

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh

Appeal No. MAABD001

30/11/2010

This report covers the period 01/07/2010 to 30/11/2010.



On 15 July 2010, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society distributed food and non-food items in Cox's Bazaar after mudslides. Photo: IFRC

In brief

Programme purpose:

Bangladesh is one of the most disaster prone countries of the world. It is often buffeted with disasters like cyclone, floods, mudslides, and earthquakes. These disasters often put the people of Bangladesh in tough situations and further eroded an already weak socio-economic condition. As such, IFRC (International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent) and BDRCS (Bangladesh Red Crescent Society) are working together to provide immediate relief and to improve the situation of people who are struggling with the impact of disasters regularly. The activities of BDRCS and IFRC, are always aligned with strategic goals of the Movement. The disaster management unit is constantly looking respond quickly to any kind of disaster to save peoples' lives and protect their livelihoods. Likewise, to improve health conditions, BDRCS and IFRC are working together with communities to educate people in first aid, public health in emergencies and other public health issues. BDRCS and IFRC endeavour to keep the seven principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in mind when carrying out activities; and promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace in communities.

Programme summary:

Throughout the year Bangladesh has witnessed several manmade and natural disasters. The mudslide in Cox's Bazaar killed at least 55 people. Besides this, a sudden flood around mid August caused severe damage to the crops and livelihood in the North western part of Bangladesh. In addition, two depressions formed in the Bay of Bengal also caused floods in the southern part of Bangladesh in October. Because of these disasters, BDRCS and IFRC remained heavily engaged in relief work throughout the year. To build resilient communities to flood and earthquake, BDRCS has initiated programmes like community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) and earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP).

IFRC's health department is actively working together with BDRCS to achieve Global Agenda Goal 2 to enable healthy and safe living. Despite many limitations of the Bangladesh health programme, Bangladesh received accolades for outstanding achievement in immunization for covering children. Bangladesh reached almost 83 per cent in measles coverage.

As bird flu and swine flu are comparatively new health problems in Bangladesh; most of people in the rural areas have no idea what these strands of influenza are. So it is essential to initiate a strong awareness programme to prevent these sorts of health problems. As river erosion is a major cause of displacement of the people in rural Bangladesh, a large number of families are forced to leave their original places and settle in new areas mostly in poor hygienic and dietary conditions - malnutrition is very common among displaced people. So BDRCS and IFRC have taken initiatives to raise awareness in the communities about nutrition, hygiene and other health related issues. Furthermore, as one of the major causes of death in Bangladesh is traffic accidents, IFRC and BDRCS have also initiated a road safety programme to raise awareness on the issue and also to train and develop community volunteers so that they can provide first aid services to the injured people in road traffic accidents.

Financial situation:

The 2010 budget of CHF 2.71 million was revised downwards to CHF 2,525,209 (USD 1,927,390 or EUR 1,927,390) of which 205 per cent is covered. The reason for the high percentage of coverage is due to the reallocation of funds and activities from the cyclone Sidr Operation ([MDRBD003 – click here for the Final Report](#)) to the annual country plan and budget. [Click here for the financial report attached.](#)

Through IFRC and BDRCS programmes we have reached :

Programme title	Male	Female	Total
Disaster management	60%	40%	2,36,200
Health and care	50%	50%	40000
Organizational development	70%	30%	2181

Partner National Societies for 2010 include:

The Red Cross Society of China Hong Kong branch, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, and Swedish Red Cross through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

Besides International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) and IFRC, BDRCS works with other bilateral and multi-lateral partners. BDRCS has around 40 partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, United Nations agencies, community-based non-governmental organizations, government bodies including the ministry of food and disaster management, ministry of health and family welfare, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, OPEC and so on.

On behalf of BDRCS, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their generous response to this appeal.

Context

During the reporting period several manmade and natural disasters influenced the regular IFRC and BDRCS programme activities and programme people had to give their much time on these emergencies. Early 2010 also saw a severe cold wave sweep across over Bangladesh in January; and also a severe local storm hit different places of Bangladesh in April.

Anthrax:

During September this year, cases of anthrax were seen in different parts of Bangladesh. Caused by bacterium *Bacillus Anthracis* - anthrax, anthrax is an acute infectious disease which attacks animals and humans. Domestic animals like cattle, goats, sheep, dogs, and horses are often attacked by this deadly disease. Anthrax spread into 11 districts of the country. The disease was first identified in Sirajganj on 20 August 2010 and then it spread out to other areas such as Pabna, Tangail, Kushtia, Rajsahi, Jamalpur, Faridpur, Manikganj, Lalmonirhat, Meherpur and Chuadanga. More than 500 people were infected by anthrax. But the situation improved and is under control at the moment.

Tremors jolt country:

Two tremors on the eve of Eid, 10 September 2010, and another one on the Eid day were felt in Bangladesh. The first tremor lasted for only a few seconds on 10:42 pm, Friday, 10 September 2010, while the second one at 11:24 pm at a magnitude of 4.8 was felt later. And again the third one with a magnitude of 5.2 shook different parts of the country in the afternoon of the Eid day. BDRCS with the help of IFRC is trying to create awareness among the people of four cities through its earthquake preparedness programme. Leaflets on what to do during earthquake are also distributed to the people of Dhaka city.

Floods:

In the middle of September, the North western part of Bangladesh experienced heavy rainfall resulting in flash floods. 13 districts: Kurigram, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Rajbari, Faridpur, Shariatpur, Madaripur, Munshiganj, Manikganj and Sylhet were hit by flood. A rush of water damaged flood control embankments and roads in some areas causing submersion of villages. Growing river erosion has further added to the suffering of people affected by the floods. People suffered due to a shortage of food, drinking water and other essentials. According to a primary assessment by the Department of Agriculture Extension, floods left around three million people marooned in different districts of the country and submerged over 20,000 hectares of farmland. At the end of September the flood situation improved gradually in all the districts while river erosion has accelerated causing suffering and disruptions to people's lives. Thousands of people from Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Rangpur, Nilphamari, Madaripur, Faridpur and Chandpur have lost their homes and farmland to river erosion. BDRCS and IFRC distributed non-food items among the flood affected people.

