



BANGLADESH

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



13 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE BANGLADESH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



68

National Society
branches



155

National Society
local units



162,141

National Society
volunteers



2,827

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



318,949

Climate and
environment



24,101

Disasters
and crises



212,080

Health and
wellbeing



1,305,251

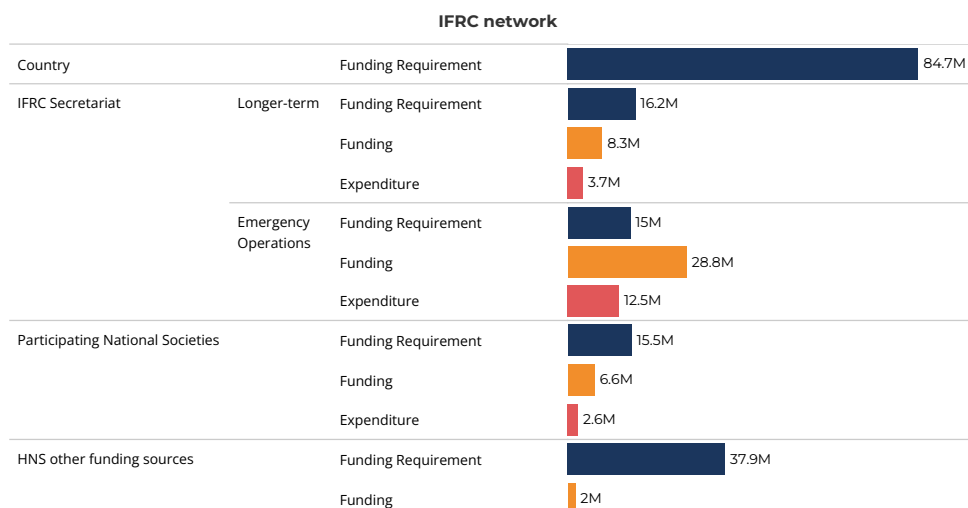
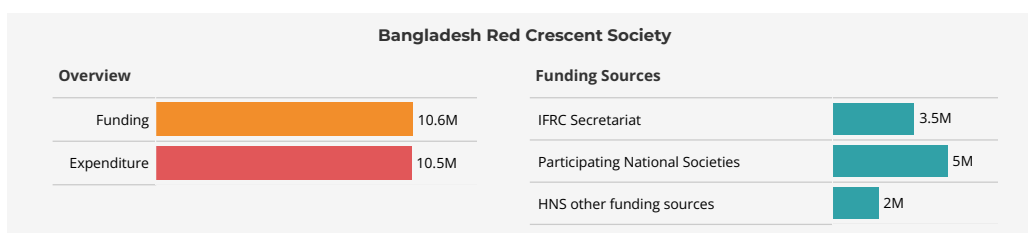
Migration and
displacement



60,593

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	76,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	46,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	17,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	235,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	145,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	93,000
Values, power and inclusion	Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	53,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

	Heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response	● 2,000
	Rising climate risks	● 24,000



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with

	Livelihood support	● 49,000
	Disaster risk reduction	● 88,000
	Emergency response and early recovery programmes	● 212,000
	Shelter support	● 26,000



100%

assistance delivered using cash and vouchers



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with

	Contextually appropriate health services	● 429,000
	Training in first aid	● 246
	Psychosocial and mental health services	● 244,000
	Immunization services	● 1.3M
	Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	● 113,000



29,000

Number of people donating blood



Migration and displacement

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

61,000

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



Strategic and operational coordination

1

Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of

25

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



National Society development

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



Humanitarian diplomacy

- ✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

- ✓ 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
- ✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors
- ✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors
- ✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy

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	207,000						
British Red Cross	3.8M						
Danish Red Cross	1M						
Japanese Red Cross Society	1,000						
Qatar Red Crescent Society							
Swedish Red Cross	709,000						
Swiss Red Cross	647,000						
Turkish Red Crescent Society							

Total Funding Reported **CHF 6.6M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Bangladesh's humanitarian and development context in early 2025 was shaped by multiple overlapping crises. The protracted Population Movement crisis response in Cox's Bazar remained under strain, with new arrivals adding to the needs, while the operation faced a major funding shortfall, threatening the continuity of essential services in Cox's Bazar and Bhashan Char.

