

Annual report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh

Appeal No. MAABD001

30 April 2010

This report covers the period 1 January 2009 to
31 December 2009



Shelter committee members and micro groups are sit together and doing social mapping of their locality.
Photo credit : IFRC.

In brief

Programmes' purpose:

Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) activities are aimed at strengthening BDRCS's capacity in disaster response and preparedness for response, as well as community-based disaster preparedness, disaster mitigation and disaster risk reduction.

The health and care programme addresses a range of issues such as HIV (as part of the Global Alliance on HIV), community-based health, emergency health, as well as issues such as measles, as well as avian and human influenza to improve the health status of the targeted vulnerable people.

The organizational development programme supported BDRCS in working towards achieving the characteristics of a "well functioning national society". The principles and values programme focused on promoting Red Cross Red Crescent principles and values to reduce the discrimination among the targeted communities and through it, to improve the service delivery capabilities of BDRCS.

Programmes' summary:

In the disaster management programme, activities implemented by BDRCS, in coordination with and supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), included the community based disaster management programme. Activities with several community-based disaster risk reduction teams were formed to strengthen community resilience for any kind of disaster. To mitigate the suffering of people who were affected by cyclone Aila, the cold wave, and other disasters, relief and rehabilitation support was provided immediately. To create awareness in communities at risk of earthquakes, simulations took place with search and rescue equipment provided to earthquake preparedness teams.

Under the health and care programme, training was provided to volunteers on human and avian influenza and a government-led measles campaign to create awareness at the community level. In addition, volunteers were

trained in first aid to respond to victims of road traffic accidents. First aid volunteers were also active in response to cyclone Aila, reducing the number of casualties and deaths.

Financial situation:

The total 2009 budget of CHF 1,667,908 (USD 1,529,929 or EUR 1,093,373) was revised down to CHF 1,056,131 (USD 1,034,064 or EUR 698,846) to reflect the slower than anticipated implementation of programmes. Coverage is 139 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2009 is 69 per cent of the revised 2009 budget.

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

See also:

[Bangladesh: Cyclone AILA \(MDRBD004\), Operations Update no. 7](#)

[Bangladesh: Cyclone SIDR \(MDRBD003\), Final Report](#)

[Bangladesh: Floods \(MDRBD002\), Final Report](#)

No. of people we help:

Programme Title	Total beneficiaries reached		
	Women	Men	Total
Disaster management	101,490	97,510	199,000
Health and care	30,000	30,000	60,000
Organizational development	18,000	12,000	30,000
Humanitarian values	10,000	10,000	20,000

Our partners:

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has around 40 partners comprising of Movement partners, UN agencies, community-based non-governmental organizations, and government bodies, including the ministry of food and disaster management, ministry of health and family welfare. Main donors for 2009 include the Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, and Swedish Red Cross through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), OPEC, DipECHO, Danish Red Cross, Netherland Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch.

On behalf of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society the IFRC would like to thank all partners and contributors for their response to this appeal.

Context

The southern part of Bangladesh suffered severely during and after cyclone Sidr. Before those affected could manage to fully recover and restore their habitation and livelihoods, another devastating cyclone named Aila hit the south-western part of the country affecting 3.9 million people. Though the loss of 190 lives was not as great compared to the fatalities of cyclone Sidr, the impact of cyclone Aila on the economy was massive. Cyclone Aila significantly slowed down development in the southern part of the country. The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to respond to cyclone Aila and provided immediate relief and rehabilitation to the affected people. As a result, regular programmes were affected.

Several tremors were recorded during July to September 2009 in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh announced a plan to train 62,000 volunteers in search and rescue (SAR) to reduce potential future losses and damage to infrastructure and the livelihoods of people. Considering the high risk of earthquakes the IFRC/BDRCS paid more attention to earthquake preparedness by mobilizing volunteering teams. As part of the development of an earthquake contingency plan, BDRCS established a warehouse stocking SAR equipment.

The confusion around roles and responsibilities of the government and BDRCS in the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP) was addressed and clarified in a CPP policy meeting. Following the decisions taken, a gazette notification was issued by the government. The notification indicated that major responsibilities of CPP in early warning, evacuation, and access to shelter and all the remaining activities lie with BDRCS.

