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# Annual Report Bangladesh

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAABD001**

**3 May 2012**

**This report covers the  
period 1 January 2011 to  
31 December 2011**

A group of recently trained female members of CDRT in a remote village of Bangladesh. The CDI programme has formed a disaster response team in each community as a part of disaster preparedness in targeted communities.

**Photo: IFRC.**



## In brief

### Programme outcome

Effective and timely service delivery and support to vulnerable and people in need in Bangladesh through strengthened and enabled National Society in accordance to the principles and mandates of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. To achieve this outcome, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is supporting Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) to develop the capacity of the National Society as well as in implementation of various relief and response programs, disaster preparedness and risk reduction, health and care interventions and development initiatives for most vulnerable people and communities.

### Programme(s) summary

In 2011, BDRCS/IFRC implemented various relief, response, recovery and development programmes in line with the annual plan of action and existing strategic guidance of both the National Society and the Federation. The disaster management programme constitutes several projects/components like climate change adaptation (CCA), cyclone preparedness, disaster preparedness and response with main focus on increasing the community awareness on disaster hazards and improving community's disaster response capacity. It also manages disaster response operations as and when required. In 2011, four emergency response operations were launched, in which three were Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operations for flash floods and cold wave and one Emergency Appeal for monsoon floods). A multi year project for CCA was initiated in 2011

with the financial support from Canadian Red Cross. A recovery project for cyclone Aila affected people was implemented with the support from Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China. Meanwhile, the first phase of the enhancement of cyclone preparedness program (ECP) that focuses on rehabilitating radio network and further strengthening cyclone early warning system has been completed and the second phase is in process.

A new community development initiative (CDI) programme has gained prominence in BDRCS in 2011. CDI programme is another milestone in BDRCS programmatic history with an integrated approach to address socio-economic vulnerability of targeted communities. BDRCS health programme under the annual appeal was small in 2011 with only two activities in limited areas like anaemia prevention and road safety. The organizational development (OD) programme focuses on activities to enhance the institutional capacity of BDRCS and brings about required structural changes for a well-functioning National Society, which includes key activities like (i) revision of the existing BDRCS constitution, (ii) reformation of the present human resource (HR) policies, and (iii) preparation of a five-year strategic development plan. Two of the three activities were completed by end of 2011, while the constitution revision is presently awaiting approval from the government.

### Financial situation

The initial appeal budget of CHF 2,498,366 was revised down to CHF 2,148,592 due to scale down of some projects and priority change during middle of the year. DREF and emergency operations for cold wave and floods, and funding complication contributed to the revision of planned activities. There was also a significant budget saving from the currency exchange due to the unforeseen weakening of local currency (BDT) against the pledge currency (CHF).

Of the revised budget, coverage is 244 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2011 is 99 per cent of the total 2011 budget.

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

### No. of people we have reached

BDRCS/IFRC has reached approximately 7.3 million people directly and indirectly through its various programmes. While some people have benefited directly from different relief, response, recovery and development supports provided to them in the aftermath of disasters, thousands of others in several targeted communities have benefited from various activities like awareness building, disaster preparedness, climate change adaptation (CCA), and risk reduction.

Programme	No. of people reached in 2011
Disaster Management	7,112,903
Health and Care	150,000
Organizational Development	40,000

### Our partners

BDRCS partners include American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross /Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Taiwan Red Cross Organisation, Norwegian Red Cross / Norwegian government and Swedish Red Cross through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). Besides IFRC and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), BDRCS works with other bilateral and multi-lateral partners. BDRCS has around 40 partners from the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, United Nations agencies, community-based non-governmental organizations, government bodies including ministry of food

and disaster management (MoFDM), ministry of health and family welfare, Department for International Development, UK (DfID) and the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), amongst others.

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

## Context

Though the overall security and political situation remained relatively calm during second half of the year, first half of 2011 was more turbulent, and experienced frequent Bandha and clashes during protest programmes called by opposition parties and other groups. Major Bandha was enforced four times (total six days) in 2011 protesting on various issues like abolition of the system of caretaker government for conducting parliamentary elections, court verdict against the leader of main opposition, plan to construct an international airport on Ariel beel, introduction of new national women' policy, share market scandal, and price hike of essential commodities. The violent clashes were reported in several parts of the capital and other cities as well as vehicular movement and day-to-day works were severely affected during those Bandha/protest programmes.

Few small to medium level disasters occurred during 2011. Flash floods in Cox's Bazar district around second and third week of July have affected nearly 25,000 people, and BDRCS/IFRC provided some relief assistance to ease the situation of the affected people. Furthermore, the continuous torrential rain in the months of July and August resulted in floods and raised water levels in many districts in South-West Bangladesh. It eventually developed into a major problem in the affected areas displacing several thousands of families from their homelands. An emergency appeal<sup>1</sup> was launched seeking CHF 1,267,094 to assist most affected 10,000 families (50,000 beneficiaries) for eight months in Cox's Bazar, Satkhira and Jessore districts.

Bangladesh experiences various types and intensity of disasters throughout the year. There was another case of Nipah virus outbreak in some parts of the country in February which killed 31 people. In addition, a fire accident occurred in Rangamati district that gutted 25 houses of indigenous people at Rangipara village. Another fire incident occurred in Chittagong area where around 310 families were affected. A spell of cold wave running every winter in some parts of Bangladesh has severely affected thousands of families and also resulted in death of 87 people. In response, BDRCS/IFRC has launched a DREF operation and other locally funded relief interventions as well to help the most vulnerable families.

These minor natural disasters and political protests have impacted the ongoing activities and slowed down the pace of implementation. Despite these challenges and constraints, BDRCS together with IFRC have managed to mitigate adverse impacts and complete most of the planned activities for 2011.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Outcome(s)

#### Disaster Management

Programme component	Outcome(s)
1.1 Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)	Targeted high risk flood-prone communities are better able to mitigate, prepare for and respond to floods and other disasters.
1.2 Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) - enhancement of cyclone preparedness programme (ECPP)	Capacities of targeted vulnerable coastal communities to respond to cyclonic disasters are strengthened. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio communication network rehabilitated, early warning</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/11/MDRBD009EA.pdf>

	system enhanced and volunteers are better managed to ensure safety of people in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.
1.3 Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP)	Targeted high risk communities are better prepared to respond to earthquakes.
1.4 Emergency response and preparedness for response	The disaster response capacity of BDRCS is further strengthened.
1.5 Climate change adaptation (CCA)	BDRCS and targeted communities are better prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk to climate change.
1.6 Sidr recovery programme – community development initiatives (CDI)	Health, education and economic conditions of the targeted households are substantially improved, the overall socio-economic vulnerability of the targeted households is reduced and their resilience to future disasters increased.

## Achievements

### Programme component 1.1: Community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) (Formerly community-based disaster management)

In 2011, CBDRR programme was implemented in 16 flood prone communities of eight districts (Munshiganj, Madaripur, Tangail, Sirajganj, Kurigram, Faridpur, Jamalpur and Chandpur) and additional three cyclone prone communities of Bagerhat district. A wide range of small scale interventions (mitigation/adaptation, upgrading of existing facilities and livelihood support) was carried out through the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) in all 16 communities. The interventions include household plinth raising, construction of bamboo bridge in community for their access to district town, school and market, repairing and strengthening of houses through participatory assessment of safe shelter awareness (PASSA). More than 1,500 families (7,500 people) exposed to floods and cyclonic events were provided support under this component.

