

Programme Update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh

Appeal No.MAABD001

30/11/2009

This report covers the period 1 July to 30
November 2009



First aid training for school students under the
Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
Photo credit: International Federation

In brief

Programme purpose:

Bangladesh as a country is suffering from the severe impact of climate change. The damaging impact of climate change is already taking shape in the form of floods, salinity intrusion, drought and river bank erosion, change in the rainfall pattern and intensification of tropical cyclones. The frequent visits of these natural calamities have severe impact on the socio-economic life of the people of Bangladesh. Thus, the purpose of the all four core programmes: disaster management; health and care; organizational development, and principals and values are to reach out to the most vulnerable people, mitigate their suffering and make them more resilient to the change and risk of these hazards.

To achieve global agenda goal one the International Federation's disaster management team with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) are continuously working to reach out to the most vulnerable affected by disasters and to build the capacity of the communities so that they can handle future disasters better. To reduce the morbidity and mortality rate among people, the International Federation is working closely with the BDRCS's health department and volunteers. During the period of disaster the health department is trying to cover the vulnerable communities in disease. In addition, they are also doing advocacy on HIV/AIDS to reach out and fulfil global agenda goal two. The International Federation country office is now focusing more on BDRCS' capacity building so that they can effectively utilize the resources with an aim to build the local community's self reliance to combat any disasters, to reach out and fulfil global agenda three. As a cross cutting issue, humanitarian principles and values are incorporated in all programmes, projects and trainings to change the behaviour of service providers while working

with the international federation and BDRCS in order to reach out and fulfil global agenda goal four.

Financial situation: The total 2009 budget has been revised down from CHF 1,667,908 (USD 1,529,929 or EUR 1,093,373) to CHF 1,056,131 (USD 1,034, 064 or EUR 698,846). Coverage is 142 per cent while expenditure from January to October 2009 is 62 per cent of the total 2009 budget (see [attached financial report](#)). The financial report from January to December 2009 will be issued with the 2009 annual report by April 2010.

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

No. of people we help:

Period	Programme title	Female	Male	Total People
1 July to 30 November 2009.	Disaster Management	51%	49%	176,000
	Health &Care	50%	50%	20,000
	Organizational Management	60%	40%	15,000
	Humanitarian values.	50%	50%	10,000

Our partners:

Partner national societies for 2009 include the: Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, and Swedish Red Cross through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) also has other partners made up of other Movement partners; UN agencies, disaster preparedness at the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (DipECHO), OPEC, community-based non-government organizations, and national government bodies.

Context

The regular disaster management (DM) programme has slightly been impacted due to the on going Aila operation due to the rise of tremors from July 1 to September 22, according to Bangladesh meteorological department. As such, the Bangladesh government has announced a plan to train 62,000 more volunteers on search and rescue (SAR). In line with that the International Federation/BDRCS are placing special emphasis on earthquake preparedness and the response capacity for earthquakes by preparing a warehouse containing specific SAR materials.

The prevailing confusion around roles and responsibilities of the national government and BDRCS in the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) has been clarified in the government policy meeting. This will now allow BDRCS to resume its previous roles and responsibilities in running the CPP. Disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives supported by DipECHO, will complement CPP in strengthening access to shelters; the dissemination of early warnings; and enhancing family and community level preparedness. There has been strategic collaboration between country and regional initiatives with DipECHO support in terms of the: standardization of training/education materials; profiling of good examples; replicating/scaling up of best practices; and exchanging knowledge and experience in the region. BDRCS developed a five year disaster risk management (DRM) strategy which will contribute to disaster risk reduction and improving the stake for all the potential people who will be reached by the national society.

The first case of swine flu in the country was detected in a 19 year old male on June 18. As the number of infected people increased the International Federation decided to have a specific programme for sensitizing people to the H1N1 pandemic.