At the end of the year, Bangladesh experienced a severe cold wave and dense fog which swept across the northern region of the country and had an adverse impact on daily life as well as on the agricultural and fisheries

sectors. The IFRC released DREF funds for the distribution of blankets and clothing (DREF operation n°MDRBD005).

The IFRC health manager was deployed to the cyclone Sidr operation for most of the year which explains the low expenditure of the health programme.

During this reporting period BDRCS functioned without a full national governance structure for much of the year.

Implementation and coordination

International representation and advocacy

BDRCS developed its five-year disaster risk management (DRM) strategy. The strategy will help to guide BDRCS in implementing disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. In line with the regional disaster management working group, BDRCS established its disaster management working group (DMWG). This working group focuses on disaster management (DM) policy related issues and forwards them to the BDRCS governance for approval. A secretariat for the DMWG has yet to be established for the proper coordination of the programme.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme Component 1: Community based disaster management (CBDM)

Targeted high risk flood prone communities are better able to mitigate, prepare for, and respond to floods and other disasters.

After the completion of the Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch supported community based disaster management (CBDM) programme in 40 communities of five flood prone districts in May 2009; BDRCS implemented some follow up activities with the financial and technical assistance from the IFRC, in order to sustain community organizations' services in DRR. Funds were used from the flood emergency operation 2007.

Small scale mitigation and livelihood support under Red Cross Society of China ,Hong Kong branch funded CBDM programme at a glance:

Name of unit	Name of community	Goats	Rickshaws /Vans	Sewing training with machine support	Fruit tree support (no. of families)	seeds	Raised platforms of tube wells	Installation of deep tube wells	Fishing nets	cows	Hens/ducks	Spades	Boats	House plinths
Faridpur	Dighol kanda	30	6	5	200	150	2			2				
	Sigerdak	30	6	5	200	150	2			2				
Madaripur	Hindukandi	30	7	5	200	150	2							8
	High school kandi	30	7	5	200	150	2							8
Chandpur	Char Meyasha			5	200	150		2	4	2	400		4	8
	Ananda Bazar		4	5	200	150		4		2	400			8
Jamalpur	Mesta	25	6	3	200	150	2					5		8
	Majhipara	25	6	4	200	150	2			2		5		8
Munshiganj	Rakhi kandi	40	6	5	200	150	2				150			4
	Dewan kandi	40	8	5	200	150	3				150			4

The activities initiated under the CBDM programme help the communities to form community disaster management team (CDMT), community disaster reduction teams (CDRT), and union disaster reduction teams (UDRT) who are then provided with basic training on disaster response and first aid. These trainings helped to strengthen community resilience to cope with floods. To control water-borne diseases and provide arsenic-free water during flood, deep tube wells with raised platforms were installed in CBDM programme areas. To ensure the safety of communities during floods, safe evacuation plans were made by the community disaster management committee (CDMC) and detailed contingency plans for flood response were also prepared for the branches by the branch level volunteers.

An evaluation by an external consultant and review workshop was conducted to look at the impact and achievements of the programme on the community, and to develop the framework for the future approach of BDRCS in line with climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR approach.

Monthly meeting of the community based organization (CBO) took place. Orientation on CCA was provided to CDMC, CDRT, branch level volunteers and executive committee members and through validation of vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) findings (which had been conducted earlier) with the volunteers, the future approach of the programme in terms of CCA and DRR were identified in a participatory manner.



Sapling distribution among the VCA communities in Chandpur.
Photo: IFRC

Three varieties of high yield vegetable seeds were distributed to 250 households and five different varieties of fruit bearing saplings distributed to 300 households in the eight communities that conducted VCA in order to contribute to their nutritional needs after they received orientation on “good practice for plantation”.

The eight VCA communities also had BDT 50,000 deposited in their bank account to supplement the Disaster Emergency Response Fund (DERF); the communities themselves deposited these monies for immediate use in the event of a disaster prior to external assistance arriving. DERF is a local

fund set up in Bangladesh and is entirely different from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) from IFRC.

