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Bangladesh Annual Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001

30 April 2014

**This report covers the
period 1 January to 31
December 2013**

*BDRCS Red Cross youth
volunteers rescuing trapped
victims from the rubbles of
Rana Plaza building which
collapsed in Savar with
Bangladesh Army and Fire
Brigade*

Photo: BDRCS



Overview

A notable achievement by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)/the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 2013 was the response operation of the Rana Plaza building collapse in Savar in April, in which more than 100 Red Cross Youth (RCY) volunteers collectively endeavored with the Bangladesh Army, fire brigade and police in the search and rescue of trapped victims, tracing of missing persons and primary health care services to the injured. BDRCS response operation received national and global recognition through major media networks.

BDRCS disaster risk management (DRM) strategy has been revised and updated as the 'BDRCS DRM Strategy 2010-2020' in the light of the changing reality of national and global context. This strategy will support humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) service delivery and capacity of the BDRCS. IFRC together with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has provided leadership for the shelter cluster in its joint needs assessment which was conducted on the common humanitarian response of the tropical storm Mahasen.

A MoU has been signed between BDRCS, IFRC and the Institute of Disaster Management and Vulnerability Studies (IDMVS), University of Dhaka, to explore the joint venture learning sharing platform on DM. The partnership will support the development of DRR professionals in the country and facilitate a platform of cross sharing of knowledge.

An Annual National Disaster Report 2012 was published in collaboration with the Foundation for Disaster Forum, Bangladesh. The report has been widely disseminated among the humanitarian community. The collaboration is intended to support the development of a similar report every year.

The beneficiary communications and accountability concept has been introduced in the BDRCS in 2013. The concept is to bring in accountability and quality of humanitarian works of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

In 2013, Bangladesh was affected by an unprecedented frequency of hartals (general strikes involving closing of civil services and road blockades). The extreme political unrest was due to the political campaigning in relation to the national elections that were held in January 2014. The political situation hampered programme implementation in the last six months of the year in terms of very restricted in-country travelling and delayed financial transfers due to the closing of banks. A Movement Security Contingency Plan has therefore been developed to tackle situations arising from political unrest in the future. Another challenge in 2013 was the staff reshuffling of the BDRCS management, as staff in new positions took considerable time to get oriented to planned activities.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross Society, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Swedish Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organization	Multilateral Partner National Societies (PNSs) through IFRC
Department for International Development (DFID), International Committee of Red Cross, European commission humanitarian aid (ECHO)	Other multilateral partners through IFRC
British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross	Bilateral PNSs
UNDP (early recovery cluster lead); UNICEF (WASH cluster lead)	Partnership for joint needs assessment in the Mahasen operation region for flood and land slide disaster
Swiss Humanitarian Foundation (SHF)	Partnership on Club 25

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) Response management capacity of five strategic units will be developed through decentralization of response system and facilities	N/A	5	3
b) Improved emergency response and support for at least 30,000 beneficiary families.	N/A	30,000	61,500
Output 1.2: Increased application of IFRC disaster response tools.			
a) At least 65 members of NDRT team are ready for immediate deployment as and when needed.	44	65	44
b) BDRCS has greater numbers of trained emergency personnel in WatSan.	10	4 0	27
c) BDRCS has acquired two Kit 5s (WatSan relief stocks) and prepositioned at NHQ warehouse for emergency response.	0	2	2
Output 1.3: Updated guidelines, manuals, standards, planning and information system of preparedness for response are in place.			

