



BANGLADESH

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



9 July 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE BANGLADESH RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



68

National Society
branches



155

National Society
local units



2,827

National Society
staff



162,141

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



1,208,600

Climate and
environment



157,111

Disasters
and crises



2,646,523

Health and
wellbeing



696,925

Migration and
displacement



5,037

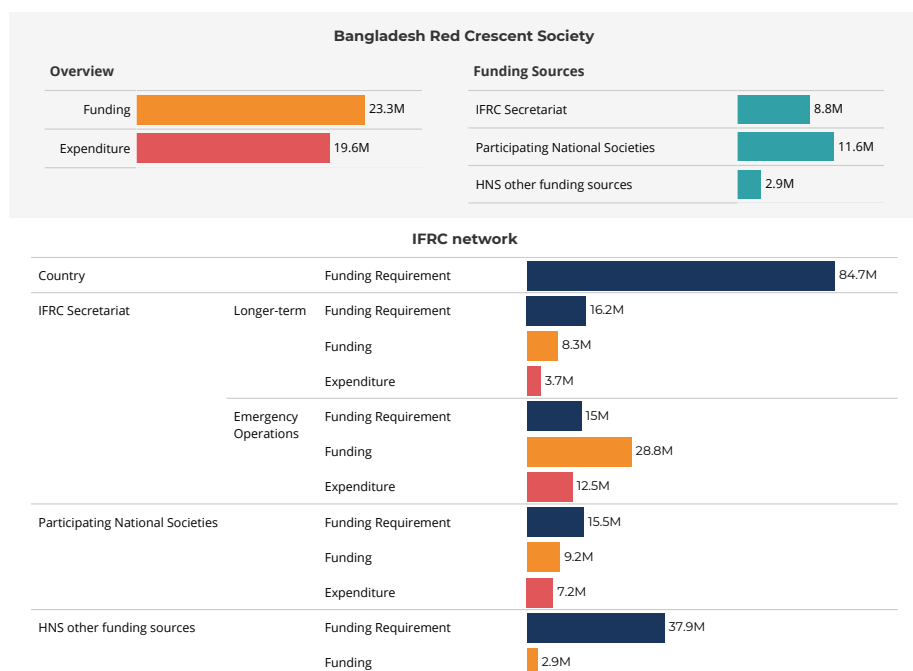
Values, power
and inclusion



71,470

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAABD001**

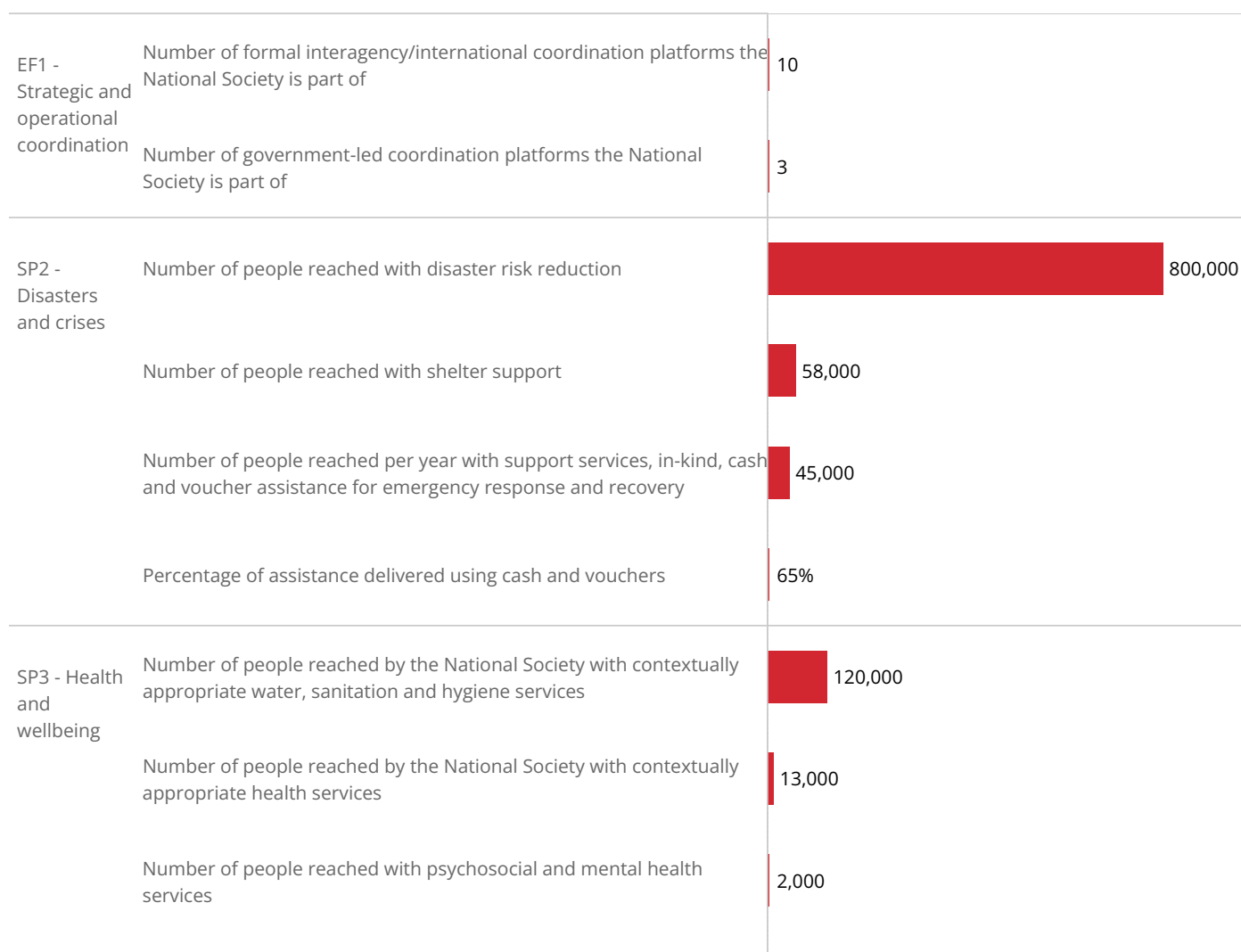
*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRBD018 / Bangladesh - Population Movement



