



Bangladesh Unified Plan 2024-2025

This plan reflects the priorities of the National Society, the Participating National Societies (PNSs), and the IFRC Secretariat for 2024 and subsequent years. It is the result of a joint planning process, linked with common contexts, situations, and need analysis, a multi-year country support plan 2023-2025 developed by Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with the support of the IFRC and in-country membership (PNSs) in 2022 and IFRC Unified Plan 2023. This Unified Plan 2024-2025 will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.



**American
Red Cross**



BritishRedCross



**DANISH
RED
CROSS**



**German
Red
Cross**



日本赤十字社
Japanese Red Cross Society



الهلال الأحمر القطري
Qatar Red Crescent



Swedish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross



TÜRK
KIZILAY



**Climate
Centre**



**First Aid
Reference
Centre**

CashHub

+C IFRC

Psychosocial Centre



GLOBAL
ROAD SAFETY
PARTNERSHIP



**Anticipation
Hub**

The website of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS): <https://bdracs.org/>

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National Society Profile

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) Some Key Data



68 units (branches) in all districts



2,757 staff



122,559 volunteers

Key indicators reported by BDRCS since 2015 are available at the IFRC's Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System (FDRS).

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) was constituted on 31 March 1973 by the country's President Order No. 26 with retrospective effect from 16 December 1971, it is the oldest and pioneering humanitarian organization in Bangladesh since the country's independence in 1971. The Society was admitted to the IFRC on 2 November 1973. BDRCS is currently holding IFRC's Governing Board Membership for a consecutive second term.

Since its establishment, BDRCS, as an auxiliary to the government in providing humanitarian assistance and as a member of the IFRC, upholds a large mission and vision and offers a range of services to deal with national and international emergencies. BDRCS has been working to prevent and alleviate human suffering through rendering humanitarian services in partnership with local authorities and communities across all the districts of Bangladesh through its 68 branches and dedicated network of volunteers, in line with the international humanitarian standards and adhering to the seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Over the years, BDRCS has positioned itself as one of the key actors in the preparedness, response, recovery, rehabilitation, and reduction of the risks induced by humans or due to natural hazards in the country.

BDRCS has eight blood centres, two eye hospitals, one general hospital and one medical college hospital - Holy Family Red Crescent Medical College and Hospital, which provides comprehensive healthcare services, 57 mother and child health (MCH) care centres providing primary and

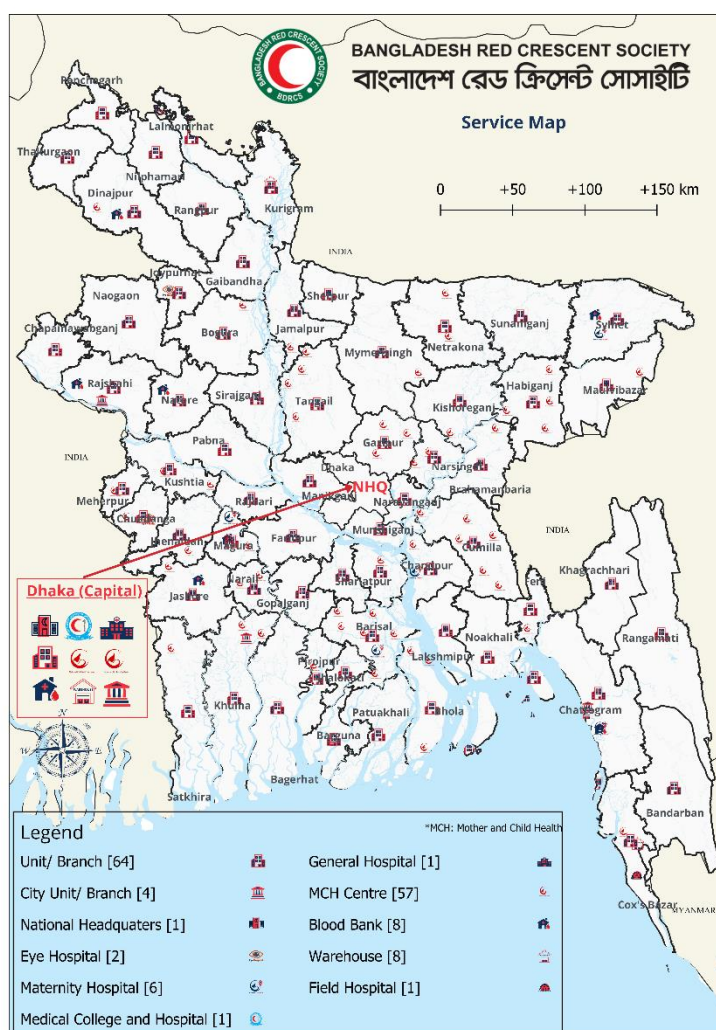


Figure: Countrywide service map of BDRCS - with its national headquarters (NHQ) in Dhaka. A high-resolution version is available [here](#).

maternity healthcare services, three outdoor clinics, three diploma nursing institutes and six Red Crescent midwifery training institutes.

BDRCS has set a strong vision based on core values, competencies, effective leadership, a comprehensive strategy, appropriate internal systems, and processes. Its current Strategic Plan 2021-2025 (SP 2021-2025) focuses on strengthening the National Society's institutional and organizational capacity at all levels to prepare itself to respond to disasters, emergencies, relief operations, and community resilient, preparedness, and development programs efficiently, effectively, and accountable manner.

BDRCS' national mandate, as stated in the country's Standing Order on Disasters (SOD), is to complement the government's emergency response efforts, particularly disaster preparedness plans and programmes. BDRCS capitalizes on its auxiliary role to advocate and support the implementation of national plans related to climate change, such as the [National Adaptation Plan](#) and [Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan](#). Given the priority and commitment to climate actions, BDRCS renamed its Disaster Risk Management (DRM) department to Disaster and Climate Risk Management (DCRM) during the last quarter of 2022.

The strength of the BDRCS' partnerships with local government agencies and community groups reflects the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement's role and added value in reaching the shared global humanitarian aid goals of the Grand Bargain and the localization agenda. The globally recognized community-based disaster preparedness programme titled "[Cyclone Preparedness Programme \(CPP\)](#)", a flagship programme jointly run by BDRCS and the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) in the field of disaster management in Bangladesh especially in early warning system, search and rescue, evacuation, sheltering, first aid, relief distribution and rehabilitation activities. CPP's strength lies in having over 76,000 community volunteers with an equal ratio of males and females. Besides its remote community-based disaster risk management (DRM) interventions, BDRCS has pioneered forecast-based actions for floods, cyclones and heat waves.



BDRCS is getting support from the IFRC, ICRC and PNSs in managing various emergencies and crises. It creates opportunities for taking more responsibilities in humanitarian activities in certain contexts and/or thematic areas according to its strength and capacity. While the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) is the line ministry of BDRCS, the MoDMR is a key partner of BDRCS. It also has a partnership and congenial working relationship with the Department of Disaster Management (DDM), the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) and local government offices in the districts.

As one of the piloting countries of the Agenda for Renewal (AfR), Bangladesh is successfully rolling out the idea and started to practice the tools/mechanisms that suit BDRCS best, and it is already evident how the new way of working (New WoW) effectively positions BDRCS in the IFRC network. Bangladesh is also one of the countries where the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) initiative is being implemented, and BDRCS is in the driving seat, increasing the reach of local humanitarian actions on DCRM, Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness and Response (EPPR) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in four districts.

BDRCS is making good progress, and out of a total of five deliverables that were initially set under the AfR, it has already produced three key main deliverables –



Guided by the IFRC-wide results matrix, which is articulated around the five global challenges of IFRC Strategy 2030, this Unified Plan 2024 is aligned with the MYCSP and SP 2021-2025 of BDRCS and its priority actions in 2024, supported by the IFRC and its membership in Bangladesh. For details, please refer to the work plan attached (Annex 1).

IFRC Network Action

Joint situational analysis

Bangladesh, located in South Asia, is a vibrant and eighth-most populous country known for its rich cultural heritage and natural beauty. Situated on the Bay of Bengal, it is characterized by its fertile plains, lush river deltas, and a diverse landscape that includes the Sundarbans mangrove

forest, home to the Bengal tiger. Dhaka, the capital city, is a bustling metropolis, while the country's history is marked by a struggle for independence and a commitment to social development. Bangladesh has made significant progress in agriculture, textiles, and technology in recent years. It aspires to graduate from the LDC category by 2026¹, although it faces challenges related to governance, civil society participation, climate change, social inclusion, and access to basic services².

Population: Bangladesh is one of the world's most populous and densely populated countries, with a population of over 172 million people and an average of 1,328 people per square kilometre³. As of June 2023, the annual population growth rate stood at 1.22 per cent, a trend that has been gradually declining from 2.88 per cent in 1981 and is expected to plateau in the next few years⁴. Bangladesh has a fast-growing youth population, with nearly 30 per cent of its population between the ages of 15 and 29⁵ and 69 per cent between the ages of 15 and 64. Although Bangladesh remains mostly rural, rapid urbanisation has taken place in the last few decades, with 32 per cent of the population living in urban areas⁶.

Socio-culture: Bangladesh is an ethnically homogeneous country, with 98 per cent identified as Bengali and 1.8 per cent identified as indigenous⁷. According to the 2022 census, 91.04 per cent of the population are Muslims, 7.95 per cent are Hindus, and the remainder is predominantly Buddhist, Christian and others. Islam is the State religion of Bangladesh as per the constitution⁸ and influences many aspects of private and public life, which along with the Bengali language represent a core component of Bangladesh's national identity⁹.

Economy: Bangladesh's economy has seen significant growth in recent years, with a diverse range of sectors contributing to its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The textile and apparel industry, particularly the ready-made garment (RMG) sector, is a major contributor to it. Agriculture, particularly rice, jute, and fish, is a vital sector that employs millions of people. The information technology and telecommunications sectors have also grown, contributing to economic diversification and digital opportunities.

Bangladesh's economy has experienced a rapid recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic, but now faces challenges such as global economic uncertainty, inflation, energy shortages, a balance-

BANGLADESH: Some key information

1. **8th most populous nation** in the world.
2. **172 million people: density 1,328 people/km²**
 - a. **50.50 per cent female** and **49.50 per cent male**.
 - b. **32 per cent urban** and **68 per cent rural** population.
3. **74.23 per cent general literacy rate**.
4. **7th most climate change vulnerable country**.
5. **5th most economically vulnerable country to climate change**.
6. Ranks **59 (out of 156 countries)** in the Global Gender Gap Index.
7. Ranks **126 out of 181 countries** in terms of **youth development** and **172** in terms of **employment and opportunities**.
8. **52 per cent** of the **rural population** are landless or hold less than 0.5 acres of land.
9. **Annual flooding affects between 30 – 70% of the country each year**.
10. From **2014 to 2020, 15 major disasters affected 42 million people** leading to the **displacement of 9.4 million people** and **fully or partially damaged 4.6 million houses**.
11. **7,713 people were killed and 12,615 injured in 6,829 road crashes in 2022**.
12. **98 people died, and 407 were wounded in 2022 due to 24,102 fire incidents**.
13. The country sits at the convergence of several tectonic plates and has five major fault zones, making it **prone to earthquakes**.

of-payments deficit, and revenue shortfall. The Balance of Payments (BoP) deficit and accelerated inflation have led to a slowdown in real GDP growth in FY23 – for 2022, the GDP recorded by the World Bank¹⁰ is 7.1. However, growth is expected to accelerate over the medium term as inflation eases, external conditions improve, and reform implementation gains momentum. To achieve upper middle-income status by 2031, Bangladesh needs to create jobs, increase human capital, build efficient infrastructure, and attract private investment. Development priorities include diversifying exports, deepening the financial sector, enhancing urbanization, strengthening public institutions, and addressing infrastructure gaps. Addressing climate change vulnerability and focusing on green growth will help build resilience and sustainability for the next generation.¹¹ Overall, Bangladesh's economy demonstrates resilience and potential, positioning it as a dynamic player in the global economic landscape.

Political situation: Bangladesh is increasingly recognized as an important player in Indo-Pacific competition, but its tumultuous domestic politics are now drawing attention with parliamentary elections due in January 2024. Economic crisis and opposition mobilization threaten to unseat the ruling party. The primary opposition party is currently boycotting the next national contest until Bangladesh's election administration is reformed. Violence is rising on the streets between parties, while voter disillusion has grown amid years of political intransigence. Election-related unrest is common and has led to deadly political violence.

Road Accident: Road accidents have been a significant concern in Bangladesh. Reviewing the statistics for eight years between 2015 and 2022 reveals a range of reported data. According to Nirapad Sarak Chai (NISCHA-we demand safe roads), in the previous eight years, 32,195 traffic accidents resulted in the deaths of 43,220 people and the injuries of 54,381 others¹². There are numerous causes, such as poor road infrastructure, careless driving, improper traffic management, and insufficient enforcement of traffic regulations, that contribute to the high accident rate.

