

FINAL 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: MONSOON FLOODS

12 June, 2003

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. 21/2002; launched on 7 August 2002 for four months for CHF 2,076,000 (USD 1,393,555 or EUR 1,422,852) to assist 150,000 beneficiaries.

Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: CHF 170,000

Period covered: 7 August - 7 December 2002 ; last Operations Update (no. 3) issued on 10 October 2002

IN BRIEF

Appeal coverage: 82%

Related Appeals N/A

Summary: The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society implemented the Floods 2002 Emergency Relief Operations in a very rapid, efficient and professional manner, providing timely and appropriate assistance to more than 175,500 beneficiaries affected by floods and river erosion in seven most affected districts of Bangladesh. The whole operation was completed within ten weeks since the launch of the Emergency Appeal on 7 August 2002.

Due to operational savings made in procurement, transport and salaries a sum of CHF 15,187 remains outstanding. This surplus will be used for the Bangladesh Red Crescent's disaster preparedness, organizational development programs, and additional procurement of relief buffer stocks.

Summary

In 2002, the monsoon season arrived very early and it was extremely active throughout Bangladesh. Over 30 out of country's 64 districts, were affected by flash floods and river erosions brought on by exceptionally heavy torrential rains and onrush of water from India.

Although the disaster situation developed gradually during the month of July, it rapidly deteriorated during the first week of August, with 3.5 million of people affected in the northern, north eastern, eastern, central and south eastern districts of Bangladesh. Many of them were living in unhygienic conditions in temporary shelters on embankments, spars, roadways, rooftops or any high ground available. More than 90 people died, infrastructure and communications were damaged or disrupted and almost 500,000 hectares of crops destroyed or damaged throughout the country.



According to Bangladesh Water Development Board the monsoon floods damaged 655 km of embankments (at 160 points), 107 km of flood protection works and 66 different infrastructures under various projects. Road and railway communications also remained cut in many areas for several weeks.

In Bangladesh, where over 50 per cent of general population (over 60 million) lives below the poverty line, scarcity of food among the low income and unemployed caused further suffering throughout the affected districts. Shortage of safe drinking water prevailed in most places as the flood situation continued to damage tube-wells and further contaminated sources of water. Outbreaks of water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, and dengue fever were reported. As the flood waters caused widespread damages to the crops, prices of basic food commodities increased, hitting the poor particularly hard.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) with support from the Federation, provided emergency relief to the affected population. The Federation launched an Emergency Appeal 21/2002 on 7th August in order to meet urgent food, non-food and health needs of 150,000 of the most vulnerable people.

Red Cross Red Crescent Action

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) and the Federation responded rapidly to the disaster. Based on initially assessed needs, a Plan of Action (PoA) was prepared by BDRCS, in consultation with the Federation Delegation in Bangladesh. Immediately after the assessment of humanitarian needs a relief operation was launched.

• Coordination

External

Regular co-ordination meetings of Disaster Emergency Response (DER) group, chaired by WFP and government representatives (Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief), were attended by BDRCS, Federation and German Red Cross representatives in order to share information and co-ordinate relief operations carried out by various stakeholders in the country since the start of the monsoon season. Given the continued flooding of some areas and the onset of rain in eastern India and the Himalayas, the members of DER group met on need be basis. At the meeting held on 27 July, it was decided to activate DER "Control Cell" (at the WFP office, linked to Disaster Management Bureau -DMB) and to form and dispatch six separate assessment teams; to the north-west, north-east and south of the country (along the major rivers). BDRCS, as a full member of DER group, provided its representative for the assessment teams. The results of the DER assessment teams along with BDRCS Unit reports were used for the preparation of the initial Plan of Action.



Throughout the implementation of the flood relief operation, the members of Disaster Emergency Group (DER) continued to co-ordinate their actions in order to avoid duplication of relief distribution. BDRCS and Federation attended regularly all Disaster Emergency Relief group co-ordination meetings.

Internal

At the BDRCS National Headquarters, an *ad hoc* multi-sectoral emergency flood co-ordination committee, comprising the BDRCS (Secretary General, Deputy Secretary General, Relief, Health, Logistics, Transport and Finance Department staff), the Federation delegation and delegates and disaster preparedness and health delegates and senior local staff of the German Red Cross delegation met on a twice weekly basis. Those meetings facilitated comprehensive and timely access to up-to-date information, the identification and resolution of problems and collective expedition of implementation of the flood relief operation.

