

Mid-Year report



BANGLADESH

Appeal No. MAABD001

This report covers the period 01/01/2010 to 30/06/2010.



IFRC and BDRCS staffs are helping the Aila affected people in taking the boat into the river.

Photo Credit: IFRC

30 June 2010

In brief

Programme outcome:

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) are providing funding and technical support to Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) for capacity building. IFRC and BDRCS are trying to achieve the goals of strategy 2020 through its activities. The national society with the help of IFRC is providing immediate and recovery support after every disaster: to save lives and protect livelihood of the community people.

Also, to enable healthy and safe living, the health and care division is working with the community on immunizing children, providing first aid support, preventing anemia; and creating awareness for avian influenza and swine flu. IFRC and BDRCS are promoting social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace by following the fundamental principals of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in their activities.

Programmes summary:

During the reporting period Bangladesh has witnessed several natural and manmade disasters which affected the socio-economic conditions of the people of Bangladesh.

IFRC and BDRCS were heavily engaged in the relief work in response to the cold wave and a local storm. The cold wave swept across the country from December 2009 till the last week of January 2010. The local storm hit several northern districts of Bangladesh on 14 April 2010. Relief was provided by the IFRC through the disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) to support the people who

were affected.

Activities under the cyclone Aila emergency appeal have been completed by April 2010. In the recovery and rehabilitation phase the Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch provided support to the cyclone Aila affected people with cash grants and fishing boats. Besides this, transitional shelter materials will be provided to the selected beneficiaries by June 2010. A programme named community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) has started from March 2010. It is actually the continuation of the community based disaster management (CBDM) programme. The aim of the programme is to build a strong and resilient community, one that will be able to respond faster in the even of; and bounce back better after, any disaster.

The cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) is always working with people from the coastal areas to create awareness. The programme purpose is to reduce the loss of lives and properties which occurred due to the cyclone. An assessment for repairing and maintaining wireless stations and equipment has been conducted; and technical support for repairing the instrument will be provided soon. To ensure effective early warnings during the cyclone season, small and medium sized batteries have been sent to the CPP working area. Furthermore, vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) exercises have been conducted around 60 cyclone shelters in the CPP working area so that the needs of the communities can be addressed properly. Several information education and communication (IEC) materials, like flip charts on cyclone preparedness; a CBDRR curriculum; and multi-hazard posters have been developed under the “reducing risk of the vulnerable people through disaster preparedness” (RRDP) project. (In addition, the process for repairing of 60 cyclone shelters has started).

Under the health and care programme emphasis has been placed on national society capacity building. Along with the measles campaign which mainly focused on immunizing children under four; an awareness raising programme on avian influenza and swine flu under the human pandemic preparedness (H2P) programme was also implemented through BDRCS. The health and care programme provided training on first aid to selected volunteers. The volunteers, in turn, are expected to provide first aid service to the injured people during heavy traffic rush hours. BDRCS is also working with selected communities to prevent anaemia.

Under organizational development, a seven step strategic planning process was designed and approved. BDRCS is now implementing the activities according to the plan. Branch capacity assessment started from mid-April. The assessment of 12 out of 68 BDRCS branches have already been completed by May 2010 and the rest will be finished soon. The assessment will also help to identify the human and financial resources within BDRCS. However, BDRCS’s constitution is still under review.

Financial situation: The total budget for 2010 is CHF 2,096,202 (USD 1,975,718 or EUR 1,579,854), of which 203 per cent of the appeal is covered. Expenditure from January to June 2010 was 42 per cent of the overall 2010 budget.

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

No. of people we have reached:

Through IFRC/BDRCS programme we have reached:

Programme title	Male	Female	Total
Disaster management	60%	40%	236,200
Health and care	50%	50%	40,000
Organizational development	70%	30%	2,181

Our partners:

Partner national societies for 2010 include the:

Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, 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 the International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC) and the IFRC, BDRCS works with other bilateral and multi-lateral partners. BDRCS has around 40 partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, UN agencies, disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (the DIPECHO programme), OPEC, community-based non-governmental organizations, and government bodies which include the Ministry of Food and Disaster Management and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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

Context

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

Cold wave:

The people of the northern part of Bangladesh suffered a lot due to the cold wave. A DREF appeal has been launched to provide relief to the affected people.

Violence between Bengali settlers and indigenous people:

When the violence broke out among the Bengali settlers and the indigenous people in Rangamati, a hilly district of Bangladesh, BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC sent a rapid assessment team to assess the situation. The assessment team found that around 50 people were injured and 66 houses were reduced to ashes during the clashes that forced the authorities to call in the army. The incident led to the deaths of at least seven people. Based on the assessment, BDRCS with the assistance of ICRC provided support to 650 affected families.

Severe local storm:

At least eight people, including a woman, were killed and around two hundred injured in a powerful local storm that lashed at various districts on the northern side of Bangladesh. Several thousand dwelling houses and crops on vast tracts of land were destroyed and innumerable trees uprooted in Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Dinajpur, Bogra, Kurigram and Sirajganj as the storms swept through. A joint assessment team consisting of BDRCS and IFRC personnel visited the affected areas. Based on the assessment, IFRC's DREF was allocated to assist 4,500 families in four districts: Gaibandha, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Rangpur.

