

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

03 August 2001

## BANGLADESH

*Appeal No. 01.35/2001*

*Appeal Target CHF 5,860,950*

*Programme Update No. 1 Period covered: 1 January - 30 June*

### “At a Glance”

*Appeal coverage: 32.8*

*Related Appeals: South Asia Regional Programme 01.33/01 (Appeal 2001)*

*Outstanding needs: CHF 3, 936,041*

*Summary: The poor response to the 2001 Appeal continues to cause concern, bearing in mind that Bangladesh is one of the world’s most disaster prone and poorest countries. As a result, programmes have had to be adjusted, and activities scaled down in disaster preparedness, disaster response, institutional development and humanitarian values. The main South Asia focus has been on the Gujarat earthquake in India, which has affected programme support in neighbouring countries. A continuation of the current situation will be a major challenge to the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.*

### **Operational Developments:**

Political unrest and a deteriorating law and order situation marked a parliamentary election year in Bangladesh. *Hartals* (national strikes) increased from February and continued throughout April. Occasional bomb attacks killed civilians. Political gatherings became targets for such actions.

On 15 April 2001, during the Bengali New Year celebration in the central park in Dhaka, a bomb killed eight and injured dozens of civilians celebrating national holidays.

On 18 April 2001, in the northern district of Kurigram, a cross border incident between Bangladesh and India prompted international media attention. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) Kurigram unit requested the national headquarters for emergency relief assistance for 76 affected families. With the support of the Federation, basic relief items (food and nonfood) were distributed.

The situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts did not improve. The Parbattya Chattagram Jana Sanghati Samity (PCJSS) demanded implementation of the Peace Accord. On the other hand, the Government reiterated that it had implemented most of the clauses. A lawlessness situation in the Tracts was one consequence with a number of youth groups engaged in armed robbery, extortion and abduction for ransom. In March 2001, the kidnap of four foreigners near Rangamati for ransom sparked major news coverage.

Several tropical storms and tornados lashed Bangladesh in late April/May 2001 killing 43 people and injuring thousands more. Huts, schools, standing crops and fruit and timber trees were extensively damaged. The BDRCS, with support of Federation, responded by establishing a Control Room at its national headquarters, liaising with units and the Government to provide rescue and evacuation services and first aid. The Federation allocated CHF 43,000 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in order to assist 10,000 of the most affected population with basic emergency relief items such as rice, saree, lungie, soap and candles. The BDRCS provided relief in the 12 districts that were most affected. The operation also enhanced the image of the Red Crescent for its timely implementation, boosting the BDRCS.

The monsoon rains in Bangladesh started in early June. Three rivers had swollen above the danger level in the northeastern Bangladesh causing flash floods in the six districts of Sylhet, Hobigonj, Sunamgonj and Muolovibazar in the northeastern region, Niphamari in the northwest and Brahmanbaria in the east. However, the water level receded causing no serious damage. The government to deal with the limited assistance to affected population.

## ***Disaster Response***

### **Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation**

**Objective 1:** *To provide the refugees with relief parcels comprising food and basic non-food items.*

**Objective 2:** *To maintain a skeleton staff of 24 staff and 31 volunteers to manage the operations from Cox's Bazar.*

**Objective 3:** *To identify an appropriate exit strategy.*

By the end of June 2001, the population of the remaining two camps was 21,717 - Kutupalong had 8,424 registered refugees and Nayapara Refugee Camp 13,293. Only 209 persons of 35 families were repatriated during this six months bringing the to 232,501. As of 30 June, 4,368 refugees had been cleared for repatriation but were still in camps. The latest WFP assessment review in June indicated increased malnutrition in both camps.

During the last six months BDRCS has distributed 1,547,931 metric tonnes of rice, 185,726 MT of pulse, 101,305 MT of oil, 19,439 MT of salt, 23,868 MT of sugar, 133,655 MT of blended food, 1,472.82 MT of rice husk, 62,710 pieces of soap, 24,367 MT of spices and 20,463 litres of kerosene.

