

# Annual report

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Bangladesh

Appeal No. MAABD001

This report covers the period from  
1 January to 31 December 2010

27 April 2011



A children's art competition displaying their understanding on disaster preparedness and early warning. Photo: IFRC

## In brief

### **Programme outcome:**

In 2010, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) as the leading humanitarian organization with the assistance of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) played the essential role to reach the people during the time of disaster to address their emergency need of food, recovery and medical assistance.

BDRCS aligned its work with IFRC's global agenda goals giving priority on disaster management, health and care, and organizational development. To save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises, BDRCS and IFRC's disaster management (DM) divisions have worked together to improve the ability to predict and plan for disaster risk mitigation activities to reduce the impact of the disaster on the community people who are exposed to natural calamities like cyclones, floods, earthquakes and adverse effects of climate change which may lead to unconventional weather conditions. Therefore besides focusing on the regular DM programme last year, BDRCS and IFRC gave special focus on the adaptation activities of climate change and prepared the community on the adverse effects of climate change.

To enable healthy and safe living, BDRCS health department is working with the direct support of IFRC. The health programmes mainly focus on reducing the mortality and morbidity from immunizable diseases like malaria and measles through assisting the government in implementing their immunization campaign. As road accidents is one of the leading causes of death in Bangladesh, the

health department is continuously working to implement risk reduction measures in the targeted communities.. But as disaster and health related issues are interlinked, an integrated approach has been taken by the health and care programme where the communities will be able to cope with disasters and health challenges through community-based integrated health and first aid activities.

To respond to socio-economic vulnerabilities and the gradual onset of disasters, BDRCS has also started a new community-based development initiative (CDI) in eight impoverished communities from mid-2010. This programme takes an integrated approach to address the holistic needs of the targeted communities so that the communities as a whole will be developed, stronger and more resilient to future disasters.

In all its emergency disaster management, health and recovery activities, BDRCS has always practised the Code of Conduct of disaster relief, seven principles, and through its activities promotes social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

### **Programme(s) summary:**

**Disaster management (DM) programme:** To improve the ability to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impacts on disaster exposed communities, the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme, climate change adaptation programme and cyclone preparedness programme of BDRCS are working simultaneously. Community-based disaster risk reduction programme worked with 16 communities of eight flood-prone areas. Small scale mitigation activities like raising the plinth of household, improving water and sanitation facilities and helping the people to secure their livelihood options by distributing livestock, sewing machine, etc, were implemented.

In view of Bangladesh being a cyclone prone country, the enhancement of cyclone preparedness programme commenced last year. The programme aims to ensure effective early warning system which will positively impact the community by reducing the loss of lives and livelihood during the cyclone. From 2010, the BDRCS DM programme also started focusing on the adaptation activities of climate change and prepared the community on the possible adverse effects of the climate change in the communities. Under this programme farmers were given seeds which were resistant to flood, women were encouraged to store seeds for the future and a small weather station will be established so that students can read and predict the weather.

As Bangladesh is also at risk of earthquake hazards, BDRCS through the earthquake preparedness programme is trying to create awareness among the people of four districts. The awareness activities include street drama, street songs containing earthquake preparedness messages, search and rescue training, first aid training, etc. Several community volunteers were trained on search and rescue, and first aid as well as a mock simulation was organized in targeted communities last year.

As an effort to reduce the socio-economic vulnerabilities of poor households and also increase overall community resilience to future disasters, a new community-based development initiative (CDI) was launched last year. TCDI is currently implemented in 15 villages of four districts on a pilot basis with a possibility of further expansion subject to its success and good impacts. It takes a holistic and integrated approach to address needs of the targeted communities. Over 13 sectors and sub-sectors such as water and sanitation, shelter, livelihood and income generation, education, health, food security, skill training, women empowerment, promotion of environment friendly/sustainable technologies, information and communications, capacity building of BDRCS and community-based organizations, disaster risk reduction (DRR) and promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values are covered by the programme.

In the **health and care** sector, BDRCS has implemented four interventions in 2010. Measles campaign was a continuation from November 2009 and ended in March 2010. BDRCS acted as a partner of Government of Bangladesh and helped to ensure the maximum coverage of measles immunization.

In view of the high number of road accidents and casualties, a road safety programme was initiated in 12 spots on two main highways of Bangladesh: Dhaka-Sylhet and Dhaka-Jessore. In those 12 spots, volunteers were trained on basic first aid so that they can provide first aid service to the people immediately after an accident. Under the public health in emergencies (PHiE) intervention, a total of 146 community volunteers received refresher training on basic first aid. The programme is a follow-up of the Sidr recovery programme. Their first aid boxes were also replenished so that they can provide emergency health services to the community.

As malaria is one of the major threats to the people of Bangladesh, BDRCS started the malaria prevention project in September 2010. The main activity was to make people aware about the malaria prevention activities and distribute insecticide-treated mosquito nets in communities.

**Organizational development (OD)** programme is focusing on activities such as ensuring a well-functioning organization with sustainable systems, procedures and staff with desired level of managerial and technical competencies; strengthening new partnerships and forming new ones, etc. Human resource reform process and strategic planning process have started in 2010 and are expected to be completed around mid-2011. To find out the strength and weakness of BDRCS, the unit capacity assessment took place in 2010. For the first time, a series of orientation was organized for all BDRCS unit delegates. The training took place in 2010 where in a participatory manner the delegates shared and developed a proposed plan of action for making BDRCS a well-functioning National Society.

**Financial situation:** The total budget for 2010 CHF 2,525,209. Coverage is 206 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2010 is 89 per cent of the total 2010 budget.

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

**No. of people we have reached:**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>People reached in 2010</b>	<b>Plan to reach in 2011</b>
Disaster management	2,36,200	<b>2,50,000</b>
Heal and Care	125,000	<b>150,000</b>
Organizational Development	2,200	<b>2,500</b>

**Our partners:** Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, 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 (ICRC) and IFRC, BDRCS works with other bilateral and multi-lateral partners. BDRCS has around 40 partners from 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, etc.

