

Final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh: Flood

Final report
Emergency appeal n° MDRBD002
GLIDE n° [FF-2007-000080-BGD](#)
29 May 2009

Period covered by this Final Report: June 2007 to May 2009

Revised Appeal budget: CHF 5,095 million (USD 4.86 million or EUR 3.12 million)

Final Appeal coverage: 88%; [click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details](#)>

Appeal history:

- An Emergency Appeal launched on 3 July 2007 for CHF 842,257 (USD 684,762 or EUR 510,459) for six months to assist 133,255 beneficiaries.
- Emergency Appeal revised on 16 August 2007 to focus on the floods. The budget was increased to CHF 7,113,119 (USD 5,907,905 or EUR 4,310,980) for eight months to assist 1,200,000 beneficiaries due to the deteriorating situation.
- Emergency Appeal budget revised on June 2008 for CHF 5,095,836 (USD 4,851,236 EUR 3,118,852)
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated on 20 June 2007: CHF 250,000



The floods left many people without homes and many continued to live in temporary shelter for months.
International Federation

Summary:

The Flood operation which started in June 2007 came to an end after the completion of the distribution of the shelter materials during the month of May 2009. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies have contributed significant efforts since day one to assist the flood affected people. All staff of BDRCS units and Red Crescent youth volunteers were mobilized to evacuate marooned people from the "chor" (small islands). They assisted in distributing dried food to the marooned people. With such immediate response, many lives were saved. As a response to meet the needs of the unassisted targeted beneficiaries, BDRCS with the support of the International Federation distributed food and clothing. Other relief aid was given in the form of health services, livelihood support and water and sanitation. This assistance was provided to the affected people to meet basic necessities and prevent the outbreak of disease. The water and sanitation project gave them access to safe drinking water and sanitary facilities. Such activities helped to sustain their livelihoods and resume a normal life.

The Emergency Appeal launch in July 2007 seeking an amount of CHF 842,257 for six months was revised in August 2007 to an amount of CHF 7,113,118 for the purpose of assisting 1,200,000 beneficiaries as the situation worsened affecting 252 villages in 40 districts throughout the country. More than 10 million people were affected and massive damage done to houses, crops, livestock, fisheries, roads and infrastructure. Thus, the BDRCS and the International Federation planned to widen and expand their intervention to more districts. A rapid assessment team with representation from the Asia Pacific disaster management unit and partner national societies was deployed to conduct a survey and to assess the situation, which led to the revising of the Emergency Appeal and Plan of Action, according to available resources and to the needs. Several activities

were carried out such as capacity building, providing vehicles for the BDRCS relief and emergency department, shelter materials for 5,000 beneficiaries, water and sanitation facilities and buffer stock.

Over the months, delays caused by the political situation and time consuming administrative decision making, resulted in a request for an extension for a total of six months until the end of December 2008. A further extension for two more months was requested due to the national election on 29 December 2008, since the planned activities during that period could not take place.

The remaining balance of CHF 292,675 has now been allocated in the annual disaster management, organizational development and health programmes, with the agreement of the donors. The International Federation, on behalf of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, would like to thank all donors and partners for their generous support to the operation.

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The situation

The floods that hit Bangladesh in June/July 2007 affected 252 villages in 40 districts causing millions of people to become homeless, and destroyed more than two million hectares of crops and vegetation plots. An increase in water borne diseases was reported and related deaths. Houses, public infrastructure - roads, schools, hospitals and embankments - were massively damaged.

A series of assessments were conducted by the BDRCS national headquarters and the International Federation, in collaboration with the unit officers and Red Crescent youth to measure the magnitude of the damage. Due to further deterioration, an assessment team (comprising seven members: from Hong Kong Red Cross, the International Federation Dhaka, BDRCS and the disaster management unit in Kuala Lumpur) was deployed on 8 August 2007 to conduct land and aerial surveys in the remote areas of the northern districts. This survey provided a clear assessment of the flood affected populations' urgent need for food, clothing, household-items, and other basic necessities, including health care services to prevent outbreaks of any water borne diseases. With this assessment it was possible to meet the urgent relief and early recovery needs throughout the affected areas.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

In response to the flood operation, four teams were formed comprising of the International Federation delegates/officers and BDRCS headquarters officers in collaboration with the BDRCS units. Bilateral discussions were held between the local government/authorities and with the affected population, focusing on priorities with an understanding of the extensive damage and the need for necessary interventions.

