

Programme Update 2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh

Appeal No. MAABD001

Programme Update No.4

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



Sirajong district inundated after torrential monsoon rains on 2 June.

In brief

Programme Summary: Overall steady progress was made in all programmes despite an unstable political situation in the country with a state of emergency being declared and a new caretaker government sworn in at the beginning of the year. Severe monsoon floods during the reporting period also slowed down overall programme implementation as a number of activities were delayed.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society's (BDRCS) timely and effective response to the floods that hit the country between June and August 2007 showed that there have been improvements to the link between better preparedness and improved disaster response. The BDRCS disaster response teams and volunteers were involved in preliminary needs assessments, relief distribution and medical assistance, evacuation of affected communities and the provision of timely information during the floods operation.

Under its health and care programme, the BDRCS observed World Blood Donor Day on 14 June 2007. The national society also continued its organizational restructuring process and the development of effective systems and procedures e.g. the financial management system. Progress continued in integrating humanitarian values as a cross-cutting issue in all programme activities. BDRCS's plan and budget for 2008-2009 were finalized.

	Health	DM	HV	OD	Total
Funding coverage of 2007 budget	88%	67%	18%	101%	77%
07 expenditure as % of total 07 funding	43%	46%	85%	76%	53%
07 expenditure as % of 07 budget	38%	31%	15%	77%	40%

Needs: Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 6.49 million (USD 5.28 million or EUR 3.29 million) out of which 63%

covered. Outstanding needs are CHF 2.38 million (USD 2.15 million or EUR 1.45 million).

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

Our Partners: Approximately 41 community-based, national, government-based, international organizations, UN, developmental agencies and partners within the Movement. Main donors for 2007 include the Swedish, Kuwait, Hong Kong branch of the China Red Cross, and Japanese Red Cross societies as well as the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) through Swedish Red Cross and the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID) through the British Red Cross.

Disaster Management

Programme objective: The BDRCS disaster management (DM) programme is capable of rendering effective services to reduce vulnerability in disaster-prone areas, thereby contributing to achieve the characteristics of a well-functioning national society.

Achievements:

The BDRCS's unit disaster response teams (UDRT), community disaster response teams (CDRT), community disaster management committees and approximately 3,500 volunteers trained under the community-based disaster management (CBDM) component of the programme played an active role in responding to the monsoon floods that hit Bangladesh during June-August. These teams and volunteers were involved in preliminary needs assessments, relief distribution, evacuation of affected communities, and provision of timely information. In addition, the 1,600 family relief packages pre-positioned under the DFID disaster risk reduction (DRR) programme provided timely relief assistance in the affected districts of Tangail and Sirajgunj. This contributed to reducing the impact of the disasters on flood-affected families.



Food and non-food items were distributed in Faridpur by volunteers to 600 beneficiaries.

A community-based first aid (CBFA) workshop for volunteers in June-July 2007 helped equip 24 women volunteers with knowledge and skills on CBFA, which they put to use during the floods response. Similarly, a training session on public health in emergencies organized with support from the Federation in July 2007 provided 29 selected UDRT members with technical knowledge in serving their communities during emergencies. During the flood operation, these UDRT members made significant contributions in leading beneficiary selection and verification, providing first aid and required health services, and distributing relief items. A three-day workshop was also organized for 32 branch officers of BDRCS on 10 to 12 July, to enhance and refresh their knowledge and skills on disaster management (DM) for better service delivery in disaster response.

Six vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) were conducted, with technical support from the Federation between July and September 2007. These participatory assessments were carried out in three of the most flood-prone districts of Bangladesh, namely Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Tangail. The VCAs helped identify priority needs within the communities there. Based on these identified needs, required livelihood support and mitigation interventions were subsequently carried out for approximately 1,032 families, as part of a disaster risk reduction initiative.

