



BANGLADESH

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



25 September 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE BANGLADESH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



National Society
branches

68



National Society
local units

155



National Society
volunteers

132,319



National Society
staff

2,639

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



78,497

Climate and
environment



99,144

Disasters
and crises



379,192

Health and
wellbeing



1,468,711

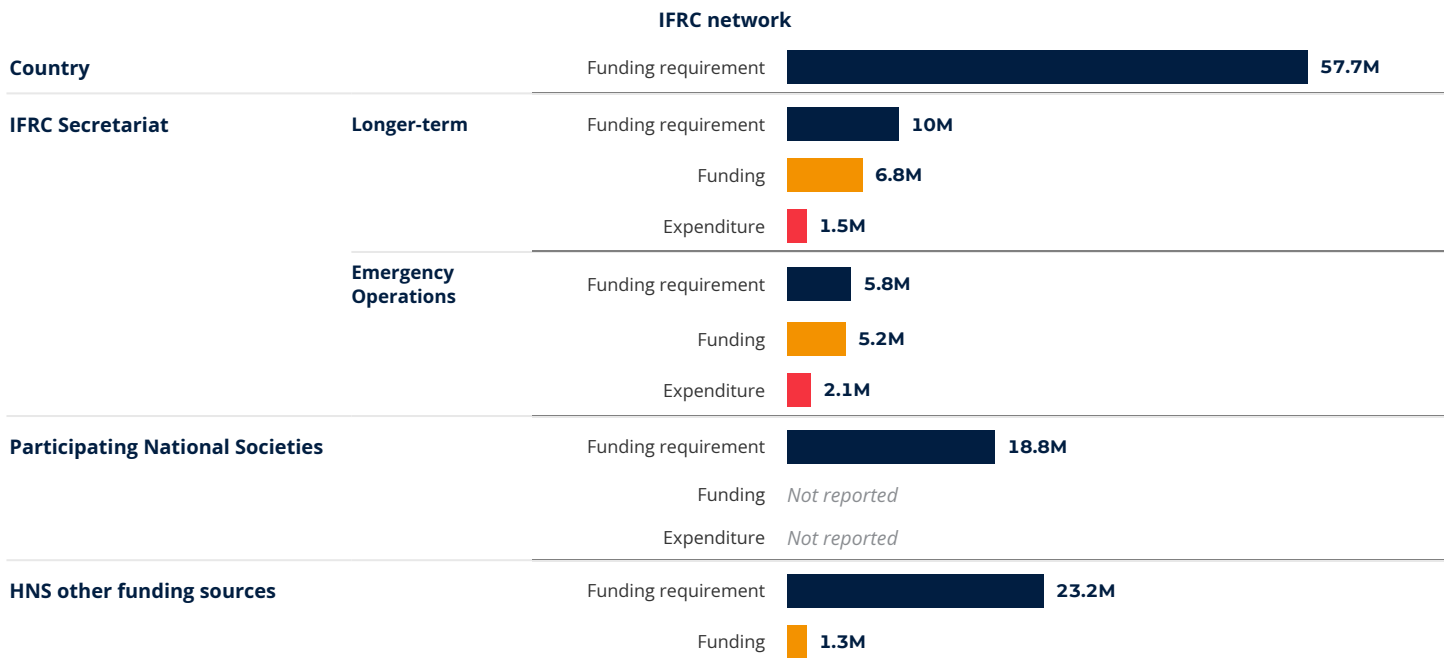
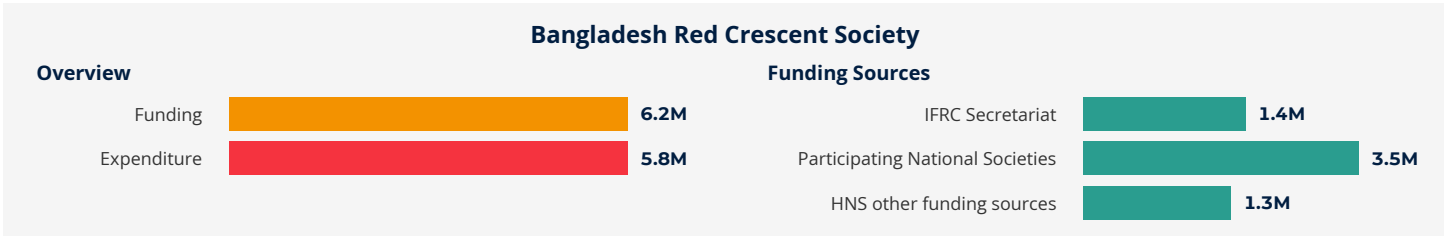
Values, power
and inclusion



31,093

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

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction		62,029
Number of people reached with livelihoods support		7,900
Number of people reached with shelter support		11,405

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services		78,497
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services		69,847
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services		21,841

Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming		30,669
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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 99,144
Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	 6,489
Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	 415