Door to door visits were conducted to undertake registrations to enable comparisons with the government lists, to avoid duplication. Registration lists were also cross checked with other organizations operating in the same area/village. Once finalised the registration list was rechecked at random by BDRCS and the International Federation delegates/officers for validation. A card was given to each beneficiary and the duplicate was kept in the unit office along with the master list.

Information about the distribution dates, locations and quantities of relief items were shared with the International Federation's logistics department. Two days before the distributions, the teams were deployed to ensure necessary arrangements were in place for the distributions. Meetings took place and refresher training was provided to the unit officers and Red Crescent Youth related to relief management, the Code of Conduct, information on the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement as well as on humanitarian values.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: 182,970 severely affected and unassisted families (914,850 people) receive additional emergency food rations and essential non-food items.

Expected results	Activities planned
The beneficiaries will have access to 2 meals per day for 15 days, clothing and other basic relief necessities.	Distribute standard food package (20 kg rice, 5 kilo dhal, 1 litre consumable oil, 1 kg salt) sari, lungi, cooking sets and blankets to the targeted unassisted beneficiaries affected by the floods.

Table 1: Following are the relief items (food and non-food) to the most vulnerable beneficiaries registered by BDRCS distributed during the flood distribution.

Items	Quantity	No of district distributed	Beneficiary		Remark
			Family	People	
Food	67,500	40	57,560	337,500	20,000 rations from ECHO
Sari	57,560	40	60,560	302,800	20,000 from ECHO
Lungi	57,560	40	60,560	302,800	20,000 from ECHO
Blanket*	71,200	64	68,200	341,000	
Family kit	6,600	22	6,600	33,000	
Tent	300	10	300	1,500	From Swiss Red Cross
Biscuit (BP5)	375 cartons	17	4,500	22,500	

*Only 68,200 families, plus 2,000 families in Jessore and 1,000 families in Satkira received 2 blankets each

The food package distributed consisted of 20 kg rice, 5 kg lentils, 2 litres oil and 1 kg salt, as supplementary food for 5 family members that would enable them to have two meals per day for a period of one month. As there was a lack of resources for the initial plans to provide food packages of 2 items for 15 days, the distribution was provided only one time in one month. This helped to reduce food insecurity for those who lost all their belongings/properties, crops, livestock and employment, and prevented further deterioration of family assets.

The non-food items provided included essential clothing, plastic sheets, basic utensils to prepare meals and blankets. Tents were distributed to the most vulnerable.

Table 2: Distribution of food and non-food items. Each food parcel distributed provides assistance to one family of five people.

No	District	DISTRIBUTION					
		Food	Saree	Lungi	Fam kit	Tent	Blanket
1	Bogra	3,800	3,800	3,800	300	0	1,500
2	Feni	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0	1,000
3	Cox,s Bazaar	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0	600
4	Bandarban	2,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	800
5	Kurigram	1,300	1,300	1,300	300	30	1,500
6	Gaibandha	1,400	1,400	1,400	300	24	1,500
7	Shirajganj	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	24	1,500
8	Tangail	5,900	5,900	5,900	300	30	1,100
9	Faridpur	5,500	5,500	5,500	300	28	1,500
10	Sunamganj	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	0	1,200
11	Sylhet	1,300	1,300	1,300	300	0	2,000
12	Jalpur	1,200	1,200	1,200	300	28	1,700
13	Manikganj	5,800	5,800	5,800	300	28	800
14	Shariatpur	4,700	4,700	4,700	300	28	1,000
15	Lalmonirhat	800	800	800	300	0	1,500
16	Madaripur	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	0	1,000
17	Munshiganj	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	28	1,000
18	Netrokona	800	800	800	300	0	1,000