Earthquake: Bangladesh, located in the "Ring of Fire" region¹³, experiences occasional earthquakes, primarily within low to moderate seismic zones. The risk of earthquakes is higher in certain regions, particularly in the northern and eastern areas. Thirteen areas are at risk due to tectonic faults, with the Chattogram Hill Tracts and Jaintiapur upazila (sub-district) of Sylhet district at the most risk. Bangladesh experienced two mild earthquakes in recent months, one being the most powerful (5.5 Richter scale) over the last 20 years. The Dauki fault, the source of the recent earthquake, poses a high risk of earthquakes with a high magnitude. The Bangladesh government has taken measures to enhance earthquake preparedness and response, including earthquake-resistant building codes, public awareness campaigns, and collaboration with international organizations and neighbouring countries.

Ongoing emergency response

The emergency operation under the current Emergency Appeal for Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar has been subject to continue beyond 2024, upon the PMO strategic guidance and recommendations from an ongoing rationalization exercise being conducted by BDRCS and supported by the IFRC network with the technical support from the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office. This study aims to develop an IFRC-wide strategic direction for PMO beyond 2024. Specific objectives to contribute to the goal are as follow:

- a. To have a shared understanding of the operating environment and humanitarian landscape for PMO (including in Cox's Bazar and Bashan Char).
- b. To identify areas of duplication, gaps and risk, and map out future opportunities, partnerships and coordination opportunities externally and internally.
- c. To identify the role and added value of BDRCS and Movement partners.
- d. To have a lesson learned workshop on the ongoing PMO under the 'One Window Framework', to reflect on its scope, structure, and modality.
- e. To explore the most feasible and appropriate strategic priorities, scope and operational modalities, and ways to optimize resources.

The current emergency operation will likely be continued beyond 2024, but the working modality might be changed subjected to the recommendation of the exercise, as the displaced population from Myanmar – 931,000 people are living in the 33 camps in Cox's Bazar and more than 32,000 people are relocated to Bhashan Char Island, Noakhali district, are fully relied on humanitarian assistance. Bangladesh is not likely to engage in forced returns but encourages voluntary repatriation of them to Myanmar. The official position of the GoB is that these people are being accommodated on a temporary basis, and the GoB has no intention of enabling local integration into Bangladeshi society. In November 2018 and August 2019, two attempts at repatriation were undertaken. Still, they were unsuccessful because displaced people were unwilling to return due to the situation in Myanmar, which continued to be acute since the military coup of February 2021. However, recently at the beginning of September 2023, it was [reported by the media](#) that repatriation of the first batch of the displaced people may begin within months, and 100 people could be sent home every day from then on. At the same time, in recent months, some demonstrations took place at the camps in Cox's Bazar, where the displaced Rohingya community showed demand for their repatriation to Myanmar with the citizenship right.

The modality of PMO will follow the guidance of the rationalization exercise, which is currently being undertaken. Through the existing PMO appeal, the funding ask for 2024 is CHF 15 million, which includes Bhashan Char activities, and the target is to reach around 400,000 people, including the host community at Cox's Bazar.

The operation strategy of PMO is available [here](#) on the IFRC website.

Strategic Priorities

Climate and environment

Thematic analysis **Climate change** is causing an unprecedented crisis, affecting human life and peace, security, food security, health, and economic stability. This crisis increases the vulnerability of the communities and limits their ability to adapt. The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) highlights the climate change is exacerbating inequity, such as gender, socio-economic status, and loss of traditional knowledge and culture. Some climate impacts are already so severe that they cannot be adapted to, leading to losses and damages. Adaptation measures are needed to build resilience, but more finance is needed to scale solutions.

Bangladesh, ranked as the 7th most vulnerable country to climate change and has received significant attention in the IPCC report¹⁴. It faces significant challenges due to its geography and topography. It has received significant attention in the IPCC report¹⁵. The country is highly vulnerable to climate, weather-related, and geophysical hazards, including flash floods and river erosion. The climate hazards can also undermine the rapid development gains made by Bangladesh and hinder the country's trajectory towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals¹⁶. The country has long been exposed to various climatological (e.g., drought), hydrometeorological (e.g., cyclones, storm surges, floods), and other geophysical (e.g., landslides and erosion) hazards. It is the largest delta in the world, and with the Brahmaputra, Ganges, and Meghna River systems flowing towards the Bay of Bengal, a huge portion of Bangladesh's land area experiences frequent flooding, especially flash floods, along with river erosion. The number of people exposed to extreme river floods is expected to grow by 6 to 12 million by the 2040s, and coastal inundation could increase by 2 to 7 million by the 2070s, unless significant adaptation measures are taken. Tropical cyclones, associated storm surges, and extreme rainfall are predicted to worsen flash, river, and coastal flooding, which will endanger lives, infrastructure, and the economy. The livelihoods of people in the coastal zone, including many of the poorest communities, are threatened by saline intrusion and natural resources degraded by climate change-linked factors. However, it is not only coastal zones that will face climate impacts, as there are areas of climate vulnerability across the country. The combination of rising temperatures, saline intrusion, increased drought frequency, flooding, and waterlogging will affect food production, and the agricultural sector will potentially face reduced yields¹⁷.

The IFRC Climate Centre highlights the need to mainstream climate resilience into development planning and decision-making processes. This involves integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into a broader suite of measures within existing development processes and decision cycles. The IFRC research has found that the 'cost of doing nothing' to prepare for disasters is unconscionable regarding human suffering and likely to be unfeasible in terms of financing.

Keeping the climate impacts in mind, the GoB has already taken different initiatives to focus on supporting the process of integrating climate resilience into national development planning, including through the design of monitoring and evaluation frameworks based on existing capacity¹⁸. Managing climate risks has been central to Bangladesh's development story. The country is today recognized as a global pioneer in climate change adaptation. The recent significant policies on climate change by the Govt. of Bangladesh.

- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022: The GoB has developed a NAP recognizing the impacts of climate change. Based on the latest climate change projections under different scenarios and extensive consultations at the local and national levels, the NAP identified 90 high-priority and 23 moderate-priority interventions, which require a total investment of US\$230 billion over a 27-year implementation period (2023–2050). NAP will allow Bangladesh to identify country-specific adaptation needs, develop and implement strategies to address those needs and decide on actions to protect vulnerable communities¹⁹.
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021: Bangladesh submitted its NDC in 2021 as the core element of the Paris Climate Agreement. It is one of the most significant climate change plans of the country that covers four sectors with the special objective of achieving different goals²⁰.
- The Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan (MCPP): The MCPP aims to improve the nation's ability to cope with the consequences of climate change, including rising sea levels and other extreme weather conditions. Bangladesh launched the MCPP Decade 2030 during its second tenure as president of the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF). This plan attempts to mobilise resources to implement a new pathway to secure reduced climate impacts²¹.
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100: Approved in 2018, the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 is the planning framework for the country to invest in its Delta region not only for short and medium-term socio-economic development but also for the sustainable management of water, ecology, the environment, and land resources in the context of their interaction with disasters induced by natural hazards and climate change.²²

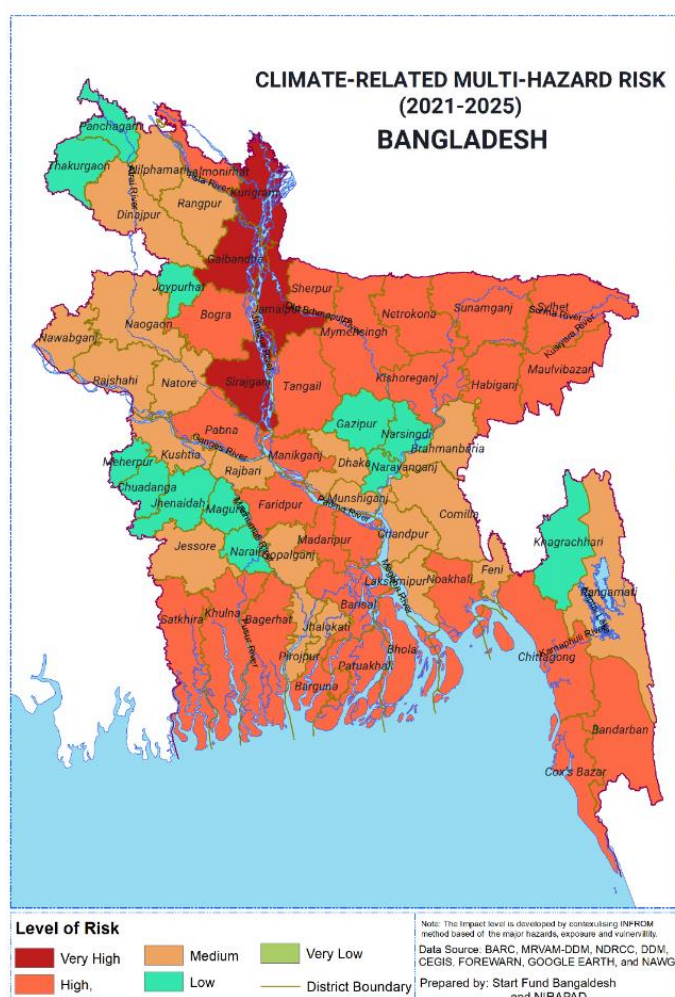


Figure: Climate-related multi-hazard risk (2021-2025) Bangladesh – source: Start Fund Bangladesh and Nirapad

Environmental Crisis: As mentioned earlier, Bangladesh faces significant challenges due to its high vulnerability to disasters induced by natural and climate hazards. The country's natural resource base, including forests and wetlands, has been over-exploited and degraded, leaving the population vulnerable. To counteract these threats, Bangladesh needs an enabling environment that encourages productivity and provides critical resources. The country ranks 133 out of 180 on Yale's Biodiversity and Habitat Protections Indicator, with two-thirds of the country having an elevation of five meters or less. Improving the country's resilience to immediate and future climate and environmental risks is essential to the continued development of Bangladesh. Building citizen capacity to advance self-reliance and improve the management of natural resources encourages recovery and resilience to disasters triggered by natural hazards and man-made crises. Bangladesh's societal resilience is fundamental to counteracting the country's vulnerability to natural and man-made threats²³.

The country's rapid population growth, unemployment, and habitat loss are accelerating the degradation of its natural resources, also posing a significant threat to Bangladesh's biodiversity. This is exacerbated by deforestation, habitat destruction, and biodiversity loss. The consequences of these issues include decreased vegetation coverage, soil degradation, loss of species richness, genetic diversity, and ecological services. This poses a significant threat to Bangladesh's sustainability.²⁴

At the same time, Bangladesh is grappling with a significant increase in plastic use and pollution due to rapid urbanization. The annual per capita plastic consumption in urban areas has tripled in the last 15 years, with LDPE packaging materials (plastic bags, etc.) being consumed fivefold. Only 31 per cent of the 977,000 tons of plastic consumed in 2020 were recycled, highlighting the need for a multistakeholder, circular economy approach.²⁵

The country will need at least US\$12.5 billion in the medium term for climate action and environmental sustainability. The country has led the way in adaptation and disaster risk management. But with ever-increasing climate and environmental risks, further adaptation efforts are vital, and a low-carbon development path is critical to a resilient future for Bangladesh²⁶.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Climate-related work in Bangladesh cross-cuts all five strategic priorities. BDRCS always focuses on an integrated approach to ensure that its programming is climate-smart and responds to the growing challenge of climate change.

Climate and Environment

- Ensure the mainstreaming of climate resilience programming and operationalization of the Climate Change Strategy (2023–2030).
- Promote effective diplomacy and leadership for urgent climate action.
- Work towards achieving the Climate Champion initiative and the Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative of the IFRC global secretariat.
- Strengthen health services and systems to prevent epidemics and pandemics due to climate change and reduce urban environmental and health hazards to cope with heat waves.
- Improve and innovate community-based early warning systems in flood-prone, cyclone-affected, and urban areas.
- Conduct advocacy and take action for the climate-induced displaced and migrant people.
- Enhance the capacities of local government representatives, civil societies, media people, and volunteers on climate and disaster policies and laws.
- Reduce the vulnerability of climate-affected women through context-specific, viable livelihood opportunities like small businesses, agriculture, enterprises, and livestock.
- Continue the implementation of CBDRR, community resilience and Forecast-based Finance (FbF) programmes.
- Support the celebration of relevant days on climate action and disaster risk reduction at the central and local levels.
- Make awareness in educational institutions about climate change, disaster risk, community resilience, and loss and damage.
- Promote a green response and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in programmes.

Disaster and Crisis

- Enhance community resilience and replication community-based disaster risk reduction.
 - Establish community-based/localised flood early warning.
 - Link with Google early warning message dissemination.
 - Build capacities of local CPP volunteers with required equipment at coastal areas.
 - Expansion of CPP working areas in most vulnerable sub-districts at coastal areas
 - Policy and media advocacy at central and district level on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), DRR and community resilience.
 - Implement FbF programmes.
 - Provide training on Standing Order of Disaster (SOD) to the GoB stakeholders.
 - Provide training on urban disaster management with the Govt. representatives, media, and civil society.
 - Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance and Community Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) Systems for Multi-hazard Preparedness and Response in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban
 - Promote cash, market-based operation/programming, and community-based approaches
 - Capacity mapping of units for disaster response and enhance the capacity accordingly in terms of fund raising, resource mobilization, volunteers' capacity, staff capacity etc.
 - Mapping/Identifying disaster prone areas and equipping units in those areas as required
 - Enhance the external coordination with the Government and humanitarian community
 - Ensuring knowledge management system to capture on lessons learned and best practices to bring changes in future response.

Health and Wellbeing

- Raise climate change related health awareness.
- New climate-resilient WASH programming.