a) BDRCS relief manual, warehouse and stock management updated.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) Incorporated WatSan as a priority area into BDRCS Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategy.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) BDRCS has developed a framework and system for sustainable maintenance and on-going training in disaster management (DM).	N/A	N/A	N/A
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) At least ten flood prone communities have access to early warning information.	2	10	6
b) Access to cyclone early warning increased for women and children through provision of awareness campaign, training, equipment and at least one light house in a remote island.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) 5,400 cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) volunteers are ready and equipped.	NA	5,400	2,565
d) 156 CPP wireless radio stations are utilized for early warning system (EWS).	NA	125	125
e) Cyclone warning alert is established for the safe return of fishermen in Nijhumdwip Island.	NA	1	0
f) 100 new units reached on CPP.	NA	100	0
g) IEC materials for raising awareness on cyclones preparedness developed/reprinted and disseminated to 20,000 people.	NA	20,000	13,400
Output 1.5: Community disaster response capacity strengthened.			
14 communities are able to respond to floods and cyclones through strengthened capacity.	4	14	12
Output 1.6: BDRCS has appropriate logistical equipment and pre-positioned materials available at all levels of the national society response.			
a) Secure warehouses and maintain pre-positioned relief materials at all times.	3	4	0
b) Pre-disaster agreement signed between in-country movement partners and others.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments on progress towards outcomes

1.1: The response management framework was drafted and will be incorporated into the 2014 annual plan. This framework will guide the decentralization process. As of now BDRCS has warehousing capacity in three strategic districts along with good response teams who are ready to be operational in time of need. BDRCS supported 61,500 families through Cyclone Mahasen Early Recovery Operation, cold wave response and other ongoing projects in 2013. The number of beneficiaries reached was far above than the target as it is very much dependent on the occurrence of disaster.

1.2: BDRCS has received 2 WatSan kits with Japanese Red Cross Society's (JRCS) support. NDRT refresher course was postponed due to the unstable country situation. It was planned to organize a new NDRT training after the refresher course to have new members within the team. This training has also been postponed and thus the target number to have 65 NDRT members were not achieved. A new batch of NDRT training will be organized in 2014. BDRCS has received 2 WatSan kits with JRCS support. BDRCS with support from IFRC also organized a National WatSan Disaster Response Team (NWDRT) training where 27 people were trained. These people are now capable to operate the WatSan kits received from JRCS.

1.3: The relief manual has been drafted and will be tested in 2014. BDRCS has updated its DRM strategy where WatSan has been incorporated as a priority area. BDRCS provides training on basic DM to other organizations whenever requested. The training department coordinate these training sessions. The preparation of sustainable framework is underway.

1.4: The American Red Cross-supported ECPP project was reactivated in 2013. While the PMN expired in mid-2013, only around 48 per cent of the planned number of CPP volunteers have been equipped and capacitated to respond to cyclonic storms. 67 per cent of targeted people was reached with awareness raising campaigns on cyclone preparedness for similar reasons of fund unavailability. At the request of the CPP implementation board,

BDRCS/IFRC and CPP jointly developed the expansion study through desktop review. Following the assessment, no board meetings were held and no further development was made in this regard. In connection to lighthouse construction in Nijhumdip, as part of establishing cyclone warning alert for fisher folk communities, the assessment report on soil quality recommends the lighthouse to be constructed on the roof top due to poor soil conditions. As a result, more time had been invested for contextualizing the methodology of the lighthouse construction. At present, the recruitment of the consultant and the contractor is ongoing and is expected to be completed in 2014.

Community-based flood early warning has been established in six flood prone communities under the CCA programme. While a discussion with Flood Forecasting Warning Centre (FFWC) is ongoing regarding a possible collaboration, the remaining flood prone communities under the CBDRR programme is expected to have increased access to flood early warning information by 2014. Additionally, possible funding opportunities are being explored with Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) to support more flood and cyclone prone communities.

While a discussion with FFWC is ongoing regarding a possible collaboration, the flood prone communities under CBDRR programme is expected to have increased access to flood early warning information by 2014. Four simulations have been conducted in cyclone prone communities as part of community awareness campaign. Possible funding opportunity explored for vulnerable flood and cyclone prone communities with Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA).

1.5: In 2013, the capacity of 8 communities under the CCA programme and 6 communities under the CBDRR programme to respond to floods and cyclones was strengthened.

1.6: A pre-disaster agreement was signed in 2013. During the pre-disaster meeting in September the issue of warehouse and stock management was highlighted and it was decided that the IFRC zone logistics unit will provide support in 2014 to make it organized. Also, BDRCS planned to create an independent logistics department in 2014. There is hence a very fair prospect that the objective of having appropriate logistical equipment and pre-positioned materials available at all levels of the National Society response is at least partly completed in 2014.

