also responding rapidly to sudden-onset emergencies such as urban fires, tornadoes, and winter cold through [cash](#), relief assistance, and volunteer mobilisation. [Community-based disaster risk reduction](#) initiatives strengthened preparedness in coastal and urban areas through early warning, simulations, safe water and WASH improvements, school-based safety activities, and youth engagement.

## Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened health and wellbeing across Bangladesh through a comprehensive mix of preventive, curative, and preparedness-focused interventions. The National Society ensured access to essential health services through mass-gathering medical support, community-based maternal, child, and primary healthcare, outdoor clinics, and lifesaving blood transfusion services. Integrated health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and emergency preparedness initiatives strengthened community resilience in flood- and climate-vulnerable areas, while survivor-centred programmes combined medical care, [mental health and psychosocial support](#), and livelihood recovery for people affected by crises. Public health priorities were further advanced through expanded prevention and management of non-communicable diseases, strengthened dengue preparedness and risk communication, improved primary healthcare infrastructure and hygiene practices, and enhanced national readiness for epidemics through stockpiling, disease surveillance, and coordination with government health systems.

## Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened its migration and displacement response by advancing strategic planning, coordination, and institutional systems aligned with national frameworks and Movement priorities. The National Society contributed to strengthening national displacement management through collaboration with the Department of Disaster Management and Displacement Management Cluster partners, including support to the development of a national shelter database and evacuation shelter management guidelines. Internally, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society enhanced its organisational readiness through capacity-building, training of trainers, and the establishment of a dedicated Migration and Displacement Cell with agreed minimum service standards, basic service packages, and integrated Restoring Family Links (RFL) services.

## Values, power and inclusion

Between January and December 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened community accountability by collecting thousands of feedback entries through its call centre during Cyclone Remal and flood responses, trained volunteers and local actors across multiple districts on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) principles and data handling, conducted grassroots orientations to promote transparency and resilience, improved healthcare service delivery through targeted sessions and broadcasted life-saving messages via community radio with live expert engagement.

## Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced National Society development through strengthened governance, leadership orientation, and institutional reform. Key milestones included the Movement Induction Course for the Ad hoc Managing Board, the establishment of a Joint Task Force to restore elected governance structures, and the development of a clear roadmap for branch-level elections. Progress was made in re-establishing branch executive committees, supported by targeted orientations for a national resource pool to ensure transparent and well-coordinated election processes. Strategic reflection and planning were further reinforced through light-touch reviews of National Society development outcomes and the extension of the Strategic Plan, ensuring continuity, relevance, and alignment with organisational priorities.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also strengthened accountability, integrity, and agility by prioritising integrity systems, humanitarian diplomacy, communications, and evidence-based management. Leadership sensitisation on integrity and safeguarding elevated organisational commitment to neutrality, impartiality, and transparency, alongside plans to strengthen whistleblowing and preventive measures. The National Society expanded humanitarian diplomacy and government engagement, amplified visibility through national and international media, and enhanced volunteer communication capacities. At the same time, progress on PMER systems, cross-functional coordination, joint monitoring, and data-driven dashboards improved real-time decision-making and adaptive management.

# Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During this reporting period (January - June 2025), no changes or amendments have been made to the Unified Plan.

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Bangladesh](#).

1.

<b>Emergency Appeal Name</b>	<a href="#">Bangladesh – Population Movement</a>
<b>Emergency Appeal number</b>	MDRBD018
<b>People assisted</b>	1.07 million
<b>Duration</b>	18 March 2017 to 31 December 2027
<b>Funding requirements</b>	<b>Federation-wide Funding requirements (2025-2027):</b> CHF 87 million <b>IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements (2025-2027):</b> CHF 65 million (CHF 56 million for Cox's Bazar), (CHF 9 million for Bhasan Char)
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Bangladesh Population Movement Revised Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Revised operational strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.24</a>

In 2016, a significant crisis unfolded in Rakhine, Myanmar, resulting in the displacement of a staggering 896,879 people who sought refuge across the border in Bangladesh. This mass displacement has evolved into a protracted humanitarian crisis marked by uncertainty about the future, including the potential for repatriation. The affected population, heavily reliant on humanitarian aid, faces urgent needs spanning food, health services, shelter, and protection from natural disasters and environmental degradation. The crisis has placed immense strain not only on the displaced population, termed the 'camp community,' but also on the local host community in Bangladesh. The host community faces challenges to livelihoods and the local economy due to the influx of displaced individuals.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through its operational strategy, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society set a target of reaching 979,306 displaced people across 33 camps and Bhasan Char Island, supported through Disaster Risk Management, and targeted coverage in 17 camps through shelter, health, WASH, livelihood, PGI, and CEA interventions. In reference to other sectors of intervention in the camps, the National Society set a target of approximately 300,000 people. This target was based on existing and agreed geographical areas and sectoral responsibilities per area allocated to the National Society, the wider IFRC membership, and other humanitarian actors. This was part of the established arrangements in the UN-led ISCG mechanism for the management of the camp settlement in Cox's Bazar.

