

ANNUAL REPORT



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

BANGLADESH

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 178 countries. For more information: www.ifrc.org

Appeal No. 01.26/2002; Appeal target: CHF 4,490,527 (USD 2.7m / EUR 3m); Revised to 2,304,164 (USD 1.53m/ EUR 1.57m); Appeal coverage: 95%

Operational Developments

In May 2002, the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) appointed a new Secretary General. Having rapidly mapped out a vision for the National Society's future, the Secretary General has initiated a challenging programme of structural and organisational reform intended to take forward the BDRCS's ambition to acquire the characteristics of a well functioning and well prepared National Society.

On 14 July, BDRCS and the Federation signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the WFP, witnessed by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, on emergency food stocks enabling Federation/BDRCS free access to up to 1,000 MT of grain for emergency relief operations.

Heavy monsoon rains and an onrush of water from neighbouring India caused repeated flash floods and wide scale river erosions. On 7 August, in response to the growing needs of the affected population, the Federation launched an Emergency Appeal (21/2002), on behalf of the BDRCS, to provide emergency relief and medical assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the monsoon.

BDRCS mobile medical teams were immediately deployed in six of the most affected districts. The procurement, transportation and distribution of food and non-food relief items to 175,000 beneficiaries was completed in a record time by 21 October 2002. The highly successful implementation of the relief intervention enhanced the image of the Red Crescent Society, motivated the national society and increased the confidence of its staff, governance and volunteers throughout the country.

Over the past year the security situation in Bangladesh has become more stabilized, however, Federation security regulations are still strictly enforced in Dhaka and throughout the country. The security situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts continued to improve significantly and international donors are once again showing an interest in participating in development programmes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. *Hartals* (national strikes) have continued at random, and have decreased over the reporting period.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Objective 1: To distribute food rations and basic non-food relief items among the refugees.

The BDRCS continued to distribute a daily food ration provided by WFP, and non-food items on a biweekly basis to a total of 22,150 refugees. The food items equivalent to 2,100 kcal per person included rice, dal, cooking oil,

salt, sugar and baby food. Non-food items included: soap, rice husk, spices and kerosene. In addition to distributing traditional food and non-food items, in December in response to the cold wave that swept through Bangladesh, some 3,301 pieces of blankets were distributed among the refugees to help them withstand the unusually low temperatures.

Food items distributed during 2002 including Therapeutic and Supplementary Feeding Programmes

Distributed	Rice (MT)	Dal (MT)	Cooking Oil (MT)	Salt (MT)
Jan-Dec	3,549.32	291.39	171.51	75.1

Non-food items distributed during 2002

Distributed	Soap (Pcs)	Rice Husk (MT)	Spices (MT)	Kerosene (Ltr)
Jan-Dec	130,934	2,790.64	47.11	40,134

Objective 2: To maintain a reduced complement of 20 staff and 29 volunteers, to manage and implement BDRCS operation in Cox's Bazar District.

During the first quarter of 2002, the BDRCS successfully reduced the number of its staff working in the camp from 20 to 17 and the number of volunteers from 29 to eight. Consequently, refugees from both camps were engaged in the distribution of relief items.

Objective 3: To identify an appropriate exit strategy.

During 2002, a total of 134 families or 769 refugees were repatriated to Myanmar. However, despite the slow ongoing repatriation of refugees, the camp's population is increasing due to high birth rates, mixed marriages (refugees and local population) and unauthorised staying in the camps by Bangladeshi nationals/local residents.

The UNHCR and the government of Bangladesh have continued to work closely with Myanmar authorities in order to expedite the repatriation process by simplifying the clearance procedures for the beneficiaries willing to be repatriated. The process is ongoing.

Programme 1: Disaster Management Development

Objective 1.1 To improve the performance of the Disaster Management Division (DMD), by enhancing the operational capacity of Departments responsible for the implementation of disaster preparedness and response programmes.

During 2002, no funding specific to this programme was received from any donor in response to the Bangladesh Appeal 2002-03. Accordingly, progress in implementing proposed activities (particularly with regard to the strengthening of human, material and financial capacity) was very limited during 2002. The situation was exacerbated by the National Society's inability to arrange a planned organisation-wide external review of its human resource requirements.

The Division co-ordinated and supported the production and publication of several documents, including: 'CBDP at a Glance'; guidelines relating respectively to disaster emergency fund (DEF) policy, CBDP Squad and Community Volunteer Group management; a guidebook for communities engaged in cyclone shelter management and maintenance, and a variety of leaflets and stickers carrying DP messages.

In April 2002, the BDRCS and the Federation delegation in Bangladesh approved and signed an agreement containing clear guidelines (requirements, procedures and reporting) on release of buffer stock.

Objective 1.2 To promote volunteerism, by integrating dissemination of the Movement's principles and humanitarian values within all disaster preparedness activities.

These activities were incorporated within the action plans of DMD Departments and are reported in such contexts, below.

Objective 1.3 To develop and strengthen disaster management linkages within the BDRCS and with local, regional and international agencies engaged with disaster preparedness and management.

In February 2002, there was a very successful experience-sharing visit by five disaster preparedness colleagues from the Vietnam Red Cross Society. Between June and August 2002, there were two more successful experience-sharing visits from two disaster preparedness colleagues from the Pakistan Red Crescent Society, and 15 officers from the Nepal Red Cross Society. Those experience-sharing visits have proved to be very useful and have further reinforced links between the national societies in the region, in particular in relation to disaster preparedness.

The DMD Division regularly participated in meetings of the Disaster Emergency Response (DER) Co-ordination Group, co-ordinated by WFP and including the Disaster Management Bureau, key donor agencies, and international NGOs.

Programme 2: Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP)

A British Red Cross funded external evaluation was carried out in July 2002, with a view to measure the progress and examine the current impact of the programme. This evaluation also provided an important opportunity to contribute to the next phase and possible future directions of the CBDP programme (*CBDP Evaluation Report, August 2002*)

During the year, the CBDP programme received generous financial support from the British Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and the Japanese Red Cross.

Objective 2.1 To establish and develop organisational capacity for effective disaster preparedness and response interventions in seven additional BDRCS branches.