The BDRCS also responded to a landslide caused by heavy rain in Chittagong on 11 June. The landslide killed 130 people and displaced approximately 2,000 people, destroying houses and sources of

livelihood. Approximately 50 Red Crescent Youth volunteers from the BDRCS's Chittagong branch were deployed and worked with the Bangladesh army, fire service and civil defence in search and rescue efforts, as well as providing first aid to the affected communities. They also assisted the city councils in the distribution of dry foodstuff to the affected families in temporary shelters. Based on a door-to-door survey conducted by the volunteers, branch staff and a monitoring team from national headquarters to assess the immediate needs of the affected families, the BDRCS allocated 500 family kits which were distributed among the affected families.

The results of successful training interventions for traditional birth attendants (TBAs) in the Tangail district could be seen from the TBAs and volunteers' 64 successful delivery cases among the selected communities in the district. The trained volunteers also conducted community-based, door-to-door awareness-raising on health and personal hygiene issues.

Under the earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP), first aid refresher training and basic training on disaster management and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement were held in July 2007 for community volunteers. These training sessions resulted in a motivated and skilled pool of community volunteers in place in the event of an earthquake. A group of branch level volunteers (EPRP Squad) also facilitated a number of the training sessions.

Under the cyclone preparedness initiative, awareness raising campaigns, mainly on early warning systems, were held for 1,550 fishermen in 31 sub-districts. In addition, cyclone preparedness and response orientation sessions focusing on the revised guidelines for volunteers working in the coastal areas were conducted for the huge volunteer base at community level in 31 sub-districts. In order to build awareness and preparedness of women at the community level, 12 focus group discussions with women community members were conducted in six major coastal belt zones.

Other activities carried out during the reporting period included the repair of existing cyclone shelters, maintenance and upgrading of an existing wireless communications system and planting of trees around 30 cyclone shelters to encourage a more cyclone- and tsunami-resistant environment and contribute to the fight against climate change through the building of greener communities.

These ongoing activities have been successful in reaching the most vulnerable population around the coastal belt of Bangladesh while making them more aware and better prepared to respond to and cope with disasters such as cyclones and tsunamis.

Under the Chittagong Hill Tracts development programme, leadership training was conducted for the community development committees (CDCs) in the selected districts of Rangamati, Khagrachori and Bandarban. The training focused on the CDC operational guidelines as well as basic disaster management, including disaster risk reduction linked to development, basic health care and hygiene, the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. Field organizers who are part of the CDCs were also provided with stocks of basic medicines and replenishment of materials for their first aid kits used in the provision of health care assistance to communities. Regular meetings of the CDCs and field organizers continue with participation from community members on basic hygiene, health care, water and sanitation and disaster management-related issues. In addition, 36 tube wells and 425 sanitary latrines were installed in two sub-districts in Rangamati.

Constraints or challenges:

The involvement of programme personnel in emergency floods and the subsequent cyclone response operations resulted in delays in programme implementation, e.g. under the DFID-DRR programme and in the development of information, education and communication (IEC) material under the programme.

In addition, time-consuming administrative processes slowed down the implementation of some activities. However, these constraints are being addressed through close monitoring and follow-up to minimize delays.

Working in partnership

The BDRCS and Federation continued to benefit from a wide contact base of Movement and non-Movement partners. The BDRCS has a long-term strategic partnership with the British, Japanese and Swedish Red Cross societies as well as participatory input from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) country delegation to enhance its services to vulnerable communities. The European Commission and the Swiss, German and British Red Cross Consortium funds a bilateral project on ‘building community disaster preparedness capacity’, which covers areas included under the multilateral programme in 20 sub-districts of nine cyclone-preparedness programme (CPP) districts.

The BDRCS also continued implementing activities supported by DFID. The flood response during the reporting period reinforced the relationship between BDRCS, the government, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). This enabled available information from the field to be shared and avoided the duplication of resources.

The challenges ahead lie in maintaining these partnerships and attracting new partners by producing impact-based results. The Federation has been supporting the national society in local fundraising efforts, targeting embassies, diplomatic missions and local corporations.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The flood operations during the reporting period reflected improvements to the link between better preparedness and better disaster response. The impact of the CBDM/ disaster risk reduction interventions could be seen in BDRCS’s timely and effective response to the floods and the lessened impact of the floods in CBDM areas compared to others not under the programme. It was noted that community members who participated in CBDM micro-group sessions in these areas were relatively better prepared than others. For example, they kept their most essential items on a *mucha*¹ and knew the do’s and don’ts during the floods, which contributed to some extent to reducing the impact of the floods on their families.