On behalf of BDRCS, IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their generous response and support to this appeal and Red Cross Red Crescent activities in Bangladesh.

## Context

During the reporting period several man-made and natural disasters influenced the regular Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)/International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) programme activities, and programme people had to spend much of their time on these emergencies. 2010 saw a severe cold wave sweep across Bangladesh in January while a severe local storm hit different places of Bangladesh in April. On both occasions, a DREF operation was launched to provide support to the affected people.

Ethnic violence broke out between the Bangali settlers and indigenous people in Rangamati, a hilly district of Bangladesh. BDRCS, IFRC and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) conducted the initial assessment and then provided support to 650 people there. Besides this, a mudslide in two south-eastern districts of Bangladesh also caused severe damage and killed 55 people. BDRCS again launched a DREF operation to support the people affected by the mudslide.

During August-September 2010, cases of anthrax were found in different parts of Bangladesh. The disease was first identified in Sirajganj on 20 August and then it spread out in other areas such as Pabna, Tangail, Kushtia, Rajshahi, Jamalpur, Faridpur, Manikganj, Lalmonirhat, Meherpur and Chuadanga. More than 500 people got infected by the anthrax. But the situation improved gradually and was eventually brought under control.

In the middle of September, the north-western part of Bangladesh experienced a heavy rainfall resulting in flash floods. Almost 13 districts (Kurigram, Sirajganj, Gaibandha, Bogra, Jamalpur, Rajbari, Faridpur, Shariatpur, Madaripur, Munshiganj, Manikganj, Sylhet and Sonamgunj) were hit by the floods. Floods left around three million people marooned in different districts of the country and submerged over 20,000 hectares of farmland. 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 a tidal surge coupled with rain submerged vast areas in coastal districts, destroying standing crops, houses and washed away shrimp enclosures and flood protection embankments. About 75 km of embankment was completely damaged and another 415 km partially destroyed in the south-west 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 2010. BDRCS youth and volunteers helped in search and rescue operation as well as dead body management.

A couple of tremors were also felt in Dhaka and other areas in 2010 but no major damage was caused then.

The political and security situation has remained generally stable and calm in Bangladesh throughout 2010 except a couple of general strikes called by the main opposition party and garment workers. Those strikes and hartals as well were relatively peaceful and in limited areas only.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster management:

#### Outcomes/Expected results

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.
Reducing risk through disaster preparedness (RRDP)	Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) services in targeted area are strengthened, cyclone shelters are renovated and communities are better prepared for the eventual disasters.
Enhancement of cyclone preparedness programme (ECPP)	Radio communication network rehabilitated, early warning system enhanced and volunteers are better managed to ensure safety of people in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.
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	The BDRCS and targeted communities are better prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk to climate change.

Sidr Recovery Programme—community-based development initiatives (CDI)

*The 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 of 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 condition of over 10,000 people in eight impoverished communities of Bangladesh by 2012. As the Sidr emergency appeal is closed, this new programme is now moved to annual appeal and linked to the disaster management/global agenda goal 1.)*

Health, education and economic conditions of the targeted households are substantially improved, number of illiterate people and people under poverty threshold in targeted communities 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 increased further.

### **Expected outcome one:**

#### **Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)**

The CBDRR programme started from 15 March 2010 and continued until 31 March 2011. The programme was implemented in 16 communities of eight flood-prone districts. The programme was designed based on the past experiences of the CBDRR programme and BDRCS's five-year disaster risk management strategy (DRM-strategy) 2010-2014. After conducting the vulnerability and capability assessment (VCA) exercises in Munshiganj, Madaripur, Tangail, Sirajganj and Kurigram districts, the community people developed their DRR action plan. Under the small scale mitigation, activities like raising plinth of houses, upgrading facilities of water and sanitation, creating approach roads to school, plantation of suitable saplings, etc, were implemented. People also received livestock, handlooms, sewing machines, rickshaw vans, fishing boat and fishing nets as other livelihood support so that they could become economically independent.

The communities were selected based on their locations and 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 four communities of Chandpur and Madaripur districts. And four shallow tube-wells were also installed in two communities in Kurigram district. During installation of these tube wells the arsenic protocol of installation of tube wells was followed.

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 were also completed.

In addition to these activities community disaster management office has been established as the regular meeting place for the community people. As part of community awareness activities 100 sets of flip charts and manuals containing disaster preparedness messages have been prepared and distributed among community organizers. The community people also developed evacuation plan for taking shelter during flood.

The training curricular of CBDRR was contextualized for Bangladesh. The South Asia regional office 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 were distributed among DRR practitioners in December 2010.

### **Expected outcome two:**

#### **Reducing Risk through Disaster Preparedness (RRDP)**

The reducing risk through disaster preparedness (RRDP) programme was implemented to strengthen CPP services in Cox's Bazaar zone under the DIPECHO fifth action plan. The project was phased out on 15 December 2010. Under the programme several activities were undertaken. To create awareness

among the community people, several information, education and communication (IEC) materials have been developed which also contain messages of climate change adaptation and disaster preparedness. Necessary repairing/renovation of 42 shelters of Mosheshkhal, Kutubdia, Pekua, Teknaf, Chakaria and Sadar have been completed to ensure access to the safe shelter for women, children, persons with disability and elderly people. Besides this, for safe and timely access to shelter in case of cyclone, approach roads were also constructed by the community people. As part of preparedness measures, 100,436 saplings were provided which would act as wind protection as well as a source of income. The 60 shelter management committees of 60 shelters of BDRCS in Cox's Bazaar zone have been equipped with necessary early warning, search and rescue, and first aid kits for better preparedness and strengthening of the CPP communication network.

A study was conducted with the objective to explore possible expansion of CPP services to some other geographical areas i.e. remote islands and some pockets that lie beyond the CPP command area which has frequently been exposed to tidal surges and cyclones. As part of IFRC's 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 as well.