With IFRC support for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, in 2025, approximately 564,454 people were reached through federation wide support (including 346,535 in camps and 217,919 in host communities). However, through disaster risk management (DRM) intervention and its institutional response readiness portfolio, 1.4 million people were reached both in 33 camps and host communities.

## 2.

<b>Emergency Appeal Name</b>	Cyclone Remal
<b>Emergency Appeal number</b>	<a href="#">MDRBD035</a>
<b>People assisted</b>	650,000 people
<b>Duration</b>	12 months (29 May 2024 to 31 May 2025)
<b>Funding requirements</b>	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 10 million Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 12.5 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Cyclone Remal Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.3</a>

Cyclone Remal made landfall on 26 May 2024, causing severe flooding in coastal districts of Bangladesh and India. The storm, with winds of 111 km/h, affected 4.59 million people, leading to the evacuation of over 808,510 individuals across 19 districts. At least 16 people died, and more than 170,000 houses were damaged. Power outages, limited connectivity, and contaminated water sources worsened the situation, leaving affected communities without clean drinking water and sanitation facilities.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This operation aims to assist 500,000 people in eight districts affected by Cyclone Remal, providing cash assistance, clean water, sanitation, shelter, livelihoods, health services and disaster risk reduction. Bangladesh Red Crescent Society supported by IFRC, prioritizes vulnerable populations, ensuring sustainable recovery and resilience against future shocks. The plan incorporates gender-sensitive approaches, environmental sustainability and ongoing coordination with local authorities and agencies. Through both immediate relief and long-term recovery, the operation focuses on restoring livelihoods, rebuilding homes, and improving health services.

Through this Emergency Appeal, the National Society assisted approximately 283,000 of the most vulnerable people, addressing urgent and recovery needs in shelter, livelihoods, and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). Of these, 12,942 people were supported during this reporting period. The National Society's interventions have included shelter recovery assistance, livelihood recovery assistance, cash for work schemes, support through mother and child health centres, safe water distribution, latrines construction, hygiene promotion, PGI and CEA interventions, among others.

## 3.

<b>Emergency Appeal Name</b>	<a href="#">Bangladesh Floods</a>
<b>Emergency Appeal number</b>	<a href="#">MDRBD036</a>
<b>People assisted</b>	400,000
<b>Duration</b>	06 September 2024 to 30 September 2025
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 7.5 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 6 million
<b>Link to Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Bangladesh Floods Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Link to Latest Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Bangladesh Floods Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.3</a>

Since mid-June 2024, a total of 14.6 million people have been affected by a series of flooding events hitting Bangladesh across the northern, northeastern and southern regions, displacing millions and causing widespread damage. Starting in mid-June 2024, repeated floods have severely affected the northern regions of Bangladesh due to heavy rainfall and water inflows from upstream countries, including Nepal and India. Districts such as Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Gaibandha, Bogura, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Tangail, and

Munshiganj have experienced extensive flooding. The Needs Assessment Working Group (NAWG) report of 11 July 2024 estimated that around 5.13 million people have been impacted, comprising 2.61 million women, 1.51 million children and adolescents, and 0.53 million elderly individuals. The floods caused extensive damage to infrastructure, severely disrupting economic and social activities. According to the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), 86 per cent of drinking water points and 84 per cent of sanitation facilities were compromised, with 59,338 water points and 118,412 latrines damaged. Additionally, schools were affected, with teaching materials destroyed and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) facilities left unusable.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

During this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, with IFRC and partners' support, reached approximately 82,070 people (16,414 households) with multi-sectoral assistance. The National Society's intervention included interventions such as shelter recovery, livelihood support and cash assistance, capacity building in health, sanitation support and awareness, PGI and CEA efforts, among a range of other activities.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

#### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society carried out a range of activities to scale up Anticipatory Action across multiple districts, focusing on awareness-raising, capacity strengthening, coordination, and policy support. The work included integrating anticipatory approaches with social protection mechanisms in flood-prone areas, strengthening local disaster management and volunteer capacities, and promoting forecast-based early action. The National Society also facilitated divisional and national dialogue platforms to advance inclusive, locally led, and multi-hazard anticipatory action, while contributing to the development and contextualisation of key national guidance, including early action planning for heatwaves, through consultations and coordination with government and humanitarian partners. As part of heatwave preparedness efforts, a broad-reaching relief and awareness campaign was implemented across 23 heatwave-prone districts and distributed pure drinking water, hand fans with heatwave awareness messages, conducted awareness miking, and provided mini umbrellas to vulnerable groups such as rickshaw pullers, van drivers, small vendors, pedestrians, and on-duty traffic police personnel.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened preparedness for cyclones by building the capacities of volunteers, staff, and local stakeholders to deliver timely, inclusive, and accountable anticipatory actions. The National Society focused on enhancing volunteer leadership and technical knowledge on anticipatory action, community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, first aid, and the Cyclone Early Action framework. It also supported local disaster management structures and the Cyclone Preparedness Programme through targeted orientations and training, improving coordination and readiness to protect at-risk communities ahead of anticipated cyclone impacts.