Programme Component 2: Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)

Capacities of targeted vulnerable coastal communities to respond to cyclonic disasters are strengthened.

BDRCS, with support from IFRC, swiftly responded to cyclone Bijli and cyclone Aila both of which struck the south-western coast of the country. On both occasions, the BDRCS CPP volunteers disseminated warning bulletins to evacuate coastal communities to safer ground. The cyclone preparedness control room was activated for 24 hours in disseminating knowledge through 32 high frequency and 96 very high frequency radios.

In order to ensure active and functional radio communication and effective early warning dissemination during emergencies, large and medium size dry cell batteries were purchased for 32 Upazilas and funds were released to repair early warning equipment such as wireless sets, wireless antennas, and megaphones.

Under the building community disaster preparedness capacity (BCDPC) project, supported by British Red Cross, 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, 156 control gates with grills were installed on the staircase to restrict access to the roof in order to better protect the solar panels.

The IFRC/BDRCS commenced implementation of a project titled “Reducing Risk of vulnerable people” through the disaster preparedness programme” (RRDP) under the DipECHO fifth action plan with the aim 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] in six upazilas of Cox’s Bazaar. The project will help to build cyclone shelter management committee and create public awareness about evacuation, search and rescue and first aid services.

Programme Component 3: Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP)

Targeted high risk communities are better prepared to respond to earth quake

After the phasing out of the Red Cross Society of China, Hong Kong Branch funded earthquake preparedness response programme (EPRP) project in May 2009, BDRCS, with IFRC support, started to implement EPRP follow-up activities in Dhaka, Chittagong, and Sylhet in September. The focus was on creating awareness and preparedness to respond to earthquakes through trained community and branch level volunteer teams. The teams received training on earthquake preparedness and response, and refresher courses were conducted for community volunteers and high school students on disaster management and first aid. Squad volunteers received five-daylong refresher training sessions on first aid, and search and rescue. In addition, earthquake awareness raising activities were conducted at 20 selected schools in Sylhet and Chittagong.



Search and rescue training in Sylhet.
Photo Credit: IFRC.

These activities are mainly to improve awareness among communities. This was done by developing and distributing information, educational and communication (IEC) materials. In order to ensure a systematic response, a two-day long contingency planning workshop was held at the BDRCS national headquarters in Dhaka. SAR kits were procured and stored in the BDRCS warehouse to ensure effective and immediate emergency response.

90 students from ten schools in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet received three-day long first aid refresher training courses, and also received 30 first aid boxes for setting up a first aid treatment corner in their respective schools. A competition on understanding and demonstration of first aid for squad and school volunteers was organized in observance of World First Aid Day. Two workshops for BDRCS earthquake preparedness and contingency planning was held in BDRCS's national headquarters (NHQ) which help to find out the capacity and limitation of BDRCS and write the contingency plan for BDRCS in response to earthquakes. The search and rescue training was followed by simulations with the participation of squad and community volunteers in all three EPRP districts to create awareness in the community regarding earthquakes. SAR equipment and kits was sent to the respective districts prior to the training.

Programme Component 4: Disaster response

Disaster response capacities to national society are further strengthened

Along with flood response 2007 and cyclone Sidr operation, the BDRCS responded to a number of disasters in 2009.

Under the Flood response operation in 2007, shelter materials and tool kits were distributed among the 3,200 vulnerable families of 19 most flood affected districts in response to the immediate shelter needs. The operation was ended in May 2009.

A total of 35,000 households was assisted with food and non-food items under the cyclone Aila operation. The following table shows the response on cyclone Aila at a glance.

Distribution/ Assessment	No. of Families	Date of distribution completed/targeted
Non - food items (NFIs) and dry food	10,000	15 June 2009
Food distribution	10,000	20 July 2009
NFIs	7,000	13 September 2009
Shelter materials	8,000	22 November 2009

Heavy downpours and flash floods occurred during the third week of August 2009 which inundated the low lying areas of northern, north-eastern and the central part of Bangladesh. Flash floods and standing water affected thousands of people. A damage and needs assessment was conducted by BDRCS/IFRC, and following that family kits (saree, lungi, utensils) were provided to 500 families in Lalmonirhat, Rangpur and Nilphamari districts.