With the inclusion of six additional Districts (Rangpur, Moulvi Bazar, Brahmanbaria, Feni, Patuakhali and Faridpur) in the CBDP programme, development activities focused on organisation and orientation of the Branch Executive Committee, formation and training of CBDP Squad (each consisting of 25 volunteers, one third of whom are female).

Regular monthly meetings of Squad volunteers with their Unit Executive Committee's (UEC) were carried out in six Districts with a view to follow-up, review and monitor the implementation of current activities and planning for future activities.

Eighteen CBDP Squad members from six Districts participated in the DP and Community Based First Aid (CBFA) training, which enabled them to provide First Aid services in their community. Twenty-five Squad members from fifteen Districts participated in the ToT courses at NHQ, aiming to facilitate the training courses at the Branch level without an external facilitator.

On the initiative of the Unit Executive Committee, a Disaster Emergency Fund (DEF) was created in Lakshmipur District. In addition, three Districts (Lalmonirhat, Chandpur and Tangail) are close to reaching their target, and are expected to create their own DEF during the next year. Two flood prone Districts of Bogra and Narshingdi utilised their DEF for emergency response to flood affected communities during the Floods 2002 relief operation.

With the active participation of the UECs, basic Red Cross/Red Crescent and CBFA training course were conducted among 1,500 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) volunteers in 144 schools and colleges in twelve Districts. About 20 teachers from different institutions participated in RCY teacher's training courses in each of the twelve Districts. The same training was also organised in Bogra District upon the initiative of the UEC and the volunteers. A school level poster competition on humanitarian and DP issues was organised in six Districts, and a total of 30 students participated in each of the events.

Objective 2.2 To reduce the vulnerability of selected communities by strengthening their local capacity to prepare for and withstand the impact of natural disasters.

On the initiative of the Squad volunteers and the Unit Executive Committees, three CBDP community volunteers groups were selected and mobilised in each of the six Districts by using VCA and PRA methods. Community Volunteers Groups (consisting of 25 volunteers, one third of whom are female) were formed in each community of six Districts.

A two day training course on CBDP Basic training was organised in each of the six Districts, in which a total of 25 community volunteers participated the course. The same number of people also participated in the three day CBFA training in the same locations. Three 3-day training courses on water and sanitation issues (*skill development, demonstration of the installation process for slab latrines, maintenance of tube wells, water and sanitation, including arsenic test*) were conducted in Dhaka, in which a total 83 participants (*21 Unit Level Officers, 5 Squad Members and 57 Community volunteers*) from 28 Districts attended the courses.

After the training, participants were provided with an Arsenic Test Kit box to identify safe drinking water from tube wells in their respective community. Materials for construction of 3,100 slab latrines for selected communities in 31 communities were procured and installed. Technical experts from the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) assisted with the local facilitation of a three day skill development workshop related to

construction and installation of slab latrines in 20 communities. Participants consisted of two female and two male volunteers from each community in each District.

With the active participation of community residents, Squad and Community volunteers, documentary video shows on DP issues were organized in the 22 communities. About 500 people in each community watched the video. "Dry Run" rehearsals were organized in 37 communities in 27 Districts with the active cooperation of the community people, volunteers, Squad, and RCY volunteers. About 5,000 people in each community were able to witness that event. A stage drama was also organized in 20 communities in 20 Districts. About 500 people witnessed these colourful and engaging events in each community.

Objective 2.3 To ensure and maintain access to safe refuge for communities vulnerable to cyclonic event.

A base line survey was carried out in 20 cyclone shelter areas in Chittagong region. A Shelter Management Committee (SMC), each consisting of 11 members, of whom two are female; and, a volunteers group, each consisting of 30 volunteers, one third of whom are female, were formed in 36 cyclone shelter areas of Chittagong and Bhola region. Thirty one SMC volunteers participated in the Basic DP and the SMM training organized in 36 shelter areas. With the active participation of the community, documentary video shows on DP issues, and an evacuation drill were organized in 113-cyclone shelter areas in four regions (Noakhali, Bhola, Barguna and Chittagong). About 2,000 people witnessed those events in each of the shelter area. Regular monthly meetings of shelter management committees were organized in 113 cyclone shelters as follows.

During the course of the year, the BDRCS CBDP programme experienced several constraints. These were the delay with including an additional six Branches under the CBDP programme, and changes in the leadership of the Branch Executive Committees in ten of the eleven CBDP Districts. These events significantly impeded timely implementation of field activities during 2002. A limited understanding of the project's purpose and activities by those who were new to the organisation, delayed the introduction of planned activities and slowed down the implementation of already initiated activities.

Committed awareness rising among new Executive members by BDRCS project staff and their facilitation of comprehensive field and project familiarisation visits resulted in an acceleration of project outputs by the end of the period.

Despite the slow rate of implementation of the programme, the CBDP department provided its support efficiently and effectively to 102 communities in 34 district Branches.

Considering the BDRCS plans for decentralisation of disaster preparedness activities, and the recommendations of the last evaluation (August 2002), it is important to continue the current CBDP programme in order to ensure the capacity building of NHQ and 34 district Branches on reducing the vulnerability and increasing the coping capacity of the 102 communities.

Programme 3: Cyclone Preparedness Program (CPP)

Linked to the Government's disaster early warning system, the CPP is nationally directed by BDRCS but is essentially a grass-roots organisation of almost 33,000 volunteers. Their primary functions are to disseminate advance warnings of approaching cyclones among the members of the communities in which they live, to assist their evacuation to places of safety and to provide rescue and First Aid services. The CPP also acts as an operational agency of the government's Disaster Management Bureau, through the provision of scheduled, daily weather reports via an extensive network of HF radio transmitting stations operated by volunteers located throughout the coastal region of Bangladesh.

Objective 3.1 To develop and strengthen the disaster preparedness and response capacity of coastal communities vulnerable to cyclonic activity.

With the active participation of the volunteers, community based mass awareness campaign and rallies were organized in 75 Unions of 30 coastal sub-Districts. About 4,000 people witnessed these events in each sub-District. Similar awareness campaign were organized in 192 schools in 30 sub-Districts, with some 38,400 school children participating in these events.