The National Society strengthened preparedness for cold waves by advancing readiness under the Cold Wave Early Action Protocol through coordinated capacity-building, community engagement, and pre-positioning. The National Society focused on establishing systems for timely cash-based early action, enhancing volunteer and staff capacities on anticipatory action, protection, gender and inclusion, and impact-based forecasting, and improving community awareness in cold-wave-prone areas. The National Society also strengthened Shelter-based Anticipatory Action by building the capacities of volunteers and communities in flood-, heatwave-, and cyclone-prone districts to support early and anticipatory shelter interventions. These efforts were complemented by national-level engagement through a stakeholder workshop that facilitated the sharing and review of a draft National Shelter Database, strengthening

coordination between government and humanitarian actors and contributing to more informed, timely, and anticipatory shelter planning across Bangladesh.

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also strengthened national and local capacities on Early Warnings for All (EW4All) and Anticipatory Action through a combination of trainings, orientations, dialogue platforms, and public awareness initiatives. The National Society focused on building technical and leadership capacity among staff, volunteers, and disaster management actors to interpret forecasts, disseminate early warnings, support community preparedness, and implement hazard-specific early actions. It also promoted coordination and experience sharing through divisional and national dialogue platforms, reinforced collaboration with meteorological authorities, and increased public awareness on heatwave risks through community and school-based activities.

The National Society implemented a range of community-based climate change adaptation initiatives in Narayanganj to strengthen resilience, disaster preparedness, and inclusive engagement. The project focused on building lifesaving and preparedness capacities among students, teachers, volunteers, and community committees; promoting accountability and participation through community engagement approaches; and raising public awareness through national and global observances. It also supported safe water practices, dignity and protection needs, local technical skills for infrastructure activities, and improved environmental hygiene through household-level waste management, contributing to more resilient, informed, and climate-adaptive communities.

Through the sustainable national societies and resilient communities project, the National Society strengthened community resilience and leadership in Jamalpur and Kurigram by focusing on sustainability, preparedness, and community ownership. The project supported institutional transition through exit and sustainability planning, empowered local leaders through advocacy and leadership orientations, and enhanced community readiness with first aid refreshers, contingency planning, early-warning simulations, and flood mock drills. It also promoted inclusive awareness and participation through the observation of key national and international days, community courtyard sessions, and school-level sensitisation, reinforcing early warning, disaster risk reduction, and resilience practices at household, community, and institutional levels.

The National Society advanced community resilience under the Climate-resilient Clean Cities project by strengthening capacities in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation while delivering integrated urban resilience interventions in Khulna and Gazipur. The project focused on building volunteer and community skills for vulnerability assessment and planning, revitalising local disaster management structures where feasible, and improving urban infrastructure to reduce waterlogging, enhance sanitation, waste management, and public safety. Through participatory, cost-sharing approaches prioritising vulnerable groups, these actions improved living conditions, promoted hygiene and environmental sustainability, and reinforced community ownership of resilient urban development efforts. It also strengthened road safety awareness, advocacy, and coordination through nationwide campaigns, capacity-building, and multi-stakeholder engagement. The National Society mobilised youth and volunteers to promote safe behaviour for pedestrians, cyclists, and travellers, provided first aid and support at major transport hubs during peak travel periods, and built volunteer capacity to advocate for road safety within communities. It also supported national and global observances, strategic planning discussions, policy advocacy, and public dialogue in collaboration with government authorities and road safety partners, contributing to improved awareness, coordination, and progress towards safer roads in Bangladesh.

Also, in 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened environmentally responsible humanitarian action by building Green Response capacity across national and unit levels. The initiative promoted sustainable alternatives in disaster response while integrating protection, accountability, and inclusion principles through targeted volunteer and staff trainings, reinforcing people- and environment-centred practices in both emergency and development programming. The CiGR initiative advanced evidence-based and operational Green Response approaches by strengthening research, logistics, and assessment capacities within the National Society. The project supported academic research on sustainable humanitarian action, introduced environmentally responsible storage and packaging solutions, and enhanced staff capacity to integrate environmental considerations into emergency assessments and planning.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society with both financial and technical assistance for National Society objectives under climate and environment. Technical support was extended in programme components such as road safety interventions, flood resilience programme, capacity building training, revision of early action protocols, among a range of other activities aimed at increasing awareness and enhancing community resilience.

