

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

May 2002

BANGLADESH

Appeal No. 01.35/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 5,860,950 (USD 3.6m / EUR 4m)

Operational Developments

Political unrest and deteriorating security marked the year 2001 in Bangladesh. Parliamentary elections were held, and hartals (national strikes) were a regular occurrence during the first half of the year. Occasional and indiscriminate bomb attacks killed numerous civilians. In most cases, political gatherings were the targets for such attacks. After the elections, there was little improvement in the security situation.

National elections brought a new government to power. Changes were also apparent in the national society, as a new Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS) chairman and *ad hoc* managing board were appointed in early November 2001. In April 2001, in the northern district of Kurigram, a cross-border incident between Bangladesh and India resulted in arson attacks and reports in the international media. The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, with Federation support, provided emergency relief assistance to 76 families affected by the attacks. The situation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, although difficult for most of the year (particularly in March, when four foreigners were kidnapped for ransom near Rangamati) showed some small improvements in the last quarter, when fewer armed robberies, extortion and abduction incidents were registered.

Although the monsoon season passed without any major natural disasters, several tropical storms and tornados lashed Bangladesh in May and October 2001, killing 55 people, injuring thousands more and causing extensive material damage to properties. With Federation support, the BDRCS responded immediately - liaising with its units and the government to provide rescue, evacuation and first-aid services. The Federation allocated Sfr 43,000 and Sfr 80,000 respectively, from its disaster emergency fund in order to assist 17,500 beneficiaries with basic emergency relief items including rice, *saree*, *lungie*, soap and candles. The BDRCS implemented the relief operations successfully. The timeliness of both relief interventions enhanced the image of the Red Crescent, motivated the national society and increased the confidence of its experienced staff and volunteers throughout the country.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation

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

Achievements

The BDRCS Myanmar Refugee Relief Operation (MRRO) - initiated in 1992 to support victims of civil unrest in Myanmar - was scheduled to end in 2001. However, delays by the Myanmar authorities resulted in a virtual halt in the repatriation process. Accordingly, the total population of the two remaining refugee camps remained relatively stable throughout the year and stood at 21,818 - of which 8,439 were registered in

Kutupalong and 13,379 in Nayapara. BDRCS involvement with the MRRO consisted essentially in the distribution of relief supplies provided through the World Food Programme (WFP) to families registered with UNHCR. During the year 2001, the following relief materials were distributed to refugees:

Food Items (tonnes)		Non-food items	
Rice	3,024.1	Soap	18,850 (pcs)
Dhal	323.4	Rice husk	247.2 t
Oil	204.8	Spices	4.6 t
Salt	36.0	Kerosene	3,400 lt.
Sugar	146.9		
Baby food	355.2		

Objective 2 *To reduce the complement of staff to 24 persons plus 31 volunteers to manage operations from Cox's Bazar.*

The BDRCS operation experienced financial constraints throughout the year. This was reflected in a shortage of funds to pay salaries and allowances to programme staff and volunteers during the last quarter. The situation had eased somewhat by year's end, when WFP and UNHCR agreed to fund some BDRCS distribution costs. A consequence of these interventions was a requirement to reduce the number of BDRCS staff working in the camps to 17 and volunteer workers to eight. The refugees themselves then began distribution of relief items in both camps.

Objective 3 *To identify an appropriate exit strategy.*

As a consequence of delays by the Myanmar authorities, UNHCR was unable to close the camps, requiring BDRCS to continue its relief distributions throughout the year. It did so despite a persistent funding crisis and lack of support from participating national societies (PNS).