Migration

- Advocacy for people displaced due to climate change impact.

Values, Power and Inclusion

- Ensure minimum standard of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) throughout all climate related activities.
- Youth engagement in action around climate change.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

The IFRC secretariat and its membership in Bangladesh will continue supporting BDRCS to implement projects and programmes on climate risk reduction and adaptation activities focusing on the priorities set by the National Society (NS) including community resilience, flood resilience and women empowerment. The IFRC and its membership will continue to focus on:

- IFRC will continue supporting NS to intervene in climate change adaptation, community resilience, flood risk reduction, and women's empowerment programmes and projects. IFRC has been supporting NS in implementing the Integrated Programme on Flood Resilience: Phase Two. Besides, IFRC will support NS in implementing a project for the economic improvement of rural women in Bangladesh, which will continue until the first quarter of 2024. On the other hand, IFRC has been guiding and providing technical support to NS and membership for overall climate and environment issues. Besides, the regional liaison in the Asia Pacific and global coordination are done by the IFRC Bangladesh Country Delegation.

The Participating National Societies (PNSs) have also been working either multilaterally with the IFRC or bilaterally with BDRCS to increase the capacities of the communities through community resilience programmes.

- American Red Cross (AmCross) is working on the Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and city resilience, and they will be focusing on updating BDRCS Climate Change Strategy to scale up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness as well as will engage with BDRCS and IFRC to implement youth in climate action initiative.
- British Red Cross (BRC) will focus on integrating CCA into programme strategies, mitigate the effects of climate change on urban communities and enhance the comprehensive waste management initiatives.
- Danish Red Cross (DRC) will work closely with BDRCS to strengthen climate resilience and livelihoods.
- German Red Cross (GRC) is supporting NS to implement the Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) in Bangladesh. While GRC will be supporting urban resilience and green response, at the same time, they will focus on environment-friendly practices for BDRCS NHQ and branches. Under the IFRC-DG ECHO's PPP initiative, GRC will continue to lead the DRM pillar in Bangladesh.
- Swedish Red Cross (SwRC) will be integrating climate change aspects in their different activities and promoting green response at institutional and community levels.
- Swiss Red Cross (SRC) will work on integrated CCA and DRR programming, prioritising the riverine island areas.

Disasters and crises

Thematic analysis

Bangladesh is a country prone to various disasters caused by different natural hazards, including climate change-exacerbated ones (please refer to the previous section). From 2014 to 2020, 15 major disasters affected 42 million people, causing displacement of 9.4 million and damage to 4.6 million houses. These disasters resulted in over 1,000 deaths and economic damages of USD 4.6 billion²⁷. The main disasters that affected Bangladesh during that time were floods (accounting for 83 per cent of the affected people), cyclones, and storm surges (accounting for 17.8 per cent of the affected population)²⁸.

Between 2000 and 2009, Bangladesh experienced 82 disasters, 71 of which were climate and weather-related²⁹. According to the INFORM Risk report (2022), Bangladesh's risk is classified as high, with a risk rating of 5.8 (out of 10), ranking 28th among 191 countries, with a hazard exposure of 8.2 (out of 10)³⁰. Despite these risks, Bangladesh has made significant progress in reducing the death toll of extreme weather events through early warning systems, storm shelters, poverty reduction, and improved education rates. Monsoon floods are particularly severe, causing significant economic loss and loss of life and livelihoods.

Annual flooding affects between 30 and 70 per cent of the country each year.³¹ Monsoon floods are great in extent and generate a greater impact in terms of loss of life and livelihoods compared to flash floods. Between 2014 to 2020, the Monsoon floods led to \$1.4 billion in economic loss and 28.39 million people affected, as well as the temporary displacement of 2.86 million people and damage to 3.7 million houses. In 2022, Bangladesh faced an unprecedented flash flood in 7 northeastern districts, almost 7.2 million people were affected by this flood, and 55 people died, 481,827 people were displaced and damaged 83,394 hectares of cropland, 135,770 houses were damaged fully or partially.

In Bangladesh, **cyclones** have always had disastrous effects. According to the Asia Development Bank, 12 of the big cyclones that have affected Bangladesh since 1965 have killed 480,000 people³². Cyclone-related storm surges, which can be up to 9 metres high, cause harm, affect people's well-being, livelihoods, and infrastructure. Between 2014 and 2020, cyclones caused 2.3 billion in economic losses, with the 2020 Cyclone Amphan accounting for \$1.5 in billion economic losses.³³ In October 2022, cyclone Sitrang impacted almost 1 million people. In May 2023, Bangladesh narrowly



Figure: Major hazards in Bangladesh. Source Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning and Asian Development Bank. 2021.

escaped massive damage from severe cyclone Mocha as it hit the coast of Myanmar, near Cox's Bazar.

To "build back better" in post-cyclone periods, more collaborative efforts are essential at national, regional, and international levels. Bangladesh is following an inclusive, whole-of-society disaster risk reduction approach.

Riverbank erosion is another key vulnerability in Bangladesh, that forces people to move and live in other parts of the country. Being a riverine country, Bangladesh is suffering from acquired riverbank erosion, which compels millions of its population to be displaced from their place of origin. As such, 283 locations, 85 towns and growth centres, along with 2400 kilometres of riverbank line in Bangladesh, are vulnerable to erosion. Between 2015 and 2019, approximately 15,196 mostly inhabited hectares of land had been eroded.³⁴ The Padma-Jamuna River erodes between 5,000 to 6,000 hectares each year.³⁵

Landslides in Bangladesh have caused 727 deaths and 1,017 injuries³⁶ between 2000 and 2018, with the most significant in 2017, resulting in 171 deaths and \$2.23 billion in economic loss³⁷. The risk is high in 8 districts, with Chattogram City Corporation, Ukhiya, and Teknaf identified as hotspot areas. The community's perception of low-risk areas leads to a lack of preparedness and unwillingness to relocate to safer areas, making landslides a real threat.

Earthquakes: since 1900, there have been over 100 moderate earthquakes in Bangladesh, with over 65 occurring after 1960. This indicates fresh tectonic activity or propagation of fractures from adjacent seismic zones.³⁸ Bangladesh sits where the three tectonic plates - Indian-Eurasia-Burma - meet. There are five major fault zones in and around Bangladesh. So, there is the risk of a severe earthquake hitting the country. In 2022, Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh, with 30,093 residents per square kilometre was among the cities with the highest population density in the world. It has been marked as one of the 20 cities most vulnerable to earthquakes in the world. On 9 September 2023, a light earthquake of 4.4 magnitude struck several parts of Bangladesh, and in addition to that on 14 August 2023, the country recorded another 5.5 magnitude earthquake, when the tremors were felt in various regions of the country including Dhaka.

Apart from natural and climate-induced disasters, Bangladesh suffers from **industrial disasters, fires, population movement crises**, and a **health and economic crisis triggered by Dengue and COVID-19**.

Industrial disasters and fires: Fire is a significant hazard in Bangladesh, mainly in urban and industrial areas. According to the Fire Service and Civil Defence, around 285,000 fires occurred in the country between January 1, 1999, and December 31, 2020³⁹. In 2019, 24,078 fire incidents caused 184 deaths and 560 injuries as well as great economic damage.⁴⁰ Fire incidents have increased four times over the last two decades⁴¹ due to population density, unplanned urbanisation, the violation of rules for constructing buildings, increased use of gas cylinders, and limited oversight from the government on the implementation of rules and regulations.⁴²

Industrial incidents have not been uncommon in the country, with the Rana Plaza disaster becoming one of the most significant disasters in recent history. The Rana Plaza building collapse on 24 April 2013 killed 1,138 workers and left more than 2,500 injured.⁴³ According to the Fire Service and Civil Defence (FSCD) in the country, in 2022, more than 24,000 fire incidents happened in the country, which killed 85 people and wounded 377.

Population Movement Crisis: More than 769,000 (including more than 400,000 children⁴⁴) people⁴⁵ from the Rakhine state of Myanmar fled due to violence in 2017, and currently, 931,960 people⁴⁶ (as of 31 July 2023) live in 33 overcrowded camps in the Ukhiya and Teknaf upazilas in Cox's Bazar and including 30,456 people in Bhasan Char in Noakhlai district. The GoB offered safety to the displaced people and has borne the financial and environmental costs of this crisis, one of the world's biggest population movement crises.

People living in the camps are particularly vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters. In the past, the camps have been affected by landslides due to a lack of slope stabilisation and poor drainage, floods, and fires. Furthermore, due to its location, there is a high risk that the camp could be hit by a cyclone in the future. Within the camps themselves, there is important work to be done to advance child protection and suppress sexual violence, trafficking and the exclusion of people with disabilities and other marginalized groups.

Bhasan Char: In December 2020, the GoB began relocating people from the camps in Cox's Bazar to Bhashan Char - an offshore silt island with a complex operating environment, but with sturdier homes.⁴⁷ According to UNHCR-GoB data, 30,456 people have been relocated since 31 August 2023, prompting concerns for their safety, wellbeing, and long-term solutions.

Since 2019, Bangladesh produced the National Plan for Disaster Management 2021-2025, SOD 2019 and Strategy on Internal Displacement 2021 under the Disaster Management Act 2012.⁴⁸

Considering the extensive exposure to natural and man-made disasters, the government followed the target of the Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction and formulized development plans and policies i.e., 8th Five Year Plan, Perspective Plan and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 incorporated disaster risk reduction and resilience issues.

Given the millions of people affected by disasters and at risk of disasters in Bangladesh, the government, civil society organizations, and communities need to work together to anticipate better, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters. The emphasis should be given to the construction of cyclone and flood shelters, improving knowledge and practices on disaster management, engagement of women and persons with disabilities in community-based disaster management structures, strengthening of the early warning system, increasing investment in response readiness and preparedness, improving structural measures to reduce disaster risk, earthquake preparedness, promotion of diversified livelihood options, providing shelter support at household level and strengthening the recovery efforts etc.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

BDRCS through its MYCSP focuses on:	Strengthen flood and cyclone preparedness programmes with stronger focus on anticipatory action that benefits from agile EW systems and gradually gain in scale and integration with the wider government and non-governmental response.
	Invest in earthquake preparedness and collaboration and coordination with the GoB and other actors.
	Enhance the response capacity and Better resource response and recovery operations to ensure their agility, timeliness, and proper targeting. In this regard the reserve fund for anticipatory action and small-scale fund for financing small disasters will be streamlined.
	Enhance collaboration and coordination with DRR actors nationally and internationally
	Strengthen early warning dissemination mechanisms at community and organizational level
	Raise awareness on disaster risk reduction issues at communities and organization level
	Invest in structural and non-structural measures to enhance preparedness
	Invest in structural and non-structural mitigation options.
	Continuous enhancement of cash voucher assistance.
	Integrate NbS and green response in response, recovery, preparedness and mitigation Initiatives.
	Build capacity of community-based organizations and local level administrative tier of the government
	Enhance the capacity of community and unit (branch) volunteers so that they can work during emergencies
	Document the best practices and sharing those with different stakeholders

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Based on ongoing rationalisation exercise, update the operational strategy and develop an action plan for Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar and Bhushan Char beyond 2024.
- Earthquake Preparedness interventions through a partnership approach in urban locations and EQ-vulnerable cities.
- Reduce mortality and morbidity through Road Safety Programmes by advocating stronger enforcement of laws.
- Risk-informed planning process and enhance response capacity of the NS.
- Strengthening risk governance at all levels, i.e., local government capacity development through promoting International Disaster Response Law (IDRL), etc.
- Disaster Risk Governance and community EWEA systems for multi-hazard preparedness and response in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban.
- Expansion of CPP in the at-risk communities in the coastal belt and capacity building of local CPP volunteers with the required equipment and strengthening of CPP wireless radio network for disseminating early warning timely and efficiently.
- Continuously enhance cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery.
- Mobilize necessary resources through IFRC mechanisms (DREF, EA, EAP, etc.) for NS responses to crises and disasters.
- AmCross will be promoting alternative climate-friendly livelihood options, enhancing BDRCS' response readiness capacity, and reinforce BDRCS' auxiliary role through working closely with MoDMR, RRRC, local government, and other government agencies.
- BRC will be supporting sustainable livelihoods programming with the integration of NsB, strengthen the capacity of local government to deal with shocks and hazards.

- DRC will work closely with BDRCS and partners on emergency preparedness and response, preparedness and risk reduction activities at the community level.
- GRC will be working with BDRCS on emergency preparedness linked with school safety and school DRR.
- Qatar Red Crescent (QRC) will be focusing on reducing the potential health risks of malnutrition (food insecurity) in remote areas, supporting livelihood, household items, shelter in Cox's Bazar.
- SwRC will support the development of a community level contingency plan and relevant fund. Capacity building of the local government structures (WDMC) and local community groups on disaster risk reduction.
- SRC will focus on early actions, emergency response and preparedness.
- TRC will work on shelter, food security and livelihood support for displaced people in Cox's Bazar camp.

Health and wellbeing

Thematic analysis

Health:

Bangladesh's health and care have improved remarkably in the last two decades. However, less than half of the population is covered with essential health services. Bangladesh scores 49 out of 100 on the Universal Health Care service coverage index. Inequitable access to health is one of the main issues, and there are wide differences in coverage between districts and economic groups.