CBDRR programme also provided support to 869 families (4,345 people) with livelihood tools and capital like goat/sheep, fishing boat, handicrafts, barber shop, carpenter and masonry. Meanwhile, 2,500 families (12,500 people) received vegetable seeds and 1,600 families (8,000 people) received three/four saplings of different fruit species. In addition, 224 women were provided with tailoring training and sewing machines.

Under water and sanitation (WatSan) component, 3,960 families (19,800 people) were provided access to safe drinking water through the installation of 24 shallow/deep tube-wells in 16 communities, and 765 families (3,825 people) were provided with household sanitary latrines.

In an effort to enhance community preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) capacity to tackle small scale disasters and promote DRR actions, more than 5,000 families (25,000 people) were provided support to raise household level awareness through monthly discussions in micro groups. Through the community level disaster relief emergency fund (DREF), communities successfully mobilized contribution of approximately BDT 300,000 from individual families. This community DREF continues to grow and support more vulnerable families with livelihood tools.

In order to facilitate timely and effective response, community disaster management committee (CDMC) and community disaster response team (CDRT) members jointly prepared community evacuation plans through simulation for all communities. The plans are displayed in CDMC offices for general information and use, which will help people living at risk within the community to identify safer places and the access route for shelter during flood.

BDRCS recognizes the emerging need in ongoing CBDRR programme within the National Society and the request made by external stakeholders like comprehensive disaster management programme (CDMP) and MoFDM. Hence, BDRCS through 'learning by doing' VCA training in December 2011 has produced a common resource pool of VCA facilitators capable to provide technical/facilitation services to different CBDRR/CCA programmes. A total of 25 facilitators were trained, of which 95 per cent are senior Red Crescent Youths (RCYs), who are able to dedicate more time and to conduct qualitative VCA.



An exercise being conducted during VCA "learning by doing" session in Amtoli community of Mankiganj district. **Photo:** IFRC.

Under the initiative of IFRC Geneva, cost benefit analysis (CBA) of CBDRR programme was conducted in Bangladesh, in which explores the successes, strengths and areas to be improved for a sustainable and more community-led DRR programme in the country. Based on the CBA findings, BDRCS is developing the new phase of CBDRR programme.

### **Programme component 1.2: Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)**

With financial support from American Red Cross, BDRCS/IFRC has initiated the enhancement of cyclone preparedness programme (ECP) to strengthen the existing CPP early warning dissemination functions and facilities. ECP, since its inception, has made significant progress in terms of repairing and replacement of old and non-functioning radio system, boosting CPP volunteer base and strengthening partnership between government and BDRCS.

Key activities undertaken during its first phase include:

- Creation of cyclone preparedness programme information management system (CPPIS): CPP volunteer database containing around 47,000 volunteers' information has been launched by the CPP policy committee chairman (official from MoFDM). CPPIS gives query based analysis of the volunteers' profile, training and equipment information. This will serve as an information base to guide capacity building programme, replacement and enrolment of new volunteers. CPP national headquarters and field will maintain and regularly update CPPIS. Training has been organized for CPP officers on basic IT to enable them to manage CPPIS and other day-to-day activities.
- Upgrading CPP early warning system through repairing, replacement and renovation: Based on the findings of communication assessment held in November 2010, the physical repairing of wireless network and the primary rehabilitation process (non radio repair) of 123 radio stations were done in the CPP command area. Non radio repairs include station re-locations, mast repairs/re-installations, replacement of battery, solar power controller and solar panel, electric maintenance, securing the mast, painting of mast, replacement and repair of guy wire, and painting of radio shelf. This up-gradation will keep early warning system functioning and provide vital information/messages to people in the coastal area.

These much needed radio replacement and maintenance works were undertaken under the leadership of two emergency response unit (ERU) volunteers from American Red Cross (AmCross). 32 stations with 54

radios (27 HF and 27 VHF) were repaired/rehabilitated. Apart from ERU volunteers, the technical team also includes a CPP radio engineer, an IFRC IT Telecom officer and two CPP technicians with a view to provide extensive hands on training for them to be able to continue the technical service for radio system. In addition ERU volunteers trained 125 HF/VHF radio operators on radio operation and maintenance, as well as trained and developed an in-country team with adequate technical knowledge and skill to complete the remaining rehabilitation task of some HF/VHF radios to ensure the functioning of CPP communication network at all times.

- Replacement of dry cell batteries for warning dissemination equipments: Considering the cyclone seasons (April to May and October to November), dry cell batteries for 125 VHF/HF radio stations' early warning equipments were replaced twice yearly. CPP volunteers disseminate early warning message through megaphone, hand sirens and other equipments.
- Mock exercise on household and community level cyclone preparedness: During 2011, six mock exercises were organized in six zones to create awareness on cyclone preparedness measures and early warning at community and family levels. Approximately 12,000 community members participated in the exercise and found it useful for refreshing their knowledge on appropriate measures to be taken in the eventuality of a cyclonic event.
- ECPP project end ceremony: An ECPP project end ceremony was held in December 2011 to showcase key achievements of the project through the launch of a photo documentation book and CPPIS.
- Sharing meeting with CPP officers and volunteers: Following the project end event, a sharing meeting was organized between CPP officers, volunteers and BDRCS leadership. This sharing meeting allowed volunteers and staff to directly interact with the BDRCS's chairman on various issues of capacity building, ownership, management and welfare of volunteers and staff. BDRCS responded positively with commitment of a provision in its annual budget, mobilization of resources for continuation of regular activities, and provision of subsidy/incentive for treatment in BDRCS's hospital. In addition, a possibility of free of cost treatment in Holy Family Red Crescent hospital in case of a critical illness was assured by the BDRCS in the meeting. The meeting re-established the coordination and bridged gap between volunteers, officers and national headquarters.
- Monitoring visit to ECPP project area: Representatives and delegation from AmCross national headquarters visited Bangladesh and reviewed progress of the project. During the visit, AmCross delegation interacted with CPP volunteers and field level officers on benefits and opportunities that ECPP project has provided. ECPP has created a lot of opportunities to re-establish their contacts and coordination with CPP upazila base.

Bangladesh IFRC's head of delegation visited Shoronkhola CPP office and interacted with CPP volunteers, officers and wireless radio operators and assured continuous support to the CPP.

### **Programme component 1.3: Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP)/ urban disaster risk reduction (UDRR)**

BDRCS successfully completed EPRP by first quarter of 2011. Recognizing a diverse need of vulnerable people in the urban setting, mono-hazard EPRP has been renamed to multi-hazard UDRR programme. On the paradigm shifting from EPRP to UDRR, a wide range of consultation took place in BDRCS and IFRC which allowed BDRCS to conceptualize a framework in addressing multiple hazards, social and environmental vulnerabilities on a broader scale and the development of proposal for UDRR is in progress. In addition,

proposal on disaster preparedness for safer school (DPSS) targeting 50 schools has been submitted to the National Society of Earthquake Technology (NSET) Nepal for further review. NSET will be a technical partner in implementation of the DPSS project.