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 151,655
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 13,393
Number of people reached with shelter support	 11,494
Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming	 10,000
Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	 1,468,711
Number of people reached with immunization services	 920,380
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 116,742
Number of people donating blood	 28,616
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 24,770
Number of people trained in first aid	 226

Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 31,093
Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	 66
Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	 21
Number of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability	 21

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination

Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of  37

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of  1

National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement  12,878

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role **Yes**

The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches **Yes**

There is a National Society Development plan in place **Yes**

National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies **Yes**

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns **Yes**

National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies **No**

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors **Yes**

National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies **Yes**

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 is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy **Yes**

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors **No**

IFRC NETWORK-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	1.1M						
British Red Cross	1.1M						
Danish Red Cross	1.4M						
German Red Cross							
Japanese Red Cross Society	477,000						
Qatar Red Crescent Society							
Swedish Red Cross	2.3M						
Swiss Red Cross	833,000						
Turkish Red Crescent	536,000						
Total	CHF 7.8M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Bangladesh, home to around 173 million people and one of the most densely populated countries in the world, continues to face complex humanitarian, environmental and socio-economic challenges. The country remains in a period of political transition following the 2024 mass protests and subsequent change in government, while ongoing economic pressures, including inflation, fiscal constraints and global uncertainties, continue to affect vulnerable populations.

Located in a highly hazard-prone region, Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to climate and disaster risks, including cyclones, floods, river erosion, landslides, earthquakes and prolonged heatwaves. During the first half of 2026, heavy rainfall, flash floods and seasonal preparedness for the cyclone season highlighted the continued need for anticipatory action, early warning systems and disaster risk reduction measures. Road traffic accidents also remain a major public safety concern, contributing to significant mortality and injury nationwide.

Humanitarian needs remained substantial, driven by climate-related shocks, public health risks and the protracted displacement situation in Cox's Bazar. A nationwide measles outbreak from March 2026 resulted in more than 109,000 suspected cases and over 600 suspected deaths by the end of June, prompting a large-scale government-led vaccination response. Preparations also advanced for preventive oral cholera vaccination activities. The combination of climate hazards, disease outbreaks, economic pressures and continued displacement underscores the need for integrated humanitarian and resilience-building interventions across the country.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened climate resilience and anticipatory action by advancing heatwave, cyclone, cold wave and flash flood Early Action Protocols, enhancing coordination with government and forecasting agencies, and improving preparedness through simulations, training and community awareness. Climate adaptation and resilience initiatives supported vulnerable communities through early warning systems, disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient livelihoods, shelter support, environmental conservation, youth engagement and urban resilience interventions. Significant progress was also made in promoting heat-health preparedness, climate action, sustainable waste management and locally led adaptation in both rural and urban settings.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society responded to multiple emergencies, including urban fires, severe storms, harsh winter conditions and the measles outbreak, providing timely relief assistance, cash support and emergency services to affected communities. Preparedness and response capacities were further strengthened through the Cash Readiness Programme, disaster risk management initiatives, community preparedness activities, green response approaches, school-based disaster risk reduction programmes and integrated resilience interventions in vulnerable coastal and char communities.

Health and wellbeing

In the first half of 2026, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued providing essential primary healthcare services through its Maternal and Child Health Centres and outreach activities, improving access to maternal, child and preventive healthcare services. A nationwide measles response supported vaccination efforts, community awareness, healthcare facilities and vulnerable families affected by the outbreak. Health preparedness and resilience were further strengthened through disease surveillance, epidemic preparedness, non-communicable disease prevention and management, cholera preparedness, community health programmes and integrated medical, psychosocial and livelihood support for survivors of the July 2024 civil unrest.

Migration and displacement

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened migration and displacement programming through assessments, capacity-development initiatives and enhanced coordination on displacement and cross-border movement issues. The National Society also contributed to national, regional and global migration policy processes, promoting knowledge sharing, regional cooperation and stronger preparedness and response approaches for migration and displacement challenges.

Values, power and inclusion

From January to June 2026, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened accountability and community engagement through enhanced feedback mechanisms, community consultations and improved risk communication during emergency operations. Efforts to advance Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) focused on institutional capacity strengthening, safeguarding, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child protection, gender equality and inclusion across programmes and operations. Initiatives promoting women's empowerment, menstrual health, workplace inclusion and organizational learning further reinforced a people-centred and accountable approach.

Enabling local actors

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society made significant progress in organizational transformation, governance reform and institutional strengthening. Key achievements included advancing governance elections, revising the National Society Ordinance, strengthening integrity and safeguarding systems, and implementing the New Way of Working agenda to improve coordination, leadership, accountability and resource mobilization. Investments in finance development, youth and volunteer engagement, humanitarian diplomacy, communications, information management and National Society development enhanced organizational effectiveness, visibility and preparedness, while the development of a new Strategic Plan and National Society Development Framework laid the foundation for long-term institutional growth and sustainability.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Bangladesh – Population Movement
Emergency Appeal number	MDRBD018
People assisted	1.07 million
Duration	18 March 2017 to 31 December 2027
Funding requirements	Total Funding Requirement (2025-2027): CHF 65 M (IFRC); CHF 87 M (Federation-wide) Funding Requirement for the Reporting period (Jan- June 2026): CHF 192,677 (IFRC); CHF 367,756 (Federation-wide)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Bangladesh Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Emergency Appeal Revision
Link to Operational Strategy	Revised operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No.25

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.