Disaster Preparedness

Objective 1 *To strengthen the capacity of village communities to withstand the impact of natural disasters; to promote volunteer activities by integrating dissemination of the Movement's principles and humanitarian values into all disaster preparedness activities; to ensure and maintain access to safe refuges for communities vulnerable to cyclones.*

Community Based Disaster Preparedness Programme (CBDP)

The CBDP programme underwent a process of significant transformation in 2001, requiring an intensification of activity during its concluding stages. The funding crisis that constrained programme implementation during the first six months of 2001 was alleviated by the end of July, when additional PNS support became available. Accordingly, in the second half of the year BDRCS staff and volunteers at all levels made a concerted effort to catch up with the activities outlined in the annual work plan. Given these constraints, significant progress was achieved. This coincided with the appointment of a new director, the introduction of a process for the integration of a separate CBDP programme supported bilaterally by the Japanese Red Cross and the initiation of a new British Department for International Development (DFID) funded disaster preparedness project in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

In line with established BDRCS plans for the decentralization of disaster preparedness activities, direct funding support from the national headquarters to the 13 districts in which the programme commenced in 1999 was partially withdrawn during the year.

With the inclusion of five additional BDRCS district branches in the programme, development activities focused on the formation and training of a CBDP unit squad and three community volunteer groups in each of these districts. In the district of Pirojpur, programme development was restricted to the establishment and training of a CBDP volunteer squad. By the end of the year, volunteer CBDP squads (each with 25 members) had been consolidated and disaster contingency plans with funding were adopted and established in 28 districts, in which a total of 81 community volunteer groups had also been formed.

Gender imbalances in squad and group membership were also addressed. In this context, it is worth mentioning that the majority of the volunteers in the CBDP unit squads formed in the Tangail and Gopalganj branches were female - as is common in community volunteer groups.

Other activities implemented at district and community levels included disaster preparedness and CBFA training in seven districts, “dry run” rehearsals in the event of a natural disaster in communities and participatory vulnerability and capacity assessments. Training and equipment for arsenic testing of tube well water and the construction of slab latrines directly benefited 19,200 people in 21 communities associated with the CBDP programme. A special grant from the Netherlands Red Cross enabled the procurement and distribution of emergency kits containing equipment necessary for warning and rescue in the event of a disaster to 48 community volunteer groups associated with the programme. Disaster preparedness awareness raising events and cyclone shelter management meetings were held in 17 communities in the coastal district.

In the course of the year, a total of 604,089 people (comprising BDRCS staff, volunteers and community residents) derived direct benefits from one or more of the programme’s interventions. A six-month process for integrating the programme originally supported by the Japanese Red Cross into the central CBDP programme was initiated in July.

Knowledge sharing was a key feature of this programme and opportunities for involvement with Red Crescent youth (RCY) members of the BDRCS Chittagong district branch, particularly with regard to inputs for the development of its nascent Internet web site (www.rcyctg.org) were actively explored. The BDRCS also hosted a disaster preparedness exchange visit for three representatives of the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society at the end of the year.

Support to BDRCS initiatives for dissemination of the Movement’s values and principles and the development of RCY structures in state schools and colleges was an important element of the programme. Accordingly, leadership training courses were conducted for 25 young volunteers in five districts. Nationwide, 14,000 students were enrolled in the programme’s college based initiatives during the year and a total of 23,122 students participated in its activities.

The year provided frequent and extensive opportunities to demonstrate the value of the programme’s volunteers at district, community and college levels, of whom some 2,000 participated (on various occasions) in anti-dengue and polio campaigns and the successful implementation of national immunization drives.

Complementing an ongoing BDCRS development programme in the region, an 18-month DFID-funded project designed to extend and reinforce disaster preparedness capacity in vulnerable communities and BDRCS branches in the three districts of the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the eastern part of the country commenced during the year. By the end of the year, all preliminary training activities had been completed and direct involvement of volunteers with families in participating village communities had begun.

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

The DFID project facilitated the procurement of 4,000 ‘family emergency kits’, to establish a national buffer stock of strategic emergency response items at BDRCS headquarters

Objective 3 *To develop and strengthen linkages between the BDRCS and local, regional and international agencies engaged in disaster preparedness and management.*

The disaster management division was regularly represented in the NGO disaster forum and actively participated in meetings of the UN facilitated local consultancy group for disaster emergency response (DER). In this context, it collaborated in the production and testing in the field of national DER guidelines.

