

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Bangladesh

Appeal No. MAABD001

This report covers the period
1 January to 30 June 2009.

30 June 2009



Approximately 500 volunteers of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and cyclone preparedness programme volunteers are working together to rebuild the embankment destroyed by Cyclone Aila at Barguna district. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

In brief

Programme purpose:

Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters such as cyclones, earthquakes, tidal surges, tornadoes, floods, river bank erosions, droughts and cold waves. The extent of any natural disaster's impact on the country is usually massive and often exceeds the capacity of local coping mechanisms. Thus, the purpose of the all four core programmes – disaster management; health and care; organizational development, and principals and values – is to reach out to the most vulnerable, alleviating human suffering resulting from natural and man made catastrophes by capacity building through prevention, response and recovery with an emphasis on disaster risk reduction (DRR); and ultimately, safer communities.

Global Agenda Goal 1: Reaching the most vulnerable, resulting from any kind of disaster with response and recovery, and building the capacity within the community in preparedness.

Global Agenda Goal 2: The health department and selected existing health programmes are supported to reach the most vulnerable and at risk groups with appropriate health services through prevention, care and support and building the capacity of the community to respond to public health in emergency.

Global Agenda Goal 3: The organizational development programme strengthens the institutional capacity of the national society for effective utilization of resources with an aim to build the local community's self reliance to combat any disasters

Global Agenda Goal 4: Humanitarian values are incorporated in all the programmes, projects and trainings as a cross cutting issue in order to deliver better services.

Financial situation: The total budget for 2009 has been revised from CHF 1,944,751 (USD 1,798,702 or EUR 1,274,474) to CHF 1,667,908 (USD 1,529,929 or EUR 1,093,373), of which 71 per cent covered. Expenditure from January to June 2009 is 48 per cent of the overall 2009 budget.

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

No. of people we help:

Period	Programme Title	Total people reached		
		Female	Male	Total
January to June 2009	Disaster Management	60%	40%	23,000
	Health & Care	50%	50%	40,000
	Organizational Management	60%	40%	15,000
	Humanitarian Principles/values	50%	50%	10,000

Our partners: The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) has around 40 partners comprising of Movement partners, UN agencies, community-based non-government organizations, and government bodies, including the ministry of health and family welfare. Main donors for 2009 include the Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, and Swedish Red Cross through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

On behalf of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, the International Federation would like to thank all partners for their support.

Context

Some progress has been accomplished during this reporting period despite instability in the economy resulting in price hikes and the effects of yet another major disaster that struck in the country in May, Cyclone Aila. To mitigate the sudden destruction caused by Aila, The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society BDRCS focused on its priorities, utilizing its strengths in disaster preparedness and response, and the prevention of epidemics.

Activities which the programmes could not put into action were mainly due to the fact that many people working at the unit level were disoriented for political reasons after the national election in December 2008 and the sub-district election in January/February 2009. Moreover, the annual general meeting that was to take place in December 2008, ended up postponed for a later date in 2009 due to internal matters at BDRCS. This resulted in no managing board and the BDRCS budget for 2009 came to a halt. In February 2009, the Chairman was selected and plans are that the managing board will be in place on an ad hoc basis by mid- 2009. Once this is done, it is assumed that the legal base and the structure of BDRCS will be in place and the momentum of work will be revived. As such, the planned activities and budget for 2009 has been revised. Additionally, the International Federation planning for 2010-2011 was done.

Over the last 30 years, the country has generally improved in its health indicators, especially on infant and maternal mortality rates. Bangladesh still faces a number of health problems due to widespread poverty, overpopulation and lack of access to basic health services. The number of deaths, illnesses and the impact from diseases and public health in emergencies (PhiE) are addressed by the health programme through awareness building and implementation of the planned activities.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

Programme Component	Outcomes
1. Community based disaster management (CBDM)	Targeted high risk flood prone communities are better able to mitigate, prepare for and respond to floods and other disasters.
2. Cyclone preparedness programme (CPP)	Capacities of targeted vulnerable coastal communities to respond to cyclonic disasters are strengthened.
3. Earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP)	Targeted high risk communities are better prepared to respond to earthquakes.
4. Disaster response	Disaster response capacities of the national society are further strengthened.
5. Climate change (CC)	National society and targeted communities are better Prepared with appropriate knowledge and measures for reducing the potential risk to climate change.