BDRCS staff includes a programme coordinator and 19 support staff based in the camp. Twenty-nine volunteers, receiving a small daily allowance, provide additional assistance in weekly distribution. Recently two staff and two volunteers were made redundant. Pay and allowances of staff and volunteers have not been regular for the last few months due to irregular funding. The programme includes training and development of BDRCS personnel on technical aspects of relief management.

The BDRCS relief department regularly monitors programme implementation. The coordinator based in Cox's Bazar submits a monthly report to NHQ, which is shared with the delegation. The UNHCR also produces a detailed field report. Programme activities are incorporated in the six-monthly reports and in the annual activity report of the delegation.

Periodic evaluations are made through special missions, and spot inspections. Federation delegates and senior staff have continued to visit the programme, together with representatives of the external support agencies.

## **Disaster Preparedness**

**Objective 1:** *To reduce the vulnerability of village communities, by strengthening their capacity to withstand the impact of natural disaster*

**Objective 2:** *To improve BDRCS institutional capacity for effective disaster response.*

**Objective 3:** *To promote volunteerism by integrating dissemination of the Movement's principles and humanitarian values into all disaster preparedness activities.*

**Objective 4:** *To ensure and maintain access to safe refuge for communities vulnerable to cyclones.*

**Objective 5:** *To develop and strengthen linkages between the BDRCS and local, regional and international agencies engaged in disaster preparedness and management.*

The BDRCS community based disaster preparedness (CBDP) department implemented various activities during the reporting period. With the active participation of 46 communities in 23 units, it carried out scheduled disaster preparedness activities towards the target of “*reducing human suffering and capacity building for disaster preparedness and response*”. The department has continued to maintain good cooperation and regular coordination with the units in the process of implementation of activities of the programme within available financial resources.

In January 2001, CBDP department started its activities under-funded. The majority of planned activities had not been completed due to chronic lack of financial support that precedes 2000. As a result of this, some of the incomplete activities for 2000 have been carried forward to this year.

Considering the funding situation, realistic achievement, capacity, time-frame, the plan of action and budget for 2001 was revised in February 2001 to adjust activities to available funding. Some policy level changes have been made during the revision of plan and budget.

Arsenic test of water tube wells has jointly been organised and carried out in several districts by the squad members and community volunteers. In the community of Narsingdi and Chandpur an arsenic contamination, beyond the acceptable range, was discovered in existing tube-wells. This BDRCS action has helped raise awareness among rural population concerning arsenic contamination. Due to insufficient funding, it is difficult to continue these lifesaving activities.

Intensive discussion between the Federation and Japanese Red Cross and disaster management division's officers resulted in a tripartite agreement for implementation of this project through a project delegation to facilitate the final phase of the integration process during the last six months of 2001.

Negotiations by the Bangladesh delegation and Geneva secretariat in respect of DFID Federation disaster preparedness partnership project, facilitated allocation of CHF 300,000 for BDRCS disaster preparedness and response activities. The Bangladesh delegation and the BDRCS submitted a project proposal (logframe/activities plan related budget) for an extension of a CHF 217,500 for disaster preparedness and response initiatives into the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The planning and coordination process covering all disaster preparedness programmes through the Disaster Management Division has started .

Community based disaster preparedness have enrolled 297 life and annual members during the reporting period.

A Red Crescent Youth (RCY) national camp was held from 3 to 6 February 2001. CBDP NHQ officers were involved. Representatives from all CBDP units, RCY members, squad members and RCY in-charge teachers participated. The department introduced several sessions on DP. A total of 1,200 RCY members were trained.

Bagerhat, Bhola, Noakhali, Pabna Narsingdi, Rajshahi city, Kushtia and Sylhet unit completed the leftover RCY training and activities such as RC basic, CBFA and RCY leadership, which started in 2000. The training could not be completed in 2000 due to school annual examination and the holy Ramadan. The planned training for 2001 could not be organised due to insufficient funds except courses that required minimal resources.