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 community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), epidemic control for volunteer (ECV) and basic WatSan (including psychological first aid) are available in communities and a central database maintained.			
At least 100 volunteers of earthquake prone units trained on Public Health in Emergency (PHiE).	250	100	200
Output 2.2: More vulnerable and strategic disaster prone units have access to trained mobile medical teams.			
Ten earthquake prone units trained local medical teams to work in emergency.	5	10	10
Output 2.3: Increased community awareness to respond to health emergencies and health in disaster (bird flu, swine flu, nipah, anthrax).			
400 volunteers trained by local medical teams to work in health emergency.	180	400	400

Comments on progress towards outcomes

2.1: More than 100 volunteers of earthquake prone units were trained on Public Health in Emergency (PHiE). The project was initially operated in four BDRCS district units and later expanded to 8 units. The activity was planned to be organized at the NHQ but was eventually implemented at the community level to increase community participation. The implementation on community level allowed more volunteers to be trained with the same budget as costs of different items were lower at the community level.

2.2: The result indicated in the development operational report for 2013 on this indicator has been modified for this report, as the planned number of reached earthquake prone units was actually reached by the BDRCS in 2013.

2.3 The same applies to the number of trained volunteers in 2014, the actual number of trained volunteers was reached in 2013, in spite of former reports on the contrary.

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) Inter-Ministerial meeting held to gain concern of all concerned Ministries on New Legal Base of BDRCS.	0	1	1
b) BDRCS new legal base is approved by the parliament of Bangladesh.	N/A	1	0
Output 3.2: BDRCS existing property and income managed in structured and efficient way to avoid pilferage and misuse.			
a) Demonstrate quality use of resources to raise income through existing property.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) Increased revenue by 60-70% from property development.	N/A	N/A	N/A
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) Volunteer recruitment and capacity building addressed.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) Resource Mobilization System (RMS) database completed for all the volunteers.	N/A	1000	500
Output 3.4: BDRCS's Five-Year (2011-2015) Strategic Plan is effectively implemented.			
a) Developed and circulated Five Years Development Plan 2011-2015 to BDRCS.	N/A	1	1
b) Departments and units have developed their 4 Years Development Plan.	N/A	1	1
c) Departments are following the Strategic Development Plan	2012	N/A	N/A

Comments on progress towards outcomes

3.1: Planning and Development (P&D) department of BDRCS with the support of IFRC maintained regular communication with concerned ministries to expedite the approval process of new Legal Base (LB). Meanwhile, as per requirement of the Cabinet Division, Ministry of Finance circulated the draft LB to National Board of Revenue (NBR) and Finance Division to provide comments on tax related issues. However, NBR (National Board of Revenue) has sent its comment to the Line Ministry at the end of December 2013 and Finance Division is yet to send.

3.2: National Society is receiving revenue from renting its buildings located in Dhaka and Chittagong district, lease of ponds, fruit trees. Moreover, MSC (Management Support Cost) from donor supported projects has also contributed to BDRCS revenue. A 25 percent increase of BDRCS revenue was observed in 2013. Critical analysis shows that BDRCS received monthly revenue amounting to CHF 143,949.61 which is higher than previous years. The last two quarters were more successful than the previous two.

3.3: Data from BDRCS NHQ staff have been collected and to date, 182 filled forms have been entered in the software. Trained volunteers were engaged in the data entry process.

3.4: Consolidation of the 4-year development plan of 23 departments and 68 units, in line with Strategic Development Plan 2011-15, is completed and the consultant submitted a final copy to the P&D department at the end of December 2013. Before submitting the final Plan, the P&D department in coordination with the IFRC

conducted a meeting with all departmental heads and persons in charge with the presence of the consultant. During the meeting, the consultant presented departmental plans and sought feedback from all participants. After incorporating comments and corrections, the final draft was submitted by the consultant. However, the plan will be officially launched and circulated after having approval from the Chairman of BDRCS. It is expected that the plan will be approved in the first quarter of 2014.