The new organizational development (OD) delegate is in place for BDCRS' institutional capacity building. The OD delegate continued briefing with individual BDCRS departments on their mandates, priorities and available resources. The revised BDCRS constitution is in the ministry of health. It is hoped that it will be approved by next year. One of the main events is the annual BDCRS general meeting which is going to take place on 30 December 2009.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

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

Expected outcome 1

After the completion of the community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme funded by the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China in five flood prone districts in May 2009 the International Federation took an initiative to mobilize further funding of CHF 70,000 to this project in order to continue and follow up the programme activities as well as to ensure community ownership. This fund was diverted from flood emergency operation 2007.

As per final the final plan of action under the (CBDRR) flood component, more than CHF 45,000 will be spent primarily for awareness raising on flood preparedness and climate change adaptation, small scale mitigation projects i.e. seeds and sapling distribution and contingency planning for units as well as prepositioning of emergency funds to respond to disaster events. Although, initially the plan was to implement activities in all five districts. And all five districts are to have community based disaster management activities. However, follow up activities are currently being implemented only in four districts. Due to management issues in the Madaripur district, the programme there has been temporarily suspended.

At the end of September 2009, all community based organizations (CBOs) were revived and monthly meetings currently take place at all communities. The day long orientation on 'climate change adaptation' (CCA) and vulnerable community assessment findings sharing was held at all districts. Members of the: community disaster management committee (CDMC); community disaster response team (CDRT); unit levels; and executive committee attended the orientation.

During the session, participants validated vulnerable community assessment findings regarding climate change; and made recommendations on some preparedness measure for CCA. A two day long contingency planning workshop was held in Jamalpur on 27 - 28 October. Bank accounts have been opened for all people in what is considered the vulnerable communities in all four districts. Money is then deposited in the disaster emergency fund and affected people can have access to the fund should any disasters occur in the future. The guideline for the pre-positioning of the emergency fund was developed and approved by the executive committee for all respective districts where community based disaster management (CBDM) activities are being implemented – These four districts are also referred to as CBDM districts. In observance of World Disaster Reduction Day on 14 October, 2009 all community based disaster management (CBDM) units organized a rally and discussion meetings with members of the

executive committee, the unit disaster response teams (UDRTs); and representatives from relevant government agencies and non-governmental organizations.

The 'vulnerable community assessment' (VCA) communities are ready with raised beds for planting saplings. Necessary arrangements have been made with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) nursery authorities for purchasing the saplings. BRAC will also organize an orientation session for all VCA communities on the planting and further nursing of the plants by their horticulturalist. The package of three varieties of vegetable seeds for the VCA communities has been purchased. These seeds will soon be distributed among the 250 households for each of the VCA communities in four districts. The vegetables are a good source of nutrition for the poor and its seeds will supplement to better quality parent seed stock for agriculture production.

Expected outcome 2:

Considering the cyclone season (October-November) and to ensure active and functional radio communication and effective early warnings during emergencies a total of 7,742 large sized and 14,656 pieces of medium sized batteries were purchased and transported to 32 respective upazillas which accounts for 2,768 units. There are 35 HF radio and 95 VHF radio stations. These stations are being used both for daily and emergency transmissions. Trained volunteers operate these stations out of which 93 VHF operators received six months remuneration (January - June) from the Tsunami Fund. BDRCS/ the International Federation convened a day-long workshop on 11 August 2009 with the CPP upazilla team leaders. The main objective of the workshop was to share the concerns, priorities and challenges of upazilla team leaders and how to overcome those in continuing CPP services to the vulnerable people. The honourable minister for the ministry of food and disaster management attended the closing ceremony of the workshop and assured BDRCS/International Federation all possible support from the national government to CPP. The Building Community Disaster Preparedness Capacity (BCDPC) project has been working with vulnerable population at approximately 85 cyclone shelters in the coastal areas to enhance the resilience of communities so to reduce the risk to cyclones. This project is supported by a consortium made of the British Red Cross, the German Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross with support from the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO). Under the project, a total of 78 cyclone shelters were provided with solar panels and adequate lighting arrangements for better security and safety for women and children. In addition, there are 156 control gates with grills fixed at the staircase for access to roof top for the protection of solar panels. (The Japanese Red Cross fund and the Tsunami Fund have been utilized for constructing grill gates for 45 cyclone shelters).



The search and Rescue programme simulation.