The **British Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the Climate Change Adaptation project in Narayanganj and the Nature Pulse Project in Barguna.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the Adapting to Climate Change Impacts and Livelihood Support project in Kishoreganj. The Kishoreganj-based project supported by Danish Red Cross focuses on flood early warning dissemination and community awareness through courtyard sessions.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the Sustainable National Societies and Resilient Communities project.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the climate-resilient clean cities project.



## Disasters and crises

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For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Bangladesh](#).

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, under the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme (Phase-3), the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened community preparedness, resilience, and accountability in flood-prone areas of Tangail through a combination of preparedness financing, awareness-raising, livelihood support, and community engagement. The programme supported disaster risk reduction education in schools and communities, improved local infrastructure and access through cash-for-work activities, and enhanced livelihoods to reduce vulnerability. It also promoted inclusive preparedness through community sessions on climate change, health, WASH, and disaster risk, strengthened accountability through the establishment of functional feedback and complaints mechanisms, and reinforced local capacity to prepare for and respond to floods and other climate-related shocks. In 2025, following a major fire in Korail slum in Dhaka, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society mounted an emergency response to assist affected households. The response focused on lifesaving and early recovery support, including the distribution of essential non-food items, the provision of multi-purpose cash assistance to the most vulnerable families, and the deployment of trained volunteers, ambulances, and assessment teams. Through coordinated evacuation support, first aid, psychosocial assistance, and cash and relief support, the operation helped displaced communities meet urgent needs and stabilise in the immediate aftermath of the fire.

The National Society implemented the Winter Blanket Distribution Programme to support cold-affected and vulnerable communities across the country. The programme prioritised older persons, women, children, and persons with disabilities in high-risk areas, based on local assessments. Through the timely distribution of winter blankets, the initiative helped reduce cold-related health risks and protected vulnerable households during the winter season.

Under the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Programme, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened resilience in coastal communities through intensive community engagement, preparedness, and risk mitigation activities. The programme promoted household-level disaster preparedness, health, hygiene, nutrition, and climate adaptation through participatory awareness sessions and observance of key national and international days. It also supported small-scale mitigation works and cash-for-work initiatives, strengthened local disaster management structures, enhanced accountability through community engagement and feedback mechanisms, and improved cyclone preparedness through simulation drills in collaboration with government and CPP actors.

Under the Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action Project, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened urban resilience in Bagerhat and Satkhira through stakeholder engagement and community awareness on climate risks. The project convened municipal authorities, private sector actors, and development partners to address urban challenges related to water, drainage, waste, and transport, using city-wide risk assessment findings to inform more resilient planning. Complementing this, community-level awareness activities such as street dramas and folk performances promoted understanding of climate change and its impacts, supporting greater public engagement and preparedness for extreme heat and related urban climate risks. It also advanced climate and health action by strengthening awareness, evidence, and anticipatory capacity to address extreme heat risks. The initiative promoted youth and academic engagement on urban heat impacts, shared research insights on heat-related health and

livelihood risks among vulnerable groups and strengthened institutional and volunteer capacities for heat-focused anticipatory action.

Under the MACP Responsive Grant Bangladesh Project, the National Society strengthened institutional readiness for immediate disaster response by reinforcing the use of decentralised funds under Anticipatory Action and EW4All. Through refresher orientations with Movement partners, the National Society reviewed lessons learned from existing mechanisms, including the Quick Action Fund, and agreed to standardise all decentralised response funds under a single operational framework to improve clarity, accountability, and rapid activation at unit level.

Furthermore, following a destructive tornado in northern Bangladesh in late 2025, the National Society implemented an emergency response to support severely affected households. The operation combined multi-purpose cash assistance and essential non-food items to help families meet immediate food, shelter, and household needs while supporting early recovery. The National Society also strengthened disaster preparedness and resilience in Netrokona and Sylhet through school- and community-based risk reduction interventions. The programme improved access to safe water in schools, strengthened early warning knowledge through workshops and mock drills, and enhanced institutional preparedness by providing equipment, DRR guidelines, and locally owned disaster preparedness plans, ensuring continuity of resilience efforts at community and education-sector levels.

In Dhaka South City Corporation, the Urban Disaster Risk Reduction Project focused on strengthening urban resilience through youth engagement and volunteer capacity-building. Urban Youth Groups were established at ward level to promote preparedness and local leadership, while specialised search and rescue training enhanced volunteer readiness to respond effectively to urban emergencies and disaster situations.

Through the Pilot Programmatic Partnership project, disaster preparedness, response capacity, and protection-focused community engagement across multiple locations were strengthened. The project enhanced emergency readiness in high-risk urban settings through first aid and fire safety training, strengthened community protection systems through referral mapping, and reinforced the institutionalisation of community engagement, accountability, and protection principles within the National Society's operations.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society supported flood-affected farming households in Lakshmipur and Feni to restore agricultural livelihoods and strengthen resilience. The project provided tailored agricultural inputs and equipment to improve cultivation, irrigation, and pest management, enabling vulnerable farmers to resume production, stabilise incomes, and recover from disaster-related losses.