Breach in embankment in the cyclone Aila affected area:

15 villages in Padmapukur, an Aila affected union under Shyamnagar upazila (sub-districts), was inundated when water entered breaking a ring embankment at eight points on the river Kholpetua on 29 March 2010. Over 25,000 people of the Padmapukur union were marooned and gripped by panic when water entered into their villages. The whole union was flooded and villagers were forced to take shelter on high lands. Due to unfavourable weather conditions and a sudden breach in the embankment, the supplier who builds and provides boats for the cyclone Aila operation, was unable to deliver boats on time. The place where boats were being constructed was also inundated so the boats distribution took place a little late than expected. But all 300 boats have now been handed over to the selected beneficiaries at village Chakla of Ashahshuni upazila in the Satkhira district. With the completion of this boat distribution the entire Aila operation has been completed.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Programme Component	Outcomes
Community based disaster risk reduction	Targeted high risk flood prone communities are better able to mitigate, prepare for and respond to floods and other disasters.
Cyclone preparedness programme	Capacities of targeted vulnerable coastal communities to respond to cyclonic disasters are strengthened.
Earthquake preparedness and response programme	Targeted high risk communities are better prepared to respond to earthquakes.
Disaster response	The disaster response capacity of the national society are further strengthened.
Climate change	The national society and targeted communities are better prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk to climate change.

Expected outcome one:

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR): (formerly Community Based Disaster Management)

BDRCS completed its community based disaster preparedness programme (CBDM), now known as the CBDRR programme, funded by DFID and the Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch. Before starting another new phase BDRCS and IFRC jointly visited Tangail and Jamalpur districts, which were earlier CBDM intervening areas, in January 2010. Through focus group discussions (FGD) and pre-structured questionnaires, information about communities' and their disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation and livelihood intervention activities were collected. The assessment team also met with the branch executive committees to find out the possibility of extensions of the CBDRR programme. Based on findings of the field visit and past CBDM work review workshops, BDRCS submitted a proposal for CBDRR, the continuation of CBDM, in line with BDRCS's five year disaster risk management (DRM) strategy from 2010 to 2014.

The proposal for CBDRR is for one year targeting 18 communities in nine flood prone districts. After reviewing the proposal, the plan of action (PoA) was finalized jointly by BDRCS and IFRC. It was agreed that the CBDRR programme will start from 15 March 2010, initially for a period of three months. The continuity of the programme beyond three months will be decided later based on fund availability and initial performance. Household and community level flood preparedness and disaster response capacity building as well as small scale mitigation activities like planting trees, raising the base of the houses, collecting money for emergency situations will be carried out under the CBDRR programme.

During April and May all the communities were selected in consultation with the BDRCS's respective branch. A community organizer was also selected from each of the community's in order to facilitate and ensure community ownership on the implementation of project activities.

Based on pre-structured questions, a survey has been completed at all CBDRR communities. All benchmark information on demographics, socio-economic conditions, and water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) facilities of targeted communities were gathered through the survey.

To empower community's to quickly respond to local small scale disasters, an emergency fund collection process has been initiated at the micro group level. It would help to meet community needs before outside assistance comes and also directly contributes to empowering people to respond in an emergency. The community disaster management committee (CDMC), community disaster response

team (CDRT) and unit disaster response team (UDRT) were revived and they meet on a monthly basis as a regular programme activity.

Vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) exercises were conducted in Chadpur, Madaripur and Faridpur districts with participation from the community to develop community based risk reduction action plans and activities. Support will be given from the project to implement some of such small scale mitigation activities in each community.

Also, world Red Cross Red Crescent day was observed at all CBDRR districts. Unit volunteers, community organizations including CDRT, CDMC had organized colourful rally and discussion session to observe the day.

Expected outcome two: Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)

Under CPP, a total of 7,742 large sized and 14,656 medium sized batteries were purchased and distributed to 32 upazilas and 2,768 villages, that are part of the CPP intervening area. These dry cell batteries will be used in megaphones that are used to disseminate early warning messages. This is to ensure effective early warnings for the cyclone season from April to May.

A technical expert team from BDRCS conducted an assessment for necessary reparations and renovations of the wireless network in Cox's Bazaar zone on April, 2010. Based on the assessment findings, necessary support will be given to CPP for the reparation and maintenance of wireless stations and equipment.

A good number of activities were carried out during the reporting period under the project titled "reducing risk of vulnerable people through the disaster preparedness programme" (RRDP) under the efforts of disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department's 5th Action Plan. The project activities are being implemented in six upazilas of Cox's Bazaar district.

A three-day long orientation workshop was organized for 41 facilitators from the micro group targeted at upazilas to orient them on how to facilitate a disaster preparedness campaign at their respective communities; and to teach them VCA for the implementation of preparedness and small scale mitigation activities. Accordingly PoAs have been prepared through 60 VCA exercises conducted in all communities around 60 cyclone shelters. Most outcomes of the VCA exercises were found relevant; and the needs should be addressed according to priorities of the communities within time and resources from RRDP. Since the needs of communities are diversified and require different stakeholders' intervention, VCA reports will be shared with government and relevant agencies so as to address people's specific needs.

Then there was a disaster preparedness drive. This took place at 30 schools; and measures on reducing the impact of cyclones and climate change were initiated. Orientation on the disaster preparedness (DP) message included; the use and maintenance of shelters; the establishment of the DP fund and how to use early warning systems training sessions were also held for shelter management committees (SMC) at different upazillas.