Nearly nine years after the 2017 influx, about 1.2 million displaced people continue to live in 33 camps in Cox's Bazar and on Bhasan Char, making it one of the world's largest and longest-running displacement crises. Renewed conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine State since 2024 has led to an estimated 220,000 new arrivals, further increasing pressure on overcrowded camps and humanitarian services. Displaced populations remain highly dependent on aid due to limited access to livelihoods, freedom of movement and durable solutions.

The crisis is further exacerbated by recurrent hazards such as cyclones, floods, landslides, fires and disease outbreaks, which regularly damage shelters and infrastructure, disrupt essential services and heighten protection risks, particularly for women, children, older people and persons with disabilities. Prolonged displacement also continues to place considerable social, environmental and economic strain on surrounding host communities.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Despite growing needs, the humanitarian response faces significant funding challenges, resulting in reduced assistance and increasing risks to the continuity of essential services. Between January and June 2026, humanitarian support reached approximately 192,700 people in the camps and surrounding host communities. Through disaster risk management and preparedness interventions, around 1.2 million people were reached directly and indirectly across the response area. Federation-wide support from the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement reached approximately 367,800 people during the reporting period. The areas of interventions are as follows:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Between January and June 2026, integrated shelter support was provided in the camps, including emergency shelter assistance for households affected by heavy rains, strong winds and landslides, enabling timely repairs and improving living conditions. Temporary Safer Shelters were also constructed for vulnerable families, while shelter assessments were carried out to identify needs, prioritize assistance and inform future shelter programming.

Livelihoods: Livelihood and skills development activities were implemented in several camps reaching almost 3000 participants. Training covered dress production, fishing-net making, poultry rearing, gas-stove repair, homestead gardening and other technical skills, benefiting an estimated 7,900 household members. Participants received practical training, toolkits, production inputs and cash incentives to support income generation and self-reliance.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): WASH services focused on maintaining safe water supply systems, faecal sludge management and solid waste management facilities, alongside the repair of sanitation facilities, camp cleaning campaigns, hygiene promotion and hygiene kit distributions. Community volunteers from the displaced population supported service delivery through cash-for-work arrangements.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): PGI interventions reached more than 30,000 people, including approximately 1,000 persons with disabilities. Activities included protection awareness sessions, referral and follow-up services, inclusion support for vulnerable individuals, distribution of dignity kits and life-skills training such as embroidery, handicrafts, mat-making and fishing-net production.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): More than 40,000 people across camps participated in community consultations, household visits, awareness campaigns and feedback mechanisms. Community feedback informed programme design and implementation, including beneficiary selection, assistance modalities and sector planning. Meaningful engagement strengthened transparency, accountability and community acceptance of interventions.

Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery: Disaster Risk Management activities reached more than 60,000 people across all 33 camps in Cox's Bazar. Efforts focused on strengthening preparedness through training on search and rescue, first aid and multi-hazard response for volunteers, complemented by awareness campaigns, drills and community events. These activities enhanced preparedness for cyclones, floods, landslides, fires and other hazards, while supporting response efforts during fire incidents and heavy rainfall events reported during the period.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened the institutionalization of anticipatory action through coordination with government agencies, technical working groups, and partners, while building the capacities of staff, volunteers, and government officials on anticipatory action and the Heatwave Early Action Protocol (EAP) under the [Anticipatory Action](#) project. To support the finalization of the Heatwave EAP, early actions were tested in Rajshahi through cooling stations, safe drinking water provision, distribution of cooling items and community awareness campaigns. The project also supported the testing of sectoral triggers, revision of the Heatwave EAP and strengthened forecast-based collaboration with national forecasting agencies.

Under the Cyclone and Cold Wave Early Action Protocols, preparedness for forecast-based response was strengthened through orientation sessions, volunteer training, simulation exercises and beneficiary validation processes. A large-scale cyclone simulation exercise involving approximately 400 participants helped validate operational readiness and refine the Cyclone National Early Action Protocol, while around 15,000 vulnerable people were pre-identified for potential cold wave multipurpose cash assistance. Community awareness and feedback mechanisms were further strengthened through the development and dissemination of IEC materials.

Through the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership (GTPP), the National Society conducted a full-scale Cyclone National Early Action Protocol simulation, strengthened early warning and anticipatory action capacities of volunteers and local stakeholders and observed Heat Action Day through a nationwide awareness campaign involving 68 units. The project also enhanced organizational preparedness through information management training, vulnerability analysis, emergency cash preparedness activities and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) capacity building.