Prior to the change, EPRP had carried out some activities like training of school and college students on first aid, providing first aid kits, public awareness on fire safety, safe evacuation, prepositioning of light search and rescue equipment. In 2011, a total of 1,655 students from 55 schools and 240 students from eight colleges of four EPRP cities (Dhaka, Chittagong, Sylhet and Rangpur) received 3-day basic and first aid training. Each session was conducted according to BDRCS standard curriculum. Some 63 first aid kits were provided to the targeted schools and colleges.

Eighteen street dramas staged on an open vehicle were conducted at community level to create mass awareness on earthquake preparedness and response. Community volunteers were involved in disseminating information on earthquake preparedness measures through role play.

Search and rescue equipments along with volunteer personal life saving items were provided to Rangpur city unit to facilitate effective response. Likewise, a store room was constructed in BDRCS Sylhet office to enhance unit level response capacity. Meanwhile a warehouse, partially funded by the unit management committee, was constructed to store search and rescue equipments.

During this reporting period, trained EPRP volunteers responded to some localized disasters such as Chittagong landslide with first aid and search and rescue services. BDRCS Chittagong unit worked with the government's fire brigade and civil defence as an auxiliary force. EPRP volunteers took part in safe evacuation of people trapped in landslide and management of dead body.

#### **Programme component 1.4: Emergency response and preparedness for response**

##### ***Disaster Response:***

- Cold wave: Bangladesh experienced extreme cold that resulted in 50 deaths in the beginning of 2011. In response to severe cold wave, BDRCS through its DREF operation distributed warm clothes package for 20,000 severely affected families of 16 districts of northern Bangladesh. Each package contained two blankets, one shawl and one woollen cap. Apart from DREF contribution, BDRCS distributed 10,000 blankets to 5,000 families from its own funds.

By end of 2011, another severe cold wave hit Bangladesh which killed 22 people. BDRCS responded swiftly by mobilizing resources from the disaster preparedness stock with provision of replenishment from ongoing emergency appeal of flood response, and in-kind donation from corporate, society, individual and philanthropist. BDRCS has further distributed 19,600 blankets to 10,000 families.

- Cyclone Aila recovery project: BDRCS with financial support from Hong Kong branch of the Red Cross Society of China had provided transitional shelter materials and cash grant to 500 families under a recovery project in Satkhira and Khulna districts in 2010. However, within the project period, beneficiaries were unable to complete their houses due to prolonged water stagnation in their premises. Hence, a five-month 'no cost extension' was given to monitor the progress in utilization of transitional shelter materials. BDRCS deployed trained volunteers in the project locations to assist beneficiaries in their house construction. At end of the extension period, a household survey was conducted by BDRCS unit volunteers which shows more than 90 per cent of beneficiaries has completed their houses utilizing the transitional shelter materials.

Following this, at the beginning of 2011, a study on the current situation of cyclone Aila affected areas was done to find out the prevailing gaps and needs. Based on the study findings and discussions with other agencies, BDRCS and IFRC have launched a small recovery project in Kamarkhola union. This recovery project includes re-activation of existing health post by deployment of medical team with provision of medicine, cash grant for house construction/repairing and livelihood, and improving drinking water supply system.

- Emergency appeal for flood response: Since mid August, excessive rain in many of the low-lying areas in Satkhira and Jessore districts has led to displacement of more than 50,000 families (approximately 250,000 people). Overflowing water from the local river Kobodac in Jessore district further worsened the situation causing people to be trapped in waterlogged conditions for an estimated two to three months. By combining with the initial DREF operation in Cox's Bazar district to support 5,000 families, IFRC launched an emergency appeal on 26 August 2011 to assist additional 5,000 families in Satkhira and Jessore with immediate relief items and services such as food, emergency shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene and livelihoods.
- Response to other small scale disasters: Apart from medium to large scale disasters, BDRCS responded to some small scale localized disasters based on needs. BDRCS and IFRC distributed non-food items (blankets, hygiene parcel, kitchen set, tarpaulin and assorted clothes) to 310 families in Chittagong city, who lost their houses in a fire incident. BDRCS also responded to a fire incident in Khagarachhari district and a tropical storm in Netrokona district whereby a total of 160 families were assisted with non-food items (family kits, hygiene parcel, and tarpaulin).

#### ***Preparedness for Response:***

- National disaster response team (NDRT): As a part of expansion of NDRT based in BDRCS, a second NDRT training course was organized for 25 senior volunteers and disaster management staff of BDRCS, IFRC and German Red Cross. The draft NDRT standard operating procedure was field tested in the training and is expected to be adopted by March 2012.

Procurement of standard NDRT kits and personal gears (laptop, camera, mobile phone, portable printer, portable generator, internet device and GPS) has been done, which will be prepositioned at BDRCS response coordination centre for use by NDRT members in case of deployment.

- Regional disaster response team (RDRT): BDRCS hosted the RDRT induction training for 22 participants from South Asian National Societies.
- BDRCS flood and cyclone contingency plan: BDRCS governance has approved its contingency plan for flood and cyclone hazards, which will guide BDRCS in managing disaster response in a systematic manner.
- Pre-disaster meeting: BDRCS held its second pre-disaster meeting prior to the monsoon in 2011, in which an agreement has been finalized to be signed between the Movement partners in the country to support BDRCS in response to small and local level disasters that do not meet the thresholds of DREF or the emergency appeal.
- Construction of a regional warehouse: A warehouse was constructed in Rangpur district unit under decentralization of response capacity, while the procurement of non-food items (NFIs) like warm clothes

are underway. The joint stock management guideline of BDRCS and IFRC is being updated to handle prepositioning and replenishment of NFIs and warehouse system.

- Disaster management working group Bangladesh (DMWGB): A response coordination centre was constructed at the national headquarters which also serves as the DMWGB secretariat. The centre will be equipped with web based information system and modern equipments to facilitate effective response in future.
- SPHERE community in Bangladesh (SCB): BDRCS/IFRC had been requested to host the first meeting for SCB formation. IFRC was elected to be SCB secretariat and has drafted a term of reference (ToR) for the secretariat. Translation of Sphere handbook is being done jointly with SCB partners in Bangladesh, Network for Information, Response and Preparedness Activities on Disaster (NIRAPAD) and Disaster Forum.

### **Programme component 1.5: Climate change adaptation (CCA) programme**

Activities of climate change adaptation initiative, funded by Netherland Red Cross, during first half of 2011 are outlined as follows.