19	Sherpur	800	800	800	300	0	1,000
20	Rajbari	2,700	2,700	2,700	300	0	800
21	Chandpur	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	28	1,000
22	Comilla	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	0	1,000
23	Dhaka	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	24	2,700
24	Narayanganj	1,000	1,000	1,000	300	0	800
25	Gazipur	800	800	800	0	0	800
26	Jhainadah	1500	1500	1500	0	0	800
27	Magura	1,500	1,500	1,500	300	0	800
28	Pabna	1500	1500	1500	0	0	1,000
29	Natore	1000	1000	1000	0	0	1,000
30	Rajshahi District	1000	1000	1000	0	0	1,000
31	Rajshahi	800	800	800	0	0	1,000
32	Narshingdi	1000	1000	1000	0	0	1,000
33	Brahmanbaria	500	500	500	0	0	900
34	Habiganj	500	500	500	0	0	1,500
35	Gopalganj	1000	1000	1000	0	0	1,500
36	Barishal	1000	1000	1000	0	0	800
37	Mymensingh	800	800	800	0	0	1,000
38	Kishoreganj	800	800	800	0	0	1,000
39	Rangpur	800	800	800	0	0	1,500
40	Niphamari	800	800	800	0	0	1,500
41	Satkhira	1500	2500	2500	0	0	2,200
42	Narail	500	500	500	0	0	600
43	Pancagar	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
44	Thakurgoan	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
45	Dinajpur	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
46	Joypurhat	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
47	Chapai Nawabganj	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
48	Moulauvibazar	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
49	Noagon	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
50	Chittagong City	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
51	Chittagong	0	0	0	0	0	600
52	Jessore	2000	4000	4000	0	0	5,000
53	Kograchari	0	0	0	0	0	800
54	Rangamathi	0	0	0	0	0	800
55	Laxshimpur	0	0	0	0	0	600
56	Noakkhali	0	0	0	0	0	600
57	Kustia	0	0	0	0	0	600
58	Meherpur	0	0	0	0	0	600
59	Chuadanga	0	0	0	0	0	600
60	Khulna City	0	0	0	0	0	600
	TOTAL	71,300	74,300	74,300	6,600	300	71,200

Table 3: Revision of the plan of action.

Activities	Status	Alternative /option
To purchase 16,700 families kits for buffer stocks	Cancelled (tendered twice but both failed laboratory tests)	Recommended by BDRCS and approved by the International Federation to purchase 6,000 tarpaulins and 23,850 blankets (an additional 8,000 blankets)

Challenges:

The major challenges in this operation were:

- The quality testing performed during procurement caused some delay. Additionally, after the cyclone Sidr disaster, flood relief stocks had to be diverted for the emergency purpose.

- The high turnover of BDRCS Red Crescent Youth volunteers, that could be partially avoided if they were involved in other community activities throughout the year.

Lesson learned:

- Having sufficient pre-positioned stocks of non-food items, based on calculations of previous average needs and/or estimated magnitudes of disasters would overcome this issue.

- Most of the BDRCS Red Crescent youth volunteers are very motivated and enthusiastic but there was high turnover in several units. A programme/activity should be designed to keep them active not only during disasters that might happen only once for one or two months during the year, but throughout the year.



Relief distributions eased food security concerns for many who lost everything in the floods. International Federation.

In preparation for future disasters, the following relief commodities were purchased as buffer stocks from the flood funds. A memorandum of understanding has been signed between BDRCS and the International Federation to handover the stock to BDRCS. The process is underway, to transfer the commodities from the rented warehouse to the BDRCS warehouse in Dhaka.

Table 4: Items procured for buffer stocks:

	Items	Units
1	Lungis	4,000
2	Saris	4,000
3	Blankets	21,150
4	Tarpaulins	6,000

Apart from above, there are some shelter materials still left to be distributed due to the disfunction of one of the unit committees. Hence, the materials have been stocked as buffer stock. The materials are for 200 beneficiaries consisting of:

1. Corrugated galvanized iron sheets - 3,000 pieces
2. Roofing nails with rubber washers - 200 kilograms
3. Roof ridges - 400 pieces
4. Toolkits (hammers, pliers, hand saws) - 200 sets