The political and security environment remained dynamic, with large-scale public gatherings, incidents of student unrest, and an increased presence of law enforcement observed during the period. In parallel, discussions around the timing of national elections introduced an element of uncertainty, which may influence overall stability and the operating environment for programme implementation, especially in the last quarter.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society actively strengthened community resilience through anticipatory action, early warning systems, floods and shelter preparedness, climate adaptation and sustainability initiatives. It conducted capacity-building sessions, divisional dialogues and developed key plans such as the Heatwave National Early Action Plan. The National Society trained communities and staff on first aid, early warning systems and safe shelter practices, while promoting inclusive coordination through workshops and simulations. It also led climate adaptation efforts in Narayanganj, advanced sustainability in Khulna and Gazipur, and championed road safety through nationwide campaigns during Global Road Safety Week.

Disasters and crises

Between January and June 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced disaster resilience through school-based awareness, community engagement and urban preparedness. Under Phase-3 of the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme, it trained teachers and students on disaster risk, climate change and epidemic preparedness, repaired roads via cash-for-work, and strengthened emergency response through volunteer training. The National Society conducted courtyard sessions on early warning, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and household preparedness. Coastal initiatives included disaster risk reduction sessions, environmental observances and cyclone simulations. In urban areas, the National Society addressed heat risks and infrastructure challenges through stakeholder workshops, street dramas, and youth-led contests.

Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened public health services through free medical support at mass gatherings, nationwide maternal and child healthcare and primary care via outdoor clinics. It operated blood centres to aid vulnerable patients and ran mobile health camps under flood resilience efforts. The National Society promoted safe water and disaster readiness through community events and trained volunteers in lifesaving skills. It enhanced school-based preparedness with mock drills and first aid corners, while raising awareness on non-communicable diseases through outreach and medical consultations. Under its dengue response project, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society led nationwide campaigns and supported the development of a national strategy. It also boosted emergency readiness by procuring medical supplies under the Stockpile Project.

Migration and displacement

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society is currently undertaking the development of a strategic half-yearly action plan to advance the National Society's activities related to migration and displacement. The displacement management cluster is currently supporting the Department of Disaster Management in developing the national shelter database.

As part of this initiative, the National Society has planned a sensitization workshop on migration and displacement to better align National Society services with the needs of migrants and displaced persons.

Values, power, and inclusion

In the first half of 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

Between January and June 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society made progress in its governance reform, volunteer engagement and integrity enhancement. It organized a Movement Induction Course for its ad hoc managing board, formed a joint task force to establish elected governance structures and prepared a roadmap for district-level executive committee elections. The National Society initiated legal reforms by revising President Order 26, splitting it into a government-approved ordinance and an internally approved statute. In response to integrity-related allegations, the leadership prioritized transparency by committing to a whistleblower policy and depoliticization. Volunteers actively participated in regional research and supported public events, while the National Society secured a £300,000 Comic Relief grant—its first major independently acquired international donation—and was selected for a three-year resource mobilization development project.

To build branch and community capacity, the National Society conducted training on disaster management, anticipatory action, and relief operations and selected five units for targeted development based on performance assessments. It distributed menstrual hygiene kits during orientation sessions and strengthened disaster risk reduction through seminars and preparedness training. On the accountability front, it developed a comprehensive PMER framework, trained staff in qualitative research and conducted a case study on cyclone recovery. In Information Management, the National Society launched key Management Information System (MIS) modules and live dashboards to enhance real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

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



The National Society conducted plumber training for Rohingya community in Cox's bazar camp for the displaced. (Photo: IFRC)

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1

Name	Bangladesh – Population Movement
Appeal number	MDRBD018
Duration	18 March 2017 to 31 December 2027
People assisted	1.07 million
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements (2025-2027): CHF 87 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements (2025-2027): CHF 65 million (CHF 56 million for Cox's Bazar), (CHF 9 million for Bhasan Char)
Emergency Appeal	Bangladesh Population Movement Revised Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Latest operation update	Operations Update No.21

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.