Measurement			
Indicators	BL	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Outcome 4: Strengthened BDRCS management support services to enable effective service delivery.			
Output 4.1: Volunteers' network is strengthened and expanded in areas of recruiting, training, placement, motivation and reward to competent Red Cross Youths (RCYs) and other volunteers.			
a) Volunteer recruitment and capacity building addressed.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) Resource Mobilization System (RMS) database completed for all the volunteers.	N/A	1,000	500
Output 4.2 BDRCS existing property and income managed in a structured and efficient way to avoid pilferage and misuse.			
a) Demonstrate quality use of resources to raise income through existing property.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) Increased revenue by 60-70% from property development.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output 4.3: Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) cell and KMC at NHQ are in place.			
a) The PMER cell established including required staff and infrastructure.	N/A	1	1
b) 20 programme staff trained on PMER.	N/A	20	0
c) One KMC fully equipped and operational.	N/A	1	1
d) At least five fellowship research conducted and published.	1	5	2
Output 4.4: An IT strategy developed and implemented for efficient and effective NHQ and Unit/Branch network communication.			
a) A resources mobilization system (RMS) implemented at NHQ and selected branches.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) BDRCS website fully functional and IT capacity developed.	N/A	1	1
Output 4.5: Financial system from NHQ to unit/branch level is in place along with management information system (MIS) programme.			
a) Unified financial system implemented at all 68 units and NHQ.	N/A	68	68
b) 30 BDRCS/IFRC staff trained in financial process and procedures.		30	47
Output 4.6: Strengthened branch capacity and the resource mobilization drive.			
a) Resource mobilization workshop held at field level.	N/A	1	0
b) Support five branch efforts in resource mobilization.	N/A	5	0
Output 4.7: Transparency and accountability of BDRCS is improved through more effective training and orientation to staffs and volunteers at all levels.			
a) Code of Conduct and Integrity policy developed, approved and implemented.	N/A	1	1

Comments on progress towards outcomes

4.1: Various training have been conducted for the core group volunteers members, such as RCRC basic, leadership, search and rescue and first aid. Orientation on RMS with 25 participants (including Youth Chief, 2 volunteers, Unit Secretary and Unit Level Officer) from 5 Units (NHQ BDRCS, Chittagong City, Munshigonj, Bogra and Khuna City Unit) was conducted during this reporting period. The trained participants will carry out the RMS at units and the learning will replicate further in other districts.

4.2: National Society is receiving revenue from renting its buildings located in Dhaka and Chittagong district, lease of ponds and fruit trees. Moreover, MSC (Management Support Cost) from donor supported projects is also contributed to BDRCS revenue. A 25% increase of BDRCS revenue was observed in 2013. Critical analysis shows that BDRCS received monthly revenue amounting CHF 143,949.61 which is higher than previous years. The last two quarters were more successful than the previous two.

4.3: PMER unit is functional under planning and development department with its 4 staff (including DD PMER, Sr. PMER Officer, PMER Officer and PMER TRF Project).

PMER staff has provided training to 40 volunteers on baseline data collection in Barguna and Patuakhali Unit. On-the-job mentoring for reporting of different departments of BDRCS is ongoing. In the first quarter of 2014, the PMER unit will organize a formal meeting with the reporting focal person to review the existing template and discussing further interventions in BDRCS.

Knowledge Management Centre (KMC) has been established in NHQ BDRCS. The center is operational as different meetings and workshops are being organized in the centre. However, upgrading of this KMC is under process.

Two fellowships have been awarded to the students of Dhaka University under the partnership with IDMVS. Research is in progress and will be completed by first quarter of 2014.

4.4: RMS Data from BDRCS NHQ staff have been collected and to date, 182 filled forms have been entered in the RMS software. Trained volunteers were engaged in the data entry process. The rest of the entry will be completed by Q2 2014.

A new website for BDRCS has been developed with the technical support of external website developer company. The departments are now uploading relevant and necessary documents in the website. There are also plans to add an online donation system in the BDRCS website.

4.5: BDRCS is still maintaining its financial system in both NHQ and units manually. However, the process of initiating a software-based finance system is under process.