The DFID partnership project is viewed by BDRCS as an opportunity to incorporate DP issues within the better programming initiative (BPI) in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and to promote more effective inter-departmental collaboration within the DMD.

### **Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP) Project**

**Objective 1:** *To maintain and strengthen the Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP), by extending its coverage in the coastal region.*

During the period under report a tropical low formed over the Andaman Sea and adjoining south east Bay on 13 March. Maritime ports of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Mongla were advised to keep hoisted distant cautionary signal no. 01. On 14 March it moved slightly north-north east ward and gradually weakened.

On 12 June, a Monsoon depression formed over the North West Bay of Orissa-West-Bengal coast. Maritime ports of Chittagong, Cox's Bazar and Mongla were advised to keep hoisted Local cautionary signal No. 3. On 13 June, it crossed the coast between Paradeep and Balashwar at midnight and weakened gradually. On both the occasions all organs of CPP were alerted.

Newly-recruited officers attended the basic training course organised in NHQ, BDRCS from 8-11 January 2001 and consequently all were posted in different Upazilas under CPP command area.

The organisational and other activities undertaken by the programme during the period under report have covered procurement of new communication equipment, rain coats, torches, megaphones, dry cell batteries as well as regular maintenance of wireless network.

The various warning equipment such as: HF/VHF radios, antennae, walkie talkies and transistor radios, have been repaired by the CPP Radio Workshop at Barisal, Chittagong and Dhaka. In addition, BDRCS received five motorcycles from the Federation which were sent to the field stations.

A cyclone field exercise and an awareness drama 'Sonar Char' were organized by the CPP Volunteers of Sudharam Upazila on 2 March 2001 for the visit of Federation president Dr. Astrid Heiberg.

An AIDS/STD orientation workshop for the CPP Union Team Leaders under Barguna zone at Barguna was organised from 17 to 18 February. Sixty-five union team leaders from different upazilas under Barguna zone participated. Deputy Commissioner Barguna and other local dignitaries were present.

All field offices observed the National Day for Disaster Preparedness in collaboration with the local administration on 29 March 2001. The CPP also participated in the national programme on this occasion.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on 8 May was observed in collaboration with BDRCS. At least 15,000 people witnessed the demonstration which reflected the potential impact on cyclone awareness, preparedness and mitigation issues.

The RCY Volunteers from Upazillas of Ramgati, Sonagazi, Mirsarai, Daulatkhan, Charfehan, Monpura, Moiscal, Kutubdia, Chokoria, Patiya, Amtali and Dasmina upazilas have extended their cooperation with the local administration, NGOs and other agencies for implementation of various social welfare activities.

CPP operates an extensive network of radio communication facilities in the coastal region, linked to its communication center at its Headquarters at Dhaka. The network consist of a combination of HF and VHF radios. These radios were obtained in 1972 and are often obsolete. New radios are required. The telecommunication department in Geneva has donated 20 second-hand icom HF radio sets for this programme. Customs clearance is being obtained.

## **Humanitarian Values**

**Objective 1:** *To make the BDRCS better known, understood, appreciated and respected as an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organization.*

**Objective 2:** *To convey the ethos of respect for human life and impartiality of RC/RC action through the promotion of principles and humanitarian values to at least 25% of the public.*

**Objective 3:** *To repackage the image of the Society as the primary humanitarian organization in the country and one to which people are eager to belong.*

**Objective 4:** *To motivate the Society to become self-reliant.*

Two quarterly news letters "The Message" were distributed to different BDRCS Units, other programmes and projects in January 2001.

The 10th National Youth Camp held in the first week of February, was attended by the youth members from all BDRCS units. Dissemination training consisted of the fundamental principles, emblem and basic rules of behavior under IHL. About 800 youth members were trained.

