

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

BANGLADESH

23 October 2001

This Programme Update is intended for reporting on Annual Appeals.

Appeal No. 01.35/2001

Appeal Target CHF 5,860,951

Programme Update No. 2 Period covered: 1 July - 10 October (last Programme Update No.1 issued on 3 August; Period covered 1 January - 30 June)

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: 39.9%

Related Appeals: South Asia regional programmes (01.33/01)

Outstanding needs: CHF 3,520,547

Update: With less than a half of the appeal budget covered, further financial support is needed during the last quarter to continue with the planned activities for 2001. Two programmes are in urgent need of support, the Myanmar refugee relief operation and the Chittagong Hill Tracts development programme. Without further funding, there are limited prospects for the continuation of these activities into 2002.

Operational Developments:

This year's monsoon season in Bangladesh has passed without any major natural disasters. In August and September two joint Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)/Federation assessment missions were organised to investigate reports on flash floods in the north and north east of Bangladesh. However, in both cases, the local authorities managed to cover the needs of the affected population. Following parliamentary elections this month, a new government has been installed. Governance changes in BDRCS in the coming period should not be ruled out.

Disaster Response

Objective 1: *To provide refugees with relief parcels comprising food and basic non-food items.*

Objective 2: *To maintain a skeleton staff of 24 staff and 31 volunteers to manage the operations from Cox's Bazar.*

Objective 3: *To identify an appropriate exit strategy.*

The situation in the Myanmar refugee camps is calm. By the end of August 2001, the population of the remaining two camps was 21,818. Kutupalong Refugee Camp had 8,439 registered refugees while at Nayapara Refugee Camp there were 13,379. Only 23 persons of 4 families were repatriated during August. The camp population continues to increase through a high birth rate.

Regular food distribution continues, although there is a growing dissatisfaction among BDRCS staff due to nonpayment of allowances for the last three months because of a lack of funds. During the last three months, food baskets consisted of planned items and were distributed accordingly. Food baskets consisted of: rice, dal, oil, salt, sugar and baby food and non-food baskets: soap, rice husk, spices and kerosene.

Urgent funding requests have been made to the Federation Secretariat and some Participating National Societies (PNS), but there has been no response to date. A letter has been sent to UNHCR Dhaka requesting them to assist in funding until additional support from the Federation is received. Overall, if funds for the next six months are not forthcoming soon, BDRCS will have to withdraw from this operation.

Disaster Preparedness

Objective 1: *To reduce the vulnerability of village communities, by strengthening their capacity to withstand the impact of natural disasters.*

Objective 2: *To improve BDRCS institutional capacity for effective disaster response.*

Objective 3: *To promote volunteerism by integrating dissemination of the Movement's principles and humanitarian values into all disaster preparedness activities.*

Objective 4: *To ensure and maintain access to safe refuge for communities vulnerable to cyclones.*

Objective 5: *To develop and strengthen links between the BDRCS and local, regional and international agencies engaged in disaster preparedness and management.*

Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme (CBDP)

This reporting period has been a time of intensive activity within the BDRCS community based disaster preparedness programme. The funding crisis that constrained programme implementation during the first six months of 2001 was eased by the end of July, when additional PNS support materialised. The past three months have witnessed a concerted effort by BDRCS staff and volunteers, at all levels, to catch up with the programme of activities indicated in its work plan for the current year. Progress achieved, in this respect, has been remarkable. It coincided with the appointment of a new director of the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) department; the commencement of a process for integration within the central CBDP programme of a formerly separate programme bilateral supported by the Japanese Red Cross (JRCS); and the initiation of a new DFID-funded programme requiring joint implementation by staff of the CBDP, Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) and relief departments of BDRCS.

Programme activities at community level focused on the formation and training of CBDP unit squads in the newly-included BDRCS district branches of Lakshmipur, Netrokana, Lalmonirhat and Tangail, respectively and of three community volunteer groups in each of these districts. By the end of this reporting period, volunteer CBDP Squads (each of 25 members) had been consolidated in 27 districts, in which a total of 81 community volunteer groups had been formed. Progress was made in addressing concerns regarding gender imbalances in squad and group membership. In this context, it is worth mentioning that majority of the volunteers in the CBDP unit squads recently formed in the Tangail and Gopalganj Branches are female - as is more commonly the case in community volunteer groups.