Two batches of non-finance staff of BDRCS were trained on financial process. A total of 47 staff (including unit-level officers and NHQ staff) were covered through this initiative.

4.6: BDRCS could not organize resource mobilization workshop at field level due to political unrest across the country in Q3 and Q4.

In response to feedback provided by ICRC on the proposed plan submitted earlier, the planning and development department of BDRCS reviewed the plan and re-submitted to ICRC for approval. The review of the plan is under process and the approval is expected to be received by first quarter of 2014.

4.7: The draft Code of Conduct and Integrity Policy were reviewed through several meetings by the directors of different departments of BDRCS. After incorporating feedback, the consultant submitted the documents to the P&D director. For more clarification, the document has also been sent to the regional delegation of SARD. The approval of the documents is expected to be received by the first quarter of 2014.

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: Increased empowerment and resilience of communities through capacity building, poverty reduction, ownership and better management of available resources, capacities and services.			
a) Majority of people in targeted communities are brought above the poverty threshold.	N/A	610	610
b) Level of literacy in programme communities increased to 80 per cent.	N/A	40	40
c) Adequate supply of safe drinking water ensured in all programme communities.	N/A	N/A	N/A
d) Cases of waterborne diseases reduced significantly.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e) Majority of people in targeted CBDRR communities improved knowledge and practice to undertake household-level disaster preparedness actions.	4	10	14
Output 5.2: BDRCS is supported to realign its position with BCCSAP 2009 for improved CCA in vulnerable communities.			
a) BDRCS climate change strategy in place.	N/A	1	0
b) Disseminate and promote BCCSAP 2009 with BDRCS and partners	N/A	1	1
Output 5.3: BDRCS is supported to enhance Urban Disaster Risk Reduction (UDRR) programme in urban vulnerable communities with link to public support systems.			
a) 1,250 students of 50 schools received school disaster management (SDM) training.	N/A	1,350	1,134
b) 250 teachers of 50 schools received SDM training.	N/A	250	217
c) 20 EQ simulation drill conducted in target 20 core schools.	N/A	20	0
d) 20,000 people of 20 surrounding communities increased awareness on DRR and preparedness.	N/A	N/A	N/A
e) 50 urban disaster response team (UDRT) members received basic DM, first aid and light search and rescue (LSAR) training with personal gears and equipment.	N/A	50	50
f) 800 slum families are getting primary health care services with medicines and IFRC hygiene standard kits.	N/A	800	0
Output 5.4: Improved critical services and livelihood support for most vulnerable people (tribal/indigenous, islands).			
Eight CCA communities are better linked to the services provided by government thereby leading to improved quality of life.	N/A	8	8
Output 5.5: Updated training content, manuals and guidelines, training curriculum of first aid including commercial first aid.			
NHQ will have an updated first aid manual and training curriculum (practical and online).	N/A	1	0

Comments on progress towards outcomes

5.1: The IFRC supported CDI programme aims at reducing the level of vulnerability of targeted people by improving their socio-economic life and living conditions. Income level of families were raised by using cash grant BDT 15,000.00 per family. Another purpose of the programme is to support their capacity and skills to create self-employment. The programme contributed to create more diversified options of livelihood. Women was capacitated to work with handicrafts in the tailoring business.

Non-formal education facilities in communities aimed at reducing the illiteracy in targeted communities. One of the expectations of the programme is to support community members in resource management, their sense of ownership and empowerment. That way, a positive change in the socio-economic life of the people of the CDI communities can be achieved.

The planned results of safe drinking water and reduction of waterborne diseases could not be conducted as the foreseen funding was cancelled due to change in direction of the donor agency. However, funding has now been mobilised to achieve these expected results in 2014. A detailed plan of action on WASH has been prepared with the assistance of the Australian Red Cross.

5.2: While the importance of climate change is recognized as a key element in the BDRCS DRM strategy, a BDRCS Climate Change Strategy was planned to be developed with a view to intervene actions promoting best practices and community-based adaptations in the changing climate. The strategy was initiated in 2013 and the draft will be shared with wide range of stakeholders including climate experts in Bangladesh. As a result, the final version of the strategy is expected to be finalized in 2014.