A seminar on RC/RC emblem, presided by the BDRCS Chairman was held on 31 March in Dhaka. The Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentarian Affairs attended as guests of honour, as well as ICRC representatives from the Delhi office.

A two-day workshop for 25 board members and senior management staff on IHL and movement issues was organized on 11-12 June.

The BDRCS information department is arranging a radio discussion on the Emblem, as well as publishing articles in newspapers.

Funding of BDRCS' information department activities carried out during the first six months of the year was provided by the ICRC.

## **Health and Care**

### **Community Based Maternal and Health and Training Programmes**

**Objective 1:** *To reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality through the provision of the community based Essential Service Package (ESP), in line with the Health and Population Sector Program (HPSP) of the Government, in 48 BDRCS Mother and Child Health (MCH) centres by the end of 2003.*

**Objective 2:** *To rehabilitate and improve the facilities of 12 rural MCH centers not provided for under the terms of bilateral projects, by the end of 2003.*

**Objective 3:** *To establish MCH services in the Northern District through the establishment of six new MCH centers by the year 2006.*

**Objective 4:** *To increase awareness and promote the prevention of HIV/AIDS and STDs.*

**Objective 5:** *To increase the availability of countrywide first aid training and establish Unit and highway first aid posts, to be fully operationally by 2003.*

In January 2001, BDRCS signed the Tripartite Agreement concerning rehabilitation and improvement of 12 rural Mother and Child Centers in Dhaka division.

Twelve Dhaka Division Midwives participated in the Other Reproductive Health (ORH) training course recommended by Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Bangladesh. The ORH course focuses on diagnosing, treating and counseling patients, in this case women of child bearing age (15-49 years) for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) and Reproductive Tract Infections (RTIs).

Progress has been made in the development of a standardised list of medicines for all BDRCS Mother and Child Health (MCH) centers. Drugs were purchased for and delivered to ten MCH centers using an essential drug list adapted from the Japanese Red Cross and German Red Cross bilateral Primary Health Care MCH projects. A six month supply of medicine was purchased and delivered to ten MCH Centers.

Coming into line with the Government's national health policy remains the aim, however, it is necessary for the Federation to continue putting pressure on the BDRCS Health Division in order to initiate reopening of discussions with the Ministry of Health on this issue. The Dhaka Division Project is designed to move the 15 MCH centres closer to compliance with GOB health policy through the development of quality services provided by BDRCS Midwives, and community based Centre Management Committees (CMCs).

CMCs have been set up at ten MCH centers with members selected according to BDRCS by laws. Participatory Rapid Appraisal (PRA) activities have been undertaken at each of the ten MCH centers to identify the major health problems of women and children of the area as defined by the community. Community Health Workers have been selected at all ten MCH centers by the CMCs according to criteria jointly developed with BDRCS Dhaka Division staff, and a joint training course for CHWs and Junior Midwives (JMs) has been prepared. The training curriculum uses participatory methodology prepared by the CHWs and JMs to implement behavior change communication activities, based upon the Essential Services Package (ESP) as per government policy in the community. Junior Midwives are scheduled to receive the same training as the CHWs considering that the CHWs and JMs are jointly responsible for conducting health education with the community.

BDRCS Project Field Officers participated in two inter project coordination meetings along with Japanese Red Cross and German Red Cross supported Field Officers, Health Division Directors, other staff and delegates.

A pre-intervention survey Terms of References was developed and an experienced consultant was selected. The pre-intervention survey focuses on client perception of the quality of services provided at the MCH centers, identifying community willingness to participate in improving overall quality of services and strategies for increasing male involvement in the delivery of reproductive health services.

Excellent cooperation was established among bilateral and Federation sponsored BDRCS Primary Health Care projects. Joint training for BDRCS staff including Field Officers and Midwives has been undertaken, and further training is planned. Bilateral and Federation delegates work together with

BDRCS on a variety of policy issues including standardised medicine, equipment and furniture lists, CMC by-laws and other issues related to decentralization.