Two monsoon depressions also caused heavy rainfall in the country for several days. Thousands of people remained marooned as tidal surges coupled with rain submerged vast areas in coastal districts, destroyed standing crops, houses and washed away shrimp enclosures and flood protection embankments. 12 people were killed and many fishermen in the coastal areas were missing. About 2,500 thatched houses were completely destroyed. About 75 km of embankment was completely damaged and another 415 km partially in the southwest region. BDRCS local units distributed food items to the affected people.

Almost 50 passengers died after a speeding bus plunged into Turag River near Salehpur Bazaar Bridge in the capital's suburb Savar on 11 October. BDRCS youth and volunteers helped in the search and rescue operation as well as dead body management.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme component	Outcome(s)
Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)	Targeted high risk flood prone communities are better able to mitigate, prepare for and respond to floods and other disasters.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)	Capacities of targeted vulnerable coastal communities to respond to cyclonic disasters are strengthened.
Earthquake Preparedness and Response Programme (EPRP)	Targeted high risk communities are better prepared to respond to earthquakes.
Emergency Response	The disaster response capacity of BDRCS is further strengthened.
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	The BDRCS and targeted communities are better prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk to climate change.
Sidr Recovery Program – Community-based Development Initiatives (CDI) <i>(The Community-based Development Initiatives- CDI is a community-based socio-economic development programme, under the overall framework of the Sidr recovery programme, being implemented with the Sidr emergency appeal leftover fund in eight most vulnerable communities of four districts in Bangladesh: Natore, Magura, Kushtia and Nilphamari. The overall goal of the CDI programme is to increase the communities' resilience to disasters and raise the income level and living conditions of over 10,000 people in eight impoverished communities in Bangladesh by 2012. As the Sidr emergency appeal is closed, this new programme is now moved to the annual appeal and linked to the disaster management/global agenda goal 1.)</i>	Health, education and economic conditions of the targeted households are substantially improved, number of illiterate people and people under poverty threshold is reduced to zero as well as the overall socio-economic vulnerability of the targeted households is reduced and their resilience to future disasters as well is expected to increase further.

Achievements

Expected outcome one:

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)

The new phase of the CBDRR programme started on 15 March, 2010 and successfully completed its initial phase of three months. From 15 June, 2010, the CBDRR programme will follow the revised plan of action (POA). According to the revised PoA the programme will continue in 16 communities of eight flood prone districts till March 2011. The programme was designed based on past experiences from the CBDRR programme and BDRCS's five year disaster risk management strategy (DRM-strategy) 2010-2014.

Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and plan of action for implementation in operations:

During the reporting period VCA exercises were conducted in Munshiganj, Madaripur, Tangail, Sirajganj and Kurigram districts. Concerned communities have actively participated in VCA exercises and also developed their community based risk reduction action plans.

Small scale mitigation and livelihood activities:

Small scale mitigation and livelihood activities are in progress in the CBDRR communities. The plan of action outlines various activities in a small scale mitigation like raising plinth houses, upgrading facilities for water and sanitation, building roads to schools, and maintaining plantations of suitable saplings. The livelihood support people will receive livestock, handlooms, sewing machines, rickshaw vans, fishing boats and fishing nets. The livelihood packages, may, however vary depending on the location and the occupation concerned. The communities were selected based on their location and their degree of exposure to risk of hazards. Under the direct supervision of the community based disaster management community (CDMC) eight deep tube-wells

were installed in the four communities of Chandpur and Madaripur districts. And four shallow tube-wells were also installed in two communities in the Kurigram district.

Besides this, the platforms of 64 existing tube-wells were also raised so that they do not get inundated during the flood. A separate space for washing clothes beside the tube well and construction of stairs which is friendly to pregnant women, elderly and children was also completed. All work around these 64 tube wells has already been completed. It is expected that 70 per cent of the total small scale mitigation and livelihood activities will be finished by December 2010.

Office for CDMC:

All selected communities have provided a space for the CDMC office. The project provided some furniture and stationary for setting up the office. These offices were established so that the CDMC can meet there in a weekly basis and have discussions on how they plan to implement small scale mitigation activities and use the livelihood support effectively.

Awareness raising activities:

As part of community awareness activities 100 sets of flip charts and manuals have been prepared and distributed to community organizers. Flip charts contain messages about disaster preparedness, and what to do in post disaster situations. The community organizers use these manuals to run sessions in CDMC weekly meetings. All CDMCs have also developed evacuation plan for taking shelter during floods.

South Asia Regional DRR festival:

BDRCS and IFRC Bangladesh office had hosted the South Asian regional DRR festival on 25 October , 2010. It was an initiative of SARD DIPECHO programme. All the DIPECHO partners in South Asia under fifth funding cycle, and all the National Societies including Maldives and Bhutan government had participated in the festival. In the festival all the participants demonstrated well their knowledge and experience in reducing disaster risks.

Contextualization of CBDRR training curricular:

The training curricular of CBDRR was contextualized to Bangladesh. The South Asia's Regional Office (SARO) DIPECHO programme supported the Bangladesh country office in the contextualization process. Training with a field testing of the curricular was also organized for people who are working in different organizations including DIPECHO partners in Bangladesh.

The curricular has four parts: participant's workbook, facilitator's guide, curriculum and supplement to facilitator's guide. The curriculum is ready for printing. Both paper copy and digital versions will be distributed among DRR practitioners by mid December 2010.

Expected outcome two: Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

DIPECHO supported project

Trainings and developing information, education and communications materials:

The reducing risk through disaster preparedness (RRDP) programme has been implemented to strengthen CPP services in the Cox's Bazaar zone under DIPECHO's fifth Action Plan. During the reporting period eight mock exercises were organized. Trainings on disaster management, first aid and search and rescue were also organized for 403 community volunteers. Several information, education and communication (IEC) materials were printed and distributed to the communities and relevant stakeholders like multi-hazards and flyer with disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation (CCA) messages.

Two half day long workshops to orient the selected school teachers and students on the co-curricular regarding DRR and CCA were organized. In order to orient the Upazila Disaster Management Committee (UzDMC) to their mandate set by the standing orders on disasters, workshops were conducted in seven upazilas namely Pekua, Chakaria, Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, Teknaf, Ukhia and Sadar. Marking the International Disaster Risk Reduction Day, rallies were organized in these upazilas for public awareness on DRR. A Media Workshop was organized by DIPECHO Partners in Bangladesh with the view to orient the media about their roles and responsibilities regarding DRR. For dissemination of cyclone early warning signals and their interpretation, television and radio spots have been developed under RRDP projects to disseminate information concerning early warnings for cyclones and preparedness measures. To meet production for these spots, shooting footage in the field was done in Cox's Bazaar and the television spot is likely to be aired at the end of November 2010.