- Flood forecasting warning center (FFWC): BDRCS established contact with FFWC for easy access to flood warning information and signals. Flood early warning centre with CDMC in three communities were created to disseminate warning messages to the populations. During monsoon, flood early warning bulletins were collected from FFWC website and office and disseminated regularly to the community. Four one-day orientations on early warning dissemination were organized for 100 participants from CDMC, CDRTs, UDRTs, country offices and community level resource persons of four communities under Kurigram and Chandpur units.
- School co-curricula activities on CCA: BDRCS had launched an awareness campaign on CCA in two schools. The campaign includes activities like orientation for school children and teacher on CCA, weather forecasting, interpretation of early warning, establishing a library of reference books and materials. Orientation sessions on CCA were held for approximately 400 senior grade school children and teachers, followed by a demonstration on how weather data is collected and bulletin issued which was conducted by technical expert from meteorology department. A laboratory with some basic weather equipments (rain gauge, thermometer, thermo-hygrometer, barometer, anemometer wind measurement) was prepared for weather forecast demonstration to school children on how weather forecast is done. To promote CCA activity as a co-curricula event in school, a children's club was established in two schools which are equipped with climate change reference books, IEC materials, computer and internet facilities. A manual of using weather instruments has also been developed for school children and teachers.
- Public awareness and small scale mitigation/adaptation to climate change: Awareness campaign on CCA were initiated in four selected communities of Kurigram and Chandpur districts facilitated by CDMC and CDRT formed under CBDRR programme.

Women operated seed bank was established at three communities (two in Kurigram and one in Chandpur district) for prepositioning of parent seeds to promote floods and climate change tolerant varieties of high yielding rice and traditional cash crops. Seed bank is being maintained by 15 committee members with the technical advice from local agriculture service providers on preservation of seeds.

Most vulnerable households were provided support with upgraded WatSan facilities to prevent flood induced health hazards. Two village roads, 2300-feet in Kurigram and 1800-feet in Chandpur districts,

were repaired. In addition, a 900-foot newly earthen road was constructed in Kurigram district. More than 3,500 people (80 per cent female), at least one member from each household, took part in road construction. With these repairs and constructions, the accessibility of roads in the villages has improved which will facilitate water flow and protect sand for seasonal crops and enable school children to commute easily during monsoon. Apart from mitigation activities, 12 most vulnerable households were provided with livelihood tools (fishing net, boat), while 12 households of fishermen and ten households of farmers were given cash grant to diversify their sources of income.

- Building community resilience through CCA: Based on experience from the pilot project on CCA, BDRCS with financial support from Canadian Red Cross has launched 'building community resilience through CCA' project. The project aims to initiate a process, at community as well as national levels, to promote and facilitate better understanding of climate change related risks among vulnerable population with a view to demonstrate models of good practices in community-led adaptation to climate change. Even though the project only commenced in late 2011, it has made some progress in the four priority actions as outlined below.
  1. Identify and demonstrate appropriate CCA measures: As part of VCA to guide the priority actions to be implemented, a baseline survey had been conducted to capture risk, vulnerability and capacity profile in the context of natural hazards and climate change impact on individual households living in targeted communities. The baseline data helps VCA exercise in prioritization of needs and appropriate intervention from the project.
  2. Establish a knowledge management system (KMS): To achieve the outcome, a knowledge management framework has been prepared for BDRCS as a part of the preparation for establishing KMS, in line with BDRCS mandate to Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 and BDRCS's disaster risk management strategy 2010-2014. This framework will ensure the smooth information flow in the BDRCS and with relevant actors in CCA as well as between the communities. In order to finalize the framework, a need assessment was carried out with BDRCS district units to map out needs, gaps and priorities in knowledge management.

A bi-monthly e-news letter titled 'electronic climate community communication' or eC<sup>3</sup> will be published. The concept and layout have been approved by BDRCS authority and is expected to launch in March 2012. Meanwhile, IEC materials (project flyer, year calendar and note book) have been printed and distributed among universities, government institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

The curriculum for advanced course on CCA and DRR was drafted and discussed by experts from universities, climate change organizations and professionals. Collaboration with some universities including University of Dhaka, BRAC University, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne (EPFL), Lausanne, Switzerland is in progress. A ToR for offering the fellowship has been approved, and discussions with academic institutions for expression of interest from research fellow, students and professionals are in progress.

3. Improve knowledge and skill of vulnerable households on CCA: All eight communities are divided into 64 small geographical units or micro groups, who will initiate the identification and prioritization of needs and implementation. Each community comprised of eight micro groups, taking into consideration of the proximity of the households. Each micro group is then consisted of 50 to 60 households based on geographical location and density of the population. The purpose of forming these micro groups is to perform various group discussions on capacity building and awareness rising, and be part of the

intervention on livelihood or small scale mitigation scheme, and community DRR capacity building.

A project implementation committee consisting of 16 members (50 per cent female) representing each geographical corner of the community was formed. An induction workshop for the project staff was organized to orient staff and other key actors on the project and their roles and responsibilities to be played during implementation of project activities.

4. Enhance BDRCS advocacy role in CCA field: BDRCS has started communicating with the local government institutions (LGIs) and other relevant stakeholders like NGOs on the ground, local agriculture, livestock and health departments for their services to CCA/DRR actions. Initial dialogue was held with LGIs and local service providers in the project constituencies for the integration of CCA/DRR issues into local level development planning. A formal letter has been sent to the LGIs describing the activities of CCA project and contribution and support expected from them.

BDRCS attended DRR platform meetings organized by MoFDM, and shared the CCA project priorities and explored the possibility for incorporation into government planning priorities. In the meeting, BDRCS reinforced its mandates in BCCSAP 2009 for strategic and technical assistance needed from the concerned departments for implementation of project activities like promoting suitable crops varieties and technologies.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

Due to lack of a clear phase out or exit strategy, CBDRR programme, though already handed over to communities, there is still lack of clarity of roles, minimum required fund and a disconnect between BDRCS and the communities.

Since UDRR is a new concept for BDRCS, the proposal development process was delayed. Meanwhile procurement procedure was time-consuming resulted in delay distribution of relief items. Replacement of NFIs had to be redone due to non-compliance with standard specifications that further delayed the distribution.

There is potential threat of overlapping and duplication in terms of geographical coverage as well as intervention package in flood affected areas of Satkhira and Jessore due to presence of a large number of actors.

Implementation of the cyclone Aila recovery project in Dacop, Khulna was delayed as BDRCS diverted its attention to flood response in south-western Bangladesh. Implementation of CCA project in Nijhumdwip also experienced some delays due to its remoteness and limited availability of volunteers

### **Programme component 1.6: Sidr recovery programme – community development initiatives (CDI)**

Since May 2010, BDRCS has implemented CDI in 15 rural villages of four districts (Natore, Magura, Kushtia and Nilphamari) of Bangladesh. CDI is a community-based socio-economic development programme implemented with the remaining fund of Sidr emergency appeal. The overall goal of CDI is to increase the community resilience to disasters and improve the basic living condition of more than 10,000 people in eight impoverished communities of Bangladesh by 2012. It takes a holistic and integrated approach to address the basic needs of the targeted communities with 13 sectors covered which include WatSan, shelter, livelihood and income generation, education, health, farm and food security, employment creation, women empowerment, promotion of environment friendly-sustainable technologies, information and communications, capacity building of BDRCS and community based organizations and DRR.

The two-year CDI is expected to complete by May 2012. Around two third of the planned activities was completed by end of 2011 (detailed as follows by sector) and the programme outcome set for 2012 has largely been met.