### **Expected outcome three:**

#### **Enhancement of Cyclone Preparedness Programme (ECP)**

The ECP project was initiated in September 2010 with a view to rebuild CPP with funding from American Red Cross. The project looks at rehabilitating the entire radio communication network, developing volunteer database, supporting the equipments for database network and improving national-level coordination.

Under the ECP, the CPP radio communication network assessment was done for 130 radio stations across six zones and 11 districts of South Bangladesh. The assessment was led by volunteers from American Red Cross and also supported technically by the volunteers from the Bangladesh Amateur Radio League (BARL). The final assessment report was submitted, and in accordance to the report, the process for procurement of the equipment has been initiated. The rehabilitation work of the radio network took place within the first quarter of 2011 and is currently still on-going.

To support the CPP information system (CPPIS), 34 computers were supplied to the CPP upazillas and headquarters. All the 32 upazillas and CPP headquarters were also supplied with digital cameras. Apart from the CPPIS, these equipments will also support and develop the capacity of CPP in documentation of its activities.

A national-level coordination forum was initiated by BDRCS in support of CPP. Various leading national and international organizations participated in the meeting which discussed the way forward for such a forum. This forum will work to identify the gap in coordination among national stakeholders for the cyclone-related activities. BDRCS has also initiated the national-level coordination platform involving all national and international non-governmental organisation representatives. This platform will be useful to share the CPP work and also liaise with various agencies in its revival and development.

### **Expected outcome four:**

#### **Earthquake Preparedness and Response Programme (EPR)**

Bangladesh's geographical location makes it an earthquake-prone country. To address the issue, IFRC assisted BDRCS to implement the EPR programme starting from 15 March 2010 until the end of March 2011. The programme is implemented in 18 communities of four earthquake-prone cities: Chittagong, Dhaka, Rangpur and Sylhet. The earthquake awareness raising activities like street music and drama were conducted in the selected communities, and community volunteers and members of union disaster response team have been trained on first aid, search and rescue. To raise awareness on earthquake and its preparedness, 18 street dramas were prepared and staged in all 18 districts. Earthquake awareness activities, first aid training and earthquake response simulation have started in selected 55 schools and eight colleges.

BDRCS have also organized a press conference on 27 September at the Press Club on the occasion of launching earthquake awareness leaflet. A total of 4,500,000 leaflets were distributed through the daily newspaper network as a step to create awareness among the public within Dhaka city about what to do and not to do during and after any earthquake.

To ensure effective and efficient response to any emergency situation, first aid kits and search and rescue equipments have been procured as the contingency stock and kept in all four EPRP programme units.

### **Expected outcome five: Emergency Response**

Transitional shelter support for the Cyclone Aila affected people under the assistance of the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China has been completed by mid- November 2010. A total of 500 families or 2,500 people in Satkhira and Khulna districts were provided with transitional shelter materials (16 corrugated iron (CGI) sheets and two pieces of ridge for roofing and four reinforced concrete column (RCC) columns). They also received safe shelter training and BDT 5,000 (CHF 60) for fixing their houses. Twenty-four Red Crescent volunteers got training on safe shelter, and these volunteers then conducted the training for beneficiary families in the community with the assistance from BDRCS-IFRC technical team. The beneficiaries who received the shelter materials and cash grant have started to build their houses and gradually going back to the normal life. The representative of the Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China paid a visit to the intervening area and expressed her satisfaction on the progress of the project so far.

In January 2010, the northern and south-western part of Bangladesh experienced a severe cold wave. To respond to the cold wave BDRCS with support from IFRC launched a DREF operation. BDRCS and IFRC distributed 48,000 blankets from disaster management stock and provided a package of warm clothing (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 slum dwellers could not even save their belongings. BDRCS responded to the fire incident with first aid and evacuation services. Non-food items (NFIs) including plastic sheets, blankets, sarees, lungis, etc, from the disaster preparedness (DP) stock were distributed among 250 families affected by the fire.

Bangladesh faced a severe tropical storm on 14 April 2010 which caused a number of deaths, injuries and affected thousands of families. Based on the assessment findings, IFRC launched another DREF operation to provide assistance to the people affected by the local storm. A total of 4,500 families in Lalmonirhat, Rangpur, Kurigram and Gaibandha districts were assisted with a package of supplementary food, NFIs (saree, lungi, and jerry cans) and emergency shelter materials.

On 15 June 2010, a series of mudslide 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 NFI packages along with shelter materials, standard supplementary food packages and kitchen sets to the same 1,300 families.

The flood situation deteriorated two to three times during 2010. The disaster management information system (DMIS) was updated for these flood situations. Due to the flash flood and heavy rainfall, the north-eastern part of Bangladesh got inundated during mid-August. In response to that an allocation of NFIs (saree, lungi, tarpaulin) from the joint stock of BDRCS and IFRC had been made for 3,200 flood affected families in 12 districts. The southern part of the country also got inundated due to the tidal surge and heavy rainfall. BDRCS and IFRC monitored the situation and coordinated with other agencies including the government. Some of the BDRCS district units have distributed dry foods from local procurement in response to that flood.

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.

As part of preparedness to response, BDRCS has established the national disaster response team (NDRT) concept. NDRT is one of the effective response tools of BDRCS based on human resources network within the country curriculum was prepared in line with the RDRT training curriculum in Bangladesh context.

BDRCS response department has submitted a draft contingency plan for cyclone and flood to their higher management. A pre-disaster meeting was held from 10 to 11 August 2010. BDRCS, IFRC, ICRC and

partner national societies participated in the meeting and mapped out resources that would be available for the upcoming floods and cyclone seasons.

The official in charge of response department of BDRCS, along with the IFRC official, has attended the contingency planning master training of trainers (ToT) held in Kuala Lumpur. Learning from the ToT, BDRCS has improved the quality of contingency plans for flood and cyclone disasters.

BDRCS hosted the multi-hazard need assessment training in Dhaka, held from 30 September to 3 October 2010. The IFRC Secretariat (Geneva) organized this global multi-sectoral needs assessment training for managers with the support from IFRC South Asia regional office. This pilot training aimed to increase IFRC capacity to carry out multi-sectoral needs assessment and operational plan of action. The course also looked at strengthening multi-sectoral needs assessment in the initial 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 the Geneva shelter department. Learning from this training will contribute towards the better information management of emergency response operation of the BDRCS.