Emergency health	
Objective: Basic health care services (including preventive and promotive health) are provided to 50,220 families (251,100 people) of the most severely affected population for two and half months.	
Expected Results	Activities planned / implemented
Appropriate health care is provided to flood affected population on time	Deployed mobile medical team (each team consisted of a doctor, nurse or assistant from BDRCS) to attend the flood affected patients. Distribute oral rehydration salts (ORS) and water purification tablets (WPT) provided by the government and UNICEF for distribution in the affected communities by trained Red Crescent youth. Organized training workshop on public health in emergencies for Red Crescent youth involved in community based disaster management.
BDRCS mobile medical team (each team consists of a doctor, a nurse and a driver)	5 medical mobile teams were mobilised to deliver preventive, promotive and limited curative health care in Dhaka for 5 days during the beginning of the flood in June 07
Public Health in Emergency (PHiE) Training	29 community based disaster preparedness (CBDM) received 3-day PhiE training covering topics including prevention of waterborne disease and prevention against communicable disease including air and water disease, basic hygiene care, basic first aid, reproductive health and malnutrition, correct usage and importance of ORS and WPT.
Distribution of oral rehydration salts provided by UNICEF and from the local government	190,000 sachets of oral rehydration salts were distributed by the Red Crescent youth to the flood affected population just in time when the outbreak of diarrhoea was at its peak. Briefings, printed pamphlets and posters on proper use of ORS, WPT, hygiene care such as proper hand washing, cleansing after toilet use, preparation and preserving of food etc. were conducted by RCY before and during distribution.

The caretaker government mobilized more than 1,000 medical staff including doctors and nurses to treat and attend to needy patients among the flood affected population during the initial phase of the disaster. The trained community-based disaster management / public health in emergencies volunteers were active in delivering health care messages within the communities, covering topics such as prevention against water and air diseases, treatment of minor injury, hygiene care including proper hand washing, cleansing after toilet use, and clean, safe and healthy food care. In addition, posters on public health in emergencies were published and distributed. Even though the patterns of disease and cause of deaths were fewer when compared with national statistics, drowning and snake bites were the two top causes of deaths. As a result, the awareness sessions covered subjects on treatment of snake bites and awareness of drowning.

Recovery shelter

Objective: 14,700 families severely affected by the floods will receive the necessary construction materials for damaged houses and/or livelihoods support, through in kind goods.	
Expected Results:	Activities Implemented:
Small single income scale farmers have been rehabilitated with the provision of vegetable seeds and suitable saplings for plantations, in generating their livelihood.	Distributed seeds i.e. onion, rice and wheat to 11,200 targeted beneficiaries: 2,800 in Tangail, 3,400 in Manikganj, 2,100 in Faridpur and 2,900 in Shariatpur. Distributed to the same target group, five types of fruit sapling (mango, nim, coconut, meghani, lemon).
Beneficiaries will be able to improve damaged houses and improve their living status.	49,500 corrugated galvanised iron (CGI) sheets, 6,600 pieces of roof ridges, 3,300 kg of roofing screws and 3,300 construction tool kits were distributed to 3,300 families (16,500) people in 18 districts: (1) Sirajganj - 200; (2) Tangail - 200; (3) Kurigram - 200; (4) Gaibanda - 200; (5) Faridpur - 200; (6) Shariatpur - 200; (7) Manikganj - 200; (8) Rajbari - 200; (9) Jhainadah - 150; (10) Dhaka district - 150; (11) Comilla - 150; (12) Magura - 200; (13) Chandpur - 150; (14) Padna - 150; (15) Jessore - 250; (16) Satkhira - 200; (17) Gopalganj - 200; (18) Madaripur - 100. 200 families from Jamalpur district were not able to receive the shelter due to the dissolving of the executive committee without a replacement.

As a great deal of crops were destroyed during the flood, there was an urgent need of food supply for the incoming months. There was also a demand for construction materials such as zinc sheets, bamboo, plastic sheets etc. Additionally, there was a demand for seed and sapling according to the suitability of their location and planting calendar.

Seed and sapling distribution

Vegetable seeds for distribution were considered as fast growing and could be harvested between 1 to 2 months. The Bangladesh Agriculture Research Centre (BARC) and Bangladesh Seed Certification Agency were consulted to identify the appropriate variety of seeds to be distributed. The Agriculture also provided the list of the small farmers and helped to identify the amount of seeds according to the land size. The distribution of the seeds supported the small targeted farmers with some income (marginal farmers are those having 0.5 acre and small farmers having one acre of farming land), and helped provide some food for themselves. During the harvest season, the International Federation delegate and officer visited the beneficiaries in the three districts receiving support from ECHO. It was found that the harvest had benefitted almost 85 per cent of the families which helped them to recover from the floods and supplied parent seeds for the next cultivation. The five sapling types - coconut, nim, mango, meghani, and lemon - recorded a good survival rate of almost 80 to 90 per cent, a source of income in the long run and these trees will provide wind/soil erosion protection.