Expected outcome 1: With financial assistance from the Hong Kong Red Cross, BDRCS has been implementing community-based disaster management since 2005. The overall objective is to build community resilience in order to cope with flood disasters in 40 communities under five flood-prone districts: Faridpur, Madaripur, Chandpur, Jamalpur and Munshiganj. Software activities and a number of small scale mitigation and livelihood support activities were implemented in ten communities (see table 1). Vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) led the process of identifying and prioritising community needs sessions and awareness sessions that were conducted at micro group level. Disaster management training for the community level including the committee for community disaster management committee, community disaster response team and community health volunteers were conducted on regular basis.



Sewing training as a livelihood option support under the community-based disaster management programme. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

Six deep tube wells were installed and platforms were raised in Chandpur (one of the community-based disaster management programme areas), to help control water-borne diseases during emergency and supply of arsenic free water. Platforms at a total of 23 existing tubewells were raised in five community-based disaster management districts to ensure safe water during peak flood, shown in the table below:

Table 1: Five flood-prone districts reached to build community resilience to cope with flood disaster

Districts	Community	No. of Platforms raised
Chandpur	Char Meyasha, AnandaBazar	6
Faridpur	Saingardak, Digholkanda	4
Madaripur	Haigh School kandi, Hindu Kandi	4
Munshiganj	Rakhikandi, Dewankandi	5
Jamalpur	Mesta and Majhipara	4

Plinths for a total of 56 houses have been raised under the mitigation project in four community-based disaster management programme districts to protect the houses of the most vulnerable families that were constructed in the low lying areas to reduce their disaster risks.

A total of 46 females received sewing machines. Additionally, they were given three months training on how to make better use of rickshaw vans, spades, boats, fishing nets, livestock and so on. This was provided to the community as optional livelihood support. Based on VCA findings, four to five saplings of different fruit species were provided to 2,000 households as nutritional support that will also help in reducing the soil erosion. An orientation on plantation in collaboration with the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) was given by a horticulturist. A total of 1,500 packets containing six varieties of seeds were distributed to 150 targeted households for each of the VCA's done in ten community-based disaster management communities.

To strengthen the response capacity, five unit disaster response teams (UDRT) comprising of 25 members per team received training on first aid and basic disaster response. Community-based disaster management communities prepared safe evacuation plans and practiced through simulation exercises. Unit level contingency planning workshops were held with the participation of community volunteers, and executive committee members. A detailed contingency plan for flood response was also prepared.

An evaluation/review was conducted by an external consultant in collaboration with BDRCS's community-based disaster management for floods and for the earthquake preparedness and response programme (EPRP) personnel. In attendance was the International Federation's community-based disaster management focal person to assess the impact and achievement of the community-based approach in relation to the disaster management project, its objectives and purpose. Based on lessons learned, the findings were presented in a workshop to map out the framework for the future using the disaster risk reduction approach in line with the BDRCS's climate change adaptation framework. The review team also tried to identify and draft a framework for required conceptual changes, so to shift towards a more comprehensive risk reduction and people centred intervention method for future programmes in light of disaster risk reduction and community-based adaptation (CBA) directions. The concept of operational alliance (OA) was introduced in the workshop by the head of the delegation. The workshop was attended by BDRCS's community-based disaster management, EPRP programme personnel, unit level officers (ULOs), community volunteers and representatives from other disaster management departments: From the cyclone preparedness programme (CPP), community empowerment programme (CEP), Sidr and the building community disaster preparedness capacity project (BCDPC). In addition, the International Federation and representatives from the funding agencies – Hong Kong Red Cross and other partners such as the British, German and Swiss Red Cross societies – all attended the workshop. The participants defined a way forward for BDRCS to improve and link their interventions to the disaster risk reduction concepts. Recommendations based on specific activities in line with specific key elements were formulated and put into a framework.