BDRCS/IFRC assisted 900 households in the Moghbazar railway slum when their houses were burned down in November 2009. The response included the distribution of non-food items including family kit, saree, lungi, blanket, and a variety of practical garments.

BDRCS, with support from the IFRC, responded to water logging in the two south-western districts of Satkhira and Khulna. A total number of 4000 families and 20,000 people were provided with food (rice, pulse, edible oil, iodized salt) and NFIs (saree, lungi, blankets, hygiene parcels, tarpaulins, and water jerry-cans). The selection and registration of beneficiaries was done by BDRCS volunteers. A team comprising of both BDRCS and the IFRC staff members assisted local branches in the distribution and monitoring of relief items.

Towards the end of December 2009, BDRCS distributed 30,250 blankets to people across the country affected by the coldwave. The blankets were held as disaster preparedness stocks, and helped to reduce the suffering of primarily homeless and people living on the streets.

Programme Component 5: Climate change

National Society and targeted communities are better prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk of climate change.

A four-day regional workshop on CCA and community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) was held in February 2009 for around 50 DRR practitioners including national societies in South Asia, the IFRC climate change centre (CCC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Action Aid and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). BDRCS developed their CCA and CBDRR framework in the workshop.

An external consultant conducted a CCA programme review to look at proper coordination among the NGOs on CCA issues.

Achievements:

With support from the south asia regional office (SARO), a seven-member team from the BDRCS's CBDM programme, national society branch and IFRC personnel took part in an exchange visit to Sri Lanka in April to share their knowledge and experience in community DRR actions through discussion and field visits. The learning will contribute to future BDRCS DRR initiatives.

In-charge of EPRP programme of BDRCS completed a course on earthquake vulnerability reduction (EVRC), organized, and facilitated by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre, Bangkok (ADPC-Bangkok).

The disaster preparedness stocks (saree -- 4,000 pieces; lungi -- 4,000 pieces; blankets -- 21,500 pieces, and tarpaulins -- 6,000 pieces), procured under the 2007 flood response programme were handed over to BDRCS by the IFRC. A memorandum of understanding (MoU) on the said disaster preparedness stocks was signed between BDRCS and IFRC on 24 May 2009.

After several meetings between BDRCS and the government, the confusion around roles and responsibilities of the government and BDRCS in CPP was addressed. An MoU was signed between BDRCS and the government of Bangladesh to clarify the sharing of responsibilities between them which indicated that major responsibilities of CPP in early warning, evacuation and access to shelter and all the remaining activities lie with BDRCS.

Constraints or Challenges

- CBDM activities were initially planned for five districts. However, due to branch management issues in Madaripur district, the follow up activities did not take place there.
- Planned CCA activities were not carried under due to fund constraints; CCA was therefore incorporated with CBDM and RRDP as a cross cutting issue.
- After the phasing out of the CBDM programme, no follow-up activities took place since an exit strategy had not been built into the programme.
- Distribution of shelter materials and tool kits under the 2007 flood response and livelihood support under CBDM project did not take place on time due to national and local government elections. It was feared that the relief items could have influenced the election campaign. In some areas, the distribution of shelter materials under the cyclone Aila response programme response was hampered due to the inclusion of some non-traditional relief materials like bamboo which were difficult to transport. The slow bureaucratic procedures of BDRCS, as well as confusion over roles and responsibilities between governance and management of BDRCS sometimes hampered and delayed the implementation of programmes activities.

Health and care

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme component 1: Community based health or public health

Nutritional status is improved, especially iron deficiency -- anaemia, among targeted children (6-10 years in age) and adolescent girls (11-19 years in age).

Measles programme: To reduce the child mortality through preventing measles and help government in achieving the millennium development goal.

84 volunteers were trained to educate 8,400 families about the risk of anaemia and good nutrition. The trained volunteers also distributed de-worming medicine to 16,800 children and adolescent girls and iron tablets to 2,000 children and adolescent girls in order to prevent anaemia.

BDRCS volunteers distributed vegetable seeds to communities for kitchen gardens as vegetables are a good source of nutrition supplements and work effectively in anaemia prevention.