5.3: 84% of the targeted students in 50 schools under the Disaster Preparedness for School Safety (DPSS) program received the training on SDM till December 2013. As most schools remained closed due to the two public exams (primary School Certificate and Junior School Certificate) from November to December 2013, the plan has been carried forward to 2014. Other school based activities planned for the year could not be held for similar reasons. The activity of providing slum families with primary health care services under the UDRR program, fund was not available in 2013. Hence partial planned activities had been supported with Tsunami Residual Fund. Necessary collaboration with BDRCS health department had also been developed in 2013. While the BDRCS outdoor service had been recently renovated, the activity is expected to be completed in 2014.

5.4: Beneficiaries in 8 communities have established linkage and access to government service providers in agriculture, health and WatSan.

5.5: The planned updated first aid manual and training curriculum of the BDRCS was only partly completed, as the manual was drafted but a consultation workshop is required to finalise it. The workshop is planned to be done in Q1 2014.

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 centers is increased in targeted areas.			
a) 18 mother and child health (MCH) centres will be equipped with diagnosis facilities set up and start primary treatment of diabetes and high blood pressure.	18	18	18
b) 100 midwives trained in collaboration with Save the Children.	10	46	46
Output 6.2: Awareness of viral infections including HIV & AIDS, opportunistic infections (Ois) and abscess management among Injectable Drug Users (IDUs) is increased.			
At least 100 IDUs visit drop-in-centres and all IDUs are aware of risk of HIV/AIDS by end of the project in target communities.		100	0
Output 6.3: Cases of anemia are decreased in targeted areas through appropriate intervention.			
At least 500 anemia patients have received assistance and their conditions improved.	0	500	3,224
Output 6.4: People's access to safe blood in targeted areas is increased.			
a) At least two blood banks strategically set up in two units.		2	2
b) One national-level training on management of safe blood organized.		1	0
Output 6.5: Road accident deaths decreased due to scaled up road safety programme in major highways.			
a) Red Crescent trained volunteers of six units have provided first aid to victims of road traffic accidents.	N/A	N/A	N/A

b) 100 public transport drivers reached on road safety measures training		100	0
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Comments on progress towards outcomes

6.1 A More than 18 MCH centres were equipped with diagnosis facilities that was covered within the same budget for this activity. Training organized by Save the Children in collaboration with the government was received by the midwives of BDRCS, capacitating more health workers to provide better services to vulnerable communities. The baseline was 18, therefore additional 18 more MCH centers made up to 36.

The target and actual achievement of the second indicator on output 6.1 are not in line with the stated objective. The reason is that the target of the indicator reflects the number of MCH centres where midwives have been trained, not the number of trained midwives. This indicator will be revised to reflect the accurate unit of measurement.

6.2 HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation proposal writing is in progress. Funding is not available at this moment. Regarding IDUs, no activity was implemented in 2013 because of lack of funding.

6.3 More anaemia patients were treated as more patients reported to the MCH centres; additional drugs were available at the MCH centres from various other sources like donations from local pharmaceutical companies.

6.4(b) National-level training on management of safe blood could not be organized due to the extreme political unrest in the country. BDRCS, through its existing five blood centres 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 centres at Rajshahi, Natore and Magura – the remaining one blood centre 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.

6.5 (a) Currently there is no system to register the amount of first aid provided to victims of road traffic accidents by BDRCS volunteers. This indicator will hence be revised to reflect actual achievements in road safety in line with the national society's own capacity to register the services provided. (b) Training for the truck drivers could not be organized; public transport drivers could not be gathered at one place as they were very scattered and the political situation of the country impeded travelling.