The community-based disaster management review workshop in collaboration with the Bangladesh red Crescent Society community-based disaster management floods and earthquake preparedness and response programme to asses the impact and achievement of the community based approach in relation to disaster management. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

A seven-member team from BDRCS and the International Federation's Bangladesh country office took part in an exchange visit programme to Sri Lanka held from 24-29 April to promote and share knowledge and experience between the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and BDRCS for effective implementation of applicable and sustainable good practices of flood preparedness initiatives. The team visited two community-based disaster risk management districts of Sri Lanka and was able to get a good

understanding of various disaster management initiatives run by the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society and learnt about good disaster risk reduction practices under the community-based disaster risk management project. Lessons learnt include how spontaneous and effective community participation at all stages of disaster management planning had positive effect and impact.

Expected outcome 2: Cyclone Bijli struck the costal line of Chittagong on the 14 April. As signal seven was hoisted, BDRCS was alerted, and cyclone preparedness programme volunteers activated the cyclone preparedness programme control room for 24 hours. All cyclone preparedness programme staff were put on standby to respond to any emergency. The BDRCS passed alert messages to the communities through 32 high frequency and 96 very high frequency cyclone preparedness programme radio stations. Cyclone preparedness programme volunteers disseminated signals through the megaphone to alert people. Coordination meetings were held at all 32 sub-districts and 11 main districts located in the six catchment zones. A number of emergency coordination meetings were called at the meteorological department and the ministry of disaster management and government activated the emergency control room at the ministry to monitor the situation.

The delegation conducted meetings with the cyclone preparedness programme and monitored the situation closely. As part of the International Federation's regular programme, funds are provided to support the BDRCS for preparedness and proper dissemination of warning messages to the community.

Considering the cyclone season (March-April) and in order to ensure effective early warning messages for dissemination, a total of 7,700 pieces of big and 14,670 pieces of medium dry cell batteries were provided to communities. Funds were released for repairing early warning equipment such as high frequency wireless sets, high frequency wireless antennas, and megaphones during March, 2009.

A meeting between the ministry of food and disaster management, BDRCS and the International Federation was held in March 2009 to address issues around the cyclone preparedness programme to clear any confusion within the country office concerning service delivery. It is expected that BDRCS will resume normality regarding mandates stated in the original agreement as the government seems to agree with the cyclone preparedness programme following a Memorandum of Understanding between the Bangladesh government and BDRCS.

Expected outcome 3: The EPRP supported by the Hong Kong Red Cross has been in the process of implementation using a community-based approach since 2005 within eight vulnerable communities under the Chittagong and Sylhet city boundaries. Each community targeted 1,000 households. Community and unit level trained volunteer teams comprising of 25 members were formed under this programme. In addition, earthquake awareness raising activities were conducted at 20 selected schools in two cities.

During the reporting period, refresher courses on disaster management and first aid were held for 200 community volunteers and 60 selected high school students from two earthquake prone cities. A total of 50 squad volunteers received five day-long refresher training sessions on first aid, and search and rescue.

The community and squad volunteers were actively engaged in disseminating messages with colourful and user friendly information, education and communication (IEC) materials through a door-to-door campaign for 500 households of each of the eight EPRP communities. In order to ensure systematic response in an organized way, a two day-long contingency planning workshop was held on 22 and 23 March, 2009 at the BDRCS's national headquarters in Dhaka. Unit executive committee (UEC) members, EPRP programme officers, squad community volunteers and community members of Chittagong city and Sylhet units took part in the workshops. In addition, representatives from different disaster management programmes of the BDRCS attended the event.