In terms of Federation co-ordination, the relief operations in Bangladesh, India and Nepal were co-ordinated by the Federation's Asia and Pacific Department (Secretariat) with the technical support of the Federation's DMC Division.

Objectives, activities and results w

Operation Objective: To meet the urgent needs of 30,000 unassisted and displaced families currently living on the river embankments, spars, roadways and chars through provision of basic food items, family kits, medical services and clean water supply for the period of three months.

The Operation's objective was fully achieved. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society assisted a total of 35,100 families or 175,500 beneficiaries from the start up of the relief operation at the end of July to the end of October 2002.

As per initial donor response to the Appeal, the relief operation was split into Phase I and Phase II.

Phase I (7-August - 21 September)

- Immediate deployment of medical teams in six affected districts for an initial period of one month.
- Assistance to 15,000 most affected families in three districts of Gaibandha, Jamalpur and Sirajganj.
- 5,000 families in each district would be assisted with a family kit and a food ratio (20 kg of rice, 4 kg of dal and 1 lit. of cooking oil).

Phase II (21 September - 21 October)

The final planning for the *Phase II* was carried out in parallel with the implementation of the *Phase I* through reassessment of needs. Changing needs were identified through several BDRCS and Federation joint reassessment missions organized during August and September. The assessment teams visited the districts of Noakhali, Shariatpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Feni and Chittagong. Based on their findings and recommendation, it was jointly decided that the initially identified needs were changing and the situation was showing much improvements in the districts of Noakhali and Shariatpur, initially targeted under this appeal, and the districts of Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Feni were in much greater need of assistance. Although Kurigram and Lalmonirhat districts were identified by the DER multi-sectoral assessment teams as those in great need of relief assistance - very limited assistance was provided. Accordingly, an adjustment to the original BDRCS/Federation plan of action for the *Phase II* was made, in particular with regard to the selection of Districts to be assisted, as it became evident that the situation significantly improved in some Districts since the beginning of July.

The joint Emergency Flood Co-ordination Task Force commonly agreed to provide following assistance under the *Phase II* of relief operation in the districts of Bogra, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Feni:

- ✦ Bogra - 5,000 families (5,000 Family Kits, 5,000 lt. oil, 20 MT dal and 100 MT rice)
- ✦ Kurigram - 2,500 families (2,500 Family Kits, 2,500 lt. oil, 10 MT dal and 50 MT rice)
- ✦ Lalmonirhat - 2,500 families (2,500 Family Kits, 2,500 lt. oil, 10 MT dal and 50 MT rice)
- ✦ Feni - 3,000 families (only food assistance: 3,000 lt. Oil, 12 MT of dal and 60 MT rice)

Procurement of family kits, dal and oil was done in accordance to Federation procurement procedures. In order to ensure the quality of family kits is in accordance to Federation standards, the Federation head of delegation and finance admin delegate visited the factory/supplier selected for production of family kits. Food quality control was carried out by the locally contracted "The Crowns Agents" - international inspection company - who provided detailed reports.

Due to lack of sufficient ***warehousing*** space at the national headquarters' warehouse, BDRCS made necessary arrangements for direct delivery to the affected districts using local storage space, wherever possible. BDRCS field co-ordinators were responsible to locate local storage.

BDRCS used its own trucks, boats and rented vehicles to ***transport*** relief goods from Dhaka to the field for distribution.

Beneficiaries: As mentioned in the Appeal document, the beneficiary selection criteria to select the most vulnerable was based on *the BDRCS Disaster Relief Field Manual*. The most vulnerable as defined as those who are unable to survive/recover in the aftermath of the crisis and whose suffering could not be alleviated without external assistance. Beneficiary selection was carried out mainly through "door-to-door" surveys (among displaced population living on river embankments, chars, roadsides) in order to ensure that the most affected population was reached.



The selection process:

- Ensured as much participation by the local community as possible;
- Avoided using intermediaries as much as possible;
- Carefully avoided duplication of persons/families;
- Used RC youth and volunteers who are familiar with the area under survey.