The volunteers in six Unions organized a 'dry-run rehearsal' attended by some 19,000 people. Around 10,000 people (including significant representation by women) participated in disaster preparedness related folk song concerts organized in three Unions. On the initiative of local BDRCS volunteers in the communities concerned, demonstrations of CPP activities and working procedures were organized in nine sub-Districts by a total of 245 volunteers. Additional social welfare activities engaged in by programme volunteers during this year included:

- Provision of emergency First Aid services for 16,481 people (including 636 victims of road accidents).
- Assisting the rescue of 367 victims in peril when their boats capsized.
- Assisting the dismantling and removal to safe ground of the houses of 5,195 victims of river erosion.
- Provision of basic treatment for a total of 5,877 people affected by diarrhoea.
- Help for 2,133 pregnant mothers in need of TBA services.

In addition:

- A total of 6,667 CPP volunteers assisted with the repair of embankments, bridges, culverts and roads in their respective sub-Districts.
- 11,356 CPP volunteers participated in EPI campaigns organised by the local Health Department.
- 10,381 CPP volunteers took part in safe sanitation motivational events.
- 7,441 CPP volunteers participated in 'Total Literacy Movement' campaigns organised within their respective sub-Districts by the local administration benefiting 117,501 people.
- The families of 28,011 volunteers helped to plant a total of 296,859 saplings for windbreaks alongside roads and embankments.

Objective 3.2 To increase the efficiency of volunteers and CPP officers.

A three day basic training course was organised in Boyar Char of Noakhali District for newly recruited volunteers, in which 60 volunteers (of whom 10 were women) participated. A total of 8,364 CPP volunteers participated in the refresher training organised in 63 Unions. On the initiative of the local CPP squads, a total of 15,000 volunteers participated in Union level seminars organised in 23 sub-Districts.

A total 157 CPP volunteers received Training of Trainers (TOT), and became community trainers during this year. After participating in the course, they have respectively conducted 60 short trainings involving 3,000 volunteers. Union Committee meetings attended by 6,754 Unit Team Leaders and other volunteers were held in 259 Unions. Unit Team Leaders participated in similar meetings arranged at the higher sub-District level.

Objective 3.3 To maintain and strengthen the CPP warning system and ensure effective response in the event of a cyclone.

As part of a process for renovation of the CPP radio network, 27 ex-ICRC donated HF radio transceivers and five solar panels were installed in sub-District CPP radio stations. Three mobile teams of radio technicians to undertake the maintenance, repair, and installation of radio equipment were created.

Repair and maintenance work carried out at the programme's principal workshops at Dhaka, Chittagong and Barisal included: 123 radio sets (HF and VHF), 65 transistor radios, 161 megaphones, 169 hand sirens, 14 antennas (HF and VHF), 17 solar panels and 12 walkie talkies.

A total of 32,746 dry cell batteries were procured and supplied by the Federation, and distributed to the volunteers in the field.

CPP staff and volunteers regularly collaborated with colleagues of BDRCS Branches and the SMC (shelter management committee) members to implement the SMC activities in the coastal areas.

Since the inception, the programme faced 173 depressions including 18 severe cyclonic storms with determination, and gradually achieved greater success in all aspects of preparedness. CPP is demonstrating its operational readiness through dissemination of danger/great danger signals to more than ten million coastal people, and also assists with evacuating people to shelters in cyclonic situations. Therefore, it is important to continue the current CPP programme in order to reduce the vulnerability in the coastal communities.

The CPP programme has been experiencing severe financial constraints throughout this year. Given a very low level of funding commitment by PNS (with the exception of generous support from the Swedish Red Cross), mass awareness campaigns, rallies and trainings were limited in their extent and duration during this year. Most of these events were a small-scale and conducted by CPP volunteers acting on their own initiative.

Program 4: CHTs Projects on Development and Disaster Preparedness.

Objective 2.1 To assist targeted communities to collectively identify their problems and address their basic needs and to disseminate Red Cross Red Crescent Principles within those communities.

The CHT Development Programme, encouraged by its existing experience from development activities, has recognised the dissemination of the fundamental principals of the movement and the 'Better Programming Initiative' (BPI) as being vitally important to the region through which the coexistence of different indigenous ethnic groups is made easier and more peaceful. Considering these issues, dissemination of red Cross/Red Crescent principles activities have been integrated in all trainings and workshops of the CHT Development Programme.

With the active participation of the Village Development Committee (VDC) and the volunteers, village profiles were prepared in three sub-Districts, the first of three CHT Districts. It is anticipated that the remaining three sub-Districts will complete the village profile during 2003.

A seven-day long 'Training of Trainer' (ToT) course was successfully conducted in Chittagong (29 September -5 October 2002) engaging the active participation of a total 24 participants (*of whom, 8 were female*). Participants included two Dissemination Workers from each of the sub-Districts, three RCY volunteers from three CHTs, and three RCY volunteers from Chittagong District Branch. Twenty participants completed the course successfully and obtained a certificate.

As a result of the training courses, a total of 20 Dissemination Workers and volunteers regularly (weekly) visited primary schools and colleges to disseminate Red Cross/Red Crescent Principles and Values.

Objective 2.2 To help communities to establish village or local level community organisations and institutions.

In cooperation with the volunteers in each sub-District, Field Assistants assisted the formation of 123 Village Development Committees (VDC) each acting as a representative of 50 -60 families. These Committees each consist of seven members, of which two are women. Field Assistants regularly participated in the VDC meetings at the community level. The selection of additional sub-Districts in each of three CHT Districts was not carried out due to financial constraints. It is expected to be implemented in 2003, if funds are made available.

Objective 2.3 To help community organisations to access information and help them to develop linkages with local government institutions and NGOs.

The BDRCS volunteers regularly participated in weekly Village Development Committee (VDC) meetings organised in 123 VDC areas located throughout the three CHT regions. At least fifty per cent of the VDC members from each sub-District received orientation on linkage with public service providers, such as the Departments of agriculture, education, health, water-sanitation. Field Assistants continued to regularly liaise with related government and non-government agencies.

Objective 2.4 To improve health care, particularly for women and children, in the communities, through health education and supply of basic medicines.

Communicable diseases were included in the health-training curriculum and greater emphasis was placed on issues related to HIV/AIDS. Sixty trained Red Crescent workers regularly attended health awareness meetings at the community level, led discussions on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other communicable diseases and provided essential assistance with health care to the most vulnerable people who were sick.