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 sustained on the national and international arena as a key player in humanitarian work in Bangladesh.			
Output 7.1: Adherence and promotion of auxiliary role and mandates of BDRCS in national policies and DRR platform enhanced.			
a) BDRCS represented in 50 local disaster management committees (LDMCs).	N/A	1	1
b) BDRCS has hosted two National DRR Platform Meetings.	N/A	1	0
c) BDRCS attended Humanitarian Clusters in Bangladesh.	N/A	3	6
Output 7.2: Well-functioning DMWGB to facilitate and promote community priorities in DRR/CCA from policy to implementation.			
(a) The DMWGB Secretariat is well-functioning with six bi-monthly DMWGB meetings conducted.	N/A	6	2
b) At least one policy on DRR/CCA developed and implemented	1	2	1
Output 7.3: BDRCS visibility at national/international level is improved through effective communication and profiling strategy.			
a) A BDRCS Communication Strategy is developed.	N/A	1	1
b) A documentary film on humanitarian response produced.	1	1	1
c) At least five web stories published.	5	5	6

d) The World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and talk programme organized.	1	1	1
e) At least 1 World Disaster Report launch event organized.	N/A	0	0
f) An annual report printed and shared with key stakeholders.	1	1	1
g) MoU agreement with two national media to highlight Red Cross Red Crescent activities.	0	2	0
h) Two books published highlighting volunteer stories and beneficiary impact on programmes.	1	2	0
i) 15 media houses oriented on Red Cross Red Crescent movement through media workshop with journalists.	N/A	15	0
Output 7.4: Partnership with strategic actors for implementation of HFA, IFRC Strategic Plan 2020 priorities established.			
Two MoUs on strategic partnerships with UNDP, University of Dhaka and Action Research for Community Based Adaptation (ARCAB) established.			

Comments on progress towards outcomes

7.1: 118 new local disaster management committee (LDMC) was formed during this reporting period. No DRR platform meetings were organized by the government during this reporting period. BDRCS along with IFRC has taken part in shelter, WASH and health clusters' initiatives. During this year the clusters meet frequently as Bangladesh experienced Cyclone Mahasen as well as some other localized disasters and IFRC was active in those clusters meetings.

7.2: Two DMWGB meeting took place during this reporting period. BDRCS DRM strategy has been updated as 2010-20 and in this new version CCA/DRR and resilience aspects have been included.

7.3: In 2013, the BDRCS communication strategy was developed and approved by the Chairman.

- A documentary film on cyclone preparedness is completed.
- 3 case studies on Tropical Cyclone Mahasen Early Recovery Programme is in process and will be published in the web at the end of the project.
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- The World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and talk programme organized. This has been done in Q2.
- A World Disaster Report launch event is expected to be organized in 2014.
- BDRCS along with IFRC contributed to the publishing of Annual Disaster Report 2013.
- BDRCS annual report for 2013 has been printed and disseminated among the stakeholders.
- BDRCS reprioritized their communication deliveries.
- Volunteer Investment and Value Audit (VIVA) study has been started in BDRCS. This study will focus on the contribution of BDRCS volunteers in the response of Rana Plaza incident which happened in April 2013 at Savar, Dhaka.
- Due to the continuous political unrest across the country, the Information and Public Relation Department of BDRCS was not able to organize the workshop with media houses.

7.4: MoU with University of Dhaka has been done in the last quarter of this year.

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 harmonized services of all Red Cross Red Crescent partners in the country.			
Output 8.1: Support the roll out of Strategic Plan 2020 and assist the BDRCS with back up services of HR, Logistics and Finance.			

In 2013, BDRCS strategy 2015 will be approved, and Governance, Staff and Units oriented on the Strategic Plan.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output 8.2: Support the BDRCS management restructured by divisions, departments and sections from Headquarters to Unit/branch level.			
a) BDRCS HR reformation and gender working committee established.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) Restructuring and reorganizing of division, department and section completed.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Output 8.3: Coordination with Movement Partners and other stakeholders in Bangladesh and representation in international events are effectively maintained.			
a) Movement coordination meeting is organized regularly.	N/A	N/A	N/A
b) Appropriate representation of BDRCS in key and relevant international events ensured.	N/A	N/A	N/A
c) IFRC country office is well represented in national and international forums as appropriate.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Comments on progress towards outcomes

8.1: Departments of BDRCS have formulated their 4-year Development Plan 2014-17 based on Strategic Development Plan 2011-15. The document is under process for approval by the BDRCS management. The planning and development department was not able to organize a formal orientation on the Strategic Plan due to continuous political unrest across the country. However, individual discussions on the Strategic Plan with department directors had taken place.