MDRBD035 / Cyclone Remal



	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	32
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	69,000

MDRBD036 / Bangladesh - Flash Floods

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	10
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	70,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	10,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	3,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	63%
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	228,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	26,000
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	2,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	157,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	83,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	42,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	2.6M
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	294,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	136,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	102,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	65%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	697,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	673,000
	Number of people donating blood	63,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	26,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	19,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	3,000

Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	5,000
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	71,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	3,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	3,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	22
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	47
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
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 ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	676,000						
British Red Cross							
Canadian Red Cross Society	27,000						
Danish Red Cross	3.6M						
German Red Cross							
Japanese Red Cross Society	244,000						
Monaco Red Cross	25,000						
Qatar Red Crescent Society							
Swedish Red Cross	1.7M						
Swiss Red Cross	2.3M						
Turkish Red Crescent Society	388,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 9.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Bangladesh, located in South Asia, is one of the world's most densely populated countries. In the 2024, Bangladesh endured a severe heatwave from April to June, with temperatures exceeding 40 degrees Celsius (104°F) and peaking at 43 degrees Celsius (109.4°F) which is highest in last 52 years. This extreme heat caused widespread health issues. The agricultural sector suffered significant crop and livestock losses. The crisis highlighted the need for long-term climate resilience strategies to protect vulnerable populations.

On 26 May 2024, tropical Cyclone Remal severely hit the southern part of Bangladesh, affected 4.6 million people across 19 districts. The tidal surge breached embankments, resulting in extensive flooding and damage to homes, infrastructure, forests, agricultural fields, and fishing farms in low-lying areas. Cyclone Remal has resulted in a loss of approximately US\$ 600 million.

From 28 May 2024, heavy rainfall in India's hilly regions, particularly Meghalaya and Assam, caused flash floods in the north-eastern region of Bangladesh. While the situation initially improved, heavy downpours from 16 June 2024, within the country and in the adjoining northeastern Indian states led to a second wave of devastating floods severely impacting Sylhet and Sunamganj districts.