Cyclone Preparedness Programme (CPP)

Objective 1 *To maintain and strengthen the cyclone preparedness programme and extend its coverage in the coastal region.*

CPP activity focused on community readiness to respond to cyclones and included mass participatory field demonstrations and ‘dry-run’ rehearsals in five coastal sub-districts. A total of around 35,000 people witnessed these and other awareness raising events - which were conducted by programme volunteers and covered practical measures for cyclone preparedness and mitigation.

Union-level training seminars for CPP volunteers were held in 13 programme locations. The seminars, conducted by programme staff, discussed issues relating to volunteer performance, maintenance of community warning equipment and radio sets, evaluation of the local status of cyclone readiness, coordination of CPP activities with government and NGO agencies in the localities and the maintenance of cyclone shelters. A total of 17,028 volunteers (of whom 2,383 were women) participated in these events.

Union level meetings of CPP staff and volunteers were held in 130 locations and village level meetings in 850 places. Regular supervision and monitoring visits were undertaken by NHQ staff throughout the year, during the course of which seven new field officers were recruited, trained and posted to designated CPP sub-district bases and a total of 240 new volunteers (of whom 40 were women) were enrolled in the programme. By the end of the year, the number of volunteers actively associated with the CPP totaled 33,120.

The CPP radio network remained a strategic component of the government’s early warning system. Accordingly, the repair and preventive maintenance of programme equipment was an ongoing activity. During the year, 39 HF, 47 VHF and 28 ‘walkie-talkie’ radio sets, 34 antenna masts, five solar controllers, 14 hand sirens and 226 megaphones were repaired in the programme’s workshops in Dhaka and Chittagong. Sixteen new VHF radios and associated antenna masts were procured and installed and the ICRC in Geneva donated 12 reconditioned HF radio sets.

CPP volunteers continued to collaborate constructively and effectively with other BDRCS disaster preparedness programmes - most notably the CBDP programmes. They regularly provided first aid services in their coastal villages and, in association with local NGOs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, planted 643,208 saplings to act as windbreaks on embankments and around cyclone shelters.

Humanitarian Values

Objective 1 *To make the BDRCS better known, understood, appreciated and respected as an impartial, neutral and independent humanitarian organization; to promote Red Cross/Red Crescent principles and humanitarian values by targeting a minimum of 25 per cent of the public; to “repackage” the image of the national society as the primary humanitarian organization in the country and one in which people are eager to belong; to encourage the national society to become self-reliant.*

During the course of the year, quarterly editions of the national society’s news bulletin “*The Message*” were produced (1,000 copies of each) and distributed to BDRCS units, other programmes and projects. The news bulletins included sections in English and Bengali. Youth members from all BDRCS units took part in the 10th National Youth Camp held in February. Dissemination activities consisted of promoting awareness of the Fundamental Principles, the emblem and basic rules of behavior under International Humanitarian Law (IHL). Some 800 youth members were trained.

In May, a seminar on the Red Cross /Red Crescent emblem, presided over by the BDRCS chairman, was held in Dhaka. The Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentarian Affairs attended as guest of honor as well as ICRC representatives from the Delhi regional office. In June, 25 board members and senior management staff participated in a two-day IHL workshop. On 17th August 2001, an article about the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement and BDRCS was published in a widely read Bengali daily “*Prothom Alo*”. Two-minute TV and radio spots were produced in August. The TV spot was broadcast on Bangladesh’s national TV station and two private channels (ETV and Channel I) several times in August and September. The radio spots were run several times on the Bangladesh ‘Batar Radio’ station. Three “training of trainers” courses on Red Cross and Red Crescent principles took place in three BDRCS units in Chittagong.

Ten BDRCS units formed dissemination teams (five members in each team). The team members consisted of local journalists, doctors, lawyers, teachers and youth groups. Immediately after the establishment of the teams, three units of Chittagong Hill Tracts prepared dissemination training curricula, a three-day training schedule, training modules and notes for resource persons (additional training aids were also developed for specific cases). All three units scheduled at least one dissemination training in each district, per month, covering the period from September 2001 to February 2002. During eight courses held in the last quarter of the year, a total of 200 participants received dissemination training on Red Cross/Red Crescent principles,

IHL and the emblem. In addition, a brochure describing BDRCS dissemination activities was produced in Bengali and distributed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts among target groups in district units.