Photo credit: the International Federation

The International Federation/BDRCS has started implementing the project titled "*reducing risk of vulnerable people through the disaster preparedness programme*" (RRDP) under DipECHO's fifth action plan. The specific objective of the project from DipECHO's action plan is to: "increase capacities of the most vulnerable communities by enhancing their knowledge base and strengthening the local and national support systems to cope with and reduce the impact of cyclone disaster[s]". The duration of the project is 15 months from June 15, 2009 to September 15, 2010. The project activities are being implemented in six upazilla of Cox's Bazaar.

Expected outcome 3:

As mentioned in expected outcome 1, after the phasing out of the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China's funded earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP) project, BDRCS/the International Federation have decided to implement EPRP follow up activities in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet. Accordingly, a total of CHF 25,000 has been budgeted for implementing massive

awareness raising activities and capacity building on earthquake response from September - December, 2009.

90 students from ten schools in the above mentioned three districts received three day long first aid refresher training course. In observance of World First Aid day, the EPRP organized a competition on first aid among the squad and school volunteers and three winners from each group were awarded. A day long workshop titled 'BDRCS' earthquake preparedness and contingency planning' was held on 30 September at BDRCS' national headquarters (NHQ) with the representatives from different disaster management departments; health and youth departments; BDRCS volunteers and officers from the International Federation's country office to map out BDRCS' capacity as well as the limitation in response to any emergencies due to earthquakes. The squad members are composing songs to create awareness on earthquake preparedness. The search and rescue training followed by a simulation was held from 18 - 20 November in Chittagong. The International Federation has handed over the necessary search and rescue equipment and kits to BDRCS which will be used for training and simulation. The kits and equipment will also be stocked at the respective unit level for emergency response.

Expected outcome 4:

Under the Aila response, initially 10,000 families of eight severely affected districts received non-food item (NFI) packages which contained plastic sheets, water jerry cans and hygiene parcels; and standard food packages. For improving the quality of responses, a workshop was held at BDRCS NHQ for Satkhira and Noakhali units. The workshop covered the following issues: "a better understanding of the beneficiary selection process"; "how to avoid duplication and the overlapping of resources"; and "participatory monitoring over distribution". During the second intervention 7,000 families in Khulna and Satkhira were provided with a package comprising of emergency shelter materials, tool kits, blankets, and jerry cans to name a few items. In the third intervention, emergency shelter materials were distributed to 8,000 families who are living in makeshift shelters on the embankments, and the roadside in Khulna, Satkhira and Noakhali. BDRCS and the International Federation decided to utilize un-earmarked funds from Danish Red Cross for providing livelihood intervention in the Aila affected Satkhira district after conducting a rapid assessment.

Aila response at a glance:

Distribution/Assessment	No. of families	Date of distribution completed/targeted
NFI and dry food	10,000	15 June 2009
Food distribution	10,000	20 July 2009
NFI	7,000	13 September 2009
Shelter materials	8,000	20 November '2009

Low-lying areas of northern, north-eastern and central parts of Bangladesh got inundated due to heavy downpours and flash floods during the third week of August, 2009 severely affecting thousands of people. A team comprising officials from BDRCS and the International Federation conducted three day long reconnaissance visits and produced the damage and need assessment report; and as per that family kits were provided to 500 families in Lalmonirhat, Rangpur and Nilphamari districts. The International Federation regularly assisted BDRCS in distribution, monitoring, documentation and quality control of the material.

Expected outcome 5: During this reporting period, no significant activity was carried out to achieve the expected outcome due to the fact that there are no funds. However, under the CBDM and RRDP programme, CCA has been incorporated as a cross cutting issue. Knowledge sharing sessions on CCA were held in all CBDM programme districts. The distribution of saplings will also play a vital role in reducing the risk of climate change.

Constraints or Challenges

As there was no exit strategy for the Hong Kong Branch of the Red Cross Society of China's funded CBDM programme, after phasing out, no follow up of the project took place, though there were some planned activities for the CCA project. But due to the fund constraints those activities could not be carried out. The regular CPP was hampered due to the confusion in the country office. The confusion in the country office was because there was a great deal of uncertainty concerning the responsibilities between the government and BDRCS. The distribution of shelter material in Aila affected areas was hampered due to the inclusion of some non-traditional relief material like bamboo which was hard to carry in the vehicle. Field activities were impacted due to the rough weather during October and November.