Other activities implemented at unit and community level included: disaster preparedness and CBFA training in seven districts; 'dry run' rehearsals for a natural disaster in communities of Jamalpur, Narsingdi and Satkhira Districts; participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments in the districts of Satkhira, Lakshmipur, Netrokana, Lalmonirhat, Tangail and Pabna; and the construction of slab

latrines in communities associated with the CBDP programme in Bagerhat district and Rajshahi city. A special grant from the Netherlands Red Cross enabled the procurement and distribution of emergency kits containing equipment necessary for warning and rescue, in the event of a disaster, to 48 community volunteer groups associated with the programme. Disaster preparedness awareness raising events and cyclone shelter management meetings were held in 17 communities in the coastal district of Borguna.

The beginning of July marked the commencement of a six-month process for integrating the former JRCS programme in the districts of Bhola and Noakhali into the central CBDP programme. This programme is related largely to participatory activities with vulnerable communities associated with cyclone shelters in the offshore islands of Hatiya and Monipura. Its introduction into the broader CBDP programme has brought new insights and approaches that will strengthen the development of BDRCS initiatives in the context of community management of cyclone shelters in the coastal districts.

In August, 300 RCY and four unit squad members participated in activities related to anti dengue campaigns and voluntary blood donations. In Chandpur district, the unit CBDP squad members provided first aid to two wounded persons and voluntarily donated blood.

A new DFID-funded programme intended to extend BDRCS disaster preparedness enterprise to vulnerable communities and BDRCS branches in the three districts (Khagrachari, Rangamati and Bandarban) of the Chittagong Hill Tracts region in the eastern part of the country was initiated during this reporting period. The programme also includes the provision of a national buffer stock of 'family emergency kits' at BDRCS headquarters. This innovative programme requires joint working between a number of BDRCS departments within the National Society's disaster management division.

To date, disaster preparedness (DP) awareness training for unit staff and leading community volunteers from all three districts has been completed. It will be followed, in mid-October, by 'training of trainers' (ToT) courses, with a view to full engagement with participating communities by the end of the same month. Knowledge sharing is a key feature of this programme and opportunities for engagement with RCY members of the BDRCS Chittagong District Branch, particularly with regard to inputs to their embryonic Internet web site (www.rcyctg.org) are currently being explored.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

Objective 1: *To maintain and strengthen the cyclone preparedness programme, by extending its coverage in the coastal region.*

No significant cyclonic activity affected Bangladesh during this reporting period, which coincided with the annual monsoon rains. Traditionally, the monsoon is a time for preparation for the major cyclone season (October/November) that immediately follows it. Accordingly, programme activity focused on the status of community readiness to resist cyclones and included a mass participatory field demonstration ('dry-run' rehearsal) held in Teknaf sub-district during July. Around 7,000 people from coastal communities witnessed this awareness raising event, which was conducted by programme volunteers and covered practical measures for cyclone preparedness and mitigation.

In a related context, a union-level training seminar for CPP volunteers was held in each of nine programme locations (Moheskhali, Kutubdia, Sandwip, Bankskhali, Galachipa, Hatiya, Monpura, Charfession and Sarankhola, respectively) during August. The seminars, conducted by programme staff, discussed issues relating to volunteer performance, maintenance of community warning equipment and radio sets, evaluation of the local status of cyclone readiness, coordination of CPP activities with government and NGO agencies in the localities and the maintenance of cyclone shelters. A total of 12,192 volunteers (of whom 1,776 women) participated in these events.

In September, union level meetings of CPP staff and volunteers were held in 130 locations and unit level meetings in 850. Regular monitoring visits by national headquarters staff to the field were undertaken.