The civil unrest in Bangladesh in 2024 was a period of intense political and social turmoil, marked by widespread protests, violence, and a significant loss of life. Initially triggered by the Bangladesh quota reform movement, the demonstrations quickly evolved into a broader anti-discrimination movement, drawing mass participation from students and the general public. Clashes between protesters and law enforcement escalated, resulting in 834 deaths and 12,161 injuries, as reported by the Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS). Protesters faced heavy-handed crackdowns, with many sustaining severe injuries from rubber bullets, live ammunition, and other forms of violence. The unrest led to disruptions in education, economic activities, and public services, extremely affecting vulnerable communities. The political crisis culminated in a change of government on 5 August 2024, yet the aftermath left a lasting impact, with ongoing medical, psychological, and economic recovery efforts needed for those affected.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced its work in climate resilience, disaster preparedness, and anticipatory action through national simulations, early warning initiatives, and capacity-building efforts aligned with the Sendai Framework. Key achievements included the rollout of flood, cyclone, and heatwave Early Action Protocols (EAPs), the expansion of the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme in Tangail, and active community engagement through training, risk reduction planning, and environmental initiatives such as beach cleanups. The National Society also strengthened volunteer networks, launched shelter management units, and advocated for road safety through national campaigns and policy dialogues, reinforcing its commitment to saving lives and building resilient communities.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society worked on disaster risk reduction and climate resilience across the country. Through community-based programmes, the National Society reached communities with disaster preparedness and climate education, while infrastructure such as cyclone shelters, roads, and ponds were improved. School-based initiatives trained students and teachers in disaster response and risk mitigation. Women-led squads in urban communities enhanced gender-inclusive preparedness, and livelihood projects strengthened household resilience. The National Society also conducted wide-reaching awareness campaigns, fire safety training, and public engagement activities such as the "Run for Resilience" marathon. In Cox's Bazar and other areas, disaster preparedness training, first aid, and livelihood support empowered communities, while hygiene and climate education sessions further contributed to building resilient and informed populations.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened public health and disaster response across Bangladesh through a range of impactful initiatives. It developed a comprehensive health strategy (2023–2027), advanced mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) by training volunteers and launched a non-communicable disease (NCD) programme in several districts. The National Society supported national immunization efforts, maternal and child health services, and delivered critical medical supplies for emergency preparedness, including the COVID-19 response. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) initiatives addressed disease surveillance and NCD prevention, while integrated MHPSS services enhanced community resilience. Under water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), the National Society improved access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene through infrastructure upgrades and solid waste management in refugee and rural areas, further promoting health and dignity in vulnerable communities.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society contributed to global learning and localization efforts by participating in a workshop under the Safe from the Start project, sharing insights on CCCM programming alongside peers from other countries. In partnership with Khulna University, the National Society conducted an exploratory study on urban displacement in Bagerhat and Satkhira, identifying key drivers, settlement patterns, and challenges faced by internally displaced populations in secondary cities.

Values, power, and inclusion

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced community engagement and accountability (CEA) by expanding outreach, communication, and training across the country. The toll-free hotline 16226 was integrated into key programmes, enabling community feedback on a range of issues. The National Society trained its staff and volunteers on CEA, protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) in disaster-prone areas, while public engagement was strengthened through folk performances, miking, and community competitions. In response to Cyclone Remal, the National Society's trained teams ensured timely support for vulnerable groups. The National Society also deepened its outreach in Cox's Bazar, raising awareness on child marriage, trafficking, and education among displaced communities from Myanmar, particularly in Kizilay Village and Camp 17.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society advanced disaster risk management, anticipatory action, and community engagement efforts across the country. Through close collaboration with national and international partners, the National Society played a leading role in initiatives such as Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL), the Cyclone National Early Action Protocol, and multi-hazard preparedness demonstrations. It hosted high-level consultations, participated in global forums, and supported research on urban risk reduction. Locally, it launched capacity-building programmes, strengthened humanitarian diplomacy, and developed Bangladesh's first national Early Action Protocol for floods. As the secretariat of the Sphere Community Bangladesh, it translated key humanitarian standards into Bengali, promoted preparedness, and facilitated regional collaboration.

Simultaneously, the National Society adopted the New Way of Working and strengthened its internal systems through digital transformation, improved governance, and branch development. It launched a management information system with 14 modules, piloted digital tools for community feedback, and enhanced financial systems. The National Society also developed a Duty of Care checklist and strengthened volunteer insurance scheme as part of its commitment to staff and volunteer well-being. It also made progress on financial sustainability, implemented the Safer Access Framework, expanded partnerships with universities, and improved planning and monitoring through a revised log frame and PMER trainings.

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 IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO [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.2

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.

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

Shelter, housing and settlements: Distribution of tarpaulins and sleeping mats along with distribution of shelter kits.

Livelihoods: Distribution of food packages including rice, soyabean oil, sugar and iodized salt.