The Disaster Risk Awareness and WASH Project strengthened preparedness and WASH planning in schools in Kurigram through structured project planning, capacity-building, and assessments. The initiative supported school authorities and volunteers to integrate disaster risk awareness, protection, accountability, and sustainability considerations into implementation while improving understanding of WASH gaps and environmental risks to support safer learning environments.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provides both financial and technical assistance to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

The **American Red Cross** provides support to the National Society's interventions through multiple projects under disasters and crises.

The **German Red Cross** provides support to the National Society under the Urban Disaster Risk Reduction project and the Pilot Programmatic Partnership project.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provides support to the National Society under the Pilot Programmatic Partnership project.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society delivered a range of essential health services focused on mass gatherings, community health, and lifesaving care. Medical and ambulance services were provided during large public events to ensure timely treatment, referrals, and emergency response. Nationwide, the National Society continued to offer comprehensive maternal, child, and primary healthcare through its network of community-supported MCH centres and outdoor clinics, supporting both communities and Red Crescent personnel. The National Society also sustained critical blood transfusion services through its blood centres, ensuring the availability of safe blood and blood components for patients with life-threatening conditions, including women, children, and other vulnerable groups across the country.

Under the Phase-3 of the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened health, [WASH](#), and emergency preparedness in flood-prone communities of Tangail through an integrated package of services. The programme improved access to primary healthcare and health education, with a focus on maternal, child, and adolescent well-being, while promoting safe water, hygiene, and disaster preparedness through community awareness events. It also enhanced local emergency response capacity through first aid and search-and-rescue training for volunteers, supported vulnerable pregnant women with targeted health and nutrition assistance, and improved flood-resilient sanitation through the installation of durable latrines and hygiene promotion initiatives, reinforcing community resilience and preparedness ahead of floods.

Through the Pathways to Healing (P2H) Project, the National Society provided integrated, survivor-centred support across multiple districts for people affected by the July 2024 events. The project combined medical care, [mental health and psychosocial support](#), and livelihood recovery through coordinated assessments, cashless specialised treatment, community- and home-based psychosocial services, and market-oriented livelihood pathways. It also strengthened accountability, protection, and environmental considerations through staff capacity-building, youth engagement, and innovative documentation approaches, while reinforcing alignment with government systems and national health actors to support sustainability and long-term recovery.

Under the Bangladesh Enhanced Community Resilience (BECR) Programme, the National Society strengthened school and community resilience through integrated disaster preparedness, health, and psychosocial interventions. The programme enhanced emergency readiness in schools through mock drills and first aid systems, promoted healthier lifestyles and early detection of non-communicable diseases through community outreach and medical consultations, and expanded access to mental health and psychosocial support. Capacity was further strengthened through Psychological First Aid training, training of trainers, and staff and health-worker orientations, alongside awareness-raising activities linked to global mental health observances, reinforcing preparedness, prevention, and community well-being.

Furthermore, in its health initiatives, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened prevention, early detection, and management of non-communicable diseases among vulnerable communities through extensive community outreach, screening, and clinical services. The programme promoted regular health monitoring and referral to medical care, expanded access to diagnosis and treatment for common NCDs, built the capacity of staff and volunteers on NCD prevention, and established community-based NCD support groups to encourage continued care, peer support, and healthier lifestyles. Through its enhanced dengue preparedness and response project, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened dengue preparedness and community awareness through large-scale risk communication and behavioural change initiatives. The project supported national efforts by disseminating prevention messages, promoting early treatment-seeking behaviour, and ensuring wide availability of information materials. The National Society also played a key role in supporting the development, dissemination, and institutional uptake of the National Dengue Prevention and Control Strategy, reinforcing coordinated and sustainable dengue response efforts across Bangladesh.

The 2025 JAMUNA Project strengthened access to primary healthcare, water, sanitation, and hygiene services in remote and climate-vulnerable communities. The project improved health infrastructure, built the capacity of healthcare providers, promoted health and hygiene behaviour change at community and school levels, and strengthened local volunteer networks. Complementary WASH interventions enhanced sanitation facilities and water safety, contributing to reduced health risks and improved resilience against climate-related impacts.

Through the Stockpile Project, the National Society reinforced national preparedness for COVID-19 and other emerging infectious diseases by strengthening medical supply readiness and logistics systems. In partnership with IFRC and government health authorities, the project supported the procurement, storage, and distribution of essential diagnostics, medical consumables, and lifesaving equipment for public health facilities, blood banks, and Red Crescent hospitals. It also strengthened institutional logistics capacity through targeted training and coordination, supporting timely response to future health emergencies.