The CPP radio network is a strategic component of the government's early warning system. Accordingly, the repair and maintenance of programme radio equipment is an ongoing activity. During this reporting period, 27 HF, 18 VHF, one 'walkie-talkie radio set, 31 antenna masts, five solar controllers, 11 hand sirens and 34 megaphones were repaired in the programme's workshops in Dhaka and Chittagong. Sixteen new VHF radio sets were procured and installed with associated antenna masts in September.

CPP volunteers continued to collaborate constructively and effectively with other BDRCS disaster preparedness programmes, most notably the CBDP programmes in Cox's Bazar, Bhola and Noakhali Districts.

Other activities engaged in by CPP volunteers during this reporting period included the provision of first aid in coastal villages and, in association with local NGOs, tree plantations at cyclone shelters.

Humanitarian Values

Objective 1: *To make the BDRCS better known, understood, appreciated and respected as an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organisation.*

Objective 2: *To convey the ethos of respect for human life and impartiality of RCRC action through the promotion of principles and humanitarian values to at least 25% of the public.*

Objective 3: *To repackaging the image of the Society as the primary humanitarian organisation in the country and one to which people are eager to belong.*

Objective 4: *To motivate the Society to become self-reliant.*

During this reporting period, three ToT courses on Red Cross Red Crescent principles were undertaken in three BDRCS units in Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Distribution of 1,000 copies of the second quarter News Bulletin, published mid June, continued in July. The News Bulletin had two separate sections, one in English and the other in Bangla language. On 17 August 2001, An article about RCRC movement and BDRCS has been published in a widely-read daily Bangla newspaper "Prothom Alo".

A two-minute TV and a radio spot were produced in August. The TV spot was shown on Bangladesh national TV station and two private channels (ETV and Channel I) several times during August and September. The radio spots were run several times on Bangladesh Batar radio station.

The translation of the BDRCS's annual report was completed during the month of September.

Fifteen BDRCS units have been asked to form unit dissemination teams. Out of 15 units, ten have completed the task and formed five member dissemination teams. The team members comprise local journalists, doctors, lawyers, teachers and youth groups.

Three units of Chittagong Hill Tracts were asked to prepare a dissemination training and activity plan covering the period from September 2001 to February 2002. A format, developed by BDRCS national headquarters' information department, was sent to these units for submission of the planned activities. Responding to this venture, all three units have successfully prepared plans indicating at least one dissemination training in each district per month.

Health and Care

Objective 1: *Reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality through the provision of the community based essential service package (ESP) in line with the health and population sector programme (HPSP) of the Government of Bangladesh in 48 BDRCS MCH centres by the end of 2003.*

Objective 2: *Rehabilitate and improve facilities of 12 rural MCH centers not provided for under the terms of bilateral projects by the end of 2003.*

Objective 3: *Establish MCH services in the under-served northern district with the establishment of six new MCH centers by the year 2006.*

Objective 4: *Increase awareness and promote prevention of HIV/AIDS and STDs in the community.*

Objective 5: *Increase availability of countrywide first aid training and establish unit and highway first aid posts starting in 2003.*

Orientation training on implementing primary health care at the community level through provision of the essential services package (ESP) of the Government of Bangladesh for 10 new community health workers and 7 junior midwives assigned to the Dhaka division project was completed in August.

Two batches of BDRCS midwives assigned to the Dhaka division project have completed child survival intervention (CSI) training courses organised by the Obstetric Gynecological Society in Dhaka.

A contract with a qualified consultant to develop pre-intervention survey protocols was approved by BDRCS health division and survey development is underway. A second supply of medicine was delivered to 10 BDRCS MCH centers in the Dhaka division project areas. Ten MCH centres of the BDRCS Dhaka division project area developed centre renovation plans with work expected to commence after the national election scheduled for 1 October 2001.

Coming into line with the Government's national health policy remains on the table. To date, little progress has been made with the Ministry on this issue. The Dhaka division project is designed to move the 15 MCH centres closer to compliance with GoB health policy through the development of quality services provided by BDRCS midwives, and community based centre management committees (CMCs).

Excellent cooperation among bilateral and Federation sponsored BDRCS primary health care projects continues.