EPRP personnel in charge completed the course on earthquake vulnerability reduction (EVRC), organized and facilitated by the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC-Bangkok) held from 26 January to 6 February.

A day-long awareness and knowledge sharing session was held on 27 April for all staff at the BDRCS and the International Federation with a special focus on preparedness and response capacity for earthquakes and fire hazards. The fire service and civil defence (FSCD) provided technical assistance in the session.

Earthquake contingency stock with necessary search and rescue kits has been developed with a view to ensure effective and immediate emergency response.

The elections in December 2008 and January 2009 hindered the planned activities. The BDRCS and the International Federation requested a no cost extension from the Hong Kong Red Cross to complete the project by May 2009. The plan of action was extended a period of time for both community-based disaster management (floods) and the EPRP was revised and approved by the Hong Kong Red Cross.

Expected outcome 4: Under flood response 2007, the BDRCS in consultation with the International Federation, revised and approved the allocation of shelter materials and distribution of tool kits for vulnerable families in 19 most affected districts instead of the initial 34 districts identified. This prioritization was based on the extent of damage caused to the people whose houses were affected during the disaster and their existing condition. Distribution of shelter materials and tool kits to 3,200 families out of 3,500 families (300 family packages are kept as buffer stock) has been completed by the end of May.

The buffer stock (sarees -- 4,000 pieces; lungies -- 4,000 pieces; blankets -- 21,500 pieces, and tarpaulins -- 6,000 pieces), which was procured under the 2007 floods response plan has been offered to BDRCS by the International Federation. Additionally, the terms and conditions surrounding the stocks need to be agreed on for distribution.

A disaster management working group Bangladesh (DMWGB) was established in BDRCS with the purpose to oversee and provide strategic guidance to disaster management programmes. The DMWGB holds monthly meetings and discusses issues related to coordination, inter programme linkage, and quality and control.

Expected outcome 5: During this reporting period, the regional think tank workshop on CCA and community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) was arranged. Around 50 disaster risk reduction practitioners including national societies in South Asia, the International Federation climate change centre (CCC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Action Aid and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) participated in the workshop. Through this workshop a drafted CCA and CBDRR framework has been developed which will frame the base for BDRCS's position on the CCA programmes. This regional workshop was done as one of the activities from the South Asian regional office, supported by disaster preparedness ECHO (DIPECHO).

A CCA programme review was carried out by an external consultant. The review was done to map out who is doing what, where and how in Bangladesh. And what and where the BDRCS can contribute. Disaster risk reduction key actors, including the government, want to see BDRCS in CCA.

Constraints or Challenges

The governance pilot project on CCA has been postponed due to the delay in approval by BDRCS. This is because the exchange visit with the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society could not take place in time and the community-based disaster management programmes required a no cost extension. Due to national and local government elections, the shelter materials and tool kits could not be distributed on time as it was difficult to ensure fair distribution.

Working in partnership

The International Federation has been supporting BDRCS in disaster risk reduction/disaster management programmes through channeling resources and providing technical input/assistance. The International Federation supports the BDRCS by coordinating and linking partner national society programmes. The BDRCS, with support from the International Federation, has been exploring partnerships with American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, ECHO, and UNDP, amongst others.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The small scale mitigation and livelihood support through community-based disaster management to vulnerable people will help them strengthen coping strategies and livelihood security. Community-based organizations, including the community disaster management committee and the community disaster response teams,, will be continuing their services in disaster risk reduction initiatives for communities they live in. Under the community-based disaster management programme, response volunteer teams like UDRT and CDRT have been formed and trained. These teams will be linked to the BDRCS response mechanism in rendering their services in disaster response programmes.

Under the flood response, 16,000 people were provided with shelter materials and tool kits, which helped to improve their condition in challenging extreme weather conditions.