Multi-purpose cash: Provision of multi-purpose cash grants to affected communities.

Health and care: Provision of primary healthcare services including psychosocial support, distribution of oral rehydration salt. Maternal and child health centres were also renovated.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Provision of purified drinking water and hygiene kits to affected communities.

The operational strategy integrated the cross-cutting approaches of **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)**, with the aim of recognizing and valuing all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

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.1

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.

Under this emergency appeal, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society will provide assistance to flood-affected communities with interventions such as:

Shelter, housing and settlements: Provision of emergency shelter support and repairing of houses.

Livelihoods: Provision of emergency food assistance, agricultural support, conditional cash assistance, skill-based training, among others.

Multipurpose cash: Multipurpose cash assistance to households through assessments and market analysis.

Health and care: Provide psychosocial support to affected people, strengthen community health, and provide medical services.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Water distribution through mobile water units, distribution of hygiene parcels, hygiene promotion in emergencies, repairing water points, among others.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued its efforts in climate and environmental resilience, focusing on disaster preparedness, early warning systems, and anticipatory action. Under the Early Warnings for All ([EW4All](#)) initiative, the National Society, supported by the Swedish government, conducted a national consultative workshop to develop a roadmap for expanding early warning coverage. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also implemented simulation exercises and training for volunteers and government officials to enhance response capabilities. These efforts were aligned with the Sendai Framework's Target G, which aims to reduce disaster risk and strengthen preparedness.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society played an important role in anticipatory actions for floods, cyclones, and heatwaves, engaging in various capacity-building initiatives and implementing response activities. The flood early action protocols (EAP) focused on awareness campaigns, evacuation efforts, and providing first aid and cash support to flood-affected communities. Similarly, in response to Cyclone Remal, the National Society coordinated early actions, including the distribution of food, water, and hygiene materials, benefiting communities across several districts. Additionally, the heatwave EAP saw the establishment of cooling stations, distribution of safe drinking water, and the provision of cash grants to vulnerable families in Dhaka.

The National Society's Integrated Flood Resilience Program (IFRP) Phase 3, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of Korea, targeted vulnerable communities in Tangail to build long-term flood resilience. In collaboration with the local government and stakeholders, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society conducted baseline surveys, organized training, and engaged communities in disaster preparedness and risk reduction planning. Furthermore, the National Society strengthened disaster preparedness by updating risk reduction action plans and providing training to local disaster management committees.

In line with environmental advocacy, the National Society observed International Environment Day 2024 and implemented community-level activities, such as beach cleaning and raising awareness about land restoration. These initiatives focused on fostering climate resilience and raising awareness about environmental issues. Moreover, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society formed new volunteer units for community preparedness and shelter management, further enhancing the country's disaster response capacities.

The National Society also continued to advocate for road safety through its Saving Lives on the Road project, engaging youth, government, and civil society in discussions on road safety laws. This included a national convention, workshops, and awareness

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 **American Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the youth in climate action project and the coastal city resilience and extreme heat action project. Key activities included developing climate risk profiles for Bagerhat and Satkhira municipalities, which outlines climate-related shocks and stressors, and provided a roadmap for local governments to address these issues.

The **British Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the climate change adaptation programme in Narayanganj, focused on enhancing climate resilience and preparedness through various initiatives. These included a training of trainers on nature-based solutions, anticipatory actions, enhanced vulnerability and

capacity assessment, among others.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the climate resilience project in Itna Upazila, Kishoreganj. Activities included a project implementation committee orientation, a household survey and wealth ranking exercise, training on disaster risk reduction, and a range of other activities.

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society through activities under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and forecast-based financing projects. Activities included orientation across multiple regions, mitigation schemes, distribution of essential items, among others.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society through the sustainable National Societies and resilient communities project which involved orientation on green response for National Society staff, celebration of World Environment Day, Green Response Olympiad, development of e-learning course, and other activities under climate and environment.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the reinforcing rural resilience and climate-resilient clean cities project. Activities under these projects included climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction activities, hygiene promotions, and more.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for heatwave and cyclone-related emergencies in Bangladesh.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Heatwave Bangladesh
MDR-CODE	MDRBD034
DURATION	3 months (3 May 2024 to 31 August 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 342,337
PEOPLE TARGETED	500,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 342,337 in May 2024 supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in aiding approximately 500,000 people affected by heatwave in the area of Barisal, Dhaka, Khulna, Rajshahi, and Rangpur. The support included interventions such as distribution of safe drinking water, awareness campaigns on health-related complications, serving people through cooling centres, mobilization of volunteers, and more.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Bangladesh Cyclone
MDR-CODE	MDRBD033
DURATION	2 months
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,987
PEOPLE TARGETED	150,000 people