As a result, the following categories of beneficiaries were selected:

- Families most affected by the floods;
- Families which had not been beneficiaries or recipients of any substantial relief assistance by the Government, Red Crescent, NGOs and other organizations;
- Heads of households without any source of income, i.e. landless, jobless;
- Members of the family who had rendered incapable of work due to disability, i.e. serious illness or old age;
- Families headed by women, i.e. widows, divorced, or separated women who had no income.

The survey was carried out by BDRCS CBDP squads, RCY volunteers and EC members in respective districts. A ration card was issued to the selected beneficiaries before the distribution clearly mentioning the distribution point, quantity and date of distribution.

Relief: distribution of food and basic non-food items

Expected result 1: 30,000 displaced and unassisted families have received the complementary food ration within the next four weeks.

This objective was fully achieved. A total of 35,100 displaced families or 175,500 beneficiaries received a complementary food ration distributed by the Bangladesh Red Crescent from the onset of the disaster to 21 October when the last distribution took place.

The whole operation including identification of beneficiaries, procurement, release of rice (WFP donated) from government's warehouses, quality control, transportation and distribution was completed within ten (10) weeks.

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and the Federation initially targeted 30,000 families to be assisted through distribution of emergency food supplies of 600 MT of rice, 120 MT of dal and 30 MT of cooking oil for an initial period of one month. Each affected family received a food ration consisted of: 20 kg of rice, 4 kg of dal and 1 litre of cooking oil.



A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in July 2002 between WFP/BDRCS/IFRC and approved by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MDMR) was successfully activated by the issue (on 11 August) of a Government Order authorising the release to BDRCS of up to 1000 MT of rice stored in government warehouses throughout the country. Acting on this, during the *Phase I* the BDRCS submitted a request for the immediate release of 300 MT of locally stored rice for distribution in the Districts of Gaibandha, Jamalpur and Sirajganj. Government Delivery Orders subsequently was issued enabling BDRCS to collect proportionate quantities of rice from government warehouses situated close to the respective locations of relief distribution points in each of the three Districts. The same procedure for release of rice was followed during the implementation of the *Phase II* in the districts of Bogra, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat and Feni.

***Final distribution table - Floods 2002 Relief Operation
Phase I***

District	Sub-District	Beneficiaries	Relief materials			
			Rice (Kg)	Dal (Kg)	Oil (Ltr.)	F. Kits
Jamalpur	Bakshibanj	500	10000	2000	500	500
	Dewangonj	700	14000	2800	700	700
	Islampur	800	16000	3200	800	800
	Sharishabari	800	16000	3200	800	800

	Madargonj	600	12000	2400	600	600
	Melandah	450	9000	1800	450	450
	Jamalpur Sadar	1150	23000	4600	1150	1150
	Subtotal	5000	100000	20000	5000	5000
Gaibandha	Sadar	1400	28000	5600	1400	1400
	Palash Bari	350	7000	1400	350	350
	Gobindagonj	200	4000	800	200	200
	Sadullapur	200	4000	800	200	200
	Sundargonj	800	16000	3200	800	800
	Shaghata	500	10000	2000	500	500
	Fulchhari	900	18000	3600	900	900
	Municipality	450	9000	1800	450	450
	Kurigram Dist.	200	4000	800	200	200
	Subtotal	5000	100000	20000	5000	5000
Sirajgonj	Tarash	100	2000	400	100	100
	Raygonj	100	2000	400	100	100
	Belkuchi	200	4000	800	200	200
	Cawhali	200	4000	800	200	200
	Enayetpur	100	2000	400	100	100
	Ullapara	100	2000	400	100	100
	Kamarkhand	50	1000	200	50	50
	Shajadpur	220	4400	880	220	220
	Kazipur	130	2600	520	130	130
	Sadar	3800	76000	15200	3800	3800
Subtotal	5000	100000	20000	5000	5000	
Grand Total		15000	300000	60000	15000	15000