A total number of 7,166 people received treatment from BDRCS workers in three CHT regions. Health volunteers tracked Red Crescent trained Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), and helped them to refer complicated delivery cases to the nearest Government maternity clinics. In cooperation with their VDC, it is expected that trained TBAs will be able to render their services more effectively in the future at the grass roots level.

With the technical support of the 'Family Welfare Visitors Training Institute', three 3-day refresher-training courses for TBAs were organised in each of three districts. A total of 97 TBAs from three CHT Districts attended the courses. Specialised TBA kits were distributed to 97 TBAs trained by the programme, and located throughout the three CHT Districts.

In consultation with the Civil Surgeons in three CHT regions, a two day Essential Service Package (ESP) refresher training was organised in each of the three CHT Districts. A total of 59 health workers from three CHT districts attended the refresher training.

Objective 2.5 To improve communities' access to safe drinking water supplies and sanitation facilities.

With the help of the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), a two-day long refresher training course on water and sanitation issues (*skill development, demonstration on installation process for slab latrines, maintenance*

of tube wells, water and sanitation) was conducted in Bandarban, in which a total 36 BDRCS workers from CHT regions attended the course.

In each sub-District, 25 BDRCS volunteers continued to motivate people to consume water only from safe sources (principally protected wells), and to use sanitary latrines such as those provided by the programme. BDRCS volunteers repaired six ring wells, three deep-set pumps, and 34 tube wells by using WAT/SAN kits provided by the programme. It is hoped that VDCs will eventually encourage community dwellers to undertake such work.

Objective 2.6 To help community members, particularly women, through community participatory approaches, to improve traditional skills in alternative livelihoods and to facilitate sustainable community management and marketing of hill farming produce and livelihood systems.

In consultation with the respective VDC members, 25 volunteers from each sub-District were selected for entrepreneurship training. Unfortunately, due to financial constraints, the training never took place. It is expected to be implemented in 2003 if the funds are made available. In addition, an amount of Taka 600,000 (approx. CHF 13,300) was disbursed under the micro credit programme among 147 families in three CHT districts, considering their traditional skills, knowledge, and experiences on income generation activities (IGA).

Home based fruits bearing plantation is one of the key activities of the CHTDP, by which it can be expected that environmental degradation will be reduced and the community's nutritional & calories status will be increased. A total of 400 families in the second sub-District of each of the three CHT districts were provided with one package of fruit bearing trees. Each package contained four different types of trees: 1 Amrapoli (Mango), 1 guava, 1olive, and 1 Amra. It is expected that over the next two to three years beneficiaries will get vitamins and calories from the fruits of these plants.

Objective 2.7 To assist the targeted BDRCS Branches and communities to organise and mobilise local resources to improve their collective capacity to cope with natural disasters.

A process for transferring the programme's Management Office from Dhaka to Rangamati was initiated, and it is anticipated that this overdue development will improve both the quality and rate of programme implementation. It will also enable and encourage greater participation by the three BDRCS Units of the CHT Region in the planning of programme activities. Following the visits and a series of discussions with the Federation's delegation in Bangladesh, the transfer will be complete by the first quarter of 2003.

A total of 300 volunteers conducted weekly forums on DP and health issues in their communities. These meetings are enabling vulnerable people to enhance their knowledge of DP and primary health care issues.

The overall situation of the post conflict region of Chittagong Hill Tracts is rapidly changing. There have been many improvements in the area but the changes and at times, tense political situation still affects the pace of implementing development programmes in the CHT. Nevertheless, the efforts of the BDRCS to assist vulnerable people of the CHT are well recognized, both among the tribal and non-tribal communities.

BDRCS development activities in the field of Health including TBA, Water Sanitation, Income Generation and home based fruits have had a positive impact on the community by reducing vulnerability. People in the post-conflict region are becoming more aware of the principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. Chittagong Hill Tracts is vulnerable to disasters caused by natural calamities like landslides, flash floods during monsoons, tornados, & occasional earthquakes. The entire region was neglected because of a prolonged conflict for more than two decades. It is hoped that DP Knowledge sharing in CHT will enable the vulnerable communities to cope with any minor disasters.

In order to continue the development efforts in the CHTs, and based on the recommendations of the programme evaluation, the BDRCS feels very strongly that there is a great need to extend this programme for another three years beginning January 2003—with the ultimate aim to make this programme a real success and self-sustainable in the near future.

Changes in leadership of the Branch Executive Committees in Khagrachari and Bandarban Districts significantly impeded timely implementation of field activities during the first half of the year. The new leadership required time to learn about the project's purpose and activities which delayed the introduction of planned new undertakings, and slowed down the implementation of already initiated activities. Committed awareness raising

among new Executive members by BDRCS project staff and their facilitation of comprehensive field and project familiarisation visits resulted in an acceleration of project outputs by the end of the period.

Humanitarian Values

Objective 1: *To make the BDRCS better known and respected as an independent, impartial and neutral humanitarian organisation in the country.*

Objective 2: *To promote humanitarian values among young people and encourage them to become members of Red Crescent Youth (RCY).*

Objective 3: *To promote humanitarian values through the dissemination of the Movement's Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).*

The BDRCS continued to face difficulties obtaining funding for programmes supporting the further promotion of humanitarian values. The funding support for the programme mainly came from the ICRC regional delegation. In June, the Finnish Red Cross contributed EUR 16,949 to the humanitarian values programme as per the original BDRCS Information Department's Plan of Action. The activities were incorporated in the joint ICRC/Federation Plan of Action.

In spite of funding constraints, the following activities were achieved in 2002:

- Continued lobbying with respective government authorities for enhancement of the new legislation on the Red Crescent emblem.
- Continued dialoguing with the Bangladesh Medical association and Bangladesh Pharmaceutical association to prevent the misuse of the emblem.
- Printed 12, 500 copies of alternative stickers for Pharmacies, doctors, hospitals and ambulances.
- Carried out 10 days emblem campaign in Dhaka city by 65 youth volunteers.
- An open forum meeting was organised with Bangladesh chemist & druggist association by the BDRCS Chairman to explore the ways and means to stop the misuse of the emblem.
- A three days dissemination workshop was organised for senior staff of BDRCS. The workshop was facilitated by ICRC and Federation delegates.
- The quarterly newsletter of BDRCS "The Message" published a special issue containing 16 pages with four in colour offset print.