The country is facing a triple burden: the burden of communicable diseases, the burden of non-communicable diseases; and the burden of injuries as the countries become more urbanized, motorized, and industrialized.

Burden of Communicable disease:

According to the World Health Organization, nearly 400 children die daily from Acute Respiratory tract infections (ARIs) in Bangladesh. Pneumonia, infection, and birth asphyxia are major causes of under-five deaths in the country.

Bangladesh has a biannual peak of Diarrheal disease outbreaks. Nevertheless, the country has made significant progress in reducing diarrheal-related deaths over the years. Bangladesh is also a Cholera endemic country and at risk for Cholera outbreak. Mortality due to cholera has been reduced dramatically but morbidity remains a threat for the health system of the country.

Among vector borne diseases, Malaria is common in some areas in northeast and southeast Bangladesh. Dengue is another mosquito borne disease emerging as a serious public health challenge. This year the dengue outbreak in Bangladesh has taken a worrisome turn, with a worrying increase in cases and fatalities. As of 26 August 2023, the country has recorded 537 fatalities from the mosquito-borne disease, a staggering five times higher than the previous year (2022). The number of dengue patients being hospitalised continues to rise daily, and health facilities are overwhelmed due to the increased number of dengue patients. Some government hospitals are facing an acute shortage of beds, resulting in patients being accommodated on the

floor. In the Dengue coordination meeting, hospital directors expressed the need to orient doctors and nurses on the National Guideline for Clinical Management of Dengue Syndrome.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the health system and livelihood of the people in the country. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 Pandemic, there have been more than 2 million cases, and more than 29,476 people have died. The government has successfully vaccinated more than 88.61 per cent of the population.

Non Communicable Disease

Noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), including heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and chronic lung disease, are responsible for 74% of all deaths worldwide. More than three-quarters of all NCD deaths, and 86% of the 17 million people who died prematurely, or before reaching 70 years of age, occur in low- and middle-income countries.

NCDs share four major risk factors: tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets.

In Bangladesh, about 557,234, deaths were caused by NCDs, which is 70% of all deaths. Among the NCDs, cardiovascular diseases have the highest mortality rate (34 per cent) in Bangladesh.

Injuries and road accidents:

The incidence of Road traffic accidents is growing in Bangladesh. In 2019, deaths due to road traffic injuries were 15 per 100,000, and countless more were severe injuries. Road traffic accident deaths and injuries predominantly affect young people in Bangladesh and the working-age population more broadly. Injuries resulting from road accidents are the second leading cause of permanent disability in the country.

Mental health:

According to a 2019 survey on mental health conducted by the government and the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the overall prevalence of mental disorders among the population 18 years and above was 16.8 per cent, with depression and anxiety disorders the most prevalent issues. The prevalence of disorders was highest among those 60 years and older at 20.2 per cent.

Maternal, newborn and child health - Maternal health remains a leading issue due to a high maternal death rate of 173 per 100,000 live births between 2000 and 2017. Maternal health is insufficient, with only 17 per cent of the poorest women having sufficient access to antenatal visits compared to 66 per cent of the wealthiest women, and only 32 per cent of poor women delivering with a skilled attendant compared to 86 per cent of the richest women.

Sexual and reproductive health: 63 per cent of married women (15-49 years of age) use contraception, and the GoB aims to increase contraceptive use to 75 per cent. Lack of awareness regarding sexuality and reproductive health, adolescent girls (which represent one-third of the population) have limited knowledge of SRHR, including family planning and sexually transmitted diseases. The adolescent fertility rate in Bangladesh is 81 per 1,000 adolescents (among the highest rates in the world).

Menstrual hygiene management is a key concern regarding women's health, with only 36 per cent per cent of adolescent and 30 per cent of adult women having heard about menstruation before their first occurrence.

Vaccination:

Over the last 40 years, Bangladesh has made remarkable progress on immunization and child health. In 2019, the national immunization coverage at 83.9 per cent of children under one year. Less than one per cent of children under one year are zero-dose children. Improvement of valid coverage by the age of 12 months is the ultimate goal of the EPI. The program aims to achieve 90 per cent vaccination coverage nationally and at least 85 per cent in each district.

Yet, in a populous country like Bangladesh, this still means that 30,000 children under one year have not received a single vaccination dose⁴⁹. However, children in remote parts of the country are less likely to receive the vaccines they need for healthy lives.

Besides, this pandemic brought the importance of adequate and expert human resources in the health sector. Therefore, training for health professionals and volunteers for public health emergencies, community-based training, and orientations for epidemic and pandemic preparedness are unavoidable. The global health scenarios strongly reflect the need to strengthen immunisation activities, enrich mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), increase involuntary blood donation, increase oxygen and ambulance support, first aid harmonization adopting the new normal, and capacity development of Blood Bank.

The Health System in Bangladesh

Bangladesh's complicated, multi-level primary healthcare system is difficult to reform. There is a shortage of qualified healthcare workers and vast disparities between urban and rural regions. In Bangladesh, the primary care system is more complex than that of other countries. Although the government works to improve service quality and provision, the primary care system is still pluralistic. The availability of a qualified, formally educated health workforce is still less than 70 per cent, and 68 per cent of the total healthcare workforce is made up of unqualified healthcare workers. This presence is felt mainly at the community level. Bangladesh's hospitals also suffer from a chronic health workforce shortage and proper information management and referral mechanisms. Hospital bed capacity and services are insufficient and inaccessible due to the unaffordable out-of-pocket payments required by the private sector, and there are inequalities in the gender distribution of beds and services. Furthermore, there are 0.8 hospital beds available per 1,000 people.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The recent dramatic shifts in climate patterns and erratic weather conditions made the water, sanitation and hygiene conditions more vulnerable to disaster-exposed communities in flood, cyclone and drought-prone areas. The recent heatwaves in summer exposed the coastal community to water stress. The accessibility and availability of inequality sanitation to disaster-exposed communities were not met proportionately (National Hygiene Baseline Survey, 2018). Besides, poverty, inequality, lack of good governance, and condition and temporal variability of socio-economic vulnerability made the WASH situation of local communities more susceptible to disasters. A total of 59 per cent of the population are using safely managed water sources, 31 per cent population are using safely managed sanitation facilities and 62 per cent population have handwashing facilities with soaps (UN Water, 2022⁵⁰). Households without improved water and

sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities. Dhaka's old sewage system only services 25 per cent of the city; with the capacity to treat 30-40 million litre per day. Coupled with general poor access to health services, these sanitation issues create extreme vulnerability to illness and disease, mainly affecting populations living in urban poor areas.

Bangladesh faces significant challenges in hygiene, particularly in rural areas, with low hand washing rates and inadequate WASH facilities. This has led to increased outbreaks of diseases like Dengue, Malaria, and Chikungunya. Menstrual hygiene management is a fundamental right for women, but knowledge and practices are still low. Only 36 per cent of adolescent girls and 30 per cent of schoolgirls know about menstruation before menarche. Access to water and sanitation facilities is also challenging, making it difficult to practice hygiene norms. Safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene are crucial to protect communities from water and food-borne diseases in emergencies and disasters.

Road safety

Bangladesh has a high rate of road safety issues, with more people killed and injured annually than any other disaster. The Road Safety Foundation reports that 2406 road crashes occurred between February and June 2023, with 2472 people killed and 4030 injured. The Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA) reports that 636 people were killed and 752 injured in 630 road accidents in January and February 2023. Road crashes are a major cause of permanent disability in Bangladesh, with children being the fourth leading cause of death.

Reckless driving, illiteracy, lack of awareness, poor compliance with traffic rules, poor road conditions, and lack of political commitment contribute to the rise in road crashes. To reduce crash cases and minimize death, better knowledge, understanding of traffic rules, and basic first aid knowledge is essential.

Despite public protests and public protests in 2018, deaths in road crashes in Bangladesh reached 5,227 in 2019, with 788 more deaths compared to 2018. Owners of motor vehicles and their associations are becoming indomitable, recruiting drivers without proper documents and a lack of commitment to responsible driving.

Speed management is a vital road safety priority in Bangladesh, and the country has considerable potential to improve its road safety performance over the coming decade. The National Road Safety Strategic Action Plan aims to achieve a 50% reduction in road crash fatalities, and road safety education to pedestrians, especially children, within communities by community leaders is also a good way to promote road safety.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

BDRCS is well recognized in the country for its health services through its health institutions, blood donation centres and mother and child health centres. The changing epidemiological trend in the country warrants the BDRCS to scale up health care services especially through a stronger community-based approach and facilitate opportunities for social inclusion.

- Expand Maternal, New borne and Child health (MNCH) services to reach the poorest through MCH centre. Ensuring access to evidence based SRH services, and inclusion of pregnant women to triage and case management at health care facilities.
- Improve the capacity of the BDRCS in providing Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for communities affected by disaster, poverty and violence is required. This is particularly important due to the constant exposure to disasters by certain communities.
- Improve health promotion and disease prevention strategies, considering the learning and challenges brought about by COVID-19.
- BDRCS will implement Community Based health program within the catchment areas of the MCH centre to provide comprehensive health care. The mid-wives, assistant mid-wives, health promoters and volunteers need capacity building to upgrade their services specially during disasters, health emergencies, epidemic situations, prevention of noncommunicable diseases etc. Development of skills among the community health workers and volunteers are important to reach the underprivileged community people in the catchment area of MCH centres.
- BDRCS volunteer network will be central in NCDs prevention and control in close coordination with Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In conjunction with the NCD prevention module available via the IFRC eCBHFA portal, National Societies could also utilize the WHO's 'Best Buys' interventions as a framework to select evidence based NCD prevention activities.
- Strengthening national immunization activities through BDRCS health facilities and volunteers is another prioritized area.

WASH

- Develop WASH unit and WASH strategy for both emergency and developmental WASH interventions.
- Explore the long-term developmental WASH collaboration and submitting the concept note and proposal for securing funding.
- Enhance the coordination with national level WASH cluster and sectors.
- Integrate the WASH interventions into climate change, DRR and Resilience Programs and Pandemic Epidemic Preparedness
- Promote nature-based solutions and climate smart technologies while implementing WASH interventions.
- Mobilize resources to materialize the One WASH Flagship Initiatives for eliminating cholera.
- Construct gender, climate and disaster resilient WASH infrastructures, which can withstand during disasters and reduce the impact of climate change.
- Enhance participation of vulnerable groups in planning, implementation and monitoring of developmental of WASH programs
- Strengthen emergency WASH capacity of NS for better preparedness and response.
- Document the best practices and lesson learned on developmental and emergency WASH interventions and sharing those with national, regional, and global level.
- Strengthen the collaboration and networking with BDRCS and in-country partners for sharing best practices and reaching more people through WASH combinedly.
- The area of focus under WASH includes construction and renovation of water points, construction of sanitation facilities at household and community level, solid waste management, faecal sludge management, capacity development of communities and volunteers on hygiene promotion, school level WASH interventions, menstrual hygiene management, sanitation marketing and nature-based solutions in WASH.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

Health Strategy: Rollout of NS health policies and strategies; support BDRCS to be part of the 5th Health Population and Nutrition Sector Program (HPNSP) of GoB.

Emergency Health including Health Security: Enhance institutional readiness through the stockpile of medical items for epidemic and pandemic preparedness; support BDRCS in rolling out Epidemic Control for Volunteer and Community based surveillance in close coordination with MoHFW; enhancing the capacity of BDRCS Mobile Medical team and train staff and volunteers on Public Health in Emergency.

Community Health and Blood Services: Design and implement interventions to reduce the prevalence and impacts of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD); strengthen the capacity of BDRCS MCH centres; support National immunization programmes promoting fair and equitable access to vaccines; collaborate with the MoHFW in enhancing the health workforce through Community Health Workers (CHW) towards achieving universal health coverage; support BDRCS blood bank with equipment and consumables.

WASH: Support developing NS WASH strategy and establish a WASH unit in BDRCS; explore the opportunities for new climate-resilient WASH programming and integration of MHM; promote culture of water quality testing and quality management and awareness; introduce and promote Nature-based solutions in WASH; reach more at-risk people through hygiene promotion interventions; commence One WASH Initiative to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and to eliminate cholera; build NS capacity for faecal sludge management and solid waste management.

Country Support Platform (CSP): Support positioning BDRCS as a key stakeholder in the implementation of the national cholera control plan (resource mobilization for national cholera plan OCV rollout in the hotspot, WASH integration in the hotspot, regional workshop on cholera, Peer to peer support.

Road Safety: Reduce the number of deaths and injuries caused by road crashes by enhancing institutional preparedness at BDRCS and schools and developing partnerships.

- Enhanced knowledge and improved skills on the safer road behaviours of Red Crescent Youths, students, teachers and guardians through the VIA Programme
- Incident of road crashes reduced, and loss of human life is minimised through the capacity and skill development of students, teachers and public transport drivers on First Aid practices and post-crash response.

All the nine IFRC membership present in the country will be supporting BDRCS in this important strategic priority of health and wellbeing.