The regional think tank workshop and CCA review has widened the scope of the BDRCS to include mainstream CCA and disaster risk reduction issues into disaster management programmes. The framework on CCA will be a reference towards the development position paper for BDRCS which will define critical roles of the CCA and disaster risk reduction programmes in the country and region.

Looking ahead

The DMWGB will take formal shape with a separate secretariat established in BDRCS and will be facilitating inter programme/thematic linkages, developing/updating disaster management/disaster risk reduction policies, strategies, and so on, on different DM programmes. This DMWGB will be working with the government on advocacy issues related to disaster risk reduction and CCA.

Health and Care

Due to funding constraints, there were no health activities in the beginning of the year. However, one batch of cyclone preparedness programme volunteers' training on PHiE which had been planned for 2008 but, could not be held due to the national elections, was conducted in February 2009. In addition, a supervisor cyclone preparedness programme officer as well as 20 male and eight female volunteers from surrounding communities of 15 cyclone shelters of Cox's Bazaar, Teknaf were trained using Tsunami fund.

Programme Component	Outcomes
1 HIV and AIDS	Vulnerability to HIV infection and its impact are reduced
2 Public health	Improved health status of the vulnerable population, especially that of children and adolescent girls among the targeted
3 Public Health in Emergencies	Effective response to public health issues in emergencies

Expected Outcome 1: Due to fund constraints, the planned activities could not be implemented.

Expected Outcome 2: Due to fund constraints, the planned activities could not be implemented.

Expected Outcome 3: Cyclone preparedness programme volunteers responsible for cyclone preparedness and response activities in the community received PHiE training. This training has increased their knowledge on the management of cyclone related communicable and non-communicable diseases. It is expected that they will make the community aware of the importance of hygiene by using the posters on hygiene promotion. Moreover, they now are equipped and have a better understanding of how to respond to immediate emergencies by using local resources including their previous first aid kits and are able to refer to the appropriate health facilities that they have learnt.

Constraints or Challenges

The main reasons why planned activities could not be implemented were due to funding constraints and the national election that took place in December 2008.

Organizational Development

Programme Component	Outcomes
1. Planning and accountability development	BDRCS capacity in strategic planning, monitoring, evaluation & reporting (PMER) and managing effective programmes is strengthened
2. Governance and management development	Members of the BDRCS governing board and branch executive committees are well informed of the role of governance and management, code of conduct, policies, systems and procedures

3. Legal base	BDRCS' legal base is strengthened
4. Volunteer management and development	BDRCS's volunteer base has increased and developed into a gender diverse, well trained, highly motivated network including youth volunteers
5. Financial resource development	BDRCS has enhanced capacity to manage its financial resources and fundraising effectively
6. Human resource development and management	BDRCS's human resource capacity is enhanced to render improved service delivery
7. Branch development	Systematic branch development is taking place

Expected Outcome 1: The draft of the BDRCS's Strategic Plan (SP) for 2009-2011 has been formulated with the involvement of 24 units and key national headquarters staff members. Presently, it is in the process of finalization with the leading role of an organization development (OD) consultant. To facilitate the process in a participatory manner, a 10 member committee has been formed with all directors in-charge of BDRCS and the head of PMER for the International Federation's Bangladesh country office. Various meetings have been held with all BDRCS staff. It is planned that the OD consultant will travel to some of the districts to meet the unit staff, the people reached and the volunteers to get a better understanding of the overall picture. As soon as the BDRCS managing board is in place, the SP will be placed for approval.



The operational alliance and partner national societies meeting at the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society headquarters, on 1-2 June, saw attendance from the national society, ICRC, International Federation and representatives from the s British Danish, German, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross societies. Photo: Bangladesh Red Crescent Society.

To start off, the process of the International Federation's strategic development plan for 2010-2011, the Regional PMER delegate from SARD was in the country from 11-13 April. The budget revision for 2009 as well as the budget for 2010-2011 has been completed in coordination with BDRCS' OD focal personnel.