Distribution of non-food items.
Photo credit: the International Federation

Working in partnership

The International Federation has been supporting BDRCS in disaster risk reduction and disaster management programmes by channelling resources and providing technical input and assistance. The International Federation supports BDRCS by coordinating and linking partner national society programmes.

The Bangladesh country office continues to maintain regular coordination with in-country partner national societies (including the German Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and British Red Cross Societies), as well as ECHO, the European Commission and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). This coordination mechanism helps to improve coordination with BDRCS and its discussions concerning issues related to support from other Movement partners and other agencies. The BDRCS, with support from the International Federation, has been exploring partnerships with the American Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, ECHO, and UNDP, amongst others. BDRCS and the International Federation's Bangladesh country office hosted the seventh regional DMWG meeting in Dhaka from 30 June to 3 July. In the meeting, the regional DM review report was being analyzed by the respective national societies for their further input. Country wise, the DM plan was also shared in the meeting. The meeting concluded with follow up actions from the national society on its DM plan; and the draft agenda. BDRCS in association with the International Federation hosted the six days long regional disaster response team (RDRT) refresher course held in Manikganj from 11 to 16 October 2009. Participants from the national society and the International Federation's Bangladesh country office in South Asia participated in this refresher course. The International Federation's Bangladesh country office prepared the RDRT HR database and shared that with the South Asia regional office in October. This would help to keep the records of RDRT persons for deployment in any emergency situation.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Community-based organizations, including the community disaster management committees and the community disaster response teams, will be continuing their services in disaster risk reduction initiatives for communities they live in. Under the community-based disaster management follow up programme, response volunteer teams like unit disaster response teams (UDRT) and committee disaster response teams (CDRT) have been refreshed. The disaster emergency fund and the search and rescue equipment will ensure effective and timely response in any kind of emergency. Trained response teams will be linked to national disaster response teams as well as BDRCS' response mechanism in rendering their services in disaster response programmes. Under the Aila response 35,000 vulnerable families were provided with

food and NFIs including shelter materials, household items and tool kits, which helped them to improve their condition and contributed to gradually going back to the normal life. Replacement of dry cell batteries has ensured that the radio network and the dissemination of early warning systems are functioning. The assistance of installing grill gates at cyclone shelters has increased accessibility to women and adolescents at cyclone shelters.

Looking ahead

Community-based organizations are key actors to facilitating sustainable DRR programmes that allow a wide-scope of participation of vulnerable people and their capacity in implementation of programmes. A synergetic effort, through coordination between different DRR programmes enhances the quality of programmes. There has been confusion around the roles and responsibilities of the government and BDRCS in CPP which has taken priority in government policy to be addressed. After four policy committee meetings held during the reporting period between BDRCS and ministry of food and disaster management, certain decisions (i.e. the CPP will be a joint programme between the government and BDRCS, it will be headed by a director general (DG), and BDRCS will appoint the DG and the director of the programme, whose responsibilities will be to resolve the existing problems. According to the decisions, government will have a minimum role in operations and will focus on administration. DMWGB established in BDRCS has been providing technical input/guidance to ensure thematic collaboration for strategic benefit among different DRR programmes. The terms of reference (ToR) for DMWGB has been developed and will be endorsed by the BDRCS governance board. In addition, initiatives have been taken to give formal shape to DMWGB by establishing a secretariat of it. The BDRCS five year disaster risk management (DRM) strategy is now in place which would help BDRCS to contribute in reducing people's vulnerability and to build disaster resilient communities

Health and Care

Due to the fund constraints not many activities took place during the reporting period. .

Programme Component	Outcomes
HIV and AIDS	Vulnerability to HIV infection and its impact are reduced
Public Health	Improved health status of the vulnerable population, especially that of children and adolescent girls among the targeted
Public health in Emergencies	Effective response to public health issues in emergencies

Achievements:

Expected Outcome 1:

Due to the fund constraints no significant activities on HIV aids took place during the reporting period.

