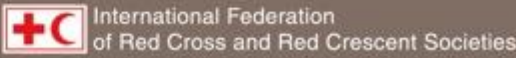




Bangladesh Country Office Annual Report



MAABD001
9 May 2013

This report covers the period 1 January to 31 December 2012

Community members participated in the cyclone preparedness programme simulation exercise.
Photo: BDRCS.



Overview

A notable achievement by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)/ the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) was the very first photography exhibition on Red Cross Red Crescent works titled *Mindscape* held in Dhaka on 8 May 2012 in celebration of World Red Cross Red Crescent day. This event showcased disaster management and rehabilitation works that have been carried out over the years since 1971 war in Bangladesh.

The movement coordination meeting attended by BDRCS, IFRC, Partner National Societies (PNSs), and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) representatives offered a platform for discussion on challenges and solutions to strengthen the Movement action. Similarly, the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) and the Organizational Development Working Group (ODWG) are also complimentary to the work carried out by the Movement in the country.

E-newsletter under the knowledge management component in climate change adaption (CCA) project has been launched on 23 July 2012 through a small inauguration at the presence of BRAC University's Vice Chancellor and BDRCS Chairman. The e-newsletter will publish case stories and happenings of climate change in the country along communities' coping strategies in this regard. This will be available in the BDRCS website and interventions through various DM programs in regards to climate change will also be updated in this portal.

In case of any major disasters, BDRCS, IFRC and other PNSs collate to discuss on the types of humanitarian assistance to affected people. Additionally, assistance is sought from external donors to maximize number of beneficiaries and support.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation, Swedish Red Cross	Multilateral Partner National Societies (PNSs) through IFRC
Department for International Development	Other multilateral partners through IFRC

(DFID), International Committee of Red Cross, European commission humanitarian aid (ECHO)	
British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross	Bilateral PNSs
Solidarities International	Partnership on joint beneficiary selection in flood operation in Satkhira
UNDP (early recovery cluster lead); UNICEF (WASH cluster lead)	Partnership for Joint need assessment in SE region for flood and land slide disaster
Save the children, Oxfam, Actionaid, Gono Unnon Kendro (GUK) a local NGO	Partnership for Household Economic Security Assessment (HES) in Northern region for flood
Government of Bangladesh	Partnership in the Dacope upazila in Khulna district for family health care operation under the cyclone Aila project
Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre	Partnership on climate change programme for the discrimination of flood warning messages in the community

Progress towards outcomes

Business line 2: To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 1: More effective and timely disaster response and services to vulnerable people through improved systems and mechanisms.			
Output 1.1: Improved response management through decentralization of response capacity and facilities from national headquarters to strategic units.			
a) At least in number of BDRCS units, response capacity and facilities decentralized.	0	10	3
Output 1.2: Increased application of IFRC disaster response tools.			
a) Increased number of NDRT, UDRT, volunteer and some key staff pool with response kits and training.	44	100	44
b) BDRCS's house ready with contingency plan, pre-disaster agreement and people with knowledge in DREF, EA, DMIS.	10	40	15
Output 1.3: Updated guidelines, manuals, standards, planning and information system of preparedness for response are in place.			
a) Relief manual, Sphere standards, code of conduct in relief updated/contextualized.	1	6	2
b) Web-based information management system for response planning established.	0	1	0
Output 1.4: Community based cyclones and floods early warning system strengthened and more accessible for women and children to undertake actions in saving lives and livelihood.			
a) Community based flood early warning dissemination system established and functioning in at least 20 communities.	2	14	8

b) Community based cyclone early warning system strengthened.	13	6	17
c) Capacity of CPP volunteers (training, equipment and data base) increased to deliver better early warning service.	34,000	5,400	450
d) Access of women and children to cyclone early warning increased through provision of awareness campaign, training, equipment and light house at least in five remote islands.	13	6	17
Output 1.5: Community disaster response capacity strengthened.			
a) At least in number of flood and cyclone communities people are able to deal with small scale disaster themselves with their strength of response fund, plan and volunteers.	15	20	25
Output 1.6: Improved critical services and livelihood support for most vulnerable people (tribal/indigenous, islands, etc).			
a) Access of vulnerable people in some selected communities to service providers in agriculture, livestock, WatSan and health improved through BDRCS intervention.	15	20	15

Comments on progress towards outcomes

American Red Cross has supported the ECPP program to rehabilitated the communication network of 125 wireless radio stations. A well-equipped and functioning CPP central control room offers effective delivery of the early warning to vulnerable communities along the coastal area. IFRC has continuously worked with BDRCS and Government of Bangladesh (GoB) – the managing partners of CPP on issues related to humanitarian needs.