Work has continued at 15 MCH centres in the central Dhaka division, supported through the Federation, while bilateral support for 22 MCH centres in Khulna/Barisal was provided by the Japanese Red Cross and 13 MCH centres were supported by the German Red Cross.

The National Society is considering how to effectively use its volunteer base and staff to increase awareness and promote prevention of HIV/AIDS and STDs in the community. Possible collaboration between the RCY and USAID on an HIV/AIDS peer education programme is in the exploratory stages.

The lack of institutional reform within the health division will make it a challenge to create partnerships with new potential donors.

Lack of progress in furthering institutional reform of the BDRCS health division remains the greatest hindrance to achieving the objectives spelled out in the Appeal. Any attempts to negotiate reform must, of necessity, wait until the national election is held on 1 October 2001 and a new government is decided.

The plan for the following months:

- Train the MCH centre management committees to use peoples participatory planning (PPP) to create their own scheme for improving their MCH center using local resources.
- Implement and analyse the pre-intervention baseline survey, and obtain a written report with recommendations for project implementation and share the results with all stakeholders.
Carry out skill assessments at selected MCH centres to determine the extent to which the skills midwives developed during the recent other reproductive health (ORH) and child survival intervention (CSI) training courses have been retained.
- Carry out PPP exercises with centre management committees to prepare a plan of action for MCH centre improvement, including building renovation, provision of medicine and equipment and cost recovery mechanisms.

Institutional and Resource Development

Objective 1: *Appoint a task force responsible for implementing a plan of action (POA) based on a revised set of prioritised objectives spelled out in a strategic capacity building plan by the end of 2001.*

Objective 2: *Revise constitution in order to give BDRCS an up to date, simple and flexible foundation.*

Objective 3: *To increase in-country financial resource development through property development and fund-raising by 2003.*

Objective 4: *To implement a scheme to terminate excess staff contracts and attract qualified staff for key positions.*

Objective 5: *To install greater delegation of authorities and responsibility to empower managers and officers at national headquarters; to continue strengthening key management support system.*

During the reporting period the planning and development department of the BDRCS organised seven institutional development task force meetings. The managing board dissolved the ID-related subcommittee and included the treasurer of the society as a convener of the task force. In the meeting that took place on 10 September the ID task force examined the ID, CBDP and DP assessment reports and recommendations.

The managing board of BDRCS constituted a 16-member committee including unit members who would be working on the revision of the constitution. A meeting, scheduled for 25 September, was cancelled due to lack of a quorum.

BDRCS property has been developed through a specialised property developers. Building has now been completed and is ready to be rented out for commercial purposes.

The resource mobilisation workshop was organised and a plan of action prepared for 2002-2003. In addition, a fund-raising committee has also been constituted. The Federation Head of Delegation is an active member of the committee.

The ToR for appointment of an international human resource consultant was finalised. The HR consultant, when appointed, is expected to develop a redundancy plan which will be considered by the managing board in due course.

The terms of reference for the appointment of a capacity building consultant has also been finalised. Once the consultant is appointed, s/he will coordinate the ID task force and prioritise ID related activities.

The planning and development department has been intensively engaged in the preparation of the Appeal 2002-2003.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Objective 1: *To recruit 2,000 BDRCS volunteers and trainers by the end of 2001, and train them in health and first aid, planning, implementation and evaluation of health, income generation, water sanitation and education programmes in the rural communities. To strengthen the capacity of the*

three BDRCS district offices, executive committees, unit level officers and Upazilla supervisors in implementing the project activities, training and motivating volunteers, and reporting on activities.

Objective 2: *To encourage income generating activities through providing skills in local resource based technologies, by the end of 2002.*

Objective 3: *To provide vulnerable communities with access to basic health services including first aid, by the end of 2002.*

Objective 4: *To create access to safe water and minimum sanitation facilities for people in remote areas.*

Objective 5: *To extend opportunities for education facilities, particularly in under-served areas and for school dropouts.*

Objective 6: *To create awareness in the communities of the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) of humanitarian values and humanitarian practices, using the local capacity for peace methodology.*

Objective 7: *To endeavour to link the activities of the vulnerable communities with external service providers.*

An 18-month long pilot programme of the CHT Development Project was due to finish in June 2001 according to its original implementation deadline. As the project was behind schedule since inception. Some scheduled activities of the PoA remained unattended although the BDRCS made a huge effort to do so. The six-month report submitted in July 2001 explains the activities undertaken during the pilot phase of the CHT Development Programme.