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society undertook disaster risk reduction and climate resilience initiatives across the country. Through the Coastal [Disaster Risk Reduction](#) Programme, the National Society reached over 44,000 people with community sessions on disaster risk reduction and climate change. The programme also improved community infrastructure by implementing small-scale mitigation projects, such as repairing cyclone shelters, roads,

and ponds. Schools were actively involved in disaster preparedness, with the development of action plans and repair work. To enhance disaster response, the National Society established disaster preparedness information centres, and Quick Action Funds were introduced to support early responses to extreme weather events.

Through the Climate Change Adaptation programme, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society established women squads in Narayanganj's Shumilpara and Rishipara communities to promote gender-inclusive disaster preparedness. These groups played a vital role in emergency planning and response. Additionally, the UK Aid Match (UKAM) Livelihoods and disaster risk reduction project strengthened disaster resilience by distributing essential equipment to Community Disaster Management Committees and Women's Squads. By the project's conclusion in March 2024, 95 per cent of participants reported increased income, which allowed them to invest in disaster risk reduction measures and improve household resilience.

School-based disaster preparedness was a key focus of the Bangladesh Enhanced Community Resilience programme. In Sylhet and Netrokona, the National Society trained students and teachers on disaster risk reduction and formed Disaster Preparedness Committees. In Chattogram, students and teachers received training, and schools developed risk mitigation plans. Additionally, Ward Disaster Management Committees received capacity-building support, enabling them to better coordinate flood response efforts.

Under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society trained school students and Red Crescent Youth volunteers in first aid and search and rescue, while also supporting the rollout of Bangladesh's Emergency Operation Dashboard, training government staff in disaster reporting. Public awareness campaigns reached people through community discussions, media outreach, and folk performances. Fire safety measures were strengthened with consultation meetings, leading to community fire safety training and equipment installations. A "Run for Resilience" marathon, with 330 participants, further promoted disaster preparedness.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued to enhance disaster risk management structures through training on disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and first aid. In Cox's Bazar, the National Society provided disaster preparedness training to individuals and equipped volunteers with essential disaster risk reduction skills. The project also supported vulnerable individuals with livelihood assistance, including farmers, fishermen, and women engaged in tailoring. Agricultural initiatives provided power tillers and irrigation pumps to strengthen food security.

Community resilience was further reinforced through the Sustainable National Societies and Resilient Communities, where the National Society conducted courtyard sessions, educating people on climate change, flood preparedness, and hygiene practices. Additionally, school sessions reached students with disaster preparedness education. Training programmes on hygiene transformation and menstrual hygiene management equipped community volunteers with critical health awareness skills. Participation in national disaster preparedness events helped integrate resilience-building efforts into broader community strategies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in its disaster response and preparedness efforts. Through its support, the National Society trained Red Crescent Youth volunteers in first aid and disaster management, equipping them to respond effectively to emergencies. The IFRC also supported the National Society in facilitating capacity building workshops, enhancing skills in early warning systems, emergency operations, and post-disaster recovery. Additionally, the IFRC provided financial and technical assistance 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** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the coastal disaster risk reduction programme.

The **British Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the climate change adaptation programme and the United Kingdom Aid Match livelihoods and disaster risk reduction project.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under the Bangladesh enhanced community resilience programme.

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and the SDSC project.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the sustainable National Societies and resilient communities project.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in areas such as skill development, livelihoods, distribution of food parcels and essential items, among others.

The **Turkish Red Crescent Society** provided support to the National Society in areas such as shelter, vocational training centre, distribution of winter kits in camps, and more.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society worked on improving public health and disaster response across Bangladesh. One of the key initiatives was the development of the National Society's health strategy for 2023-2027. This strategy outlines both preventive and curative health services and includes key milestones for future programmes. As part of its commitment to mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), the National Society trained volunteers across the country and actively participated in health and nutrition cluster meetings. A notable event in this area was an orientation on "Minimum Service Package for MHPSS" organized by the Health Cluster, where the National Society showcased its MHPSS activities during emergencies. The National Society also initiated its non-communicable disease (NCD) programme, which is currently running in Cox's Bazar, Habiganj, and Netrokona, where volunteers are conducting awareness sessions on healthy lifestyles and NCD prevention.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society continued its collaboration with the government and other partners to ensure the delivery of essential health services. In particular, the National Society supported the national immunization program by providing expanded programme on immunization services through its Mother and Child Health centres, where thousands of children received vaccinations. The National Society's ongoing work in maternal and child health included services such as antenatal and postnatal care, deliveries, and general health services, reaching many families. Alongside these health services, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also carried out its emergency preparedness efforts, including delivering substantial medical supplies for the COVID-19 response and providing essential items for hospitals and health facilities across the country.