Small scale mitigation work in Cox's Bazaar:

Necessary reparation/renovation of 42 shelters in Mosheshkhali, Kutubdia, Pekua, Teknaf, Chakaria and Sadar have been completed to ensure that women, children, persons with disabilities and elderly people have access to the shelter. Community groups have done seven small scale mitigation projects (construction of access roads to shelters) for their safe and timely access to shelter in case of cyclones. As a part of preparedness measures 100,436 saplings were provided. These will be planted and would in turn act as a wind barrier (and a source of income). The 60 shelter management committees of 60 shelters of BDRCS in Cox's Bazaar has also been equipped with necessary early warning, search and rescue and first aid kits for better preparedness and strengthening the CPP communication network.

Study on CPP expansion:

A study has been conducted with the objective to explore the expansion of CPP services to other geographical areas i.e. remote islands and some pockets that lie beyond the CPP command area which has frequently been exposed to tidal surge and cyclones. In the interest of information sharing, a 'coffee table book' that profiles and showcases good practices of DIPECHO Partners in Bangladesh has been printed and shared among DRR practitioners and participants during the country and Regional Lessons Learnt Workshops held on 26 September and on October 26-27 respectively. An independent evaluation was completed between 15 to 20 October 2010 by an external evaluator with the objective of providing impact on project outputs and how they can be capitalized on for further strengthening of CPP. As a part of the evaluation process, the lessons learnt workshop was conducted on 21 October 2010 to draw good practices, lessons learnt and way forward for necessary follow up and assisting community people in continuation of their DRR initiatives. An assessment has been carried out investigating current conditions and conducting necessary reparation work to HF and VHF radio stations. Four technical teams have been deployed with required accessories and equipment to fix the problems of the radio stations to deliver early warning messages for the community people. Reparations are expected to be completed by the end of November 2010.

As a part of IFRC regular support to CPP, 7,742 big and 14,656 medium sized dry cell batteries were procured and handed over to CPP to keep early warning equipment functioning. Three VHF sets (for Noakhali, Bhola and Barisal) have been replaced, and necessary repairing was done in other eight stations. A cash pledge was received from the American Red Cross for the enhancement of CPP for a period of one year starting from 15 September 2010. The American Red Cross supported programme began with consultations between relevant officials of BDRCS and CPP. Briefing sessions on the details of the project were organized for BDRCS, CPP officials. Procurement of IT equipment and necessary materials is in progress. Hiring a consultant for assessment of the CPP volunteer management system is in progress. Recruitment of three project officers has been done. IFRC Project personnel met with the Chairman of BDRCS and briefed him about the project activities on 13 September. Chairman highly appreciated the initiative and asked BDRCS to organize a press conference to launch the project. IFRC's project team has briefed the project to Ministry of Food and Disaster Management (MoFDM) officials.

Expected outcome three:

Earthquake Preparedness and Response Programme (EPRP)

EPRP's new phase started from 15 March 2010 and successfully completed its initial three months. Based on programme performance, IFRC decided to continue the programme till March 2011. The programme is implemented in 18 communities of four earthquake prone cities: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rangpur and Sylhet.

Selection of communities and stakeholders:

All communities, community volunteers and members of the union disaster response team have been identified. Besides, a selection of 55 schools and eight colleges from four targeted cities have been completed. Earthquake awareness activities, first aid training and earthquake response simulation will be conducted in these selected educational institutions.

Training of the Volunteers:

Five day long training of trainers sessions for first aid was held at BDRCS's training room in Dhaka from 19 to 23 September 2010. A total of 32 unit disaster response team (UDRT) members selected from four EPRP units attended the training.

Others:

Following two major tremors in the city of Dhaka, BDRCS organized a press conference on 27 September at the Press Club on the occasion of launching the earthquake awareness leaflet. A total of 4, 500, 000 leaflets were distributed through the daily newspaper as a step to create awareness among the public within Dhaka. To ensure effective and efficient response to any emergency situation, first aid kit boxes, and search and rescue equipment were procured as contingency stock, and these items are kept at all 4 EPRP programme units.

Chittagong Unit activities:

The Chittagong unit organized a meeting with the commissioner, the fire service and civil defence; and community elites to inform them about the EPRP programme. A day long orientation workshop on the EPRP programme and the role of the UDRT were held in all EPRP programme areas. Music composition for raising mass awareness on earthquake preparedness has been completed. The union disaster response team and the community disaster response team regularly sit together for meetings in Chittagong.

Plan:

According to the plan of action, a five day long search and rescue training of trainers session will be organized for 32 volunteers (different from first aid group) by 15 December 2010. To raise awareness on earthquake and its preparedness 18 street dramas are prepared and they will be staged in all 18 districts. This will take place from the middle of November and end by the end of December 2010.

Expected outcome four: Emergency Response

Response to cyclone Aila:

Transitional shelter support for the cyclone Aila affected people under the Red Cross Society of China,

Hong Kong branch's assistance started from the last reporting period and was completed by the middle of November 2010. 500 families or 2,500 people in Satkhira and the Khulna districts were provided with transitional shelter materials (16 sheets of corrugated galvanized iron (CGI) and two pieces of ridge for roofing and four pieces of roller compacted concrete (RCC) columns). The families also received safe shelter training and BDT

5,000 (CHF 67) for fixing their houses. 24 Red Crescent volunteers got training on safe shelter and these volunteers then conducted the training for beneficiary families in the community with assistance from the BDRCS/IFRC technical team. Beneficiaries who received the shelter materials and cash grants have started to build their houses and are gradually going back to their normal life.



Inspection of shelter material. RCC columns was taking place in Khulna district. Photo credit: IFRC

Mudslide in Cox's Bazaar:

On 15 June 2010, a series of mudslides and flash floods killed at least 55 people in two of the south eastern districts of Bangladesh: Cox's Bazaar and Banderban. As the damage was severe IFRC allocated CHF 125,874 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 22 June to support BDRCS in delivering immediate assistance to 1,300 families. After conducting a rapid assessment BDRCS distributed non-food item (NFI) packages along with shelter materials in the first distribution. The second distribution started from 14 July and ended on 17 July 2010. BDRCS and IFRC distributed standard supplementary food packages and kitchen sets to the same 1,300 families.