Shelter material assistance

Shelter materials support was one of the activities in the appeal but faced funding constraints. During the budget revision and revised Plan of Action in March 2008 the BDRCS and the International Federation agreed to support 5,000 families with housing materials. It was later decided that the size of materials for each family would be 15 pieces of CGI sheets, 2 pieces of roof ridges, 1 kg kit of roofing screws and a tool kit consisting of a hammer, pliers and a hand saw.

Even though a year had passed after the floods, many vulnerable families still lived in makeshift or partially damaged houses in unhygienic conditions. Moreover, it was found that they could not recover without any external assistance. By providing the



The distribution of shelter kits enabled vulnerable families to rebuild homes in Jhainadah. International Federation

mentioned shelter materials, they were able to rebuild their houses. Materials that were procured were tested and certified according to International Federation standard specifications and delivered to the BDRCS warehouse towards the end of December 2008. Due to the unstable political situation and late approval by BDRCS the distribution started only during end of April 2009 and was completed in May.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Objective: Rehabilitate and raise awareness.	
Expected Results:	Activities Implemented:
Rehabilitate or installed water and sanitation facilities in 3 districts	Raised platforms for 100 existing tube wells (Tangail - 32; Manikganj - 36; Shariatpur - 32). Installed 65 new raised platform tube wells (Tangail - 22; Manikganj - 28; Shariatpur - 15). Installed 912 latrines (Tangail - 304; Manikganj - 348; Shariatpur - 260). Installed 12 new raised community latrines in flood shelters/schools (Tangail - 4; Manikganj - 8).
Distribution of water purification tablets	Red Crescent youth distributed 1.3 million water purification tablets to those affected by the floods in all the 40 districts.
Increase hygiene knowledge linked to water and sanitation through dissemination of information, education and communication (IEC) materials	Printed and distributed 2,000 sets of 3 posters. Distributed 1,065 cleaning/hygiene kits. Provided 50 arsenic test kits and 170 repair kits for the maintenance of the tube wells.
Install 500 new tube wells, 1,500 household and 50 community latrines	These projects were cancelled by BDRCS and instead, food and non-food items were procured and distributed to 3,000 flood/water logging beneficiaries. Procured 3,000 food packages, 6,000 blankets, 6,000 sarees, 6,000 lungis, and 3,000 plastic sheets for 2,000 families in Jessore and 1,000 families in Sathkira.

In discussion with the local government, BDRCS and the International Federation teams were informed that the government could render sufficient health assistance through treatment, oral rehydration solution (ORS), WPT, bleaching powder and health/hygiene education to the affected population. As such, water and sanitary facilities were important areas for intervention as many were without access to proper latrines and safe water as nearby wells and ponds were inundated.

The ECHO budget was revised to rehabilitate/construct tube wells and community and individual latrines were included and implemented in three ECHO-supported districts (Manikganj, Shariatpur and Tangail) in consultation with the communities and local government authorities. The rehabilitation of tube wells was achieved by raising and constructing new ones and preparing individual latrines. The families were also provided with a water and sanitation kit (40-litre water container, 20-litre bucket, 1 mug, 2 bars of washing soap, 2 bars of bathing soap, 1 toilet brush, 2 pairs of sandals, 1 towel and 2 kg of bleaching powder) in order to promote hygiene.

With improved access to sanitation and water facilities, beneficiaries had improved hygiene, evident through the decreased incidence of disease.