The National Society's interventions under this emergency appeal consists of the following components:

Health and care: The National Society's health and care programme, comprising clinical health services, community health and first aid (CBFHA), awareness campaigns, and psychosocial support continues to serve displaced people in camps and host communities.

Shelter, housing and settlements: Provision of mid-term shelters for displaced people in camps, emergency shelter based on rapid damage verification, maintenance of damaged shelters, host community shelter repair and maintenance, among others.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: People in camps and host communities were provided with recurrent operation of water networks, repair of hand tubewells, operation of faecal sludge management plant, solid waste management plants and camp cleaning campaigns, repair of latrine and bathing cubicles as well as hygiene promotion with kits distribution.

Livelihoods: Skills training and necessary inputs (cash and logistics) support for most vulnerable households in camps. Specific trades identified through community consultation which included tailoring, net making, chicken farming, vegetable gardening and barber service.

Protection, gender and inclusion: Provision of PGI essential service at DAPS centre, awareness raising on PGI in camps and host communities, case referral and follow up, and PGI mainstreaming.

2

Name	Cyclone Remal
Appeal number	MDRBD035
Duration	12 months (29 May 2024 to 31 May 2025)
People assisted	650,000 people
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 10 million Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 12.5 million
Emergency Appeal	Cyclone Remal Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest operation update	Operations Update No.3

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.

Name	Bangladesh Floods
Appeal number	MDRBD036
Duration	06 September 2024 to 30 September 2025
People assisted	400,000
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 7.5 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 6 million
Emergency Appeal	Bangladesh Floods Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Bangladesh Floods Operational Strategy
Latest operation update	Operations Update No.3

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 the first half of 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society implemented multiple initiatives aimed at strengthening community preparedness, capacity building, improving stakeholder coordination, safety initiatives, and more. Under the Anticipatory Action and Early Warning Initiatives, the National Society's Upscaling Anticipatory Action project enhanced community preparedness through capacity building sessions, divisional dialogues and the development of key documents such as the Heatwave National Early Action Plan. The Anticipatory Action-Early Action Protocol (EAP) project focused on cyclone, flood, and heatwave-prone districts, delivering first aid training, orientations and a wide-reaching heatwave relief campaign. The Early Warning for All Initiative included training for National Society officers, residential training-of-trainers, grassroots orientations and divisional platforms to promote inclusive early warning systems. The National Society also carried out a national roadmap validation workshop and simulation exercises which further strengthened operational readiness.

Under flood resilience and shelter preparedness interventions, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society launched phase 3 of the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme in Dhaka and Tangail, emphasizing stakeholder coordination. It included Enhanced Vulnerable and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) exercises, flood early warning system training, and PASSA sessions to promote safe shelter practices. Through the National Shelter Database project, the National Society conducted orientations in vulnerable districts and hosted a draft sharing workshop with key stakeholders to support anticipatory shelter interventions.

Under the Climate Change Adaptation project in Narayanganj, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society delivered first aid training, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) orientations, water safety sessions and technical skill-building for local labourers. It also marked key observances such as National Disaster Preparedness Day and World Water Day. In Barguna, the National Society observed World Red Cross Day and held an inception meeting for inter-agency coordination and conducted training for staff on eVCA tools.

Through the Sustainable Societies and Clean Cities project, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society emphasized leadership and advocacy through sustainability planning workshops, refresher orientations, contingency plan updates and mock drills. It also observed key awareness days with community-wide events. The National Society also trained volunteers on data collection tools and reconstituted several Disaster Management Committees in Khulna and Gazipur.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also conducted road safety initiatives during the 8th Global Road Safety Week, including awareness walks, workshops and campaigns at transport hubs during Eid holidays. These efforts aimed to promote pedestrian and cyclist safety and equip the Red Cross youth volunteers with advocacy skills.