During the reporting period, the IFRC Bangladesh DM coordinator provided support to the South Asia regional office in delivering trainings on advocacy in DRR in Nepal and RDRT refresher course in Sri Lanka.

BDRCS had organized the first NDRT training with the support from the IFRC Bangladesh country office and the South Asian regional office from 15 to 20 February 2010 at Proshika training Centre, Manikganj. A total of 25 participants (three females and 22 males) including volunteers and IFRC DM officers, unit liaison officers (ULOs) selected from different units and national headquarters attended the training. The NDRT members were trained through the standardized curriculum of BDRCS to assist the respective local unit in assessing and carrying out disaster response operations. The course

#### **Expected outcome six:**

##### **Climate Change Adaptation**

The climate change adaptation (CCA) programme has begun in Kurigram and Chandpur districts. The CCA programme includes enhancing indigenous knowledge and practices to cope with climate change, raising awareness of community people about climate change and possible adaptation measures. In collaboration with Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC) of the government, it plans to establish community-based early warning dissemination system, local weather stations in schools for children to develop weather bulletins and interpret information to the local context, as well as helping women farmers in operating seed banks. Furthermore, in the community a demonstration will be organised where different varieties of crops will be shown to the farmers which are resistant to flood and various best practices of the farmers that they are following to address the climate change will be demonstrated. In that way, by seeing those the community will get aware about the varieties of crops and also replicate the best practices among them.

The community disaster management committee formed in CBDM programme was reactivated, and facilitators for each of the two communities have been recruited for the proper implementation of the activities. To operate a seed bank in the community, a women's group has been formed in two communities. Each of the group is comprised of 20 women. In Kurigram to store parent seeds, the women's group was allocated with a compartment of the government flood shelter. The women's group in Chandpur has also identified a place to store the seeds. An orientation by agriculture department has taken place in November 2010 on how people can scientifically preserve seed and maintain the warehouse. The local agriculture department also gave technical assistance to twenty local farmers for demonstration of crops suitable to climate change and resistant to floods. BDRCS local units have established contact with upazila agriculture department and they provided technical service and advice to the selected farmers. The selected farmers were also provided with financial support by the end of December 2010 with which they are expected to produce climate change adaptive crops for demonstration.

A memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between BDRCS units and school authorities for establishing the local weather station and organizing the climate change awareness raising campaign in schools. Equipments for weather stations have been procured and handed over to the schools and flood forecasting weather stations. Bangladesh meteorological department will give necessary support in establishing weather stations and educating children on how to develop weather bulletins and interpret the predictions. Orientation on climate change awareness has already started for school students and

teachers in November 2010. Necessary initiatives have been taken for setting up library with reference books and information on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

BDRCS and IFRC officials have attended the fourth Asian Ministerial Conference on DRR held in Incheon, South Korea and that provided an opportunity for the officials to talk with the Government of Bangladesh regarding DRR through climate change adaptation. IFRC's CCA focal point attended an advance course in CBDRR held in Switzerland and India which added value in designing the CCA programme.

### **Expected outcome seven:**

#### **Sidr Recovery Programme/ Community-based Development Initiatives (CDI)**

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 communities of four districts of 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 condition of over 10,000 people in eight impoverished communities of Bangladesh by 2012. As the programme takes a holistic and integrated approach to address the needs of the targeted communities, over 13 sectors, are covered by the programme. These sectors are: water and sanitation, shelter, livelihood and income generation, education, health, farm and food security, employment creation, women empowerment, promotion of environment friendly-sustainable technologies, information and communications, capacity building of BDRCS and community-based organizations, DRR and promotion of Red Cross Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values.

### **Achievements**

As the CDI is a two-year long programme based on community needs, mainly preparatory activities such as concept design, baseline survey and needs identification, preparation of plan of actions as well as set up of needed programme committees and staff recruitment have been done in 2010, and actual community-level activities will begin from 2011. Here are some basic but essential and pre-requisite activities done under CDI in 2010:

- Programme concept was developed and got approved by the BDRCS management.
- Household-level baseline survey was done in 15 villages of four targeted districts. A total of 2,307 households were surveyed.
- Survey results were shared with the communities.
- A detailed plan of action was prepared.
- Both district and community-level programme committees were formed in all districts.
- Necessary key staffs such as sectoral managers, programme officers, district coordinators, finance and administration assistants and community workers were recruited.
- Required procurements and office set up were done.
- Training for livelihood volunteers was held in two districts: Magura and Natore. BDRCS chairman, district commissioner (DC) of Magura and other government officials were also present during the inaugural session of the training in Magura. Both the chairman and DC have shown keen interest in all activities of the CDI programme.
- Beneficiary selection process for livelihood cash grant and adult literacy classes have already started and expected to be completed by first quarter of 2011.
- Disaster response teams have been formed in all programme districts and communities.
- Unit disaster response team (UDRT) training was held in three districts, and the fourth one is planned for January 2011. This is the first time UDRT has been formed and trained in these four districts.
- Assessment of household latrines has been completed, and water point survey is in progress.
- Maternal child health (MCH) training for community volunteers was held in Natore district and the same will continue in other three districts as well in 2011.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

- Some of DM activities could not start in time due to 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 by the BDRCS.
- The normal flow in implementation of DM programme was hampered due to the three DREF operations for minor and sudden disasters.
- Several depressions were formed in the Bay of Bengal in 2010. The depression caused heavy rainfall in the coastal area of Bangladesh, especially in Cox's Bazaar which caused some delay in implementation of DIPECHO-supported programme there.
- The monsoon floods also slowed down the momentum of the implementation of activities under CCA programme.

- Two BDRCS staff members in charge of EPRP and the relief manager went on a six-month mission and two-month RDRT mission respectively. This slowed down the progress of the projects concerned.
- As the CPP has not been supported to revive its core equipments and functions from a long time, the demand for rehabilitation is too high. Also, due to limited resource and time, only slow and gradual rehabilitation of the programme can happen.