Flood response:

The flood situation deteriorated two to three times during this reporting period. DMIS was updated with these flood situations.

- Due to the flash floods and heavy rainfall, the North eastern parts of Bangladesh was inundated in mid August. In response to that, an allocation of NFIs (saree, lungi, tarpaulin) from stock belonging to BDRCS and IFRC has been given to 3,200 flood affected families in ten districts: Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Gaibandha, Bogra, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur, Sylhet and Moulivibazar.
- The southern part of the country was inundated due to the tidal wave and heavy rainfall. BDRCS and IFRC monitored the situation and coordinated with other agencies including

government. Some of the BDRCS district units have distributed dry foods from local procurement in response of that flood.

Tornado in Netrokona and other local responses:

BDRCS has responded to tornado in Netrokona district; 54 affected families were provided with family kits. Apart from these BDRCS has responded in several small scale localized disasters in different parts of the country. About 1,700 families were assisted for these types of small scale disasters (see [Annex 1](#)).

During this reporting period BDRCS and IFRC participated in several coordination meetings for the emergency water, sanitation and hygiene cluster (WASH) organized by UNICEF. From this cluster initiative some guidelines for WASH response have been initiated.

BDRCS's response department has submitted a draft contingency plan for cyclones and floods to their higher management.

A pre-disaster meeting was held from 10 to 11 August 2010. BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies (PNSs) participated in the meeting and mapped out resources that would be available for the upcoming floods and cyclone season.

BDRCS with IFRC staff members have attended the contingency planning master training of trainers workshop held in KL. BDRCS's participation in the workshop suggests that there will be an improvement in the quality of contingency plans for floods and cyclones by the end of December 2010.

BDRCS hosted the multi-hazard needs assessment training in Dhaka held from 30 September to 3 October 2010. The Secretariat in Geneva organized this global multi-sectoral needs assessment training for managers with support from SARO. This pilot training aims to increase the IFRC capacity to carry out multi-sectoral needs assessments and the writing of an operational plan of action. The course also looked at strengthening multi-sectoral needs assessments in the initial acute phase of emergency response operations.

Two representatives from the Bangladesh country office attended the global shelter cluster information management training held in London, England, organized by Geneva's shelter department. Learning from this training will contribute towards the better information management of emergency response operation of BDRCS.

During the reporting period the Disaster Management Coordinator in IFRC's Bangladesh Country Office supported SARO in delivering trainings on advocacy in DRR in Nepal and regional disaster response team (RDRT) refresher course in Sri Lanka.

Expected outcome five: Climate Change Adaptation (CCA):

CCA has begun initially in two old CBDM communities: Kurigram and Chandpur for the year 2010. The CCA programme includes: promoting/enhancing indigenous knowledge and practices to cope with climate change, awareness raising of community people about climate change and its possible adaptation measures, in collaboration with flood forecasting and warning centre (FFWC) of the government establishing community based early warning dissemination system, establishment of local weather station in school for children to develop weather bulletin and interpret to the local context, women farmers operated seed bank, demonstration of crops varieties resistant to floods, profiling of best practices by farmers in CCA for scaling and replication.

Seed bank:

During the reporting period, CDMC and other organizations formed in the CBDM programme have been revitalized to guide implementation of CCA in their own communities. Facilitators for each of two communities have been recruited to support in the implementation of activities. In a meeting with CDMC members and villagers, 20 member women farmers group have been formed in both communities to operate the seed bank. The seed bank members have nominated a fellow as the manager of the bank. In Kurigram, the bank members have been allocated one compartment of the flood shelter by the government to store parent seeds, and women group in Chandpur district has also identified a suitable place for the same purpose. An orientation by the agricultural department will take place in November 2010 on how people will: preserve seeds scientifically and maintain the warehouse.

With the technical assistance of the local agricultural department, twenty farmers have been selected for demonstration of crops suitable to climate change and resistant to floods. BDRCS local units have established contact with upazila agriculture departments for technical assistance and advice to farmers. Selected farmers will be provided with financial support by the end of December 2010 for climate change adaptive crops production.

Establishing Local weather station:

For establishing a local weather station and climate change awareness raising campaigns in schools, a memorandum of understanding (MoU) has been signed between BDRCS's units and school authorities. BDRCS national headquarters has coordinated with the flood forecasting and warning centre (FFWC) and the Bangladesh Meteorological Department for necessary support for establishing the weather station and educating children on how to develop weather bulletins and interpretation of the predictions. Equipment for weather stations has been procured and handed over to the school. Orientation on climate change (CC) awareness will start for school students and teachers in November 2010. A library will be setup with reference books and information on CCA and DRR by December 2010.

Recognition of the farmers:

BDRCS together with a media partner has planned to profile success stories on CCA by farmers for possible replication and scaling up to the CC context. The successful farmers will be recognized with prizes in an event. A documentary on CCA cases will be developed for dissemination of best practices in Bangladesh and South Asia. A consultation was held between BDRCS and IFRC officials and the Baishakhi Television (TV) channel (a private TV channel). Baishakhi TV agrees on the nature of collaboration between organizations with regard to this activity. By the end of December 2010 successful stories on CCA by farmers will be selected.

BDRCS and IFRC concerned officials have attended the fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR held in Incheon, South Korea which has provided a platform to interact with people and organizations of different countries in the CCA programme and created links for the sharing knowledge and experience. It also provided an opportunity for BDRCS and IFRC to interact with the Bangladesh Government regarding DRR through CCA. IFRC's CCA focal point attended an advance course in CBDRR held in Switzerland and India, learning from the course will add value to CCA programme design.

Expected outcome six: Sidr Recovery Programme – Community Based Development Initiatives (CDI)

Sidr Recovery Programme – community based development initiatives (CDI) is a new programme that started from mid 2010 with leftover funds from the cyclone Sidr emergency appeal.

Since the emergency appeal is closed now, the leftover fund is to be used for this new programme linking to the annual appeal. Hence this new component has been added to the disaster management programme since the middle of 2010.



Focus group discussions/validation of surveyed information in Ucha Joli Para, Nilphamari. Photo: IFRC.