Orientation for the upazila disaster management committee (UzDMC) and Union Disaster Management Committee (UDMC) on issues related to their roles and responsibilities also took place. Orientation sessions in: shelter management; early warning dissemination; evacuation to shelter; and the facilitation of local community disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans into a national development programme was also organized. (Note that sessions for fishing communities on cyclone related DRR sessions were also held at the upazila level).

Monthly meetings with the shelter management committee and the micro group (MG) fishing families are happening on a regular basis.

Quiz competitions were held in communities for children and women on DRR issues.

BDRCS and IFRC are focal partners for standardizing IEC materials and the CBDRR training curriculum in the cluster of disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid

department partners in Bangladesh. BDRCS already developed flip charts with a facilitator's guide book and it has already been used for community discussions. The electronic version of the curriculum for school students, multi-hazard posters and flyers with DP messages were also developed. In collaboration with the country and regional initiatives of disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, BDRCS and IFRC have contextualized the CBDRR training curriculum so as to standardize for South Asia.

Early warning, first aid, search and rescue equipment will be provided to the community and Red Crescent volunteers under the RRDP project. The procurement procedure for the search and rescue equipment is in progress.

A team made up of an IFRC engineer, a project officer and representatives from the shelter management committee (SMC) conducted an assessment of the physical condition of 60 cyclone shelters for reparation and renovation work. According to the assessment findings, initiative has been taken to repair and renovate 42 cyclone shelters. In the first phase, reparation and renovation works for 15 shelters have been completed and, with additional funds and a time extension by European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, similar work will be done for remaining 27 shelters.

A total of 221 BDRCS volunteers have received training on first aid, search and rescue, and disaster management which was facilitated by the training department from BDRCS from 18 to 27 April 2010.

World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day was observed on 8 May 2010 jointly with BDRCS units and CPP. In total eight rallies were organized in Cox's Bazaar town and in six other upazilas of Cox's Bazaar. Around 3,247 people took part in the rallies with visible Movement banners, caps, placards and festoons.

Field demonstrations on early warning dissemination, evacuation, search and rescue, and first aid services were organized to enhance the skill and practical knowledge of the volunteers and the communities.

Community have taken some DRR initiatives in Jhapua village in Mosheshkhal, where they actively took part to build connecting road to cyclone shelter in collaboration with the local government authority.

As a joint initiative by the disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (DipECHO) in Bangladesh, an exposure visit took place in Nepal from 21 to 27 of February 2010.

Disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department project has been extended for three months till 15 December 2010 with additional fund for repairing and renovation of 27 cyclone shelters and for follow up works of small scale mitigation, community DRR intervention.

As part of the joint initiatives between the regional office and the country's DipECHO programme, poster competition was organized in 50 schools across the country. Other DipECHO partners also have participated in the event. A half day long orientation on DRR and climate change adaptation (CCA) for selected school students was done. Around 4,000 children were oriented through this initiative. The staff members also gave necessary information on theme, objectives and ground rules of the poster competition to the students.



Under a joint initiative between the South Asia Regional Office and the DipECHO programme a poster competition was organized to create awareness.

Photo credit: IFRC.

As a joint initiative between DipECHO, IFRC and other partners in Bangladesh, includes a coffee table book to profile good practices of DRR initiatives. The terms of reference for the services has been done jointly with DipECHO.

DipECHO partners in Bangladesh conducted a meeting with the Minister of Food and Disaster Management on 21 April 2010 to inform the ministry of the DipECHO initiative and to initiate collaborative actions with the ministry.

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department audit team has performed a verification of IFRC and BDRCS operations in Bangladesh related to the disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department project.

Expected outcome three:

Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP):

IFRC funded the EPRP follow up programme which ended on December 2009. After several discussions between IFRC and BDRCS, four earthquake prone districts were selected for the programme. After reviewing the budget and proposal, IFRC confirmed three months funding starting from 15 March. IFRC will confirm the fund for rest of the nine months based on fund availability, and initial performance and progress of programme activities. The programme activities are being implemented in 18 communities of Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet and Ragpur districts. During April and May all the communities are being organized. The selection of the community volunteers is going on. Selections of 100 schools and eight colleges in the targeted four districts have been completed. In those schools earthquake preparedness, first aid, and search and rescue training will be given to the students.

An art competition was organized on 27 March 2010 at BDRCS premises marking national disaster preparedness day. Around 250 children took part in the competition. The director general of the disaster management bureau (DMB), the Minister of Food and Disaster Management, BDRCS's Deputy Secretary General among others were present at the prize giving ceremony.

A training of trainers' (ToT) session for first aid, and search and rescue is being organized for selected unit disaster response team (UDRT) members so that they can facilitate the training for community volunteers and school students to ensure effective and efficient response in an emergency.

Expected outcome four:

Emergency Response:

Along with the completion of the cyclone Aila operation under emergency appeal, BDRCS/IFRC responded to various disasters during the reporting period. Under the livelihood intervention in cyclone Aila, a total of 889 families from the Satkhira district received cash grants. Beneficiary families were categorized according to investment plans to revive their income generation endeavours. 300 families were provided with traditional fishing boats. The cash grant distribution modality was replicated from the cyclone Sidr operation with some necessary modification as to comply with programme needs.

The Aila emergency operation ended in the third week of April. Transitional shelter support under Red Cross society of China, Hong Kong branch assistance has started. Transitional shelter materials will be distributed to 500 Aila affected families in the Satkhira and Khulna districts.