## Health

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 people on basic nutrition and hygiene and improve nutritional status of children and adolescent girls.

### Progress toward Outcome(s)

**Measles Campaign:** Seven hundred and twenty volunteers of 11 units were oriented on awareness campaign. The programme also mobilized parents and caretakers of children under age of five for immunization from the government-operated vaccination centres. The volunteers organized street songs and street dramas to mobilize the community. As some other organizations also participated in the campaign, it is difficult to calculate the number of children immunized through BDRCS effort. However, the national measles coverage has been increased through the campaign. Through this activity the units also got an opportunity to improve their volunteer management system as a proper database of the volunteers was developed. The campaign also raised a positive image of BDRCS in the local community. The intervention was later assessed by voluntary investment and value audit (VIVA) and the result was 1:5.

**Road Safety:** Forty eight volunteers of 12 spots attwo different highways - Dhaka-Sylhet and Dhaka-Jessore were trained on first aid and provided with first aid kit as well. They are now equipped to respond immediately after the road traffic accidents, which helped to increase the chance of survival of the road accident victims. In each spot, the names and contacts of the volunteers are mentioned on the message board. The volunteers are trying to develop a liaison with the highway police. At national level the chief of police commissioner was invited by the Chairman of BDRCS and requested for the cooperation and help of the highway police in facilitating the needful duties of the volunteers.



The volunteers that received first aid training. Photo: IFRC

**PHIE refresher training:** 146 community volunteers of three units of Sidr programme area were given refresher training on first aid and basic health issues. The refresher

training was conducted to assess the retention of the knowledge of the basic training and gather experience, introduce some new information, replenish/supply first aid kit, and identify a regular way of support to the volunteers. From the training, the general impression is that most of the participants have still retained their knowledge of their basic training and also practised in the community through courtyard sessions on first aid and primary health care, providing first aid support during an emergency and after

that referring the patient to a doctor if necessary. Training on first aid and primary health care was also conducted in different schools to help the school children in gathering knowledge on these topics. One third of the participants were female. The volunteers of the Sidr programme are from the community so they are able to manage the everyday health emergencies in their communities. Moreover, they will act as resources in the health sector if any disaster occurs in their communities.

**Malaria Prevention:** Under the malaria prevention programme, 30 community volunteers of Jamalpur district were trained on malaria prevention activities. The volunteers conducted a baseline survey among 40,000 populations to find out the vulnerability situation of those people regarding their socio-economic condition. The volunteers also conducted awareness raising activities through dissemination of information in the community through rallies, distributing flyers, hanging posters, installing message boards and cleaning ditches and ponds. A total of 2,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed among the people who are exposed to the risk of getting affected by malaria. This was a good opportunity for BDRCS as they worked closely with the government which helped in raising the profile of the national society in the government and the community as well. The malaria project has reduced the vulnerability of the whole community by increasing the awareness and distributing mosquito nets to the neediest.

**CBHFA ToT:** CBHFA ToT was held from 19 to 25 December 2010. The general aim of the ToT was to make participants understand the concept of CBHFA. Twenty-five participants attended the training from different departments of BDRCS. ToT was facilitated by two master trainers and other trainers from BDRCS training department. The participants suggested for a follow-up training later. The CBHFA ToT manual has been translated into Bengali as well.

### Constraints or Challenges

- Lack of communication between BDRCS health department and the units is a big challenge for smooth implementation of the programme. Hence it needs to be improved. The quality of volunteer management at the unit level is often not sufficient and fails to meet the programme expectation. Often volunteers are hired on an adhoc basis and as a result, lack proper understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.
- The programme suffers from both quantitative and qualitative aspects of the mid-level staff members.
- Unit committees need to be more oriented on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. The capacity of the unit-level staff members, in terms of programme management, is also needed to be developed.

### Organizational Development:

Programme Component	Key Activities
<p><b>Supporting National Society organizational development process:</b></p> <p>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"> <li>• Support the process of constitutional revision</li> <li>• Dissemination/orientation of the revised constitution to all levels of the national society.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>National society leadership development:</b></p> <p>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"> <li>• Support revision of standing orders and adoption by mid-2010</li> <li>• Implement approved organogram and revise/develop job descriptions</li> <li>• Update and apply the Annual Performance Appraisal format by respective departments in collaboration with the human resources department</li> <li>• Staff seconded from the IFRC to support the National Society for IT and monitoring and evaluation, and reporting</li> <li>• Update BDRCS human resources management information system for all staff</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and translate all revised policy documents into Bangla for dissemination</li> <li>• Develop and disseminate a volunteer database system, volunteer management information system</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Monitor and follow-up of unit-level Red Crescent Youth activities in 10 units in coordination with PMER</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Performance:</b></p> <p>Improve and strengthen the quality and accountability of BDRCS service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize workshops at the national headquarters on programme planning, development and management skills</li> <li>• Develop and adopt tools and formats to be used by the respective departments for effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting of programmes and projects</li> <li>• PMER to jointly conduct field visits with the respective programmes to monitor and evaluate the on-going programmes and projects</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Participate in various external trainings/workshops/meetings as required for PMER and organizational development</li> </ul>

### Outcomes/Expected results:

#### Supporting National Society (NS) organizational development (OD) process:

To revise the constitution of BDRCS was a long pending issue. They decided to change the constitution according to the President Order (PO) 26. The recommendation of changing the constitution came from the 2007 partnership meeting. It was decided that the draft constitution will be withdrawn from the Ministry of Health, and after making the necessary changes according to the guidance document, the draft constitution will be submitted again to the ministry for approval. Though the progress so far has been slow and not up to the expected level, both BDRCS and IFRC together are making their best efforts and some positive development has already been seen in 2010.