As CDI is a two year long programme based on community needs, mainly preparatory activities such as baseline surveys and needs identification as well as set up of needed programme committees and staff recruitment have been done during this reporting period. More specifically:

- A household level baseline survey was done in 15 villages of four targeted districts.
- Community consultations and the validation of identified needs are completed.
- A detailed plan of action is prepared.
- Both district and community level programme committees are formed in all districts.
- Necessary key staff members such as sectoral managers, programme officers, district coordinators, finance/admin assistants and community workers are recruited.
- Required procurement and office set up are done.

- Training for livelihood volunteers was completed in two districts: Magura and Natore. BDRCS's Chairman, District Commissioner (DC) of Magura and other government officials were also present during the inaugural session of the training session in Magura. Both Chairman and the DC have shown keen interest in all activities of the CDI programme.
- The beneficiary selection process for livelihoods, cash grants and adult literacy classes is on going.
- The water point survey is in progress.

Since required preparations are done and the plan of action is prepared, actual activities to achieve the expected outcomes mentioned above are about to begin. Any achievement against the expected result/outcome stated above will be reported from the next programme update only.

Constraints and challenges:

- Priorities of the National Society diverted to the DREF operation for the landslide that affected the population that hampered the normal flow in the implementation of the regular DM programme.
- A series of depressions formed in the bay and created disturbances to the implementation of the DIPECHO supported programme for strengthening CPP in Cox's Bazaar zone.
- Monsoon floods in the CCA programme communities contributed to slow down the momentum of implementation.
- There has been a transition from a mainstream CCA concept into ongoing BDRCS CBDRR which requires additional efforts and time in finalizing nature of implementation strategy for CCA programme.
- The plan of action has been revised to cover the time gap due to natural events and for conceptual clarity in the CCA.
- Mobilization of additional human resources has been done to keep implementation the track on time.
- Two BDRCS staff members in charge of EPRP and the Relief Manager went on a six month mission and two month RDRT missions respectively. This may affect the EPRP deliverables and ongoing relief and response work.

Health and care

Programme component	Component outcome
Road safety	Ensure first aid immediately after a road accident to save the lives of the people.
Malaria prevention and control	Communities get a clear understanding about the cause, effect and symptoms of Malaria and engage themselves into preventive works like cleaning the mosquito breeding places, using mosquito nets and seek treatment for suspected malaria cases.
Public Health in Emergency (Sidr follow up)	Community volunteers refresh their knowledge and skill on public health in emergency.
Anaemia prevention	Create awareness among the community on basic nutrition and hygiene and improve nutritional status of children and adolescent girls.

Achievements:

Road Safety Programme

Local volunteers are providing first aid in six places on the Dhaka – Sylhet Highway and six places on the Dhaka – Jessore Highway. World First Aid Day was observed. The day event included rally, discussion and human chain.

Malaria Prevention and control

This is a new short term project with the partnership of Directorate of Health of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB). BDRCS is assigned to work in one union of Dewanganj sub district of Jamalpur district. The population is about 45,000. The project aims to make aware the community on prevention of Malaria and also supply long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLINs) to selected households. The recruitment of 33 local volunteers through community leaders, basic training on selected modules of CBHFA and information collection from households is done. By December 2010 the cleaning of mosquito breeding places and the distribution of LLINs will be completed. Malaria prevention and the control project is also a short duration intervention, September – December 2010. One of its main activities, supplying 2,000 LLINs to selected families, will prevent at least 10,000 vulnerable people from exposure to mosquito bites for 10 years. Two thirds of the 33 volunteers are female.



Bangladesh Red Crescent Society observed the world first aid day in different points and organize rally to create awareness among people on road safety. Photo by :IFRC

Public health in Emergency (PHiE)

The objective of the programme was to develop the capacity of the community volunteers to provide basic first aid and health care in future disasters. A total of 263 community volunteers of four coastal districts: Barguna, Bagerhat, Pirojpur and Patuakhli received community based health promotion and first aid training under the Sidr recovery programme. They were also provided with a first aid box. Also, 150 volunteers were given refresher training on PHiE. First aid boxes were also replenished at that time so that the volunteers can provide the first aid support to the people during emergencies.

Anaemia Prevention

From the anaemia prevention programme's previous experience this programme was replicated in two new communities in the Manikganj and Munshiganj districts. One is an urban community and another is a rural community. BDRCS has planned to select community volunteers and train them in basic hygiene and nutrition. Under the intervention IEC materials on worm infestation and iron deficiency as well as on how to prevent anaemia will be published. The volunteers with these materials will be used to raise awareness in the community. Besides, children and adolescent girls will be provided with de-worming tablets and iron supplements. BDRCS will also provide vegetable seeds rich in iron for kitchen gardening. The volunteers will also train the community about the benefits of taking the iron rich vegetables.

Constraints and Challenges:

- The dropout rate of the volunteers in the road safety intervention is high. More motivational work and supervision is needed to retain those volunteers. But current BDRCS's human resources is not enough to do this work so it is suggested that a field supervisor is appointed for the supervision and monitoring job.
- Sometimes the units are not that supportive in carrying out the programme. In PHiE refresher training, one unit refused to recognize the volunteers selected by the previous unit management committee and postponed planned training activities.

Working in Partnership:

To carry out the malaria prevention and control activities an MoU is signed between GOB and BDRCS. It has allowed BDRCS to reproduce IEC materials and use the BDRCS logo on them. In the road safety programme BDRCS keeps a good relation with a cousin highway police so that s/he can provide necessary help to volunteers in the road safety programme. And for the smooth intervention of all other health programmes, BDRCS keeps involving the local government health authorities.

Contributing to longer term effect:

Road safety and anaemia prevention interventions were supported by the Japan Red Cross Society over the last three years. Like many other countries, road traffic accidents is one of the leading causes of death in Bangladesh. Hence this intervention needs to be made more effective with much more supervision and monitoring.

The drop out of community volunteers in PHiE refresher training is less than 10 per cent in the last one year. This refresher training has also a contact effect and that will sustain the volunteers.

The unit people and Red Crescent Youth (RCY) are getting an opportunity to be involved in all interventions. This will have a positive effect on future programmes.

Looking ahead:

All the above mentioned interventions are run by volunteers at the implementation level. These will be reviewed and continued in the coming years.