During the reported quarter, selection of an independent consultant for evaluation of the pilot programme was of utmost importance. Apart from the programme evaluation, BDRCS has also undertaken some activities, which were not been implemented within the stipulated time frame. Moreover, a new programme has been introduced in the CHT to share disaster preparedness knowledge among vulnerable communities. However, following are the major activities undertaken in the CHT during the quarter covering July-September 2001:

Posting of a new Director for CHT at BDRCS National headquarters:

BDRCS deployed a new director at the national headquarters for the CHT programme. Until then, a director, who was responsible for relief department, managed the CHT programme. Under the same notification, coordinator of the CHT development programme was also posted to a different project.

Evaluation of the pilot phase of CHT development programme:

The evaluation of the CHT programme was one of the major activities according to the Plan of Action. BDRCS emphasised importance of the selection of an independent consultant to evaluate the programme activities during the pilot phase. On the basis of the proposal submitted by two organisations, BDRCS selected the PMTC (Bangladesh) Limited as a consultant to carry out the evaluation. The ToR indicated the following three members to be included in the evaluation team:-

- The consultant from PMTC (Bangladesh) Limited
- Programme officer (CHT) from the International Federation
- Director (CHT) from BDRCS

As part of the evaluation process, the evaluation team extensively visited each of the upazilas under CHT development programme in the three hill districts. In the six upazilas (two in each hill district), the evaluation team arranged open discussion with Red Crescent volunteers/workers, beneficiaries and stakeholders for a participatory approach of evaluation. On the basis of the recommendations of the evaluation report, the BDRCS, in cooperation with the Federation, prepared a proposal for two years commencing January 2002.

• *Training on “essential service package”*

The training on essential service package for health workers of second selected upazila was scheduled within the period of pilot phase. BDRCS, however, arranged the training at Bandarban, in cooperation with the district health authority, who conducted the training on various health issues considered to be

essential in the CHTs context. A total of 30 health workers participated the training on ESP. In the training, participants received training on the following subjects:-

- History and principles of Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement
- Food and nutrition – different diseases caused due to malnutrition and other diseases such as anaemia and night blindness.
- Pregnancy and its various steps, complication during pregnancy and management and care of a new-born baby
- Child care
- Immunisation
- General sickness
- Diarrhoea and preparation of ORS
- Malaria
- Family Planning
- Types of medicines for general and common sickness
- Communication/referral

- *Training on disaster preparedness in the CHTs:*

Funded by DFID, the BDRCS has undertaken a separate programme to share disaster preparedness knowledge in the CHT. The DP programme in the CHT is a twelve-month project, started from July 2001. A five-day-long basic training on disaster preparedness for a group of 18 participants from the three hill districts was arranged in Rangamati from 16 to 20 September 2001. A Total of 18 participants for the DP basic training have been selected from among unit level officer, office/field assistants, RC volunteers and youth.

The above participants will receive ToT on disaster preparedness, who will eventually become local trainers to impart training on DP in the communities.

- *Visit of programme coordinator, Australian Red Cross:*

Australian Red Cross programme coordinator for south east and south Asia, visited the hill districts of Rangamati and Bandarban from 19 to 21 September to see the impact of various programme activities of CHTs development funded by AusAID through the Australian Red Cross. Joint field visits were organized to CHT and several areas visited in Kaukhali upazila of Rangamati and Sadar upazila of Bandarban Hill district.