Through its [Community-based Surveillance](#) programme, the National Society strengthened national and community capacities for disease surveillance and outbreak preparedness through the CBS programme. The project enhanced volunteer and stakeholder capacity to detect, report, and respond to priority diseases, improved public awareness through school and community sessions, and supported local preparedness for high-risk diseases. Strategic advances included strengthening surveillance systems, upgrading digital tools, finalising long-term epidemic preparedness frameworks, and reinforcing coordination with government health actors to support national health security.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The **IFRC** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in initiatives such as the stockpile project to enhance national preparedness, enhancing preparedness and response for health security in the Asia-Pacific region and Bangladesh and provided technical and operational support to the National Society through the Country Support Platform for cholera control efforts in Bangladesh.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the Bangladesh Enhanced Community Resilience Programme and the prevention and management of diabetes and other NCDs among vulnerable population.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the Enhanced Dengue Preparedness and Response Project.



*National Society volunteers conducting health promotion in the community (Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society)*



## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced its migration and displacement portfolio through the development of a strategic half-yearly action plan that sets clear priorities for the coming period. As part of broader national efforts, the Displacement Management Cluster is supporting the Department of Disaster Management (DDM) in developing the national shelter database, which is currently underway. This collaborative initiative aims to strengthen national data systems, improve planning, and enhance coordinated responses to population displacement and shelter management.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) Bangladesh, under the umbrella of the Displacement Management Cluster, has developed the Evacuation Shelter Management Guidelines to strengthen coordination and management of evacuation shelters and ensure adequate protection and assistance for the displaced populations. The Guidelines draw on the global collective centre guidelines and aim to complement the Standing Orders on Disaster (SOD), the Cyclone Shelter Construction, Maintenance and Management Policy 2011, and other relevant national documents/frameworks.

To better familiarize the Displacement Management Cluster partners with these materials, build their capacity and support standardized training delivery on evacuation shelter management, a residential ToT course was conducted in September 2025 in Gazipur. Participants from cluster members organizations took part in the course including two representatives from Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and IFRC.

The National Society's sensitization workshop on Migration and Displacement in October 2025 workshop also led to key outcomes, including the establishment of a Migration and Displacement Cell, development of minimum service standards and a basic service package, and integration of Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) into casework. Participants also agreed to enhance gender-responsive facilities, safe WASH, safe-migration information services, and referral pathways, while strengthening data-driven programming and volunteer capacity, providing a roadmap to scale Bangladesh Red Crescent Society migration and displacement services in line with national strategies and Movement policies.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.

**The ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



## Values, power and inclusion

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened its commitment to values-led, accountable, and people-centred action by expanding Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) mechanisms across emergency and development operations. Through its call centre, hotlines, feedback systems, and community radio outreach, the National Society ensured that affected people could safely share concerns, seek clarification, and influence programme delivery. Feedback gathered from communities informed response adjustments across multiple operations, reinforcing transparency, trust, and responsiveness while ensuring that accountability remained central to humanitarian action.

To embed accountability at all levels, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society invested in building the capacity of volunteers, staff, and community structures on CEA, feedback and complaints handling, and ethical conduct. Community- and facility-based orientations strengthened awareness and use of feedback channels, while digital and in-person systems improved timely issue resolution. The update of the organisational CEA policy, alongside initiatives to document community voices and resilience experiences, further reinforced inclusive decision-making, safeguarded dignity, and strengthened the meaningful participation of communities in both emergency response and longer-term resilience programming.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society for its initiatives under values, power and inclusion which includes Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI). Furthermore, the National Society is supported in its capacity building efforts and in development of relevant strategies.

# ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

Several coordination mechanisms are in place and practiced regularly in Bangladesh. Different programme level coordination meetings take place with participating National Societies, and bi-weekly country representatives' meetings take place convened by the IFRC head of delegation. In addition, a Country Coordination Team (CCT) was instituted in February 2022, led by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Secretary General and coordinated by the IFRC Head of Delegation. In emergency response, the IFRC adopts a membership-wide approach, keeping the National Society response plan at the centre. One of the most successful outcomes of the Federation-wide approach is the shared leadership modality piloted by the IFRC and the American Red Cross in the Population Movement Operation.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (PPP) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) with implementation support from the German Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and the IFRC. Through the ECHO PPP, the Bangladesh Red Crescent continues to work on anticipatory actions, with a focus on heatwaves. The German Red Cross supports the National Society on forecast-based financing (FbF) and green response. The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre supports capacity building of the National Society and local authorities on anticipatory action.

There are currently nine participating National Societies in the country that have long-term partnerships with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. These are the American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Qatar Red Crescent Society, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, and the Turkish Red Crescent.