Under epidemic and pandemic preparedness and responding to outbreaks and other health challenges, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society implemented community-based health [initiatives](#) such as the NCD outreach programme, which included training volunteers and conducting screenings for NCDs in multiple districts. The National Society also focused on epidemic control, providing training on disease surveillance and control and conducting awareness campaigns on waterborne diseases, such as cholera. These efforts were bolstered by the integration of MHPSS services in health facilities and community spaces which helped enhance community resilience and mental health support during emergencies.

Under the water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) programme, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society focused on improving access to safe water and sanitation in vulnerable communities. This included the installation of water supply systems, latrines, and hygiene promotion activities, especially in refugee camps. Solid waste management systems were also enhanced, ensuring proper waste segregation and disposal, which significantly benefited both refugees and local communities. Under the rural resilience reinforcing project, the National Society carried out the renovation of government-run community clinics and the installation of new latrines, improving both healthcare accessibility and sanitation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in enhancing its healthcare capacity. Areas of IFRC support to the National Society included the procurement of critical medical equipment, including centrifuge machines for blood banks and first aid kits for emergency use. The IFRC supported the National Society in strengthening the

National Society's emergency preparedness and response efforts. It also supported the National Society in enhancing its ability to implement community-based health initiatives, with a focus on improving health infrastructure and providing necessary resources for both routine and emergency care.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society on implementing a community-driven non-communicable disease outreach initiative through the mother and childcare centres. It also supported the National Society in mainstreaming mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)).

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) component, which included specific WASH interventions such as distribution of hygiene kits, rehabilitation, awareness campaigns, latrine management, among others.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** provided support to the National Society in evaluation exercise under healthcare project.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** provided support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in healthcare provisions which included targeted treatment for individuals, skill building and livelihoods, and infection prevention.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the National Society with hygiene promotion and the distribution of chlorinated drinking water. It also supported the National Society in the maintenance and upkeep of tubewells and taps.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under the rural resilience reinforcing project and in developing comprehensive health strategy for the National Society. Other efforts included hygiene promotion, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), among others.

The **Turkish Red Crescent Society** provided support to the National Society under water, sanitation and hygiene and in healthcare provision for displaced individuals.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society attended the workshop organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which encouraged localization through pilot initiatives in the CCCM programming in Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Mozambique through the global Safe from the Start project and to facilitate the exchange of lessons learned among practitioners.

In collaboration with the Environmental Science Department of Khulna University, the National Society conducted an Exploratory Study on Urban Displacement to explore the dynamics of rural-to-urban displacement in Bagerhat and Satkhira municipality. The findings helped identify the triggers and characteristics of internal displacement, as well as the areas where displaced populations settle in these secondary cities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's objectives under migration and displacement through financial and technical assistance to ensure that activities cater to essential needs of vulnerable populations. This involves activities such as WASH assistance, distribution of food and non-food items, education, information materials, and a range of activities providing support in times of disasters and crises.

The **American Red Cross** supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society under migration and displacement.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society made progress in enhancing community engagement and accountability (CEA) programmes by focusing on improving communication, outreach, and training across multiple regions. The National Society developed and disseminated the toll-free hotline number 16226, which was integrated into various sectoral programmes and operations. This initiative was crucial in providing accessible communication channels for the community, and the National Society received feedback messages throughout the year, addressing both sensitive and non-sensitive issues. The National Society also conducted training in disaster-prone areas, including Sylhet, Rajshahi, and Dhaka, reaching staff and volunteers and covering key topics such as CEA, PGI, and safeguarding. In response to Cyclone Remal, trained National Disaster Response Team members were deployed to assess the needs of vulnerable populations, ensuring timely and effective support.