On 22 December in Dhaka, a press conference on the Red Cross/Red Crescent emblem was organized. It was widely covered by all the leading national and international print media, and various Bangladesh TV stations. The chairman of the BDRCS outlined the legal aspects of the emblem, explained its use and expressed deep concerns about continued and rampant misuse of the emblem in Bangladesh. The chairman also urged the government to enact the draft law and sought the cooperation of the media in mobilizing public support in favor of the correct use of the emblem. Members of the BDRCS managing board, its secretary general, Federation delegates and representatives of the government were also present at the press conference. In parallel, the BDRCS also organized a large rally to draw public attention to the significance of the emblem. More than 400 Red Crescent Youth members, along with the chairman, managing board members, all officers and staff of the national society took part in the rally. The ICRC funded the BDRCS's information department's activities throughout the year.

Health and Care

Objective 1 *To reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality through the provision of the community based Essential Service Package (ESP) in line with the Health and Population Sector Program (HPSP) of the government of Bangladesh in 48 BDRCS mother and child health (MCH) centers by the end of 2003; to rehabilitate and improve facilities in 12 rural MCH centers not provided for under the terms of bilateral projects by the end of 2003; to establish six new MCH services in the northern district by the year 2006; to increase awareness and promote prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) in the community; to increase the availability of countrywide first-aid training and establish unit and highway first-aid posts from 2003.*

Earlier this year two qualified field officers were hired for the Dhaka division project. They were trained to facilitate the people's participatory planning process (PPP) with members of the Dhaka division MCH center management committee (CMC). The field officers also received training on "Supportive Supervision Competencies" that gave them the tools required to effectively supervise the efforts of the CMCs and MCH center staff to deliver improved quality health care services.

During the year, a total of 10 community based MCH center management committees (CMC) were established. The CMCs were set up according to BDRCS guidelines piloted in the 22 BDRCS MCH centers supported by the Japanese Red Cross, while a further 13 CMCs were established at the BDRCS MCH centers supported by the German Red Cross. By the end of the year, five of the ten Dhaka project CMCs completed a three-day course on people's participatory management facilitated by project field officers and prepared a plan of action for renovating the facilities during the next year.

With the community established center management committees at the Dhaka division's MCH centers, new community health workers (CHWs) were selected and trained together with BDRCS junior midwives to implement project activities. The training curriculum used participatory methodology to prepare the CHWs and JMs to implement behavior change communication activities in the community, based upon the essential services package (ESP).

After a month-long orientation course on primary health care at the community level, the new CHWs engaged in preliminary information gathering activities at the MCH centers. The community health workers and junior midwives (JM) used this information to further define specific activities at each of the ten MCH centers. The results were then used to identify the major health problems of women and children in the area, and to design regular health education/behavior change communication sessions in the community. The CHWs and JMs also registered 200 houses near the MCH centers in order to define each center's catchment area for a planned pre-intervention survey.

Twelve Dhaka division midwives participated in and completed the other reproductive health (ORH) course and a child survival interventions (CSI) course recommended by the training needs assessment consultant of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Bangladesh (OGSB). The CSI course trained the midwives to

recognize, clinically manage and counsel the child's caretaker on home based management of the major causes of child (under five) morbidity and mortality.

In cooperation with the BDRCS health division staff, two *tranches* of a six-month supply of medicines were purchased and supplied to 10 MCH centers using a standard list compiled by the bilateral supported health projects. Ten CMCs purchased metal cupboards locally to store the new medicines safely and installed them in the MCH center.

The terms of reference (TOR) for a pre-intervention survey in the Dhaka division project area were prepared, a qualified survey consultant was selected and field work completed. The third draft of the survey report providing specific recommendations for designing/revising programme interventions was reviewed by the BDRCS and the Federation's project staff.