In 2010, IFRC and ICRC jointly facilitated orientation for the BDRCS branch delegates, management and the governance. It was decided in the orientation meeting that IFRC and ICRC will jointly work on the revision of the constitution. With the joint effort of IFRC and ICRC, BDRCS's constitution has been split into three respective parts:

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

The joint statute of commission also requested to be put in:

- Abolishing the constitutional powers of the president to that of a patron to the National Society; and
- The Chairman of BDRCS to be elected rather than selected.

The three documents have been placed at the 164<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting (AGM) for members' approval. BDRCS has planned to send these documents to the parliament for necessary approval.

#### **National Society leadership development:**

During 21-28 June the Asia Pacific zone OD coordinator and ICRC regional cooperation delegate, facilitated three one-and-a-half day orientation meetings for BDRCS delegates. A total of 110 out of a potential 140 delegates participated in that meeting. The primary purpose of the orientation was to enhance the understanding among the branch delegates of their responsibilities both as the governance of a National Society and a part of a wider movement. It is envisaged that this will help to build trust and understanding between the headquarters' governance and higher management levels which will lead to the smooth continuation of activities. Moreover it will also help to restore accountability to the donors.

The priority issues which were discussed in the orientation 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 proposed plan of action (PoA) was developed with the inputs of delegates' recommendation. The proposed plan of action will act as a road map for the National Society which will be followed and accomplished 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.

Integration was a priority for 2010. To support the internal change process of BDRCS, the IFRC OD manager has been embedded in the National Society as a "personnel-on-loan".

A platform for implementing BDRCS OD framework was approved by the BDRCS chairman in mid-March. The three-tier system – an OD Steering Committee, OD working group and technical groups - were formed. The groups were formed so that a more participatory OD approach can be taken by BDRCS involving the branches, volunteers and movement partners. The strategic planning and human resources reformation processes were started, and a technical group has been formed which will assist the consulting agency in facilitating the both processes.

#### **Performance:**

For skill development, various activities took place in 2010. The OD delegate and BDRCS OD officer in charge attended the regional OD forum in Kathmandu on 26-27 August, and on 28 August 2010, the OD delegate also 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 BDRCS chairman received Movement orientation in meetings at the Asia Pacific zone office and the leadership training course at the secretariat. On 5-7 October 2010 the secretary general (SG) attended the annual HR seminar in Geneva, where globally many IFRC and National Society human resources staffs met together to discuss human resource in emergencies; competency framework; performance management; and learning and development.

To encourage youths and to build up their capacities, few activities took place in 2010. From 14-15 September, the BDRCS representative to the IFRC youth commission attended the Youth Commission Meeting at the IFRC Secretariat Geneva, along with other youth commission members globally. The IFRC youth commission representative was selected as the vice chairman of the Conference in the Asia Pacific Regional Conference held from 17 – 20 October 2010 in Amman, Jordan. IFRC provided financial support for a Youth Leadership Camp in Dhaka. A total of 49 of 68 BDRCS branches sent representatives to the three-day event.

The Navision accounting software was installed at BDRCS headquarters, and training was provided to 24 accounting staffs.



Participants of the training of the unit capacity assessment. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

An IT assessment on all departments of BDRCS was made to find out the status and the requirements of equipments for the National Society. With the information a database of the equipments at BDRCS will be developed. The National Society is working with the assistance of IFRC on establishing and updating the BDRCS existing website.

The OD delegate's one-year mission ended on 30 September 2010. At present, the IFRC head of country office is directly looking after the OD matters along with the locally recruited OD manager.

#### **Achievements:**

Unit capacity assessments (UCA) commenced in mid-April. Seven teams, each comprising of four members from BDRCS headquarters, IFRC and ICRC delegations and branch-level volunteers received two-day training in preparation for the assessments. All 68 units have been

covered by September. The result of the UCA is being inserted into a database. The data of the UCA will be a vital component for the 2011-2015 strategic planning of BDRCS. Already the information is being used to better understand the status of the branches by various programmes.

BDRCS held an ordinary general meeting (OGM) on 10 July 2010 in order to elect a managing board for a period of three years. A total of 132 out of 142 delegates attended the OGM. There were 66 candidates for the 14 managing board position. With the election done, the governance was able to settle down and the higher management was put in place.

The integration through embedding the OD manager at BDRCS since November is giving an extra hand to assist in accomplishing the targeted activities within a stipulated timeframe. It is also helping to build the capacity of the staffs working there. Additionally, it is assisting the delegation as well as the Movement partners to understand the needs of the society. To a certain extent it is also helping to monitor and supervise the activities of the National Society and give an extra assistance where needed.

In December, the 2011-2015 BDRCS strategic planning process along with the HR reformation has started with the help of a qualified national consulting agency. During the AGM the consultants provided a progress report on strategic planning and HR to the branch delegates.

A fundraising dinner was held on 6 December 2010. Over 400 participants including the president of Bangladesh, government ministers, partner national societies, ICRC, IFRC, BDRCS units and headquarters as well as elites from various governmental and private sectors attended the fundraising dinner. Currently over an amount of approximately CHF 30,000 in cash and cheque have been donated to the National Society. Moreover, an amount of over 460,000 CHF has been committed verbally.

A committee of combination of board members, BDRCS officers, IFRC OD manager and ICRC cooperation delegate has been formed to process the BDRCS Constitution reform.. The approval and implementation of the new statutes will help to develop clear rules of procedures, which will help to address most of the root causes of the problems and constraints in BDRCS. When the root causes and problems are addressed the society is expected to work as a well-functioning National Society.

Currently, BDRCS has two different active websites ([www.bdracs.org](http://www.bdracs.org) and [www.bdracs.org.bd](http://www.bdracs.org.bd)), both of which are in the construction phase. It is targeted that by the end of 2011, one of the websites will possess all the relevant information. The website will be updated on a monthly basis.

The first meeting of the OD working group took place in May. The meeting, chaired by the deputy secretary general, had participation from most of BDRCS headquarters departments as well as IFRC and ICRC representatives.

The Government of Bangladesh ordered to collect a certain amount from students enrolled at schools and colleges. The amount collected from this initiative will be used in various activities to build capacity of branches; restore the image of the National Society and volunteers; support administrative and other developmental causes; create an emergency relief stock at the branches so that immediate relief action can take place during disasters.