Several meetings took place between the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Partner National Societies (PNSs) and the International Federation's upper management on better management, accountability and transparency of the OD programme. One of the major decisions, which is under discussion is that there has to be a Movement approach with regard to the OD programme. This is to ensure better service delivery.

Expected Outcome 2: Without a managing board in place, it was not possible to carry out the planned activities that fall under this outcome. In addition, other activities mainly related to service delivery of the units could not be done due to the general elections which created a vacuum that caused disorientation among many of the executive committee members in some of units.

Expected Outcome 3: BDRCS's Constitution was sent back by the ministry of health to BDRCS in May 2004 requesting them to work on the recommendations made by the government of Bangladesh (GoB). During this reporting period, the focal persons of the BDRCS and the head of the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit at the International Federation's Bangladesh country office worked as per the recommendations made. The revised BDRCS Constitution has been submitted to

BDRCS's line health ministry for final approval. It is regularly followed up by the BDRCS national headquarters.

The Cooperation Agreement between BDRCS and the International Federation that will end in 2009 has been prepared and shared with the legal affairs department in Geneva, BDRCS's Chairman and the Secretary General. After mutual feedback between the International Federation and the BDRCS, the recommended changes have been incorporated into the Cooperation Agreement. It is in the process of being signed.

An MoU for the Sidr operation between BDRCS and the International Federation has been drafted for the end of November 2009. It has been shared with BDRCS. Some feedback was received from BDRCS which has been incorporated by the Sidr operation based on a mutual understanding. It is in the process of being signed.

Between 1 and 2 June, the first operational alliance and partner national societies meeting took place at the BDRCS national headquarters with over 35 participants. They are from the NS, ICRC, International Federation country office and partner national societies (British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross). The main discussions were on the Sidr review report and a follow-up based on the recommendations made. Essentially, steps taken for the five year disaster management strategy planning; better understanding of the operational alliance and whether the BDRCS can take a lead role; and the status of BDRCS's SP will be finalized by the organizational development consultant who has arrived on 25 May.

Expected Outcome 4: Due to the lack of commitment from the organizational development programme in the BDRCS, the activities under this outcome could not be implemented.

Expected Outcome 5: To ensure better accountability and transparency in the financial reporting system the Navision software was installed as the main application in this context. A meeting was arranged with the software service provider for further development and update of the software. To develop and enhance the skills of staff concerned, a day-long Navision software refresher course was conducted in May. Additionally, a two day-long finance management training course was conducted in May which was attended by 24 participants. Navision Software is regularly maintained for better performance.

Expected Outcome 6: Due to the lack of commitment from the organizational development programme in the BDRCS, the activities under this outcome could not be implemented.

Expected Outcome 7: Due to the lack of commitment from the organizational development programme in the BDRCS, the activities under this outcome could not be implemented.

Constraints or Challenges

Due to the political situation and delay in the appointment of the BDRCS's new Chairman and an organizational development delegate in the International Federation a number of activities could not be implemented during this reporting period. Moreover, the BDRCS's annual general meeting) never took place, leading to the uncertainty of the human resource structure and the budget approval for 2009 to carry out the activities. The BDRCS's organogram is still in draft form which may hamper the full commitment by the BDRCS. After nearly six months, the BDRCS is still without a managing board. Talks on the formation of a managing board have just started on an ad hoc basis. Hence, due to these factors, most of the planned activities could not be achieved, although there is hope that once the managing board is in place, many of the persisting problems which are affecting the smooth continuation of activities will be solved.

Working in partnership

Several meetings took place during this reporting period with the ICRC, partner national societies, the International Federation and the BDRCS's higher management to discuss the present situation of the organizational development programme and what can be done to better facilitate the programmes in the long run.