Expected Outcome 2:

To reduce the risk of measles BDRCS started a new programme named the “measles campaign project” with the assistance of the International Federation. Through this project BDRCS aims to reduce the morbidity and mortality rate due to measles through active participation in a national level measles follow up campaign for 2010 for children aged from nine months to five years of age in Bangladesh in 12 districts through mobilization and volunteer involvement. In addition, four sensitization programmes were held for the volunteers of the 68 units on Human Influenza (H1N1) from 17 - 20 August 2009.

Expected Outcome 3:

A training of trainers workshop on public health in emergencies (PhiE) was held in Cox's Bazaar from 18 - 23 November 2009 for the unit level officers and the field officers who are working on the coastal belt of Bangladesh.

Besides that some activities on public health took place in Sidr operational areas. Such as, first aid training programmes were conducted for the volunteers so that they can provide support to people in need. Besides, the trained volunteers are provided with a first aid kit also so that they can assist people during the emergency effectively.

Constraints or Challenges

Due to the lack of fund health activities could not be implemented in a satisfactory way.

Organizational Development

Programme Component	Outcomes
Planning and accountability development	BDRCS capacity in strategic planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER) and managing effective programmes is strengthened
Governance and management development	Members of the BDRCS governing board and branch executive committees are well informed of the role of governance and management, code of conduct, policies, systems and procedures
Legal base	BDRCS' legal base is strengthened
Volunteer management and development	BDRCS's volunteer base has increased and developed into a gender diverse, well trained, highly motivated network including youth volunteers
Financial resource development	BDRCS has enhanced capacity to manage its financial resources and fundraising effectively
Human resource development and management	BDRCS's human resource capacity is enhanced to render improved service delivery
Branch development	Systematic branch development is taking place

Expected Outcome 1:

The draft BDRCS Strategic Plan 2009-2011, developed by key NHQ departments and 24 units, was still not finalized amid concerns that insufficient research had been done to examine the environment and the context in which BDRCS is working. Representatives from Khulna, Satkhira and Noakhali units, including volunteers, as well as BDRCS' headquarters and International Federation staff attended a one day workshop to develop a plan of action for the distribution of items as part of the Aila relief operation. This included a session on improved monitoring. The International Federation's organizational development delegate and manager visited the Sidr operation: the International Federation and BDRCS' offices at Barisal, Bagerhat and Pirojpur unit offices to "capture issues around organizational development that have constrained the effective and efficient implementation of operation Sidr", with the aim of reducing such occurrences in future disaster operations. Whilst organizational structure, decision-making and communication/coordination constraints were accentuated during the Sidr operation, for the most part they are consistent with the constraints felt during the day-to-day operations of BDRCS and its ongoing relationship with partners. Thereby, making it critical that a systematic organizational development process be re-established and maintained over a long-term period.

Expected Outcome 2:

A 15-member *ad hoc* BDRCS managing board was appointed in mid-November. One of its main responsibilities will be to hold an annual general meeting before the end of the year. The meeting is scheduled to take place 30 December 2009. The managing board have formally met with all BDRCS' NHQ departments and are receiving orientation on the national society's programmes and services.

Expected Outcome 3:

Recent communication between BDRCS and the ministry of health are providing cautious optimism that the revised statutes could be approved by the government within the next year. A cooperation agreement between BDRCS and the International Federation was revised, and is effective until 31 December 2010. A memorandum of understanding between BDRCS and the International Federation regarding Operation Sidr was signed.

Expected Outcome 4:

A two-day red crescent youth chief orientation workshop, held in August aimed to improve voluntary humanitarian services at unit level in order to improve the situation of the vulnerable people. All 68 units sent representatives to the workshop. In observance of World First Aid Day in September, the BDRCS “youth, and volunteer and health” departments, supported by the International Federation, organized a first aid competition for schools and colleges. In Dhaka, a human chain was formed which received significant publicity in the local and national media. BDRCS has planned to establish a Red Crescent Youth database for some time now, but with very little progress to date. An agreement was finally reached on a registration form template and the International Federation’s database developer has commenced work on a web-based platform. Five pilot units will test the database, with each unit expecting to process over 2,000 registration forms.