An [emergency appeal](#) was launched on 8 August to assist 9,500 flood affected people in the south eastern and south western coastal district of Bangladesh. IFRC/BDRCS also launched two DREF operation – [floods and landslides](#) and [tropical storm](#). Furthermore, BDRCS/IFRC has responded few small scale disasters (i.e. fire incident in Pabna district) not covered by other humanitarian agencies as well as GoB.

BDRCS/IFRC has initiated the decentralization of response capacity through:

- Construction of new warehouse in a strategic location to manage disaster preparedness stocks and finalization of decentralization guideline.
- Construction of response coordination center along with modern equipments and facilities in national headquarters to strengthen the response capacity.
- Finalization and simulation testing of the contingency plan for flood and cyclone.
- National disaster response team (NDRT) refreshers course for 50 trained NDRT members.
- Finalization of the pre disaster agreement.

Funding opportunity for flood and cyclone prone district had been developed and in progress:

- Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)
- Swedish Red Cross

A bi-monthly e-newsletter, e Climate Community Communication (eC³), was introduced to share climate change adaption knowledge. To date, two issues were uploaded in the BDRCS website ([Issue 1](#) & [Issue 2](#)). Additionally, the construction of knowledge management center (KMC) is completed and functioning. The centre is accessible to scholars and DRR experts for research purpose and dissemination. BDRCS/IFRC collaborated with BRAC and University of Dhaka to offer research fellowship in CCA programme.

BDRCS/IFRC has contributed in the integrated recovery operation of [cyclone Aila](#). A review of the operation can be found [here](#). The assistance has strengthened the institutional resilience and capacity of the communities.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 2: Community's access to basic health care is increased.			
Output 2.1: Over 1,000 volunteers trained in basic health care (including psychological first aid) available in communities and database maintained.			
a) 80% trained volunteers provided emergency health care in an affected area.	200 ¹	1,000	351
Output 2.2: More vulnerable and strategic disaster prone units have access to trained mobile medical teams.			
- At least 2 local medical teams per unit participate in medical relief operation if an emergency occurred.	10 units	10 units or depends on emergency	10 units
Output 2.3: Increased community awareness to respond to emerging and re-emerging diseases (bird flu, swine flu, nipah, anthrax and etc).			
a) 60% of community leaders know the prevention of the outbreak.	No baseline	200	0
Output 2.4: Road accident death decreased due to scaled up Road Safety programme in major highways.			
a) Number of RTA injured persons taken to the health centres by BDRCS volunteers.	No baseline	108	102

Comments on progress towards outcomes
<p>Two Inter-agency trainings were organized – one on Train the Trainers (ToT) and another on technical training on Sphere minimum standard – to ensure the quality of service delivery.</p> <p>Some 500 PHIE volunteers were trained and a guideline for PHIE volunteers were developed to strengthen the response mechanism. With the training of 30 midwives and health promotion staff from 36 MCH centers providing services to address the risk of non communicable diseases (NCD) in the rural communities, in which have served at least 200 people. Furthermore, epidemic control for volunteers (ECV) was shared with GoB to allow BDRCS to influence the replication of ECV through government resources.</p> <p>Trainings on 'health care in danger' were organized for doctors, nurses, midwives, paramedics of different health programmes to assess the relevancy in Bangladesh context and necessary recommendations. These include political violence, physical and mental harm to health care providers (HCPs), political identity of HCPs, insecure health service facilities, internal conflict among HCPs, road traffic accident, ground acceptance of HCPs, misuse of ambulance, civil unrest in some parts of the country, natural disasters affecting the health service facilities and lives of HCPs. BDRCS has plan for a similiar workshop at district level depending on availability of funding.</p> <p>In view of larger mandate of BDRCS's disaster preparedness, the road safety programme created a</p>

¹ Volunteers were selected from cyclone Sidr affected area.

response system to road accident which records highest death rate in the country. The programme involves 18 first aid posts with 72 trained volunteer positioned through the three main national highways to assist the casualties of road accidents.

The establishment of the resource mobilisation system (RMS) has progressed slower than expected, even though training of initial users had been done with support from IFRC Asia Pacific (AP) zone office. The delays are mostly due to the timing of carrying out trails for testing the RMS in BDRCS branches.