The procurement of materials is in progress. The training module on safe shelter which was used in the Sidr operation is being contextualized for Aila affected areas. It will be used for conducting ToT sessions for volunteers. 50 unit level volunteers have been mobilized at Satkhira and Khulna districts to carry out the recovery activities.

In January 2010, the northern and south-western part of Bangladesh experienced a severe cold wave which lasted up till the end of January 2010. BDRCS with support from IFRC responded swiftly to the cold wave through a DREF operation. BDRCS/IFRC distributed 48,000 blankets from DP stock at the national headquarters (NHQ). In addition, to this BDRCS/IFRC provided packages of warm clothing, (where each package contained two blankets, one shawl, one woollen cap, one saree and one lungi), to 10,000 families.

There was a fire incident on 8 January 2010 in the South Begunbari area in Dhaka city. The entire slum was destroyed and burnt out and slum dwellers could not even save their belongings. BDRCS responded to the fire incident with first aid and evacuation services. Non-food items (NFI) including plastic sheets, blankets, sarees, and lungis from the DP stock were distributed among 250 families affected by fire.

An incident of severe violence took place between the indigenous people of Bangladesh and Bengali settlers in the Rangamati and Khagrachhari districts of the Chittagong hill tracts on 23 February 2010. BDRCS, IFRC and ICRC jointly conducted an emergency needs assessment from 24 to 27 February. Based on the assessment, BDRCS in collaboration with ICRC provided NFIs to 650 affected families. NFIs were borrowed from BDRCS/IFRC DP stock. It will be replenished later.

The northern bordering districts of Bangladesh faced a severe tropical storm on 14 April 2010, which caused a number of deaths, injuries and affected thousands of families. Rapid assessment was conducted by a joint IFRC and BDRCS team from 15-17 April. Based on the assessment findings, IFRC's disaster response emergency fund (DREF), allocated funds to provide assistance for the most affected people. A total 4,500 families in four districts will be assisted with a package of supplementary food, NFIs -- sarees, lungis, jerry cans; and emergency shelter materials. The distribution of the package is expected to be completed by June 2010. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department and Canadian Red Cross have agreed to replenish the DREF.

The registration of beneficiary families has been completed in the four districts of Lalmonirhat, Rangpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha. Members from the national disaster response team (NDRT) and the regional disaster response team (RDRT) have been deployed to assist units in beneficiary selection and the distribution of items. The procurement of items is in progress; some NFIs (i.e. saree, lungi, and tarpaulins) have been borrowed from BDRCS's/IFRC's DP stock and will be replenished later. The distribution is expected to start from the third week of May.

BDRCS had organized the first NDRT training with support from IFRC's Bangladesh country office and the South Asian regional office from 15-20 February 2010 at Proshika Training Centre, Manikganj. A total of 25 participants (three women and 22 men) including volunteers and IFRC's DM officers, unit liaison officers (ULOs), selected from different units and staff members from BDRCS's NHQ attended the training.

NDRT members were trained through a standardized curriculum from BDRCS for Bangladesh, to assist the respective local unit in assessing and carrying out disaster response operations. It also serves to help create a national platform for: lessons learnt, teamwork, communications and information sharing among stakeholders in BDRCS. The evaluation of NDRT participants is in process.

Expected outcome five

Climate change adaptation:

A partial fund was available for the climate change adaptation (CCA) project. The activities planned under the CCA project could not be carried out in time as the programme people were heavily engaged in the cyclone Aila operation. However, under the CBDRR and RRDP programme, CCA was incorporated as a cross cutting issue. CCA issues were also given important consideration while conducting VCA exercises.

A separate project proposal for climate change has been developed with a view to 'building safer communities in South Asia' focusing on four thematic priorities i.e. i) assessing and addressing community risk; ii) communication, advocacy, partnership; iii) integrating climate change into existing tools, trainings, and plans; and iv) addressing strategies identified through a regional think tank workshop on CBDRR and CCA hosted by BDRCS.

Initially the collaboration with CBDRR has already been made to implement the project activities. The activities will be carried out in raising the awareness of CCA in the community. The people will be

oriented on early flood warning systems; the knowledge and practices of different CCA measures will be promoted among the community; alternative livelihood options and food security initiatives will be demonstrated to the community; the programme will revisit existing VCA methodology in the context of climate change to make it more friendly for its application in assessment for the CCA programme. In the first two years, the programme will be implemented in collaboration with CBDRR communities which will gradually be scaled up and replicated in other non-CBDRR communities.

Under building safer communities in South Asia, the South Asia Regional Office has standardized first aid kits for national societies to be used at different levels. IFRC handed over those kits as a template to BDRCS. Accordingly, BDRCS organized a display followed by a discussion session on 14 January 2010. Representatives from different departments of BDRCS and IFRC visited the display session and made comments and recommendations to the content for the standardized kits in a Bangladesh context.

With support from the South Asia Regional Office, BDRCS and IFRC jointly hosted a four-day long cross regional workshop on indigenous knowledge on DRR at Cox's Bazaar from 8 to 11 March 2010 under the DipECHO programme's fifth action plan. A total of 39 participants from South Asia, Southeast Asia, other parts of Asia Pacific and South Africa took part in the workshop. Representatives from disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Bangladesh also participated in the said event. Participants identified good practices and knowledge related to DRR; and made a "way forward" to document for those sharing nationally, regionally and globally among the stakeholders working on DRR.