A BDRCS coordinator was identified and 12 districts selected as part of the government's measles campaign.

Programme component 2: HIV

Vulnerability to HIV infections and its impact are reduced

The BDRCS deputy director of health was given the responsibility of coordinating HIV/Aids programme until a new programme coordinator is appointed.

Programme component 3: Public health in emergency

Access to timely and appropriate basic health care, and water and sanitation facilities are improved for the disaster- affected population

Road traffic accident victims at selected spots receive first aid training during the "golden hour"

Preventing human pandemic.



Workshop on Influenza (H1N1 Swine Flu). Photo:IFRC

50 CPP volunteers were trained and provided with first aid kits so that they can respond immediately after a disaster to support casualties. The training proved very effective when cyclone Aila hit the coastal belt and emergency health teams treated the injured and gave immediate health service to reduce the number of serious casualties.

24 volunteers were trained to provide first aid at six different highway locations, for deployment during rush hours.

The human pandemic programme was initiated towards the end of the year. So far the programme is still in the organizing stage but there are plans to disseminate information through the BDRCS youth volunteers in 24 districts.

Constraints or Challenges:

The interventions in different health programme /project are designed in such a way that a well-functioning branch is necessary for the proper implementation of the programme. The absence of an executive committee in several branches hampered the proper implementation of health activities, though there were some achievements by the unit liaison officer (ULO) or directly through the BDRCS youth volunteers.

The IFRC health manager was deployed to the cyclone Sidr operation for most of the year which meant there was no direct health support to the BDRCS until December 2009. This is evident by the low expenditure rate of 29 per cent of the revised budget.

Organizational development

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme Component 1: Foundation

BDRCS will deliver mandated services according to Red Cross Red Crescent Movement principles to reach out to the most vulnerable by revision of the legal base.

The revision of the BDRCS Constitution saw minimal progress this year, as did the development of various policies and procedures aimed at strengthening the foundation of the national society.

BDRCS functioned without a full national governance structure for much of the year. A 15-member *interim* managing board was appointed by the government of Bangladesh in late November for a three month term. They organized the annual general meeting in December 2009 but were not able to hold elections for a permanent managing board at the same time.

Programme component 2: Capacity

Outcome: Improve the effective utilization of human and financial resources of BDRCS supported by effective leadership at all levels.

The BDRCS Secretary and Deputy Secretary General completed their three-year contracts at the end of the year; although, the deputy secretary general's contract was extended for a month. The deputy director of planning and development department (commonly referred to as the organizational development department) and the deputy director of the personnel department both retired at the end of the year. Both will be replaced through internal recruitment.

A new organizational development delegate, supported by the Swedish Red Cross and British Red Cross, was recruited towards the end of the year to provide more consistent and comprehensive support to a systematic change process within BDRCS. The organizational development delegate also provides day-to-day support to BDRCS' headquarters' departments and for branch development. This support was further complemented by the appointment of an International Commission Red Cross (ICRC) cooperation delegate.

Programme component 3: Performance

Outcome: Services rendered to the most vulnerable are enhanced by improved BDRCS capacity in strategic planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting and programme management.

BDRCS held a five-day strategic planning workshop for the BDRCS headquarters and 24 branches. However, the plan was not finalized. Individual disaster management and health strategies do allow BDRCS to progress in those programme areas.

Achievements:

- A comprehensive comparison of BDRCS' current Constitution and the revised Constitution (dated 2004) to facilitate the scrutiny anticipated by the ministry of law.
- The BDRCS' Chairman received Movement orientation with meetings at the Asia Pacific zone office and the leadership training course at the secretariat in Geneva.
- The IFRC provided financial support for a Youth Leadership Camp in Dhaka. 49 of the 68 BDRCS branches sent representatives to the three-day event; poor weather that week prevented travel from several districts.
- Navision accounting software was installed at BDRCS headquarters, and training was provided to 24 accounting staff.