### Movement coordination

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Bangladesh, **the ICRC** helps people affected by violence, visits detainees, supports physical rehabilitation services and promotes international humanitarian law. Together with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, it strives to reestablish family links where contacts between relatives have been interrupted, and to reunite missing people with their families. The ICRC will continue working closely with the National Society in protecting and assisting the displaced population from Myanmar's Rakhine state in Cox's Bazar.

## External coordination

Under the global EW4ALL initiative, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society supported the government in ensuring access for timely, reliable early warning information. The National Society engaged with the Common Alerting Protocol development initiative which was also undertaken through this project. The National Society also participated in a workshop organized by the Bangladesh Telecommunication Regulatory Commission with support from the ITU, which contributed to the development of the National Emergency Telecommunication Plan and a cell broadcast-based Early Warning System in the country.

The National Society coordinated with the UNICEF in a discussion on rolling out the national DMC capacity strengthening for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness and response. The Shelter Cluster (SC) Bangladesh, chaired by the MoDMR and co-chaired by IFRC and UNDP, played a pivotal role in coordinating shelter responses following Cyclone Remal. The cluster convened thirteen coordination meetings during this reporting period to share updates on shelter progress and advocate for increased funding from donor communities. The Shelter Cluster organized four coordination meetings to strengthen collaboration among partners and stakeholders. To enhance partners' capacity, it conducted several capacity-building events, including an orientation on Sphere Standards, aimed at upholding humanitarian shelter response standards.

IFRC has been continuing external coordination with the office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner (RRRC), ISCG, key humanitarian partners including IOM, UNHCR, and their site management partners in order to better facilitate ongoing collaboration in the field of EPR in Cox's Bazar camp settlement.

Additionally, the Shelter Cluster reached out to donors and high commissions to advocate for support in affected areas. Based on the magnitude of the flood, the Shelter Cluster established sub-national mechanisms in Cumilla, Fenni, and Noakhali, with the support of partners. Additionally, with support from Caritas Bangladesh, the cluster hosted a "Build Back Safer" workshop to refine IEC materials on resilient housing designs.

## Resource Mobilization

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society secured a grant of £300,000 (approximately BDT 49,000,000) from Comic Relief, a UK-based charity, in support of the Integrated Flood Response and Recovery Programme submitted in January 2025. This milestone represents the first independently acquired international donation of this scale by the Fundraising Department.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society held multiple interventions aimed at National Society development. The National Society organized the Movement Induction Course for the Ad hoc Managing Board of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society. The course aimed to help board members develop a clear understanding of the RCRC Movement, including its history, components, and Fundamental Principles, as well as the history and legal base of the National Society, its Strategic Plan, National Society Development (NSD) priorities, compliance requirements, and the expectations of partners. Following the MIC, a Joint Task Force (JTF) with a mandate establish an elected and functional governance structure at both the NHQ and Unit levels in line with the statutory and strategic mandate of the National Society, strengthen its legal base, and build appropriate systems and mechanisms to enhance integrity, accountability, and safeguarding.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also prepared a roadmap for the governance re-establishment back in April 2025 with support from IFRC. It had set the timeline till September 2025 to have the executive committees elected at the district branch level. The process for ad-hoc executive committee formation was completed by September 2025 and then the focus was given to conduct election at branch level. As of end of December 2025 around 24 district branches out of 68 managed to complete election process for executive committees.

A day-long Reflection Workshop on the light-touch review of National Society development outcomes, organized by the Planning & Development Department. The workshop, grounded in findings from an online survey, brought together leadership, staff from various departments, and selected branches to reflect on changes resulting from National

Society development initiatives, identify enablers and challenges, and discuss sustainability and future directions. Sessions were facilitated by a PMEAL consultant and the review team, ensuring active engagement and constructive dialogue among participants.

Furthermore, a two-day orientation was organized for the resource pool on the National Society's branch election process in September 2025 at the National Headquarters, Dhaka. The orientation aimed to strengthen the capacity of resource pool members to support branches by providing technical assistance, ensuring transparency and accountability, and facilitating smooth coordination with NHQ, branches, and relevant stakeholders.

**The IFRC** provided extensive support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society across multiple strategic areas. This included organizing the Movement Induction Course (MIC) to strengthen governance understanding, assisting in the formation of a Joint Task Force (JTF), and supporting the governance re-establishment roadmap. IFRC also played a role in integrity system improvements, volunteer insurance and solidarity fund contributions. Additionally, IFRC backed the revision of the National Society's legal base and helped sensitize leadership on integrity and safeguarding policies. The IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office has selected Bangladesh Red Crescent Society as one of four National Societies to implement the "Joint Proposal on Supporting Resource Mobilization Development" project over the next three years. This initiative aims to drive sustainable progress in resource mobilization through joint efforts by IFRC and the National Society.

IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in strengthening disaster risk management structures and capacities.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided support to the Pakistan Red Crescent in finalizing the Strategic Plan 2030. It also provided technical guidance to the National Society in revising its Statutes and reviewing the Act and constitution. Additionally, the IFRC provided support to the National Society in conducting Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA). Support was also provided to the Pakistan Red Crescent in implementing [youth](#) and volunteer engagement initiatives including [Youth Adapt](#) and Red Education, among others.



## **Humanitarian diplomacy**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, together with other Movement partners, continues to play an important role in humanitarian diplomacy by influencing decision-makers to favour the most vulnerable, guided by the operational evidence and the fundamental principles of the Movement. The National Society supported the revision of the Guideline for Disaster Management Committee in Camp Settlement to streamline disaster management coordination mechanism in camps aiming towards ensuring effective and efficient readiness and response across the camps.

The National Society observed the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day on 8 May at the National Society's headquarters, under the theme 'On the Side of Humanity.' The event highlighted the Movement's seven fundamental principles through activities including a rally, discussion session, and voluntary blood donation.

The National Society is closely engaging with various ministries to expand the humanitarian scope of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. This expansion seeks to promote regular and impactful dialogue with authorities, decision-makers and opinion leaders, prioritizing the betterment of the people in Bangladesh who are most at risk from the adverse impact of climate change.

Additionally, during this reporting period, the National Society enhanced its communications and visibility efforts. Social media engagement grew across platforms, with increased reach and content output. The communications team produced videos, graphics, and press releases, and collected impact stories from field locations. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society disseminated content through various channels, including IFRC Newswire and regional/global social media accounts. Media coverage of Cyclone Remal recovery efforts was extensive, with national outlets highlighting

its humanitarian work. A communications training was also conducted for volunteers, and a Surge Communication Coordinator supported storytelling during the emergency phase.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society through strategic coordination, policy engagement and disaster preparedness. IFRC has maintained strong collaboration with donors, UN bodies, and embassies to promote locally led climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and community-based early warning systems. It actively represents the Movement in national coordination platforms. The IFRC also works closely with various government ministries to expand humanitarian space and influence policy reforms.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

In 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened organisational accountability by advancing systems, skills, and standards that promote evidence-based, transparent, and inclusive programming. The National Society progressed the development of a comprehensive PMER Framework aligned with institutional practices and emergency needs, reinforced coordination across PMER, CEA, PGI, and information management functions, and enhanced staff and partner capacities in qualitative research, data quality assurance, and learning. Joint monitoring visits and programme case studies further strengthened learning, community-centred approaches, and adherence to quality and accountability standards across recovery and resilience operations.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society enhanced its organisational agility by strengthening adaptive planning, real-time monitoring, and data-driven decision-making. The integration of PMER into emergency operations, improvements in strategic progress tracking through dashboards, and co-creation of data quality and MIS roadmaps enabled faster performance insights and informed leadership decisions. Through cross-departmental collaboration, refined monitoring systems, and continuous learning, the National Society strengthened its ability to respond flexibly to changing contexts while maintaining programme quality, accountability, and impact.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility. Regular field monitoring and assessments were supported by the IFRC, with data analysis and visualization aiding response efforts.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the Shelter Cluster in Bangladesh with information management during emergency response.

## **Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)**

*See cover pages*

## **Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

*See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This information is not available in Annual Reports*

## **Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

*See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION*

## **Q8. LESSONS LEARNED**

*Nothing to report*

## SUCCESS STORIES



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### Cyclone Remal Operation

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, with support from the IFRC, implemented a community-driven approach focused on conditional cash grants for shelter, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and livelihoods through the recovery efforts of Cyclone Remal operation. The National Society published [Community Driven Cyclone Recovery in Bangladesh: A Case Study](#), which highlights how the community took the lead during the recovery phase of this operation in the two hardest-hit districts of Pirojpur and Khulna. It also highlights the recovery experience, challenges and lessons learned.

# ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



## The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

### DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [BD\\_Bangladesh AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

## Contact information

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### **Dr. Kabir M. Ashraf Alam, ndc**

Secretary General  
Bangladesh Red Crescent Society  
**T** +880 1811 458500  
[secretarygeneral@bdracs.org](mailto:secretarygeneral@bdracs.org)  
[www.bdracs.org/](http://www.bdracs.org/)

### **Alberto Bocanegra**

Head of Delegation  
IFRC Bangladesh Country  
Delegation,  
Dhaka  
**T** +88 01711 521 615  
[alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org](mailto:alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org)

### **Herve Gazeau**

Head of Strategic Partnerships  
& Resource Mobilization  
IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office,  
Kuala Lumpur  
**T** +6019 268 6503  
[herve.gazeau@ifrc.org](mailto:herve.gazeau@ifrc.org)

### **Sumitha Martin**

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning  
& Reporting Centre  
New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)