- AmCross will be working with BDRCS and IFRC to improve community access to safe water - communities to tackle the adverse health impacts of extreme weather.
- BRC will be working to integrate WASH initiatives into DRR and resilience plans, promote environmental-friendly MHM practices.
- DRC will be working with BDRCS and partners on mainstreaming MHPSS, promoting quality health care information and services. DRC will be also leading the EPPR pillar under ECHO-PPP initiative in Bangladesh and will continue to focus on community-based surveillance (CBS).
- GRC will provide strategic and coordination support on EPPR under PPP. They will be continuing WASH support for displaced people in Cox's Bazar and Bhashan Char.

- Japanese Red Cross Society (JRCS) building on its health care expertise, will provide health support to displaced persons from Rakhine, living in Cox's Bazar. JRCS will also support CBHFA activities in host communities through BDRCS-IFRC.
- QRC will support on capacity building of the health service provider.
- SwRC as part of resilience development, will assist communities in constructing WASH facilities that are flood-resistant and environmentally friendly.
- SRC will be strengthening BRDCS health department through policy and strategy development. SRC will also focus on CBS, epidemic-pandemic preparedness, WASH in school. SRC will be also focusing on Cox's Bazar for health and potential emergency response linked with displaced people.
- TRC will be engaged in delivering local led health services, MHPSS in Cox's Bazar camp settlement and other areas.

Migration and displacement

Thematic analysis

Bangladesh, a country with a diverse population, experiences both internal and external migration. The main factors such as unemployment, low wages, and disasters induced by natural hazards.

On 25 August 2017, due to the violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State, hundreds of thousands of people fled their homes and taken shelter in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. The GoB opened its border and allowed them to take refuge. Five years later, 931,000 people are living in the 33 camps in Cox's Bazar and more than 32,000 people are relocated to Bhashan Char Island, Noakhali district. The official position of the GoB is that these people are being accommodated on a temporary basis, and they have no intention of enabling local integration. Different repatriation efforts have made so far, however, with no result. This has turned into a protracted global humanitarian crisis rather than a national or regional one. BDRCS with the support of the IFRC and membership is engaged in providing the humanitarian support to the both camp and host communities in Cox's Bazar since 2017 through the IFRC emergency appeal¹ as well as by engaging in bilateral modality with the different partners.

In 2020, Bangladesh ranked as the 6th country of origin for international migrants⁵¹, with 7.4 million Bangladeshi migrants living overseas⁵². Most migrants are young and participate in the short-term international labour market of Gulf and Arab countries, with Saudi Arabia being the largest destination. Bangladeshi migrants often undertake low-skilled jobs abroad, with 83.8 per cent of females employed as domestic workers and 77.4 per cent of males as unskilled workers. International migration has been crucial to Bangladesh's development, with the Bangladeshi diaspora sending USD 22 billion⁵³ in remittances in 2021, contributing to the country's economy. The government recognizes the importance of labour migration and implements policies to safeguard workers and regulate recruitment agencies.

¹ As mentioned earlier in this plan, under "ongoing emergency response", since the current timeframe of the IFRC emergency appeal is till the end of 2024, the future modality of PMO will follow the guidance of the rationalization exercise, which is currently being undertaken. More information on the current PMO appeal is available [here](#).

Despite government efforts to protect labour migrants, there are important challenges affecting the thousands of people leaving Bangladesh each year to work overseas. Attempts by the government to reduce migration costs have had limited success⁵⁴.

Bangladesh has experienced a significant increase in migration, with 4,510 Bangladeshi nationals arriving in Europe in 2020, with Italy being the main destination. This migration has led to numerous risks, including mistreatment, detention, and deportation, particularly for women. Returnees often face limited access to employment, healthcare, and psychosocial support, and often face rejection from their communities. A 2020 study by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that 70 per cent of returning migrants struggle to find employment⁵⁵.

Internal migration, three times larger than international migration, is linked to poverty, seasonal labor demand, disasters, and climate change. In 2020, 6.9 per cent of the total population were internal migrants, but official data suggests 19.3 per cent of the working-age population were internal migrants. Long-term migration is dominated by economic forces, but by 2050, migration patterns in Bangladesh will be increasingly linked to climate change, potentially resulting in 13.3 million internal climate refugees⁵⁶.

Internal migration has contributed to the development of key industries but has also led to the rapid growth of urban slums, posing excessive pressure on the environment, health, and economy. Children of migrant families living in slums are particularly vulnerable due to a lack of supervision or child labor. Bangladesh ranks seventeenth in the world in terms of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)⁵⁷, linked to the country's vulnerability to disasters and climate change.

In conclusion, Bangladesh's migration and internal displacement are interlinked, with migration often serving as an adaptation strategy to offset environmental and economic stresses.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Mapping migration and displacement situation in Bangladesh
- Supporting internally displaced people moving to urban slums to adapt to live in the city, by improving skills and connecting them to the urban employment market.
- Partner with sister NSs on international migrants.
- Integrating and mainstreaming migration and displacement principles, practices and policies across its operations and programmes (including CEA, PGI, RFL, Health, Shelter and CVA) as well as tools and methodologies.
- Humanitarian response and assistance for migrants and internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), (including as relevant health, PSS, safe referrals, NFIs, food items, shelter, cash and voucher assistance, information including RCCE, livelihoods, education, and other sectors etc.)
- Protection services for migrants and IDPs, in line with PGI guidelines and Minimum Protection Approach, (including as relevant legal assistance, safe referrals, border and detention monitoring, RFL, child protection, anti-trafficking initiatives etc.)
- Supporting the establishment and implementation of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs), in line with the HSP Toolkit
- Building social cohesion between migrants and host communities (including activities to address stigma and xenophobia) in Cox's Bazar.
- Supporting principled partnerships with other organizations in the field of migration and displacement.
- Supporting cross-border and route-based cooperation between National Societies.

- Supporting durable solutions for IDPs, whether return, resettlement or relocation, in line with the Movement Policy on Internal Displacement.
- Preventing the conditions that lead to internal displacement in the context of disasters and climate change (including DRR, resilience building, climate change adaptation as relevant).
- Strengthening the capacity of National Societies in the field of migration and displacement (including needs assessments, development of migration policies and strategies, training, workshops and peer to peer support).
- Supporting the establishment of digital platforms to facilitate access to all tools, guidance and other documents related to migration and displacement.
- Building relationships with key stakeholders and exploring opportunities for collaboration
- Actively participating in the annual meeting of the Global Migration Taskforce (GMTF) and regular and *ad hoc* GMTF meetings and webinars.
- Supporting the GMTF strategic priorities and annual workplan with technical advice and inputs on an ongoing basis.
- Identifying opportunities for and contributing to cross-regional learning and peer exchanges on migration.
- Sharing updates on the work and initiatives of the GMTF with their National Society leadership and colleagues and with other National Societies who are part of relevant regional migration networks (e.g., APMN, PERCO, SAHEL+).

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

Migration and displacement are areas of high need in Bangladesh. According to the BDRCS Strategic Plan 2021-2025, the National Society strives to effectively engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to assess and respond to their priority requirements, with an emphasis on migration and Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities as well as raising awareness of migrants' risk and vulnerability.

BDRCS, with the support of IFRC and other partners, has been responding to the humanitarian needs of displaced persons from Myanmar to Bangladesh for decades and through the Population Movement Operations (PMO) since 2017. In terms of improving the conditions, BDRCS, IFRC, PNSs and other partners are playing a significant role by supporting preparedness activities for the population in camp and host community settings in Cox's Bazar. BDRCS is also focusing on improving the quality of the interventions as well as capacity building of human resources. IFRC will also support the National Society in establishing Humanitarian Service Points along migratory routes like Cox's Bazar.

Following the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Global Compact for Migration (GCM), and Global Compact on Refugees, BDRCS and IFRC can focus on preventing displacement through risk reduction interventions and protection during displacement through emergency response. As internal displacement is a complex phenomenon, it requires more contextualized interventions targeting different categories of displaced people. As a strategic response, the prevention-preparation and management target the at-risk populations in general.

The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster in Bangladesh, renamed the Displacement Management Cluster, is led by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief of the Government of Bangladesh and co-led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The cluster falls under the structure of the Humanitarian Country Task Team (HCTT) and focuses on preparedness and response to natural hazards. The cluster is unrelated to the coordination of

the Rohingya refugee response. BDRCS and IFRC are members of the cluster and are working closely to implement the 'Strategy for Management of Internal Displacement induced by Disasters and Climate Impacts'. Aligned with this, BDRCS and IFRC are working closely to track the displacement and working with the GoB and broader humanitarian community to find solutions for those displaced persons before they become desperate to move to cities or other coping mechanisms, including migration.

AmCross will be supporting GoB's National Displacement Management Cluster to track and manage internally displaced populations in secondary cities.

DRC will be empowering people to adapt to the impact of population movement through effective service delivery.

TRC will be supporting migrants and displaced people in emergencies.

Values, power and Inclusion

Thematic analysis

Bangladesh faces significant challenges in addressing the uneven distribution of economic growth, technological advancements, and digitalization across society, particularly among vulnerable individuals with disabilities. The country's population is predominantly rural, but urban areas are expected to house over half of its impoverished households by 2030. The country also grapples with gaps in governance, inclusive development, public services quality, civil service effectiveness, independence from political influence, and policy formulation.

Gender-based inequalities persist, with women ranking 129 out of 162 countries in the Gender Inequality Index 2018. Socio-cultural and traditional factors continue to create barriers to women's emancipation, including limited mobility, access to rights and opportunities, less decision-making power, and political participation. Women continue to be marginalized in society, with control over women's bodies and life choices subject to religious law.

Education in Bangladesh is low, with only 83 per cent of children completing primary education, 65 per cent completing lower secondary education, and 29 per cent completing higher secondary education. Socioeconomic disparities are exacerbated at higher levels of education, with approximately 4.6 million children out of school. The quality of education in Bangladesh is low, with most children not acquiring basic reading fluency. COVID-19 has affected access to education for the poorest children, who have limited access to technology.

Inclusive education for all, including children with disabilities, is crucial, as blind children have limited access to education opportunities in educational settings. Lack of adequate infrastructure and facilities keep children with disabilities behind in accessing education.

Bangladesh faces significant challenges in ensuring the rights of its 64 million children, including 1.7 million engaged in child labour, and 46 per cent living in multidimensional poverty. The country also has one of the highest rates of child marriage globally, with many children being victims of abuse and repression. The Youth Development Index (YDI) 2020 ranks Bangladesh 126 out of 181 countries in terms of youth development, education, employment, and opportunities.

Indigenous communities, comprising about 50 different ethnic communities, are also facing challenges. The population census 2022 found 16,50,159 ethnic community people, representing

0.99 per cent of the total population. Bangladesh has a constitution that ensures affirmative action for indigenous peoples and prohibits discrimination based on race, religion, or place of birth. However, these communities live in hilly or isolated areas, lacking basic infrastructure and facing poverty, low education, poor housing conditions, and low physical assets.

Persons with disabilities (PWD) in Bangladesh are also facing challenges. According to the 'Persons with disabilities Rights and Protection Act 2013', 2.80 per cent of the population have disabilities, with a prevalence of 6 per cent among those below the age of 18 and 14 per cent among those above that age. The government has launched a Disabled Welfare Act but has since replaced it with the Person with Disabilities Rights and Protection Act in 2013.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop BDRCS Humanitarian Diplomacy Framework and Implementation Strategy; Development of IHL Strategy and Implementation of it; Capacity building of BDRCS staff and Volunteer on IHL; Strengthen the BDRCS relationship with relevant stakeholders on IHL; Development of Youth programme.
- Learning opportunities for youth (Introducing contextualize E-learning platform for Red Crescent Youth (RCY) in Bangladesh.
- Pool Fund for capacity development of RCY.
- Strengthen the PGI programming at BDRCS along with capacity building of both PGI and CEA for the BDRCS Staff.
- Strengthen the Safety and Security of BDRCS Staff and Volunteers through systematic programming.
- Strengthening RCY Co-curriculum Programming at National and branch level for promoting humanitarian education; Strengthening relationship with stakeholders (Strengthen the relationship with Education Board and Ministry of Education); strengthening volunteerism base.
- Enhancing quality access to education for all vulnerable groups and strengthening vocational training programmes.
- Ensure climate resilient school infrastructure, with gender segregated sanitation facilities to reduce schoolgirls drop out and absenteeism rates.
- Women's empowerment and capacities need to be promoted, advocating for women's access to land, information, education, and participation.
- Engage men and boys as allies to promote gender equality and engage communities to prevent child marriage and gender-based violence.
- Improve women's participation in economic activities, formalizing their employment and supporting women's entrepreneurship.
- Continued stresses relate to poverty, disasters and death affect mental health of children and adults. Children in particular need access to psychosocial support due to the consequences trauma and stress can bring on their development and future possibilities.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

To guarantee that no one is left unsafe, behind, or excluded, the mainstreaming of the IFRC's standards on PGI will be increased. IFRC together with its partners will help BDRCS to pay close attention to how to address the various capacities and vulnerabilities of particularly vulnerable

populations like women, people with disabilities, children, and the elderly. CEA approaches will be ensured throughout all five strategic priorities while implementing the activities.