Constraints or Challenges:

- In hindsight, we see the 2009 organizational development plan was overly ambitious, particularly in the absence of a full BDRCS governance structure for much of the year. At the management level, BDRCS did not assign responsibility to any one individual or department so organizational development remained a collection of *ad hoc* interventions rather than strategic progress towards improvement.
- The adoption of two strategies remains outstanding – a governance-led strategy to address issues surrounding the legal base and a management-led strategy required for the national society to meet the characteristics of a well-functioning national society, as well as define their programme and service delivery.

- The lack of development support to the 68 BDRCS branches over many years still means that the national headquarters is often implementing programmes directly at the community level, to the detriment of branch development. (Please add one sentence to say why its detrimental) Around half of the branches have a paid member of staff – a unit liaison officer, deployed from the national headquarters to coordinate programmes – but the remainder rely solely on their unit executive committee and youth volunteers, with varying degrees of success. A comprehensive branch capacity assessment is planned in 2010, the results of which will inform realistic and achievable branch development activities.
- The IFRC faced its own challenges in providing consistent support to organizational development. A consultant provided direct support for three months during the year before a full-time organizational development delegate was appointed towards the end of the year.

Humanitarian values

Achievements:

BDRCS, with IFRC support, celebrated several key dates during the year, including Women’s Day in March, Red Cross Red Crescent Day in May and World First Day in September. The occasions were marked on television and on newspaper in interviews, competitions, and picture exhibitions throughout the country.

A two-day BDRCS Youth Chief Orientation workshop in August, attended by representatives from all 68 branches, looked at improving voluntary humanitarian service at the district level.

Constraints or Challenges

There was no external funding for the Humanitarian Values programme this year, so activities were implemented through other programmes.



BDRCS observed World First Aid day on September 12. Photo: BDRCS.

Working in partnership:

A cooperation agreement was signed between BDRCS and the IFRC in July 2009 effective to the end of 2010, providing a framework under which all development programmes and emergency appeals will be implemented. An MoU between the two organizations was signed for the cyclone Sidr emergency operation in November 2009.

A meeting on operational alliances for all Movement partners in Bangladesh was held in June 2009. At this meeting it was agreed that BDRCS will play the lead role. Movement partners will support BDRCS in implementing their long term strategic plan once it is developed. Coordination meetings among the Movement partners commenced during the second half of 2009, at these meetings information sharing and issues-based discussions took place.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The initiative of CBDM programme formed several community based organization and these teams will be linked to the BDRCS national disaster response team (NDRT) in rendering services in disaster response. DREF and SAR equipment will ensure the effective and timely response during disaster. The emergency fund will be use before any outside help will come and the SAR equipment will ensure the recovery of people as early as possible before other rescue teams arrive.

The regional think tank workshop and CCA review widened the scope of the BDRCS to mainstream CCA and DRR issues into disaster management programmes. Replacement of dry cell batteries ensured the dissemination of early warning among communities. Installing solar panel cyclone shelters increased accessibility to women and adolescents and will ensure their safety. The BDRCS DRR strategy will help to better coordinate the different departments of BDRCS.

Looking ahead

The DMWG will take formal shape by establishing a separate secretariat in BDRCS and facilitating inter programme and thematic linkages; developing and updating disaster management and DRR policies, strategies. The DMWG terms of reference has been developed and should be endorsed in 2010 by the BDRCS governance. The BDRCS five-year disaster risk management (DRM) strategy is now in place which should help BDRCS to contribute in reducing people's vulnerability and to build disaster resilient communities.

A synergetic effort, through coordination between different DRR programmes enhances the quality of programmes. The resolving of the long lasting confusion on CPP issue between government and BDRCS has created new opportunity to work in a full spirit. Initiative has been taken to form an NDRT for ensuring effective and timely emergency response. The community and unit level response teams will be linked with the NDRT teams and they will be trained and equipped for response in emergency.

The concept of an organizational development steering committee and working group (ODWG) has been developed and should be approved by the BDRCS shortly. In 2010, organizational development activities will focus developing the 2011-2015 strategic planning and branch development (including a comprehensive branch capacity assessment) strategies.