Leftover funds from the Swedish Red Cross are carried over to 2009 to cover necessary expenditure for the organizational development programme. To date, there is still no funding allocated for functions/activities under organizational development.

Contributing to longer-term impact

With the legal base and the structure of the BDRCS in place, service delivery and commitment levels of BDRCS's focal persons will be enhanced. This will also contribute to activities being carried out most effectively: In a transparent manner with more ownership and accountability. Furthermore, the organizational development programme will assist the national society to form an organizational development technical committee that will include key decision makers and influencers. It is anticipated that a number of representatives from partner national societies and ICRC will be included. It is envisaged that the organizational development technical committee will consider the various source documents including but not limited to the 2005–2008 strategic plan, recommendations from the partnership meeting 2007, and relevant BDRCS strategic and operational plans.

Looking ahead

To address the national society's challenges, a window of opportunity is needed which includes a combination of internal and external factors to transform the organizational development programme. The 2005-2008 BDRCS strategic plan, while expired, has identified that human resources reform is number one priority. In the 2007 partnership meeting, the organizational development priorities were further highlighted and a list of remedial measures was agreed on. These measures would ensure an immediate and long-term impact.

Of critical importance is the recognition that the International Federation has been unable to fund a long-term organizational development delegate position in Bangladesh. Without the presence of an experienced organizational development professional guiding BDRCS through its own developmental process, it is very much unlikely that sustainable development can take place.

The drafted volunteer policy needs to be finalized and the volunteer system needs to be formed/developed for a better systematic utilization. It is also acknowledged that to clearly define gender diversity an information data system need to be developed.

Humanitarian Values

Programme Component	Outcomes
1. Understanding of the Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values	Raised awareness in BDRCS' governing board, branch executive committee and key staff on Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles, history and humanitarian values
2. Integration of humanitarian values into DM, health and OD programme	BDRCS DM, health and OD programmes are designed to include Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and HIV to promote non-discrimination and social harmony
3. Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values advocacy	Targeted sectors of civil society have appositive change in attitude in areas of tolerance and non-discrimination

Expected Outcome 1: Due to the lack of commitment of the humanitarian values programme of BDRCS, the activities planned under this outcome could not be implemented.

Expected Outcome 2: Due to the lack of commitment of the humanitarian values programme of BDRCS, the activities planned under this outcome could not be implemented.

Expected Outcome 3: Due to the lack of commitment of the humanitarian values programme of BDRCS, the activities planned under this outcome could not be implemented.

Constraints or Challenges

The general election was conducted in December 2008. Added to this, there is lack of funding for implementing humanitarian values activities. Moreover, the annual general meeting never took place, leading to the uncertainty of the human resource structure and the budget available in 2009. Thus, with all these issues and a lack of commitment by BDRCS, it became near to impossible for the International Federation to carry out any activities.

Looking ahead

Due to the number of persisting challenges faced during this reporting period, it has been agreed upon by all the programmes that humanitarian values be an integrated part of each programme through awareness building, trainings, and so on. The most important characteristic is that humanitarian values is a cross-cutting issue which can be embedded in all activities of the core programmes.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.• Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.• Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.• Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
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<p>International Federation South Asia Office in Delhi:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Azmat Ulla (Head of Regional Office); phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org• Mette Petersen (Regional Resource Mobilization/PMER delegate); phone: +91.11.2411.1122; email: mette.petersen@ifrc.org	
<p>International Federation Asia Pacific Zone Office in Kuala Lumpur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jagan Chapagain (Deputy Head of Zone); phone: +603 9207 5702; email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org• Penny Elghady (Resource Mobilization and PMER Coordinator); phone: +603 9207 5775, email: penny.elghady@ifrc.org• Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.	