The planned organizational capacity assessment and certification (OCAC) process could not take place during this last quarter but will be held in the first quarter of 2013.

Business line 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 3: Strengthened BDRCS Leadership and efficient management through improved structural, human and financial resources and systems.			
Output 3.1: BDRCS Legal Base in place and implemented accordingly.			
a) All 68 Branch Chairmen and 1 National Chairman elected, management and governance separated and functioning. Increased number of people trained/oriented (GA delegates, EC members, staffs, volunteers and concerned persons of GoB as well).	0	Ongoing	Ongoing
Output 3.2: BDRCS existing property and income managed in structured and efficient way to avoid pilferage and misuse.			
- Increased revenue by 60-70% from property development. A committee formed to manage and monitor all assets.	0	0	0
Output 3.3: Volunteers' network is strengthened and expanded through establishing mechanism to recruit and train competent RCYs and other volunteers and involving them more actively in ongoing and new initiatives.			
a) RC/RC orientation and first aid training provided to students and teachers of 40 schools and colleges across the nation. 220 senior volunteer received ToT. 50,000 RC/RC basic books distributed to schools and colleges.	350	64	64
Output 3.4: BDRCS's Five-Year (2011-2015) Strategic Plan is effectively implemented.			
a) Quality of programming and implementation in line with recently developed strategic plan.	0	Ongoing	Ongoing

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The final draft of BDRCS 'Red Crescent Law' has been shared with the Ministry of Health (line ministry). A joint IFRC Governance unit and ICRC Legal base supported BDRCS in June 2012 through an inter-ministerial meeting which was held with senior representatives from five ministries. The meeting came up with full support for the change process and clear steps for the future reform of the Red Crescent Law. The IFRC Governance unit will support the process by organizing a meeting between the IFRC President and the Secretary General to meet with the Prime Ministers of Bangladesh at the highest level. BDRCS will facilitate its governing board (GB) to meet with various Ministers and MPs and Prime Minister before the draft is tabled

in cabinet. Focal persons were identified by ministries of health and law and these will work to carry out the required amendments with the BDRCS management and IFRC.

The investment of BDRCS in Red Crescent Youth (RCY) development with the Ministry of Education has developed a leadership carder at an early age who will serve the society in the years to come. BDRCS is actively training teachers in schools to ensure the programme's sustainability.

The BDRCS Strategic Plan (SP) was finalized, translated, and printed for circulation and implementation. At the branch level, they have prepared their four-year plans (2013-2016) as a way to implement the SP 2011-2015.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 4: BDRCS service delivery improved through re-structuring of human resources and performance based management system as well as improvement of existing financial and IT systems.			
Output 4.1: Restructured BDRCS management by divisions, departments and sections from Headquarters to Branch level.			
a) BDRCS's new organigram is in place and effectively implemented.	0	1	1
Output 4.2: A pragmatic HR system and procedure is in place.			
a) Effective automated HR management system in place.	0	1	1
Output 4.3: Transparency and accountability of the National Society is improved through more effective training and orientation to staffs and volunteers at all levels.			
a) Code of Conduct and integrity policy signed by all members of governance, staff and volunteer. Branch operation manual is in place.	0	1	ongoing
Output 4.4: Strengthened branch capacity and the resource mobilization drive.			
a) At least 50 % of braches are self sustainable.	0	24	ongoing
Output 4.5: Financial system from Headquarters to Branch level is in place along with MIS programme.			
a) Unified financial system implemented at all 68 units and national headquarters.	0	69	0
Output 4.6: PMER department at national headquarters is in place.			
a) Number of periodic reports and programme updates prepared and published.	0	12	12
Output 4.7: Developed communication strategy and planning focusing on 'image building' with ICT section reaching from headquarters to branch level is in place.			
a) Appropriate and relevant IT and information sharing system developed. Digital Divide implemented.	0	1	1

Comments on progress towards outcomes

The HR reform process recommneded the followings, of which some are presently ongoing:

- Sructuring BDRCS based on the new organogram.

- Managing appropriate number of sanction positions.
- Recruiting external HR expertise for development of Unit operation manual and establishment of the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) section and ICT section to operate under Planning and Development (P&D) department.
- Seeking alternative ways to reduce its HR contractual outstanding debts.