### **Livelihood/Income Generation Sector:**

#### Achievement against set targets

Activities	Target	Completed	% Completed	Remarks
Social ranking/social mapping of villages	15	15	100	Village
Homestead gardening training	2,252	2,252	100	Person
Distribution of seeds & saplings	2,252	2,242	99.5	Household
Livelihood training to community volunteers	32	50	156	Person
Preparation of IGA proposals	1,370	1,280	93	Proposal
Opening of beneficiaries' bank accounts	1,370	1,224	89	Account
Distribution of first instalment IGA cash grant	1,370	1,224	89	Household
Agriculture training to volunteers	21	24	114	Person
Veterinary training to volunteers	21	16	76	Person
Micro irrigation training to volunteers	20	16	80	Person
Skill training to village youths (male and female)	800	286	36	Person
Volunteers' training on women empowerment	24	24	100	Person
Courtyard meeting on social issues such as family planning, early marriage, dowry, divorce, women and gender issues	2,252	2,252	100	Meeting
Cultural programme to generate social awareness	8	8	100	Event

- **Homestead Gardening:** Training on homestead gardening has been provided to all targeted households (2,252 people) in the targeted communities. Following the training, nine saplings and nine packets of seeds were distributed to each household.
- **Skill training:** Of the total youth planned to be trained in 2011, only 286 youths were trained in skill areas like computer, tailoring, and handicraft. This attributed to over-estimated target, lack of interest from the community youths and the employability after training. A total of 32 unemployed youths were provided with three-month computer training and awarded professional certificate upon completion. Furthermore, 22 youths from four districts participated in three-day training on 'basic solar system' conducted by the Development Initiative for Social Advancement (DISA). Eight of the 22 youths have already been employed by DISA as a field promoter.

Meanwhile, 195 unemployed women of eight communities completed two-month training on handicraft conducted by professional instructors and 40 women from Nilphamari, Kushtia and Natore completed three-month tailoring training.

In addition, 130 community volunteers were trained on livelihood (50), agriculture (24), veterinary (16), micro irrigation (16) and women empowerment (24) who will support or facilitate various activities in their communities.

- **Income generating assistance (IGA) project:** As an effort to contribute to the family income and reduce poverty, families living under the poverty line are given conditional cash grant of BDT 15,000 to start an income generating project at the household level.

**Health and Education Sector:**

## Achievement against set targets

Activities	Target	Completed	% Completed	Remarks
Non-formal school/adult literacy	108	81	75	School
Incentive/financial support to poor students	917	527	57	Student
Material support to community school	8	8	100	School
CBHFA training to community volunteers	50	48	96	Person
Health & hygiene awareness campaign	2,252	1,089	48	Household
Training of MCH workers/volunteers	24	24	100	Person
Mobile health camp in the communities	24	14	58	Health camp
MCH courtyard meeting	334	146	44	Fund

- **Non-formal schools:** A total of 81 non-formal education schools were started in Magura (20), Nilphamari (25), Kushtia (19) and Natore (17). Of this, 22 schools were completed and the remaining 59 schools are ongoing, and benefited 2430 adult students. Follow up activities are organized once a month for students who have completed the non-formal education to ensure the continuity of their learning interest and refresh their skill and knowledge.
- **Maternal Child Health (MCH):** 146 MCH courtyard meetings were conducted for sensitization of health issues of mothers and children in the community in all four programme districts, and 24 community volunteers were trained to conduct regular MCH awareness meetings in communities.
- **Social awareness:** Social awareness campaign against various social issues and ill practices is ongoing and has reached more than 1,089 households. Two types of posters on social issues and education were distributed to 2,252 households.
- **School and student support:** 527 poor students each received cash incentive of BDT 100 every month that aims to motivate poor students to continue attending formal school and reduce the dropout rate mainly due to financial reason. Eight schools were supported with teaching materials and games for students to improve the quality of education.
- **CBHFA and mobile health:** 4,573 patients in eight communities received free health check up by specialist doctors. Two CBHFA trainings for 48 community volunteers from four districts were conducted in Natore, who will conduct CBHFA activities in communities.



Community women attending an adult literacy class in Kuzail community of Natore district. **Photo:** IFRC.

**WatSan and Shelter Sector:**

## Achievement against set targets

Activities	Target	Completed	% Completed	Remarks
Installation of shallow tube well	33	33	100	Tube well
Installation of deep tube well	18	0	0	Plan cancelled
Repair of existing tube wells	80	102	128	Tube well
Water quality testing of all sources available in	350	357	102	Water

targeted communities				sample
Construction and distribution of rings & slabs for household latrines	1,054	1,054	100	Set
Latrine construction training to volunteers	100	100	100	Person
ToT on PHAST for Volunteers	48	56	117	Person
Court yard meeting on hygiene and sanitation awareness or PHAST session	1,200	1,087	91	Session
ToT on PASSA for Volunteers	1	1	100	Training
Conduct community meeting on PASSA	64	60	94	Meeting

- Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST): 56 community people trained in PHAST are conducting health and hygiene awareness session in communities, and a total of 1,087 PHAST sessions have been conducted in eight communities. Furthermore, the hygiene behaviour change and disease surveillance survey has been conducted twice. According to the survey, water and faecal born diseases have decreased significantly in Magura and Nilphamari, while Kushtia was found to have only slight decrease and Natore figure increased which can largely be attributed to the monsoon floods and water logging in the communities.
- Tube well installation/repair: 33 new shallow tube-wells were installed in four CDI districts and no adverse result was found after the water testing. Installation of deep tube well, however, was abandoned mainly due to rocky layer in most of the areas. Meanwhile, 102 existing shallow tube-wells were repaired and a raised platform is constructed at each tube well to prevent contamination by flood water during rainy season.
- Water quality testing: 357 water samples were tested to ensure that all water sources in communities are safe for drinking. Apart from one community in Magura where about 70 tube wells were found to be contaminated with arsenic, all other sources are free from arsenic and harmful chemicals.
- Latrine construction: 1,054 sets of rings and slabs for household latrine were constructed in four districts and distributed to targeted households. In addition, 344 households received a super structure. 100 volunteers trained on latrine construction will assist the beneficiaries to install household latrines properly.
- Strengthening community household: A training of trainers (ToT) on participatory assessment of safe shelter awareness (PASSA) was conducted in Kushtia, and subsequently these trained volunteers conducted 60 PASSA sessions in their communities. A shelter technical assessment was conducted in four districts. Based on the assessment report and PASSA meeting recommendations, a shelter support programme is being designed that aims to strengthen community houses to be more resilient to future disasters.