Constraints or Challenge:

Some of the DM activities have not started yet due to a lack of proper understanding on issues like CCA and CBDRR. CBDRR and EPRP project implementation was delayed due to the incomplete and late submission of proposals from BDRCS's side.

The schedule of NDRT training had to be revised three times as there had been changes in the management. Most of the unit committee members are new and do not understand Red Cross Red Crescent principles, and the Movement, which hampers the proper beneficiary selection and relief distribution.

Health and Care

Programme component	Component outcome
Measles campaign	Mobilize vulnerable community for immunization.
Humanitarian pandemic prevention (H2P)	Aware Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) volunteers on pandemic influenza and disseminate prevention messages to the community
Anaemia prevention	An aware community on basic nutrition and hygiene and improve nutritional status of children and adolescent girls
Road safety	Ensure the availability of first aid during traffic rush hours.

Achievements:

Measles campaign – BDRCS is a partner of the government of Bangladesh (GoB) and works in 11 districts to raise awareness in the communities on immunization. Volunteers played a vital part in creating the awareness of immunization. The programme was held for a short period from November 2009 to April 2010. The programme was divided into three phases. During the initial phase or the pre-campaign phase a total of 760 volunteers were oriented on the programme: “What is Measles”; and how they would participate in the awareness campaign. During the campaign phase 738 volunteers actively participated in mobilizing the community people for taking their children for vaccinations. They staged street drama, street songs, and rallies to raise awareness for the people about measles. During the post campaign phase; to find out about children who dropped out of school and were not vaccinated during the vaccination phase, volunteers went door to door and motivated parents to take their children for vaccinations. During the post campaign phase the lessons learnt workshops were held in all 11 operational branches. A national level lesson learnt workshop was also held in Dhaka on 20 April 2010. The volunteers, unit liaison officers, and members of unit executive committee attended in that workshop to share their experiences. They discussed about the constraints and challenges of the measles campaign. They also come up with recommendations to improve the programme for the future.



BDRCS volunteers motivating the community at the measles campaign. Photo credit: IFRC.

Humanitarian Pandemic Prevention – Total 20 BDRCS health persons received training of trainer session on prevention from the government of Bangladesh. The trained persons later conducted training on humanitarian pandemic for others. A total of 240 volunteers were oriented on the issue.

Anaemia Prevention – The anaemia prevention programme was implemented in two districts Lalmonirhat and Kurigram. 48 community volunteers were given refresher training on anaemia prevention. The trained volunteers worked with the community. In the community they distributed vegetable seeds full of iron and also disseminate the message about the benefit of in taking leafy green vegetables among the community. About 11,000 children and adolescent girls received deworming tablets. The volunteers also identified 1,100 as anaemic and treated them with iron tablets and they referred the severe anaemic children to health centres for further treatment.



A message board has installed in the Dhaka–Sylhet highway. This board shows the phone number of trained volunteers so that if any accident happens people can immediately call for first aid. Photo credit: IFRC.

Road Safety – Under the road safety programme six accident prone spots were selected in Dhaka – Jessore highway and 24 volunteers from those areas were trained on first aid. They were also supplied with a first aid kit and stretcher so that they can provide support to the people during rush hours.

Constraints and Challenges:

Overall planning for the measles campaign of BDRCS was weak. The programme did not have adequate local participation due to the lack of coordination between BDRCS and the government of Bangladesh, and the health authorities.

The implementation of H2P programmes was slow that is why a request was placed for its extension up to June 2010. But the proposal for the extension was not accepted that is why only the first phase, orientation of the volunteers was completed. The second phase, dissemination to the community was not possible due to the time constraints.

In Lalmonirhat districts the anaemia prevention programme suffered from a lack of local support due to the absence of a unit executive committee.

Recording and reporting in the road safety programme is not properly done. Volunteers, who assisted the affected people, also faced problems as police often asked them to attend court hearings as witnesses. This is embarrassing for them that is why sometimes they are reluctant to attend to the injured person.

Organizational development

Programme Component	Key Activities
<p>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</p>	<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.
<p>National Society leadership development Improve the effective utilization of human and financial resources of BDRCS supported by effective leadership at all levels</p>	<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 IFRC in coordination with the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) department. • Monitoring and follow up of unit level Red Crescent Youth activities in ten units in coordination with PMER.

	<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 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 remains under Ministry of Health consideration, with occasional requests for the rationale behind a revision and clarification of some of the changes. Since the revised Constitution was approved by the joint statutes committee (JSC) in 2004, BDRCS has seen two changes in leadership which has hindered a consistent dialogue with the government on advocating for a revision in line with Movement expectations of BDRCS.

BDRCS appointed a new Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, and director of finance.

A platform for implementing a BDRCS's organizational development framework was approved by the Chairman in mid-March. The three-tier system which consists of an organizational development (OD) steering committee, an OD working group and technical groups is designed to be a more participatory in approach to OD. This is because it involves teaching branches, volunteers and movement partners. The formation of an Organizational Development Steering Committee (ODSC) aims to promote an integrated approach to the organizational development of the Society through peer learning, technical support, and participatory planning process. The ODSC will have the endorsement authority while the Organizational Development Working Group (ODWG) will act as a catalyst in formulating, developing, and finalizing BDRCS's long and short term planning process; operational plans and guidelines; and policies and programme framework for BDRCS. The Organizational Development Technical Group (ODTG) will carry out the actual work proposed by the ODWG within a set timeframe. This mechanism and integrated programme approach will help achieve the national society's vision and mission.