Organizational Development

Programme Component	Key Activities
Supporting national society organizational development process: BDRCS legal base has been revised in order to strengthen and focus the service delivery of the most vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the process of constitutional revision• Dissemination/orientation of the revised constitution to all levels of the national society.• Develop/revise policies and strategies with integrity for HR, training, youth and volunteerism, and finance. This also includes an adherence to the code of conduct for staff and volunteers.
National Society leadership development: Improve the effective utilization of human and financial resources of BDRCS supported by effective leadership at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support revision of standing orders and adoption by mid of 2010• Implement approved organogram and revise/develop job descriptions• Update and apply the Annual Performance Appraisal format by respective departments in collaboration with the Human Resources department• Staff seconded from the IFRC to support the National Society for IT and monitoring and evaluation, and reporting• Update BDRCS Human Resources management information system for all staff• Develop and translate all revised policy documents into Bangla for dissemination• Develop, and disseminate a volunteer database system, volunteer management information system• Collect, consolidate and submit monthly/quarterly progress reports and Red Crescent Youth activities report to the IFRC in coordination with the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) department• Monitoring and follow up of unit level Red Crescent Youth

	<p>activities in 10 units in coordination with PMER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapt and implement gender policy and an action plan to integrate it into organizational development, disaster management and Health programmes at all levels and conduct 10 gender sensitization workshops.
<p>Performance:</p> <p>Improve and strengthen the quality and accountability of BDRCS service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops at the national headquarters on programme planning, development and management skills Develop and adopt tools and formats to be used by the respective departments for effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting of programmes and projects PMER to jointly conduct field visits with the respective programmes to monitor and evaluate the on-going programmes and projects Compile and prepare appeal-based programme updates, annual reports, pledge based reports as well as emergency appeal operation updates and final reports as required in consultation with the programmes Participate in various external trainings/workshops/meetings as required for PMER and organizational development

Outcomes/Expected results

The revised Constitution still remains under Ministry of Health for consideration, with occasional requests for the rationale behind a revision and clarification of some of the changes. Since this has been going on for a considerably long time the Asia Pacific Zone Organizational Development (OD) Coordinator and the ICRC Corporation delegate have facilitated in splitting the BDRCS Constitution's President Order 26 into

- (i) A Red Crescent Law (to be passed by GOB),
- (ii) Statutes (based on the model Statutes and accountable to the BDRCS General Body) and
- (iii) Rules of Procedures (accountable to the General Body).

The two element the joint statutes committee (JSC) wanted were also added.

- Deleting the constitutional powers of the President to that of a patron to the National Society and
- The Chairman of BDRCS is to be elected rather than selected.

The three documents have then been shared at the 2010 annual general meeting (AGM) for members' approval. Plans are that this document will soon be sent to Parliament for approval.

From 21-28 June the Asia Pacific Zone OD Coordinator and ICRC's Regional Cooperation Delegate facilitated three one-and-a-half day orientation meetings for BDRCS unit level delegates. A total of 110 out of a potential 140 participated in that meeting. This is the first



Delegation orientation meeting conducted by IFRC and ICRC for unit level delegates. Photo credit: IFRC

such meeting of the general body outside an AGM. The primary purpose of the orientation was to enhance the understanding among delegates of their responsibilities as members of the governance of a National Society that is part of a wider Movement. It is envisaged that this will help to build trust and understanding between the NHQ governance and higher management levels giving the opportunity for smooth continuation of activities as well as restoring more accountability to the donor world. The priority issues of the meeting were:

- Bottom-up approach to strategic planning
- Membership
- Amendment of the Constitution
- Human resources
- Roles and Responsibilities of governance and management
- Unit development

A summary of delegates' recommendations formed a proposed Plan of action. This Plan of action is more of a road map for the National Society to follow and accomplish within the year 2011. It is also a mandate for the newly-elected Managing Board to implement:

1. A **governance-led strategy** to address the issues surrounding the legal base.
2. A **management-led strategy** that will bring about the changes needed to meet the characteristics of a well-functioning National Society.

To encourage youths and to build up their capacities as well as that of BDRCS's higher management. Few trainings and visitations took place within this reporting period. From 14-15 September, the BDRCS representative to the IFRC Youth Commission attended the Youth Commission Meeting at the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva with other global Youth Commission Members. Between 5-7 October the Secretary General attended the annual HR seminar at Geneva, where globally many IFRC and National Society HR staff met together to discuss human resource in emergencies; competency framework; performance management; and learning and development. The IFRC Youth Commission representative has also been selected as the Vice Chairman of the Conference in the upcoming Asia Pacific Regional Conference 2010 held on October 17 to 20 in Amman, Jordan.

Following, IFRC's new approach to "embedding" IFRC human resources into the National Society to support the internal change processes of BDRCS, Bangladesh's Country Office HR Manager has been embedded in the National Society as "staff on loan". This new concept of embedding will be for six months starting from November 2010.

BDRCS's OD representative attended the Regional OD Forum in Kathmandu on 26-27 August. On 28 August the OD delegate attended the meeting with OD practitioners to share views and to come up with new ideas in improving the OD mechanism in the region.

The OD delegate's one year mission ended on 30 September 2010. At present the Bangladesh Head of Country Office is looking into the OD activities along with the OD Manager. The training department in-charge has taken up a mission in Pakistan. BDRCS has not yet officially replaced his position.

An IT assessment of all departments in the National Society is ongoing to find out the status and the requirements of equipment for the National Society. This will help in bringing a system where the demand can meet the actual need. With the information, a database of the equipment at BDRCS will be prepared. The National Society is working with the assistance of IFRC in establishing and updating BDRCS's existing website and closing the old one. An OD department assessment on IT has already been done to find out the department's needs by the data processing consultant who happens to be also an IT expert.

Achievements

BDRCS held an ordinary general meeting on 10 July 2010 in order to elect a managing board for a period of three years. 132 out of 142 delegates attended in that meeting. There were 66 candidates for the 14 managing board places.

For strategic planning and human resources, qualified consultants have been hired. They will start to work from the fourth week of November. BDRCS strategic planning for 2011-2015 is on process. Unit capacity assessments in 68 BDRCS units have been completed. A Consultant was hired to input the collected data into a data base. The result of this will also be included into the strategic planning. An interim report has been shared internally on the progress of the unit capacity assessment. Simultaneously, the HR reform process has also started and some progress is already visible.