The Integrated Flood Resilience Programme Phase III strengthened flood resilience in Tangail through disaster risk reduction, community awareness, health, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), livelihood and infrastructure interventions. Community awareness activities reached more than 1,000 people, while small-scale mitigation works and cash-for-work initiatives improved access and generated income opportunities. The programme also supported resilient livelihoods and shelter construction through cash grants, skills development and agriculture and livelihood advisory services.

The MACP Responsive Grant Bangladesh Project strengthened awareness and preparedness on heat-health and climate resilience through seminars, workshops, research and youth engagement. The project promoted heat action planning, built the capacities of staff and volunteers on heat-health and climate issues and supported the development of youth climate leadership through the Youth Climate Ambassador initiative.

The Climate Change Adaptation Project in Narayanganj strengthened community resilience through climate awareness, disaster preparedness, environmental conservation and skills development. Awareness campaigns marking National Disaster Preparedness Day, World Environment Day and World Water Day reached nearly 2,000 people, while training on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), fire safety and technical skills enhanced community capacities and youth engagement.

The Nature Pulse Project strengthened locally led disaster preparedness and resilience through the establishment of Community Disaster Management Committees and Women Squads in six communities. The project also enhanced capacities in ecosystem restoration, community health, disaster risk reduction, WASH and project management through a series of technical training sessions and awareness initiatives.

The Adapting to Climate Change Impacts and Livelihood Support Project strengthened climate resilience and flood preparedness in the haor areas of Kishoreganj through livelihood support, [early warning systems](#) and disaster preparedness activities. The project supported 150 vulnerable households with climate-resilient livelihood grants, contributed to the validation of the Flash Flood National Early Action Protocol and strengthened community-based early warning systems.

The Rajshahi Youth and Children in Advancing Climate Adaptation and Anticipatory Action within the Education System (RACE) Project was launched in collaboration with 15 secondary schools and promoted youth-led climate action through first aid, disaster preparedness and climate adaptation training for students.

The Climate Resilient Clean Cities (3C) Project strengthened urban resilience in Gazipur and Khulna through climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, WASH, sustainable waste management and climate-resilient livelihood interventions. Community awareness activities reached more than 8,500 people, while investments in waste management systems, urban infrastructure, sanitation facilities, green spaces and livelihood support improved environmental sustainability and community resilience. The project also improved urban waste management by launching household solid waste collection services for 900 households, establishing a materials recovery facility with a processing capacity of 280 kg per day and initiating construction of a second facility with a capacity of 300 kg per day.

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 extends in programme components such as capacity building training, revision of early action protocols, etc. among a range of other activities aimed at increasing awareness and enhancing community resilience.

The **American Red Cross** supports the National Society in the implementation of the MACP Responsive Grant Bangladesh Project for preparedness on heat-health and climate resilience.

The **British Red Cross** provides support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in the Climate Change Adaptation Project in Narayanganj to strengthen community resilience through climate awareness, disaster preparedness, capacity building and environmental conservation activities.

The Nature Pulse Project in Barguna is also supported by the British Red Cross to strengthen locally led disaster preparedness and community resilience through the establishment of Community Disaster Management Committees and Women Squads across six communities in Patharghata and Taltali upazilas.

The **Danish Red Cross** provides support to the National Society in the Adapting to Climate Change Impacts and Livelihood Support Project to enhance climate resilience and flood preparedness in the haor areas of Itna Upazila, Kishoreganj.

The **German Red Cross** supported the launch of the Rajshahi Youth and Children in Advancing Climate Adaptation and Anticipatory Action within the Education System (RACE) Project through an inception workshop attended by 47 stakeholders, formalizing collaboration with 15 participating secondary schools.

The Climate Resilient Clean Cities (3C) project, supported by the Swiss Red Cross helps the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthen urban resilience in Gazipur and Khulna through interventions on climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, WASH, sustainable waste management and climate-resilient livelihoods.



Disasters and crises

For more information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC Go page [Bangladesh](#).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Following the Kalshi Slum fire in Dhaka North City Corporation on 25 May 2026, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society conducted a rapid assessment and provided emergency assistance to 200 of the most vulnerable fire-affected households. Assistance included essential household items from pre-positioned disaster preparedness stocks, such as tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, hygiene parcels and water jerry cans. In addition, the National Society provided evacuation and rescue services, [first aid](#), Mental Health and Psychosocial Support ([MHPSS](#)) and Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services to support affected families.

Through the Cash Readiness Programme, the National Society strengthened its capacity for Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) through assessments, information management and strategic planning. It played a technical leadership role in national cash coordination efforts, contributing to the revision of the recommended multipurpose

cash grant transfer value for rural areas and developing the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society CVA Plan of Action (2026-2028) and CVA Strategy (2026-2030).