The BDRCS 2004-2008 development plan has yet to be replaced with another long-term plan. A seven-step strategic planning process was designed and approved and is currently being implemented: (a) review of the achievements and challenges in implementing the 2004-2008 plan, (b) branch capacity assessments, (c) a nationwide needs analysis, (d) a nationwide stakeholder analysis, (e) a seven divisional and one national strategic planning workshops (f) organization wide consultation process and (g) the approval processes.

Achievements

The first meeting of the OD working group took place in May. The meeting, chaired by the Deputy Secretary General, received participation from most BDRCS departments at NHQ; and included IFRC and ICRC representatives.

Branch capacity assessments commenced in mid April, with 12 out of 68 BDRCS branches completed by the end of the month. Seven teams, each comprising four members from BDRCS

headquarters, IFRC/ICRC delegates and branch level volunteers, received a two-day training in preparation for the assessments.

The BDRCS youth policy, developed in 2004, was finally translated into Bangla and 5,000 copies were printed.

A South Asian Regional Office initiative, the volunteer investment and value audit (VIVA) was conducted in three districts as part of BDRCS's measles campaign. Preliminary results were encouraging with an investment to output ratio of 1:5.

Constraints or Challenges

BDRCS was without a national governance structure, with the exception of the Chairman, from the end of January. An *interim* Managing Board with a tenure of three months was established in late October 2009 and dissolved in late January 2010 without holding elections for a permanent board at the annual general meeting in December. A new *interim* Managing Board was only recently constituted at the beginning of May. Elections are now scheduled for July 2010.

A comprehensive human resources review has been included in BDRCS's plans over the years. But so far there has been little incentive to conduct an overall assessment because one of the perceived outcomes is a reduction in NHQ staff members. Promotions are generally based on longevity of service rather than performance evaluations, with some exceptions. Staff members tend to have generalist skills rather than professional expertise commensurate with the responsibilities of their position. To address the issue of likely over-staffing, the Chairman has stopped any new recruitment, lateral entry into the organization and the extension of contracts for retiring staff, except where a particular professional expertise is required. It is therefore, a surprise that a recent internal review carried out by individual BDRCS's NHQ departments came to the conclusion that a total of 80 new positions had been created.

BDRCS follow government salary scales which are reviewed every four to five years. A sharp increase in salaries, backdated to July 2009 had budget implications to externally funded programmes and projects, as well as BDRCS's ability to meet the significantly higher payroll costs.

Working in partnership

The IFRC has been supporting BDRCS in DRR and DM programmes by channelling resources, providing technical and strategic input; and assistance. The IFRC supports BDRCS by coordinating and linking partner national society (PNS) programmes.

IFRC's Bangladesh country office continues to maintain regular coordination with in-country PNSs (including the German Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and British Red Cross Societies), as well as the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department and the ICRC. This coordination mechanism helps to improve coordination with BDRCS and its discussions concerning issues related to support from other Movement partners and other agencies.

The BDRCS, with support from the IFRC, has been exploring partnerships with the American Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, and UNDP, amongst others. BDRCS's and the IFRC's Bangladesh country office hosted four day long cross regional workshops on indigenous knowledge on DRR at Cox's Bazaar from 8 to 11 March 2010. A total of 39 participants from South Asia, Southeast Asia, parts of the Asia Pacific and South Africa took part in the workshop. Representatives from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department, and partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Bangladesh also participated in the said event. Participants identified good practices of indigenous knowledge related to DRR and made a way forward to document those for sharing nationally, regionally and globally among the stakeholders working on DRR.

IFRC's Bangladesh country office prepared DM resource mapping and shared that with the South Asia regional office in February. The national DRR day was observed in collaboration with the

government and other national and international NGOs in March. IFRC assisted BDRCS to prepare the DM profile for BDRCS which will be shared with other national societies at the Asia Pacific disaster management meeting that was held in May in Australia.

The DM coordinator and DM manager attended the regional DM working group meeting held on 9-11 February 2010 in Delhi to consolidate the DM work plan for 2010 based on the regional and country appeal. They also identified and prioritized the needs of the national society in the region. Discussions were also held on the integrated approach for DM, health and care, and OD action as well as to plan for the 8th DMWG meeting.

The DM coordinator attended the 2010 annual planning meeting for DM in the Asia Pacific Region from 8-9 April in KL. In the meeting the following things are discussed Strategy 2020 and the future direction for DM within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. There were other issues which were discussed in the meeting. This included the confirmation of the planning process for 2010, and the discussion on humanitarian diplomacy in DRR and CCA .

For the measles campaign and the H2P programme, BDRCS participates as a partner of the government of Bangladesh. BDRCS also acts as a liaison at national and local levels. Anaemia prevention was implemented in BDRCS's DM and CPP communities.