As a South Asian regional office initiative, VIVA was conducted in three districts as part of the BDRCS measles campaign. Preliminary results were encouraging with an investment to output ratio of 1:5.

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

### **Constraints or Challenges**

To respond to the above priorities various challenges persists, mostly related to the funding situation. But there are other challenges related to National Society headquarters and branches, Governing Board, management and staff members and volunteers as well. These issues are more complex than the regular ongoing programmes. Thus, the complexities of pursuing a broad aspect of the society and working with diverse governing bodies and seeking for various funding sources, make it more difficult to do organizational development.

It is necessary to build up the capacity of the existing mid-level management at the headquarters. As sometimes the lack of capacity of the mid-level staff members is hampering the regular activities during the absence of the high level staff members. It is expected that the reformation of the HR system and procedures will address this issue among many others.

To meet the targets set in the PoA resulting from the delegates' orientation meeting is a challenge itself due to reasons related to the slow administrative and bureaucratic process that exists in the National Societies. Therefore, some of the activities in the PoA that were to be accomplished within the assigned periods in 2010 have been postponed to 2011.

The lack of development support to 68 BDRCS branches over many years still means that the national headquarters is often implementing programmes directly at the community level. Around half of the branches have a paid member of staff – an ULO, deployed from the national headquarters to coordinate programmes – but the remainder rely solely on their unit executive committee and youth volunteers which sometimes hamper the organizational development process.

### **Working in partnership**

For more interaction and better communication regular Movement Coordination Forum and meetings with the NS counterpart took place on various issues in order to come to a good understanding of how to accomplish each activity within a given time frame and fund.

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

In the health programme, the government is the main partner. The government has its own plan of action which is developed in consultation with partner organizations. In the implementation the government has its specific responsibility in the form of clinical/curative nature while BDRCS plays a role in mobilization.

The IFRC country office supports some selected health programmes of the National Society. Usually an agreement is prepared mentioning the role of each partner. Agreement with the government is also done. Formal and informal meetings are main coordination tools. Reporting is also a routine practice.

Working as a partner, the National Society is gaining experience and orienting with the government objective, system and network. This will be beneficial for future cooperation. As the National Society has also an infrastructure at every unit level that might help in developing a lateral cooperation as well.

### **Contributing to longer-term impact**

The much needed approval of the revised constitution will be sent to the Parliament by year 2011 for approval. The main objectives of the briefings in the orientation for delegates meeting were to ensure delegates fully understand the expectations of the wider Movement, and to enhance their appreciation of the importance of working in accordance with the Fundamental Principles and how that will help in improving the public image of the National Society. According to the part of the proposed action plan, that was developed with the summary recommendation of the unit delegates meeting, 2011-2015 strategic plan and reformation of the HR will be completed by 2011.

An emphasis is given to include female volunteers as much as possible. In Sidr follow-up programme one-third of the PHiE volunteers are female. This is also a programme need. But in the road safety project the female volunteers are few and not culturally accepted. Providing training, flip charts, first aid kits, etc, has increased the social status of the volunteers.

The lessons learned sessions are organized and attended by the unit level volunteers and management, government and other stakeholders. Though there is no formal mechanism for the volunteers to convey the outcome of the lessons learned to the people, it is done informally in some instances.

Projects are designed in keeping the sphere standards in consideration. The Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, especially its history and seven Fundamental Principles are included as preliminary sessions in all the trainings.

The health projects are directly and indirectly addressing the Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. The projects are also designed in such a way that at least women get equal chance in the volunteerism.

ECPP provides the support to BDRCS in fulfilling its mandate towards the CPP. This has rejuvenated the image of BDRCS among those related to CPP, from management to volunteers, and outside agencies. This will contribute to the standing of the organization in general and specifically as partner in CPP.

The newly started CDI programme tries to help improve the socio-economic condition of targeted communities and increase community's overall resilience to future disasters. The programme also aims at pooling each household in the targeted communities above the poverty threshold and raising literacy level to 100 per cent which are ambitious goals but vital for a long-term and sustainable development of targeted families.

## Looking ahead

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

Based on the progress made so far, IFRC has prioritized the strategic planning process, building up the capacity of the 68 BDRCS branches using the findings and recommendations of the UCA 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 BDRCS.

BDRCS has planned for two health interventions – volunteer driven public health programmes are essential for preparing a community to respond in the disaster situation and primary health care services from static health centres. The experiences from 2010 will help to extend the interventions in 2011 in the following areas:

- Provide refresher training to community volunteers on PHiE. This is to equip them with current knowledge and replenish their first aid kits.
- Include psychosocial support (PSS) as a component of PHiE.
- Initiate community-based health and first aid in some selected health centres.
- Include non-communicable components (diabetes and hypertension) in the BDRCS's mother and child care centres.

Under the ECPP project, it is planned to rehabilitate the entire CPP radio communication network in next year through repair and replacement. The next year will also see the CPPIS being fully developed and installed from the headquarters to the upazilla level.

Other programmes and priorities will be pursued ahead in accordance to the 2011 annual plan and other relevant strategic documents and policies. As Bangladesh is always overwhelmed with various disasters of one nature or another, the National Society and Movement partners as well always stand prepared to face the eventuality and fulfil their roles and responsibilities in line with the mandates of the Movement. With the successful completion of the year 2010, it is hoped that the year 2011 will also fare well and the Movement in Bangladesh will be able to serve the humanity in a timely and effective manner as always.