A BDRCS health division representative attended the first meeting of the regionally sponsored South Asia Health Forum, where a decision was taken to form a South Asia RC/RC HIV/AIDS task force. Contacts were established with the MOHFW national AIDS committee, the World Bank and a number of NGOs, to explore the feasibility of developing the BDRCS volunteer/RCY base as HIV/AIDS peer educators. A report detailing the latest HIV/AIDS prevalence rates and behavioral surveillance survey information was obtained and distributed to key BDRCS decision makers.

Activities related to the three-year blood programme implemented under the terms of a tripartite agreement between the Italian Red Cross, BDRCS and the Federation continued throughout the year. The director of the BDRCS blood programme attended the first regional meeting of the safe blood working group. This meeting provided updated technical information on the provision of safe blood. The major constraint to the implementation of the health project was the very slow pace of organizational reform within the BDRCS in general, and of its health division in particular.

Organizational Development

Objective 1 *To appoint a task force to implement a plan of action (POA) based on revised objectives outlined in a strategic capacity building plan*

The organizational development task force was reconstituted in early March 2001. During the reporting period, the planning and development department of BDRCS organized several task force meetings to examine the OD, CBDP and DP assessment reports and recommendations.

Objective 2 *To revise the BDRCS constitution.*

The BDRCS managing board formed a 16-member committee (including unit members) to work on the revision of the constitution.

Objective 3 *To increase in-country financial resource development through property development and fund-raising by 2003; to implement a scheme to terminate some staff contracts and attract qualified personnel for key positions; to delegate more responsibility in order to empower managers and officers at national headquarters; to continue strengthening key management support systems.*

A substantial BDRCS property in Dhaka, developed through a specialized property development agency was completed and ready to be rented out for commercial purposes. A resource mobilization workshop was organized and a plan of action prepared for 2002-2003. In addition, a fund-raising committee (of which the Federation's head of delegation is an active member) was formed. The terms of reference for the appointment of a capacity building consultant and of an international human resources consultant to develop a staff redundancy plan for consideration by the managing board were finalized. The planning and development department was intensively engaged in the preparation of the Appeal 2002-2003.

Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Project

Objective 1 *To recruit 2000 BDRCS volunteers and trainers by the end of 2001 and to train them in health and first aid, planning, implementation and evaluation of health, income generation, water sanitation and*

education programs in the rural communities; to strengthen the capacity of the three BDRCS district offices, executive committees, unit officers and Upazila supervisors in implementing the project activities, training and motivating volunteers and reporting on activities.

During the planning stage of the CHT development programme, the numbers of volunteers to be recruited was largely overestimated. The plan of action clearly stated that 100 volunteers from each *Upazila* were to be recruited. Owing to capacity limits in the local units, BDRCS was unable to take on more than six *Upazilas* under project activities. As such, by the end of 2001, only 600 volunteers were recruited and trained in health and first aid, planning, implementation and evaluation of health, income generation, water/sanitation and education programmes.

In order to strengthen the district units, BDRCS hired project staff locally and arranged in-service training for them. The unit executive committee (UEC) members also received orientation training at the beginning of the project activities. Technical training was organized for 150 volunteer workers, who were directly involved in implementation of the project activities,

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

The BDRCS volunteers conducted a needs assessment survey for income generation activities at the community level in order to identify the most appropriate assistance. Based on the results of the needs assessment, volunteers prepared a list of the vulnerable families in need of financial credits for agricultural cultivation either on their own or leased land property. By the end of 2001, BDRCS distributed Tk. 361,000 among 81 vulnerable families for various agricultural activities including traditional tribal weaving.

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

In each *Upazila*, BDRCS selected 10 volunteer health workers to offer health related services among vulnerable families. Some 14,400 village women attended the health information sessions facilitated by BDRCS health workers. They also received health related advice during home visits by volunteers; some 72,200 villagers (mostly children) also benefited from improved health information available to the women. BDRCS also arranged skill building training for 97 traditional birth attendants (TBAs). These TBAs, based in the remote villages of six *Upazilas* were then able to offer improved child delivery services in their respective communities. Participation of volunteers during the national immunization day (NID) programme for polio eradication in the Chittagong Hill Tracts was greatly appreciated by the Health Ministry.