Following the Korail fire in Dhaka, the National Society supported early recovery through multipurpose cash grants to the affected households, enabling families to address priority needs such as shelter repair, food, healthcare, debt repayment and livelihood recovery. It also responded to Nor'wester (Kalboishakhi) storms in Panchagarh, Lalmonirhat and Mymensingh districts, providing emergency relief assistance to affected households through pre-positioned disaster preparedness stocks to address immediate shelter and household needs.

To support vulnerable communities during the winter season, the National Society distributed blankets to households across 29 districts, prioritizing older persons, persons with disabilities, women-headed households and other at-risk groups living in cold-prone areas.

Under the Measles Response Operation (details of which are mentioned under the section 'Health and wellbeing'), multipurpose cash grants were provided to more than 2,000 vulnerable households across 11 hospitals following assessments of patients and caregivers. The assistance helped families cover treatment-related costs, including food, transportation, accommodation, medicines and medical consultations, reducing the financial burden associated with illness.

The Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Action Programme strengthened disaster preparedness, climate resilience, health and community capacities across coastal communities through awareness sessions, training, climate forums, health camps, cyclone drills and community campaigns. The programme also implemented small-scale mitigation works, improving access to schools, health facilities and cyclone shelters while creating cash-for-work opportunities for community members.

Through the Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Structures and Capacities of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (SDSC) Project, institutional disaster risk management capacity was enhanced through training, advocacy, staff development and stakeholder engagement. The project also strengthened youth and volunteer networks through Y-Adapt, disaster preparedness, first aid, leadership training, and simulation exercises, while promoting volunteerism and strengthening community preparedness.

The Community Informed Green Response (CiGR) in Emergencies Project promoted environmentally sustainable emergency operations through the procurement of water trailers and warehouse equipment to reduce waste and improve green logistics. The project also supported research on operational carbon footprints and community perceptions of environmentally responsible humanitarian action.

The school-based Disaster Risk Assessment and WASH (DRAW) Project strengthened disaster resilience and WASH in educational institutions in Kurigram through the establishment of school brigades, disaster risk reduction awareness sessions, teacher orientations, school safety improvements and WASH infrastructure development. National Disaster Preparedness Day and World Environment Day activities further promoted environmental awareness and preparedness among students and communities.

The Joint Actions for Mitigating Climate Uncertainties and Natural Adversities (JAMUNA) Project strengthened resilience in vulnerable char communities through integrated health, WASH, disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation, livelihood and nature-based interventions. The project improved community health services, expanded access to WASH infrastructure, supported climate-resilient livelihoods and entrepreneurship, strengthened volunteer capacities, promoted environmental sustainability through tree planting and improved cookstoves, and enhanced early warning systems and community preparedness.

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.

In the first half of 2026, one DREF was approved for Bangladesh for Measles outbreak, the details of which are mentioned under the 'Health and wellbeing' section.

The **American Red Cross** provides support to the National Society's interventions in Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Action Programmes.

The **German Red Cross** provides support to the National Society for Strengthening Disaster Risk Management Structures and Capacities of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Project.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provides support to the National Society under the Community Informed Green Response (CiGR) in Emergencies Project and the school-based Disaster Risk Assessment and WASH (DRAW).

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the Joint Actions for Mitigating Climate Uncertainties and Natural Adversities (JAMUNA) Project.



Health and wellbeing

In 2026, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Funds ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for measles in Bangladesh.

Name of Operation	Bangladesh Measles 2026
MDR-Code	MDRBD039
Duration	6 months (14 April 2026 to 31 October 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 789,204
People Targeted	1,000,000 people

In April 2026, a [DREF](#) with the budget of CHF 789,204 was approved to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society to assist one million people affected by measles outbreak nationwide, mainly in Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet, Rangpur and Mymensingh. In response, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society mobilized Red Crescent Youth volunteers across its units and vaccination centres to support beneficiary registration, crowd management, community awareness and referrals, contributing to the [nationwide vaccination campaign](#). Community outreach activities, including household visits, miking campaigns, awareness sessions and the distribution of information materials, disseminated key messages on measles prevention, routine immunization, hygiene and infection prevention to communities across the country.

The National Society also strengthened the outbreak response by supporting health facilities with essential medical equipment and infection prevention materials, establishing child-friendly spaces at vaccination centres and distributing hygiene kits to affected families. In addition, vulnerable households received multipurpose cash assistance to help meet treatment-related expenses, reducing the financial burden associated with illness and improving access to healthcare services.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued providing essential primary healthcare services through its Maternal and Child Health Centres and outdoor clinics, delivering maternal, newborn and child health services, immunization, counselling, diagnostics, family planning and preventive healthcare to vulnerable communities. The Integrated Flood Resilience Programme Phase III improved community health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) outcomes through health camps, awareness sessions, menstrual hygiene support and improved access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities.

Through the Global Thematic Programmatic Partnership (GTPP), the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened health emergency preparedness by advancing the integration of [Community-based Surveillance](#) and Epidemic Control for Volunteers, upgrading surveillance and reporting systems, finalizing key health strategies and preparedness plans and enhancing capacities for disease surveillance and outbreak response.