Capacity building	
Objective: The enhancement of capacity of BDRCS to respond effectively to disasters.	
Expected Results:	Activities Implemented:
Minor repair or renovation of BDRCS unit office	3 BDRCS units conducted minor repairs and purchased 1 unit of furniture for the office BDRCS relief department at national headquarters renovated the office.
Organize refresher relief training management workshop for BDRCS units and national	Two three-day training sessions were conducted with participation of officials and representatives from 24 BDRCS units and national headquarters

headquarters officials and Red Cross Youth	
Organize lessons learnt workshop for BDRCS unit and national headquarters	Two lessons learnt workshops organized with 80 participants from 24 units and national headquarters officials and staff.
Equip all units with emergency rescue and first aid kits	70 emergency rescue kits and 70 first aid kits were procured and distributed to all the units.
Update the BDRCS relief manual	Not done
BDRCS national headquarters to receive one ambulance	A vehicle was purchased and handed over to BDRCS but was not yet completely converted into an ambulance.
BDRCS relief department to receive two vehicles	A landcruiser was purchased.
BDRCS to receive desktop computers	13 desktops were provided to the BDRCS national headquarters relevant departments and units prone to floods and active during relief response.

All the equipment provided to the units are based on the outcomes from the lesson learnt workshop and relief management training. With this enhanced capacity, it is expected that the future response should be more effective and efficient. Additionally, the new computers should improve the electronic communications system (via email and instant messaging).

A staff member with sound knowledge in disaster management and organizational development should be regularly attached to the unit to share knowledge, expertise, experience and also to motivate the BDRCS unit officer and Red Cross Youth volunteers.

Logistics

The logistics of the operations proved to be challenging. Goods were sent to remote areas, to as many as 64 districts; transporters crossed difficult terrain, extreme road conditions and long queues to cross rivers by ferries to reach their destinations.

The procurement of various food and non-food items, shelter/construction material, tools and seeds/saplings etc. was made locally through country suppliers in a time-bound manner in accordance with the established procurement procedures of the International Federation, based on competitive bids invited through open tenders in local newspapers. Items were standardized according to specifications of the International Federation's Emergency Relief Catalogue suitably amended to suit local standards and operational needs with technical support from the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit (RLU) and the logistics and resource mobilization department in Geneva. Thoroughness, compliance with authorization levels and transparency were maintained in various processes with proper documentation. Inspection of goods was outsourced to an external professional inspection agency. Strict quality checks were conducted before and after delivery of the materials.

For this operation, blankets and tarpaulines were purchased through the Kuala Lumpur RLU from global framework suppliers.

The Cyclone Sidr in November 2007 disrupted the original working plan and the schedules. The resources and the material had to be diverted/shared to deal with the emergency operation.

The floods operation was managed with the existing vehicles of the delegation. No new vehicle was requisitioned. Two vehicles were purchased locally for the BDRCS with the approval of the fleet base in Dubai. Transportation of goods was carried out using BDRCS trucks and/or outsourced transporters. The suppliers were responsible to transport the goods to the district units within the contracted price.

Conclusion

The packages and assistance from the BDRCS and International Federation are generally of good quality but the intervention/implementation suffered from constant delays. It is suggested that a logistics system be formulated for immediate availability of stocks during an emergency situation, to ensure a more efficient implementation process. Policy-making decisions at management level has also compounded the problems and quicker processes should be in place to hasten approvals.

The Red Cross Youth engagement and dedication to the volunteer work need to be addressed and appreciated. A letter of appreciation should be provided to recognize their efforts. This will go a long way to encourage them to continue in their spirit of dedication, perhaps to inspire others to join them.

There is a need to improve the coordination at the district level with various relevant ministries and sharing common global achievement. Dissemination on the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement activities and information sharing in order to reduce the communication gap and way through for better coordination and cooperation to provide good impact of the programme implementation is needed.

One of the major achievements during the completion of the operations is that the working advance has been settled. It is also proposed/planned that the unspent funds from the operation to be allocated in the annual disaster management, organizational development and health programmes at the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively.

Overall, as mentioned from various sources including the media, the flood operations has provided valuable support to the beneficiaries.