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	894,698	335,341	221,380	16,774	199,714	1,667,908
B. Opening Balance	373,728	21,685	78,849	664	65,798	540,724
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	108,293					108,293
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	30,633		26,038		6,222	62,892
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					35,255	35,255
<i>Intel Foundation</i>		54,146				54,146
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		32,921	108,293			141,214
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	20,000					20,000
<i>OPEC Fund For Int-l Development</i>		21,942				21,942
C1. Cash contributions	158,926	109,010	134,331		41,477	443,743
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					6,222	6,222
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>					35,255	35,255
<i>Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>		1,343				1,343
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		1,343			41,477	42,820
Inkind Personnel						
<i>American Red Cross</i>	26,400					26,400
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>					42,500	42,500
C4. Inkind Personnel	26,400				42,500	68,900
Other Income						
<i>Services</i>					88,534	88,534
C5. Other Income					88,534	88,534
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	185,326	110,353	134,331	0	213,988	643,997
D. Total Funding = B + C	559,053	132,038	213,179	664	279,786	1,184,721
Appeal Coverage	62%	39%	96%	4%	140%	71%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	373,728	21,685	78,849	664	65,798	540,724
C. Income	185,326	110,353	134,331	0	213,988	643,997
E. Expenditure	-271,906	-21,922	-32,457		-59,851	-386,135
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	287,147	110,116	180,723	664	219,935	798,586

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAABD001 - Bangladesh

Mid-year report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAABD001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		894,698	335,341	221,380	16,774	199,714	1,667,908	
Supplies								
Construction - Housing		273					273	-273
Construction Materials	21,925							21,925
Seeds,Plants	31,316	27,806					27,806	3,510
Water & Sanitation	7,895	9,552					9,552	-1,657
Medical & First Aid	12,272	321					321	11,951
Utensils & Tools	36,000							36,000
Other Supplies & Services	52,610	5,820					5,820	46,790
Total Supplies	162,017	43,771					43,771	118,247
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles		4,076					4,076	-4,076
Computers & Telecom	20,803					4,543	4,543	16,259
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	1,953	869		1,493		325	2,687	-734
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	22,755	4,945		1,493		4,868	11,306	11,449
Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,746	6,141					6,141	4,605
Distribution & Monitoring	11,643	504					504	11,140
Transport & Vehicle Costs	43,820	12,273	34	580		3,910	16,798	27,022
Total Transport & Storage	66,209	18,918	34	580		3,910	23,443	42,766
Personnel								
International Staff	510,336	43,732	9,789			71,575	125,096	385,241
National Staff	118,024	11,130	1,393	6,793		24,656	43,972	74,052
National Society Staff	160,751	37,988	2,868	3,992		1,756	46,603	114,148
Consultants	46,157	19,608		5,540			25,148	21,009
Total Personnel	835,269	112,458	14,050	16,325		97,987	240,819	594,450
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	241,082	42,746	1,589	5,055		2,764	52,154	188,928
Total Workshops & Training	241,082	42,746	1,589	5,055		2,764	52,154	188,928
General Expenditure								
Travel	41,440	1,457	1,261	1,417		2,516	6,650	34,790
Information & Public Relation	120,632	11,686	2,511	1,686		287	16,171	104,461
Office Costs	26,882	2,701	19	1,162		7,643	11,525	15,357
Communications	31,787	8,043	58	624		5,045	13,770	18,017
Financial Charges	5,300	2,651				-69,493	-66,841	72,141
Other General Expenses	5,920	1,000	165	0		2,535	3,701	2,219
Total General Expenditure	231,961	27,538	4,015	4,890		-51,466	-15,023	246,985
Programme Support								
Program Support	108,614	16,251	1,499	2,305		1,527	21,583	87,031
Total Programme Support	108,614	16,251	1,499	2,305		1,527	21,583	87,031
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		5,280	734	1,809		261	8,084	-8,084
Total Operational Provisions		5,280	734	1,809		261	8,084	-8,084
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,667,908	271,906	21,922	32,457		59,851	386,135	1,281,772
VARIANCE (C - D)		622,792	313,419	188,924	16,774	139,863	1,281,772	