Implementation and coordination

The branches maintain close contact and coordination with the local authorities, which helped in avoiding duplication of interventions during the floods/landslides operations. The BDRCS Youth team maintained round-the-clock communication and information sharing with the emergency control room set up by the local authorities. The branches’ coordination with local administration, army, police, fire brigade and civil defence helped in reaching relief items and first aid support to the remotest areas.

Health and care

Programme objective: Capacity of BDRCS health department and selected existing health programmes are supported to ensure more appropriate health services to the most vulnerable and contribute to reduce the burden of HIV through community-based integrated intervention.

Achievements:

HIV and AIDS prevention: Under the blood component of the programme, the BDRCS observed World Blood Donor Day on 14 June at the national level, in coordination with the ministry of health and family welfare, WHO and other voluntary organizations involved in voluntary non-remunerated blood donation. With support from the country delegation, the national society organized rallies to mark the day, with approximately 500 participants. A total of 540 units of blood were collected by blood centres on that day and ten voluntary non-remunerated blood donors who had donated blood more than 50 times were given crests in appreciation of their contribution.

Posters and information, education and communication material were used to promote voluntary blood donation. The relationship between the BDRCS blood component and the Bangladesh government’s safe blood programme grew steadily during this reporting period, with the latter providing support in cash and

¹ An elevated mezzanine inside the house

kind to BDRCS blood centres. In September, 80 BDRCS volunteers received training on motivating people for voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, organized by the Bangladesh government and WHO.

During the reporting period, a meeting of staff and volunteers from four BDRCS branches was organized to plan the HIV programme where the Global Alliance concept was introduced to enable them to plan their programmes accordingly. The BDRCS's Bagerhat branch introduced the training of trainers (ToT) on HIV and life skills using the youth peer education (YPE) method. The participants at the ToT comprised 27 volunteers, with 50 per cent being young women, and several branch officials.

The HIV coordinator position was filled in August 2007 and proved a crucial addition for the programme, as the position was vacant for nearly nine months.



BDRCS medical team at work in Dhaka city.

Public Health and Public Health in Emergencies (PHiE): A total of 58 volunteers from the CBDM programme and cyclone-preparedness programme districts were trained in PHiE. Approximately 60 per cent of the CBDM volunteers who participated were young women, most of whom were trained UDRT members. The training provided them with adequate knowledge and skills to carry out rapid assessments of the health situation in times of disaster. It also trained them to anticipate and address specific health problems depending upon the nature of the disaster. All the trained volunteers from the flood-affected districts were involved in the floods response operation, the distribution of water purification tablets and the dissemination of hygiene and water and sanitation messages in the affected areas.

A total of 425 sanitary latrines and 36 tube wells were installed among the most vulnerable communities to benefit some 1,200 families in two sub-districts of the Rangamati district. The installations were carried out with greater participation of communities in the selection of sites and in the construction of the sanitary latrines and tube wells.

Constraints or challenges:

Due to the prolonged time it took in recruiting an HIV coordinator, some of the planned activities were delayed. However, a good effort was made to cover up for lost time in implementing these delayed activities.

Working in partnership

BDRCS continued to provide curative and preventive health care services through its health institutions and safe blood to the needy through its six blood centres, which were supported by the government. Observation of World Blood Donor Day strengthened the relationship between BDRCS, the government and WHO, which led to a training programme on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation organized by the government and WHO for 80 BDRCS volunteers.

BDRCS and the country delegation regularly attended information sharing and coordination meetings on water and sanitation conducted by the government's department of public health engineering and UNICEF. During the monsoon floods, BDRCS, in coordination with the government and WHO, carried out a surveillance of communicable diseases.

Contributing to longer term impact

The use of the life skills approach in HIV-related training sessions through the YPE method created a positive attitude among branch officials. Training of volunteers to motivate voluntary non-remunerated blood donors to donate on a regular basis resulted in an increase in the number of blood units collected, which were easily available to patients in need of blood. The water and sanitation activities under the Chittagong Hill Tracts development programme also reinforce the fact that interventions were designed to have a longer-term impact within communities. By improving the health status of vulnerable communities as a result of better access to hygienic toilet facilities and close proximity to clean drinking water, the prevalence of water-borne diseases in the communities is decreased.