- Mainstream PGI into sectoral programming and operations through the PGI minimum standards, PGI policy and toolkits.
- Support NS in child safeguarding risk analysis.
- PGI Minimum Standards and disability inclusion in emergency.
- Integrate and mainstream Protection services by ensuring safeguarding policies, PSEA policy and others.
- Support BDRCS on sensitive feedback and provide trainings for CEA staff and volunteers on safeguarding, including a survivor centred approach and PGI minimum standards.
- Support NS to establish long-term partnership with PwD specialized Organisation.
- Support to develop and implement systems for PGI data collection and analysis in collaboration with PMER and IM.
- Collecting, documenting and presenting good practices on PGI programming – specialised or mainstreamed in other sectors.
- Support NS in ensuring the CEA approaches in all programmes, projects and operations.
- Support NS in terms of digitalization of its CEA hotline number and feedback database.
- Support regular coordination of NS in terms of PGI and CEA with the memberships and ICRC.
- Support NS in Red Crescent Youth movement in all the educational institutes through its co-curriculum activity.
- Possible partnerships and innovative mechanisms for collaboration on education in emergencies with key actors.

AmCross will be working to support the local government system to be more inclusive and child friendly. BRC will strengthen BDRCS capacity to roll out the CEA mainstreaming/institutionalization under the organizational and programmatic framework. DRC will also be supporting BDRCS in mainstreaming CEA, PGI, PSEA in programmes. SwRC will be supporting CEA capacity building and PGI mainstreaming and together with BDRCS they will lead the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) pillar under ECHO-PPP initiative in year 2. SRC will be engaging with BDRCS in mainstreaming PGI, and PSEA in programmes, and TRC will support education programmes.

Enabling functions

Commitments to National Society Development

In line with this mission and vision, the strategic goals of BDRCS are designed to fulfil the mandates of the Government and the RCRC Movement. These have evolved based on the country's context and are aligned with the IFRC strategy 2030 and with national and international commitments as a movement. The three strategic goals have broadly covered 1) disaster response and resilience 2) quality health services 3) National Society Development. For National Society Development BDRCS has taken a bold approach in its strategic plan and clearly set the targets to achieve by 2025. The statement in its strategic plan says –

"We BDRCS, as an organization or in our language as a 'National Society', has seen diverse transformative processes both internally (i.e., governance and management changes, new competencies requirement from the HR, new form of volunteerism, new form of service requirement, etc.) and externally (i.e., frequent disasters, new forms of crises, political changes and unrest, global economic changes etc.). Over the years, these changes have put pressure on us to adapt so that we can remain relevant and can meet the needs of the people. The 21st century has given us a shake to become strong to maintain our existence and to continue our growth and development. We will focus on the organizational development spectrum using a systematic approach and by engaging our movement and non-movement partners. We would like to adopt the transformative actions to become strong to deliver services. Our focus will be to work towards one plan for National Society Development which will include the arena of financial sustainability, Human Resource (HR) development, logistic development, branch development, Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) development, youth and volunteer development and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) development. Both people and system need to be harmonized to bring real transformation. Broadly these are the mottos in our STRATEGIC GOAL 3."

Furthermore, BDRCS has committed five transformations in its strategic plan which are essential for the overall national society development. The transformations are –

- Financial sustainability -centrally and at branches
- Increased members and volunteers at the center
- Digitalization at all levels
- A trusted and accountable local actor
- Increased partnership and collaboration at all levels

Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Help BDRCS to effectively participate and engage with Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT) meeting and different clusters (WASH cluster, Health Cluster, Shelter cluster, food security cluster, GVB cluster, etc) meeting and exchange information and learnings.
- Engage with BDRCS in offering fellowship/internship with universities so that the students know about the work of RCRC movement and utilise the lessons in their working places.
- Support BDRCS to organize Pre-Disaster planning workshops and to organize meetings with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Ministry of Health, Department of Disaster Management (DDM) and other relevant stakeholders.
- Support BDRCS to have one plan, one report and one dashboard for all the movement partners in the country in line with the MYCSP.
- Support BDRCS to have the country coordination team meeting in line with one plan, one report and one dashboard.
- Ensure the Emergency Operation Centre is functional following a membership wide coordination approach.
- Organize orientation for IFRC membership wide emergency appeal and country plan approach.
- Support BDRCS to engage in AP women leadership program and ensure women being represented at the decision-making level of BDRCS HQ and branches.
- Ensure that future epidemic and pandemic preparedness is high in BDRCS agenda so that they can act on time.
- Influencing the disaster laws and policies be climate smart

- Support BDRCS to have a common resource mobilization plan bringing both national and international funding streams in one approach.
- IFRC CD will support and enhance the capacity of BDRCS to take a leadership role in Cluster Coordination activities to advance the IFRC Global Shelter Cluster commitment.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

The IFRC, together with its membership, has been continuously supporting BDRCS in its endeavours to reduce loss of life and livelihoods and enhance climate resilience in the at-risk communities of Bangladesh. An enabling environment exists in BDRCS which allows the Movement partners to collaborate among themselves and execute programmes and operations effectively. Several coordination mechanisms are in place and practiced regularly. The Movement coordination meeting was in practice; however, no meetings were held for the last two years, and currently, discussion is going on to resume the Movement Coordination meetings aligning with the SMCC and Seville 2.0. ICRC is currently developing its plan 2024, which will be completed by the last quarter of this year.

National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

BDRCS has its five years strategic plan 2021-25, which has three broader strategic goals. One of the strategic goals is focused on National Society Development (NSD), which is articulated as “transformed into a strong National Society”. Two broader objectives under this goal are-

- To improve the overall management systems and facilities and accountable service delivery
- To promote volunteerism, social inclusion, protection, humanitarian values and international humanitarian law

The strategic goal and the border objectives for NSD is further managed with well-defined outcome and output statements covering the areas of HR development, branch development, financial sustainability, property development, partnership building, visibility and branding, accountability and transparency, volunteer development, logistic development, PGI and CEA, PMER, Duty of care etc.

National Society Development (NSD) is one of the key focused and priority areas of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and it has been reflected in the IFRC Strategy 2030 and Agenda for Renewal. Accordingly, the IFRC in Bangladesh has prioritized the NSD support for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS), not only because of its global focus on NSD but also due to a very clear direction on NSD by BDRCS in its new Strategic Plan (SP) 2021-25. The IFRC membership also have keen interest and strategic focus on NSD from their respective entities. A NSD support direction paper was developed in June 2021 to guide the IFRC and its membership in NSD support works with BDRCS for five years- 2021 to 2025. This direction paper can also consider as a reference document for the longer time frame with regards to sustaining NSD approaches in BDRCS and its branches. The direction paper has outlined NSD works of BDRCS, NSD support, the process of prioritization, coordination, and funding modalities. NSD support, in a simpler form refers to BDRCS' Partner involvement in an agreed Plan of Action (PoA) through an annual target which will contribute to the overall organizational development

and capacity building of BDRCS to achieve its strategic targets. The agreed PoA has been defined as IFRC-wide one NSD support PoA. This is based on the key priority activities of the BDRCS NSD activities where BDRCS would require support from external partners.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Strengthen the auxiliary role of the NS and position within the government system within the 7FPs,
- Facilitate the New Way of Working implementation, ensuring that the NSD is at the centre. The membership coordination and commitment of the NSD Compact, Bangladesh NSD direction paper are well established throughout the journey.
- Support BDRCS to link up the law-constitution-strategic plan and the multi-year country support plan and ensure a common resource mobilization and implementation plan for the NS, keeping in mind that all stakeholders adhere the common accountability framework.
- Financial sustainability at NHQ and branches with a focus on property business plan implementation and implementation of Resource Mobilization Strategy
- Support BDRCS to have volunteer policy and implementation guideline.
- Rolling out of youth policy and to have a digital platform for youths.
- Support BDRCS to have regional strategies chubs to facilitate localization of preparedness and decentralize the administrative functions.
- Support to roll out the branch development framework of BDRCS with a proper institutionalization process.
- Support to strengthen the AP BOCA hub hosted by BDRCS.
- National Society Logistic Development
 - Develop BDRCS Strategic Development Plan for 5 Years.
 - Capacity Enhancement and Development through training/workshop
- Facilitate to create a longer term NSD pooled fund for NS.
- Facilitate peer learning process within BDRCS and between BDRCS and other NSs.

Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop communication and public advocacy materials aiming to disseminate NS auxiliary role in humanitarian action and to build public trust on its interventions.
- Undertake innovative initiatives to advocacy with several external partners to tap on climate change adaptation funds linking climate-resistant shelters, environmental activities, and climate-resilient livelihoods programming. Innovative approach in tapping more resources for population movement crisis in Cox's Bazar and support for the relocated camp community at Bhashan Char.
- Build capacity for developing strategy on promoting and influencing humanitarian diplomacy through enhancing access to training opportunities and peer to peer learning.
- Engage in driving the global and regional collective humanitarian diplomacy efforts.
- Develop partnership guidelines and strengthen and expand the existing partnership with stakeholder including government agencies.

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

- Support BDRCS to commission a perception study on BDRCS and RCRC Movement in the country and monitor the data to ensure better understanding of the role and activities of the BDRCS.
- Support BDRCS to prepare a roadmap for strengthening its auxiliary role at different level.
- Organize training sessions/briefing session on influencing skills.
- Facilitate Organizing a dialogue on the Disaster Law Study commissioned in 2019 with GOB authorities (MoDMR & MoFA).
- Continue support preparing advocacy message for government highlighting status/problem, a solution, and a request.
- Initiate and promote Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD) research and ensure regular HD products for BDRCS and IFRC networks.
- Organize regular meetings at a senior level with ministries and government departments both for advocacy and profiling purposes.
- Support BDRCS to engage in regional NS networks for HD issues.
- Advocate for having BDRCS leadership in the humanitarian apex body with UN, government, and other actors of the humanitarian architecture in Bangladesh.
- Continue support to develop content, key messages, press releases, etc.
- Support NS in using traditional and social media highlighting BDRCS activities and use the same as an advocacy tool.
- Organize meetings at a senior level with relevant ministries and governmental departments, both for advocacy and profiling purposes.
- Support and facilitate BDRCS and Ministry's Participation in Global and regional platform/meeting related to AA, EWEA, DRR, Migration etc.
- Produce and share timely and high-impact visibility on emergencies to position BDRCS and IFRC network appropriately in the humanitarian network, to media with proper communications and social media content on crises and disasters.
- Support for developing and implementing partnership guideline for BDRCS, ensuring all external partnership ensures due credit of BDRCS activities within the 7FPs, code of conduct and movement policies.
- BRC will continue to support BDRCS in the implementation of its plan of action on humanitarian diplomacy that was developed early 2023 with BDRCS Managing Board and Senior leadership.

Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Development and implement policies (Social Media policy, Communication strategy) related to the communications to ensure transparency and accountability.
- Institutional learnings, coordination and risk communication processes are mainstreamed in programme management cycle in line with organizational mandate and principles of Accountability for Affected People (AAP).
- Liaison with government and parliamentary bodies to finalize the BDRCS legal base.
- Ensure internal control and audit both at HQ and branches.
- Annual external audit for NHQ and major limbs of the BDRCS.

- PMER framework in place and practised.
- Mainstreaming the CEA aspect in all programs and projects.
- Forming a legal cell within the Legal Affairs section to deal different legal aspects.
- Institutionalization of the digital information management system focusing on HR management, asset management, volunteer management, warehouse management.
- At the same time, based on Common accountability framework (CAF) developed under AfR,

BDRCS will be working with the IFRC and partners on:

- Position itself as a strong actor on accountability in Bangladesh.
- Guarantee collective responsibility and engagement of RCRC partners in Bangladesh to commit to proactive change with inclusive monitoring and early actions to address identified risks and achieve joint priorities.
- Joint actions towards greater quality, impact, efficiency, and positioning of the RCRC in Bangladesh

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

Digital Transformation:

- Evaluate and upgrade our network infrastructure to ensure reliability and increased bandwidth for remote and field operations.
- Enhance remote access capabilities to support staff working in the field or from home.
- Define key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure the effectiveness of IT initiatives and make data-driven improvements.
- Conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify the specific requirements and processes that the ERP system will need to support. Engage key stakeholders from various departments to gather input.
- Strengthen security measures for remote workers to protect sensitive data.
- Evaluate and implement collaboration tools to facilitate communication among remote teams.
- Improve data collection methods and tools to better track humanitarian efforts and measure impact.
- Invest in data analytics solutions to gain insights for better decision-making and resource allocation.
- Explore collaborations with potential national societies and other humanitarian organizations for knowledge-sharing and joint technology initiatives.
- Explore ways to reduce energy consumption in data centres and offices through green IT practices.
- Offer regular training sessions to staff on new systems and technologies.

Planning Monitoring Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

- Organize training and/or mentoring sessions for IFRC and National Society staff on issues related to results-based management.
- Ensure participation of PMER staff in cross-departments meetings to promote results-based management and operational learning and stay tuned on organizational priorities and developments.
- Develop digital tools to support programme/project management, data collection and access to PMER tools and resources.
- Establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework across programmes, and jointly with partners.
- Ensure that high-quality evaluations and reviews are carried out in line with the IFRC Evaluation Framework.
- Produce quality standard and pledge-based reports in a timely manner.
- Review donors' requirements and indicators used for project/programme monitoring and reporting for relevance, efficiency, and streamlining.