A BDRCS "door-to-door emblem campaign 2002" in Dhaka city proved to be very informative. In most of the cases where the misuse of emblem by certain professional groups was observed, it was revealed that the reason behind it was not willful negligence, but mostly lack of knowledge regarding the purpose and significance of the Red Crescent emblem, traditional or customary use of the emblem by other organisations or persons, and that people were generally aware about the existing pharmaceutical symbol (red crescent).

In response to the above mentioned findings, several activities were carried out through the Society's Dissemination Information Programme. An impact assessment of the Society's emblem campaign 2002 was organised at the end of June for 10 days in Dhaka city. Sixty BDRCS youth volunteers, with constant guidance from senior youth leaders carried out the campaign covering major areas within Dhaka city. Fifteen teams comprising one team leader and three team members covered the city, which was divided into several different zones for the purpose of the exercise. Maintaining a planned schedule, youth members visited hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and approached ambulances. The methodology used in the campaign was based on individual interviews with persons having professional relevancy with the use and misuse of the Red Crescent emblem.

Joint planning and co-ordination meetings were held at several occasions in Dhaka with full participation of the ICRC Regional Cooperation delegate from Delhi, the Federation's Bangladesh delegation, the BDRCS Secretary General and head of information department.

Training and Workshops

- **June:** A three day dissemination workshop was held at BDRCS, National Headquarters in which all BDRCS Directors and programme managers participated.
- **September:** Three day Training of Trainers (ToT) refresher course organised by the department at Bandarban. Twenty six Red Crescent trainers from three CHT Units participated in the course.
- **October:** Three day dissemination workshop held at BDRCS, National Headquarters for 35 Senior Youth leaders of Dhaka.

- In cooperation with the Barisal Red Crescent Unit a two day dissemination workshop was held at the Barisal Press Club Conference Hall. Forty school teachers in charge of Red Crescent activities from different schools of Barisal divisional headquarters participated in the workshop.
- **November:** In cooperation with the CHT development programme an information workshop covering Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and IHL issues was held at Rangamati Shilpakala Academy. Thirty school teachers in charge of Red Crescent activities from three CHT Units joined in the workshop as participants.
- **December:** A five day ToT of basic Red Crescent courses held at BDRCS National Headquarters for a total of 32 participants. Participants included, one Red Crescent teacher in-charge of school & college, and one senior RCY member from each of the ten units which are under the Youth and Volunteer Development Project, and seven teachers and five RCY teachers from Dhaka city.
- Two day dissemination workshop held at Rajshahi City Corporation Auditorium. Thirty five teachers in-charge of schools and colleges of Rajshahi divisional headquarters joined as participants.

Health and Care

Objective 1: *Maternal and child health care services developed and the health status of the community improved in line with essential service package of the government in ten Mother Child Health (MCH) centres.*

- Out of nine MCH centres, eight centres already were renovated and have been providing essential service packages since November 2002. The renovation work was done in such a way that the Essential Service Package (ESP) could be rendered from the centres and arrangements were made to maintain the quality of care.
- Conducted baseline survey on “knowledge, attitude, practice and behaviour” during February 2002 in the project area.
- Monitoring and supervision were carried out in accordance to the original plan. The Field Officers, Chief of Health Division, Chief Engineer, Project Advisor and the Treasurer of the Society visited several centres on different occasions.
- The service providers, Midwives and Community Health Workers (CHW) rendered counseling services both at centres and in homes on Reproductive Health and Essential Service Package (ESP) issues.
- Drugs and equipment have been provided to all centres. Drugs were supplied from BDRCS National Headquarter according to schedule on a quarterly basis. All of the equipment needed for providing services under the Essential Services Packages was supplied to the centres in the middle of 2002
- A total of 12,308 clients received assistance in all nine centres during 2002. Services offered are: ante natal care, safe delivery, post natal care, RTI/STD and others. Counseling on family planning services is rendered as a part of routine service.
- Twelve meetings were conducted at MCH level on behaviour changes, and at community level, CHWs conducted weekly meetings with VHC.
- The service providers organised and assisted government vaccinators with the EPI programme.
- BDRCS Midwives from nine centres were trained on: safe delivery practice, other reproductive health and child survival interventions from the Obstetric and Gynaecological Society of Bangladesh (OGSB). Nine Junior Midwives and nine CHWs were trained on basic and refresher ESP during 2002.

Objective 2: *To raise awareness about HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), and promote prevention and care in the community.*

The following major activities were accomplished by BDRCS under the programme in 2002.

- Established HIV/AIDS coordination cell at national headquarters (NHQ) with a focal person to function as a liaison between different departments within the BDRCS, South Asia Regional Delegation (SARD), South Asia Regional Network on HIV/Aids (SARNHA), government of Bangladesh (GoB), and local and international NGOs.
- BDRCS Coordination cell arranged colourful rally regarding the HIV/AIDS anti-stigma campaign on 8 May 2002. The BDRCS Chairman, managing board members, officers, staff and Red Crescent volunteers participated in the rally wearing red ribbons, T shirts and made colourful placards and banners.
- BDRCS focal person for HIV/AIDS attended the first^t South Asia Red Cross/Red Crescent Network meeting and workshop at Katmandu, Nepal from 22 to 27 May 2002.
- BDRCS added HIV/AIDS information into all youth Life skills, First Aid and other training programmes.
- Integration of HIV/AIDS awareness information into an ongoing primary health care programme.
- The BDRCS Chairman sent a letter to the ministry of Education & Religious affairs requesting them to include HIV/AIDS in their text curriculum.

- BDRCS focal person with a group of RCY volunteers attended the meeting on HIV/AIDS organised by the Government on World AIDS Day.
- The BDRCS hosted the second SARNHA strategic planning meeting and workshop from 22-27 December in Rajendrapur. Representatives from National Societies in Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the SARNHA coordination office, observers from the Indonesian and Thai Red Cross societies attended the meeting and workshop. The focal person of BDRCS was nominated as the convener of SARNHA.