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.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, under Phase-3 of the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society oriented teachers on disaster risk reduction, climate change and epidemic preparedness using [disaster risk reduction](#) and climate booklets, enhancing their ability to conduct schools' sessions and using Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials. The National Society also conducted school sessions and reached students with messages on disaster risk, climate change and epidemic preparedness, using interactive methods. It completed road repair projects with cash-for-work to improve access to schools, markets and health centres and conducted training for volunteers on first aid and search and rescue skills, strengthening emergency response capacity.

The National Society conducted courtyard sessions on flood early warning, climate change impact, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) and household disaster preparedness, enhancing community understanding and early warning practices.

Under the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction programme, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society conducted sessions on disaster risk reduction, climate change, health and socio-economic issues. The National Society observed key environmental and disaster-related events, including Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, National Disaster Preparedness Day and World Environment Day. The National Society's small-scale disaster risk mitigation activities focused on initiatives such as earth road raising and cash-for-work. This was accompanied by other interventions such as cyclone preparedness simulation exercise.

The National Society, under the Coastal City Resilience and Extreme Heat Action project, held workshop with city stakeholders, including municipal officials, private sector and development partners to address challenges in water, drainage, waste and transport systems. This was accompanied by awareness raising activities such as pot songs and street dramas in different wards. Similarly, under the Climate Health Analysis: Climate Services for Health and Lived Experiences of Extreme Heat project, the National Society—in partnership with universities—organized the 'Beat the Heat' student contest to raise awareness about heat risks and promote climate action.

Under the Urban Disaster Risk Reduction project, the National Society made progress in building urban community resilience through youth and volunteer engagement. This was accompanied by a search and rescue training for Red Cross youth volunteers.

Under the Pilot Programmatic Partnership ([PPP](#)) project, the National Society took several initiatives to strengthen disaster preparedness, response capacity and community engagement across multiple locations in Bangladesh. This included commercial first aid and fire safety training, referral mapping and training session on safe referral pathways, among others.

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.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society provided free medical services during the Bishwo Ijtema in Tongi, Gazipur, including hospital referrals and round-the-clock ambulance support. Through its nationwide network of Mother and Child Health centres, the National Society delivered antenatal and postnatal care, safe deliveries, immunizations, family planning, pathology services, health education and counselling. The National Society's outdoor clinics also offered primary healthcare and emergency support to staff, volunteers and the public. Additionally, its operational blood centres across the country collected and distributed blood and components to vulnerable patients, including children with thalassemia and burn victims.

Health activities under the integrated flood resilience programme included mobile health camps which offered consultations and medicines and health sessions on maternal, child and adolescent wellbeing. Community engagement was promoted through events for World Water Day and National Disaster Preparedness Day, emphasizing safe water practices and disaster readiness. This was accompanied by training volunteers with lifesaving skills such as first aid, CPR, fire safety and water rescue. Under Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), the National Society brought together its leadership and conducted training on WASH. It facilitated experience sharing, highlighted best practices and addressed challenges in emergency WASH interventions.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society conducted emergency preparedness mock drills in schools with support from the Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defence, enhancing practical disaster response knowledge among students and staff. The National Society established first aid corners in schools in Sylhet and Netrokona, enabling trained students to provide basic medical support. Community outreach sessions promoted awareness of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and healthy lifestyles. This was accompanied by medical consultations, psychosocial first aid (PFA) training and ToT sessions.

The National Society's volunteers conducted extensive outreach to raise awareness about NCDs, assess symptoms and monitor vital signs. Suspected cases were referred for further screening and treatment and medical officers provided care for patients, with common diagnoses including hypertension, asthma, and musculoskeletal pain.

Under the Enhanced Dengue Preparedness and Response Project 2024-2025, the National Society implemented awareness campaigns using miking and distributed IEC materials to households nationwide. In collaboration with the Government of Bangladesh, the National Society contributed to the development and dissemination of the National Dengue Prevention and Control Strategy. The National Society also implemented the Stockpile Project to enhance national preparedness and medical consumables, and equipment were procured and handed over, including COVID-19 test kits, cholera saline and mobile storage unit.