Following BDRCS by-laws CMC have been constituted for ten MCH centres, but have not yet been approved as of 30 June. A consultant for the pre-intervention survey was selected and tentatively hired, but awaits approval. Community Health Workers have been selected from the ten MCH centres and a training curriculum has been prepared for them while approval to train them is sought from BDRCS. Midwives from Dhaka Division, the Southeast Community Health Project and EC/UNFPA are preparing for a Child Survival training course for which permission is being sought from BDRCS.

Project implementation began in ten of the 15 MCH centers included in the original proposal. The five centres where activities have not begun have constraints including duplication of services already provided by either GOB or NGO facilities in the same catchment area, lack of appropriate facility in which to house the MCH Center and other issues. These issues have been raised with BDRCS authorities on several occasions, but a satisfactory decision has not been reached and discussions would continue. It was agreed with BDRCS authorities to immediately begin project activities in the ten MCH Centers where there is no duplication of services and phase in the five other centres at a later date, pending a decision by BDRCS.

The plan for the second half of the year is to work with the new Federation Head of Delegation, bilateral health delegates, BDRCS project staff and BDRCS Secretary General and Health Division authorities on a plan to streamline project implementation policies. It is planned to build on the progress made during the past year including the appointment of a Project Advisor for the PHC projects and adoption of rules and regulations governing the MCH CMCs.

### ***Institutional and Resource Development***

**Objective 1:** *Appoint a Task Force responsible for implementing a Plan of Action (POA) based on a revised set of prioritised objectives spelled out in a strategic Capacity Building Plan by the end of 2001.*

**Objective 2:** *Revise the constitution in order to give BDRCS an up to date, simple and flexible foundation.*

**Objective 3:** *To increase in-country financial resource development through property development and fundraising by 2003.*

**Objective 4:** *To implement a scheme to terminate excess staff contracts and attract qualified staff for key positions.*

**Objective 5:** *To install greater delegation of authorities and responsibility in order to empower managers and officers at national headquarters; to continue strengthening key management support systems.*

The Institutional Development Task Force was reconstituted in early March 2001. Meetings of the Task Force were held on 15 and 22 March to revise the set of priority objectives of the Institutional Development's Plan of Action for 2001. The Task Force came up with more focused activities' list and started implementation in the second quarter of the year. In relation to the PoA, functional facilities in the NHQ were improved.

A committee set up by the Managing Board reviewed the BDRCS constitution and proposed some amendments. The Managing Board submitted a proposal to the government at the end of 2000 to amend the constitution. Proposals were discussed in an inter-Ministerial meeting in March 2001, but the matter is still under the consideration of the government. The BDRCS has, however, decided to make a full review of the constitution in accordance with the guidelines for National Societies Statute. This constitutive process is likely to take 18 more months before the fully revised constitution comes into force.

In the last quarter of 2000, the feasibility study of BDRCS property development was completed. Consequently one of the properties has been undergoing construction for commercial purposes through the developers. The rest of the BDRCS properties are planned to be developed through specialized property developers. The process is underway. In addition, a resource mobilisation workshop was organized and The Plan of Action for the years 2001-2003 was prepared.

The terms of reference for the appointment of a Human Resources consultant have been developed. HR consultant, once appointed, is expected to propose restructuring and a redundancy plan for the National Society.

The question of greater delegation of authority and responsibility to the management staff is under the consideration of a Sub-Committee of the Managing Board. Its report, when submitted, will be considered by the Managing Board for necessary action.