To create awareness among the mass population HIV/AIDS Anti-Stigma was promoted using BDRCS lottery tickets printed with a logo and the message “The truth about AIDS pass it on....” The tickets were disseminated all over Bangladesh.

Due to financial constraints several important activities were not implemented, in particular with regards to the training of trainers (TOT), peer education program, Hotline mail box and telephone, counseling service, STD management and Capacity building for the service providers.

Objective 3: *To build awareness of and promote the campaign for the eradication of polio, with particular emphasis on urban, hard to reach populations, encourage social mobilisation and interpersonal communication for the control of measles and neonatal tetanus, and the prevention of dengue fever and other vector borne diseases, though RCY and community volunteer participation.*

Well organised logistical support was received during the Immunization and Other Child Health programme (IOCH) from the Dhaka City Corporation and EPI headquarters. A core group of 1,150 Red Crescent Youth representing 27 Units including Dhaka City, successfully participated in both the first and second rounds of the tenth National Immunisation Days (NID) against Polio. Both rounds of this NID were well planned and managed by the BDRCS. The second round revealed how much the RCY has learned about the micro planning process, and working effectively in partnership, effectively deploying and managing volunteers, vaccine cold chain logistics, transport management and reporting. Their performance in both rounds was lauded by all of the Polio Partners, but particularly by the IOCH. At the conclusion of the second round the IOCH requested that the RCY assist them in a survey of the Hard to Reach Population in certain areas of Dhaka City in order to measure actual NID cover age for this population. The RCY assisted in the survey and a report from IOCH is pending completion of analysis. Once again the RCY were the only volunteers prepared to take on the challenge of difficult night searches and confirmed their niche as specialists in reaching Hard to Reach Populations.

During 2002, 433 RCY volunteers were trained on Interpersonal Communication (IPC) in six batches. The training was conducted at NHQ. For each batch the training was scheduled for three hours.

During the tenth Round of NIDs held in the remote and rugged Chittagong Hill Tracts, a total of 588 volunteers per round participated out of a target figure of 600 volunteers per round. The BDRCS volunteers were trained under the Federation’s *Better Programs Initiative* (BPI) and represent a number of the ethnic groups living in the Hill Tracts. The volunteers worked side by side to immunize all children between 0 to 5 years of age in order to “*Keep Future Generations Polio Free*” as the slogan on their NID tee shirts boldly and proudly proclaimed.

Objective 4: *To impart first aid training program to RCY and community volunteers and establish first aid posts on the highways to combat emergencies and accidents.*

In 2002, a total of 44 RCY members were trained in two batches at NHQ. The duration of training was seven days. In addition, a first aid training targeting professional groups, industrial workers, drivers, Red Crescent members, Red Crescent Youth, students and the public was organized. Twenty first aid post were established in 20 out of a total of 68 Red Crescent units. The remaining units are under process to start. Discussions are still ongoing with Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) in connection with establishing first aid posts at strategic points along the main high ways.

Planning has been completed for Training of Trainers. This will be held at the BDRCS national headquarters and unit level.

A regular training schedule for 2002 is being maintained, and has been organised for regular first aid and CBFA training by 2002. Four such training have been completed.

Organisational development

Objective 1: To complete the process of reviewing the National Society's Constitution.

The Society's constitution composed in 1973 was amended in 1989. To update the constitution, to correspond to the needs of present activities and advancement, the Managing Board formed a "Constitution Review Sub-Committee" in 2001. The Sub-Committee reviewed the constitution through six workshops and nine meetings and prepared the final draft. The Managing Board approved the final draft in its meeting held on 3 April 2002. The draft constitution is currently waiting general comments from the Federation and the ICRC. After having the required comments from the Federation and the ICRC, an Extra Ordinary General Assembly of the Society will be organised to consider the draft constitution and finalize the new constitution with necessary legislative measures including the act of parliament.

Objective 2: To continue the work of the reconstituted Organizational Development (OD) Task Force with the active support and assistance of the senior Management.

The Planning and Development Department organized three Task Force meetings in the year 2002 in order to evaluate the recommendations of Organisational Development (OD), Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and Disaster Preparedness (DP) with a revised set of priorities and objectives of the OD Plan of Action 2002. The Task Force prioritized some of the activities like financial empowerment of the management, formulation of Resource Development Policy, accounting and budget manual, different policies related to CBDP etc., which were duly implemented. A consultative meeting was held between Task Force members and the Consultant from the OD mini-review, who was engaged by the Swedish Red Cross in January 2002, where the development of the OD Plan of Action was discussed extensively.

The decision to appoint a consultant for capacity building was cancelled, as it was recommended that an OD delegate would be more useful than a consultant for smooth implementation of the programme. The Federation Delegate, therefore, continued his assignment until December 2002. A new OD Delegate is expected to arrive at the start of 2003.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the British Red Cross (BRCS) and the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) is under way. The draft made by BRCS was reviewed jointly by BDRCS and the Federation, and comments have been referred back to the BRCS. The detail activities of the MoU have been worked out and will be shared with the BRCS counterpart in early 2003 for final approval.

Objective 3: To modernize the functions of Governance and Management of BDRCS.

The second generation Co-operation Agreement Strategy (CAS) 2002-2004 was finalised in June 2002, after four consecutive workshops, and in close consultation with the Federation, the ICRC and some participating national societies.

The proposed appointment of a local Human Resource Consultant is still under process.

Additional achievements within this objective include:

- Compilation of resolutions of General Body and Managing Board meetings from 1973 to date is complete and computerised.
- The current Confidential Performance Appraisal system for the employees of the Society was revised, and will come into effect in 2003.
- The draft of the Society's Governance Handbook was finalised. The final printing of the book is expected to be completed during the first half of the year 2003.
- "Youth and Volunteer Department" of the Society has been established separating youth wings from the "Youth and Unit Affairs Department".
- A committee has been constituted to formulate a "Youth Policy" of the Society.

Objective 4: To establish Computer Networking and Management Information Systems at National Headquarters.

- The Software for Estate, Store, Unit affairs, Transport and Personnel departments was developed by a reputed software development company. The relevant training with the individual departments is ongoing.
- Four computers, three printers, one scanner and accessories have been procured for facilitating the activities of different departments of the Society.