The Chairman and IFRC's Head of the Bangladesh Country Office visited Nepal to observe the overall management and structure of Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and to observe the ongoing community development programme (CDP) of NRCS. They also visited two remote programme districts: Sunsari and Dhankuta, and had extensive discussions with NRCS officials and staffs both at NHQ and districts. As NRCS has been implementing a successful CDP programme in various districts, BDRCS management found it useful to observe the ongoing activities and explore possibilities whether a similar model or approach can also be implemented in Bangladesh. The BDRCS is planning to implement a community based development programme called "Community Development Initiative" (CDI) in eight targeted vulnerable communities in Bangladesh. Though BDRCS is traditionally focussed on disaster relief and preparedness, this new approach will enable them to reach more people and try to address complicated socio-economic problems. And eventually communities are made stronger and resilient to future disasters. The programme will be funded out of Sidr leftover funds and implemented over a two-year period. Activities will be designed based on the need for identification through the baseline survey. Detailed household baseline surveys for the proposed CDI is going on at the moment.

The BDRCS's Secretary General and Head of International affairs attended the Annual Secretaries General Forum held in Kathmandu where the main topics under discussion were the rolling out of Strategy 2020, Humanitarian Diplomacy, Resource Mobilization, the Seville Agreement, 2010 Asia-Pacific Conference, climate change and the adoption of the RDRT resolution.

The Secretary General attended a meeting of the Asia Pacific fundraisers' network hosted by New Zealand Red Cross.

The Secretary General was invited to observe the 2nd General Assembly of the Maldivian Red Crescent.

A half-day workshop on the Seville Agreement and supplementary measures, facilitated by the ICRC, was held for 30 participants from the BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and German Red Cross.

BDRCS made a contribution of USD 1,000 to the IFRC's emergency appeal for the Haiti earthquake.

The 5th Movement Coordination forum (for all movement partners based in Bangladesh) met after a gap of nearly six months. Their ToR was finalized with future meetings to take place on a quarterly basis.

The team tasked with evaluating the two-year cyclone Sidr operation included representatives from the Nepal and Pakistan national societies, and an associate professor from the department of Economics at Jahangirnagar University in Dhaka with a speciality in gender issues.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Community-based organizations, including the CDMC, CDRT, UDRT, will be continuing their services in DRR initiatives. These teams will be linked to the BDRCS NDRT in rendering their services in disaster response programmes. Initiative for developing a fund for responding in disaster at community level will ensure effective and timely response in any kind of emergency.

Under the livelihood intervention of cyclone Aila, 88 people were provided with cash grants and 300 people were assisted with fishing boats, which has helped improve their condition in challenging extreme weather conditions.

The warm clothing packages, distributed to 1,000 distressed people helped in reducing the suffering of the poor and homeless people who had been struggling to ward off the cold bite in January, 2010.

Trained NDRT members are available in a short period of time. NDRT members can also contribute to strengthening the respective unit's disaster preparedness and response capacities such as disaster response training, contingency planning, and community based (DRR) programmes. Telecommunication equipment donated by the Maldives Red Crescent Society will help CPP to make the communication network functional in dissemination of early warning.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) donated 1,100 knives to BDRCS, which can be used in search and rescue operations during emergencies.

DRR actions initiated by community organizations in DipECHO and other partners will link RRDP to local DRR planning and sustain CPP through their continued services in the form of dissemination of early warning, first aid, evacuation to shelter and management in the shelter.

Contextualized CBDRR training curriculum is done in cooperation with the DipECHO programme and RRDP. This becomes a good harmonized approach for training DRR practitioners within and outside BDRCS.

Being a short duration programme, it is difficult to assess the impact of a measles campaign on real immunization coverage. But the programme has successfully mobilized a huge number of the population for immunization through its volunteers in 11 districts. It might have a positive impact on the increased number of immunization coverage. Similarly, in H2P, the information gained by volunteers from 24 districts will be disseminated to the population through IEC materials provided by the programme.

A long term programme, anaemia prevention has: trained local volunteers on nutrition and basic hygiene; dewormed children and adolescent girls; provided iron tablets for anaemic people; and distributed iron rich vegetable seeds in the community. The interventions have a positive effect on the community. Road safety programme needs to further follow up to see the impact.

The external evaluation of the two year cyclone Sidr operation came up with several key recommendations around relief and recovery, as well as communication and coordination. These recommendations will be taken up by the various Movement forums in Bangladesh, including the DM and OD working groups.

In preparation for elections in July, IFRC and ICRC will facilitate three orientation briefings in June for delegates of the national society's general body. The briefings are intended to ensure the delegates are clear about the roles, responsibilities, and expectations of the BDRCS, in terms of organizational changes over which they should govern, and the Movement at large.

BDRCS has requested its partners to accept a management support cost recovery system applicable to externally-funded programmes, projects and emergency operations which would provide much needed financial support to sustain its service departments. However, further analysis around: how much support could be generated, how it will be utilized and reported, and how it can be rolled out to donors and partners bearing in mind existing agreements with back donors need to be done.

Looking ahead

BDRCS is now a member of the National Disaster Risk Reduction platform which will allow BDRCS to coordinate with various relevant stakeholders for: interrelated social, economic, environmental risks and vulnerabilities advice; and technical support for the effective integration of DRR in to all national, regional and international policies and programmes. This platform will also help BDRCS implement DRR activities in line with the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).

The establishment of the secretariat of DMWGB is in progress. It will be facilitating inter programme/thematic linkages; developing and updating disaster management, and disaster risk reduction policies, strategies; and so on, on different DM programmes.

The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) creates provision for a mandate for BDRCS with the theme Comprehensive Disaster Management to address the objectives in the improvement in cyclone and storm surge warnings and dissemination and community based disaster preparedness and improved resilience. BDRCS's existence in BCCSAP will facilitate in building partnerships with local government and other relevant agencies in terms of the community based CCA programme.