## **CHITTAGONG HILL TRACKS DEVELOPMENT PROJECT**

**Objective 1:** *To recruit 2000 BDRCS volunteers and trainers by the end of 2001, and to train them in health and first aid, planning, implementation and evaluation of health, income generation, water sanitation and education programmes in the rural communities. To strengthen the capacity of the three BDRCS district offices, executive committees, unit level officers and Upazilla supervisors in implementing the project activities, training and motivating volunteers, and reporting on activities.*

**Objective 2:** *To encourage income generating activities through providing skills in local resource based technologies, by the end of 2002.*

**Objective 3:** *To provide vulnerable communities with access to basic health services including first aid, by the end of 2002.*

**Objective 4:** *To create access to safe water and minimum sanitation facilities for people in remote areas.*

**Objective 5:** *To extend opportunities for education facilities, particularly in under-served areas and for school dropouts.*

**Objective 6:** *To create awareness in the communities of the CHT of humanitarian values and humanitarian practices, using the local capacity for peace methodology.*

**Objective 7:** *To endeavor to link the activities of the vulnerable communities with external service providers.*

The Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Project had targeted to recruit 100 volunteers from each Upazila to implement the programme. During the 18-month long pilot stage (from January 2000 - June 2001), the programme was implemented in six Upazilas according to the Plan of Action. Out of them, 300 volunteers received First Aid Kit Box and they are rendering services to the community. On the basis of the performance during the First Aid training, 25 volunteers from each Upazila were selected as RC workers. These workers are the best-qualified volunteers and they are responsible to assist the Programme Field Assistants at the Upazila level to implement various sectors of the development programs.

In April and May 2001, BDRCS organised orientation training for 75 RC workers of second Upazila of three hill districts. BDRCS also organized an in-house training at the National Headquarters on "Orientation on BDRCS Accounting System" for three staff hired for three Units in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The income-generation activities were divided into three phases to ensure proper and effective implementation. It was considered that after implementing the first phase the BDRCS's income generation officers could supervise and monitor the implementation process, which would certainly

help in the next phases. During the reporting period, the following income generating activities such as agro-based activities - pineapple, banana, cucumber, ginger, tamarind, papaya, sweet pumpkin poultry-farming and small scale industry-hand loom - were undertaken in the three hill districts.

Trained First Aid Volunteers were engaged in rendering first aid services in the communities while RC health workers assisted the vulnerable community with access to low cost health services. Each health worker is given a target to promote health awareness among mothers, children and public including number of visits to be paid to the community for collection of health information, determining those under weight, sharing information on preventable diseases like malaria, diarrhoea and TB. A second group of 52 Traditional Birth Attendants (TBA) training was organized by BDRCS in March 2001.

Red Crescent volunteer workers actively participated in the Government Polio Eradiction Programme during the ninth National Immunization Day (NID) on 08 April and 13 May 2001. A total of 150 volunteer workers were engaged in administering Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) in the three hill districts during the NID.

During the first six months, BDRCS has installed and repaired 300 tube-wells for pure drinking water and sanitary latrines in Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarbar districts.

In each of the three hill districts the CHTs Development Program of BDRCS recruited four RC education workers to undertake activities related to education. While assessing the need for literacy services in the community, it was found that most of the schools (primary/secondary/higher secondary) are either run by the Government or by non-government Managing Committee. During the assessment, BDRCS found that RC education workers would not have much to do with formal education. Accordingly it was decided that the RC education workers should work with health and water/sanitation workers on health education, personal hygiene and sanitation issues.

While conducting training sessions in the communities of Chittagong Hill Tracts, BDRCS emphasises on dissemination of the RC/RC principles and IHL. Wherever deemed fit, the methodology of the Local Capacities for Peace Process (LCPP), presently termed the Better Programming Initiative (BPI), has been used.

An independent consultant has been identified to assess and evaluate the 18-month long CHT Development Program. The results of the evaluation including a revised Plan of Action are expected to be presented to BDRCS/Federation by the end of August 2001.