The new OD delegate has contributed significantly in terms of:

- Managed the implementation of OD activities which were six months behind schedule.
- Supported and facilitated technically the finalisation of Strategic plan.
- Engaged a consultancy firm and BDRCS staff to develop the first ever 4 years' Development Plan for NHQ Departments and 68 branches as the roll out implementation process of the BDRCS Strategic Plan 2011-15. This process ensured an integrated planning approach, with PNS working in the country and the ICRC co-funding the process and participated through their local staff.
- Linked Strategic Plan implementation was the strengthening of PMER team through coaching and streamlining its work by developing specific job descriptions for both BDRCS and IFRC staff. The BDRCS PMER cell has been able to deliver monthly and quarterly reports.
- Ensuring the revision of BDRCS (P.O.26) Red Crescent Law momentum by facilitating the text reduction and development of the statutes that guide the day-to-day of BDRCS, by ensuring that the recommendations of JSI were carried out. This led to the Ministry of Health allocating a focal person to work with BDRCS to speed up the process and the law is currently being discussed by government ministries.
- Working on the HR reform road map which was presented to the Governing Board Standing Committee on HR reform. A number of factors have hindered the HR reform include challenge in staff management, financial resource and organizational management. The OD Advisor has identified the current staff roles and responsibilities and its cost implication.

Meanwhile, the new Corporate Relations & Resource Mobilisation (RM) delegate has:

- Supported BDRCS strategy development to map the existing partnership, donors, resources, and properties in the country.
- Developed and managed a corporate partnership framework for BDRCS. Mapping of the existing RM capacity including the HR in RM, and developed a framework on strengthening BDRCS's capacity on relationship management and RM.

The P&D department provided basic planning and reporting skills to representatives of all 68 branch/unit level youth leaders, in which strengthened BDRCS youth leaders capacity in implementation of activities at branch/unit level in line with SP. With the newly recruited reporting officer at BDRCS NHQ, monthly activity reports were published and circulated, which act as coaching process for the branches secretaries.

No significant work has started in improving the financial system from Headquarter to branch level at the moment but plans are being worked out to improve the financial management systems of the 68 branches in training the branch secretaries and to equip the branches with working computers to enable them to send required financial information to headquarters.

The 8 May photo exhibition as part of World Red Cross Red Crescent Day has elevated the positive image of the Movement. The exhibition held in La Galerie in Alliance Francaise de Dhaka was organized by IFRC PMER/Comms officer. The inaugural ceremony was presided by former chief justice of Bangladesh Supreme Court and Chief Advisor to the Caretaker Government of Bangladesh. The photos exhibited disaster management and rehabilitation works that have been carried out since 1971.

BDRCS signed an agreement with service provider to establish an online database – resource mapping system (RMS) – to offer overview knowledge of its capacity and resources on real-time basis. Meanwhile

through Digital Divide, 11 existing and 12 new branches/units were provided with computers and IT equipments along with relevant trainings for usage and maintenance. The branches/units and NHQ interaction were improved and the reporting of service delivery was made easy.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 5: BDRCS emerges as a lead humanitarian agency for its services in DRR, CCA and development initiatives to reduce vulnerability of poor people in Bangladesh.			
Output 5.1: Appropriate adaptive actions and mitigation initiatives enhanced in household level.			
a) At least % of target households able to undertake appropriate CC/DRR adaptation/mitigation actions.	900	2,000	2,900
Output 5.2: Increased empowerment and resilience of communities through ownership, management and utilisation of their own resources, capacity and services.			
a) At least % of target women takes part and dominate/influence in community development/DRR decision making process.	2,250	11,372	10,506
b) At least % of communities ready with their own resource, knowledge and skill to combat disasters, poverty and other social ill practices.	3	20	19
Output 5.3: Improved readiness with appropriate tools, strategies, knowledge management in DRR/CCA actions.			
a) BDRCS Climate Change stagey developed in accordance to its mandates.	0	1	0
b) BDRCS established e-library, offered advance course, conducted research, contextualized VCA in DRR/CCA.	0	4 (1 for each of the component)	4
c) Number of partnership with key actors established/enhanced in DRR/CCA.	3	10	14
Output 5.4: Enhanced Urban Disaster Risk Reduction through school preparedness and community engagement/awareness.			
a) At least % of target school children and community people able to undertake appropriate actions in DRR.	0	8	0

Comments on progress towards outcomes

A bi-monthly e-newsletter, e Climate Community Communication (eC³), was introduced to share climate change adaption knowledge. To date, two issues were uploaded in the BDRCS website ([Issue 1](#) & [Issue 2](#)). Additionally, the construction of knowledge management center (KMC) is completed and functioning. The centre is accessible to scholars and DRR experts for research purpose and dissemination. BDRCS/IFRC collaborated with BRAC and University of Dhaka to offer research fellowship in CCA programme.