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

In order to assist vulnerable communities to find alternative sources to safe water, BDRCS engaged 36 volunteer workers in the three hill districts. These watsan volunteers increased awareness of safe water and sanitation through regular information sessions. Estimates indicated that about 12,960 people received information about safe water and sanitation from BDRCS watsan workers and at least 1,020 families had access to safe water after the installation and repair of 51 water supply systems in the three hill districts. Through the distribution of 300 sanitary latrines, 600 families in the remote areas were provided with minimum sanitation facilities.

Objective 5 *To extend opportunities for education facilities, particularly in underserviced areas and for school dropouts.*

Although no activities were undertaken to extend education facilities, volunteers continued to encourage parents, particularly mothers, to send their children to schools. The number of school dropouts was comparatively higher in the CHTs because children started school later. BDRCS targeted women and school dropouts to become directly involved in income generating activities.

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

Promoting awareness of humanitarian values was the major activity that BDRCS initiated and implemented in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. All 600 volunteers attended dissemination sessions on Red Cross/Red Crescent principles. In addition, they also received orientation training in the local capacity for peace methodology. At the beginning of the CHT project, 160 BDRCS officials at the national headquarters and field offices were trained in local capacities for peace (LCP) methodology. A separate session was arranged to train local trainers on dissemination and Red Cross/Red Crescent principles at unit level. These trainers regularly conducted awareness raising sessions during workshops. The LCP methodology (later termed *Better Programming Initiative* (BPI)) was used as a tool to establish the idea of peace as a prerequisite for development.

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

During the training of volunteers and TBAs, the BDRCS involved the relevant government departments in CHT to conduct training sessions. Through the training, the trainees had the opportunity to interact with trainers and eventually establish informal relationships. This had a very positive role in linking vulnerable communities with the relevant government agencies. Although the Federation actively advocated the provision of financial support for the BDRCS programme, major institutional donors were reluctant to fund programmes in the CHTs. Due to persistent security concerns, there was little or no progress in programme implementation.

Coordination and Management

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

The head of delegation held regular meetings with the BDRCS chairman and the secretary general and attended all board meetings as an observer. A joint ICRC/Federation workshop on IHL and good governance was held for all board members in June.

Objective 2 *To build good relations with national authorities, international and national organizations, donor governments, international and national media, and the ICRC.*

Regular coordination meetings were held with government departments (Disaster Management Bureau, Public Health and Engineering), UN agencies and the disaster forum on national disaster preparedness and response issues. The delegation extended its network of relationships to assist in building confidence in BDRCS management capacity with local and international donors and partners (ECHO, DFID, UN agencies etc). The national society continued to develop excellent contacts and support from all international and national media, thus improving its general image. In May, the head of delegation met with the President of Bangladesh to discuss, *inter alia*, a legal status agreement. The process for the acquisition of this status advanced well until it was interrupted by the election of a new government in October. Regular follow up on the issue was maintained with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Conclusions

This year contrasted sharply with previous ones, since there were no major natural disasters and no emergency appeals in 2001, although the BDRCS/Federation did respond on several occasions, when tropical storms and tornados occurred. Funds were allocated on two occasions. In the area of disaster preparedness, the national society procured 3,500 buffer stocks of family kits thus enabling it to respond within 24 hours at any location in Bangladesh. Progress was made in generating local funds for some BDRCS projects. Development support was still thin on the ground with many PNSs. Bangladesh remained one of the most disaster prone countries in the world as well as one of the most populated. The country and the BDRCS still desperately needed the Movement's support.

For further details please contact: Ewa Eriksson, Phone : 41 22 730 4252; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: eriksson@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>.