**All Federation 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 in 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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**[<financial report below; click to return to title page>](#)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
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
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,940,198</b>	<b>116,294</b>	<b>224,555</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>232,846</b>	<b>2,525,209</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>166,855</b>	<b>96,668</b>	<b>222,089</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>247,612</b>	<b>733,223</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b>Cash contributions</b>						
American Red Cross	555,218					555,218
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	236,877					236,877
China Red Cross, Macau branch	21,600					21,600
Czech Government	95,965					95,965
DFID - British Government		48,010				48,010
Estonia Government	52,727					52,727
European Commission - DG ECHO	477,023					477,023
Finnish Red Cross	0				-3,975	-3,975
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)					-22,522	-22,522
Hellenic Government	322,000					322,000
IFRC at the UN Inc (from Lehman Brothers Foundation)	102,600					102,600
IFRC at the UN Inc (from McMillen Trust)	10,800					10,800
IFRC at the UN Inc (from United States - Private Donors)	14,127					14,127
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)	12,979					12,979
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	-53,958	1,176			-29,458
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	3,220					3,220
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>4,296,812</b>	<b>18,146</b>	<b>1,176</b>		<b>-26,497</b>	<b>4,289,637</b>
<b>Inkind Personnel</b>						
American Red Cross	26,500					26,500
Other	105,600					105,600
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>132,100</b>					<b>132,100</b>
<b>Other Income</b>						
Balance Reallocation	-6					-6

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Sales	-2,500					-2,500
Services Fees					44,398	44,398
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	<b>-2,506</b>				<b>44,398</b>	<b>41,891</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>4,426,405</b>	<b>18,146</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,901</b>	<b>4,463,628</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>4,593,260</b>	<b>114,813</b>	<b>223,265</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>265,513</b>	<b>5,196,852</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>237%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>206%</b>

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	166,855	96,668	222,089	0	247,612	<b>733,223</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	4,426,405	18,146	1,176	0	17,901	<b>4,463,628</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-1,872,190	-59,822	-162,306		-163,886	<b>-2,258,205</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,721,070</b>	<b>54,991</b>	<b>60,959</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>101,627</b>	<b>2,938,647</b>

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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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,940,198</b>	<b>116,294</b>	<b>224,555</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>232,846</b>	<b>2,525,209</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	91,930	132,015					132,015	-40,085
Shelter - Transitional	38,000	35,426					35,426	2,574
Construction - Facilities		3,024					3,024	-3,024
Construction Materials	143,123	122,444					122,444	20,679
Clothing & textiles	29,322	186					186	29,136
Seeds & Plants	54,123	71,239					71,239	-17,117
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	10,000	5,814					5,814	4,186
Medical & First Aid	41,228	1,561	3,185				4,747	36,482
Teaching Materials	15,000							15,000
Utensils & Tools	20,000							20,000
Other Supplies & Services	136,702	72,594					72,594	64,107
Cash disbursement		26,314					26,314	-26,314
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>579,428</b>	<b>470,618</b>	<b>3,185</b>				<b>473,803</b>	<b>105,625</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	75,000	55,249					55,249	19,751
Computers & Telecom	5,067	53,043		1,084		741	54,869	-49,802
Office & Household Equipment		9,216				245	9,461	-9,461
Medical Equipment	4,000	3,796					3,796	204
Others Machinery & Equipment	421							421
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>84,488</b>	<b>121,304</b>		<b>1,084</b>		<b>986</b>	<b>123,374</b>	<b>-38,886</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	2,284	617				117	734	1,549
Distribution & Monitoring	27,430	31,027	280			562	31,869	-4,439
Transport & Vehicle Costs	65,980	29,567	7,539	2,996		5,281	45,384	20,596
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>95,694</b>	<b>61,211</b>	<b>7,820</b>	<b>2,996</b>		<b>5,961</b>	<b>77,988</b>	<b>17,706</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	613,871	412,027	-13,428	76,946		119,420	594,965	18,906
National Staff	199,282	116,798	13,380	20,616		52,138	202,933	-3,651
National Society Staff	197,148	225,347	8,854	2,263		312	236,775	-39,628
Volunteers		123					123	-123
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>1,010,301</b>	<b>754,295</b>	<b>8,806</b>	<b>99,825</b>		<b>171,870</b>	<b>1,034,796</b>	<b>-24,495</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	29,472	26,043		6,183			32,226	-2,754
Professional Fees	500							500
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>29,972</b>	<b>26,043</b>		<b>6,183</b>			<b>32,226</b>	<b>-2,254</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	270,471	171,693	26,303	34,431		4,865	237,292	33,179
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>270,471</b>	<b>171,693</b>	<b>26,303</b>	<b>34,431</b>		<b>4,865</b>	<b>237,292</b>	<b>33,179</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	36,900	10,192	-275	5,601		1,568	17,087	19,813
Information & Public Relation	109,868	69,365	6,397	1,488		1,323	78,573	31,295
Office Costs	61,711	30,170	1,723	402		134	32,428	29,282
Communications	41,956	10,635	1,534	329		7,199	19,697	22,260
Financial Charges	41,300	21,556	37			-39,380	-17,788	59,088
Other General Expenses	6,000	7,455		229		-642	7,042	-1,042
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>297,735</b>	<b>149,372</b>	<b>9,416</b>	<b>8,049</b>		<b>-29,798</b>	<b>137,039</b>	<b>160,696</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation	3,000	2,687					2,687	313
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,687</b>					<b>2,687</b>	<b>313</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### 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
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,940,198</b>	<b>116,294</b>	<b>224,555</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>232,846</b>	<b>2,525,209</b>	
Operational Provisions		5,308	-95	-166			5,047	-5,047
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>5,308</b>	<b>-95</b>	<b>-166</b>			<b>5,047</b>	<b>-5,047</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Service Support	154,121	105,922	3,595	9,905		10,002	129,424	24,697
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>154,121</b>	<b>105,922</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>9,905</b>		<b>10,002</b>	<b>129,424</b>	<b>24,697</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Earmarking Fee		3,238	793				4,031	-4,031
Reporting Fees		500					500	-500
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>3,738</b>	<b>793</b>				<b>4,531</b>	<b>-4,531</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,525,209</b>	<b>1,872,190</b>	<b>59,822</b>	<b>162,306</b>		<b>163,886</b>	<b>2,258,205</b>	<b>267,004</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>68,008</b>	<b>56,471</b>	<b>62,249</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>68,959</b>	<b>267,004</b>	