A platform for implementing BDRCS organizational development framework was approved by the Chairman in mid-March. To make the OD approach more participatory a three-tier system was introduced with the OD

Steering Committee, OD working group and technical groups. Though only one meeting took place since then but it is expected that with the start of the strategic planning and the human resources reformation these groups will be reactivated. A technical group is formed within the National Society who will assist the Consultants in facilitating strategic planning and human resources reformation.

Constraints or Challenges

A comparative bid analysis (CBA) was done with the received resumes of human resources and strategic planning consultants. Time consuming structures and processes were established to make the recruitment process transparent. Particularly the *grading system*. This maintains neutrality and avoids any type of proliferation.

To meet the targets set in the plan of action resulting from the delegates' orientation meeting is a challenge due to administrative and bureaucratic processes. In addition to that, several festival holidays also delayed some planned activities. Therefore, it is envisaged that some of the activities in the plan of action that are to be accomplished within the assigned periods will be postponed to 2011.

Working in partnership

Separate meetings were held with the Head of Country Office and the OD Manager by ICRC and British Red Cross (BRC) in regard to understanding the OD programme situation and how it will continue progressing to accomplish the commitments made for this year and for the upcoming year. ICRC and BRC gave positive feeds with many backs of their support to the OD programme. Later in the month some intense meeting took place with the BRC Coordinator, SARO and the SARO Coordinator, Swedish Red Cross with the Head of Country Office and the OD Manager as well as the BDRCS OD department in-charge. The main discussions were around the ways the OD activities will continue. Both were very eager to help and assist the programme in any possible way. They had also discussed the reasons of why the OD delegate's mission was not extended.

On 6 December 2010 for fund raising purposes a President dinner for 300 elites was called. The President made an appeal to raise funds for the continuation of present activities. Additionally, some new countrywide activities were introduced as part of the blood programme. There was also an increase in health rural facilities and road and safety programmes. Also, a request was made to assist in the construction and extension of BDRCS's NHQ.

The possibility of hosting a partnership meeting in March 2011 was also discussed, with broad approval from BDRCS that this would be an excellent opportunity to present their new five-year Strategic Plan 2011-2015. Movement partners reminded BDRCS that there are outstanding commitments from the previous partnership meeting in 2007 which would need to be addressed and disseminated first.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The much needed approval of the revised Constitution will be sent to Parliament by next year for approval. The main objectives of the briefings in the Delegates' Orientation meeting was to ensure delegates fully understood the expectations of the wider Movement, and to enhance their appreciation of the importance of working in accordance with the Fundamental Principles, and the advantages of doing so in terms of positive humanitarian consequences and an improved public image of the National Society. Delegates were also to be reminded of the importance of giving a strong mandate for change to the newly-elected Managing Board, as well as their collective responsibility to support decisions taken. As a result of the meetings a common action plan was developed. This is now being followed and will continue its activities till 2011 giving a constructive road map of what to target at and achieve within a given time period.

Looking ahead

In the short-term the IFRC, together with the ICRC, will provide all necessary support to the national society as they prepare for the revision of the legal base and similar activities.

Based on the progress made so far, IFRC has prioritized the strategic planning process, ensuring that a 2011-2015 strategy is properly developed by BDRCS and is committed to at all levels of BDRCS; building up the capacity of the 68 BDRCS branches using the findings and recommendations from the Unit Capacity

Assessment to inform a realistic and achievable plan of action; and human resource reformation in the National Society to improve on the process, system and procedures of the National Society.

Where we work

How we work	
<p>The IFRC's vision is to:</p> <p>Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.</p>	<p>The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises. 2. Enable healthy and safe living. 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:</p> <p>Bangladesh Red Crescent Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capt (Retd) Abu Bakar, Secretary General, email: bdracs@bangla.net, phone: +88 02 935 2226 <p>IFRC Bangladesh country office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Udaya Kumar Regmi, Head of Office, email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org, phone: +88 02 933 7314, fax: +88 02 934 1631. <p>IFRC South Asia regional office, in India:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Azmat Ulla, Head of Regional Office, Email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org, phone: +91 11 2411 1122, fax: +91 11 2411 1128. <p>IFRC Asia Pacific Zone office, in Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Panico, Acting Head of Operations, email: al.panico@ifrc.org, phone + 603 9207 5704 • Alan Bradbury, Resource Mobilization and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting, Coordinator, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org. phone: +603 9207 5775. 	

Annex 1:

Table: Summary of response

SL	Name of District's /Units	Allocated relief materials				
		Number of Families	Saree	Lungee	Tarpaulin	Plastic Sheet
Response for flood affected people						
01	Kurigram	300	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs
02	Lalmonirhat	200	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs
03	Nilphamari	200	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs
04	Gaibandha	200	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs	-
05	Bogra	200	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs
06	Sirajgonj	300	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs
07	Jamalpur	400	400pcs	400pcs	400pcs	400pcs
08	Faridpur	300	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs
09	Manikgonj	300	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs
10	Madaripur	200	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs	200pcs
11	Sylhet	300	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs	-
12	Moulavibazar	300	300pcs	300pcs	300pcs	-
	Total	3,200	3,200pcs	3,200pcs	3,200pcs	2,400pcs
Response for different localized disaster						
01	Magura	400	400pcs	400pcs	-	-
02	Sylhet	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
03	Jessore	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
04	Khulna	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
05	Comilla	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
06	Meherpur	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
07	Dhaka city	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
08	Sirajganj	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
09	Rangpur	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
10	Khagrachori	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
11	Bandarban	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
12	Kustia	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
13	Dhaka district	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
14	Munshiganj	100	100pcs	100pcs	-	-
	Total	1,700	1,700pcs	1,700pcs	-	-
Land slide DREF operation						

SI	Districts	Number of Families	Food items (20kg rice, 5kg dahl, 2ltr edible oil, 1kg iodized salt)	NFI (1 pc sari, 1 pc lungi, 1 pc water jerry can, 1 pc Hygiene parcel, 1 pc kitchen set , WPT and ORS) and emergency shelter materials (tarpaulin)
1	Cox's bazaar	1,300	1,300 families	1,300 families

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Appeal Launch Date: 01 jan 11

Appeal Timeframe: 01 jan 94 to 31 dec 13

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/11
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,940,198	116,294	224,555	11,317	232,846	2,525,209
B. Opening Balance	166,855	96,668	222,089	0	247,612	733,223