How we work	
The IFRC'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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
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[<final financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2009

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
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>British Red Cross</i>			21,000			21,000
<i>China RC, Hong Kong branch</i>	0					0
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		59,500				59,500
<i>ECHO</i>	284,429					284,429
<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>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	5,590					5,590
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-l Development</i>		21,942				21,942
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>			22,384			22,384
C1. Cash contributions	448,945	168,510	177,715		41,477	836,646
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>ECHO</i>	277,488					277,488
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					6,222	6,222
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					35,255	35,255
<i>Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)</i>	5,580					5,580
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		3,000	67,339			70,339
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	283,068	3,000	67,339		41,477	394,884
Income reserved for future periods						
<i>DFID - British Government</i>		-58,333				-58,333
<i>ECHO</i>	-445,518					-445,518
C3. Income reserved for future periods	-445,518	-58,333				-503,851
Inkind Personnel						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	30,800					30,800
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>	20,460					20,460
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					42,500	42,500
C5. Inkind Personnel	51,260				42,500	93,760
Other Income						
<i>Services</i>					100,713	100,713
C6. Other Income					100,713	100,713
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	337,755	113,177	245,054	0	226,167	922,152
D. Total Funding = B + C	711,482	134,863	323,902	664	291,965	1,462,876
Appeal Coverage	113%	102%	317%	75%	152%	139%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2009

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	373,728	21,685	78,849	664	65,798	540,724
C. Income	337,755	113,177	245,054	0	226,167	922,152
E. Expenditure	-544,627	-38,195	-101,814	-664	-44,353	-729,653
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	166,855	96,668	222,089	0	247,612	733,223

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
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
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	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	34,694					34,694	-3,378	
Water & Sanitation	9,600	9,552					9,552	49	
Medical & First Aid	3,900	729	1,956				2,684	1,216	
Other Supplies & Services	24,502	12,752					12,752	11,749	
Total Supplies	91,742	67,169	1,956				69,124	22,618	
Land, vehicles & equipment									
Vehicles	5,000	4,076					4,076	924	
Computers & Telecom	13,190	3,004		533		7,742	11,278	1,911	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,809	1,292		1,493		325	3,110	-301	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	20,998	8,372		2,025		8,067	18,464	2,534	
Transport & Storage									
Storage	10,746	8,327				598	8,925	1,820	
Distribution & Monitoring	2,956	10,519					10,519	-7,562	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	25,668	20,545	34	1,035		-992	20,623	5,045	
Total Transport & Storage	39,370	39,391	34	1,035		-394	40,067	-697	
Personnel									
International Staff	308,055	99,008	9,789	25,944		92,399	227,140	80,915	
National Staff	66,248	35,941	1,393	17,452	621	7,508	62,915	3,333	
National Society Staff	73,226	75,788	8,652	7,793		-400	91,833	-18,606	
Consultants	39,757	45,422		15,080			60,502	-20,746	
Total Personnel	487,286	256,159	19,834	66,269	621	99,507	442,390	44,896	
Workshops & Training									
Workshops & Training	163,135	87,199	12,037	16,643		3,957	119,836	43,299	
Total Workshops & Training	163,135	87,199	12,037	16,643		3,957	119,836	43,299	
General Expenditure									
Travel	9,721	6,341	1,255	3,718		2,632	13,945	-4,224	
Information & Public Relation	31,115	21,725	2,511	2,277		412	26,925	4,189	
Office Costs	17,069	6,969	19	1,928		12,326	21,243	-4,174	
Communications	18,402	9,000	161	896		8,271	18,327	75	
Financial Charges	8,500	2,653				-96,630	-93,978	102,478	
Other General Expenses	99,944	6,647	165	0	-0	5,521	12,333	87,611	
Total General Expenditure	184,751	53,334	4,112	8,819	-0	-67,469	-1,204	185,955	
Programme Support									
Program Support	68,849	32,778	2,699	6,896	43	685	43,101	25,748	
Total Programme Support	68,849	32,778	2,699	6,896	43	685	43,101	25,748	
Operational Provisions									
Operational Provisions		226	-2,476	125			-2,125	2,125	
Total Operational Provisions		226	-2,476	125			-2,125	2,125	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,056,131	544,627	38,195	101,814	664	44,353	729,653	326,478	
VARIANCE (C - D)		85,141	93,481	292	226	147,337	326,478		