With the aim to facilitate disaster safety in school with a package of both software and small scale mitigation support, Disaster Preparedness for Safer School has been initiated with American Red Cross Support. The project has taken an initiative to establish strong linkage with education department and to create a pool of trainers on FA and light SAR among the school teachers. The 25 members of Urban Disaster Response

Teams (UDRT) was reformed both in Dhaka City and Rangpur city.

American Red Cross has supported the Disaster Preparedness for Safer School program to establish strong linkage with education department and to create a pool of trainers on first aid and light search and rescue among the school teachers. The 25 members of Urban Disaster Response Teams (UDRT) was reformed both in Dhaka and Rangpur city.

While the 1st phase of Community Development Initiatives (CDI) program phased out in July 2012, the second phase was effective from August 2012 along with a follow up of the previous accomplishments. In the second phase, selections of 4 communities (2 in Rangpur and 2 in Gopalganj) have completed. A baseline survey of 1,561 households of the CDI program have been completed, whereby a report and Plan of Action (PoA) were produced. An orientation workshop on the second phase was held with local stakeholders, local development players and community representatives in the two districts. Four Community Program Committees (CPCs) was formed to monitor the implementation. In addition, four Community Disaster Response Team (CDRTs) was formed to respond to disaster situations at the community level and two Union Disaster Response Team (UDRTs) reformations were completed in Gopalganj and Rangpur units to respond disasters at union level. Training on Basic Disaster Response was provided to 100 CDRT members in four communities.

In the follow up of first phase:

- 1,262 adult learners attended 81 learning centres for adult education.
- 89 courtyard sessions were held on women empowerment and leadership at CDI communities in Nilphamari, Natore, Kushtia and Magura districts to raise awareness on the subject and the communities were linked to Upazila Women Empowerment Officer so that communities can address social ill practises and receive legal assistance when required.
- 87 courtyard sessions on mother and child health (MCH) centre were organised at CDI communities in Nilphamari, Natore, Kushtia and Magura districts to disseminate knowledge to lactating mothers regarding the care of the new born and pregnant mothers.
- A contingency fund was opened aiming for the use of vulnerable households in the community (poor pregnant mothers). Some 16 beneficiaries received cash support of TK 2,000 each from MCH revolving fund as a part of nutritional support and safe delivery.
- Courtyard sessions on CBHFA were organised for community women to provide information on primary health care.
- Courtyard sessions on PHAST were organised to identify the vulnerable houses that requires improvement in hygiene practises.
- Income generating activities (IGA) monitoring is ongoing to understand the impact of cash grants to vulnerable community households for the IGA over the course of time.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 6: Public Health promotion through community awareness and improvement in quality of care.			
Output 6.1: Community's access to BDRCS Primary Health Care centres is increased in targeted areas.			
a) One hundred persons per PHC centre in the first 3 months enrol for tests of diabetes and high blood pressure.	0	100	100
Output 6.2: Awareness of HIV/AIDS among Inject able Drug Users (IDUs) is increased.			
a) Ten IUDs per drop in a centre exchange syringes per month.	0	0	0

b) Three to five IUDs per drop in a centre test for HIV/AIDS per month.	0	0	0
Output 6.3: Cases of anaemia are decreased in targeted areas through appropriate intervention.			
a) 60% of anaemic population will have increased haemoglobin in 3 months time of intervention.	0	25,500	21,533

Comments on progress towards outcomes

HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation proposal writing is in progress. Fund is not available at this moment.

BDRCS, through its existing five blood centers has been catering to 15 per cent of the blood demand of the country. With the aim of catering to 40 per cent of the blood demand of the country, BDRCS has established three of the four new blood centers at Rajshahi, Natore and Magura – the remaining one blood center at Barishal is in the pipe line. IFRC has been supporting the cause of recruitment, retention and recognition of the blood donors through various activities.