How we work

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

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD002 - Bangladesh - Floods, Landslides, Tornado

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/6-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2007/6-2009/2
Appeal	MDRBD002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	5,095,836					5,095,836
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross	150,535					150,535
Australian Red Cross	15,076					15,076
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	260,569					260,569
Bangladesh - Private Donors	16,006					16,006
British Red Cross	475,307					475,307
Canadian Red Cross	86,130					86,130
Danish Red Cross	102,835					102,835
ECHO	816,615					816,615
Finnish Red Cross	279,600					279,600
Germany Red Cross	131,710					131,710
Hong Kong Red Cross	165,496					165,496
Intel Foundation	1,754					1,754
Irish Government	328,800					328,800
Japanese Red Cross	206,493					206,493
Korea Republic Red Cross	50,000					50,000
Liechtenstein Red Cross	18,433					18,433
Monaco Red Cross	16,500					16,500
Netherlands Red Cross	514,654					514,654
New York Office (from Kraft Foods)	13,125					13,125
New York Office (from Western Union Foundation)	35,001					35,001
Norwegian Red Cross	98					98
On Line donations	17,516					17,516
OPEC Fund For Int-l Development	258,564					258,564
Singapore Red Cross	4,221					4,221
Singapore Red Cross (from Singapore Government)	23,921					23,921
Sweden Red Cross	109,140					109,140
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	179,400					179,400
Swiss Red Cross	105,850					105,850
United Arab Emirates Red Crescent	12,282					12,282
United States - Private Donors	1,328					1,328
VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief	2,000					2,000
C1. Cash contributions	4,398,956					4,398,956
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport</u>						
Norwegian Red Cross	1,709					1,709
Swiss Red Cross	91,000					91,000
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	92,709					92,709
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Netherlands Red Cross	17,747					17,747
C4. Inkind Personnel	17,747					17,747
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	4,509,412					4,509,412
D. Total Funding = B + C	4,509,412					4,509,412
Appeal Coverage	88%					88%

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD002 - Bangladesh - Floods, Landslides, Tornado

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/6-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2007/6-2009/2
Appeal	MDRBD002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	4,509,412					4,509,412
E. Expenditure	-4,509,412					-4,509,412
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRBD002 - Bangladesh - Floods, Landslides, Tornado

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/6-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2007/6-2009/2
Appeal	MDRBD002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		5,095,836					5,095,836	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	833,333	870,234				870,234	-36,901	
Construction Materials		18,744				18,744	-18,744	
Clothing & textiles	721,641	832,317				832,317	-110,675	
Food	1,206,123	1,255,488				1,255,488	-49,365	
Seeds,Plants	127,119	127,682				127,682	-563	
Water & Sanitation	434,831	105,263				105,263	329,567	
Medical & First Aid	8,475	7,482				7,482	992	
Other Supplies & Services	461,530	135,933				135,933	325,598	
Total Supplies	3,793,051	3,353,141				3,353,141	439,909	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	138,983	134,498				134,498	4,485	
Computers & Telecom	22,458	13,929				13,929	8,529	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	2,034	4,752				4,752	-2,718	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	163,475	153,179				153,179	10,296	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	29,904	48,506				48,506	-18,602	
Distribution & Monitoring	55,390	87,247				87,247	-31,857	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	109,954	23,498				23,498	86,457	
Total Transport & Storage	195,248	159,251				159,251	35,997	
Personnel								
International Staff	257,400	227,133				227,133	30,267	
Regionally Deployed Staff	1,650	1,650				1,650	0	
National Staff	51,250	64,779				64,779	-13,529	
National Society Staff	68,679	30,618				30,618	38,061	
Consultants	3,150	3,150				3,150	0	
Total Personnel	382,129	327,330				327,330	54,800	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	32,772	14,129				14,129	18,643	
Total Workshops & Training	32,772	14,129				14,129	18,643	
General Expenditure								
Travel	29,831	18,672				18,672	11,159	
Information & Public Relation	25,593	12,236				12,236	13,357	
Office Costs	51,525	28,187				28,187	23,338	
Communications	23,729	17,665				17,665	6,064	
Financial Charges	61,322	106,796				106,796	-45,474	
Other General Expenses	5,932	-793				-793	6,725	
Total General Expenditure	197,932	182,764				182,764	15,168	
Programme Support								
Program Support	331,229	290,682				290,682	40,547	
Total Programme Support	331,229	290,682				290,682	40,547	
Services								
Services & Recoveries		28,936				28,936	-28,936	
Total Services		28,936				28,936	-28,936	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	5,095,836	4,509,412				4,509,412	586,424	
VARIANCE (C - D)		586,424				586,424		