The Pathways to Healing project continued supporting survivors of the July 2024 civil unrest through integrated medical, psychosocial, livelihood and protection services. The project provided medical support grants, access to specialized healthcare services, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and livelihood and entrepreneurship assistance to support recovery and self-reliance.

The Bangladesh Enhanced Community Resilience Programme and the Prevention and Management of Diabetes and Other NCDs among Vulnerable Populations Project strengthened prevention, early detection, treatment, referral and

follow-up care for non-communicable diseases through health facilities, community outreach, awareness campaigns, screening activities and support groups.

The Community-Based Surveillance (CBS) Project enhanced the early detection and response to communicable diseases through volunteer-led surveillance, awareness activities, school outreach and support to vaccination campaigns, contributing to stronger disease prevention and outbreak preparedness.

Health preparedness was further strengthened through the Stockpile Project, Medical Supply Support, which improved readiness for COVID-19 and other emerging infectious diseases through the provision of essential medical supplies, diagnostic equipment, cholera testing materials and blood bank consumables to health facilities nationwide.

The Country Support Platform strengthened national cholera preparedness and surveillance through support for preventive oral cholera vaccination planning, development of national cholera testing procedures and capacity-building of health officials on cholera diagnosis, reporting and surveillance. Preparations also advanced for the preventive oral cholera vaccination campaign, including microplanning, operational guidance, logistics, monitoring, community engagement and coordination arrangements for implementation in high-risk districts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported health and wellbeing interventions through the Stockpile Project, the Country Support Platform and preparedness activities for the preventive Oral Cholera Vaccination campaign, strengthening disease surveillance, outbreak preparedness, medical supply management and cholera response planning.



Bangladesh Red Crescent volunteers assess the situation on the ground to help people in dire need. (Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened its migration and displacement programming through field assessments, capacity development and enhanced coordination with Movement and external partners. Key activities included a stocktaking operation in the Forcibly Displaced Myanmar Nationals (FDMN) camps in Cox's Bazar, a Migration and Displacement Capability Self-Assessment Workshop and coordination efforts related to cross-border movements along the India-Bangladesh border to strengthen preparedness and response planning.

The National Society also contributed to national, regional and global migration policy and coordination processes. This included providing inputs to the International Migration Review Forum (IMRF) 2026, reviewing key Movement migration and displacement strategies and guidance, engaging with the Displacement Management Cluster and collaborating with the Asia Pacific Migration Network to promote knowledge sharing, strengthen regional cooperation and enhance collective approaches to migration and displacement challenges.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides technical and financial support to the National Society.

Additional support was provided by the **American Red Cross** through the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Action Programme

The **Danish Red Cross** supported through the Bangladesh Enhanced Community Resilience Programme and the Prevention and Management of Diabetes and Other NCDs among Vulnerable Populations Project.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provided support through the Community-Based Surveillance Project, contributing to strengthened community health services, disease prevention and detection, resilience building and emergency preparedness.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, including hotline and feedback systems. Feedback received was largely related to the Korail Fire Response, Anticipatory Action and the Measles Response Operation, enabling timely follow-up, improved communication and more responsive programming. To further strengthen accountability, feedback and complaint boxes were installed at the National Headquarters to provide a structured and confidential mechanism for staff, volunteers and visitors.

The National Society also strengthened institutional capacity on CEA through training and orientation sessions for Red Crescent Youth volunteers, Unit Executive Committee members and National Headquarters technical staff, promoting transparent, people-centred and accountable humanitarian action. During the measles response, volunteers supported rumour tracking and social media monitoring to identify and address misinformation related to vaccination, strengthening risk communication and community trust.

Efforts to advance Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) focused on strengthening organizational capacity and mainstreaming inclusion across programmes. Activities included refresher training for the national PGI pool, PGI training for teachers and capacity-building sessions for senior staff on safeguarding, Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child protection, gender and diversity and performance management. Additional orientations on PSEA and safeguarding were provided to staff, while PGI was integrated into operational responses, including the Measles Response Operation, safer access training and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) activities.

The National Society also promoted gender equality, diversity and inclusion through the observance of International Women's Day and initiatives to improve menstrual health and workplace inclusion. These included a user assessment of sanitary pad vending machines, menstrual hygiene management orientations for support staff and an organization-wide PGI knowledge assessment to identify capacity gaps and inform future strengthening efforts.

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 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 ([IHL](#)). Together with the National 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

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the IFRC continued close coordination with public authorities, United Nations agencies, humanitarian partners and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners to strengthen preparedness, anticipatory action, emergency response and resource mobilization efforts.