Expected Outcome 5:

There were initial meetings between the organizational development delegate and BDRCS’ accounts department on expanding the Navision accounting system to the units, with priority given to those working with Movement partners.

International Federation delegates and staff received a two-day managers’ finance training course, to acclimatise them on the different tools and software available and how to access and use them.

Expected Outcome 6:

An initial meeting between the organizational development delegate and BDRCS’ personnel department will be followed up with a one-day meeting to review their 2004-2008 development plan and develop a more realistic plan from 2010 onwards.

Expected Outcome 7:

BDRCS’ Unit Affairs Department received a fax/copier machine to facilitate better communication with the units.

Constraints or Challenges

Without consistent support from Movement partners, in particular the International Federation, BDRCS has been unable as well as unwilling to maintain a systematic organizational development process. The priority of the newly-appointed organizational development delegate will ensure that support is consistent, coherent and systematic. The absence of a functioning BDRCS managing board for nearly one year has delayed decisions in key areas, particularly the approval of the BDRCS’ development plan 2009-2011 and the 2009 budget. There is a lack of clarity within BDRCS on the distinction between organizational development and capacity building, with resources prioritized for the latter and not for more sustainable development.

Working in partnership

The Movement partners in Bangladesh continued their bi-monthly meetings to improve overall in-country coordination with the attendance of country representatives and BDRCS’ Secretary General. The Swedish Red Cross resumed its commitment to BDRCS’ organizational development by financially supporting the ex-country costs of the new organizational development delegate. A new mechanism for delivering a systematic organizational development programme was explored that will involve all in-country Movement partners as part of an organizational development steering committee. The organizational development delegate and the organizational development manager had regular meetings with BDRCS’ planning & development department – the department responsible for coordinating the BDRCS development plan. Subjects covered included: a review of the development plan 2004-2008; a new framework for organizational development in BDRCS; a terms of reference for an organizational development steering committee; an organizational development working group and technical groups. All should be finalized before the end of the year.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Looking ahead

The new framework for BDRCS’ organizational development, which will compliment the development plan for 2009-2011 (yet to be approved) will outline a more achievable and realistic three year programme. Priority will be given to development that strongly supports ongoing programmes and services, in-particular those in which Movement partners are currently investing. This approach should yield

improvements in the short-term, building more confidence in BDRCS and garnering support for more long-term ambitious development initiatives. The International Federation offered to provide a two-day orientation workshop for the managing board which was accepted. This will be facilitated by the organizational development coordinator based at the Asia Pacific zone office and ICRC's Cooperation Coordinator based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. (The date has yet to be confirmed). A youth leadership camp will take place in early December for 240 participants from 69 units. The four-day camp will focus on activities considered essential in developing good leaders.

Humanitarian Values

Programme Component	Outcomes
Understanding of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values	Raised awareness in BDRCS' governing board, branch executive committee and key staff on Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, history and humanitarian values
Integration of humanitarian values into DM, health and OD programme	BDRCS' disaster management, health and organizational development programmes are designed to include Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and HIV to promote non-discrimination and social harmony
Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values advocacy	Targeted sectors of civil society have appositve change in attitude in areas of tolerance and non-discrimination

The issues related to Humanitarian Values have been addressed through different programmes due to its cross cutting nature.

Constraints or Challenges

There has been a re-organization in the BDRCS organizational development programme which impacted the normal flow of the implementation of activities for Humanitarian Values.

Looking ahead

Due to the number of persisting challenges faced during this reporting period, it has been agreed upon by all the programmes that Humanitarian Values be an integrated part of each programme through awareness building, trainings, and so on. The most important characteristic is that Humanitarian Values are a cross-cutting issue, which can be embedded in all activities of the core programmes.

How we work

The International Federation's activities 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".