#### **DRR and Development Sector:**

##### Achievement against set target

Activities	Target	Completed	% Completed	Remarks
Installation of improved cooking stoves at household level	100	72	72	Household
Training on improved cooking stoves	40	40	100	Person
Training on compost pits	10	10	100	Person
Construction of Compost pits at HH level	10	2	20	Household
Construction of Community Information Centre	8	8	100	Centre
Construction of a community link road	1	1	100	Link road
Formation and training of Unit Disaster Response	4	4	100	Unit

Team (UDRT)				
Set up an Unit Disaster Response Fund (UDRF)	4	4	100	Unit
Distribution of emergency response kits	200	200	100	Response kit
Renovation and up-gradation of BDRCS unit buildings	4	4	100	Unit
Provide basic equipment, computer and internet facilities to units	4	4	100	Unit
Construction of Thalassemia treatment centre in Jassore	1	1	100	Centre
Formation and training of Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT)	8	8	100	Community
Hazard Mapping	8	8	100	Community
Courtyard meeting on social issues	160	160	100	Meeting
Distribution of IEC materials on Red Cross Red Crescent movement	2,252	2,252	100	Household
Observation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Day at communities	8	8	100	Community

- Community information centre (CIC): One CIC was constructed each of the eight communities and will be equipped with solar power system, audiovisual equipment and internet connection to allow community accessibility to vital information and establishing link with external experts in health, agriculture, livelihood and other social issues.
- Social and Red Cross Red Crescent awareness: 160 courtyard sessions on various social issues were organized, Red Cross Red Crescent information materials were distributed to 2,252 households and eight communities observed the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day.
- Capacity building of BDRCS units: The renovation of BDRCS unit offices in Kushtia, Nilphamari, Natore and Magura was completed to provide safe and sound working environment. Apart from renovation of existing building, a new annex was constructed in Natore and an extra room was constructed in Magura. In addition, a Thalassemia care centre has been constructed in Jassore unit with a joint funding from the Federation and the unit. Furthermore, necessary staffs, motorcycle, furniture, computer, scanner and internet connection were provided to Magura, Kushtia, Natore and Nilphamari units.
- Promotion of environmental friendly technology: 72 improved cooking stoves were installed at selected households in Kushtia and Nilphamari that aim to reduce the health hazard by fire smoke and consumption of firewood and other cooking fuels. The stoves made from mud and locally available materials by local technician are economical. Upon installation, monitoring and repair is provided by 40 locally trained volunteers. Ten volunteers are also trained on compost pit and its construction to convert household wastages into bio-fertiliser through an environmental friendly technology.
- Community DRR/Preparedness: 125 community volunteers from four districts were trained on disaster risk reduction and involved in preparing the hazard map and conducting VCA in their communities, In addition, a district level disaster response team was formed with 25 members and necessary training and response kits were provided in four districts.

The repair of a community link road in Baishpukur community of Nilphamari district has provided accessibility for light as well as heavy vehicles

A Unit Disaster Response Fund (UDRF) of BDT 100,000 was established in each unit to enable the unit to respond immediately in small scale disasters in the district. UDRF is a revolving fund whereby the unit will have to raise fund locally and replenish the used amount for sustainability.

### Constraints or Challenges

One of the challenges experienced is the frequent turnover of project staffs and problem in replacement of qualified staff. The impact of this on the programme implementation was minimized by assigning additional responsibility to existing staffs and temporary recruitment as well.

The frequent changes in some unit committees and lack of RCRC knowledge and understanding among unit committee members is another challenge faced. Due to this challenge being systemic in nature and linked to the BDRCS constitution/electoral system, it is expected to improve with revision of the BDRCS constitution, which is in process.

Though slow performance of contractors and suppliers is considered as local constraint, effort is made to select qualified and reliable contractors/supplier through the standard selection process.

### Health and Care

Programme component	Outcome(s)
2.1 Road safety	Ensure first aid within the golden hour/very first hour of accident.
2.2 Anaemia prevention	Raise awareness of targeted communities on basic nutrition and hygiene and improve nutritional status of children and adolescent girls.
2.3 Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)	Provide training guidelines for community volunteers.
2.4 Public health in emergency (PHiE)	Provide primary health care as a part of integrated response activities.

### Achievements

#### Programme component 2.1: Road Safety

Road traffic accident is a leading cause of death and disability among the people of Bangladesh. Since 2008 BDRCS has been implementing a road safety programme to create awareness among people and to train community volunteers on basic first aid. The project first started in Dhaka-Sylhet highway, and subsequently in Dhaka-Chittagong in 2011.

During this reporting period, six first aid posts were established and operated by four trained local volunteers at each post. An information board was installed in every post for dissemination of volunteers' availability. Local units were fully involved in the implementation. At present (since 2008), 72 trained volunteers are available to provide first aid service in 18 different accident prone spots of the three main highways.

#### Programme component 2.2: Anaemia Prevention

The programme started in 2008 in four vulnerable communities (two from river-erosion and two from cyclone-prone areas). In 2011, the programme phased out from initial communities but adopted in another two new flood affected vulnerable communities of Munshiganj and Manikganj. With the help of the respective units, 20 community volunteers (17 women and three men) were selected and trained on basic nutrition and hygiene that served approximately 10,000 people. The volunteers educated the community on nutrition and hygiene by using posters, supplied medicine for removal of worm, and identified individuals suffering from anaemia and provided iron tablets. In addition, they encouraged families for kitchen gardening and distributed iron rich vegetable seeds

**Programme component 2.3: Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)**

The Federation's CBHFA participant manual was translated into Bangla language with the support of German Red Cross. The manual was subsequently used for the national level ToT and training of community level CBHFA volunteers in 2011.

**Programme component 2.4: Public health in emergency (PHiE)**

BDRCS conducted a medical relief operation in the flood affected community of Satkhira district by five medical teams, each headed by a graduate physician. The two-week operation in October served 15,898 people (76 per cent women and children under five) through provision of medical services including health education. Respiratory infection was found to be highly prevalence, followed by diarrhoeal diseases and skin infections.

**Constraints and Challenges**

Retaining volunteers was a challenge as there was no specific supervisor to manage the volunteers' pool, and also due to lack of regular contact by BDRCS health persons. As volunteers are often called as a witness in court after providing first aid in an accident, it has discouraged them to be involved and provided their services. Moreover, there is no regular supervisor in BDRCS to monitor and evaluate on the activities that has also resulted in poor reporting.

**Organizational Development**

Programme Component	Outcome(s)
3.1 Supporting National Society constitution revision process	BDRCS legal base has been revised in order to strengthen and focus the service delivery to the most vulnerable.
3.2 National Society system and leadership development	The effective utilization of human and financial resources of BDRCS, supported by effective leadership at all levels, is improved and ensured.
3.3 Performance development	The quality and accountability of BDRCS service delivery is improved and strengthened.

**Achievements****Programme component 3.1: Supporting National Society constitution revision process**

The constitution revision process has been ongoing since 2010. The existing BDRCS constitution President Order 26 (PO26) has been divided into (i) a Red Crescent Law/legal base (to be approved by Parliament of Bangladesh) and (ii) Statutes. To contribute towards this objective, a joint mission team (JMT) visited Bangladesh from 13 to 18 February to facilitate the legal base revision process, which included meetings with BDRCS and IFRC as well as with the statutes review committee and finalization of a road map to accomplish the legal base. Another meeting to finalize the legal base was held in Rajendrapur when JMT visited from 15 to 17 May and attended by all review committee members, five key unit delegates, five ministry representatives from social welfare, food and disaster, health and family welfare, defence and law and parliament affaires.

The legal base was further rewritten in the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) Performa with the help of the law department consultant. An Ordinary General Meeting (OGM) was called by BDRCS to review and approve the revised draft constitution. The OGM passed unanimously the revised constitution and it was submitted to the relevant ministry of GoB for approval and submission for final discussions and approval by Parliament of Bangladesh.