- The computer networking system in the society, including Management Information System (MIS) could not be established in 2002. Yet, an internal computer networking system was successfully established within the Planning and Development department.
- The BDRCS web site bearing identity www.bdracs.org has been launched in June 2002.

Objective 5: To improve support to the BDRCS Governing Board, to enable the delegation to have more authority to key management staff, to empower managers to fulfill allotted tasks and to develop closer links with donor agencies.

A committee has been formed with the Managing Board Members (with Director Administration as Member Secretary) to review and update the Society's Standing Orders (Administration and Service Rules). The committee has reviewed the Standing Orders and the draft Standing Orders which will be submitted to the Authority for approval.

Objective 6: To strengthening the Planning and Development Division and enhance its capacity to support and implement OD programmes.

Activities conducted by BDRCS to meet this objective include:

- The Society's accounts and audit manual was finalised and submitted to the authority for approval.
- The Resources Development Policy was finalised and submitted to the authority for approval.
- The equipment and machinery of PABX system was cleared from the Custom Department at the end of December 2002. It is expected that the PABX system will be installed at BDRCS National Headquarters by early 2003.
- The Red Cross/Red Crescent Basic Manual was modified and 2,500 copies were printed and are being distributed to all the Units.
- A vehicle maintenance workshop at National Headquarters has been renovated with necessary equipment for minor repair and routine maintenance of all vehicles of the Society.
- The Basic Computer Training for 20 mid level Officers of the Society was organised.
- Necessary furniture, stationery and relevant legal affairs books were provided to the Legal Affairs Department.
- In April, organised a two days Orientation and Briefing session on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, International Humanitarian Law (IHL), BDRCS activities and constitution structure for 21 Unit Executive Members from 20 Units.
- Three separate training courses on Red Cross/Red Crescent Basic and First Aid was organised and conducted for 49 officers and staff members of BDRCS during the period April-August 2002.
- Organised Training of Trainers (ToT) for 16 officers of BDRCS in April 2002.
- Organised two Red Cross/Red Crescent Basic and First Aid training courses at National Headquarters facilitated by 62 RCY from 22 Units in June-July 2002.
- Organised ToT for 23 RCY from ten Units in January 2002.
- Organised "Office Management Training" for 30 BDRCS Officers in June-July 2002.
- Conducted a workshop on "Youth Policy" at National Headquarters with 40 RCY Leaders from 20 Units in May 2002.

Apart from the above mentioned training, the Training Department, successfully conducted 14 training sessions involving 400 participants from different organisations on the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, IHL, First Aid, Disaster Preparedness and Management (including earthquake preparedness & awareness) etc. throughout the year 2002.

Objective 7: To provide material support to 12 National Society Branches, selected on the basis of established criteria for organisational development.

- Conducted an Orientation Workshop at National Headquarters with the Unit Secretary and Vice-Chairman of 12 Units on the issues relating to organisational development.
- Organised training for 90 RCY School Teacher-in-charge on Red Cross/Red Crescent Principles, Movement and IHL in seven Units.
- 250 Core Volunteers in ten Units have been recruited and provided Red Cross/red Crescent Basic training in November-December 2002.
- Organised Red Cross/Red Crescent Basic and First Aid training for 17 Core Volunteers of 10 Units at National Headquarters in December 2002.
- Conducted Fundraising Campaign and Membership Drive in Dinajpur Unit in November 2002.

- Provided functional facilities and support such as office renovation, telephone, essential furniture, staff support etc. to ten Units.

Additional Activities performed by Planning and Organizational Department:

- The Planning and Development (PD) department organised a preliminary Project Planning Process Workshop for all senior managers and officers, at national headquarters, involved in the process of preparing appeal document for 2003-04. The workshop was facilitated by the Federation's OD delegate.
- The PD Department also facilitated the process of drafting appeal 2003-04 with five different projects under the OD programme.
- The PD Department provided all necessary support as the host national society for the Regional Planning and Reporting workshop held at BDRCS National Headquarters in October 2002.
- The Programme Co-ordinator, South Asia Disaster Response and Preparedness Department of the Swedish Red Cross visited Bangladesh from 4 -11 November including visits to BDRCS National Headquarters and a number of Branches of the Society.
- The President of the Swedish Red Cross and the Society's Head of Disaster Response and Preparedness visited Bangladesh from 18-21 November. Their visit was very inspiring to the OD Department and BDRCS as a whole.
- The Secretary General, Director CPP, DP Director, Youth and Volunteers and the assistant Director PD attended the South Asia Regional Workshop on “Branch Development Models” held in Sri Lanka from 11 to 13 December 2002.
- The Director, Planning and Development Department attended the Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Summit as a resource person, held in New Delhi, which was jointly organized by the Government of India, UNDP and the Confederation of Indian Industry from 21-24 December 2002.
- Deputy Director and Assistant Director of PD Department visited five Units under OD programme for supervision of various activities in November 2002.
- The senior officers of PD Department visited different units under OD programme in December 2002 for providing necessary support as well as supervision and monitoring of the ongoing activities.

The planned activities of different departments and programmes under PD Department have been monitored during the year 2002. The volume of activities in the second half of the year were more intense than during the first half. The monitoring results indicate that the activities as planned have been implemented both at headquarters and at the Branch level with little exception. Occasionally, some officers of other departments of the Society joined the PD monitoring team during their field level monitoring missions.

The main monitoring events concentrated on the activities of the Training Department, Fund Raising Department, and Youth and Volunteers Department of the Society.

Challenges faced by BDRCS during the implementation period include:

- In the year 2002, OD activities were supposed to be implemented in 12 Units, but due to administrative problems two Units could not be covered.
- Lack of Officers in some of the Units caused delays with implementing planned activities.
- A time gap during the process of changing the Director of the PD Department.
- Lack of sufficient capacity at Unit level to initiate their own development activities.

For a number of reasons, the speed of implementing OD activities could not be harmonised throughout the year; still the overall achievement is satisfactory. As it has been ascertained that branch development is the most essential prerequisite to make BDRCS a well functional National Society, all endeavors need to be focused on achieving the goals set. Accordingly branch development was given top most priority as a built in component of all OD activities, while at the same time, as a continuing process, sufficient input would be provided for capacity building and resource mobilisation at all levels. To achieve the expected results, regular monitoring and supervision of all activities would be ensured by empowering a “Monitoring Cell”.