Human Resources (HR)

- Enhance talent acquisition efforts by implementing effective recruitment strategies which is already ongoing.
- Integrate gender, diversity and inclusion considerations in staff recruitment.
- Promoting women leadership within the Federation.
- Arranging training regarding workplace harassment and code of conduct.
- Continue supporting partners to attract and retain top talent through establishing transparent and efficient recruitment procedure.
- Fostering a culture of continuous learning and development through providing opportunities for skill building and career growth.
- Promoting work life balance initiatives.
- Arranging Team Building Workshop time to time for better coordination within the teams for achieving IFRC strategic priorities.
- BRC will continue to support BDRCS in the area of HR development as part of BRC's NSD support.

Security

- Ensure safety & security of staffs, volunteers, visitors, reputation, premises & assets are ensured in all activities undertaken.
- Conduct time & situation appropriate Security Risk Assessment (SRA) & develop the Security Risk Register (SRR) accordingly. Establish the measures & practices outlined in the SRR for the country delegation. Contingency plans & response mechanism should be effective, realistic & achievable.
- Develop & keep updated the Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) documents. Establish the security management system according to the MSR docs.
- Ensure necessary tools, trainings and guidance are available to staff and to host national society to meet their operational goals safely.
- Security management system to focus on developing a time & situation appropriate security culture in the delegation & in the host national society as well.

- IFRC security management system should act as an enabler and seek to assist the delegation & host national society to meet the needs of the vulnerable by enabling their personnel to engage with communities effectively and efficiently in the most secure manner possible. With this view, the security management system should allow the delegation to remain sufficiently agile & able to respond effectively while maintaining staff safety in the best possible manner.

Common Accountability Framework (CAF)

- IFRC and its membership in Bangladesh will support BDRCS adhere to and fulfil the commitments, through an operational plan so that the commitments and benchmarks made in the CAF are followed. Regular monitoring of these commitments and benchmarks is essential in order to track progress, identify areas of success, and address any challenges or gaps that may arise.

The IFRC Network

The IFRC

The IFRC has been working with BDRCS for several decades since the inception of the country in 1971. The IFRC has a legal status in Bangladesh signed with the GoB. The areas of works include disaster preparedness and response, community resilience, climate and environment crisis, health care, shelter, livelihood, WASH, and disaster risk reduction (DRR). While the IFRC is continuously supporting BDRCS in Population Movement Operation (PMO) in Cox's Bazar to address the humanitarian need of the people who fled from the Rakhine state of Myanmar as well as the impacted local community for the last five years, the IFRC is also supporting BDRCS in different other programmes and humanitarian response operations with programmatic, technical, and financial supports. Currently (August 2022) it's country delegation (CD) in Dhaka and a sub-delegation in Cox's Bazar, have a team of 72 national and nine international staff lead by the Head of Country Delegation based in Dhaka. The IFRC is supporting BDRCS, as one of the piloting NSs of the Agenda for Renewal (AfR) – an ambition is that IFRC and its network must be known for quality, scale and leadership in early action, effective climate crisis resilience, migration, urban actions, emergency response and last mile health activities.

The IFRC always strongly stand beside BDRCS during different crises including the very recent difficult time of COVID-19 preparedness and response for health, food security and livelihoods in all parts of the country including Cox's Bazar. The IFRC is still working together with BDRCS and along with the GoB to help people in their recovery and get COVID-19 vaccination. Also, in recent floods (May – June 2022) in the Sylhet region, IFRC is supporting BDRCS to help the affected people. In addition, IFRC currently carried out DRR and community resilience building projects with BDRCS on integrated flood resilience in Tangail district, central region; readiness and pre-positioning activities under the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods and cyclones; a road safety programme in Dhaka; and an emergency WASH response and preparedness project around the country. The IFRC has an active role in NSD and capacity building of BDRCS and its countrywide volunteer network. Together with its memberships, the IFRC helps BDRCS to maintain a contingency stock for immediate relief items as well as water purification units.

BDRCS in last 15 years (2007 - 2021) with the support of IFRC and PNSs assisted more than 8 million people affected by different disasters in the country by mobilizing more than 120 million US dollar through 17 emergency appeals and 11 Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF).

Together with GRC, DRC and SwRC, the IFRC CD in close coordination with Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO), is supporting BDRCS on the Pilot Programmatic Partnership (PPP) in Dhaka, Cox's Bazar, Rajshahi and Sylhet districts. This PPP is an ambitious partnership between the IFRC, and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) launched globally in March 2022 and aims to be a new model for the humanitarian sector.

The IFRC is hosting the Country Support Platform (CSP) which is an operational arm of the Global Task Force on Cholera Control (GTFCC). The CSP in Bangladesh is working with GoB to effectively implement the National Cholera Control plan, ensuring consistency and alignment with the global roadmap.

Along with BDRCS, IFRC has been actively engaged in the Humanitarian Cluster Team (HCT) and technical clusters/working groups including food security, WASH, health, gender, child protection, logistics, needs assessment working group (NAWG), national cash working group (NCWG) and information management. IFRC leads the shelter cluster in Bangladesh and coordinates with cluster partners to ensure a coordinated response. The IFRC Head of Country Delegation or nominated representative, take regular part in the Strategic Executive Group (SEG)² meeting in Bangladesh with UN and other agencies.

IFRC Membership coordination

Being one of the 14 National societies selected for the piloting of a new way of working under the Agenda for Renewal (AfR), BDRCS has been successfully rolling out the approach and in progress to complete all deliverables in close coordination with IFRC and in country Partner NSs. The IFRC together with other membership is continuously supporting BDRCS in emergencies and development intervention. Currently, 9 Partner National Societies (PNSs) are present in the country and supporting BDRCS to implement BDRCS strategic plan 2021-2025 either through bilaterally or multilaterally jointly with IFRC. While significant numbers of PNSs are also providing critical humanitarian services in close coordination with the IFRC and supporting the PMO.

To bring the IFRC wide approach together and drive the agenda for renewal, the Country Coordination Team (CCT) is in place since February 2022. This is led by BDRCS Secretary General and coordinated by the IFRC Head of Country Delegation (HoCD). The IFRC in country memberships have made this CCT very functional. Periodic CCT meetings are held to come up with collective decisions and shared responsibilities. As of now, the joint contexts, situation and need analysis, the multi-year country support plan and common accountability Framework are finalized. The MYCSP was formulated in line with the BDRCS current SP, referring to the findings from the latest context, situation and needs analysis. The MYCSP has been the base for the unified plan, which will ensure that the resources and technical expertise of the membership in country are used in a complementary and efficient way.

² Strategic guidance and liaison with the national-level Government on population movement crisis in Cox's Bazar is provided by the Strategic Executive Group (SEG) in Dhaka, designed as an inclusive decision-making forum of international humanitarian organization leads. The SEG is chaired by the Resident Coordinator with the IOM Chief of Mission and UNHCR Representative as co-chairs. IFRC take part in the SEG meeting as standing observers.

In addition to the CCT, several other coordination mechanisms are in place and being practiced regularly, i. e. bi-weekly coordination meetings with the in-country memberships, IFRC HoCD's meeting with BDRCS Secretary General, programme coordination meetings, sectoral thematic meetings and consultations, different working groups and Advisory groups and shared leadership and collective impact model. In response to the emergency and crisis, the IFRC adopts a membership-wide approach, keeping the National Society response plan at the centre. For example, the ongoing Population Movement Operation in Cox's Bazar is part of a Federation-wide approach to support the National Society in its response and to maximize the collective humanitarian impact of the IFRC membership. One of the most successful outcomes of the Federation-wide approach is the shared leadership modality piloted by the IFRC and American Red Cross in this operation. In 2024 plan, this shared leadership will be expanded for the development intervention aiming to reduce the impact of disasters and climate-induced hazards on vulnerable populations of Cox's Bazar and Bandar ban districts through sustained Disaster Risk Governance, Early Warning and Early Action Systems for Multi-hazard Preparedness and Response.

The PPP intervention will also continue, which is the Partnership between the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations of the European Commission (ECHO) and the IFRC. BDRCS is implementing the activities under this partnership with the support of the German Red Cross (lead EU National Society), Danish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and the IFRC.

Movement coordination

The IFRC, together with its Movement partners, including Participating National Societies (PNS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), has been continuously supporting BDRCS in its endeavors to reduce loss of life and livelihoods and enhancing climate resilience in the at-risk communities of Bangladesh. The Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement in Bangladesh has focused on collective efforts to assist at-risk people. While BDRCS, as the National Society, takes the lead in most of the activities, IFRC coordinates and facilitates their services and deliveries. An enabling environment exists in BDRCS which allows the Movement partners to collaborate among themselves and execute programmes and operations effectively. Several coordination mechanisms are in place and practiced regularly. As mentioned in the above section, the Country Coordination Team (CCT) meeting has been functional since 2022 where ICRC used to take part and join the collective decisions. The Movement coordination meeting was in practice; however, no meetings were held for the last two years, and currently, discussion is going on to resume the Movement Coordination meetings aligning with the SMCC and Seville 2.0. ICRC is currently developing its plan 2024, which will be completed by the last quarter of this year.

Coordination with other actors

BDRCS and IFRC are the active members of the Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT). BDRCS leads the Anticipatory Action Working Group (AAWG) and have representations in Inter Clusters. IFRC co-chairs the Shelter Cluster Bangladesh, and BDRCS has strong participation in the shelter cluster and its working groups. IFRC also runs The SPHERE Community Bangladesh secretariat with the active involvement of BDRCS.

As an auxiliary to the public authority and mandated to save lives and reduce human suffering, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has been implementing its development and response operation in coordination with movement and non-movement partners.

The 2024 unified plan is designed to support the implementation of the BDRCS Strategic Plan aligning with the Multi Year Country Support Plan. This will also support ensuring timely and effective service delivery for building climate resilience in the communities, as well as strengthening coordinated response operations. The IFRC Country Delegation in Bangladesh maintains close coordination with BDRCS, in-country Movement partners and the IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office (APRO). The IFRC Country Delegation team has been maintaining regular coordination and communication with the Government of Bangladesh, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, donors, private sectors and other relevant stakeholders through coordination platforms like the Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG), Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT), clusters, working groups at the national level and ISCG in Cox's Bazar. IFRC will continue to support BDRCS in overall disaster management through capacity enhancement, learning sharing, providing technical inputs and advocacy. IFRC and BDRCS have been working with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of Bangladesh, to manage and sustain the Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) - a flagship joint venture for coastal early warning and early action of the Government and BDRCS since long. Additionally, BDRCS will increase and expand its engagement with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. IFRC, along with its membership, will support BDRCS to work more closely with other relevant government ministries, departments, and local administrations to deliver services to the people in need.

Various external partners are supporting BDRCS through funding and direct engagement. Major government agencies, including US-PRM, USAID, DFAT, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), ECHO, Korean MOFA etc. have contributed to the Population Movement Operation in Cox's Bazar, other health and disaster response operations as well as long term development interventions. This year, IFRC will continue its effort to reach more institutional donors such as World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc. and strengthen partnerships with both major public and private entities. IFRC/BDRCS's active engagement in the Early Warning for All initiative will strengthen partnership with WFP, FAO, UNDRR, WMO and ITU and other relevant stakeholders. While operationalization of BDRCS climate change strategy and rolling out of the Climate Champion action plan, IFRC and membership will support establishing partnerships with climate and environmental research institutes and other academic institutions. Support will be continued to enhance the existing partnerships with agencies, like FFWC, to improve the local communities' early warning. Accordingly, partners will continue providing shared leadership in different sectors at the national level and in Cox's Bazar.

Operational constraints – not for public versions

Following are some key constraints that may hamper the implementation of the planned activities by BDRCS and IFRC and IFRC's memberships in country.

Crises vs expectations: Frequent disasters always put pressure on BDRCS for service delivery. On top of that, the good works of Population Movement Crisis in Cox's Bazar and the COVID-19 response have raised expectations from the NS for better service delivery in any disaster or crisis.

Multiple disasters: Possibility of multiple disasters impacting Bangladesh at the same time could easily divert the attention to the emergency response and may hamper the implementation of planned activities under the unified plan.

Major earthquake: Since 1900, there have been over 100 moderate earthquakes in Bangladesh, with over 65 occurring after 1960. This indicates fresh tectonic activity or propagation of fractures from adjacent seismic zones. There is the risk of a severe earthquake hitting the country due to its geographical location in a seismically active region. Since Bangladesh has not faced any major earthquake in recent history, any big earthquake can be a real test for the country's disaster preparedness capacity in this field.

Pandemic: As it was experienced during the last couple of years, COVID-19, Dengue or any similar pandemic situation may result in stressing the financial and human resources of the national society.

National general election: The next national general election will take place in December 2023. Election-related unrest is common and has led to deadly political violence during previous elections. This may hamper the implementation of planned activities under the unified plan.

Unrest in Cox's Bazar camps: Armed clashes have increased manifold in Cox's Bazar camps. To the extent where armed groups are seen engaging in shootouts quite frequently. Staff working in the field thereby face the potential risk of being affected as collateral. Also, during clashes, affected areas are declared 'No-go' considering the safety of staff. Thereby resulting in delay in operational delivery & disruptions.