Additionally, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society implemented several capacity-building initiatives to strengthen community engagement. The National Society conducted multiple orientation sessions on CEA and protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) principles, reaching community members and volunteers. Efforts also included a series of community outreach activities, such as folk performances, miking sessions, and story writing competitions. The National Society actively promoted its hotline during these events to enhance public engagement.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also extended its outreach efforts to the displaced community from Myanmar, implementing a variety of programmes in Kizilay Village, Camp 17. These initiatives aimed to raise awareness on critical issues such as child marriage, human trafficking, and sexual exploitation, while also providing education and fostering community engagement. At the Kizilay Village Learning Centre, children received education, and community members were reached through household-level outreach, emphasizing the importance of education and well-being.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in addressing the specific vulnerabilities of women, people living with disabilities, children, and the elderly. This includes the adoption of CEA approaches in activities across all five strategic priorities. Support is also provided for enhanced PGI mainstreaming, including on PGI data collection and analysis, and documenting good practice. Work under way includes support to the National Society on sensitive feedback and providing CEA trainings for staff and volunteers on safeguarding, including a survivor centred approach and PGI minimum standards. It also includes support to establish long-term partnership with people with disabilities specialized organisations.

The **British Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in activities and campaigns under values, power, and inclusion.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in activities under values, power and inclusion.

The **Turkish Red Crescent Society** provided support to the National Society under CEA and PGI activities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by National Society against objectives

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.

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 re-establish 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

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society strengthened disaster risk management and early warning systems across the country through joint efforts with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) office, and with the national rollout of the Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL) initiative. This included organizing stakeholder consultations, coordinating pillar-specific validation events, and hosting inter-pillar coordination meetings. The National Society conducted a National Consultative Workshop with UNDRR and UNRC, which enabled a comprehensive gap analysis and the formulation of a national roadmap for EW4ALL in Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) spearheaded major public engagement activities, such as a large-scale multi-hazard disaster preparedness demonstration in Kuakata with over 1,000 volunteers and a simulation exercise on the Cyclone National Early Action Protocol (C-NEAP) involving 42 organizations under the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AA TWG). Additionally, the National Society organized a National Consultation Workshop on Heatwave Management, gathering 135 stakeholders to advocate for better preparedness and response mechanisms.

The National Society also participated in key global events such as the Global Task Force for Cholera Control (France), the Global Shelter Cluster Meeting (Switzerland), and the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Philippines), as well as COP29 (Azerbaijan), where Bangladesh's leadership in early warning and early action was highlighted. A high-level delegation from the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and IFRC HQ also visited Bangladesh, engaging with MoDMR and other partners to strengthen coordination.

Localizing disaster preparedness efforts, the 2nd Divisional Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in Patuakhali gathered participants to address context-specific challenges and scale-up approaches across regions. Under the Urban Disaster Risk Reduction (UDDR) project, the National Society supported six master's students from the University of Rajshahi and co-hosted a National Seminar on Avoidable Disaster Deaths at the University of Dhaka, contributing critical insights on risk reduction.

To improve coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance during Cyclone Remal and the 2024 floods, the National Society actively participated in the food security cluster and cash working groups. Contributions included developing harmonized food and livelihood packages and finalizing cash assistance models. As the secretariat of the Sphere Community Bangladesh (SCB), the National Society also led the translation of the 2024 Core Humanitarian Standards and the Sphere Handbook into Bengali, organized six meetings, published a bulletin, and represented Bangladesh at regional and global forums, ahead of handing over the SCB secretariat role for the 2025–2026 term.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society maintained close coordination with KOICA following the September 2024 agreement for the Integrated Flood Resilience Programme, and supported the development of Bangladesh's first national Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods through a multi-agency write-shop with MoDMR, DDM, and AA TWG, reinforcing the country's anticipatory action framework.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society worked towards adopting the New Way of Working, aligning its efforts with the IFRC Agenda for Renewal. The National Society participated in a global consultation and contributed to sharing the New Way of Working roadmap. This roadmap has been rolled out within the National Society, with dissemination sessions held across departments and branches. A comprehensive action plan is also being developed to ensure international of the approach.

Alongside this, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society also made progress on branch development. Orientation sessions were conducted on the revised branch development guidelines, and an online self-assessment tool was piloted in branches. These efforts are part of a larger initiative to enhance the capacity and performance of the National Society branches through institutionalized frameworks and participatory planning.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society carried out the digitalization of its financial systems and the development of a mobile application for the emergency needs assessment tool. Several community-based programmes also piloted digital solutions for better community engagement and more effective feedback mechanisms. The National Society also placed strong emphasis on ensuring duty of care for volunteers and staff. This included the strengthening of the volunteer insurance scheme and the development of a Duty of Care checklist, which is now being rolled out across projects.