John Horekens
Head
Relationship Management Department

Simon Missiri
Head, a.i.
Asia & Pacific Department

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
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Appeal No & title: 01.35/2001 Bangladesh

Period: year 2001

Project(s): BD001, BD005, BD006, BD010, BD160, BD165, BD174, BD510, BD530,

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001, CASH, KIND, SERVICES

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	5,860,950				
less Cash brought forward	583,635				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	5,277,315				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	-4,427				-4,427
Australian Red Cross (DNAU)	4,335				4,335
Austrian Red Cross (DNAT)	5,882				5,882
Bangladesh Private donor (DPBD)	490				490
British Govt.via British Red Cross (DGN)	156,627				156,627
British Red Cross Private donors (DPNC)	436,642				436,642
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	3,668				3,668
Chinese Govt.via Chinese Red Cross (D)	33,010				33,010
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	39,756				39,756
DFID - British Government (DFID)	237,160				237,160
Donor - Unidentified (D000)	-196,244				-196,244
ECHO - BANGLADESH CPP PROGRAM	95,782				95,782
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	19,848				19,848
German Red Cross (DNDE)	50,604				50,604
Icelandic Red Cross (DNIS)	641				641
Italian Red Cross (DNIT)	484,809				484,809
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	162,560				162,560
Kuwait Red Crescent (DNKW)	2,052				2,052
Liechtenstein Red Cross (DNLI)	7,707				7,707
Luxembourg GVT (DGLU)	29,060				29,060
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	60,718				60,718
New Zealand Red Cross (DNNZ)	327				327
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cr	55,222				55,222
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	6,136				6,136
Private Donors-online donations (DPOL)	978				978
Red Crescent of Islamic Rep. of Iran (D	12,669				12,669
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross	388,117				388,117
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	175,828				175,828
Switzerland - Private Donors (DPCH)	771				771
UNHCR (DH02)	19,331				19,331
Great Britain				114824	114,824
USA				59959	59,959
TOTAL	2,290,061			174,783	2,464,844

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	583,635
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	2,290,061
CASH EXPENDITURE	-1,877,907

CASH BALANCE	995,788

Appeal No & title: 01.35/2001 Bangladesh

Period: year 2001

Project(s): BD001, BD005, BD006, BD010, BD160, BD165, BD174, BD510, BD530,

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	374,644	104,215			104,215	270,429
Clothing & Textiles						
Food/Seeds	191,442	123			123	191,319
Water	8,700	5,600			5,600	3,100
Medical & First Aid	63,397	127,645			127,645	-64,248
Teaching materials		1,822			1,822	-1,822
Utensils & Tools	1,400	69,809			69,809	-68,409
Other relief supplies		343			343	-343
Sub-Total	639,583	309,557			309,557	330,027
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	178,094	22,879			22,879	155,215
Computers & Telecom equip.	227,196	96,625			96,625	130,570
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	65,926	93,437			93,437	-27,511
Sub-Total	471,217	212,942			212,942	258,275
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
	166,661	112,806			112,806	53,854
Sub-Total	166,661	112,806			112,806	53,854
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	565,950	223,733		174,783	398,516	167,434
Personnel (local staff)	2,130,904	821,985			821,985	1,308,919
Training						
Sub-Total	2,696,854	1,045,718		174,783	1,220,501	1,476,353
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	81,283	-223,575			-223,575	304,859
Travel & related expenses	141,293	40,345			40,345	100,948
Information expenses	200,070	37,279			37,279	162,791
Administrative expenses	819,285	248,540			248,540	570,745
External workshops & Seminars						
Sub-Total	1,241,931	102,589			102,589	1,139,342
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	395,204	110,570			110,570	284,634
Technical services	118,303	33,105			33,105	85,198
Professional services	131,197	36,724			36,724	94,474
Sub-Total	644,704	180,399			180,399	464,306
Operational provisions		-102,352			-102,352	102,352
Transfers to National Societies		16,249			16,249	-16,249
TOTAL BUDGET	5,860,950	1,877,907		174,783	2,052,690	3,808,259

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 83%
Expenditures versus budget 35%