Co-ordination and Management

Objective 1: *To assist BDRCS to build its capacity for effective internal governance and management of its affairs.*

Objective 2: *To represent the Secretariat in Bangladesh and assist BDRCS to build good relations with national authorities, international and national organisations, donor governments, international and national media and the ICRC.*

Objective 3: To enhance the profile and reputation of BDRCS with international donors, sister National Societies and the Bangladesh government and people.

The Federation's Secretary General attended the South-Asia partnership meeting in Dhaka organised in early March. The delegation took this opportunity to visit the President of the Republic of Bangladesh (also the President of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society). Meetings were also held with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs where the main discussion was the current position of the Federation's status agreement with the Government of Bangladesh and ongoing support to the BDRCS. In addition, official visits were also made with the Minister of Health. The BDRCS Chairman and the Federation's Head of Delegation also attended these meetings.

The Federation/BDRCS continued to take part in regular co-ordination meetings organised by various UN and government agencies. The delegation maintains a close relationship with all of its international donors.

Increased support and daily meetings are held with the BDRCS chairman and board members in order to provide necessary guidance to the newly appointed board of management. Main areas include changes to the BDRCS constitution and the National Society's change management process.

BDRCS Chairman headed the Bangladesh delegation to the South-Asia change management workshop in Sri Lanka organized by the Federation's Regional Delegation in Delhi. Later in the year he also attended the Manila Conference.

Conclusions

Throughout the year the BDRCS continued to deliver effective support to vulnerable people in the country. This year was relatively free of major natural disasters. The exception being the heavy flooding that affected many districts in the north, north-west and central parts of the country resulting in the launch of an Emergency Appeal for assistance in food and non-food relief items for 150,000 beneficiaries. The relief operation was implemented in a very rapid, efficient and professional manner, providing timely and appropriate assistance to the most vulnerable. In addition, the BDRCS did respond on several other occasions when tropical storms and tornados occurred. All these interventions significantly raised the local profile of the BDRCS.

In the area of Disaster Preparedness the National Society procured 5,000 family kits for buffer stocks thus enabling it to respond within 24 hours at any location in Bangladesh. Further progress was made in generating local funds for some BDRCS projects.

In December 2002, German Red Cross' (GRC) supported Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme (CBDPP) in Cox's Bazar districts had come to an end. GRC was supporting this program since 1996. The main objective of the programme was to strengthen the vulnerable communities living around 30 cyclone shelters to better protect life and property during and after cyclones. Both GRC and BDRCS are satisfied with their cooperation and the programme output. As of January 1, BDRCS will be take full responsibility for the future sustainability of this project.

Support to the Bangladesh Red Crescent's Appeal was excellent for 2002. However, it should be noted that several National Societies' programmes have come to an end during 2002. Funding for 2003 will be very tight while several National Societies are in the process of reviewing activities and consequently deciding on areas of support for 2004.

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- *Federation Secretariat in Geneva: Suzana Jekic; Phone 41 22 739 4353, e-mail; Suzana.Jekic@ifrc.org*

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>

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.26/2002 Bangladesh
Period: year 2002
Project(s): PBD001, 005, 006, 007, 160, 165, 174, 301, 510, 530
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,304,165				
less					
Cash brought forward	568,173				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	1,735,992				
<i>Contributions from Donors</i>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	212,280				212,280
British Govt.via British Red Cross (DGNGB)	148,830				148,830
British Red Cross Private donors (DPNGB)	60,249				60,249
British Red Cross (DNGB)	92,140				92,140
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	12,258				12,258
Donor - Capacity Building Fund (DCBF)	83,700				83,700
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	2,942				2,942
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	24,630				24,630
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	60,073				60,073
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	77,165				77,165
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	7,556				7,556
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	565,950				565,950
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	65,000				65,000
UNHCR Contract No.1 (DH0201)	15,893				15,893
UNHCR (DH02)	13,257				13,257
World Food Programme (DH05)	48,730				48,730
FINLAND				30,390	30,390
GREAT BRITAIN				12,648	12,648
SWEDEN				59,959	59,959
USA				23,326	23,326
IRANIAN - RC			71,740		71,740
TOTAL	1,490,653		71,740	126,323	1,688,716

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	568,173
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	1,490,653
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,743,878

CASH BALANCE	314,948

Appeal No & title: 01.26/2002 Bangladesh

Period: year 2002

Project(s): PBD001, 005, 006, 007, 160, 165, 174, 301, 510, 530

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	122,510	87,230			87,230	35,280
Clothing & Textiles		22,716			22,716	-22,716
Food & Seeds	23,438	24,524			24,524	-1,086
Water & sanitation	24,901	2,699			2,699	22,202
Medical & First Aid	48,646	43,765			43,765	4,881
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies		101	71,740		71,841	-71,841
Sub-Total	219,495	181,035	71,740		252,775	-33,280
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	12,000	18,389			18,389	-6,389
Computers & Telecom equip.	30,300	29,107			29,107	1,193
Medical equipment	5,000	2,295			2,295	2,705
Other capital expenditures	77,941	15,091			15,091	62,850
Sub-Total	125,241	64,881			64,881	60,360
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	104,871	78,340			78,340	26,531
Sub-Total	104,871	78,340			78,340	26,531
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	235,465	335,246		126,323	461,569	-226,104
Personnel (national staff)	977,682	698,524			698,524	279,158
Sub-Total	1,213,147	1,033,770		126,323	1,160,093	53,054
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	4,863	-103,853			-103,853	108,716
Travel & related expenses	40,641	39,040			39,040	1,601
Information expenses	165,751	76,895			76,895	88,856
Admin./general expenses	185,242	152,080			152,080	33,162
External workshops & Seminars		9,234			9,234	-9,234
Sub-Total	396,497	173,395			173,395	223,102
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	150,132	107,173			107,173	42,959
Technical services	44,942	32,088			32,088	12,854
Professional services	49,840	35,595			35,595	14,245
Sub-Total	244,914	174,856			174,856	70,058
Operational provisions		37,276			37,276	-37,276
Transfers to National Societies		325			325	-325
TOTAL BUDGET	2,304,165	1,743,878	71,740	126,323	1,941,941	362,224