Organizational development

Objective: BDRCS capacity is improved at all levels in assisting the most vulnerable.

Achievements:

The progress of activity implementation under the organizational development (OD) programme was prolonged due to restructuring of the OD department and low level of funding, among others. As such, during the reporting period, the national society's OD stakeholder departments reviewed their priorities and set new ones to achieve the maximum possible with the available resources. This in turn led to revising their plan of action and budget for rest of the year. A series of meetings was also conducted with the BDRCS programme departments to identify their priorities for 2008-09, based on which the 2008-09 appeal and budget were drawn up.

During this reporting period, the ICRC organized a three-day joint ICRC-BDRCS planning workshop from 7 to 9 July to finalize their cooperation activities for the year 2008. The Bangladesh delegation also participated in the meeting. The workshop emphasized on more integrated programming and the involvement of all related stakeholder departments for the implementation of an ICRC-supported programme.

A divisional branch coordination meeting was also held at Rajshahi from 25 to 27 July. A total of 34 participants from 17 districts attended the meeting. This meeting provided an opportunity for each branch to identify their strengths and weaknesses, share best practices and challenges, and learn from each other through peer learning. This also helped the BDRCS's national headquarters to monitor and follow up with the branches, as well as to share information and best practices with them. Information on emerging disease and disaster response was disseminated at the meeting, while an update was provided on BDRCS policies, guidelines and organizational issues.

The national society organized a two-day meeting for Movement partners on 29-30 May 2007. Representatives from the American, British, German, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross societies, the Federation and ICRC participated in this meeting. The objective was to discuss issues related to BDRCS's partnership for humanitarian work and its delivery of quality programmes for the most vulnerable people. As an outcome of the meeting, BDRCS, together with its partners, developed a progress matrix to implement and follow up an overall three to five-year change process. Following a recommendation from the meeting's outcome, BDRCS in principle agreed to conduct its financial audit following an internationally acceptable standard. BDRCS also took steps to further strengthen its internal audit section.

During the reporting period, good progress was made in the improvement and development of a financial management system in the BDRCS to facilitate transparency and accountability in the organization. A computerized financial management system was put in place at the BDRCS national headquarters and is now operational.

The BDRCS carried out a process to restructure its human resources during this period. A total of 29 staff members retired under the voluntary retirement plan. A draft of the Code of Conduct on BDRCS governance and membership was developed and shared with the national society. While BDRCS initiated

the development of a volunteer management system and formed a working group for this purpose, limited progress was made.

An action plan was drawn up for the efficient upkeep and maintenance of BDRCS's real estate assets for sustainable resource development.

Constraints or challenges:

Though the new organizational structure for the BDRCS was approved in May, some departments in the national society did not have the required manpower to implement the department's mandate. This affected the OD programme as the re-formation based on the new organigram was urgently required in order to implement planned activities on a priority basis.

The first quarterly review of the national society's partnership with Movement partners, due in early September 2007, had to be postponed twice due to the society's involvement in response to the severe floods in the country.

Working in partnership

The strong collaboration and strategic partnerships that BDRCS shares with the British, German, Japanese, Swedish and the Hong Kong branch of the China Red Cross societies continued to bring positive results and strengthen the national society. In the critical areas of disaster management and organizational development especially, these partnerships enabled an increased service delivery to vulnerable communities and capacity building of staff and volunteers.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Through the development of effective systems and procedures, as well as the organizational restructuring initiative, the BDRCS is increasing its capacity to provide timely and effective assistance to the most vulnerable communities in Bangladesh.

Humanitarian values

Programme Objective: A better understanding of humanitarian values is reflected in existing BDRCS programmes and projects, and contributes to influencing behaviour of staff, volunteers, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

Achievements:

Due to insufficient funding, the BDRCS reviewed the plan of action and budget for the humanitarian values (HV) programme during the reporting period, following which the programme priorities were revised to achieve the maximum possible with the available resources.