Phase II

			Rice (Kg)	Dal (Kg)	Oil (Ltr.)	F. Kits
Kurigram	Bhurungamari	200	4'000	800	200	200
	Rajarhat	75	1'500	300	75	75
	Ulipur	500	10'000	2'000	500	500
	Nageshswari	375	7'500	1'500	375	375
	Chilmari	475	9'500	1'900	475	475
	Roumari	350	7'000	1'400	350	350
	Rajibpur	250	5'000	1'000	250	250
	Sadar	275	5'500	1'100	275	275
	Sub-total	2'500	50'000	10'000	2'500	2'500
Lalmonirhat	Hatibandha	550	1100	2200	550	550
	Kaliganj	450	9000	1800	450	450
	Sadar	1100	22000	4400	1100	1100
	Patgram	100	2000	400	100	100
	Aditmari	300	6000	1200	300	300
	Subtotal	2'500	50'000	10'000	2'500	2'500
Bogra	Sariakandi	2'000	40'000	8'000	2'000	2'000
	Dhumat	900	18'000	3'600	900	900
	Sonatola	1'450	29'000	5'800	1'450	1'450
	Gabtohi	500	10'000	2'000	500	500
	Sadar	150	3'000	600	150	150
	Subtotal	5'000	100'000	20'000	5'000	5'000
Feni	Fulgaji	850	17'000	3'400	850	-
	Parshuram	440	8'800	1'760	440	-
	Chhagalniya	625	12'500	2'500	625	-
	Sonagaji	700	14'000	2'800	700	-
	Sadar	385	7'700	1'540	385	-
	Subtotal	3'000	60'000	12'000	3'000	-
Grand Total		13'000	260'000	52'000	13'000	10'000
GRAND TOTAL (Phase I+II)		28'000	560'000	112'000	28'000	25'000

In addition to above distributed items during the *Phase I and II*, and as an initial response to Floods 2002 - in late July and beginning of August, the Bangladesh Red Crescent using its buffer stocks distributed 5,000 family kits, 6 tonnes of food (rice and ghor), 757 cartons of high protein biscuits assisting a total of 7,100 families in 16 districts in the north, north-eastern, south-eastern, eastern and central of Bangladesh bringing ***the total number of beneficiaries to 35,100 families or 175,500 beneficiaries.***

Expected result 2: *30,000 flood-affected families received family kits and emergency BDRCS buffer stock replenished over a period of four months*

This objective was fully achieved. A total of 30,000 displaced families or 150,000 beneficiaries received a family kit and an emergency BDRCS buffer stocks were replenished with 5,000 family kits.

- Initial Response: 5,000 family kits from existing BDRCS buffer stocks
- Phase I: 15,000 family kits
- Phase II: 10,000 family kits
- Replenishment of Buffer Stocks: 5,000 family kits

(See table above - Expected result 1 - for details of distribution.)

The whole operation including identification of beneficiaries, procurement, quality control, transportation and distribution was successfully completed within 10 weeks from the start up of the operation.

The Family kits had multiple impact on the affected families: firstly, providing most necessary non-food items to restore life after disaster and, more importantly, to giving valuable psychological support to the families, who had lost all their belongings due to floods.

Each family kit consisted:

- two aluminium cooking saucepans with lead,
- one plastic mug and two glasses,
- two aluminium plates and spoons,
- one plastic bucket (12 lit.),
- two bars of soap,
- six candles and 12 matchboxes,
- one saree for women,
- one lungi for men, and
- one piece of plastic sheeting (18x12 ft.).

Water and sanitation: Distribution of Water purification tablets

Expected result 3: *150,000 men, women and children in six affected districts, where water sources have been contaminated, have received water purification tablets within the four weeks of the beginning of the operation.*

This objective was fully achieved. More than 175,500 beneficiaries received water purification tablets which were distributed in 20 districts of Bangladesh through BDRCS field units.



WHO donated more than 5 million water purification tablets to BDRCS. Each medical team was provided with water purification tablets and ORS. Those were distributed among people seeking medical assistance and to the general population in areas without access to safe drinking water in the affected Districts.

Early BDRCS response, and generous WHO donation, in response to emerging needs for safe drinking water in the flood affected districts - according to the disease profile monitoring report prepared by BDRCS medical teams - distribution and utilisation of water purification tablets proved to be very efficient in the prevention of serious outbreaks of water borne diseases in the affected districts.

Health: Deployment of mobile medical teams

Expected result 4: *Within the first month of the operation basic medical services provided to the flood-affected population, preventing possible outbreaks of water borne diseases.*

This objective was fully achieved. The total number of 69,388 patients received medical treatment provided by six BDRCS mobile medical teams who worked in total of eight districts.