**Programme component 3.2: National Society system and leadership development**

A consultant was hired to develop the strategic development plan for 2011-2015 and the reformation of human

resources (HR). The consultant held various meetings with the stakeholders during first quarter of 2011 and visited selected BDRCS district units for better understanding of the needs, priorities and challenges in implementation of activities.

Four workshops with four homogeneous groups (volunteers, unit level officers, secretaries and vice-chairmen) were conducted, which helped to develop a sense of ownership of the process in National Society. The strategic development plan and the revised HR policy have been finalized but they are yet to be implemented. However, a standing committee has been formed to fast track the implementation process.

Work on the enhancement of BDRCS's digital and IT capability was started through the Digital Divide project. The procurement of various components is in progress and is scheduled to complete by March 2012. An IT assessment on all BDRCS departments was done to find out the status and requirement of IT equipments for National Society. Based on the assessment, a database of BDRCS IT equipments was developed.

The pending issue of BDRCS website development was resolved with restructuring of existing website whereby information is fed into the website to make it user-friendly. The unit capacity assessment (UCA) quantitative data analysis was done and uploaded into the website, in which provides detail information about divisions, districts and BDRCS units – an added value to Partner National Societies (PNSs) to plan programme implementation in particular areas based on actual needs.

### Programme component 3.3: Performance development

The key activities initiated and accomplished in 2011 are as follows.

- Leadership orientation on good governance and new legal base through OGM.
- Formulation of communications strategy for BDRCS in cooperation with communications department.
- 38,000 copies of RCY basic manual printed and a ToT workshop organized for 136 senior volunteers.
- Establishment of movement coordination forum for better understanding and cooperation among in-country partners in implementing programmes and other RCRC activities.
- A workshop on RCY co-curriculum programme for effective communication and coordination among relevant stakeholders (GoB, education boards, teachers, RCY members and BDRCS representatives).
- Initiated the process of four-year activity planning involving all 68 BDRCS branches.
- Enhancement of IT capacity of national headquarters and formulation of email usage policy. Set up of ICT section and recruitment of necessary ICT personnel.
- Bridging Digital Divide project at national headquarters and selected branches. Branches are provided with basic IT equipments (desktop computer, printer, and internet/modem) for effective functioning and service delivery.
- Establishment of PMER unit with required staffs. Planning and development department was further strengthened and modernized.
- Five-year development plan prepared and new HR policy formulated.
- A local fund raising presidential dinner was organized.
- The 4<sup>th</sup> BDRCS Partnership Meeting



A representative of Canadian Red Cross speaking about CRC priorities and expectations vis-à-vis Bangladesh in the 4<sup>th</sup> Partnership Meeting held in Dhaka. **Photo:** IFRC.

was organized from 13 to 14 June and participated by 11 partner organisations. It concluded with renewed commitments for support and further reinforced the existing partnership among the Movement partners.

### **Constraints or Challenges**

Though the constitution/legal base revision process has moved ahead encouragingly with BDRCS General Assembly unanimously approving the revised draft, getting the final approval from the Parliament of Bangladesh remains a challenge. However BDRCS is confident that it will be approved by 2012.

Lack of adequate fund for implementing necessary reforms and strengthening service delivery is often a constraint. Although the need for reform/change is widely recognized, the weak commitment or acceptance to the change process at some quarters of the Society could be a challenge in achieving set objectives in a reasonable time. As change process is lengthy, activities not completed in 2011 have been incorporated in Plan of Action (PoA) for 2012 and beyond. Some funding is in pipeline to support these unmet activities. Meanwhile, there will be series of orientation and training about the changed policy, system and constitution at different levels to ensure all concerned parties will better understand, endorse and adapt the changes.

### **Working in partnership**

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society works closely with government in many areas. Being an auxiliary to the Government, it interacts and works with ministries of health, finance, law, food and disaster management, and foreign affairs on various relevant issues. CPP is a joint programme initiated by BDRCS and Government of Bangladesh. For strengthening the CPP network at the national level, the programme also interacts and coordinates with various international and national NGOs, UN agencies and PNSs. In addition, the programme engaged Bangladesh Amateur Radio League (BARL) to provide technical assistance during CPP radio assessment.

BDRCS has been working in partnership with the Federation, ICRC, other partners of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, government agencies, other national and international organizations in order to better serve the people in need and fulfil its mandates.

BDRCS health programme has close working relationship with the director general of health of GoB, and WHO, and has cooperated and coordinated with department of public health, education, agriculture, local government engineering department (LGED), and government's upzilla/union level offices. Furthermore, good working relationship has been established with some government supported programmes like CDMP which works in improving CPP and ensuring proper dissemination of early warning messages at newly expanded CPP areas.

BDRCS/IFRC attended most of the national level policy making and coordination meetings in disaster response, risk reduction and climate change. IFRC is a member of the disaster emergency response (DER) forum and humanitarian country team (HCT).

These coordination, cooperation and meetings within and outside the Movement have positive influences in programme implementation and this effort will be further strengthened in future.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

All BDRCS programmes contribute towards the long-term impact and sustainable development of the project communities, institutions and stakeholders concerned. The road safety project through its first aid and awareness building activities has the potential to reduce deaths and disabilities due to road accidents. With almost half the population in Bangladesh being anaemic, lessons learnt shows that simple interventions on basic nutrition and hygiene can bring significant positive changes in the long term.

The new constitution will allow BDRCS to practice more democratically and closer to its volunteers and the Red Cross cadre. It will further separate the roles of governance and management and allow greater independence in implementation. The enhancement of IT and bridging Digital Divide project will lead to timely information flow and effective functioning of the Society that will also help in improving the service delivery to the vulnerable people.

With the set up of PMER unit, the much needed monitoring and evaluation functions will be systematic and regular which will lead to more timely and effective programmes implementation. Preparation of five-year strategic plan and revision of HR policies are expected to guide the Society in management of its programmes and HR in a more structured and effective manner, and will further contribute positively to effective functioning of the institution concerned and its service delivery to target population.

The knowledge management framework would ensure services of information capturing and sharing in the traditional and practiced knowledge as well as the effective scientific knowledge on CCA and DRR through the network between BDRCS staff and volunteers, communities, relevant actors and organizations. This will continue benefiting BDRCS volunteers, staff and other stakeholders for CCA/DRR programme planning, academic and research purpose.

Partnership with international universities and offering the advance course in CCA/DRR will add value to the professionals in these sectors and enrich them with local and international knowledge in CCA and DRR tools and techniques.

IFRC regularly maintains liaison, coordination and shares all relevant information with government and other stakeholders for proper utilization of resources and to prevent the overlapping of CPP related activities.

The recently constructed response coordination centre at BDRCS national headquarters is expected to facilitate better response operation in future. The hosting of SCB secretariat at the IFRC delegation is a positive development that may contribute to better coordination with other humanitarian actors/agencies in Bangladesh.

Most BDRCS programmes are contributing to longer term development objectives and millennium development goals, in which are directly contributing to increase household income and poverty reduction, health and hygiene awareness, and improved adult literacy.

## Looking ahead

Unforeseen disasters like flood, land slide, cold wave and nipah virus epidemic have taken substantial time and resources of the Movement from regular activities implementation.