A series of meetings were conducted with the BDRCS HV focal person to identify the priorities for 2008-09. Following these, an HV support plan for the next two years and a planning and resources summary matrix were finalized.

A two-day HV workshop was conducted on 13-14 July in Chittagong for the earthquake preparedness programme volunteers. The objective of the workshop was to improve the volunteers' understanding of the importance of HV and to facilitate the integration of HV as an important cross-cutting issue in all their activities. A total of 22 volunteers participated in the workshop. HV has also been included as an integral part of the curriculum for training Red Crescent Youth.

Field visits and reports from branches demonstrate that an integration of HV in training programmes has led to an improved understanding and consideration of HV during relief operations, with BDRCS staff and volunteers showing an increased awareness of treating beneficiaries with dignity and respect.

Constraints or challenges:

As with most cross-cutting issues, the HV programme was not a priority for the national society and the main challenge remained for the BDRCS senior management to further emphasize and prioritize the

programme. Also, the lack of funding meant a loss of momentum that had been gained for HV-related advocacy over the past few years. Despite these challenges, some improvements as highlighted above could be seen during the year.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Through the HV programme, BDRCS is working towards reducing intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promoting respect for diversity and human dignity. For example, the BDRCS relief manual highlights the importance of addressing the specific needs of people with disabilities and issues of gender equality in relief operations. This has been specifically mentioned and adhered to during recent relief operations, including ensuring that distribution packs include essential items for women.

Looking Ahead

The regular monitoring of programme activities, including at the field level, will be continued by BDRCS with support from the Federation. Coordination meetings with field level officials will also be continued in order to refresh their knowledge on programmes and their roles and responsibilities. Emergency response instruments like the relief manual and assessment formats should be revised and updated, in line with national and international disaster management strategies.

A number of planned activities could not be carried out during this reporting period due to the political developments in the country which made a number of BDRCS units partially functional and created difficulties in maintaining contact with personnel at these units. Instead, these activities may have to be carried over to 2008-2009. This will increase the number of activities to be implemented during the next two years. It is expected that the organizational restructuring process, which will be completed soon, will enable the organization to function more smoothly for the efficient and effective implementation of these activities.

How we work	
<p>All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.</p>	
<p>The Federation's Global Agenda The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
<p>For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangladesh Red Crescent Society: M. Shafiul Alam (Secretary general), email: bdrcs@bangla.net, phone: +88.02.935.2226 • Federation country office in Bangladesh: Selvaratnam Sinnadurai (head of office), email: selvaratnam.sinnadurai@ifrc.org, phone: +88.02.933.7314, fax: +88.02.934.1631 • Federation South Asia regional office in New Delhi: Al Panico (head of regional office), email: al.panico@ifrc.org; phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128 • Federation Zone office in Kuala Lumpur: Jagan Chapagain (deputy head of zone); email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org; phone: +603.9207.5700; fax: + 603.2161.0670; mobile: + 60.12.215.3765 	

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	773,187	4,277,765	71,792	1,370,745	0	6,493,489
B. Opening Balance	261,511	1,779,343	11,542	6,257	-22,688	2,035,965
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
<i>British Red Cross</i>		232,500		22,800		255,300
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>		136,203	0	22,800		159,003
<i>DFID Partnership</i>			7,234	24,946		32,180
<i>ECHO</i>		35,915				35,915
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>		528,250				528,250
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>	78,913	0				78,913
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	123,909	50,171				174,080
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent</i>	10,555	-10,000		47,071	23,407	71,034
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>				26,369		26,369
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>				237,323		237,323
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		79,382		99,479		178,862
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	134,550	177,898		169,494		481,942
C1. Cash contributions	347,927	1,230,320	7,234	650,283	23,407	2,259,170
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>British Red Cross (from British Government)</i>		33,955				33,955
<i>Hong Kong Red Cross</i>		-534,828				-534,828
<i>Italian Red Cross</i>	-69,437					-69,437
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		36,828		13,376		50,204
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	136,425	113,421		41,194		291,040
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	66,988	-350,624		54,570		-229,066
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>				43,400		43,400
C4. Inkind Personnel				43,400		43,400
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	414,915	879,696	7,234	748,253	23,407	2,073,504
D. Total Funding = B + C	676,426	2,659,039	18,776	754,510	719	4,109,469
Appeal Coverage	87%	62%	26%	55%	#DIV/0	63%