Based on the needs of the flood affected population, six medical teams were immediately deployed in six districts of Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, Noakhali and Shariatpur, initially for a one month period. Due to improvements in medial situation in some districts (i.e. Noakhali and Shariatpur), after two weeks of initial deployment, two medical teams were redeployed in the northern part (Kurigram and Lalmonirhat) where the medical situation was deteriorating. Although the original plan was to keep the medical teams in the field for a month, acting on the need basis, the decision was taken to extend the mobile teams deployment for seven more weeks, in particular in districts of Kurigram and Lalmonirhat.

Over the period of ten weeks, six mobile medial teams, comprised of a doctor, a paramedic and one male and one female volunteer, provided medical services to **69,388** patients in eight districts.

Throughout the implementation a BDRCS Medical Relief Co-ordinator was deployed in the field providing necessary support to six mobile medical teams (providing medicines from the NHQ to the field on weekly basis due to lack of cooling facilities in the field), monitoring operation's implementation, assessing medical needs and making recommendations for appropriate action in case of changing needs in particular Districts.

Disease Profile of treated patients during the Floods 2002 Relief Operation Six mobile teams deployed from 8 August to 21 October 2002

Particulars	Total of treated patients	Percentage
Diarrhoea	5,251	7.56
Dysentery	5,695	8.21
PUO/Fever	7,155	10.32
ARI	7,057	10.18
Skin Disease	9,087	13.09
Anaemia/ Malnutrition	7,846	11.30
ENT	3,414	4.92
Worm	6,081	8.77
Eye problems	3,874	5.58
UTI	2,358	3.39
Peptic ulcer	5,948	8.57
Injury/First Aid	559	0.8
Others	5,063	7.31
Total	69,388	100

Note: 70 % plus of patients treated were women and children under 5



The disease profile in the above table shows that skin disease, anemia and malnutrition, Pyrexia of Unknown Origin (PUO) and Acute respiratory Tract Infections (ARTI) were dominant, of which skin disease incidents, as never before, were the highest indicating the fungal and parasitic infection of skin resulting from badly polluted flood water and unhygienic conditions. However, rapid and efficient response of BDRCS medical teams and health awareness among the population (especially concerning diarrhoea and dysentery), outbreaks of diseases were prevented and death toll was minimised. Regular information sharing, communication, assessment of needs and effective feed back mechanism between medical teams, co-ordinators and national headquarters and regular co-ordination meetings with Federation made the medical relief operation 2002 a success.

It is important to mention that the small quantity of medicines purchased for the medical relief operation which were not utilised by the mobile medical teams by the end of the operation, were distributed to several BDRCS health institutions including general and maternity hospitals, rural Mother and Child Health (MCP) centres, outdoor and eye clinics in order to make sure that medicines are utilised before the expire date.

- **Monitoring**

From the very beginning of emergency flood relief operation the BDRCS headquarters designated two officers from its national headquarters (with prior international experience) to be based in the field and to act as field co-ordinators providing necessary support to district branches and monitor the implementation of relief operation.

Together with a senior member of the Delegation's local staff, a Relief Delegate seconded by the Japanese RC was also deployed in the field, initially in Bogra District (Phase I) then moved on to Kurigram Districts (Phase II) to monitor implementation, provide further support and encouragement to BDRCS Officers and volunteers in their efforts to successfully implement *Phase I* (completed on 21 September) and *Phase II* (completed on 21 October) of the relief operation.

Advocacy and Public Information

The international and national media interest in the floods 2002 and the Red Cross Red Crescent relief efforts remained high during the implementation period, with Delegates and the Head of Delegation as well as BDRCS Chairman and Secretary General being interviewed several times by BBC, CNN, AP, Reuters and other. Wide coverage was also provided in many national (both in Bangla and English) TV and radio station and newspapers.

National Society Capacity Building

The BDRCS has 68 Branches throughout the country with a membership of more than 350,000 people and 34,000 well-trained Community Based Disaster Preparedness volunteers in the flood prone areas and 5,863 community volunteers in cyclone prone areas.

The BDRCS with its extensive experience in responding to flood emergencies, developed its operational capacity through a number of extensive Disaster relief and preparedness programmes over the last few years. Its leadership, officers and volunteers have wide-ranging operational experience in disaster relief which was demonstrated in previous successfully implemented emergency operations and at any given time could rely on technical support from the Federation Delegation in Bangladesh as well as other Federation resources.