With the five-year strategic development plan, HR policies, PMER and ICT sections in place in BDRCS, future planning and programmes implementation are expected to be more integrated, coordinated and better designed, and likely to see more involvement of units in planning and programmes implementation process.

CCA project is contributing to reduce the vulnerabilities of people through enhanced resilience capacity of the communities as well as reduce disaster risks associated with climate change impact in Bangladesh. As CCA project is in its initial stage, actual achievements will be more visible in 2012, whereby community commitment and participation in the project activities will be crucial.

With the successful completion of first phase of ECPP that mainly rehabilitated and restored radio network for cyclone early warning system in the coastal area of Bangladesh, government and general public will be expecting BDRCS/IFRC to further strengthen and sustain the cyclone preparedness programme in future.

Other programmes like CDI and CBDRR have gained confidence and support of the communities and their interventions are proven to be useful and effective. There is a growing demand from communities and BDRCS governance for similar type of programmes like CDI. Meanwhile, CBDRR is attracting much interest from various donors and few funding proposals are in pipeline.

Successful and effective programme implementation in 2011 has set higher expectations for the BDRCS/IFRC to achieve in 2012, whereby it may lead to some unsolicited funding and projects that may stretch the capacity of the BDRCS to implement existing activities. A balanced approach is therefore needed to strategically plan and implement within the agreed PoA 2012.

## How we work

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

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

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAABD001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	1,820,092	70,000	90,000	3,500	165,000	2,148,592	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	2,721,070	54,991	60,959	0	101,627	2,938,647	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
American Red Cross	80,159					80,159	
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	388,250					388,250	
DFID Partnership grant	149,177					149,177	161,156
European Commission - DG ECHO	-20,707					-20,707	
Japanese Red Cross Society	21,331	21,331				42,662	
Norwegian Red Cross	1,401					1,401	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	33,626					33,626	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	339,543	156,006				495,549	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	647,652		309,349			957,001	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>1,640,431</b>	<b>177,337</b>	<b>309,349</b>			<b>2,127,117</b>	<b>161,156</b>
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>							
American Red Cross	92,400					92,400	
Other	0					0	
<b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>92,400</b>					<b>92,400</b>	
<u>Other Income</u>							
Services Fees					77,536	77,536	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>					<b>77,536</b>	<b>77,536</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	<b>1,732,831</b>	<b>177,337</b>	<b>309,349</b>		<b>77,536</b>	<b>2,297,053</b>	<b>161,156</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>4,453,901</b>	<b>232,328</b>	<b>370,308</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>179,162</b>	<b>5,235,700</b>	<b>161,156</b>
<b>Coverage = D / A</b>	<b>245%</b>	<b>332%</b>	<b>411%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>109%</b>	<b>244%</b>	

## II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	2,721,070	54,991	60,959	0	101,627	2,938,647	
<b>C. Income</b>	1,732,831	177,337	309,349		77,536	2,297,053	161,156
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-1,813,293	-69,803	-89,760		-163,515	-2,136,371	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,640,608</b>	<b>162,525</b>	<b>280,548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15,647</b>	<b>3,099,329</b>	<b>161,156</b>

# Development Programme Financial Report

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAABD001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,820,092</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>2,148,592</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Construction - Facilities	66,952	76,672					76,672	-9,720
Construction Materials	46,533	24,990					24,990	21,543
Clothing & Textiles	37,000	43,956					43,956	-6,956
Seeds & Plants	38,805	38,132	133				38,265	540
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	53,063	87,138					87,138	-34,074
Medical & First Aid	4,730	1,553	5,876		107		7,536	-2,806
Teaching Materials	15,000	207					207	14,793
Other Supplies & Services	208,315	54,423	1,806				56,229	152,086
Cash Disbursement	37,481	151,212					151,212	-113,731
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>507,880</b>	<b>478,282</b>	<b>7,815</b>			<b>107</b>	<b>486,204</b>	<b>21,676</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Land & Buildings	5,694	120				-120	0	5,694
Vehicles		3,389					3,389	-3,389
Computers & Telecom	15,957	61,089					61,089	-45,133
Office & Household Equipment	16,600	16,972				71	17,043	-443
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>38,251</b>	<b>81,571</b>				<b>-49</b>	<b>81,522</b>	<b>-43,271</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	100	1,309				59	1,368	-1,268
Distribution & Monitoring	61,913	48,138	248				48,386	13,527
Transport & Vehicles Costs	59,421	44,775	-1,327	1,920		3,333	48,700	10,721
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>121,434</b>	<b>94,222</b>	<b>-1,079</b>	<b>1,920</b>		<b>3,392</b>	<b>98,454</b>	<b>22,980</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	486,625	383,467	20,489			118,838	522,794	-36,169
National Staff	223,235	114,699	11,254	17,662		38,415	182,030	41,205
National Society Staff	134,914	155,094	2,907	10,348			168,350	-33,435
Volunteers	400	8,799	105				8,905	-8,505
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>845,173</b>	<b>662,060</b>	<b>34,755</b>	<b>28,011</b>		<b>157,253</b>	<b>882,078</b>	<b>-36,904</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Consultants	55,117	34,850		12,589			47,439	7,678
Professional Fees	500							500
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fe</b>	<b>55,617</b>	<b>34,850</b>		<b>12,589</b>			<b>47,439</b>	<b>8,178</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	199,305	191,137	20,410	33,844		1,972	247,363	-48,058
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>199,305</b>	<b>191,137</b>	<b>20,410</b>	<b>33,844</b>		<b>1,972</b>	<b>247,363</b>	<b>-48,058</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	37,632	5,772	567	1,044		2,236	9,619	28,012
Information & Public Relations	64,350	31,309	1,182	1,573		133	34,197	30,153
Office Costs	44,481	39,495	17	1,824		3,114	44,451	30
Communications	38,535	38,974	321	883		2,234	42,412	-3,877
Financial Charges	52,666	40,171				-17,077	23,094	29,572
Other General Expenses	12,133	1,910	1,039	874		220	4,043	8,090
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>249,797</b>	<b>157,631</b>	<b>3,127</b>	<b>6,198</b>		<b>-9,139</b>	<b>157,816</b>	<b>91,981</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation and impairment		2,931					2,931	-2,931
<b>Total Depreciation</b>		<b>2,931</b>					<b>2,931</b>	<b>-2,931</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		-5,725		-27			-5,752	5,752
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>-5,725</b>		<b>-27</b>			<b>-5,752</b>	<b>5,752</b>

## Development Programme Financial Report

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/9998
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Programme	MAABD001
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,820,092</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>2,148,592</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	131,135	104,296	4,227	5,365		9,980	123,868	7,267
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>131,135</b>	<b>104,296</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>5,365</b>		<b>9,980</b>	<b>123,868</b>	<b>7,267</b>
<b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>								
Pledge Earmarking Fee		6,777	200	461			7,437	-7,437
Pledge Reporting Fees		5,262	350	1,400			7,012	-7,012
<b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b>		<b>12,039</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,861</b>			<b>14,449</b>	<b>-14,449</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>2,148,592</b>	<b>1,813,293</b>	<b>69,803</b>	<b>89,760</b>		<b>163,515</b>	<b>2,136,371</b>	<b>12,221</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>6,799</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>12,221</b>	