Under financial sustainability, the National Society made progress in developing a financial sustainability roadmap. This included mapping existing income-generating activities and preparing terms of reference for a resource mobilization strategy. The National Society also contributed to the Asia Pacific Governance Development Framework, participated in peer learning exchanges, and made progress in digitizing key governance processes and systems.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society took initial steps toward implementing the [Safer Access](#) framework, aimed at enhancing the safety and acceptance of its staff and volunteers, especially in complex and sensitive environments. The National Society conducted orientation sessions and established a taskforce to oversee the institutionalization of the framework. The National Society also renewed key partnerships and signed MoUs with several universities and local stakeholders. This included cooperation in areas such as disaster risk reduction, research, and youth engagement. To improve the quality and impact of its programming, the National Society strengthened its planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems. It introduced a revised logframe template and continued capacity building on PMER across departments and branches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society across multiple areas of organizational development and programme implementation. It supported the National Society in rolling out the New Way of Working, facilitating capacity building initiatives, and advancing branch development efforts. It also played a role in supporting the digitalization of financial and programme systems, enhancing duty of care measures, and contributing to the development of the financial sustainability roadmap. Additionally, the IFRC support governance development initiatives, the institutionalization of the Safer Access framework, and the strengthening of PMER systems. 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.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society reaffirms its ongoing commitment to enhancing humanitarian diplomacy in Bangladesh. Through meetings and advocacy with government authorities, the National Society consistently demonstrates its dedication in providing continuous humanitarian assistance to Bangladesh, including support for those displaced from Rakhine state of Myanmar. The National Society has been engaging with various ministries, such as health and family welfare, disaster management and relief, local government, and city authorities, to expand the humanitarian space of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. In 2024, the National Society commemorated the Red Cross Red Crescent Day with various awareness-raising and voluntary activities, such as hoisting the national flag and Red Crescent flag, awareness rallies, cultural programmes, art competitions, blood donation drives, gift distribution among newborn children, and safe drinking water distribution across the country. Coordination meetings were held with various technical offices of the government, such as the Bangladesh Meteorological Department, Directorate General of Health Services, Institute of Epidemiology Disease Control and Research, and others to discuss the rollout of community-based disaster risk surveillance in Bangladesh and conduct workshops on organizing local and regional dialogue platforms on anticipatory action in various hazard profiles of Bangladesh.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society in its advocacy and coordination with concerned government and relevant stakeholders for scaling up of anticipatory actions. The IFRC has supported the National Society in several coordination meetings and within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. In June 2024, the IFRC President visited Bangladesh, promising continued humanitarian support amid global crises.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society ensured compliance with all minimum-security requirements, reflecting strengthened organizational preparedness and risk management. Under its [digital transformation](#) initiative, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society carried out the digitalization of its financial systems and the development of a mobile application for the emergency needs assessment tool. Several community-based programmes also piloted digital solutions for better community engagement and more effective feedback mechanisms. The National Society also placed strong emphasis on ensuring duty of care for volunteers and staff. This included the strengthening of the volunteer insurance scheme and the development of a Duty of Care checklist, which is now being rolled out across projects.

In this reporting period, the National Society launched the management information system, which was attended by participants which include governance and senior management. During the launch, the National Society introduced 14 new modules aimed at streamlining data management and reporting. By showcasing the strategic value and functionality of the management information system, the National Society emphasized its commitment to improving operational efficiency.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Integrated Flood Resilience Programme

In Tangail, Bangladesh, the [Integrated Flood Resilience Programme](#) has empowered local like Fatema, Monirul Islam, Lucky Aktar, and Saymona to transform their lives through skill development and financial support. This has led to improved livelihoods and community resilience. Their successes highlight the programme's impact in overcoming adversity and building sustainable futures in flood-prone areas in Bangladesh.



2

Bangladesh Flood

In the wake of the catastrophic floods in Sylhet, Bangladesh, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and its partners mounted a [robust response](#). The National Society delivered essential aid such as water, food, and shelter, while providing critical support to over 150,000 affected individuals.

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

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

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

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

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
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 annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. 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 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [BD_Bangladesh AR Financials](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRBD034](#) and [MDRBD033](#))
- [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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