Under the global Early Warnings for All ([EW4All](#)) initiative, the National Society and the IFRC worked closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief to improve access to timely and reliable early warning information. A key milestone was the endorsement of the National Roadmap for EW4All by the Inter-Ministerial Committee in May 2026. Coordination was also maintained with global and national partners to strengthen information sharing and alignment on early warning and anticipatory action initiatives.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the IFRC actively participated in coordination platforms led by the United Nations Resident Coordinator, Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, Food Security Cluster, National Cash Working Group, Displacement Management Cluster and WASH Cluster, contributing to strategic discussions, operational planning and sector coordination. In Cox's Bazar, regular engagement continued with the Office of the Refugee Relief and Repatriation Commissioner, the IOM, the UNHCR and site management partners to support emergency preparedness and response planning within the camp settlements.

A Strategic Partnership and Resource Mobilization mission conducted in June strengthened collaboration across the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and expanded engagement with key donors and development partners. The mission identified funding opportunities in health, disaster risk management, climate resilience and Cox's Bazar operations, while promoting coordinated resource mobilization efforts, stronger donor engagement and alignment between the IFRC Unified Plan and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Strategic Plan.

The National Society and the IFRC continued working closely with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, the Department of Disaster Management, the Cyclone Preparedness Programme, the Bangladesh Meteorological Department and partners of the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group to strengthen coordination for anticipatory action. The Cyclone National Early Action Protocol simulation exercise served as an important platform to test coordination, communication and decision-making arrangements among public authorities, local disaster management committees, communities, UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, generating lessons to further strengthen national preparedness systems.

Within sector coordination mechanisms, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the IFRC remained active members of the WASH Cluster, sharing updates on preparedness and readiness measures for the monsoon and flood season. Through the Shelter Cluster, they contributed to response coordination following Nor'wester storms and winter cold waves, partner mapping, preparedness planning, revision of shelter standards and guidelines, capacity-building initiatives and knowledge-sharing sessions on earthquake preparedness, environmental sustainability, environmental screening and housing, land and property rights. Shelter Cluster partners also reviewed pre-positioned relief stocks and strengthened collective response planning for future emergencies.

The National Society further coordinated with government institutions, the Bangladesh Road Safety Coalition, civil society partners and the Global Road Safety Partnership to advance advocacy for a Comprehensive Road Safety Law. A press conference organized on 1 February 2026 generated significant media coverage through online news portals and television channels. Technical and coordination support was also provided to the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges and the Bangladesh Road Safety Coalition for a Law Committee Meeting held on 24 February 2026 to review the draft legislation.

To strengthen youth engagement in road safety advocacy, a two-day Youth Leadership and Advocacy Workshop held on 13 and 14 May 2026 brought together youth leaders and Red Crescent Youth volunteers. A road safety talk show aired ahead of Eid-ul-Azha promoted public awareness and highlighted the need for stronger government action on road safety. During the Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha travel periods, Red Crescent Youth volunteers were deployed at major transport hubs in Dhaka to provide first aid services, disseminate road safety messages and assist vulnerable travellers, contributing to safer journeys and increased public awareness.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued advancing its organizational development agenda, with strategic reflections highlighting the need for comprehensive institutional transformation. Priority areas identified included legal and governance reform, strengthening membership and volunteer structures, modernizing human resource systems, enhancing financial sustainability and reinforcing the National Society's auxiliary role, visibility and public trust.

Significant progress was made in governance transition and organizational reform. A new Chairman and interim Management Board were appointed in June 2026, while district-level elections continued across the country to support the re-establishment of the National Managing Board and strengthen governance structures. The revision of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society Ordinance also advanced, with the draft completed, reviewed through internal and external consultations, approved by the previous Management Board and submitted for government approval.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued advancing the Way of Working (WoW) agenda through consultations and joint planning processes aimed at strengthening leadership, accountability, coordination and resource mobilization. Key achievements included the development of the Bangladesh WoW Framework, establishment of coordination mechanisms, creation of a shared knowledge repository and progress toward harmonized planning and resource mobilization aligned with the upcoming Strategic Plan. In the first half of 2026, the Movement Cooperation Agreement was also formally signed by all Movement partners.

Organizational capacity was further strengthened through the development of a finance development plan and establishment of a joint finance development working group to support implementation. The National Society also made substantial investments in youth and volunteer development by establishing new Red Crescent Youth teams in educational institutions, recruiting and training thousands of new volunteers and engaging volunteers in emergency response, road safety campaigns, first aid services and community activities. National consultations were conducted to review and strengthen the volunteer policy, while a youth skills development consultation informed future initiatives to enhance leadership, employability, digital skills and humanitarian competencies among young volunteers.

Under the Bangladesh Comprehensive National Society Development Programme, the National Society initiated the development of its new Strategic Plan for 2027 and beyond and strengthened a coordinated One National Society development approach. Consultations with staff, leadership and Movement partners informed the strategic planning process, while a National Society development learning, reflection and planning workshop resulted in the development of a unified National Society Development Plan and Results Framework to guide long-term organizational transformation and strengthen institutional coherence across the National Society.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **British Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in the Bangladesh Comprehensive National Society Development Programme.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, together with Movement partners, continued to strengthen humanitarian diplomacy efforts to influence policies and decision-making in favour of vulnerable communities, guided by operational evidence and the [Fundamental Principles](#). During the reporting period, the National Society finalized and endorsed its Humanitarian Diplomacy Strategy, including a Plan of Action and stakeholder mapping, following consultations with key government, humanitarian, academic and Movement stakeholders. This strengthened its engagement with public authorities, donors and humanitarian partners on priorities including migration and displacement, climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, pandemic preparedness and community-based early warning systems.