Global Agenda Goals:

- 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

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The International Federation in South Asia

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	629,768	131,676	102,106	891	191,690	1,056,131
B. Opening Balance	373,728	21,685	78,849	664	65,798	540,724
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	108,293					108,293
<i>China RC, Hong Kong branch</i>	0					0
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		59,500				59,500
<i>ECHO</i>	228,093					228,093
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	30,633		26,038		6,222	62,892
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					35,255	35,255
<i>Intel Foundation</i>		54,146				54,146
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		32,921	108,293			141,214
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-l Development</i>		21,942				21,942
C1. Cash contributions	387,018	168,510	134,331		41,477	731,336
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>ECHO</i>	85					85
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					6,222	6,222
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					35,255	35,255
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		3,871				3,871
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	85	3,871			41,477	45,433
Inkind Personnel						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	30,800					30,800
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	8,060					8,060
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					42,500	42,500
C4. Inkind Personnel	38,860				42,500	81,360
Other Income						
<i>Services</i>					96,716	96,716
C5. Other Income					96,716	96,716
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	425,964	172,381	134,331		222,170	954,845
D. Total Funding = B + C	799,691	194,066	213,179	664	287,968	1,495,569
Appeal Coverage	127%	147%	209%	75%	150%	142%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	373,728	21,685	78,849	664	65,798	540,724
C. Income	425,964	172,381	134,331		222,170	954,845
E. Expenditure	-447,866	-34,058	-60,837		-112,132	-654,893
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	351,825	160,008	152,343	664	175,836	840,677

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Interim Financial Report Jan-Oct 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/10
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		629,768	131,676	102,106	891	191,690	1,056,131	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	500							500
Construction - Housing		273					273	-273
Construction Materials	21,925	9,169					9,169	12,756
Seeds,Plants	31,316	27,806					27,806	3,510
Water & Sanitation	9,600	9,552					9,552	49
Medical & First Aid	3,900	321	181				502	3,398
Other Supplies & Services	24,502	15,822					15,822	8,680
Total Supplies	91,742	62,942	181				63,123	28,619
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	5,000	4,076					4,076	924
Computers & Telecom	13,790	3,004		533		7,364	10,901	2,889
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	4,309	1,292		1,493		325	3,110	1,199
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	23,098	8,372		2,025		7,689	18,086	5,012
Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,746	7,270					7,270	3,476
Distribution & Monitoring	3,443	2,242					2,242	1,201
Transport & Vehicle Costs	27,935	17,631	34	1,007		5,351	24,023	3,911
Total Transport & Storage	42,124	27,143	34	1,007		5,351	33,535	8,588
Personnel								
International Staff	326,130	66,417	9,789	1,431		98,566	176,204	149,926
National Staff	78,720	25,931	1,393	12,395		28,549	68,268	10,452
National Society Staff	80,159	56,344	5,427	6,428		-400	67,798	12,361
Consultants	54,857	45,422		15,080			60,502	-5,646
Total Personnel	539,866	194,114	16,609	35,334		126,715	372,772	167,094
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	176,268	66,499	11,277	8,566		4,734	91,076	85,192
Total Workshops & Training	176,268	66,499	11,277	8,566		4,734	91,076	85,192
General Expenditure								
Travel	12,221	4,353	1,261	3,718		2,708	12,040	181
Information & Public Relation	41,690	12,647	2,511	1,686		306	17,151	24,539
Office Costs	22,352	4,617	19	1,780		9,318	15,735	6,617
Communications	21,001	8,471	58	624		7,146	16,299	4,703
Financial Charges	10,000	2,653				-59,889	-57,236	67,236
Other General Expenses	6,920	1,000	165	0		2,961	4,126	2,794
Total General Expenditure	114,185	33,740	4,015	7,808		-37,450	8,114	106,071
Programme Support								
Program Support	68,849	27,854	2,410	4,233		5,092	39,589	29,260
Total Programme Support	68,849	27,854	2,410	4,233		5,092	39,589	29,260
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		27,202	-467	1,863			28,598	-28,598
Total Operational Provisions		27,202	-467	1,863			28,598	-28,598
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,056,131	447,866	34,058	60,837		112,132	654,893	401,238
VARIANCE (C - D)		181,902	97,618	41,269	891	79,558	401,238	