Income

Cash contributions

American Red Cross	421,889					421,889
Andorran Red Cross	19,070					19,070
Austrian Red Cross	16,000					16,000
Bangladesh - Private Donors	6,305					6,305
Canadian Red Cross	513,784					513,784
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	3,887					3,887
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	226,783					226,783
China Red Cross, Macau branch	21,600					21,600
Czech Government	95,965					95,965
DFID - British Government		-10,323				-10,323
Estonia Government	52,727					52,727
European Commission - DG ECHO	40,603					40,603
Finnish Red Cross	0				2,247	2,247
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)					12,733	12,733
Hellenic Government	322,000					322,000
Irish Government	660,000					660,000
Irish Red Cross	132,990					132,990
Italian Red Cross	302,647					302,647
Japanese Red Cross	123,495	24,093				147,588
Liechtenstein Red Cross	10,000					10,000
Luxembourg Red Cross	19,315					19,315
Monaco private donors	22,360					22,360
Monaco Red Cross	36,751					36,751
Netherlands Red Cross	166,300					166,300
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	18,559					18,559
New York Office (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)	102,600					102,600
New York Office (from McMillen Trust)	10,800					10,800
New York Office (from United States - Private Donors)	14,127					14,127
New Zealand Red Cross	16,219					16,219
Oman - Private Donors	3,634					3,634
On Line donations	99,067					99,067
Republic of Korea Red Cross	83,028					83,028
Slovakia Government	99,323					99,323
Slovenian Red Cross	34,176					34,176
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	23,324		68,515			91,839
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	3,220					3,220
C1. Cash contributions	3,722,548	13,771	68,515		14,980	3,819,814

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

American Red Cross	140,757					140,757
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	10,684					10,684
European Commission - DG ECHO	8,026					8,026
Finnish Red Cross					-6,222	-6,222

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<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					-35,255	-35,255
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	-5,580					-5,580
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		-53,958	-67,339			-121,297
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	153,887	-53,958	-67,339		-41,477	-8,887
Income reserved for future periods						
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		58,333				58,333
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>	445,518					445,518
C3. Income reserved for future periods	445,518	58,333				503,851
Inkind Personnel						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	19,000					19,000
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	96,800					96,800
C5. Inkind Personnel	115,800					115,800
Other Income						
<i>Services</i>					11,508	11,508
C6. Other Income					11,508	11,508
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	4,437,754	18,146	1,176	0	-14,989	4,442,087
D. Total Funding = B + C	4,604,608	114,813	223,265	0	232,623	5,175,310
Appeal Coverage	237%	99%	99%	0%	100%	205%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	166,855	96,668	222,089	0	247,612	733,223
C. Income	4,437,754	18,146	1,176	0	-14,989	4,442,087
E. Expenditure	-1,695,196	-55,980	-156,734		-130,171	-2,038,081
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,909,412	58,834	66,531	0	102,452	3,137,229

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,940,198	116,294	224,555	11,317	232,846	2,525,209	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	91,930	132,015					132,015	-40,085
Shelter - Transitional	38,000	35,426					35,426	2,574
Construction Materials	143,123	122,438					122,438	20,684
Clothing & textiles	29,322	186					186	29,136
Seeds,Plants	54,123	34,441					34,441	19,682
Water & Sanitation	10,000	2,886					2,886	7,114
Medical & First Aid	41,228	1,049	1,423				2,471	38,757
Teaching Materials	15,000							15,000
Utensils & Tools	20,000							20,000
Other Supplies & Services	136,702	109,978					109,978	26,724
Total Supplies	579,428	438,418	1,423				439,841	139,587
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	75,000	39,417					39,417	35,583
Computers & Telecom	5,067	4,357		1,084		547	5,988	-921
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.		5,682					5,682	-5,682
Medical Equipment	4,000	3,796					3,796	204
Others Machinery & Equipment	421							421
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	84,488	53,252		1,084		547	54,883	29,605
Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,284	315				117	433	1,851
Distribution & Monitoring	27,430	25,962	280				26,243	1,187
Transport & Vehicle Costs	65,980	28,773	7,069	2,996		5,059	43,898	22,083
Total Transport & Storage	95,694	55,050	7,350	2,996		5,177	70,573	25,121
Personnel								
International Staff	613,871	380,417	-13,428	76,850		108,904	552,743	61,128
National Staff	199,282	103,044	11,428	17,460		40,841	172,773	26,508
National Society Staff	197,148	207,330	8,074	1,919		78	217,402	-20,254
Consultants	29,472	26,043					26,043	3,429
Total Personnel	1,039,773	716,834	6,074	96,230		149,824	968,961	70,811
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	270,471	147,504	26,284	39,836		3,977	217,601	52,870
Total Workshops & Training	270,471	147,504	26,284	39,836		3,977	217,601	52,870
General Expenditure								
Travel	36,900	8,449	-275	4,761		1,099	14,035	22,865
Information & Public Relation	109,868	30,805	6,397	1,488		1,319	40,009	69,860
Office Costs	61,711	24,348	1,723	402		3,468	29,941	31,769
Communications	41,956	12,688	1,534	309		5,697	20,228	21,729
Professional Fees	500							500
Financial Charges	41,300	21,836	37			-49,037	-27,164	68,464
Other General Expenses	6,000	7,455		229		156	7,839	-1,839
Total General Expenditure	298,235	105,581	9,416	7,188		-37,298	84,888	213,347
Depreciation								
Depreciation	3,000	2,442					2,442	558
Total Depreciation	3,000	2,442					2,442	558
Programme & Service Support								
Programme & Service Support	154,121	96,153	3,361	9,564		7,945	117,023	37,098
Total Programme & Service Support	154,121	96,153	3,361	9,564		7,945	117,023	37,098
Services								

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,940,198	116,294	224,555	11,317	232,846	2,525,209	
Services & Recoveries		3,108	779				3,887	-3,887
Total Services		3,108	779				3,887	-3,887
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		76,854	1,293	-165			77,982	-77,982
Total Operational Provisions		76,854	1,293	-165			77,982	-77,982
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,525,209	1,695,196	55,980	156,734		130,171	2,038,081	487,128
VARIANCE (C - D)		245,002	60,314	67,821	11,317	102,675	487,128	