Community based organizations are key actors to facilitating sustainable DRR programmes that allow a wide-scope of participation from people reached; and their capacity in the implementation of programmes. A synergetic effort, through coordination between different DRR programmes enhances the quality of programmes. NDRT is in place for ensuring effective and timely emergency responses. The community and unit level response team will be linked with the national disaster response team and they will be trained and equipped.

If financial support is ensured, anaemia prevention and the road safety programme will be continued. Currently the anaemia prevention programme is implemented in four communities and the road safety programme is implemented on two highways. The anaemia prevention programme will be reviewed for exclusion and inclusion of working areas.

How we work

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

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

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

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

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,299,865	263,704	276,211	11,317	245,105	2,096,202
B. Opening Balance	166,855	96,668	222,089	0	247,612	733,223

Income

Cash contributions

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		-8,685				-8,685
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
Greek 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	99,401	0				99,401
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)	5,214					5,214
New York Office (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)	102,600					102,600
New York Office (from McMillen Trust, Ann Ford)	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		35,001			58,324
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	3,220					3,220
C1. Cash contributions	3,263,221	-8,685	35,001		14,980	3,304,516

Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

European Commission - DG ECHO	-65,243					-65,243
Finnish Red Cross					-6,222	-6,222
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)					-35,255	-35,255
Japanese Red Cross	24,353	24,353				48,707
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	-5,580					-5,580
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		-53,958	-34,428			-88,385

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C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-46,469	-29,604	-34,428	-41,477	-151,978
Income reserved for future periods					
DFID - British Government		56,695			56,695
European Commission - DG ECHO	266,096				266,096
C3. Income reserved for future periods	266,096	56,695			322,790
Inkind Personnel					
Australian Red Cross	37,200				37,200
C5. Inkind Personnel	37,200				37,200
Other Income					
Services				11,508	11,508
C6. Other Income				11,508	11,508
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	3,520,047	18,406	573	0	-14,989
D. Total Funding = B + C	3,686,902	115,073	222,662	0	232,623
Appeal Coverage	284%	44%	81%	0%	95%

II. Balance 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	3,520,047	18,406	573	0	-14,989	3,524,037
E. Expenditure	-724,433	-27,418	-118,578		-9,941	-880,370
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,962,469	87,656	104,084	0	222,682	3,376,890

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

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)		1,299,865	263,704	276,211	11,317	245,105	2,096,202	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	21,930	970					970	20,960
Construction Materials	9,123	1,329					1,329	7,794
Clothing & textiles	22,802	84					84	22,718
Seeds,Plants	45,790							45,790
Water & Sanitation		-1,024					-1,024	1,024
Medical & First Aid	31,228		-174				-174	31,402
Teaching Materials	12,000							12,000
Utensils & Tools	20,000							20,000
Other Supplies & Services	159,869	67,775					67,775	92,094
Total Supplies	322,742	69,134	-174				68,960	253,781
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		39,417					39,417	-39,417
Computers & Telecom	14,067	387		1,084		547	2,017	12,050
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,667	730					730	1,937
Others Machinery & Equipment	421							421
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	17,155	40,534		1,084		547	42,164	-25,009
Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,284	38				117	155	2,128
Distribution & Monitoring	26,765	17,168	95				17,263	9,502
Transport & Vehicle Costs	58,580	14,327	3,520	2,949		2,640	23,435	35,145
Total Transport & Storage	87,629	31,533	3,614	2,949		2,757	40,853	46,776
Personnel								
International Staff	622,071	228,258	-13,428	53,994		28,957	297,781	324,290
National Staff	185,031	54,666	6,993	9,482		19,912	91,052	93,979
National Society Staff	170,693	80,305	1,793	295		78	82,472	88,222
Consultants	10,172	6,370					6,370	3,802
Total Personnel	987,968	369,600	-4,641	63,771		48,947	477,676	510,292
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	275,650	71,839	18,097	19,721		2,186	111,844	163,806
Total Workshops & Training	275,650	71,839	18,097	19,721		2,186	111,844	163,806
General Expenditure								
Travel	40,851	7,756	-275	2,624		-15	10,090	30,761
Information & Public Relation	118,003	16,333	5,537	993		42	22,905	95,098
Office Costs	50,511	15,261	1,708	390		973	18,332	32,179
Communications	42,956	11,561	1,430	138		3,550	16,679	26,278
Professional Fees	2,500							2,500
Financial Charges	16,300	20,233				-49,792	-29,558	45,858
Other General Expenses	6,000	33		229		140	401	5,599
Total General Expenditure	277,121	71,177	8,399	4,374		-45,102	38,848	238,273
Depreciation								
Depreciation		1,221					1,221	-1,221
Total Depreciation		1,221					1,221	-1,221
Programme Support								
Program Support	127,937	42,295	2,217	7,236		607	52,354	75,583
Total Programme Support	127,937	42,295	2,217	7,236		607	52,354	75,583
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		27,101	-95	19,443			46,449	-46,449
Total Operational Provisions		27,101	-95	19,443			46,449	-46,449
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,096,202	724,433	27,418	118,578		9,941	880,370	1,215,832

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year Report 2010

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

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)		1,299,865	263,704	276,211	11,317	245,105	2,096,202	
VARIANCE (C - D)		575,432	236,286	157,634	11,317	235,163	1,215,832	