As stated earlier, a few activities scheduled during the pilot phase were either partially implemented or did not take place. In the case of income generation (IG) activities, the total in the three hill districts were divided into three phases for better implementation and monitoring. Funds for the first phase were distributed in February/March 2001. Due to no funds, beneficiaries of the second and the third phases did not receive credit from BDRCS. As such, several beneficiaries were deprived of credit. Local unit officials consider the programme to be most effective and helpful among the vulnerable communities in the CHTs. Unlike credit programmes in other areas of Bangladesh, CHT's context seems different as most of the beneficiaries have voluntarily returned the loan amount including the service charge from first harvest/output of their IG activity. BDRCS said it would continue during the next phase of programme development.

People in the BDRCS project areas of the CHT are well acquainted with the Red Cross and Red Crescent principles because of the various ongoing development activities. Through several RC volunteer and workers at the grass root level, people are aware of the RC/RC Movement and various activities of Red Crescent Society in the community. A peace treaty has ended 20 years of armed conflict in the CHTs but the establishment of mutual trust among ethnic groups and Bengali settlers is still distant. Moreover, the post armed conflict situation is now a state of political instability and confusion. BDRCS, with a mandate for humanitarian activities and services, has gained the confidence of all groups in CHT. BDRCS also has the methodology of Better Programming Initiative (BPI) is using it in the development process to strengthen peace and harmony in this region.

Coordination and Management

Objective 1: *To work with the BDRCS to build its capacity to effectively govern and manage its programmes.*

Objective 2: *To represent and build good relations with national authorities, international and national organizations, donor Governments, international and national media, and the ICRC.*

The head of delegation continued to hold regular meetings with the BDRCS chairman and the secretary general and during his absence, the disaster preparedness delegate attended a board meeting in September.

The Federation/BDRCS continued to take part at regular coordination meetings organised by various UN and government agencies.

Negotiations on the Status Agreement have come to a halt due to pre-election/elections in the country and further delays in obtaining the agreement may be expected. Regular follow-ups are maintained with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

For further details please contact: Charles Eldred-Evans, Phone : 41 22 7304320 email eldred@ifrc.org; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95;

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation web site at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

Peter Rees-Gildea
Head a.i.
Relationship Management Department

Hiroshi Higashiura
Head
Asia Pacific Department

Bangladesh						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.35/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			20.10.2001	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				5'860'951		TOTAL COVERAGE 39.9%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				583'634		
AUSTRALIAN - RC		4'730	AUD	4'272	06.06.2001	DPP
BRITISH - GOVT		13'037	GBP	31'419	14.02.01	BDRCS COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		34'855	GBP	84'001	14.03.01	CBDPP
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID				237'160	30.04.2001	DPP
BRITISH - RC		35'000	GBP	86'800	16.05.2001	CBDPP
BRITISH - RC		66'236	GBP	164'265	16.05.2001	CBDPP
BRITISH - RC		75'454	GBP	180'335	28.08.2001	CBDPP
CHINESE - RC		20'000	USD	32'330	02.10.2001	CHAKMA REPATRIATION
JAPANESE - RC				136'079	21.06.2001	BRCS COMMUNITY BASED PREPAREDNESS INTEGRATION PROJECT
NETHERLAND - RC		88'000	NLG	60'658	11.05.2001	CBDP PROGRAMM
NEW ZEALAND - RC		220	NZD	162	28.06.2001	
PRIVATE ON LINE		20	USD	36	14.08.2001	
SWEDISH - RC		250'000	SEK	43'425	28.02.01	CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME
SWEDISH - RC		400'000	SEK	69'480	28.02.01	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		250'000	SEK	43'425	28.02.01	COMMUNITY BASED DPP
SWEDISH - RC		100'000	SEK	17'370	28.02.01	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DP
SWEDISH - GOVT		750'000	SEK	127'425	21.05.2001	CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - GOVT		400'000	SEK	67'960	21.05.2001	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		400'000	SEK	67'960	21.05.2001	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DEVELOPMENT PROG.
SWEDISH - GOVT		750'000	SEK	127'425	21.05.2001	COMMUNITY BASED DPP
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2'165'621	CHF	36.9%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			114'824		
USA	Delegate(s)			59'959		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				174'783	CHF	3.0%