8.3: Two Movement coordination meeting has been organized in January and December 2013 with a representation of 8 and 13 Movement partners respectively.

BDRCS officials are participating in different International Meeting/workshops for instance, BDRCS has participated in OD Forum Meeting in Sri Lanka in March 2013 and in November 2013, the Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary General, and Director of Y&V Department of BDRCS participated in the statutory meeting held in Sydney, Australia.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

Much of the work to address and meet stakeholder needs is included in the section above of this report, expressed through the actual achievements in organizing Movement coordination meetings, undertaking external representation, providing counterpart role in coordination of shelter cluster, participating in the National Humanitarian Response Architecture includes Local Consultative Group-Disaster Emergency Response, Humanitarian Coordination Task Team and different humanitarian Clusters of Bangladesh, and signing MoUs with partners. But the BDRCS and the country delegation also constantly work to improve the involvement of community people in programmes. This is achieved through applying tools like the VCA. Effort is also put to support the creation of community committees in different programmes, to ensure proper stakeholder participation. However, a need to more systematically work with accountability, and accountability to affected communities in particular, was identified already in 2010. Therefore, support from the beneficiary communications and accountability (BCA) advisor at the South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD) of the IFRC was requested in 2013. The advisor was tasked to conduct an assessment for institutional capacity to implement BCA as a cross-cutting theme in programmes. The assessment involved directors, programme managers and field staff from BDRCS, IFRC and PNSs and focused on four programmes. The programmes covered the three phases of a disaster: cyclone preparedness, disaster response, community-based disaster risk reduction (funded through the IFRC) and a programme to reduce vulnerability to resilience funded through a consortium with British, Swedish and German Red Cross societies. The methodology of the assessment was informed both by the work in beneficiary communications in the IFRC and three of the HAP (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership) accountability benchmarks: information sharing, participation and complaints and response. The assessment was conducted in September 2013 and provides a baseline for institutional capacity to implement BCA in emergency, and recovery or development settings. A plan of action was developed based on the findings and recommendations. The implementation of the plan of action has since been

ongoing. Even though the actions apply to a wide range of stakeholders at the BDRCS, the IFRC and the PNSs, two focal persons for BCA, one at the BDRCS and one at the IFRC, have been appointed. The focal persons participated in a “beneficiary communications boot camp” in Sri Lanka in October 2013 organized by the IFRC, to further enhance the work on BCA. A workshop on BCA was held in February 2014 by the BCA advisor to disseminate BCA and follow up the implementation of the plan of action. IFRC being the secretariat of the Sphere Community Bangladesh, has promoted Sphere minimum standards by providing training for different actors.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Political unrest	H	Development of a Movement Security Contingency Plan (MCP) in the end of 2013

Lessons learned and looking ahead

The 2012 flood and landslides operation resulted in many challenges in management, implementation and reporting. An external consultant was hence engaged to lead a review process, focusing on the cash transfer processes and the recovery operations in one of the project areas. The consultant also facilitated a “Lessons Learned” Workshop with the key stakeholders in September 2013. The review and workshop captured lessons learned for the design and implementation of future emergency operations. Even though the operation in response to cyclone Mahasen in 2013 overlapped the review process, some lessons learned were incorporated into the Mahasen operation, such as the introduction of “Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey” in the early recovery component of the operation. A process to develop Standard Operating Procedures for cash-based programming of the BDRCS and its partners has also been initiated in the first quarter of 2014 in response to the review recommendations. An important learning point was the value of the lessons learned workshop held and the methodology applied. This kind of workshop was repeated after the Mahasen operation in March 2014 and served as a basis to continue building the learning on emergency operations of the BDRCS and the country delegation

In addition, a Real Time Evaluation (RTE) was conducted on the Mahasen operation with the purpose of reviewing the relief phase and informing the changes required at the early recovery phase. This was the first RTE carried out in a BDRCS/Bangladesh country delegation operation and the recommendations guided the implementation of the last quarter of the operation.

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.

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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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