Risk management – not for public versions

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
	Low/medium/ high	Low/medium/ high	
1. Funding/resources gaps to effectively implement the operation plan & EAs activities.	High	Medium	Funding/resources gaps to effectively implement the operation plan & EAs activities. Rolling forecast to update the annual funding plans on regular basis
2. Key activities may be left unbudgeted.	High	Medium	Participatory planning & budgeting process involving all team to ascertain all key activities are budgeted. Quarterly budget revision and alignment process
3. Pledges may not match with the budgets due to exchange rate fluctuations (loss/gain)	Medium	Medium	Follow up mechanisms to ensure timely receipt of donor pledges. Review and update the project activity plan. In place realistic project activity and budget plan to ensure timely implementation of projects
4. Widescale civil unrest due to national election	High	Medium	Constant monitoring of the security situation & sharing relevant advisory to teams. Business continuity plan

			developed to ensure safety of teams & operation during the election period
5. Limited long-term funding to implement long-term/development programmes	High	Medium	Undertake donor advocacy towards long term funding for recovery & development projects. Analysis of existing donors for long term funding opportunity
6. Overlap or duplication of projects	Medium	Low	Stakeholders mapping done as part of annual operational planning/EAs/development programmes. Joint planning and implementation
7. More donor driven project proposals and limited local fundraising capacity.	High	Medium	Good knowledge & understanding in project design and proposal writing by the project managers and team. Quality checks on proposals done by country and APRO PMER and grant team. Support from APRO in proposal development and technical review.

Monitoring and evaluation framework – not for public versions

Impact and reach indicators		
Strategic Priority	Indicator	Most recent baseline ³
Climate and Environment	# of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	64,194
	# of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response	1,300
	# of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	-
	Implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)?	No
	Implementing environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction or clean-ups?	No
	Developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks?	No
Crises and Disasters	# of people reached with Disaster Risk Reduction	783,715
	# of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	220,677
	% of humanitarian assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	-
	# of people reached with livelihoods support	240,832
	# of people reached with shelter support	497,502
Health and wellbeing	# of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	1,723,199
	# of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	617,052
	# of people trained in first aid	32,360
	# of people donating blood	87,470
	# of people reached with mental health and psychosocial support	111,326
	# of people reached with immunization services	27,390,870
Migration and displacement	# of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	-No
	# of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that provided assistance and/or protection to people on the move along land based migration routes	-
	Advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move?	No

³ [FDRS](#) or other – specify source and year

	Data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move?	No
Values, Power and Inclusion	# of people reached by National Society educational programmes	57,119
	# of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society programming	-
	# of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	110,858
	PSEA policy in place to enforce prevention and support survivors?	Yes
	PSEA Action Plan in place to enforce prevention and support survivors?	No
	Is Community Engagement and Accountability integrated and institutionalized in the National Society policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks)?	Yes
	% of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	-
Institutional indicators		
Enabling Function	Indicator	
EF 1 – Strategic and operational coordination	# of government led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	
	# of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of	
EF 2 – National Society Development	Strategy for strengthening the auxiliary role developed or implemented	Yes/No
	One National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	Youth engagement strategy developed or in place	Yes/No
	All volunteers covered by health, accident and death compensation	Yes
EF 3 – Humanitarian diplomacy	Participation in IFRC-led communication campaigns	Yes
	Domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes/No
EF 4 – Accountability and agility	Strengthened integrity and reputational risk mechanisms	Yes
	Progress in digital transformation according to the digital maturity model outlined in the IFRC Digital Transformation Strategy	Yes
	Functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions	Yes
Financial indicators		
Figures	Desired level of detail	
Total income	Breakdown by income source as per FDRS , at a minimum disaggregation by participating National Society and IFRC	
Total expenditure	As much as possible by Strategic Priority and Enabling Function	

Evaluation Plan

Evaluation Title (Tentative title if final title not available)	Location(s) covered by the Evaluation	Strategic Priority / Enabling Function	Organization (National Society/PNS/ IFRC/ Joint)	Intended start date
Final Evaluation- Livelihoods and DRR Project	Barishal City Corporation	Disaster and Crisis Values Power and Inclusion Enabling Functions	British Red Cross	January 2024
Mid-term Evaluation of Strategic Plan of 2022-2025	Gazipur, Sylhet, Netrokona, Cox's Bazar	Health and Wellbeing Disaster and Crisis	Danish Red Cross	January 2024
Mid-Year Evaluation of Emergency Appeal on Shelter and WASH	Camp 7,11, 12 & 13	Health and Wellbeing Disaster and Crisis	Population Movement Operation, Cox's Bazar	June 2024
Endline Evaluation (Coastal DRR Program)	6 communities in Kalapara, Patuakhali 6 communities in Sarankhola, Bagerhat 5 wards in Lata, Paikgaccha, Khulna	Disaster and Crisis	American Red Cross	October 2024

People to be reached - indicative multi-annual targets

Bangladesh: People to be Reached in 2024								
		Year	Climate and environment	Disasters and Crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Total
Host NS: BDRCS	Long Term Programmes	2024	1,320,300	2,611,052	1,597,560	1,004,017	430,322	6,963,251
		2025	25,000	1,329,610	495,344	45,000	269,872	2,164,826
	Population Movement Operation (MDRBD018)	2024	400,000					

Funding requirements – indicative multi-annual figures

Funding requirements (in CHF)	2024	2025 (indicative)
National Society domestic fundraising requirements	37,907,995	56,645,833
Funding requirements from the IFRC Network		
Partner National Societies:		
American Red Cross	1,850,000	2,035,000
British Red Cross	1,181,914	668,000
Danish Red Cross	2,385,791	2,624,370
German Red Cross	4,652,000	-
Japanese Red Cross Society	238,800	238,800
Qatar Red Crescent	1,003,000	-
Swedish Red Cross	2,070,000	-
Swiss Red Cross	1,515,000	-
Turkish Red Crescent	600,000	-
IFRC Secretariat	16,238,000	15,923,000
IFRC ongoing Emergency Appeal	15,000,000	
IFRC ongoing DREF grant	-	-
IFRC Membership	15,496,505	5,566,170
IFRC wide TOTAL	46,734,505	21,489,170
BDRCS MYCSP⁴ Total =	84,642,500	78,135,003

¹ [ldc_list.pdf \(un.org\)](#) General Assembly resolution A/RES/76/8 adopted on 24 November 2021, decided that Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Nepal will graduate five years after the adoption of the resolution, i.e. on 24 November 2026

² [Country Development Cooperation Strategy \(CDCS\) - Bangladesh, 2020-2025 \(usaid.gov\)](#) (page 5)

³ [https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/bangladesh-population/#:-:text=Bangladesh%202023%20population%20is%20estimated,3%2C441%20people%20per%20mi2\).](https://www.worldometers.info/world-population/bangladesh-population/#:-:text=Bangladesh%202023%20population%20is%20estimated,3%2C441%20people%20per%20mi2).)

⁴ MYCSP – Multi-Year Country Support Plan. Which is developed by BDRCS under the Agenda for Renewal initiative focusing on 2023-2025 plan in line with their Strategic Plan 2021-2025.

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- ⁴ As quoted in https://www.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Publications/Pub-2013/Internal_per_cent20Migration_per_cent20in_per_cent20Bangladesh_per_cent20UNDP_per_cent20Final.pdf This is as per UNFPA briefing to the LCG DP Plenary Session Summer 2012. Care is needed with population data, BBS district level estimates (used in this paper) suggest a population of 144 million at mid-point of 2010 (yet alternative BBS sources quote range of between 141 and 148 million).
- ⁵ [Country Development Cooperation Strategy \(CDCS\) - Bangladesh, 2020-2025 \(usaid.gov\)](#)
- ⁶ [Population and housing census 2022](#)
- ⁷ Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. "Population and housing census 2011." p. 3. Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, 2011.
- ⁸ [Bangladesh - United States Department of State](#) 2019 Report on International Religious Freedom: Bangladesh
- ⁹ [Party System Institutionalization and Pernicious Polarization in Bangladesh \(sagepub.com\)](#)
- ¹⁰ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?end=2022&locations=BD&start=1961&view=chart>
- ¹¹ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/bangladesh/overview#1>
- ¹² <https://www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/320155/clouded-figures-understanding-road-accidents-in>
- ¹³ The Ring of Fire, also referred to as the Circum-Pacific Belt, is a path along the Pacific Ocean characterized by active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.
- ¹⁴ https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf
- ¹⁵ https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/default/files/Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202021_2.pdf
- ¹⁶ [Bangladesh INFROM, Sub-National Risk Index 2022, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, and United Nations Bangladesh](#)
- ¹⁷ [World Bank Group. Climate Risk Country Profile: Bangladesh, 2021](#)
- ¹⁸ [Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas, Exposure, Vulnerabilities and Risks, Asian Development Bank 2021](#)
- ¹⁹ [https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202211020942---National%20Adaptation%20Plan%20of%20Bangladesh%20\(2023-2050\).pdf](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202211020942---National%20Adaptation%20Plan%20of%20Bangladesh%20(2023-2050).pdf)
- ²⁰ <https://www.undp.org/bangladesh/publications/nationally-determined-contributions-2021-bangladesh>
- ²¹ https://mujiplan.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Mujib-Climate-Prosperity-Plan_26Sept2021.pdf
- ²² <https://oldweb.lged.gov.bd/UploadedDocument/UnitPublication/1/756/BDP%20100%20Abridged%20Version%20English.pdf>
- ²³ [Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2020-25, Bangladesh, USAID, 2023](#)
- ²⁴ Green Solutions for Overcoming the challenges associated with the green economy in Bangladesh, Md Mizanur Rahman
- ²⁵ [Meeting Bangladesh's Plastic Challenge through a Multisectoral Approach \(The World Bank\)](#)
- ²⁶ [Key Highlights: Country Climate and Development Report for Bangladesh, 2022, World Bank](#)
- ²⁷ https://reliefweb.int/attachments/aaa96cb0-bce6-3d11-a3e1-15e1566ee317/multi-hazard_risk_analysis_in_bangladesh_final_report.pdf
- ²⁸ https://reliefweb.int/attachments/aaa96cb0-bce6-3d11-a3e1-15e1566ee317/multi-hazard_risk_analysis_in_bangladesh_final_report.pdf
- ²⁹ [20201116_WorldDisasters_Full.pdf \(ifrc.org\)](#)
- ³⁰ INFORM Risk Index Mid 2022 - <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/INFORM-Risk/Results-and-data/moduleId/1782/id/433/controller/Admin/action/Results>
- ³¹ https://reliefweb.int/attachments/aaa96cb0-bce6-3d11-a3e1-15e1566ee317/multi-hazard_risk_analysis_in_bangladesh_final_report.pdf
- ³² Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (2022). Bangladesh <https://www.climatecentre.org/publications/5462/climate-factsheet-bangladesh/>
- ³³ https://reliefweb.int/attachments/aaa96cb0-bce6-3d11-a3e1-15e1566ee317/multi-hazard_risk_analysis_in_bangladesh_final_report.pdf
- ³⁴ https://reliefweb.int/attachments/aaa96cb0-bce6-3d11-a3e1-15e1566ee317/multi-hazard_risk_analysis_in_bangladesh_final_report.pdf
- ³⁵ [Bangladesh Climate and Disaster Risk Atlas: Hazards—Volume I \(cover to page 29\) \(adb.org\)](#)
- ³⁶ <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23311886.2020.1737402#:~:text=In per cent20this per cent20vein per cent20C per cent20paper,54 per cent20injuries per cent20yearly per cent20on per cent20average.>
- ³⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/multi-hazard-risk-analysis-climate-related-disasters-bangladesh>
- ³⁸ <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/migration/bd/Seismic-Risk-Assessment-in-Bangladesh.pdf>
- ³⁹ [Fire incidents increase four-fold to 285,000 in two decades \(thefinancialexpress.com.bd\)](#)
- ⁴⁰ BFSCD 2020 as cited in (PDF) [Fire Risk Situation Analysis in the Nimtoli Area of Old Dhaka \(researchgate.net\)](#)
- ⁴¹ [Fire incidents increase four-fold to 285,000 in two decades \(thefinancialexpress.com.bd\)](#)
- ⁴² [Bangladesh's fire problem: 285,000 incidents occurred in 2 decades | theindependentbd.com](#)
- ⁴³ [Rana Plaza Anniversary: More needs to be done to ensure workplace safety \(ilo.org\)](#)

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- ⁴⁴ <https://www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis>
- ⁴⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/attachments/e7575335-d1f1-443a-b884-1c171cb929b8/iom-rohingya-crisis-response-external-sitrep-march-2022.pdf>
- ⁴⁶ https://data.unhcr.org/en/situations/myanmar_refugees
- ⁴⁷ <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=388685>
- ⁴⁸ [Official Statement of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction \(GPDRR 2022\)](#)
- ⁴⁹ [Health Bulletin 2020](#)
- ⁵⁰ <https://www.sdg6data.org/en/country-or-area/Bangladesh>
- ⁵¹ [World Migration report 2022](#)
- ⁵² [World Migration report 2022](#)
- ⁵³ [Personal remittances, received \(current US\\$\) - Bangladesh | Data \(worldbank.org\)](#)
- ⁵⁴ [Situation Analysis of Migration Context and Policy Framework in Bangladesh | IOM Publications Platform](#)
- ⁵⁵ [access to employment for returnees:](#)
- ⁵⁶ [Photos: The Bangladesh town offering new life to climate migrants | In Pictures News | Al Jazeera](#)
- ⁵⁷ [bangladesh_idp_report_4mar2021_final.pdf \(un.org\)](#)