The National Society also supported coordination and preparedness efforts related to humanitarian negotiations, elections and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

In addition, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society provided technical support to the public authorities in the development and revision of key national disaster management frameworks, including National Early Warning Protocols, the National Framework on Anticipatory Action and Community and Urban Risk Assessment guidelines, contributing to strengthened preparedness and risk-informed decision-making.

Advocacy and partnership efforts were further advanced through engagement with national authorities on environmental and climate initiatives, as well as support to national participation in global health forums, promoting evidence-based planning, international collaboration and stronger approaches to disaster risk management, climate action and public health preparedness.

The National Society continued to strengthen the visibility of humanitarian action, resource mobilization and public engagement through digital communications, media outreach and storytelling initiatives. Communications support was provided to major health, disaster management and road safety activities, while multimedia products, information materials, infographics and publications were developed to promote programme visibility and share humanitarian impact. Capacity building for community and volunteer storytellers further strengthened community engagement and the documentation of programme results.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported communications and visibility efforts of the National Society by strengthening humanitarian storytelling, producing communication products and multimedia content, mentoring communications volunteers and enhancing reporting and public outreach through national and international media engagement.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened organizational accountability, learning and performance management through improvements in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), information management and communications. The PMER Framework was finalized and approved, providing a standardized approach, practical tools and guidance to strengthen PMER across programmes and emergency operations.

The National Society also advanced its digital transformation and information management capacity through system development, staff capacity building and operational support. Key achievements included the delivery of its first dedicated Information Management training, the initiation of a Data Protection Strategy and the enhancement of real-time data collection, analysis and reporting systems to support evidence-based decision-making and operational accountability during emergency responses.

The National Society also promoted organizational learning through evaluations and reviews of key programmes and operations, helping identify achievements, lessons learned and recommendations to improve future programming, preparedness and response efforts.

Efforts to strengthen integrity and accountability included progress toward establishing an Integrity Committee and developing key safeguarding policies, including an anti-sexual harassment policy and strengthened whistleblower mechanisms.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical, monitoring and coordination support across health interventions, including oversight of the measles response operation and review of programme implementation and learning through evaluations. It recommended and established stronger systems to support implementation of the Strategic Plan 2026–2030.

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

This information is not available in Mid-year Reports .

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Rebuilding a Home, Restoring Hope

For Farida Begum, life along the banks of the Jamuna River has been marked by repeated loss and displacement. River erosion has forced her family to relocate multiple times, destroying their home on two occasions and leaving them struggling to rebuild while caring for their children.

Through the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme (IFRP) Phase III, Farida received support to reconstruct her home. By combining the housing grant with her own savings, she was able to build a safer and more secure shelter for her family. Today, the new home provides stability, dignity and a greater sense of security, helping Farida and her daughters look toward the future with renewed confidence despite the ongoing challenges posed by climate change.

2

Rising from the Ashes after the Korail Fire

When a devastating fire swept through Korail Slum in Dhaka, thousands of families lost their homes and belongings within hours. Among them was Payel, whose family suddenly found themselves without shelter or necessities.

In the immediate aftermath, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society mobilized volunteers, emergency response teams and relief supplies to support affected communities. As recovery efforts progressed, Payel's family received household recovery assistance, enabling them to address urgent needs and begin rebuilding their lives. The support provided not only practical assistance but also renewed hope, helping families like Payel's recover with dignity and strengthen their resilience in the face of future shocks.



Turning Skills into Strength

Meet Nabirun, a resilient woman who has transformed adversity into opportunity. Living in a flood-prone area, she has experienced repeated floods and disasters that disrupted her family's life and livelihood. Despite these challenges, she refused to give up. Through determination and newly acquired skills, she has built a sustainable source of income by crafting bamboo products, helping to support her family and secure a more stable future.

Today, Nabirun is more than a successful entrepreneur. She has become a source of inspiration within her community, sharing her knowledge and encouraging others, especially women, to develop income-generating skills and strengthen their resilience against future shocks.

Nabirun is one of many community members benefiting from the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme (IFRP) Phase III, which promotes sustainable livelihoods, disaster preparedness and community resilience in flood-prone areas. Through these interventions, vulnerable households are gaining the skills, resources and confidence needed to better withstand the impacts of climate-related disasters and build safer, more secure lives.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
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
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 2026. 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 2026 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 MYR Financials.pdf](#) (For emergency operation, see [MDRBD039](#))
- [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](#)

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