## ***Coordination and Management***

**Objective 1:** *To work with the BDRCS to build its capacity to effectively govern and manage its programmes.*

**Objective 2:** *To represent the Federation and build good relations with national authorities, international and national organizations, donor Governments, international and national media, and the ICRC.*

The head of delegation held regular meetings over the reporting period with the BDRCS Chairman and the Secretary General and attended all Board meetings as an observer. A joint ICRC/Federation workshop on IHL and good governance was held in June 2001 for all Board Members.

Regular coordination meetings held at the Ministry, UN agencies, Disaster Management Bureau, Public Health & Engineering Department, Disaster forum, on different national disaster preparedness issues were duly attended by the head of Disaster Management Division, Director Community Based Disaster Preparedness, Federation Disaster Preparedness Delegate and Program officer accordingly.

The Delegation has also been building up increased relationships and confidence building with local international donors, ECHO, DFID and USAID.

The National Society continues to develop excellent contacts and support from all international and national media, thus improving the overall image of BDRCS.

In May 2001, the Head of Delegation met with the President of the Republic of Bangladesh. On that occasion the latest development concerning the Status Agreement was discussed. Weekly follow up of the Status Agreement is being done with Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the support of the Chairman BDRCS.

### ***Outstanding needs***

The poor donor response to the 2001 Appeal for Bangladesh programmes continue to be a cause for concern, bearing in mind that Bangladesh is one of the most disaster prone and poorest countries in the world. It has necessitated programme adjustments, and activities had to be scaled down in disaster preparedness, disaster response, institutional development and humanitarian values. The funding of some programmes is still being held back and it has become an impending factor in implementing the programme activities planned for the second half of 2001.

Main South Asia focus in the last six months has been on the Gujarat earthquake in India affecting some program support in the neighboring countries (lack of donor attention).

Most planned activity, work plans and budgets are being revised, to reflect current funding realities. Contributing NSs need to continue to be pressed to indicate the total extent of unpledged funds that they intend to contribute to programmes during 2001. Follow up funding assistance will be pursued during the next few months.

The BDRCS Units/ communities and NHQ, although well prepared to carry out and implement the planned activities at all levels, are unable to do so due to funding constraints. No BDRCS department could proceed according to the plan. Continuation of the prevailing situation may hamper the spirit, of the BDRCS staff and volunteers at all levels, reducing vital life saving programmes.

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*All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.*

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Bangladesh						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.35/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			03.08.2001	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
<b>CASH</b>						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				<b>5'860'951</b>		<b>TOTAL COVERAGE 32.8%</b>
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				504'079		
AUSTRALIAN - RC		4730	AUD	4'272	06.06.2001	DPP
BRITISH - GOVT		13'037	GBP	31'419	14.02.01	BDRCS COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		34'855	GBP	84'001	14.03.01	CBDPP
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID				250'000	30.04.2001	DPP
BRITISH - RC		35'000	GBP	86'800	16.05.2001	CBDPP
BRITISH - RC		66'236	GBP	164'265	16.05.2001	CBDPP
NETHERLAND - RC		88'000	NLG	60'658	11.05.2001	CBDP PROGRAMM
NEW ZEALAND - RC		220	NZD	162	28.06.2001	
SWEDISH - RC		250'000	SEK	43'425	28.02.01	CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME
SWEDISH - RC		400'000	SEK	69'480	28.02.01	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		250'000	SEK	43'425	28.02.01	COMMUNITY BASED DPP
SWEDISH - RC		100'000	SEK	17'370	28.02.01	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DP
SWEDISH - GOVT		750'000	SEK	127'425	21.05.2001	CYCLONE PREPAREDNESS
SWEDISH - GOVT		400'000	SEK	67'960	21.05.2001	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - GOVT		400'000	SEK	67'960	21.05.2001	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS DEVELOPMENT PROG.
SWEDISH - GOVT		750'000	SEK	127'425	21.05.2001	COMMUNITY BASED DPP
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1'750'126	CHF	29.9%
<b>KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)</b>						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			114'824		
USA	Delegate(s)			59'959		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				174'783	CHF	3.0%