The BDRCS implemented the relief operation successfully by achieving the initially planned objectives, providing relief items to 150,000 beneficiaries. Once again, the relief operation further enhanced the image of the Red Crescent for its successful implementation, thereby giving the BDRCS further motivation and confidence to implement any future relief operations throughout its districts and its experienced staff and volunteers throughout the country.

Assessment

The Floods 2002 Emergency Relief Operations was implemented by the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, in a very rapid, efficient and professional manner, providing timely and appropriate assistance to more than 170,000 beneficiaries affected by floods and river erosion in six most affected districts of Bangladesh. The key to the success achieved is certainly linked to the close co-ordination between the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, Bangladesh Federation Delegation, donors, government and all other stakeholders in the country which was initiated from the day one of the relief operation through "The Floods Emergency Co-ordination Task Force" and it continued throughout the implementation period.

This success would have not been possible without the generous and rapid support to the Emergency Appeal provided by following sister national societies: Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Hong Kong Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, British Red Cross, Monaco Red Cross, and Canadian, Danish, German, Swedish and Swiss governments.

Due to operational savings made in procurement, transport and salaries a sum of CHF 15,187. It is recommended that this surplus be used for the Bangladesh Red Crescent's disaster preparedness, organizational development programs, and additional procurement of relief buffer stocks.

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All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The procurement for this operation was carried out in full compliance and conformity with the Federation's standard for international and local procurement.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

For support to or 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

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Appeal No & title: 21/2002 Bangladesh floods
Period: 2002 up to 12 June 2003 provis.
Project(s): PBD508
Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	2,076,000				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	2,076,000				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
British Red Cross (DNGB)	174,225				174,225
Canadian Govt. Red Cross Aid Trust (DGNCA01)	95,040				95,040
Danish Government (DGDK)	57,673				57,673
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	87,750				87,750
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	234,503				234,503
German Red Cross (DNDE)	73,337				73,337
Hong Kong Red Cross (DNHK)	27,304				27,304
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	104,306				104,306
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	22,020				22,020
Private Donors-online donations (DPOLD)	1,237				1,237
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	128,400				128,400
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	14,733				14,733
Swiss Government (DGCH)	160,000				160,000
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	55,500				55,500
Switzerland - Private Donors (DPCH)	1,000				1,000
JAPANESE - RC				30,000	30,000
BANGLADESH - GOVT / WFP			284,211		284,211
One outstanding pledge from German Red Cross		To be paid in Aug.			
TOTAL	1,237,029		284,211	30,000	1,551,240

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	1,237,029
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,221,842

CASH BALANCE	15,187

Appeal No & title: 21/2002 Bangladesh floods

Period: 2002 up to 12 June 2003 provis.

Project(s): PBD508

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III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APPEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction						
Clothing & Textiles		40,811			40,811	-40,811
Food & Seeds	450,000	150,410	284,211		434,621	15,379
Water & sanitation						
Medical & First Aid	157,000	55,778			55,778	101,222
Teaching materials						
Utensils & Tools	691,000	571,321			571,321	119,679
Other relief supplies	50,000					50,000
Sub-Total	1,348,000	818,320	284,211		1,102,531	245,469
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles						
Computers & Telecom equip.	5,000	5,407			5,407	-407
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	31,000					31,000
Sub-Total	36,000	5,407			5,407	30,593
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>	125,000	52,280			52,280	72,720
Sub-Total	125,000	52,280			52,280	72,720
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	112,000	20,903		30,000	50,903	61,097
Personnel (national staff)	88,000	45,914			45,914	42,086
Sub-Total	200,000	66,817		30,000	96,817	103,183
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts		101,363			101,363	-101,363
Travel & related expenses		11,219			11,219	-11,219
Information expenses	18,000	3,024			3,024	14,976
Admin./general expenses	105,000	35,414			35,414	69,586
External workshops & Seminars	16,000	1,824			1,824	14,176
Sub-Total	139,000	152,845			152,845	-13,845
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	140,000	81,937			81,937	58,063
Technical services	42,000	20,972			20,972	21,028
Professional services	46,000	23,265			23,265	22,735
Sub-Total	228,000	126,174			126,174	101,826
Operational provisions						
Transfers to National Societies						
TOTAL BUDGET	2,076,000	1,221,842	284,211	30,000	1,536,053	539,947