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	261,511	1,779,343	11,542	6,257	-22,688	2,035,965
C. Income	414,915	879,696	7,234	748,253	23,407	2,073,504
E. Expenditure	-441,461	-1,994,313	-18,215	-620,756	-718	-3,075,464
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	234,965	664,725	561	133,754	1	1,034,006

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		773,187	4,277,765	71,792	1,370,745	0	6,493,489	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	113,956		15,438				15,438	98,518
Construction Materials		19,683	5,408				25,091	-25,091
Clothing & textiles			114,585				114,585	-114,585
Food			95,251				95,251	-95,251
Seeds,Plants	29,486		2,921				2,921	26,565
Water & Sanitation	122,779	19,843	43,400				63,243	59,536
Medical & First Aid	92,249	225	4,566				4,791	87,458
Utensils & Tools	1,736							1,736
Other Supplies & Services	350,036		162,595				162,595	187,441
Total Supplies	710,242	39,751	444,165				483,916	226,326
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	157,212	21,611	33,757			-3,752	51,615	105,596
Computers & Telecom	150,937	3,564	17,882		4,328	1,058	26,832	124,104
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	4,804	14,191	3,458				17,650	-12,846
Others Machinery & Equipment	28,511							28,511
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	341,463	39,366	55,097		4,328	-2,694	96,097	245,366
Transport & Storage								
Storage	95,400	1,261	4,502		9		5,773	89,627
Distribution & Monitoring		33	26,680		711		27,424	-27,424
Transport & Vehicle Costs	253,005	11,439	84,660	85	11,708	1,688	109,580	143,425
Total Transport & Storage	348,405	12,734	115,842	85	12,428	1,688	142,777	205,628
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	739,562	183,987	276,770	168	93,181	1,678	555,784	183,778
National Staff	245,769	26,485	108,176	161	47,030	-8,809	173,043	72,726
National Society Staff	1,391,998	12,751	486,309	5,874	372,277	8,809	886,020	505,978
Consultants	6,300		6,728		4,128		10,856	-4,556
Total Personnel	2,383,630	223,223	877,984	6,204	516,615	1,678	1,625,703	757,926
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	668,154	50,723	193,934	9,234	35,509		289,401	378,754
Total Workshops & Training	668,154	50,723	193,934	9,234	35,509		289,401	378,754
General Expenditure								
Travel	131,593	2,153	36,421	829	2,178		41,580	90,013
Information & Public Relation	1,179,980	15,576	72,488	436	20,303		108,803	1,071,177
Office Costs	207,147	5,276	34,135	104	9,046	38,994	87,554	119,593
Communications	73,159	1,673	23,038	6	2,770	36,919	64,405	8,754
Professional Fees	5,262	6,974			7,780	12,557	27,311	-22,049
Financial Charges	18,507	25	7,593		6	-12,097	-4,474	22,981
Other General Expenses	3,869	8,691	30,829	38	5,719	-76,373	-31,096	34,965
Total General Expenditure	1,619,518	40,367	204,503	1,412	47,801	-0	294,083	1,325,435
Depreciation								
Depreciation			4,146				4,146	-4,146
Total Depreciation			4,146				4,146	-4,146
Programme Support								
Program Support	422,077	28,686	129,630	1,184	40,166	47	199,713	222,364
Total Programme Support	422,077	28,686	129,630	1,184	40,166	47	199,713	222,364
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		6,611	-30,989	97	-36,091		-60,372	60,372
Total Operational Provisions		6,611	-30,989	97	-36,091		-60,372	60,372
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,493,489	441,461	1,994,313	18,215	620,756	718	3,075,464	3,418,026

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A						B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		773,187	4,277,765	71,792	1,370,745	0	6,493,489	
VARIANCE (C - D)		331,726	2,283,452	53,577	749,989	-718	3,418,026	