Business line 4: To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 7: BDRCS image and profile is further improved and its due space in national and international area as a leading humanitarian agency in Bangladesh is reclaimed and sustained.			
Output 7.1: Adherence and promotion of auxiliary role and mandates of BDRCS in national policies and DRR platform enhanced.			
a) Level of BDRCS involvement in national level policy dialogues and forums. Number of projects/tasks entrusted to BDRCS by the government.	0	4	1
Output 7.2: Well functioning DMWGB to facilitate and promote community priorities in DRR/CCA from policy to implementation.			
a) Level of BDRCS involvement in national level policy dialogues and forums. Number of projects/tasks entrusted to BDRCS by the government.	0	4	1
Output 7.3: BDRCS visibility at national/international level is improved through effective communication and profiling strategy.			
a) Level of involvement of DMWGB in DRR/CCA policy making, no. of decisions made and implemented.	2	16	4
Output 7.4: Partnership with strategic actors for implementation of HFA, IFRC S2020 priorities established.			
a) Number of reports published in a year, number of new partnership developed and level of resources generated.	3	8	5

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Refer to the comment box of Outcome 4.

BDRCS has published the following news on its intervention in disaster response:

- <http://ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/bangladesh/violent-storm-hits-bangladesh-kills-31-with-1500-missing-59975/>
- <http://www.ifrc.org/en/news-and-media/news-stories/asia-pacific/bangladesh/families-struggle-to-rebuild->

[homes-and-livelihoods-following-floods-59816/](#)

- <http://southasia.oneworld.net/news/bangladesh-storm-kills-31-1-500-missing#.UH5jfsXA83g>

Two case studies of BDRCS's role in humanitarian diplomacy were published in a book. The case studies highlight BDRCS's role in raising community funds to respond to disasters as a part of DRR.

Business line 5: To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 8: More effective coordination and management at the IFRC country office to support more integrated programmes and harmonised services of all RCRC partners in the country.			
Output 8.1: Support the roll-out of S2020 and assist the BDRCS with back up services of HR, Logistics and Finance.			
a) Number of partners working with IFRC country office and services provided to them.	3	6	3
Output 8.2: Coordination with Movement Partners and other stakeholders in Bangladesh and representation in international events are effectively maintained.			
a) Number of movement coordination meetings held and decisions taken in a year.	12	12	12
b) Number and size of operations/programmes coordinated by IFRC in Bangladesh.	2	1	1

Comments on progress towards outcomes

Refer to the comment box of Outcome 3.

In-country PNSs include British Red Cross, German Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross, in which the PNSs' staff members have provided support and guidance to BDRCS/IFRC staff throughout the project cycle.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

BDRCS/IFRC is increasingly involving community people in the programs both in planning and implementation stage. VCA in CCA, CBDRR and cyclone Aila recovery programmes has strengthen the all relevant stockholders participation during the planning phase. Besides that, provision of community committee in different programmes has ensured community people participation. Some programme component itself is designed to ensure stockholders participation, like beneficiary co-contribution in shelter plinth rising in cyclone Aila recovery programme.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Legal base: 'Red Cross Law'	High	Geneva Office to contact Bangladesh Embassy to lobby with the Prime

		Minister's office
Political unrest and nationwide strikes	Medium	Greater planning process to ensure contingency timeline is provided in the plan.

Lessons learned and looking ahead

- The upgradation of CPP communication network, renovation of CPP control room and workshops, replacement of the dry cell batteries for megaphone and radio will keep the radio network and early warning disseminating system functioning 24/7.
- The commitment from the BDRCS side regarding the regular fund allocation for CPP will ensure functional CPP.
- Cash in emergencies is a good learning for BDRCS which can be replicated for future operations.
- Community participation in decision making process and PoA is important in effective implementation towards community DRR in the longer term. The process also profiles the community priorities as per need and geographical context which may contribute to better CBDRR programming in the future.
- As part of the CCA program, continuous motivational activities e.g. training/ workshop are required to uphold the spirit of volunteerism among the members of CBO.
- PMER cycle requires careful planning/monitoring at all levels. Indicators should be SMARTer in the future than those currently in place.
- Experience and lessons learned from the pond re-excavation through cash for work approach in cyclone Aila recovery program will help to prepare more effective cash for work programming in future.
- BDRCS/IFRC regularly maintains liaison, coordination and shared all relevant information with the GoB and other stakeholders with a view to proper utilization of recourses as well as to avoid the overlapping of DRR related activities. This would help for smooth and effective implementation of project activities in future.
- Experience from medical team deployment in remote locations in the cyclone Aila project as well as in flood will help BDRCS to review their existing medical team deployment procedure and technical requirement.

Financial situation

[Click here to go directly to the financial report.](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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