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.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society is currently undertaking the development of a strategic half-yearly action plan to advance the National Society's activities related to migration and displacement. The displacement management cluster

is currently supporting the Department of Disaster Management in developing the national shelter database. As part of this initiative, the National Society has planned a sensitization workshop on migration and displacement to better align National Society services with the needs of migrants and displaced persons.

IFRC network joint support

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



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society recorded thousands of feedback entries through its call centre under its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) component. The feedback collection was primarily related to beneficiary selection and distribution under Cyclone Remal and Flood response operations. To strengthen grassroots understanding of CEA, the National Society held training in Satkhira, Sylhet and Sunamganj, focusing on Movement-wide commitments, project cycle integration and feedback and complaints response mechanisms. The Red Cross Youth volunteers were oriented on procedures, data handling and the Red Cross Red Crescent Code of Conduct.

Community-level CEA orientations were conducted in Tangail, engaging members of Ward Disaster Management Committees and Response teams to promote resilience and transparency. In healthcare setting, the National Society held an orientation at Mother and Child Healthcare centres to improve service delivery and foster stronger community-provider relationships. Additionally, the National Society aired community radio shows through stations, reaching people with messages on cyclone preparedness, heatwaves, and thunderbolt awareness. Listener engagement was also facilitated through live expert responses to incoming calls.

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.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society organized a Movement Induction Course for the ad hoc managing board of the National Society to help board members in developing a clear understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Following this induction course, the National Society has formed a joint task force which has the mandate to establish an elected and functional governance structure at both the National Society Headquarter and unit levels in line with the statutory and strategic mandate of the National Society.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society prepared a roadmap for governance reestablishment back in April 2025. It set the timeline till September 2025 to have the executive committees elected at the district branch level. Additionally, the ad hoc managing board took a decision to revise the existing President Order 26 of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, which is the legal document of the National Society since its inception in 1971. The subcommittee decided to split the order into separate ordinance and statute. This ordinance will be approved by the government of Bangladesh, while the statute will be an internal facing document approved by the National Society's general body.

In the past six months, the National Society faced several anonymous integrity-related allegations, highlighting gaps in reporting and handling systems. The managing board and leadership were sensitized on integrity policies and approaches. As a result, integrity has been made a top priority, with commitments to adopt a whistleblower policy, strengthen preventive measures and ensure neutrality, impartiality and depoliticization of the organization.

The National Society's volunteers across the country participated in the IFRC-led regional volunteer research and its findings will provide an input to the National Society's volunteer policy development. A first aid team of Red Cross youth volunteers provided support at an event organized by the Embassy of the United Kingdom and also during a marathon organized by the Dhaka University.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also secured a grant of 300,000 pounds 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. The National Society has also been selected as one of four National Societies to implement the joint proposal on supporting resource mobilization development project over the next three years.

As part of the branch capacity building, the National Society conducted training on topics such as disaster management overview, response mechanism, anticipatory action, emergency needs assessment, relief management and cross-cutting issues.

Following the branch performance assessment which identified 37 units for improvement, the National Society selected five local units through consultations based on the Branch Development Framework and Branch Capacity Assessment findings. The National Society held an orientation session where it distributed menstrual hygiene management kits to support participants.

In its efforts to strengthen disaster risk management structures and capacities, the National Society held orientation sessions on basic disaster risk reduction and pandemic preparedness, strengthened the capacity of its volunteers and the community's capacity to mitigate disaster impacts, held seminars, among others.

IFRC network joint support

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. 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.



Humanitarian diplomacy

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)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society worked on strengthening accountability and agility through its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management (IM) systems. A comprehensive PMER Framework was developed collaboratively with partners, and staff capacity was enhanced through specialized training in qualitative research. A case study on community-led cyclone recovery was conducted to capture lessons learned. Strategic progress tracking was also completed.

On the Information Management front, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced the rollout of its Management Information System (MIS), launching key modules to improve data collection, analysis, and decision-making. Live dashboards were introduced for real-time monitoring across various operational areas.

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.

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 Mid-Year 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



1

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 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 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 MYR 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](#)

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